

PANDIT DEENDAYAL UPADHYAY AND SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES IN MODERN INDIA

Savita Andelwar, Ph.D.

Department of English, Central University of Rajasthan, Bandar Sindri,
Kishangarh, Ajmer Dist., Rajasthan. savitaganu@gmail.com

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Abstract

Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay was an important thinker of recent times. His thoughts covered political as well as social issues. It is a fitting tribute to him that many welfare schemes and institutions have been launched in his memory. This paper is in two parts. Part I those schemes which have been launched by the Government of India and Part II those of the different State Governments. Together, they pertain to rural welfare, community development, sportsmen, electricity and water supply, differently abled persons, etc. Overall, these schemes have brought benefits to the targeted groups.

Key words: Deendayal Upadhyay, welfare institutions, targeted groups.



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Introduction

Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay was a leading thinker of modern India. His interest was not only in political issues but also social problems. He took an active interest in them. Little surprising then, he is remembered today by way of various schemes and institutions which have been launched as a part of his legacy. In this paper an attempt has been made to present a bird's eye view of the schemes of welfare and institutions launched in his memory. This has been done in two parts. Part One covers the schemes of the Government of India and Part Two those of the State Governments. At the end there is a conclusion.

Part One

I. Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Scheme:

It is a skill training and placement based scheme. It was started by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India focussing on the rural poor youth. The latter face entry barriers with respect to job like insufficient formal education and deficiency of marketable skills. This programme aims to skill them with knowledge, attitude and skills required to access

job in the formal sector. It also aims to provide them with jobs that give them regular monthly wages.

This scheme is a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission, the mission for poverty reduction called Aajeevika. The Ministry of Rural Development announced the Deendayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Scheme Antyodaya Diwas, on 25th September 2014. This Scheme is specially focused on rural youth between the ages of 15 and 35 years from poor families. As a part of the skill India campaign. It plays an instrumental role in supporting the social and economic programmes of the government like the Make in India, Digital India, Smart Cities and Start Up India. The rural component named as Deendayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana will be implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

Its key features are:

1. Market-led, placement linked training programme for rural youth undertaken in a public-private partnership mode.
2. Mandatory assured placement to 70% of the trained candidates.
3. Focus on rural youth from poor families belonging to;
4. MGNREGA worker house hold if any person from the household has completed 15 days of work.
5. RSBY household.
6. Antyodaya Anna Scheme card householders,
7. BPL PDS card households,
8. NRLM-SHG households,
9. Households covered under auto inclusion parameters of SECC 2011.
10. Society inclusion of candidates through mandatory coverage of socially disadvantaged groups, i.e., for (SC/ST 50%, Minorities 15%, and Women 33%).
11. Salary to the placed candidates is given as per the minimum wages or above.....

Year-wise performance of Deendayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

Years	Total no. of candidates trained under DDU-GKY	Total no. of candidates placed under DDU-GKY
2014-15	43,038	21,446
2015-16	2,36,471	1,09,512
2016-17	1,62,586	1,47,883
2017-18	1,31,527	75,787
2018-19	2,41,509	1,37,251
2019-20	2,47,177	1,50,214
2020-21	38,289	49,563

2021-22 (till Nov' 21)	23,186	22,067
Total	11,23,783	7,13,723

II. Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana:

This scheme is a part of National Urban Livelihoods Mission and linked to economic development and urbanization. As per census of India 2011, India's urban population is now 377 million which shows a 31% increased from 2001. The urban informal sector comprises a large part of the unorganized non-agriculture sector, low level of education and skill in the unorganized sector. Workers face inability to access the opportunities offered by emerging markets. Most of the poor are involved in informal sector activities where there is a constant threat of removal, eviction confiscation of goods and almost non-existent social security cover. For that reason, the Government of India has been implementing a centrally sponsored scheme Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana since 1997 which has been restructured as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Livelihood Mission since September, 2013. The urban component named as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana is implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. This scheme has its footprints in 6769 blocks of 706 districts in 30 states and 6 union territories. It has mobilised over eight crore women from poor and vulnerable communities into 73.19 lakhs SHGs.

This scheme aims at:

- 1) Mobilization urban poor women, differently abled men and men in vulnerable occupations into thrift and credit based self-help groups (SHGs) and their federations/collectives;
- 2) Providing dedicated expert manpower for implementation of the Mission at state and city levels as well as for capacity building of community institutions and government functionaries.
- 3) Skill development of urban poor in market-oriented courses to enable them to earn sustainable livelihoods;
- 4) Providing interests subvention on loans to individuals/group of urban poor for setting up self-employment ventures/micro enterprises.

