

Government Policies and Schemes of India

The Indian Government announces Welfare Schemes and policies for its citizens from time to time. These schemes could be either Central, State specific or a joint collaboration between the Centre and the States. The schemes are launched by central and state governments of India for alleviation of poverty, general welfare, women empowerment and rural development.

1. *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* :

- A Government of India sponsored scheme to provide highly subsidized food to millions of the families below poverty line.
- Created by then Union Food and Civil Supplies minister, Shanta Kumar.
- Launched by the NDA government on 25 December 2000 , first implemented in Rajasthan.
- The scheme provided an opportunity to purchase up to 35kilograms of rice and wheat at a cost of ₹3 per kilogram of rice and ₹2 per kilogram of wheat
- Once a family has been recognized as eligible, they are given a unique "**Antyodaya Ration Card.**" also called the PDS yellow card (The color of the card is green)
- It is an identification, stating that the bearer is authorized to receive the level of rations the card describes.
- **Beneficiaries** – Families below the poverty line.

2. *Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal)*:

- Groundwater management scheme launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi
- Launched in memory of former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, on 25 December 2019. On his 95th birth anniversary
- **Purpose** - to improve groundwater management through community participation in seven states of India(Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh)
- **duration of the scheme** - 2020 to 2025
- **Beneficiaries** – Citizens of the seven states (impacting 78 districts and 8350 gram panchayats)

3. *Atal Pension Yojana:*

- Previously known as **Swavalamban Yojana**.
- It is a government-backed pension scheme in India, primarily targeting the unorganised sector.
- Subscribing workers below the age of 40 are will receive a pension of up to ₹5,000 per month on attainment of 60 years of age
- The minimum eligible age for a person to join the scheme is 18 years and the maximum is 40 years.
- This scheme is linked to the bank accounts opened under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana scheme.
- **Beneficiaries**- Only subscribers enrolled in APY between June 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016, who are not beneficiaries of any other social security schemes, and not having any taxable income were eligible for this co-contribution

4. *Balwadi Nutrition Programme:*

- Healthcare and education programme launched to provide food supplements at Balwadis to children of the age group 3 to 6 years in rural areas.
- Started in 1970 under the Department of Social Welfare
- Provides 300 calories and 10 grams of protein per child for 270 days a year.
- **Beneficiaries**- basically from the disadvantaged section of the society like tribal/scheduled caste people, urban slum dwellers and also migrant labourers

5. *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana:*

- Designated to generate awareness and improve the efficiency of welfare services intended for girls in India.
- Initial funding - ₹100 crore
- Launched on 22 January 2015 by PM Narendra Modi
- Mainly targets the clusters in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Bihar and Delhi
- Brand ambassador - Sakshi Malik(Olympics 2016 bronze medallist) on 26 August 2016
- Dr. Rajendra Phadke is the National Convener of BBBP Abhiyan
- **Beneficiaries** - Girl childs of India, especially from regions with female foeticide rate high.

6. Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

- Includes schemes that are implemented by state governments of India but are largely funded by the Central Government with a defined State Government share.
- For instance : Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- **Beneficiaries**- All citizens of India

7. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana:

- As an initiative to help the poor by providing skill training
- Objective - to train half a million people in urban areas per annum from 2016 and 1 million people in rural areas by 2017
- Aims at reducing urban poverty by improving livelihood opportunities through skill training and skill upgradation for self-employment, subsidized bank loans for setting up micro-enterprises, organising urban poor into self-help groups
- **Beneficiaries** – People of India below poverty line, programme aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line by enabling self-employment through skill training.

8. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana:

- Designed to provide continuous power supply to rural India.
- Focuses on feeder separation and strengthening of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure including metering at all levels in rural areas.
- Thus providing round the clock power to rural households and adequate power to agricultural consumers.
- The Ministry of Power has launched a new app, GARV-II app to provide real-time data of all six lakh villages of the country
- **Beneficiaries** – Citizens living in Rural areas of India with minimal or no access to electricity previously.

9. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana:

- Launched on 25 September 2014 by Union Ministers Nitin Gadkari and Venkaiah Naidu in memory of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya on his 98th birth anniversary.

- Vision - Transform rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce
- Targets youth in the age group of 15–35 years.
- **Beneficiaries** – The youth of India, especially from the rural poor families.

10. Eklavya Model Residential School:

- Scheme for model residential school for Indian tribals.
- As per the budget 2018-19, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, will have an Eklavya Model Residential School by the year 2022.
- Support the construction of infrastructure that provides education, physical, environmental and cultural needs of student life
- Admission to these schools will be through selection/competition giving preference to Primitive Tribal Groups.
- Entirely free education.
- Age Limits: between 18yrs to 38yrs as on 01/01/2012
- **Beneficiaries** – students of tribal/scheduled caste.

11. Har ghar jal:

- Meaning - tap water to every household.
- Initiated by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman in 2019 with the aim to provide tap water to every rural household by 2024.
- Budget – 3.5 Trillion rupees
- **Beneficiaries**- All citizens of India.

12. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana:

- Maternity benefit program organized by the government of India.
- Introduced in 2017, implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development
- A conditional cash transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating women of 19 years of age or above for the first live birth.
- It provides a partial wage compensation to women for wage-loss during childbirth, childcare and to provide conditions for safe delivery, good nutrition and feeding practices.
- cash maternity benefit upto ₹6,000
- **Beneficiaries** – Expectant and lactation mothers.

13. *Integrated Child Development Services:*

- It provides food, preschool education, primary healthcare, immunization, health check-up and referral services to children under 6 years of age and their mothers.
- Launched in 1975, discontinued in 1978 by the government of Morarji Desai, and then relaunched by the Tenth Five Year Plan.
- Every child below 6 years of age gets 500 kilocalories (with 12-15 gm grams of protein) and adolescent girls gets up to 500 kilo calories with up to 25 grams of protein every day.
- **Beneficiaries** – Children of rural Indian to fight malnutrition and combat gender inequality in terms of nutrition.

14. *Integrated Child Protection Scheme:*

- Launched to ensure the safety of children, focusing specially on children in need of care and protection.
- Proposed in 2006 and implemented in 2009.
- administered at the state level by state child protection committees and societies and at the district level by district child protection societies.
- **Beneficiaries** – The children and juveniles of India in conflict/contact with the law and other vulnerable children.

15. *Jago Grahak Jago:*

- A Consumer awareness programme from Ministry of Consumer Affairs, and Public Distribution.
- Launched in 2005.
- Objective - To create awareness among the citizens about all the rights consumers have
- The ratio of Centre: State share in the Corpus Fund is 75:25. Special category States/UTs, the ratio is 90:10.
- The government has used channels to create consumer awareness through print media advertisements, audio campaigns and video campaigns for consumer information.
- **Beneficiaries** – All citizens of India.

16. *Jammu Suraksha Yojana:*

- Initiated to secure the citizens of Jammu and to provide subsidized security solutions so that to make security affordable for the general public.
- The subscriber has to pay Rs. 500 monthly and GST as applicable.
- In personal security, the subscriber will get, High definition indoor camera and outdoor camera and two sets of Electro-magnetic waves based Wireless Door Sensors.
- In financial security, the subscriber will have life insurance cover up to Rs. 1,00,000 in case of Death.
- **Beneficiaries** - The Citizens of Jammu who have subscribed to the scheme.

17. Jyotigram Yojana:

- Initiated by the government of Gujarat to ensure availability of 24-hour three phase quality power supply to rural areas of the state.
- Gujarat managed to reduce the Aggregated Technical and Commercial losses (AT&C) from 35 percent in 2004 to 23.7 percent in 2007, which was further reduced to 19 percent in 2014
- Launched in September 2003, as a pilot project in eight districts of the state.
- **Beneficiaries** – People of Gujarat, especially farmers.

18. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya:

- Residential girls' secondary school run by the Government of India for the weaker sections in India.
- Launched in August 2004 by Government of India.
- Objective - to ensure that quality education is feasible and accessible to the girls of disadvantaged groups
- The scheme has been implemented in 28 states and union territories.
- **Beneficiaries** – Girl children of India.

19. Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana:

- Scholarship program funded by the Department of Science and Technology of the Government of India.
- Launched in 1999, it is administered by the Indian Institute of Science.
- Aimed at encouraging students to take up research careers in the areas of basic sciences.
- **Beneficiaries** – Students taking up courses in basic science.

20. Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana:

- Introduced by Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs for the overseas Indian workers in possession of Emigration Check Required (ECR) passports.
- Special social security scheme which includes Pension and Life Insurance.
- Provides free life insurance offering coverage for death from natural causes among other benefits.
- **Beneficiaries** - Overseas Indian workers.

21. Mid-day Meal Scheme:

- School meal programme of the Government of India.
- The programme supplies free lunches on working days for children in primary and upper primary classes in government, government aided, local body, Education Guarantee Scheme, and alternate innovative education centres, supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- Serving 120,000,000 children in over 1,265,000 schools and Education Guarantee Scheme centres, it is the largest of its kind in the world.
- Launched in 1995. It is covered by the National Food Security Act, 2013.
- Initiated by K.Kamaraj then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, in Chennai and later extended it to all districts of Tamil Nadu.
- **Beneficiaries** – Students of government schools of India.

22. Kishori Shakti Yojana:

- Initiated by Ministry of Women and Child Development in India, implemented by the Government of Odisha.
- Goal – For the empowerment of adolescent girls (aged 11 to 18), motivating them to be self-reliant, help them with studies and healthcare.
- **Beneficiaries** – Adolescent girls of India.

23. National Food for Work Programme:

- Launched by minister of rural development, central government on 14 November 2004 in 150 of the most backward districts of India.
- Objective – To generate supplementary wage employment.
- Food grains are provided to the States free of cost. Handling and transportation cost taken up by the state government.
- For 2004-2005, ₹2,020 crore (US\$280 million) have been allocated for the programme in addition to 18 million tonnes of food grains.
- **Beneficiaries** – All poor people of India who are in need of wage and are willing to do unskilled labour.

24. National Service Scheme:

- Launched in Gandhiji's Centenary year in 1969.
- Aim – To develop student's personality through community service
- NSS is a voluntary association of young people in Colleges.

- All the NSS Volunteers who have served NSS for at least 2 years and have performed 240 hours of work under NSS are entitled to a certificate from the university under the signature of the Vice-Chancellor and the Programme Coordinator.
- Activities include, cleaning, Afforestation, stage shows, awareness rallies, health camps in rural/ suburb regions.
- **Beneficiaries** – It is a voluntary association, all the students of India can participate. Both the students and public are benefited.

25. National Social Assistance Programme:

- Sponsored by the central government that provides financial assistance to the elderly, widows and persons with disabilities in the form of pensions.
- Consists of five sub-schemes:
 - Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme - beneficiaries aged 60–79 receive a monthly pension of Rs. 300 (Rs. 200 by central government and Rs. 100 by state government). 80 years and above receive a monthly pension amount of Rs.500
 - Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme- widows in the age group 40 to 64(later revised 40 to 59) with a monthly pension of Rs. 200
 - Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme- Individuals aged 18 years and above with more than 80% disability and living below the poverty line get ₹300 (US\$4.20) per month (₹500 (US\$7.00) for those 80 years and above
 - National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) – If the breadwinner of the family (aged 18 - 64) dies at any event, the family gets an amount of 20,000 rupees.
 - Annapurna Scheme - provide food security to senior citizens. 10 kg of free rice is provided every month to each beneficiary
- **Beneficiaries** – Elderly citizens and widows.

26. National Youth Festival:

- Annual gathering of youth Celebrated to commemorate the birth anniversary of youth icon Swami Vivekananda.
- Held in a different state each year during National Youth Week, 12 to 16 January every year.
- In 2019/2020, held in Lucknow. Yogi adityanath was the chief guest at the opening ceremony of the program.
- **Beneficiaries** – Youth of India gets an opportunity to express their cultural talents and aspirations.

