



YOJANA MAGAZINE SUMMARY JUNE 2018

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DEVELOPMENT THROUGH DIGITIZATION

The world is getting digitalized at a rapid pace in all aspects be it business Enterprises making and selling products and services, humans transacting their daily lives and even governments interacting with their citizens. Technology is reshaping the way government is designing and implementing programs. It has brought in better systems, greater efficiency and profound impact on governance. For example:

SAVING OF PUBLIC FUNDS

- Direct benefit transfer (**DBT**) has been implemented across 437 schemes and helped to save Rs. **83000** crore till date.
- For instance, 2.75 crore duplicate, fake and non-existent ration cards have been deleted and 3.85 crore duplicate and inactive consumers for LPG subsidy eliminated.

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

- The big barrier to the financial inclusion, the process of know your customer (**KYC**) has been solved with the introduction of Aadhaar based identification.
- The JAM (**Jan dhan - Aadhaar - Mobile**) Trinity forms the basic data infrastructure for many services such as e-KYC, e-sign, instantaneous payments (UPI) and file storage (**digilocker**). It has been the single largest factor for the expansion of financial inclusion across the world.

DIGITAL PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT

- The public financial management system (**PFMS**) has led to creation of a financial management platform for all plan schemes, a database of all recipient agencies, integration with core banking solution of banks, integration of state treasurers and tracking of fund flow to the lowest tier of implementation of plan schemes on real time basis.
- PFMS has led to just in time release of funds and efficient management in the use of funds, including ultimate utilization.

DIGITAL PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

- In 2016, Government e-Marketplace (**GeM**) was launched for **single window online procurement of commonly used, small value goods and services**.
- GeM enables **direct purchase, e-bidding, reverse e-auction, online registration facilities for government users, product sellers and service providers and provide a marketplace for government purchases**.

DIGITAL PAYMENTS TO GOVERNMENT

- Unified Payments Interface (**UPI**) and Bharat Bill Payment System (**BBPS**) :
- The United Payments Interface is a system for payment released by NPCI.
- It authenticates the identity of the user like a debit card does using the phone as a tool instead of a separate card.
- It is an advanced version of Immediate Payment Service (IMPS) which was used to transfer money between bank accounts. It works 24x7, 365 days, unlike RTGS or NEFT services which have specific working hours.

IMPACT OF FRONTIER TECHNOLOGIES

- Analysis by Accenture reveals that **Artificial Intelligence (AI)** has the potential to add 15% of current GVA to India's economy in 2035. India offers unique challenges that can be solved by application of AI.
- **NITI Aayog** is mandated with the task of developing the **National Programme on Artificial Intelligence**. This is a qualitative effort to understand the technologies, their utility for the economy and governance, risks they pose and their future development trajectory.
- The **rapid adoption of digital technology** across sectors is making things easy and eliminating all forms of human intervention. This has a major impact on the **efficiency and effectiveness of governance**.

A MASS MOVEMENT

INTRODUCTION

- The aim of promoting growth and development, the government launched a bunch of programmes: **Jan Dhan Yojana, Digital India, Make in India, Skill India, MUDRA yojana, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Ayushman Bharat etc.**

ADDRESSING MARKET FAILURES

- The government's strong push to infrastructure projects is to address market failure in the provision of public goods.
- By being a founding member of the **International Solar Alliance**, the government has demonstrated a proactive role in the creation of **global public goods**.
- Strong push to digital transactions and renewed emphasis on **National Nutrition Mission** is all about capturing the positive spill-overs that these interventions have on the development processes.

CHALLENGES

- In a market economy, one of the important functions of any government is to set standards and Develop regulations so that markets can function well.
- For example, the **Real Estate Act** is to bring greater transparency in the real estate transactions and to safeguard the interest of home buyers.
- To improve the performance of public sector enterprises, the government has set for itself ambitious **disinvestment targets**.

PROMOTING EQUITY

- The government has placed special emphasis on the **development of the North-East region**. It has invited several development projects in the NE region in order to bring about **equitable development of the region**.
- The government has identified over **100 aspirational districts** under its “**transformation of aspirational districts programme**” that are lagging on certain key development indicators to accelerate the pace of development in these districts.