- 5) Supporting pro-vendor planning, development of vendors, markets, credit enablement, socio-economic survey of street vendors, their skill development and micro-enterprises development;
- 6) Providing 24x7 permanent shelters for urban homeless, equipped with essential services;
Under this scheme during the year 2021 as many as 86.784 SHGs were formed, 64,666 SHGs giving Revolving fund, 1.24 lakh people trained, 40.81 candidates placed. Besides, individual and group loans were given and 321 cities completed street vendor survey.

III. Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Welfare Fund for Sportspersons Scheme:

This scheme was launched in 1982 with a view to assisting outstanding sportspersons of the past but now living in indigent circumstances. The assistance is from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs on various grounds like ameliorating financial condition, for conduct of football tournament, ex-gratia financial assistance, financial assistance for family and medical treatment, etc. The scheme of National Welfare Fund of Sportspersons was revised in 2016. It has also been expanded to include more sportspersons for being considered for financial assistance. The scheme has been renamed as Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Fund for sportspersons from 22nd September, 2017. It was revised on 29th January, 2019 and 15th May 2020. The amount of annual income for being eligible for getting financial assistance from the fund has been raised to Rs. 8 lakh from all sources.

The fund is utilized for the provision of suitable assistance to sports persons:

- a) living in indigent conditions;
- b) injured during the period of their training for competitions, depending on the nature of injury;
- c) requiring medical treatment; and,
- d) to alleviate distress among them and their dependents in indigent circumstances.

Number of sportsperson/organization given financial assistance from the scheme

Sr. no.	Year	Number of sportspersons/ organizations	Amount paid
1	2009-10	11	37,50,000
2	2010-11	12	41,02,000
3	2011-12	19	36,03,417
4	2012-13	03	15,00,000
5	2013-14	04	8,10,500
6	2014-15	17	70,00,000
7	2015-16	04	12,00,000
8	2016-17	03	12,85,000

9	2017-18	06	25,37,500
10	2018-19	12	66,00,000
11	2019-20	15	59,32,415
12	2020-21	41	1,16,02,910

IV. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gramin Jyoti Yojana:

Its motto is:

Har Ghar bijli...

Har Ghar paani

Gaon- Gaon faili khushali.....

It is an integrated scheme designed to provide continuous power supply to rural India. The scheme was launched under leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2014 who announced that "the government had decided to electrify 18,452 unelectrified villages within 1000 days, by May 1, 2018. It is one of the key initiatives of Government of India and a flagship programmes of the Ministry of Power. The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gramin Jyoti Yojana benefits rural households significantly as electricity is vital for the growth of the country. Under the scheme, 60% of the project cost is provided as grant by Government of India and additional grant up to 15% (5% for special category states) is provided by Government of India on achievement of prescribed milestones. All erstwhile Rural Electrification Schemes (including Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Scheme) have been subsumed into it.

Its main objectives are:

- 1) To provide separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders facilitating;
- 2) Strengthening sub-transmission and distribution (ST & D) infrastructures in rural areas, including metering at distribution transformers, feeders and consumers end;
- 3) Strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure in rural areas;
- 4) Metering of distribution transformers/feeders/ consumers.

Under the scheme from 2014 to 2021, over two crore people have taken consumer meters.

V. Pt. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme:

This scheme is of the Union Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. It promotes voluntary action for persons with disabilities. It aims to create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of persons with disabilities. All registered institutions are eligible to avail of this scheme.

As per census 2011, there were about 2.68 crore persons with disabilities in India, constituting 2.21% of the total population. With the coming of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, 14 more disabilities have added to the seven disabilities identified earlier making a total of 21 types of disabilities. The constitution of India guarantees equality, freedom, justice and dignity to all individuals, which implies an inclusive society for all.

Article 41 is particularly relevant for persons with disabilities:

“41. Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases - The State shall within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of underserved want.”

To begin with, it was called the Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities. In 2003 it was revised and renamed as the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme. Its objectives are:

- 1) To create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of persons with disabilities;
- 2) To encourage voluntary action for ensuring effective implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries under Deendayal Upadhyay Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme from 2018-19 to 2021-22

Sr. No.	Name of the State	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (As on 31/12/2021)
1)	Andhra Pradesh	7268	6187	5620	1675
2)	Assam	469	603	248	49
3)	Bihar	323	53	0	51
4)	Chattisgarh	229	187	110	0
5)	Delhi	369	501	685	470
6)	Goa	70	0	0	0
7)	Gujarat	762	864	378	411
8)	Haryana	935	512	505	182
9)	Himachal Pradesh	100	302	212	98
10)	Jammu & Kashmir	43	81	0	0
11)	Jharkhand	0	64	0	0
12)	Karnataka	675	339	373	157
13)	Kerala	3780	2112	1656	1570
14)	Madhya Pradesh	1389	639	822	325
15)	Maharashtra	836	3036	2049	0
16)	Manipur	3209	2597	1523	1114
17)	Meghalaya	645	443	322	27
18)	Mizoram	153	168	20	0
19)	Nagaland	30	30	47	0

