



Social welfare Scheme of Modi Government & Its Impact on Indian Politics

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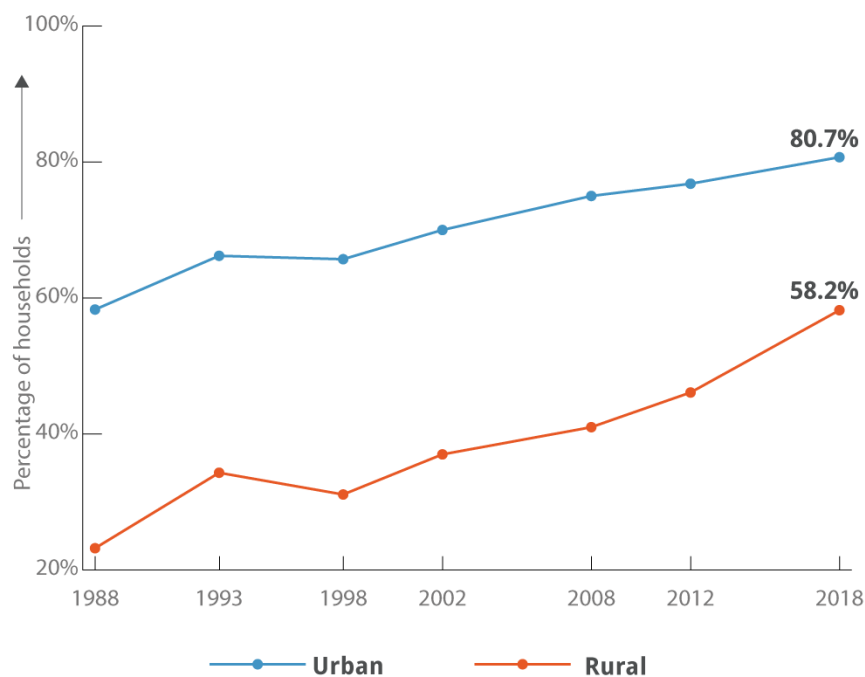
Social welfare schemes have had a significant impact on Indian politics. These schemes are designed to provide assistance to individuals and families who are in need, with the aim of improving their quality of life. In India, social welfare schemes have been used as a tool by political parties to win elections and maintain power. The introduction of social welfare schemes by the government is often seen as a way to appease voters and gain their support. Many political parties have made promises to implement various social welfare schemes in their election manifestos. The impact of social welfare schemes on Indian politics can be seen in several ways. Firstly, these schemes have helped political parties to create a loyal vote bank. People who receive benefits from social welfare schemes are often grateful to the political party that introduced the scheme, and are more likely to vote for them in future elections. Secondly, social welfare schemes have also helped to increase voter turnout in elections. Many people who may have been disinterested in politics have become more engaged and interested in the political process due to the benefits they receive from these schemes. Thirdly, the success or failure of social welfare schemes can have a significant impact on the popularity of a political party. If a social welfare scheme is well-implemented and provides tangible benefits to the people, it can significantly boost the popularity of the political party that introduced it. On the other hand, if a social welfare scheme fails to deliver its promised benefits or is marred by corruption, it can lead to a significant backlash against the political party responsible. Social welfare schemes have had a significant impact on Indian politics. While these schemes have helped to improve the lives of many people, they have also been used by political parties to maintain power and win elections. The success or failure of social welfare schemes can have a significant impact on the popularity of political parties, and their implementation is likely to remain an important issue in Indian politics for the foreseeable future. The Modi Government has launched many new schemes for the development of the country and the residents.

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The Modi government, since coming to power in 2014, has introduced several social welfare schemes aimed at addressing poverty, healthcare, education, and women's empowerment. These schemes have had a significant impact on Indian politics, both in terms of electoral success and public perception. One of the most prominent social welfare schemes introduced by the Modi government is the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), which aims to provide financial inclusion to the underprivileged and unbanked population of India. The scheme has helped to open over 40 crore bank accounts and provided access to basic banking services to those who were previously excluded from the formal financial system. This scheme has had a positive impact on the Modi government's electoral fortunes, particularly in rural areas, where access to banking services was previously limited. Another important social welfare scheme introduced by the Modi government is the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, which aims to provide free LPG connections to women from below poverty line households. This scheme has been successful in promoting clean cooking fuel and reducing the health hazards associated with traditional cooking methods. The scheme has also been used as a political tool by the Modi government to appeal to women voters, particularly in rural areas. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is another important social welfare scheme introduced by the Modi government. This scheme aims to promote cleanliness, hygiene, and sanitation across India, with the goal of achieving a cleaner and healthier India. The scheme has been successful in increasing public awareness about the importance of cleanliness and sanitation, and has also had a positive impact on India's image in the international community. The Modi government has also introduced several other social welfare schemes aimed at promoting healthcare, education, and women's empowerment. The Ayushman Bharat scheme, for instance, aims to provide free healthcare services to the underprivileged

and marginalized sections of society. Similarly, the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme aims to promote the education and empowerment of girls and women across India. The impact of these social welfare schemes on Indian politics has been significant. The Modi government has been able to use these schemes as a means of appealing to a wide range of voters, particularly those from rural areas and marginalized sections of society. These schemes have helped to create a positive image of the Modi government among the public, particularly in terms of its commitment to social welfare. However, there have also been criticisms of these social welfare schemes, particularly in terms of their implementation and impact on the ground. For instance, there have been concerns about the effectiveness of the PMJDY scheme, with some critics arguing that many of the bank accounts opened under the scheme are inactive or underutilized. Similarly, there have been criticisms of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, with some critics arguing that the scheme has not been successful in achieving its objectives. The social welfare schemes introduced by the Modi government have had a significant impact on Indian politics, both in terms of electoral success and public perception. While there have been criticisms of these schemes, particularly in terms of their implementation and impact on the ground, they have helped to create a positive image of the Modi government among the public, particularly in terms of its commitment to social welfare.