OFFERING A PROTECTIVE HAND

ENCOURAGING REPORTING AND SUPPORTING SURVIVORS

- A nationwide network of 182 **one stop centers under the Nirbhaya Fund** has been set-up. They **offer a single window to services for women** facing violence such as police, medical, legal and psychological assistance.
- A significant step has been **33% reservation for women in the police force**.
- The ministry of women and child development has been working along with the ministry of home affairs to improve overall **police responsiveness to gender sensitive cases** and to bring visibility to more women in the police force.
- An **online portal ‘POCSO e-Box’** has been set up where a child or anyone on his/her behalf can file a complaint with minimal details.

BUILDING A STRONG LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- To strengthen the legal framework to protect women and children from trafficking, the ministry of women and child development has created the **Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018**.
- The legal framework for **protection of children from societal practices** such as child marriage is also being strengthened and stringently implemented. The **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006** punishes those who promote, perform and abet child marriage.
- The ministry is closely monitoring the implementation of the **Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013**.
- An online portal **‘She-Box’** has been launched for online complaints of sexual harassment at workplace for all women in the country.
- The implementation of the **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005** is being pushed across the country and women are being provided support to report such cases.

FUNDING INNOVATIVE PROJECTS

- The **Nirbhaya Fund** has appraised innovative projects for women’s safety worth Rs. 6200 cr. The Fund is also funding the roll-out of comprehensive plans to make 8 major cities in the country safe for women by attacking different aspects such as street lighting, safer public transport, improved policing etc.

LEVERAGING IT FOR PROTECTION

- **Using IT as a tool to improve protection of children**, the ministry has setup an **online citizen based portal ‘Khoya Paya’**. Since 2015, over 10,000 cases of missing-sighted children have been published on this portal.

REHABILITATING SURVIVORS OF VIOLENCE

- The **Central Victim Compensation Scheme** under the Nirbhaya Fund provides additional assistance to state governments to compensate women who have faced violence.
- The **Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016** has included **acid attack as a kind of disability**, which allows acid attack victims to avail disability benefits? The ministry has also set up **child help desks** in 60 major railway stations around the country known to be common source for child trafficking.

COVERING THE LAST MILE

- To ensure that the government's protective mechanisms reach rural women, the **Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme** has been launched.
- This provides support services to rural women at their doorstep through 3 lakh student volunteers in 115 most backward districts.
- The students will educate women about government support for survivors of violence and help them connect with such institutions.

POWER OF JAN ANDOLAN

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (SBM)

- The swachh bharat mission is the **largest behavioural change campaign in the world**. The rural sanitation coverage in India has more than doubled from 39% in October 2014 to over 83% at present. It is critical the mission dictates continuous and close engagement with the implementers, the states and districts to keep up the momentum and enable a steady line of communication across levels.
- Unless a village achieves a completely open defecation free status, the oral fecal contamination route continues. Thus the **path to a healthier tomorrow is not an individual one but the community must work together** and resolve towards new habits. In a report '**The Financial and Economic Impact of SBM in India (2017)**', UNICEF estimates that a household in an ODF village in rural India saves Rs. 50,000 every year.

CHANGE UNDER SBM(SWACHH BHARAT MISSION)

- The SBM goes beyond mere construction and bases its foundation in behavior change.
- **Cleanliness cannot be achieved through budget allocation. Behavioral change is the solution.** It should become a mass movement.

ROLE OF SWACHHAGRAHIS

- **Swachhagrahis – a community level army of 'foot soldiers' and motivators**
- Swachhagrahis are leaders who are engaged in Panchayati raj institutions, co-operatives, ASHAs, anganwadi workers, women groups, community based organisations, SHGs etc.

SATYAGRAH SE SWACHHAGRAH CAMPAIGN

- On April 10, 2018 marked the end of the centenary year celebrations of the **Champaran Satyagraha** and was celebrated through the **“Satyagrah se Swachhagrah”** campaign.
- **National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship** has the potential to meet aspirations of youth, addressing inclusivity by leveraging technology.

