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Modi Government

&

Social Justice

प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी, केन्द्रीय सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री
की उपस्थिति में
Unveiling of the Statue of
Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot

श्री. आर. अम्बेडकर की प्रतिमा का अनावरण
श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी, प्रधानमंत्री की उपस्थिति में
Justice and Empowerment on 07th December, 2017



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Social justice is not means of political sloganeering but an “Article of Faith for us: PM Modi on BJP Sthapana Divas



नमस्कार,
कार्यक्रम में उपस्थित भारतीय जनता पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष आदरणीय जेपी नड्डा जी, पार्टी के अन्य सभी पदाधिकारीगण, देश-विदेश में उपस्थित भाजपा के कोटि-कोटि कार्यकर्ता, देवियों और सज्जनों,

भा आज हम सभी अपनी पार्टी का स्थापना दिवस मना रहे हैं। मां भारती की सेवा में समर्पित प्रत्येक भाजपा कार्यकर्ता को इस शुभ अवसर पर बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूं। भाजपा की स्थापना से लेकर आज तक जिन महान विभूतियों ने अपने खून-पसीने

से इस पार्टी को सींचा है, पार्टी को संवारा है, पार्टी को समृद्ध किया है, पार्टी को सशक्त किया है, देश के कोटि-कोटि जनों की आवाज को बुलंद किया है, उन सभी को छोटे-छोटे कार्यकर्ता से लेकर के वरिष्ठ पद से पार्टी और देश की सेवा करने वाले सभी महानुभावों का मैं आज शीश झुकाकर के प्रणाम करता हूं। साथियों, आज हम देश के कोने-कोने में भगवान हनुमान जी जन्मजयंती मना रहे हैं।

बजरंग बली के नाम का घोष चारों तरफ गूंज रहा है। हनुमान जी का जीवन, उनके जीवन के प्रमुख प्रसंग, आज भी हमें भारत की विकास यात्रा में प्रेरणा देते हैं, पुरुषार्थ के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं, और हमारी सफलताओं में कहीं-कहीं उन महान शक्ति के आशीर्वाद प्रतिबिंबित होते हैं। हनुमान जी के पास असीम शक्ति है, लेकिन इस शक्ति का इस्तेमाल वो तभी कर पाते हैं, जब स्वयं पर से उनका संदेह

समाप्त होता है। 2014 से पहले भारत की भी तो यही स्थिति थी। अथाह सामर्थ्य से भरपूर, लेकिन अनेक संदेहों से घिरा हुआ देश का नागरिक।

आज, भारत, उस बजरंग बली की तरह से, उस बजरंग बली की महाशक्ति की तरह अपने अंदर सुप्त शक्तियों का आभास कर चुका है। आज भारत, समंदर जैसी विशाल चुनौतियों को पार करने, उनका मुकाबला करने में पहले से कहीं ज्यादा सक्षम है। हनुमान जी के ऐसे ही कई गुणों से, हम सभी भाजपा कार्यकर्ता, हमारी पार्टी निरंतर प्रेरणा पाते हैं। हनुमान जी सब कुछ कर सकते हैं, सबके लिए करते हैं, लेकिन अपने लिए कुछ नहीं करते।

इदम् रामाय, इदम् न मम्।

यही तो भाजपा की प्रेरणा है- इदम् राष्ट्राय, इदम् न मम्! भाजपा हनुमान जी की एक और बात से भी बहुत बड़ी प्रेरणा मिलती रहती है हमें। जब हनुमान जी को राक्षसों का सामना करना पड़ा तो वो उतने ही कठोर भी हो गए थे। इसी तरह जब भ्रष्टाचार की बात आती है, परिवारवाद की बात आती है, कानून व्यवस्था की बात आती है, तो भाजपा उतनी ही संकल्पबद्ध हो जाती है, मां भारती को इन बुराइयों से मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए। कठोर होना पड़े तो कठोर भी हो। और हमारे लिए एक बहुत बड़ी प्रेरणा क्या है, आज की माडर्न परिभाषा में जिन बातों का बार-बार जिक्र किया जाता है। और वो है 'Can do' attitude'। अगर हनुमान जी का पूरा जीवन देखें, डगर-डगर पर, पल-पल, हनुमान जी के भीतर की 'Can do' attitude', 'Can do' संकल्प शक्ति, उनको हर प्रकार की सफलता लाने में बहुत बड़ी भूमिका अदा करती है।

