



Vivechan

“ देश एक रहेगा तो किसी एक पार्टी की वजह से एक नहीं रहेगा, किसी एक व्यक्ति की वजह से एक नहीं रहेगा, किसी एक परिवार की वजह से एक नहीं रहेगा। देश एक रहेगा तो देश की जनता की देशभक्ति की वजह से रहेगा” - श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

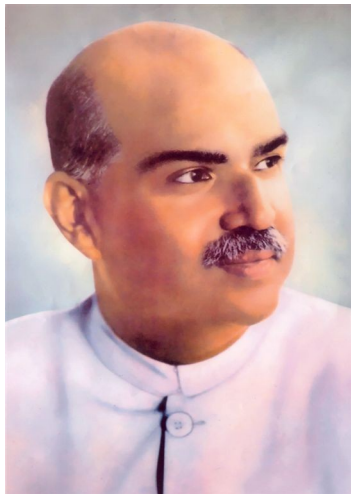
DR. SYAMA PRASAD MOOKERJEE

FOUNDER OF THE BHARATIYA JANA SANGH

Born on 6th July 1901 in a famous family. His father Sir Asutosh was widely known in Bengal. Graduated from Calcutta University he became a fellow of the Senate in 1923. He enrolled as an advocate in Calcutta High Court in 1924 after his father's death. Subsequently he left for England in 1926 to study in Lincoln's Inn and became a barrister in 1927. At the age of 33, he became the world's youngest Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and held the office till 1938. During his tenure, he introduced a number of constructive reforms and was active in Asiatic Society of Calcutta as well as was a member of the Court and the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and Chairman of the Inter-University of Board.

He was elected as member of the Legislative Council of Bengal as a Congress candidate representing Calcutta University but resigned next year when Congress decided to boycott the legislature. Subsequently, he contested the election as an independent and got elected. Pandit Nehru inducted him in the Interim Central Government as a Minister for Industry and supply. On issue of Delhi pact with Liaquat Ali Khan, Mookerjee resigned from the Cabinet on 6th April 1950. After consultation with Shri Golwalkar Guruji of RSS Shri Mookerjee founded Bharatiya Jana Sangh on 21st Oct. 1951 at Delhi and he became the first President of it. In 1952 elections, Bharatiya Jana Sangh won 3 seats in Parliament one of them being that of Shri Mookerjee. He had formed National Democratic Party within the Parliament which consisted 32 members of MPs and 10 of Members of Rajya Sabha which however was not recognised by the speaker as an opposition party.

A veteran politician, he was respected by his friends and foes alike for his knowledge and forthrightness. He outshined all other Ministers in the cabinet except perhaps Pandit Nehru by his erudition and culture. India lost a great son at a very early stage of Independence.



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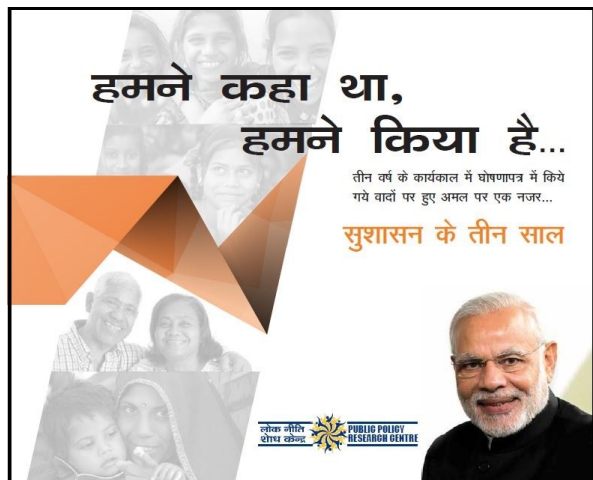
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‘Hamne Kaha Tha, Hamne Kiya Hai’...

Implementation on Assurances made in the Election Manifesto by
Modi Government during 3-years of office. At a glance...



Receiving unprecedented mandate in 2014 general elections, Bharatiya Janta Party led government has completed 3-years in office. The party came to power promising ‘achhe din’ and is seen to be consistent in accomplishing the same. The central government formed under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi has endeavoured to live up the mandate and has emphasised good governance.

In this compilation Public Policy Research Centre (PPRC), Delhi has tried to investigate these efforts, analysing them against the promises made in the manifesto. It has been tried to understand the graph of achievements made by the incumbent government in accomplishing the assurances given.

The intention behind preparing such a compilation is to strengthen the democratic discourse in the country. Political parties in democracies are accountable to the people. It is expected that they make deliberate efforts to implement the assurances made during elections.

STRENGTHENING THE DEMOCRACY

PPRC extends research services, viz., *Parliamentary Business Insight (PBI)* and *Parliamentary Committee Insight (PCI)* to Parliamentarians. The INSIGHT program has been launched on the first anniversary of the NDA-II government - 26th May 2015.

The idea for developing such a program was given by Shri Narendra Sawaikar (MP-South Goa, convener of the program. The Steering Committee is led by Advocate Nalin S. Kohli.

Services under PBI are given in general to all MPs, while those under PCI are extended on demand and/or expressed research need. All communication is paperless.

Since its launch, several MPs have taken research assistance under the INSIGHT program.

INSIGHT: RESEARCH SUPPORT PROGRAM TO PARLIAMENTARIANS

PPRC’s INSIGHT program launched on 26th May 2015 has been appreciated by several Parliamentarians. The services have catered to the research needs of several Parliamentarians in such a short period. Few Parliamentarians have expressed specific research demands which has been duly provided.