27.Nehru Yuva Kendras Sangathan:

- Established in the year 1972 as Nehru Yuva Kendras. Later in year 1987 under Rajiv Gandhi Government it became Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan.
- It is largest and unique grassroot level youth organisation in the world, run by voluntarism.
- **Beneficiaries** – Provide an opportunity to rural youth to their personality and skills.

28. Nirbhaya Fund:

- Nirbhaya (fearless) was the pseudonym given to the 2012 Delhi gang rape victim to hide her actual identity.
- Government of India announced 10 billion corpus to Nirbhaya Fund in its 2013 Union Budget .
- **Beneficiaries** – Women of India.

29.Operation Greens:

- Approved by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries with the target to stabilise the supply of tomato, onion and potato crops (TOP crops) in India.
- Introduced in the 2018-2019 Union budget of India.
- First introduced by the Finance Minister of India, Arun Jaitley while presenting the 2018-2019 Union budget.
- **Beneficiaries** – Farmers and general public of India.

30.PM CARES Fund:

- Stands for Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund (PM CARES Fund).
- Started on 28 March 2020, following the COVID-19 pandemic in India.
- The Prime Minister of India is the chairman of the fund. Trustees include the Minister of Defence, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Finance in the Government of India.
- The fund will also enable micro-donations, minimum donation accepted for the PM CARES Fund is ₹10, it is tax exempt and fall under corporate social responsibility.
- The first allocations from the fund were announced on 13 May . A total of ₹3,100 crore, approximately ₹2,000 crore was allocated for the purchase of 50,000 ventilators, ₹1,000 crore for the support of migrant workers and ₹100 crore was to support the funding of a vaccine for COVID-19
- **Beneficiaries** – All citizens of India, to fight against COVID-19.

31. Police Mitra scheme:

- It is an initiative of the State police in different states of India.
- Any Indian citizen can volunteer by visiting the police web portal, filling a form, and selecting one or more than one of the 23 options.
- Should be over 18 years of age and must not be a member of a political party as well as he/she should not have any past record of anti-social activity.
- **Beneficiaries** – The youth of India.

32. Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana:

- A rural development programme launched by the central government in India in the financial year 2009–2010.
- Aim – To develop villages having having over 50% of population belonging to scheduled castes
- In the launching phase the Centre had allocated a sum of ₹555.4 million to Assam, Bihar and Rajasthan.
- In the 12 Five Year Plan the government plans to cover 44,000 villages with an allocation of ₹5 million to each villages.
- **Beneficiaries** – villages with high population of secluded castes.

33. Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Pariyojana Kendra:

- Launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Government of India, to provide quality, generic medicines at affordable prices.
- Launched by the current Prime Minister of India , Shri Narendra Modi, in the year 2014.
- Criticised heavily since only 20 per cent patients at Civil Hospital are able to benefit from this facility, and lack of supply of common medicines.
- **Beneficiaries** – All Citizens of India.

34. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana:

- Nationwide plan to provide good all-weather road network to unconnected villages.
- Introduced in 2000 by the then-prime minister of India Late Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
- The average speed of road construction under this scheme was 98.5 kilometers per day from 2004 to 2014, it rose to 130 km per day in by 2016-2017.
- In addition, the program also includes planting tree saplings, including the planting of fruit bearing tree saplings, thus increasing the green cover near the road. The program was a success in varied levels.
- **Beneficiaries** – Rural citizens of India.

35. Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana:

- Previously Indira Awaas Yojana.
- Aimed to provide housing for the rural poor in India
- Financial assistance worth ₹120,000 in plain areas and ₹130,000 in difficult areas (high land area) is provided for construction of houses.
- The houses are allotted in the name of the woman or jointly between husband and wife
- The construction of the houses is the sole responsibility of the beneficiary and engagement of contractors is strictly prohibited.
- As per the 2011 budget, the total funds allocated have been set at ₹100 billion.
- **Beneficiaries** – The rural poor of India.

36. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana:

- A financial inclusion program aimed to expand affordable access to financial services such as bank accounts, remittances, credit, insurance and pensions.
- Launched by the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi on 28 August 2014.
- At least 300 million new families have got Jan Dhan accounts in which almost ₹650 billion have been deposited by 28 August 2017.
- Heavily criticized by opposition stating that it is an effort to please voters that has created unnecessary work-burden on the public-sector banks.
- **Beneficiaries** – Indian citizens (including minors of age 10 or above with a guardian to manage the opened account)

37. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana:

- A government-backed Life insurance scheme in India.
- Mentioned initially in the 2015 Budget speech by Finance Minister Arun Jaitley in February 2015.
- The premium is deducted automatically from the insured's bank account. Insured's family members will receive a sum insured of 2 lac Rupees after insured's death
- As of 31 March 2019, 5.92 crore people have already enrolled for this scheme. 1,35,212 claims have been disbursed amounting to a total of ₹2,704.24 crore.
- **Beneficiaries** – The citizens of India.

38. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana:

- Aimed to encourage aptitude towards employable skills and to increase working efficiency of daily wage earners.

- Average award amount per person has been kept as ₹8,000
- 15 billion rupees has been laid down for the scheme.
- An outlay of ₹120 billion (US\$1.7 billion) has been approved by the cabinet for this project.[5] The scheme has a target to train 1 crore Indian youth from 2016-2020.
- **Beneficiaries** – The youth of India.

39.Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi:

- Aimed to give upto 6,000 rupees per year as minimum income support to all farmers.
- Announced by Piyush Goyal during the 2019 Interim Union Budget of India on 1 February 2019.
- The scheme will cost ₹75,000 crore per annum was effective from December 2018
- 6,000 per year will be paid to each eligible farmer in three instalments.
- Eligibility – Indian citizenship, name, gender, aadhaar number, bank account, social classification, land record details.
- **Beneficiaries** – Eligible Farmers of India.

40.Saubhagya Scheme:

- Also known as Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana.
- Aimed to provide electricity to the households
- Announced in September 2017 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
- The total outlay of the project is Rs. 16, 320 crore while the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) is Rs. 12,320 crore.
- The beneficiary household will get One LED lights, one DC power plug. It also includes the Repair and Maintenance of Meter Only (R&M) for 5 years
- **Beneficiaries** – Rural households of India.

41.Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan:

- Social welfare scheme launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment (India) of Government of India in February 2019.
- The subscriber(unorganized workers between 18 to 40 years of age) will receive a minimum assured pension of ₹3,000 per month[3] after attaining the age of 60 years.
- To benefit from the scheme, workers have to contribute ₹55 monthly (for age 18) and it varies according to age
- If the subscriber dies, the spouse of the beneficiary gets 50% of the pension as family pension. Family pension is applicable only to spouse.
- **Beneficiaries** – Eligible unorganized workers who have subscribed for the scheme.

42. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana:

- A government-backed accident insurance scheme.
- Initially mentioned in the 2015 Budget speech by Finance Minister Late Arun Jaitley in February 2015. Launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 8 May in Kolkata.
- Available to people (Indian Resident or NRI) between 18 and 70 years of age with bank accounts.
- It has an annual premium of ₹12 exclusive of taxes. The GST is exempted on Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
- In case of accidental death or full disability, the payment to the nominee will be ₹2 lakh and in case of partial Permanent disability ₹1 lakh.
- **Beneficiaries-** All citizens of India.

43. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana:

- Launched by Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi on 1 May 2016
- Aimed to distribute 50 million LPG connections to women of Below Poverty Line families.
- 80 billion rupees has been allocated for the scheme.
- However, while access to LPG gas stoves and cylinders has increased in the scheme, the use of LPG cylinders remains low.
- **Beneficiaries** – Women who are below the poverty line.