कहा भी गया है-

कवन सो काज कठिन जग माहीं। जो नहि होइ तात तुम्ह पाहीं।।

यानी, ऐसा कोई भी काम नहीं है, जो पवनपुत्र हनुमान कर नहीं सकते। इसलिए जब लक्ष्मण जी पर संकट आया तो हनुमान जी संजीवनी बूटी के लिए पूरा पर्वत ही उठा कर के ले आए। भाजपा भी इसी प्रेरणा से परिणाम लाने में, लोगों की समस्याओं का समाधान करने का प्रयास करती रही है, करते रहना है, करते रहेंगे। इसलिए साथियों, आज के पवित्र अवसर पर हमें फिर स्मरण करना है- "राम काज कीन्हे बिनु, मोहि कहां विश्राम!"

भाइयों बहनों, भाजपा वो पार्टी है जिसके लिए राष्ट्र सदैव सर्वोपरि रहा है। 'एक भारत-श्रेष्ठ भारत' जिसकी आस्था का मूल मंत्र रहा है। जब जनसंघ का जन्म हुआ था, तो हमारे पास न ज्यादा सियासी अनुभव था, न साधन थे, न संसाधन थे! लेकिन हमारे पास मातृभूमि के प्रति भक्ति, हमारे पास लोकतन्त्र की शक्ति थी। जो देश लोकतन्त्र की जननी हो- Mother of Democracy हो, उसकी जनता के नीर-क्षीर-विवेक पर प्रारंभ से हमारी आस्था रही है और दिनोंदिन वो आस्था और मजबूत होती जा रही है। इसलिए जन भावना, जन आकांक्षाओं को ही हमने भाजपा की चेतनाशक्ति बनाया। हमने राष्ट्र प्रथम- Nation First के मंत्र को अपना आदर्श बनाया। भाजपा ने लोकतन्त्र की कोख से जन्म लिया, भाजपा लोकतन्त्र के अमृत से पोषित है, और भाजपा देश के लोकतन्त्र को, देश के संविधान को मजबूत करते हुए, समर्पण भाव से दिन रात देश के लिए काम कर रही है। साथियों, हमारा समर्पण है मां भारती को, हमारा समर्पण है देश के कोटि-कोटि जनों को, हमारा समर्पण है देश के संविधान को।

साथियों, आज भाजपा विकास का पर्याय है, विश्वास का पर्याय है, नए विचार का पर्याय है और देश की विजय यात्रा का भी एक मूक सेवक बनकर के अपनी भूमिका निभाता रहा है। भाजपा 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास' के मंत्र के साथ काम कर रही है। भाजपा की कार्यशैली सर्वसमावेशी है, सर्वस्पर्शी है, सर्वजन का हित करने वाली है। सामाजिक न्याय और सशक्तिकरण को हमने हमेशा अपने हृदय में, अपनी कार्यशैली में सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी है। सामाजिक न्याय, ये हमारे लिए राजनीतिक नारेबाजी का हिस्सा नहीं, ये हमारे लिए आर्टिकल आफ फेथ है। बीते वर्षों में बहुत सारे दल सामाजिक न्याय के नाम पर राजनीति का दिखावा करते रहे हैं। इन दलों ने, उनके मुखिया अपने परिवार का भला कर लेते हैं, अपने समाज का कतई नहीं। जबकि भाजपा, सामाजिक न्याय को जीती है, उसकी भावना का अक्षरशः पालन करती है।

80 करोड़ गरीबों को बिना भेदभाव मुफ्त राशन मिलना, सामाजिक न्याय का ही प्रतिबिंब है। 50 करोड़ गरीबों को बिना भेदभाव 5 लाख रुपए तक मुफ्त इलाज की सुविधा मिलना, सामाजिक न्याय की सशक्त अभिव्यक्ति है। 45 करोड़ गरीबों के बिना भेदभाव जनधन बैंक खाते खोलना,