Percentage of households that have access to drinking water within the premises of their dwelling area



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Source: MoSPI

Here are some literary sources that you can explore for Social welfare schemes:

1. "A Theory of Justice" by John Rawls - This book presents a theory of justice based on the idea of fairness, which can inform social welfare policies.

2. "The Spirit Level: Why Equality is Better for Everyone" by Richard Wilkinson and Kate Pickett - This book argues that more equal societies tend to have better outcomes in terms of health, education, and social well-being, and provides evidence to support this claim.
3. "The Price of Inequality: How Today's Divided Society Endangers Our Future" by Joseph Stiglitz - This book examines the social and economic costs of inequality, and proposes policy solutions to reduce inequality and promote greater social welfare.
4. "The Social Welfare State: An Introduction to Social Policy" by Bent Greve - This book provides an overview of social welfare policies in different countries, and explores the principles and values that underpin these policies.
5. "The Politics of Social Policy in the United States" by Margaret Weir, Ann Shola Orloff, and Theda Skocpol - This book examines the history of social welfare policies in the US, and the political and institutional factors that shape these policies.
6. "The Welfare State: A Very Short Introduction" by David Garland - This book provides a concise overview of the history and principles of the welfare state, and explores the challenges and debates surrounding social welfare policies.

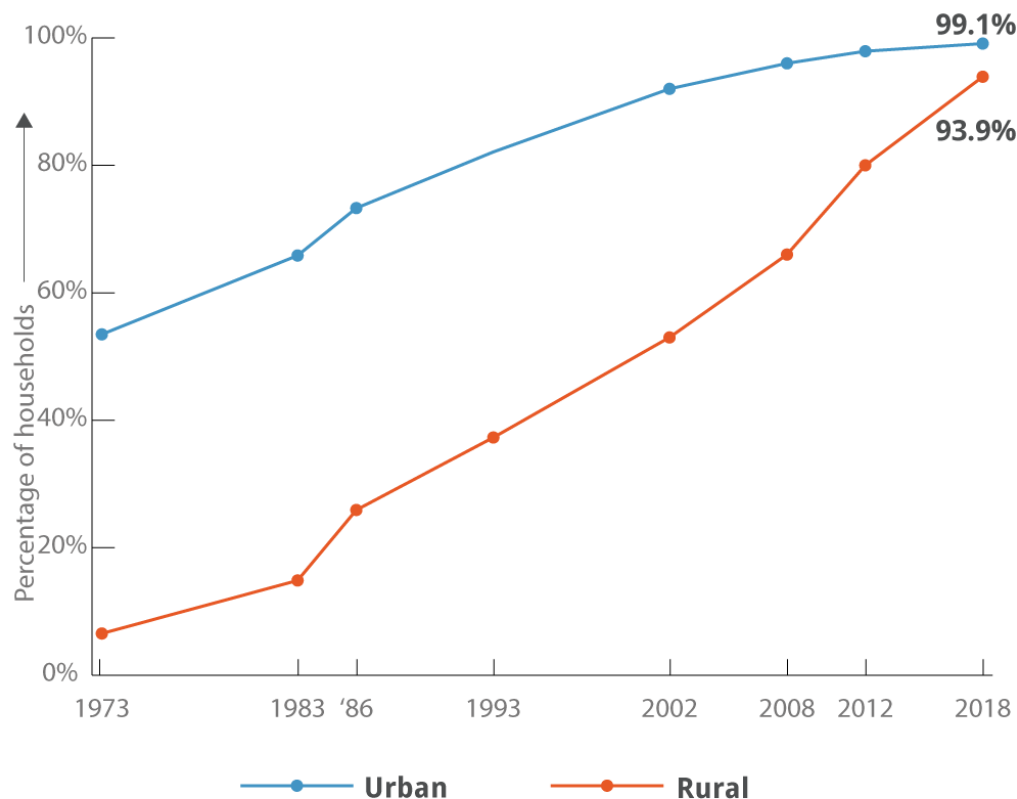
History of social welfare schemes in India

The schemes have helped improve the lives of the marginalized sections of society and have provided them with financial inclusion and health protection. The schemes have also helped the government win the support of the rural and urban poor and have improved its electoral prospects. However, the government needs to ensure that the schemes are adequately funded and based on sound economic principles to make them sustainable in the long run. India has a long history of social welfare schemes aimed at improving the lives of its citizens. The country's social welfare initiatives can be traced back to ancient times when kings and emperors provided food, shelter, and medical care to their subjects. However, the modern history of social welfare schemes in India dates back to the early 20th century, when the British colonial government introduced a series of measures aimed at improving public health, education, and social conditions. After India gained independence in 1947, the new government continued to build on these initiatives and introduced a range of new social welfare programs. The first major social welfare scheme in post-independence India was the Community Development Program (CDP), which was launched in 1952. The CDP aimed to promote rural development and improve the living standards of rural communities by providing them with basic amenities like healthcare, education, and sanitation facilities. In 1960, the government of India launched the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), which was aimed at providing employment opportunities to rural households. The program guaranteed 100 days of employment per year to rural households, which helped to reduce poverty and improve the standard of living in rural areas. In the 1970s, the government of India introduced a series of poverty alleviation programs, including the Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) and the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). These programs aimed to provide financial assistance and other resources to the rural poor to help them become self-sufficient and improve their living standards. In the 1980s, the government of India launched a range of social welfare programs aimed at improving the health and education of the population. The National Health Mission (NHM) was launched in 1983, which aimed to provide healthcare facilities and services to rural and urban communities. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program was also launched in 1983, which aimed to improve the health and nutrition of young children and pregnant women. In the

1990s, the government of India introduced a range of social welfare programs aimed at empowering women and reducing gender inequality. The Mahila Samakhyas program was launched in 1989, which aimed to provide education and empowerment to women in rural areas. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao program was launched in 1991, which aimed to improve the status of girls in society and promote gender equality.