REAPING FRUITS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

- With more youth joining the mainstream through education and skilling, it is projected that India will have a skilled labour surplus by 2030 because government schemes and programmes to boost education and skill development.
- Centre and state governments are working tandem, leveraging their strengths for skilling youth so that even the **last mile youth is able to capitalize on this opportunity**.
- Power and Skill development ministries have joined hands to launch a skill development programme to speed up the implementation of the **Saubhagya Yojana**.
- Some of the notable **schemes for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship** of Government of India are:
 - Start-up India.
 - Directorate General of Training - Modular Employable Skills (DGT - MES).
 - Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY).
 - National Skill Development Corporation India (NSDC).
 - National Skill Development Agency (NSDA).
 - Aajeevika - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM).
 - Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)
 - Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).
 - Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

NEW AGE SKILLING IN THE REALM OF INDUSTRY 4.0

- **Industry 4.0** is characterised by **increasing digitisation, connected machines, amalgamation of emerging technologies, business analytics and cyber physical systems**. With fast emerging Industry 4.0 in India, **skills in domains like Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence, Virtual Reality, Augmented Reality, Robotics, Big Data Analytics and 3D printing** will be in much demand. The **knowledge based economy** will grow in coming times.

THE ROAD AHEAD

- As per World Bank, India is the fastest growing major economy in the world and it will continue to sustain up to another decade.
- The **government has to inculcate STEM education (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) in the course curricula** at the school system with emphasis on creativity plus critical and systems thinking.

THE TAX STRUCTURE

DIRECT TAX REFORMS

- **Tax Information Network (TIN):**The **National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)** established **Tax Information Network**. This is the source of the countrywide tax related data. The basic idea was to **modernise collection, processing, monitoring and accounting** of direct taxes using information technology.
- **TIN has three subsystems:**
 - Electronic Return Acceptance and Consolidation System (ERACS).
 - Online Tax Accounting System (OLTAS).
 - e-TDS (Tax deduction at source) and e-TCS (tax collected at source).
- **eSahyog: Paperless Assessments:** To simplify the tax payment, the CBDT came up with a proposal for paperless income tax assessment over emails.
- **Sevottam: Efficient Grievance Redressal:** To bring new life to the grievance redressal system, the sevottam platform **connects all income tax offices in the country.**

INDIRECT TAX REFORMS

Goods and Services Tax(GST):

- **GST and Direct Taxes Code (DTC)** is the **biggest tax reforms** the government has ever undertaken and it promises to make the taxation system easier to comply with, for both domestic and overseas investors.
- Tax experts claim that DTC and GST will go a long way to make the **taxation system simpler, increase tax payer base and increase the tax buoyancy** which will have a long term effect in reducing the fiscal deficit of the country.

MAKING QUALITY MEDICINES AVAILABLE TO COMMON MAN

ACCESSIBILITY

- Number of Pradhan Mantri Bharatiya Janaushadhi Kendras functioning has reached more than 3500(spread over 33 states/UTs).
- PMBJP has **drastically brought down the prices of quality medicines** and made medicines available within the reach of large section of population especially the poor.
- Medicines available under PMBJP are priced 50-90% less than that of branded prices, leading to savings of around 400 cr to the citizens.

GOVERNMENT COMMITTED TO AGRARIAN REFORMS

- The aim of the government is to **make agriculture policy and programs ‘income oriented’ rather than ‘production oriented’.**
- To achieve this ambitious objective, the government is encouraging the adoption of **multidimensional seven-point strategy**
- Implementation of **National Agricultural Markets and e-platforms (e-NAM)** to eliminate shortcomings of all the 585 centres.
- To mitigate the risk, introduction of **crop insurance scheme** at a lower cost.
- Promotion of allied activities such as **dairy-animal husbandry, poultry, bee-keeping, horticulure and fisheries.**

- **National Bamboo Mission** has been announced in budget 2018-19 for the overall development of bamboo as a supplement of agricultural income. For the development of dairy and fisheries, programs like **National Dairy Plan, National Program for Dairy Development** and **Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme** and **Blue Revolution** are being implemented.