सामाजिक न्याय का इनक्लूसिव एजेंडा का जीता जागता उदाहरण है। 11 करोड़ गरीबों को बिना भेदभाव शौचालय मिलना, यही तो सामाजिक न्याय है। यही तो सामाजिक न्याय के प्रति हमारी भक्ति है। बिना भेदभाव, बिना तुष्टिकरण, बिना स्वार्थ, बिना वोटबैंक की राजनीति किए, भाजपा आज सामाजिक न्याय का भी सच्चे अर्थ में धरती पर इरादों को साकार करने वाला, देश के दबे कुचले समाज के लिए आशा की किरण बना हुआ, एक पर्याय बनकर के उभरा है।

साथियों, आज भाजपा देश में एक नए Political Culture का भी नेतृत्व कर रही है। कांग्रेस और उनके जैसी पार्टियों का कल्चर, उन पार्टियों की पहचान क्या है... ये उन्हीं के कल्चर में से पैदा हुई है, उन पार्टियों की पहचान है, पार्टी का नाम लेते ही एक ही बात दिखती है, सारी पार्टियों के अंदर देख लीजिए... परिवारवाद, वंशवाद, जातिवाद और क्षेत्रवाद का बंधक हैं ये सारे लोग। जबकि भाजपा का Political Culture, प्रत्येक देशवासी को साथ लेकर चलने का है। कांग्रेस और उसके जैसी पार्टियों का कल्चर, छोटा-छोटा सोचना, छोटे सपने देखना और उससे भी कम हासिल करके खुशियां मनाना बस। और खुशी... एक-दूसरे की पीठ थपथपाना। भाजपा का Political Culture है, बड़े सपने देखने और उससे भी ज्यादा हासिल करने के लिए जीजान से खप जाना। शरीर का कण-कण समय का पल-पल खपाने का हौसला रखते हैं।

कांग्रेस और उसके जैसी पार्टियों का कल्चर, महिलाओं की समस्याओं, उनकी रोजमर्रा की चुनौतियों की परवाह ही नहीं करता है। जबकि भाजपा का Political Culture, महिलाओं के जीवन को आसान बनाने, उनके सपनों को साकार करने को, निर्णय प्रक्रिया में उनको भागीदारी देने को प्राथमिकता देता है। इसीलिए आज के युवा हों या फिर देश की माताएं-बहनें-बेटियां, भाजपा के साथ हम पल-पल अनुभव कर रहे हैं। हमारी माताओं-बहनों के आशीर्वाद बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। जुड़ाव महसूस करती हैं, अपनापन महसूस करती हैं। इसलिए आज ये सभी भाजपा के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर चल रहे हैं।

साथियों, आज स्थापना दिवस के इस शुभ अवसर पर हम सब के लिए अपने सपनों को, अपने संकल्पों को, मां भारती की सेवा के लिए



समर्पित अपने हर कार्यकर्ता के जीवन को देखते हुए, बहुत सी बातों को बार-बार समझने की आवश्यकता होती है। 2014 में जो हुआ, वो केवल सत्ता परिवर्तन नहीं था। 2014 में भारत के लोगों ने, भारत के पुनर्जागरण की नई यात्रा का शंखनाद कर दिया है। आठ सौ साल से ज्यादा की गुलामी से बाहर निकलकर, एक राष्ट्र अब अपना खोया हुआ गौरव पाने के लिए फिर से उठ खड़ा हुआ है। और इस प्रक्रिया में, दशकों से चली आ रही बुराइयां, चुनौतियां, धीरे-धीरे कमजोर पड़ती जा रही हैं। अब देश पंच-प्राणों की शक्ति से आगे बढ़ रहा है। साथियों, सन सैंतालीस में अंग्रेज भले चले गए लेकिन जनता को गुलाम रखने की मानसिकता

यहीं पर कुछ लोगों के जहन में बोकर के चले गए, यहीं छोड़ गए थे। इसलिए आजादी के बाद के वर्षों में, देश में ऐसा वर्ग खूब फला-फूला जो सत्ता को अपना जन्मजात हक समझता था। इन लोगों की बादशाही मानसिकता ने देश की जनता को हमेशा अपना गुलाम माना। 2014 में इस दबे-कुचले, शोषित-वंचित वर्ग ने अपनी आवाज़ बुलंद की। बादशाही मानसिकता के लोग इस वर्ग की आवाज़ सुनने की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, पल-पल कुचलते रहते थे। इसलिए हमारी सरकार के पहले कार्यकाल में ही बादशाही मानसिकता वाले इन लोगों ने इन शोषितों-वंचितों-दलितों-पिछड़ों, कोई मौका नहीं छोड़ा, उनकी मजाक उड़ाने में, हर पल