20)	Odisha	3143	3239	5953	4556
21)	Punjab	595	588	272	21
22)	Rajasthan	1780	1096	370	340
23)	Tamil Nadu	1368	786	706	383
24)	Tripura	70	0	0	0
25)	Uttar Pradesh	4623	4105	3580	1949
26)	Uttrakhand	320	197	144	106
27)	West Bengal	2417	3621	1935	1028
28)	Telangana	5968	5513	3932	1689
29)	Pudducherry	234	141	80	65
	Total	41803	38004	31542	16266

VI. Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay National Institute for Persons with Physical Disabilities (PDNIPPD), Delhi:

This institute is an autonomous organization under the Union Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. Started in 1975, it is committed to the rehabilitation of persons with locomotor disabilities like poliomyelities, cerebral palsy, traumatic deformities, brain stroke, etc. Its objectives include:

- 1) To undertake training of therapists, prosthetists and orthotists and other such professionals needed for providing services to the disabled persons.
- 2) To offer education, training, work-adjustment and such other rehabilitation services as may be needed by orthopedically disabled persons with or without associated mental retardation.
- 3) To undertake the manufacturing and distribution of such aids and appliances needed for the education, training and rehabilitation of the disabled person.
- 4) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Scheme.
- 5) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay National academy of Social Security.
- 6) The national academy for Training & Research in Social Security (NATRSS) has been renamed as Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Academy of Security New Delhi.
- 7) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Unnat Krishi Shiksha Yojana.
- 8) Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, CGO Complex, Pragati Vihar, New Delhi
- 9) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar.
- 10) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Antyodaya Krishi Puraskar.

Part Two

Apart from these, there are a number of state-level schemes to honour him which are listed below:

I. Uttar Pradesh

- 1) Pt. Deendayal Gramodyog Rozar Yojana,
- 2) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Rajya Karmchari Cashless Chikitsa Yojana,
- 3) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Kisan Samridhi Yojana,
- 4) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Quality Improvement Programme (started on the occasion of Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay's birth century by Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Technical University for Government-aided affiliated technical institutes & Government Technical University, Uttar Pradesh),
- 5) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Government Post-Graduate College, Sitapur,
- 6) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Yoga Sansthan,
- 7) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur University,
- 8) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwavidhyalaya Evam Go-Anusandhan Sansthan, Mathura,
- 9) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Sanatan Dharma Vidyalaya, Kanpur,
- 10) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Government College, Mahroni, Lalitpur,
- 11) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Government Girls Degree College, Lucknow,
- 12) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Gramodya Mahavidhyalaya, Belsar, Gonda,
- 13) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Management College, Meerut,
- 14) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Government Degree College, Saipur,
- 15) Pt. Deendayal Inter college, Babatpur, Varanasi, and,
- 16) Mughalsarai Railway Station renamed as Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Station.

II. Gujarat

- 1) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Awas Yojana,
- 2) Pt. Deendayal clinics scheme,
- 3) Kandla Port Trust renamed as Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Port Trust, and,
- 4) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Medical College, Rajkot,

III. Maharashtra

- 1) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Credit Society Deposit Protection Scheme,
- 2) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Swayam Yojana for Tribal Students,
- 3) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Krishi Margdarshan Yojana, and,
- 4) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Dental College, Solapur.

IV. Uttarakhand

- 1) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Matri Pitri Teerthatan Yojana.

- 2) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Kisan Kalyan Yojana, and,
- 3) Pt. Deendayal Uttarakhand Gramin Awas Yojana,

V. Chattisgarh

- 1) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Memorial Health Sciences and Ayush University of Chhattisgarh.

VI. Auranachal Pradesh

- 1) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Swalamban Yojana.

VII. Assam

- 1) Assam Deendayal Divyangjan Sahajya Scheme.

VIII. Rajasthan

Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Shekhawati University, Sikar.

IX. Bihar

Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Memorial College, Bairgania, Sitamarhi.

X. Goa

Pt. Deendayal Swasthya Seva Yojana.

XI. Madhya Pradesh

- 1) Pt. Deendayal Chalit Aspatal Yojana,
- 2) Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Upchar Yojana,
- 3) Pt. Deendayal Subsidized Meal Yojana,
- 4) Pt. Deendayal Samarth Yojana,
- 5) Pt. Deendayal Rasoi Yojana, and,
- 6) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Girls' College, Bhopal.

Overall we see that considering the eminence of Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay in the country, both at the national and state levels many schemes have been launched. They are for the young people who lack resources to come up at their own and have limited traditional education. This is particularly true of Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana. It seeks to provide training in simple arts and crafts like car servicing, hospital assistance, retail sale, front office assistance, to name only a few. It is a fitting tribute to a man who gave his all for his motherland and finally shed his blood for it.

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