In recent years, the government of India has continued to launch a range of social welfare programs aimed at improving the lives of its citizens. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, launched in 2014, aimed to provide financial inclusion to all households in the country. The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, launched in 2016, aimed to provide free LPG connections to households living below the poverty line. Overall, India has a long and rich history of social welfare schemes aimed at improving the lives of its citizens. While there is still much work to be done to improve the standard of living of all Indians, the government's continued investment in social welfare programs is a positive sign for the country's future. Social welfare schemes in India have a long and varied history, spanning from the early 20th century to the present day. The Indian government has implemented various policies and programs to address issues such as poverty, inequality, and social exclusion. In this essay, we will provide an overview of the major social welfare schemes in India and their evolution over

Percentage of households that use electricity for domestic/lighting purposes



time. *Scroll.in*

Source: MoSPI

1. One of the earliest social welfare schemes in India was the Madras Labour Union, founded in 1918 by B.P. Wadia. The union aimed to protect the rights and interests of workers, particularly those in the textile industry. It was one of the first organizations in India to address issues such as wages, working conditions, and social security. In the 1930s and 1940s, the Indian government began to implement various social welfare programs, such as the Rural

Reconstruction Movement and the Community Development Program. These programs aimed to address issues such as poverty, illiteracy, and lack of access to basic services in rural areas. They also provided training and support for agricultural and other rural industries. In the 1950s and 1960s, the Indian government began to implement more comprehensive social welfare schemes, such as the Five-Year Plans. These plans focused on economic development, but also included measures to address poverty, unemployment, and social inequality. One of the major initiatives of this period was the Green Revolution, which aimed to increase agricultural productivity and food security. In the 1970s and 1980s, the Indian government introduced a number of social welfare programs aimed at specific groups, such as women and children. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program, for example, was launched in 1975 to address issues such as malnutrition and infant mortality. Other programs introduced during this period include the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-Day Meal Scheme), the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), and the National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS). In the 1990s and 2000s, the Indian government continued to introduce new social welfare programs and expand existing ones. One of the major initiatives of this period was the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), launched in 2001 to provide universal primary education. The government also introduced a number of schemes aimed at poverty alleviation, such as the National Social Assistance Program (NSAP), which provides pensions to elderly, disabled, and widowed persons. Social welfare schemes in India have evolved significantly over the past century, from early initiatives aimed at protecting workers' rights to comprehensive programs addressing poverty, inequality, and social exclusion. The Indian government has introduced a wide range of programs and policies to address the country's social and economic challenges, with varying degrees of success. Despite the many challenges that remain, social welfare schemes continue to play a vital role in improving the lives of millions of Indians. Social welfare schemes are government-run programs that aim to improve the quality of life of citizens by providing them with financial, material, and social assistance. These schemes are designed to address various issues such as poverty, unemployment, health, education, and housing. The primary objective of social welfare schemes is to promote the well-being of individuals and communities, particularly those who are vulnerable and marginalized. One of the most important social welfare schemes in India is the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), which was enacted in 2005. This scheme aims to provide a guaranteed minimum of 100 days of wage employment per year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The scheme has been successful in providing employment opportunities to millions of rural households and has helped reduce poverty in rural areas.

The Modi government has introduced several social welfare schemes aimed at improving the lives of Indian citizens. Some of these schemes and their impact on Indian politics are:

2. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) - This scheme aims to provide financial inclusion to all citizens by opening bank accounts for those who don't have one. As of March 2021, over 42.8 crore accounts have been opened under this scheme. This has helped in increasing financial literacy and reducing poverty in the country. The scheme has been received positively by the citizens and has helped the Modi government in gaining popularity. Another important social welfare scheme is the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), which was launched in 2015 with the objective of providing affordable housing to the urban poor. Under this scheme, the government provides financial assistance to eligible beneficiaries to construct or purchase a house. The scheme has been successful in providing housing to millions of urban poor households and has helped improve their living conditions.