उनकी मजाक उड़ाते रहे। हमारी योजनाओं को, हमारे कार्यक्रमों को निम्न स्तर का बताने की होड़ लगाई गई। जब मैंने लाल किले से स्वच्छ भारत अभियान की चर्चा की, गांवों को, गरीब को, मेरी माताओं-बहनों को इज्जतघर देना, शौचालय की सुविधा देने की बात जब मैंने की, तो यही लोग क्या-क्या नहीं कहते थे। जब मैंने डिजिटल इंडिया की बात की, तो इन्होंने अपनी ताकत, पूरी ताकत उसे खारिज करने में, देश के लोगों में भ्रम पैदा करने में, निराशा पैदा करने में पूरी शक्ति झोंक दी। ये तर्क दिए जाने लगे और ये कहने लगे कि देश में बड़ी आबादी अनपढ़ है, अनजान है, वो कैसे डिजिटल इंडिया का लाभ ले पाएगी?

साथियों, जब हमारा मज़ाक उड़ाकर ये सफल नहीं हुए तो, बादशाही मानसिकता वाले इन लोगों की नफरत और ज्यादा बढ़ गई। उन्होंने कभी सोचा नहीं था, कि दशकों-दशक से हिंसा से जूझ रहे जम्मू कश्मीर और नॉर्थ ईस्ट में शांति का सूरज उगेगा। इन्होंने कभी कल्पना भी नहीं की थी कि आर्टिकल 370 कभी इतिहास हो जाएगा। जो काम दशकों तक सरकार चलाने वाले नहीं कर सके, वो काम भाजपा सरकार कैसे कर रही है, ये इन्हें पच नहीं रहा है। इसलिए नफरत से भरे हुए ये लोग आज झूठ पर झूठ बोले जा रहे हैं। अपने भ्रष्ट कर्मों का खुलासा होते देख, ये बेचैन हैं, हताशा से भर गए हैं। इसलिए अब ये लोग, इतने हताश, इतने निराश हो चुके हैं कि अब एक ही रास्ता उन्हें दिख रहा है, एक ही उपाय दिख रहा है, और वो खुलकर के कहने लगे हैं- मोदी तेरी कब्र खुदेगी। वो कब्र खोदने की धमकी देने लगे हैं। बादशाही मानसिकता वाले इन लोगों को, इन पार्टियों को एक बात पता नहीं है। आज देश का गरीब, देश का सामान्य मानवी, देश का युवा, देश की माताएं-बहनें-बेटियां, दलित-पीड़ित-शोषित-वंचित-आदिवासी, हर कोई भाजपा के कमल को खिलाने के लिए, भाजपा के कमल की रक्षा करने के लिए वो ढाल बनकर के खड़ा हुआ है।

इसलिए हमारा जोर देश के विकास पर है, देशवासियों के कल्याण पर है। हमारे परिश्रम से जो परिणाम मिले हैं, इसकी गवाही वो आंकड़े दे रहे हैं, जो पिछला वित्तीय वर्ष समाप्त होने पर बीते 15-20 दिनों में सामने आए हैं। और मैं सभी देश और दुनिया में भाजपा के कार्यकर्ताओं को हमेशा हिसाब

साथियों, अपने अस्तित्व की लड़ाई लड़ रहे इन राजनीतिक दलों की हमारे खिलाफ साजिशें चलती रहेंगी। लेकिन हम देशवासियों के सपनों को, देशवासियों की आकांक्षाओं को दबते हुए, बिखरते हुए, सिमटते हुए, मुरझाते हुए नहीं देख सकते।

देने की आदत रखता हूं। काम का ब्योरा हर मौके पर देता रहता हूं। मैं आज सिर्फ दो-तीन सप्ताह की ही झलक दिखा रहा हूं, 15-20

