

Future of India: New Government Policy and Programme

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Introduction of this article paper is study on various government policies are contribute to achieving sustainable development goals by addressing issues such as poverty reduction, quality education, access to healthcare, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth, and sustainable cities and communities.

Purpose of study: The main purpose of this article is to study on the various policies and program of new government of India and the government policies are contributes to achieving sustainable development goals by addressing some issues.

Research methods: This article paper completed with the necessary data, information and facts, search of the relevant material on books, journal etc. were referred to collect the information. Online search engines really help in collecting the necessary information.

Data Analysis: This article study on the various new government policies 2023 and new government programmes 2023 in India.

Suggestion: This article suggested on the policy should have clear objectives and frameworks for implementation to ensure that and to establish mechanisms and institutions to be actively provide oversight of regulatory policy procedures and goals, support and implements regulatory policy.

Conclusion: These article papers conclude on considering the various aspects of financially and technically. It is seen that the government policies will be great success.

Keywords: India, Government, Policy, Programme

INTRODUCTION

The Indian government has introduced a number of programs this year. The social and economic welfare of the country is aided by these measures. The Government of India has undertaken numerous programs to address the nation's residents' numerous social and economic issues. In 2022, a number of new programs are introduced, while a number of discontinued programs are revived with longer policy years.

Every year, the government introduces a number of initiatives and programs to address the concerns of the populace regarding their problems. The necessary funds are invested by the federal and provincial governments to launch the strategy and program. Some of the latest government programmes include: the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) providing relief measures during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Atmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana for employment generation, the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme to promote manufacturing in key sectors, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Phase 2) for clean sanitation facilities, and the Jal Jeevan Mission to provide safe drinking water to all households.

Government schemes and policies are funded through a variety of mechanisms, such as taxes, loans, and grants from international organizations. The Indian government also uses resources from various funds, such as the National Investment Fund, the Consolidated Fund of India, and the Contingency Fund of India.

Implementation of government schemes and policies can face challenges such as corruption, lack of awareness, inadequate infrastructure, bureaucratic hurdles, and delays in disbursement of funds. Additionally, some schemes may not reach the intended beneficiaries due to a lack of proper targeting mechanisms.

The effectiveness of government schemes and policies can be measured through various indicators such as the number of beneficiaries, the amount of funds disbursed, and the impact on economic and social indicators such as poverty reduction and employment generation. Regular monitoring and evaluation of the schemes are crucial to ensure their effectiveness and identify areas for improvement.

Government schemes and policies can contribute to achieving sustainable development goals by addressing issues such as poverty reduction, quality education, access to healthcare, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth, and sustainable cities and communities. Through these efforts, the government can contribute to the broader global agenda of sustainable development.

Government schemes and policies can impact society in various ways. They can improve access to essential services, reduce poverty and inequality, promote economic growth, and create employment opportunities. These programs can also help address social issues and provide support to vulnerable populations.

PURPOSE OF STUDY:

The main purposes of this article are:

- To study on the various policies and programmes of new government of India.
- To know the government policies are funded through a variety of mechanisms.
- To determine the implementation of government policies are to be faces various challenges.
- To know the effectiveness of government policies to measured through various indicators.
- To study the government policies are contributes to achieving sustainable development goals by addressing some issues.
- To study the government policies can affect society in various ways.

RESEARCH METHODS

This article paper completed with the necessary data, information and facts, search of the relevant material on:

- books,
- journal ,
- Newspaper,
- Online, etc.

DATA ANALYSIS ON POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES OF NEW GOVERNMENT IN INDIA:

New policies issued by government 2023:

Every year, the government introduces a number of policies to address the concerns of the populace regarding their problems. Government introduces new policies issues in 2023 is explain in this article. These are as follows:

Mission Vatsalya : Govt. asks committee to identify orphaned for Mission Vatsalya is introduced on July 6, 2023, The Ministry of Women and Child Development has asked the Child Welfare and Protection Committee to identify the children who may be in need of help and support in difficult circumstances.

Fire services in states : Govt. launches Rs. 5000 crore scheme to enhance Fire Services in States is introduced on July 6, 2023. The Union Ministry of Home Affairs has launched a scheme for the expansion and modernization of fire services in the states. The scheme is aimed at strengthening fire services in the states with a total outlay of Rs. 5,000 crore. The concerned State Governments shall have to contribute 25% of the total cost of such projects/proposals from their budgetary resources.

Data Protection Bill : Cabinet clears Data Protection Bill is introduced on July 6, 2023, The Union Cabinet cleared the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Bill. The clearance paves the way for the Bill to be introduced in Parliament in the upcoming Monsoon Session, scheduled to begin on July 20. The data protection legislation specifies norms on management of personal data of Indian residents and requires explicit consent from people whose data is collected and used.

Strengthen Fertiliser System : Cabinet Gives 3.68 Lakh Crore Scheme to Strengthen Fertiliser System is introduced on June 28, 2023, The scheme is to incentivize States and Union Territories to promote alternative fertilizers and balanced use of chemical fertilizers. The Cabinet gave its nod to PM-PRANAM Yojana for the farmers. The Cabinet has approved a package of Rs 3,68,000 crores. This scheme will reduce the use of chemical fertilisers in the states.

DAKSHTA : DAKSHTA (Development of Attitude, Knowledge, Skill for Holistic Transformation in Administration) for Young Professionals' now Live at iGOT Karmayogi is introduced on June 19, 2023, A new curated collection, DAKSHTA For Young Professionals, is now Live on the iGOT Karmayogi Platform. This will help Young Professionals and Consultants engaged in various Ministries, Government Departments, and Organizations to enhance their knowledge, skills, and abilities.