3. The National Health Mission (NHM) is another significant social welfare scheme in India. This scheme aims to provide accessible, affordable, and quality healthcare services to all citizens, particularly those living in rural and remote areas. The scheme provides financial assistance to states and union territories to strengthen their healthcare infrastructure, improve maternal and child health, and combat communicable and non-communicable diseases. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme is a social welfare scheme aimed at promoting the education and empowerment of girls. The scheme was launched in 2015 with the objective of improving the sex ratio and promoting the education of girls. The scheme provides financial assistance to families to promote the education of girls and to prevent female foeticide. The scheme has been successful in increasing awareness about the importance of girls' education and has helped improve the sex ratio in many parts of the country.
4. The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) is a social welfare scheme aimed at providing clean cooking fuel to poor households. The scheme was launched in 2016 with the objective of providing LPG connections to poor households who were using traditional fuels such as wood, charcoal, or kerosene. The scheme has been successful in providing LPG connections to millions of poor households and has helped improve their health and well-being.
5. The Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) is a social welfare scheme aimed at improving the livelihoods of the poor. The scheme was launched in 2014 with the objective of bringing all the existing poverty alleviation schemes under a single umbrella and providing support to the poor for their sustainable livelihood. The scheme provides financial assistance to poor households for various activities such as skill development, micro-enterprise development, and self-employment. The scheme has been successful in improving the livelihoods of millions of poor households.
6. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan - This scheme aims to make India clean and free of open defecation. It has helped in creating awareness about cleanliness and hygiene in the country. This scheme has also helped in improving the health of citizens and has contributed towards the reduction of diseases caused by poor sanitation. This scheme has been successful in improving the image of the Modi government and has helped in gaining popularity.
7. Ayushman Bharat Yojana - This scheme provides health insurance coverage to over 10 crore families in the country. It aims to provide financial protection to families in case of medical emergencies. This scheme has helped in reducing the financial burden on families and has also helped in improving the healthcare infrastructure in the country. This scheme has helped the Modi government in gaining popularity among the citizens.
8. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN): Launched in 2019, PM-KISAN aims to provide income support to farmers. Under the scheme, farmers are provided with Rs. 6,000 per year in three equal installments.

The opposition parties have criticized some of these schemes, calling them inadequate and not reaching the targeted beneficiaries. However, the impact of these schemes has been visible on the ground

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana:- (PMJDY) is a flagship financial inclusion scheme launched by the Indian government in August 2014. The scheme aims to provide financial services such as banking, savings, remittance, credit, insurance, and pension to the unbanked population of India. PMJDY has been a resounding success and has helped millions of people access formal banking services for the first time. As of March 2021, over 43.04 crore (430.4 million) accounts have been opened under PMJDY, with a total balance of over Rs. 1.35 lakh crore (around USD 18 billion). This means that more

than 40% of the adult population in India now has a bank account, up from just 35% in 2011. The number of accounts opened under PMJDY has grown consistently over the years, with around 2.3 crore (23 million) new accounts opened in 2020-21 alone. The scheme has also provided over 34.27 crore (342.7 million) RuPay cards, which are issued by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). These cards can be used for cash withdrawals, purchases, and online transactions. The wide availability of RuPay cards has helped bring millions of people into the digital payments ecosystem, furthering the government's goal of creating a cashless economy. One of the key features of PMJDY is its focus on financial literacy and education. The scheme has implemented various campaigns and initiatives to promote financial literacy and awareness, such as Digi Dhan Melas, Financial Literacy Week, and Jan Dhan Darshak app. These initiatives have helped educate people about the benefits of formal banking and digital payments and have contributed to the success of PMJDY. PMJDY has also enabled access to banking facilities in remote areas through the use of business correspondents (BCs) and mobile banking vans. BCs are local agents who provide banking services to people in rural and remote areas. They help customers open accounts, deposit and withdraw cash, and access other banking services. Mobile banking vans, on the other hand, are equipped with basic banking infrastructure and travel to remote areas to provide banking services. These initiatives have helped bridge the gap between urban and rural areas and have made formal banking accessible to people living in remote areas. PMJDY has also helped promote financial inclusion among women. As of March 2021, more than 23.8 crore (238 million) accounts under PMJDY were opened by women. The scheme has also incentivized the opening of accounts for women by providing them with an overdraft facility of up to Rs. 5,000 (around USD 67) after six months of account opening, provided they fulfill certain eligibility criteria. PMJDY has been a game-changer for financial inclusion in India. The scheme has helped millions of people access formal banking services and has contributed to the government's goal of creating a cashless economy. With its focus on financial literacy, access to banking facilities in remote areas, and promotion of financial inclusion among women, PMJDY has set a new benchmark for financial inclusion schemes in India. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is an ambitious financial inclusion scheme launched by the Government of India in 2014. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial access to every Indian citizen, particularly the poor and marginalized sections of the society, who are often excluded from the formal financial system. The scheme aims to bring every unbanked household under the ambit of the banking system and promote a savings culture among the masses. The scheme has been a success in terms of its reach and impact. As of March 2022, more than 44.31 crore bank accounts have been opened under the scheme, with a total balance of over Rs. 1.51 lakh crore. The scheme has also led to the issuance of more than 36.55 crore RuPay cards and the opening of over 32.78 crore Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) accounts and 23.47 crore Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) accounts. PMJDY has had a significant impact on Indian politics. The scheme has helped the government to connect with the masses, particularly the poor and marginalized sections of the society. The scheme has been used by the ruling party, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), as a tool to garner support and increase its voter base. The scheme has also helped the government to project itself as pro-poor and pro-development. The scheme has been particularly successful in rural areas, where a large number of people were previously excluded from the formal financial system. The opening of bank accounts under the scheme has provided the rural population with access to various financial services, such as loans, insurance, and pensions. This has not only helped to increase financial inclusion but has also led to a reduction in the dependence of the rural population on informal sources of credit. The scheme has also helped to bring about a change in the saving behavior of the masses. The opening of bank accounts has encouraged people to save their money and use it for productive purposes. This has led to an increase in investment and entrepreneurship, particularly in rural areas. The scheme has also helped to reduce the flow of black money in the economy by encouraging people to deposit their money in banks.