दिन की। इतने छोटे से काल में, हर भारतीय को गर्व हो।

GST लागू होने के बाद से किसी एक वित्तीय वर्ष में 18 लाख करोड़ रुपए क्लेक्शन का रिकॉर्ड बनाना अभूतपूर्व। इस दौरान, देश के टैक्सपेयर ने भी 16 लाख करोड़ रुपए से अधिक टैक्स देकर नया रिकॉर्ड बनाया। मार्च महीने में ही UPI से 14 लाख करोड़ रुपए के ट्रांजेक्शन का नया रिकॉर्ड बना। देश के इतिहास में पहली बार हमारा एक्सपोर्ट 750 अरब डॉलर के पार पहुंचा। देश में कोयला उत्पादन ने पुराने सारे रिकॉर्ड तोड़ दिए। देश में स्टील उत्पादन में भी पुराने सारे रिकॉर्ड टूट गए। पहली बार 16 हजार करोड़ रुपए का डिफेंस एक्सपोर्ट हुआ। HAL ने रिकॉर्ड रैवेन्यू जेनरेट किया। मोबाइल फोन प्रोडक्शन और मोबाइल एक्सपोर्ट में भी नया रिकॉर्ड बना। एक साल में साढ़े 6 हजार किलोमीटर रेल ट्रैक का Electrification करने का रिकॉर्ड भी कुछ दिन पहले ही सामने आया। रेलवे ने डेढ़ हजार मीट्रिक टन से अधिक फ्रेट loading का रिकॉर्ड भी इसी दौरान बनाया। देश के बड़े पोर्ट्स ने एक साल में करीब 800 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन कार्गो हैंडल करने का नया रिकॉर्ड बनाया। लगातार बन रहे विकास के ये रिकॉर्ड, दिखाते हैं कि देश कितनी तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है। मैं एक सांस में जितना बोल पाया, बोल दिया।

साथियों, आज हम सबका सौभाग्य है कि आज एक राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता के रूप में हमें आज़ादी के अमृतकाल में देश की सेवा का अवसर मिल रहा है। हमें भविष्य के भारत का निर्माण भी करना है, और मेरे सब कार्यकर्ताओं को, भाजपा के हर सिपाही को हर स्तर पर उसका नेतृत्व भी करना है। हमारे प्रयास में अगले 25 वर्षों का विज़न शामिल होना चाहिए। हमारे हर कार्य में वो ऊर्जा होनी चाहिए जो आने वाले दशकों तक देश की दिशा और दशा हमारे सपनों को मजबूत करने वाली मां भारती के कोटि-कोटि जनों की आजादी से अब तक के संजोये हुए सारे सपनों को सिद्ध करने वाली होनी चाहिए।

साथियों, आज के इस समय

में दुनिया तेजी से बदल रही है। हमें भविष्य के हिसाब से भी अपनी पार्टी को निरंतर विकास करने की, विकसित करने की, सामर्थ्य बढ़ाने की कोशिश कभी भी रुकने नहीं देना है। हम पहले भी करते आए हैं, आगे अब जरा और गति से करना होगा। 6-7 वर्ष बाद, मैं सभी कार्यकर्ताओं से आग्रह करता हूं, 6-7 वर्ष बाद, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के 50 वर्ष पूरे होंगे। जब भाजपा के 50 वर्ष पूरे हो उस समय पार्टी का व्याप कितना होगा, स्वरूप कैसा होगा, हमारे लक्ष्य क्या होंगे, ये हमें अभी से तय करना होगा। हमें नए ideas को, नए इनोवेशन्स को अपनाना होगा, पार्टी में उन्हें एक प्रकार से हमारा जीवन का कल्चर का हिस्सा के रूप में जोड़ना होगा, उसे बढ़ाना होगा। जैसे मेरा एक सुझाव है कि हम पार्टी में टेक्नोलॉजी को हर स्तर पर आगे लेकर आएँ। हम विभिन्न स्तरों पर टेक्नोलॉजी सेल्स बना सकते हैं। हम युवाओं की ऐसी टीम बना सकते हैं जो आधुनिक टेक्नोलॉजी को मॉनिटर करें, उसे जनता तक पहुँचाने के लिए कैसे इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं, हम एक्सपर्ट से सुझाव लें, हम सेमिनार करें, एक्सपर्ट को बुलाकर के बदलते हुए विश्व को समझने की कोशिश करें। सोशल मीडिया में भी हमें नए तौर तरीकों के बारे में सोचना होगा। आजकल Reels, You Tube, Twitter-Facebook और Instagram के जमाने में, ज्यादा से ज्यादा युवाओं में, इस युवा पीढ़ी में प्रोफेशनल्स से जुड़ने के लिए हमें राजनीति के नए आयामों को विकसित करना ही है। Communication और Information, भाजपा के निरंतर विस्तार में बहुत बड़ी भूमिका निभाने वाले हैं। इसके लिए