Research briefs on Maritime Security, Make in India, Tobacco Industry Regulations and New Foreign Trade Policy 2015 were provided to Sh Narendra Sawaikar and Transgender laws and Waqf board legislation to Kunwar B.Singh (MP-Bijnore), on their demand.

Briefs on the popularly called Black Money legislation passed by Parliament and on Judicial Appointments in India was sent to all Parliamentarians for general understanding.

During the Monsoon and Winter Sessions 2015, legislative briefs on the Land Acquisition Amendment Bill (popular name), National Waterways Bill, Benami Transactions Bill, Real Estate Bill, MSME Amendment Bill, SC/STs Amendment Bill

“Insight program aims to provide quality research support to MPs armed with the necessary data and analytics”

(popular name), Child Labour Amendment Bill (commonly called), Delhi HC Amendment Bill and Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, Electricity Amendment Bill and Commercial Courts/Divisions/Appellate in HC Bill was provided to the MPs. We also provided thematic briefs for discussion on the Constitution Day.

Some of these legislative briefs provided included specific demands from Prof CM Malviya (MP, Ujjain). We received testimonials from Smt Meenakshi Lekhi (MP-Delhi), Sh Meghraj Jain (MP-Indore) for the research assistance provided.

Systemic Reforms under Modi Government: Wage Employment to Sustainable Rural Livelihood

Development is characterised by an empowered citizenry with a decent standard of living and equitable opportunities of further growth and enrichment. A welfare state has this crucial task to ensure that the fruits of such development and growth extend to every section of the society. In pursuit of a just and inclusive society, governments all over the world strive to reach out to the people in the most effective and pragmatic way by adopting several social welfare initiatives, designed to cater to specific objectives.

With a considerable population in India living in rural areas, dedicated schemes and programs for rural upliftment have been the mainstay of governmental policy. For alleviation of poverty employment generation, financial empowerment, capacity building for self employment and development of basic civic amenities in backward regions are key factors to achieve growth on all counts of Human development. The ability of the programme to culminate into a self sustaining model, policy approach on inclusivity, outcomes, efficiency, monitoring, etc are important determinants in the success of any social protection model.

In India, being an agrarian nation, concerted efforts have been undertaken since independence towards rural development and alleviation of poverty. Generating livelihood has been the prime focus of poverty alleviation schemes in this context. However, from the whole *gareebi hatao* mission in the 5th Five year plan amidst the Green Revolution phase (1960s to 1980s) to the present *bhrashtachaar hatao* phase, the plight of Indian poor and policy failure towards poverty alleviation is evident.



While, being world's youngest nation with the Indian growth story beating world's most developing nations, the rate of poverty, unemployment and inequalities of income and wealth at the same time mirror the country's aspirations to maximise the demographic dividend. Adding to that, corruption and misgovernance have acted as catalyst to policy failures in this context. With this legacy, the NDAII – under the leadership of PM Modi, came to power in 2014 – with the vision of *sabka saath sabka vikas*.

At PPRC, through this study it is attempted to understand the governance of the incumbent government with respect to livelihood protection and empowerment of rural poor to alleviate poverty. Schemes like, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation (MGNREGS), Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), etc play a vital role. Therefore, the various reforms brought under these schemes and other governance reforms unfolded, have been studied in this report.

Reform, Perform and Transform:

Good Governance Reforms under Three years of Modi Government

Recalling the pre-2014 challenges that grappled Indian economy such as policy paralysis, rampant corruption, complex bureaucratic procedures and sluggish decision making. BJP under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi received unprecedented victory in General Elections 2014, promising 'sabka sath sabka vikas' and 'bhrashtachar mukt bharat'. In last three years, the Modi govt has put in strong efforts to revive the Indian economy and ensure inclusive development. The primary governance model is—Reform, Perform, Transform guided by principles of sensitive governance, delivering democracy, pro active and smart governance, thronging with a long term and sustainable development approach.

Be it initiatives like neem coated urea, fasal bima yojana or eNam ensuring farmer welfare, or swachh bharat, beti bachao, sugamya bharat, Amrit programme ensuring welfare of the marginalised, Modi Govt has endeavoured to reach out to the person last mile. Even with regards to meeting aspirations of New India—initiatives like National Digital Library, GIAN, SWAYAM, Start up, AIM are one of its kind. Stand up, MUDRA, PMJDY and Jansuraksha schemes reflect the focused efforts of the government to economically empower the deprived sections. Moreover, the first of its kind digital governance brought forth by Modi Govt using social media tools and platforms like MyGov are delivering democracy.

Further, with regards to digital governance—JAM trinity, Palah DBTL, e-auctions and other digital verification processes undertaken for public schemes—the govt has made savings and eliminating leakages. Nevertheless, initiatives like Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, SETU Bharatam, Sagarmala, etc are ensuring expedited and gen-next infrastructure development in India. Further, the complete fight against parallel economy, even through non-popular stringent measures like demonetization reflects the honest commitment of the govt to make a tax-compliant and corruption free economy. Bold initiatives like unveiling GST after long consultations and deliberations, easing FDI to boost Make in India are achievements of Modi Govt.

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ABOUT PPRC

Public Policy Research Centre is a research organization established in 2011. The Centre produces research-based analysis of contemporary policy issues of significance. PPRC aims to constructively impact policy formulation and analysis, with an emphasis on good governance practices, efficient implementation mechanisms and evidence-policymaking in the larger interest of the nation.

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