PMJDY has also helped the government to implement various social welfare schemes. The scheme has facilitated the direct transfer of subsidies and benefits to the beneficiaries' bank accounts, thereby reducing leakages and corruption. This has not only helped to improve the efficiency of the delivery of social welfare schemes but has also helped to increase transparency and accountability in the system. PMJDY has also had an impact on the banking sector in India. The scheme has led to an increase in the number of bank accounts and the use of banking services. This has not only helped to increase financial inclusion but has also led to an increase in the demand for banking services. The scheme has also helped to promote the use of digital banking services, such as mobile banking and internet banking.

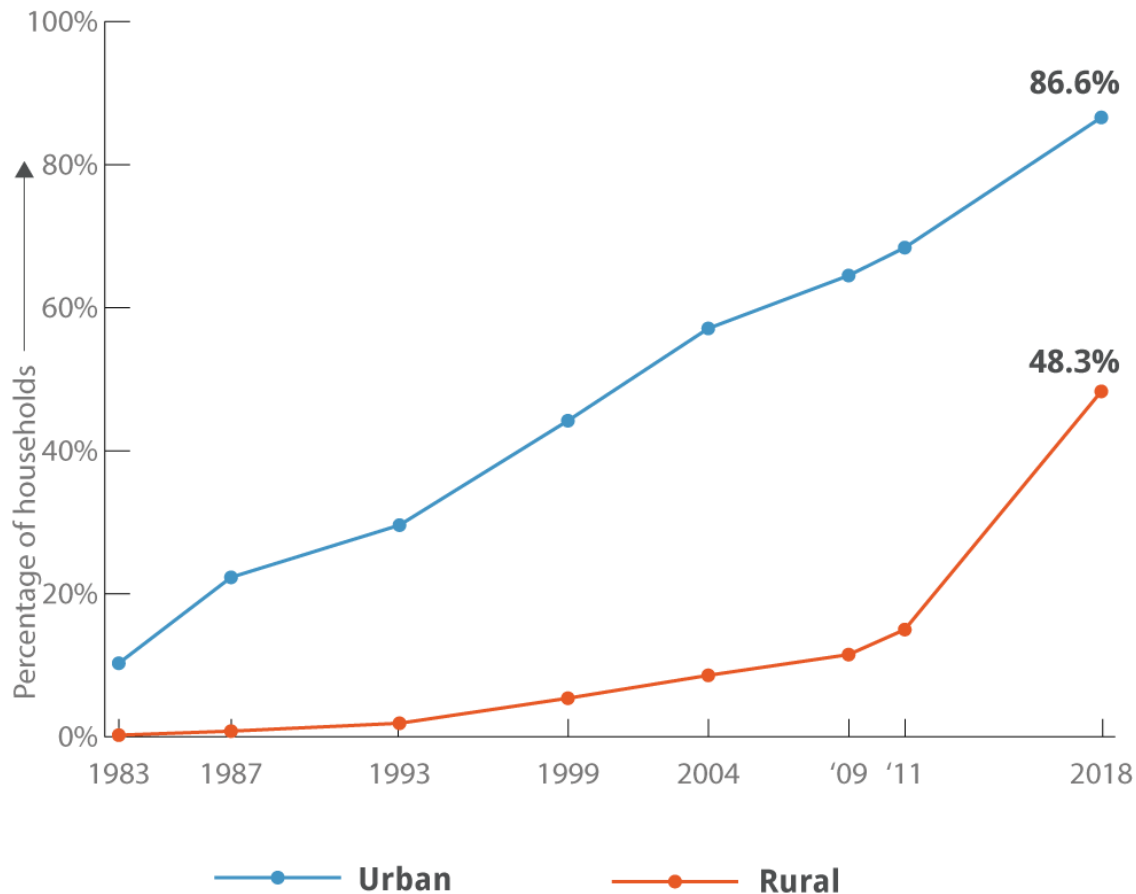
PMJDY has had a significant impact on Indian politics. The scheme has helped the government to connect with the masses, particularly the poor and marginalized sections of the society. The scheme has also helped to promote financial inclusion, reduce the flow of black money, and improve the efficiency of the delivery of social welfare schemes. The scheme has also had an impact on the banking sector in India by increasing the number of bank accounts and promoting the use of digital banking services. Overall, PMJDY has been a success and has helped to bring about a positive change in the lives of the masses.

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana:- (PMUY) is a social welfare scheme launched by the Government of India on May 1, 2016, with the aim of providing free LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) connections to women living below the poverty line. The scheme aims to replace traditional fuels such as kerosene, coal, wood, and other biomass-based fuels with LPG, which is a cleaner and more efficient cooking fuel. The scheme targets rural women who belong to households that are classified as Below Poverty Line (BPL) as per the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) data. The government provides free LPG connections to the women belonging to these households, along with a stove and a regulator. The scheme has a target of providing 8 crore (80 million) free LPG connections by 2020, and as of September 2021, over 10 crore (100 million) connections have been provided under the scheme. The scheme has several benefits, both for the environment and for the beneficiaries. By replacing traditional fuels with LPG, the scheme aims to reduce air pollution, which is a major health hazard in many parts of the country. The use of LPG also reduces the risk of burns, which is a common occurrence when cooking with traditional fuels such as wood and coal. The scheme also saves women from the drudgery of collecting firewood and other fuels, which is often a time-consuming and physically demanding task.