हमें अपने कार्यकर्ताओं की ट्रेनिंग, पंचायत से लेकर पार्लियामेंट तक, चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों की ट्रेनिंग के नए प्लेटफॉर्म बनाने होंगे। इसे नित-निरंतर ऊर्जा देते रहना भी हम सभी का कर्तव्य है। हमें अपने विस्तार के लिए, दूसरों से सीखने के लिए, देश के भीतर और बाहर, हर तरफ दृष्टि रखनी होगी। हमें विश्व की दूसरी लोकतान्त्रिक पार्टियों के साथ भी

साथियों, संगठन शक्ति, कार्यकर्ताओं की एकजुटता, ये भाजपा की प्राणशक्ति हैं, हमारा प्राणवायु है

समन्वय और संवाद बढ़ाने के बारे में काम करना चाहिए। मेरा आग्रह है, हमारे यूथ विंग्स, महिला विंग्स, दूसरे देशों की उन पार्टियों के इन विंग्स और कार्यकर्ताओं से जुड़ें, अपने अनुभव साझा करें और उनसे सीखें। हमारे सांसदों को भी संवाद...उनके प्रेशर बहुत रहता है, मैं जानता हूँ, एक सांसद को इतने प्रकार के काम रहते हैं। लेकिन सांसद के पास जानकारी के स्रोत भी बहुत रहते हैं। वो कार्यकर्ताओं को बहुत अच्छी तरह गाइड कर सकते हैं। कार्यकर्ताओं की क्षमता बढ़ाने में वो बहुत बड़ी भूमिका अदा कर सकते हैं। हमारे जन प्रतिनिधि... क्योंकि उनको काफी जानकारी के लिए अवसर मिलता है। उनका लाभ जितना ज्यादा हमें मिले, पार्टी को मिले, हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए।



हम पार्टी में अलग-अलग मोर्चों के माध्यम से समाज के अलग-अलग वर्गों के लिए संघर्ष करते रहे हैं। जहां जरूरत पड़ेगी, संगठन करेंगे, जहां जरूरत पड़ेगी, लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से संघर्ष करेंगे, जहां जरूरत पड़ेगी, समर्पण की मात्रा बढ़ाते जाएंगे। लेकिन साथियों, अब हम उस दायरे में पहुंचे हैं... अब समय आ गया है कि सभी मोर्चे समाज की आवाज उठाने के साथ-साथ एक futuristic विज़न के साथ, उनकी हर छोटी-मोटी तकलीफों से मुक्ति के लिए आधुनिक तौर-तरीके अब क्या हो सकते हैं। कम समय में, कम संसाधनों से भी उत्तम से उत्तम परिणाम लाने के तरीके क्या हो, ताकि उनका जीवन बहुत तेजी से बदल सके, और 2047 जब आजादी के 100 साल हो तब विकसित भारत का सपना सिद्ध करने में कोटि-कोटि जनों की भागीदारी बढ़े। हर मोर्चे को सोचना चाहिए कि वर्तमान और भविष्य की चुनौतियों का स्थायी समाधान कैसे हो। उदाहरण के लिए, हम सभी पहले किसानों की समस्याएँ उठाते थे। किसान मोर्चे इसमें

जहां जरूरत पड़ेगी, संगठन करेंगे, जहां जरूरत पड़ेगी, लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से संघर्ष करेंगे, जहां जरूरत पड़ेगी, समर्पण की मात्रा बढ़ाते जाएंगे।