Amrit Dharohar and MISHTI : PM flags off two schemes to revive wetlands, mangroves is introduced on June 6, 2023, PM Narendra Modi launched two schemes named Amrit Dharohar and MISHTI to revive wetlands and mangroves across the country. India currently has 75 Ramsar sites and the launch of Amrit Dharohar Yojana will ensure the conservation of the existing Ramsar sites through public participation. The MISHTI scheme will help in reviving and protecting the mangrove ecosystem in the country.

PM SVANidhi mobile app : Union Minister Hardeep Singh Puri launches PM SVANidhi mobile app is introduced on June 2, 2023, Housing and Urban Affairs Minister Hardeep Singh Puri launched a PM SVANidhi mobile app for street vendors, to ease the loan application process. He commended the Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme on its three years completion. It has led to an unparalleled wave of financial inclusion and digital literacy in cities and towns.

Amrit Bharat Station : 1275 railway stations to be upgraded under Amrit Bharat Station scheme is introduced on June 2, 2023, The Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament for the Ministry of Railways announced to upgrade of 1,275 railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station. The meeting was chaired by Railway Minister Ashwini Vaishnav. The scheme was launched for the development of stations on Indian Railways with a long-term approach.

City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain 2.0 : City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain 2.0 approved is introduced on May 31, 2023, The Union Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has approved the City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain 2.0 (CITIIS 2.0). The program will run for a period of four years, i.e., from 2023 to 2027. The program envisages supporting competitively selected projects promoting a circular economy.

Farmer Producer Organizations : Govt. to set up 1,100 new Farmer Producer Organizations in co-op sector is introduced on May 19, 2023, The Cooperation Ministry, on 18 May 2023, announced to set up of 1,100 new farmer-producer organizations (FPOs) in the cooperative sector. Under the FPO Scheme, financial assistance of 33 lakh rupees is provided to each FPO. Further, financial assistance of 25 lakh rupees per FPO is provided to the Cluster-Based Business Organizations.

Important government programmes 2023:

Several programs are launched by central ministries on behalf of the Indian government to promote the social and economic well-being of the nation. The importance of these Indian Government program is to solve many social and economic problems faced by people who live in urban and rural areas and are a citizen of India. An Indian must be aware of all the schemes introduced by the state or central government. Some of the important government programmes explain in this article . These are as follows:

1. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY):

By 2022, the Government of India hopes to offer urban residents with affordable housing through the Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana. The program debuted for the first time on June 25, 2015. For up to 20 years, the Pradhanmantri Always Yojana offers interest rates starting at 6.5 percent annually. Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana scheme eligibility for EWS and LIG category has been extended through March 31, 2022.

2. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY):

Garib Pradhanmantri Kalyan The Anya Yojana, the prime minister's program for the poor's food security, was introduced on March 26, 2020, during the Covid-19 in India. Each ration card holder will receive 5 kilograms of rice or wheat and 1 kg of dal as part of the Pradhanmantri Garib Kalyan and Yojana program. It is the world's biggest programme for food security. The scheme initially covered 80 crore ration cards for 3 months in 2020. The union cabinet has authorized the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana's extension for an additional four months for 2022.

3. Meri Policy Mere Hath:

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was used to introduce it. Farmers who participate in the drive will receive crop insurance for upcoming seasons at their doorsteps. The policy makes certain that farming communities are well informed and resourced. The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana will provide the funding, and farmers who have experienced crop loss or damage will receive financial assistance. Six years have passed since Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the Pradhanmantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Sehore, Madhya Pradesh, on February 18, 2016.

4. Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA):

The qualifying state higher education institution receives strategic funding from RUSA. The Central Ministry provides the financing, which then goes to the State Governments and State Higher Education Institutions. It seeks to improve efficiency and access to excellence at a higher level in the state higher education system responsiveness, accountability, and openness.

5. Support for marginal individuals for livelihood and enterprise (SMILE):

The program has a strong emphasis on recovery, medical facility provision, counselling, fundamental documentation, skill development, economic linkage, etc. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment developed the plan, and it is carried out with the assistance of the State and Union Territory administrations, community-based groups, local urban bodies, nongovernmental organizations, institutes, and others.

6. Jal Jeevan yojana:

By 2022, the Jal Jeevan mission hopes to have connected four crore rural families to the public water system. The Jal Jeevan Mission goal of achieving community involvement and technology service delivery by 2024 was emphasized by the prime minister in a recent webinar. The Jal Jeevan mission will receive 60,000 crores of rupees from the union budget in 2022.

7. Jalshakti Abhiyan 2022:

The program was introduced on March 22, 2021. From 29 March 2022 to 30 November 2022, the Jal Shakti Abhiyan campaign launched a new program called catch the rain.

SUGGESTION:

This article suggested for improve the various policies and programmes of new government of India. This are:

- The policy should have clear objectives and frameworks for implementation to ensure that.
- To establish mechanisms and institutions to actively provide oversight of regulatory policy procedures and goals, support and implements regulatory policy.
- Development a consistent policy covering the role and functions of regulatory agencies in order to provide greater confidence that regulatory decisions are made on an objective, impartial and consistent basis, without conflict of interest, bias or improper influence.
- Ensure the effectiveness of systems for the review of the legality and procedural fairness of regulations and of decisions made by bodies empowered to issue regulatory sanctions.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion on this article paper the government introduces a number of initiatives and programs to address the concerns of the populace regarding their problems. The necessary funds are invested by the federal and provincial governments to launch the strategy and program. The focus of government programmes and policies should be on ensuring that the poorest households, villages, blocks and districts come out of poverty.



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