To ensure the success of the scheme, the government has taken several steps to make it more accessible to the beneficiaries. The scheme is implemented by state-run oil marketing companies (OMCs), who are responsible for identifying the beneficiaries and providing them with the free LPG connections. The government has also waived off the administrative fee of Rs. 1600/- that is charged to the beneficiaries for a new LPG connection, which makes the scheme more affordable for the beneficiaries. The scheme also provides for interest-free loans to purchase the stove and the first refill, which is again a significant help for the beneficiaries. The scheme has received widespread appreciation for its impact on the lives of the beneficiaries. The use of LPG has improved the health and well-being of the women, reduced their workload, and helped in improving the overall standard of living of the households. The scheme has also led to a significant increase in the consumption of LPG in rural areas, which is a positive development for the environment. The scheme has also created new employment opportunities, particularly for women entrepreneurs who are setting up small-scale businesses to provide LPG refill services in rural areas. The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) is a social welfare scheme that aims to improve the

lives of women living below the poverty line by providing them with free LPG connections. The scheme has several benefits, both for the environment and for the beneficiaries, and has received widespread appreciation for its impact. The government's efforts to make the scheme more accessible and affordable for the beneficiaries have played a significant role in its success, and the scheme is likely to continue to have a positive impact on the lives of the beneficiaries in the years to come.

Percentage of households that use LPG as their primary cooking fuel



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Source: MoSPI

The PMUY has been one of the flagship schemes of the current government and has been praised for its positive impact on the lives of millions of people. The scheme has been implemented successfully, with over 8 crore LPG connections provided to households in the country as of 2021. The impact of the PMUY on Indian politics has been significant. The scheme has helped the ruling party, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), to increase its support base among the rural population, which constitutes a significant percentage of the electorate. The scheme has been seen as a major achievement of the government and has helped to improve its image among the people. The PMUY has been particularly successful in states such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan, which have a large rural population. These states also happen to be politically important, as they send a large number of MPs to the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Indian parliament. The success of the PMUY in these states has helped the BJP to win several state assembly elections and increase its tally of Lok Sabha seats in the 2019 general elections.

The PMUY has also helped to counter the narrative of the opposition parties, which have often accused the government of neglecting the needs of the poor and rural population. The scheme has been seen as an example of the government's commitment to the welfare of the people and has helped to silence some of the criticism. However, the PMUY has also faced criticism from some quarters. Critics have pointed out that the scheme does not address the root cause of the problem of indoor air pollution, which is poverty. The high cost of LPG cylinders and the lack of infrastructure for distribution and refilling of cylinders in rural areas mean that many households are still forced to rely on traditional fuels for cooking. Moreover, the PMUY has been criticized for not providing sufficient financial support to the beneficiaries for purchasing LPG cylinders and for not ensuring the timely supply of cylinders. Despite these criticisms, the PMUY remains a popular scheme among the rural population, and its impact on Indian politics is likely to continue in the future. The success of the scheme has encouraged the government to launch other similar schemes aimed at providing basic amenities to the poor, such as the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, which aims to provide banking facilities to the unbanked population, and the Ayushman Bharat scheme, which aims to provide health insurance to the poor. The PMUY has had a significant impact on Indian politics, helping the ruling party to improve its image among the rural population and win elections. The scheme has been praised for its positive impact on the lives of millions of people, but it has also faced criticism for not addressing the root cause of the problem of indoor air pollution. Nevertheless, the PMUY remains a popular scheme among the rural population, and its impact on Indian politics is

Objectives:-

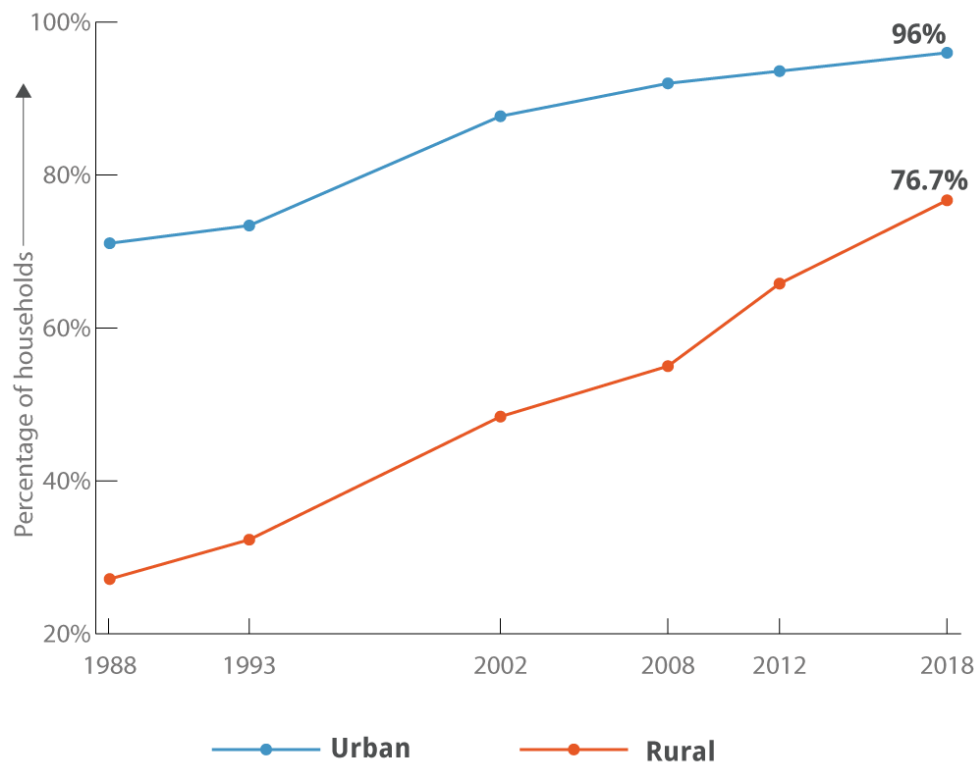
The PMAY scheme has two main components: PMAY-U for urban areas and PMAY-G for rural areas. The scheme aims to provide housing to all eligible beneficiaries by 2022. The key objectives of the PMAY scheme are to:

1. Provide pucca houses with basic amenities to all eligible families in urban and rural areas.
2. Improve the standard of living of the urban and rural poor.
3. Promote the use of environmentally sustainable and disaster-resilient technologies for housing.
4. Increase employment in the construction sector.