44. Prime Minister's National Relief Fund:

- Fund raised to provide support for people affected by natural and man made disasters.
- Natural disasters covered under this include flood, cyclone, earthquake etc.
- Man made disasters include major accidents, acid attacks, riots etc.
- First consolidated at the time of the first prime minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru.
- The fund is fully collected from the public and has no budgetary allocation from the government.
- The fund was used extensively to provide support for victims of Uttarakhand flood 2013, cyclone in Kerala and Lakshadweep, 2014 violence in Assam, Madhya Pradesh explosion 2015, Tamil Nadu floods 2015 etc
- **Beneficiaries** – Citizens of India.

45. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana:

- A government-run health insurance programme for the Indian poor.
- Aims to provide health insurance coverage to the unrecognised sector workers below the poverty line, having their family as beneficiaries.

- Provides cashless insurance for hospitalization in public as well as private hospitals.
- Started enrolling on April 1, 2008 and has been implemented in 25 states of India.
- Eligible families holding a yellow ration card pays ₹30 registration fee to get a biometric-enabled smart card containing their fingerprints and photographs.
- This helps them to receive inpatient medical care of up to ₹30,000 per family per year in any of the empanelled hospitals.
- In the Union Budget for 2012-13, the government made a total allocation of ₹1,096.7 crore .
- **Beneficiaries** – Families below the poverty line.

46.Ration cards:

- Official document issued by state governments in India to households that are eligible to purchase subsidized food grain from the Public Distribution System.
- Also serve as a common form of identification for many Indians.
- Priority ration card - households that meet the eligibility criteria set by their state government. Entitled to 5 kilograms of food grain per member per month
- Antyodaya - ration cards are issued to "poorest of poor" households. Entitled to 35 kilograms of food grain per month.
- **Beneficiaries** – All citizens of India.

47.National Tuberculosis Elimination Program:

- The program has a vision of achieving a "TB free India", and aims to provide Universal Access to TB control services.
- The program provides, various free of cost, quality tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment services across the country through the government health system.
- **Beneficiaries** – All citizens of India, who require assistance in treatment for TB.

48.Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana:

- Aimed to provide employment for the rural poor who lived below the poverty line.
- Launched on 25 September 2001.
- A budget of Rs. 10,000 crore has been allocated for the scheme, which includes provision of 50 lakh tonnes of food grains.
- **Beneficiaries** – Citizens from rural villages who lived below the poverty line.

49.Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana:

- A rural development programme focusing on the development in the villages comprising social development, cultural development and spread motivation among the people.

- Launched by the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi on the birth anniversary of Jayaprakash Narayan, on 11 October 2014.
- Distinct feature of this Yojana is that it is
 - demand driven
 - inspired by society
 - based on people's participation
- Key objective is to develop model villages.
- **Beneficiaries** – Citizens of rural villages.

50. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan:

- A country-wide campaign from 2014 to 2019, to eliminate open defecation and improve solid waste management, in both urban and rural areas of India.
- As part of the campaign, volunteers, known as Swachhagrahis, or "Ambassadors of cleanliness", promoted indoor plumbing and community approaches to sanitation at the village level.
- **Beneficiaries** – Principled by voluntarism, all the citizens of India are benefited.

51. UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik):

- Objective - "letting the common citizen of the country fly", aimed at making air travel affordable and widespread.
- India has 394 unserved and 16 underserved airports; [8] out of a total of these 410 potential-target unserved and underserved regional airports
- 4500 crore rupees has been approved in 2016-2017 union budget to revive and further develop 50 airports in the smaller regional towns between 2017 and 2020, 15 airports during 2017–18, another 15 airports during 2018–19, and 20 more airports during 2019–20.
- **Beneficiaries** – All citizens of India.

52. Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All:

- Launched by Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi on 1 May 2015, replacing the "Bachat Lamp Yojana".
- In non-subsidized LED lamp distribution projects, this program is considered the world's largest.
- In May 2017, the Government of India announced that they were expanding the LED distribution project to the United Kingdom.
- **Beneficiaries** – All citizens of India.