The scheme's focus on providing housing to the poor has also helped the government build a positive image among the people. The government's focus on the scheme has helped it connect with the urban and rural poor, who form a significant voter base in the country. The scheme's implementation has helped the government build trust and credibility among the people, leading to increased support for the government. As of 2021, the scheme has provided over 1.26 crore houses to eligible beneficiaries. The scheme's implementation has helped improve the standard of living of the urban and rural poor by providing them with safe and secure housing. The use of environmentally sustainable and disaster-resilient technologies for housing has also helped reduce the impact of disasters on vulnerable communities. The scheme has also led to an increase in employment in the construction sector. The scheme's implementation has created job opportunities for skilled and unskilled workers, leading to increased income for households. However, the scheme has also faced some challenges in achieving its objectives. One of the key challenges is the slow pace of implementation. The scheme's implementation has been slow, with many beneficiaries still waiting for their houses. The government has acknowledged the slow pace of implementation and has taken steps to expedite the process. Another challenge is the quality of construction. Many beneficiaries have complained

about the poor quality of construction, with some houses collapsing soon after their construction. The government has taken steps to address the issue by setting up a committee to investigate the quality of construction.

Percentage of households that live in pucca homes



Note: Pucca houses are homes with walls and roofs constructed with pucca materials, which include cement, brick, stone, corrugated sheets and tiles. The 2002 survey did not include tile in its definition of pucca, so the number used here is an extrapolation calculated in the 2008-'09 report
Source: MoSPI

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PMAY scheme has had a significant impact on Indian politics, with the government using it as a tool to garner votes and demonstrate its commitment to the welfare of the poor. The scheme's Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) is a housing scheme launched by the Government of India in 2015 with the objective of providing affordable housing to all by the year 2022. The scheme aims to provide housing for the urban and rural poor, economically weaker sections (EWS), and low-income groups (LIG). The scheme also provides for the construction of houses for people belonging to the middle-income group (MIG) category. In this essay, we will discuss the impact of PMAY on Indian politics.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan:- The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan also known as the Clean India Mission, is a campaign launched by the Indian government in 2014 with the aim of improving cleanliness and sanitation across the country. The campaign has had a significant impact on Indian politics, as it has become a major policy initiative for the government and has helped shape the political discourse around development and public health in India. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was launched on October 2, 2014, on the 145th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, who was a champion of cleanliness and

hygiene. The campaign was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, who declared that it would be a national priority and that all Indians should work together to achieve the goal of a clean and hygienic India. The campaign has two key objectives: to eliminate open defecation and to ensure that all households have access to toilets and proper sanitation facilities. One of the key impacts of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan on Indian politics has been the way it has shaped the discourse around development and public health. The campaign has put a spotlight on the issue of sanitation and hygiene, which has long been neglected in India, and has made it a priority for policymakers and politicians. The campaign has also helped to raise awareness among the general public about the importance of cleanliness and hygiene, and has helped to change attitudes towards sanitation. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has also become a major policy initiative for the Indian government, with significant resources and funding being allocated to the campaign. The government has set ambitious targets for the campaign, such as the elimination of open defecation by 2019, and has been working to mobilize resources and support from various stakeholders to achieve these goals. The government has also launched a number of programs and initiatives to support the campaign, such as the construction of new toilets and the promotion of hygiene and cleanliness in schools and public spaces. The campaign has had a significant impact on Indian politics at the grassroots level as well. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has helped to mobilize communities across the country to work towards the goal of a clean and hygienic India. The campaign has encouraged people to take ownership of their surroundings and to work together to improve the cleanliness and sanitation of their neighborhoods. This has helped to promote a sense of civic responsibility among citizens and has helped to strengthen community bonds. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has also had an impact on electoral politics in India. The campaign has become a major issue in political campaigns, with politicians using it as a way to connect with voters and demonstrate their commitment to development and public health. The campaign has also become a way for political parties to differentiate themselves from their rivals, with some parties claiming credit for the success of the campaign and others criticizing the government for not doing enough to promote cleanliness and sanitation. However, the impact of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan on Indian politics has not been uniformly positive. Critics of the campaign argue that it has been overly focused on the construction of toilets and has neglected other important aspects of sanitation, such as the proper disposal of waste and the treatment of sewage. Some have also criticized the campaign for being too top-down and for not involving communities and local stakeholders in the decision-making process.

In conclusion, the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has had a significant impact on Indian politics. The campaign has helped to raise awareness about the importance of cleanliness and hygiene, and has made it a priority for policymakers and politicians. It has also become a major policy initiative for the Indian government, with significant resources and funding being allocated to the campaign. The campaign has had a positive impact at the grassroots level, mobilizing communities and promoting a sense of civic responsibility. However, there are also criticisms

Ayushman Bharat Abhiyan:- The Ayushman Bharat Abhiyan also known as Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), is a healthcare initiative launched by the Government of India in September 2018. The main objective of this scheme is to provide financial protection to vulnerable sections of the population against catastrophic health expenditure and to ensure equitable access to quality healthcare services. The impact of this scheme on Indian politics can be analyzed in several ways.

Firstly, the Ayushman Bharat Abhiyan has had a significant impact on the health sector in India. It is the world's largest government-funded health insurance scheme, and it covers more than 50 crore beneficiaries. This has led to an increase in the number of people seeking healthcare services, especially those who were previously excluded from the healthcare system due

to financial constraints. This has resulted in a positive perception of the government among the people, especially the poor and marginalized sections of society.

Secondly, the Ayushman Bharat Abhiyan has helped the ruling government gain political mileage. The scheme was launched just before the 2019 general elections, and it was widely publicized by the government. The scheme was seen as a significant achievement of the government, which helped it win support from the people. The opposition parties, however, criticized the scheme, claiming that it was a political gimmick and that it was not implemented effectively.

Thirdly, the Ayushman Bharat Abhiyan has helped the government strengthen federalism in India. The scheme is implemented through a partnership between the central and state governments. The central government provides the funds, while the state governments are responsible for implementing the scheme. This has led to greater collaboration between the central and state governments and has helped strengthen the federal structure of India.

Fourthly, the Ayushman Bharat Abhiyan has helped the government address the issue of healthcare in India. India has been facing several challenges in the healthcare sector, including inadequate infrastructure, shortage of healthcare professionals, and low public spending on healthcare. The scheme has helped address some of these challenges by increasing public spending on healthcare, providing financial protection to vulnerable sections of the population, and promoting the use of technology in healthcare.

Fifthly, the Ayushman Bharat Abhiyan has helped the government improve its image internationally. The scheme has been widely praised by international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank. The scheme has been seen as an innovative approach to healthcare, which can be replicated in other countries facing similar challenges.

In conclusion, the Ayushman Bharat Abhiyan has had a significant impact on Indian politics. The scheme has helped the government gain political mileage, strengthen federalism, address the issue of healthcare in India, and improve its image internationally. The scheme has been widely praised, but it has also faced criticism from the opposition parties. Overall, the scheme has been a step in the right direction towards improving healthcare in India, and it is expected to have a long-lasting impact on Indian politics and society.

The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi :- (PM-KISAN) is a government initiative in India that aims to provide direct income support to farmers across the country. Under this scheme, eligible farmers receive Rs. 6,000 per year in three equal installments of Rs. 2,000 each. The scheme was announced by the Indian government in February 2019 and has since become one of the most significant policy initiatives in the country's agricultural sector.

The impact of the PM-KISAN scheme on Indian politics has been significant, and it has become a key issue in the country's electoral landscape. Here are some of the ways in which the scheme has affected Indian politics:

1. The PM-KISAN scheme has helped the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) to consolidate its support base among farmers. The BJP has been able to portray itself as a pro-farmer party by introducing the scheme, which has helped it win the support of farmers in various parts of the country. The BJP has also used the scheme as a tool to counter the opposition's allegations that the party is anti-farmer.

2. The PM-KISAN scheme has become a key electoral issue in several states in India. In the 2019 general elections, the BJP highlighted the scheme in its campaign and promised to extend it to all farmers in the country. The opposition parties, on the other hand, have criticized the scheme and have promised to introduce better schemes if they come to power. The scheme has also played a significant role in state assembly elections in states such as Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, and Haryana.
3. The PM-KISAN scheme has helped the BJP to expand its support base among farmers in regions where it was not traditionally strong. The scheme has been particularly popular among small and marginal farmers, who form a significant proportion of the farming community in India. By providing direct income support to these farmers, the BJP has been able to win their support and expand its base in rural areas.
4. The PM-KISAN scheme has also been criticized by some opposition parties and farmers' organizations for its limited coverage and inadequate support. The scheme only covers small and marginal farmers who own less than two hectares of land, which means that a significant proportion of the farming community is excluded from the scheme. Moreover, the amount of support provided under the scheme is seen as inadequate by many farmers, given the high cost of inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides. The PM-KISAN scheme has had a significant impact on Indian politics since its introduction in 2019. The scheme has helped the BJP to consolidate its support base among farmers, expand its base in rural areas, and win electoral battles in several states. At the same time, the scheme has been criticized by some opposition parties and farmers' organizations for its limited coverage and inadequate support. The PM-KISAN scheme is likely to remain a key issue in Indian politics in the coming years, as the government and opposition parties continue to debate its efficacy and impact on the farming community.

Social welfare schemes of Modi Government are designed to provide assistance to vulnerable individuals and groups, such as the poor, elderly, disabled, and marginalized populations. The impact of these schemes can be significant, as they can help to alleviate poverty, promote economic growth, and improve social inclusion.

1. **Poverty reduction:** Social welfare schemes can help to reduce poverty by providing financial assistance, food, and healthcare services to the poor and marginalized populations. This can improve their living standards and help them to lead better lives.
2. **Improved health outcomes:** Social welfare schemes can also improve health outcomes by providing access to healthcare services and nutrition support. This can reduce the incidence of diseases and improve overall health status.
3. **Economic growth:** Social welfare schemes can also promote economic growth by increasing access to education, training, and other resources. This can help to create a more skilled and productive workforce, leading to higher levels of economic growth.
4. **Social inclusion:** Social welfare schemes can help to promote social inclusion by providing support and assistance to marginalized and excluded groups. This can help to reduce discrimination and promote greater social cohesion.

Overall, social welfare schemes can have a significant impact on individuals, families, and communities. They can help to alleviate poverty, improve health outcomes, promote economic growth, and foster greater social inclusion.

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