बड़ी भूमिका निभाते थे। हमने किसान सम्मान निधि से लेकर MSP तक कई बड़े फैसले लिए, किसानों की सेवा की। अब किसानों के FPO's बन रहे हैं, कॉपरेटिव्स बन रहे हैं। इन्हें मजबूत करने का काम भी भाजपा कार्यकर्ता का ही है। इसी तरह, हमने हमेशा झुग्गी में रहने वाले गरीबों की आवाज़ उठाई। जब हमें सेवा का मौका मिला तो हमने उन्हें पक्के मकान दिए, शौचालय दिए, गैस कनेक्शन दिए। हमें इसी तरह आगे के लक्ष्य तय करने हैं। ये समाधान स्थायी होने चाहिए, और फ्युचर रेडी होने चाहिए। इस तरह के प्रयासों के लिए हम पार्टी में नए intellectual सेल्स भी बना सकते हैं। नए विचारों पर सेमिनार्स करने और उन पर आगे बढ़ने की एक व्यवस्था तैयार कर सकते हैं।

साथियों, जब हमारे सामने 2047 के विकसित भारत जैसा बड़ा लक्ष्य है, तो हमारी ये ज़िम्मेदारी है कि परिश्रम में कोई कमी नहीं

छोड़ें। हमें सफलताओं को सेलिब्रेट तो करना है, लेकिन अगले ही पल अगली चुनौती के लिए कमर भी कसनी है। और हमें ये सब बीजेपी की मूल विचारधारा के प्रकाश में ही करना है। भारत के संविधान की सीमाओं में ही रहना है। हमें भारत के समाधान उधार की सोच से नहीं, भारत की जड़ों से ही, भारत की परंपराओं से ही, भारत के कोटि-कोटि जनों के सदियों के अनुभव से ही, उस अमृत से आगे बढ़ना है। इस सोच के साथ हमें भाजपा को 21वीं सदी की, भविष्य की पार्टी बनाना है। हमें दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी पार्टी होने के बाद भी अतिआत्मविश्वास का शिकार नहीं होना है। लोगों ने अभी से ये कहना शुरू कर दिया है कि 2024 में भाजपा को कोई नहीं हरा सकता। ये बात सही भी है। लेकिन, हमें एक भाजपा कार्यकर्ता के नाते इस देश के हर नागरिक का दिल जीतना है। हमें चुनाव जीतने तक सीमित नहीं रहना है। हमें कोटि-कोटि जनों के दिलों को जीतना... ये हमारा मकसद है। हमें हर चुनाव उसी परिश्रम से लड़ना है, जैसे हम 80 के दशक से अभी तक लड़ते आए हैं।

मुझे विश्वास है, कार्यकर्ताओं की ताकत और राष्ट्र प्रथम का संकल्प हमें इसी तरह ऊर्जा देता रहेगा। आज के इस शुभ अवसर पर दो पड़ाव, 50 साल जब बीजेपी के होंगे और 100 साल देश की आजादी के होंगे। आइए, एक खाका खींचें, योजना बनाएं, जन-जन के दिलों को जीतते हुए मां भारती के जिन सपनों को लेकर हम चले हैं, उन सपनों को साकार करते रहें। आज हनुमान जयंती पर स्वयं हनुमान दादा भी हम पर आशीर्वाद बरसाएं और जनता-जनार्दन तो ईश्वर का रूप ही होती है, उस जनता-जनार्दन के आशीर्वाद के बिना कुछ नहीं होता है। उन आशीर्वादों को लेकर के भी हम आश्चस्त होकर के आगे बढ़ें।

मैं आप सब को बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ! पुनः शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ।

स्रोत: narendramodi.in

Shri J.P. Nadda's remarks on Social Justice

W

e all know that social justice for the BJP government at the Centre under the leadership of PM Modi of the country is a commitment, not just a matter of discussion. We believe the poor, backward, and tribals must be given respect and equal rights. Babasaheb Ambedkar's dream was to give respect and equal rights to the poor, backward, downtrodden and tribals. We are working tirelessly to make his dream come true.

Since the beginning, I have believed that the country's development is not possible unless the contribution of all sections of society is accommodated. BJP has worked for the development of the poor, downtrodden, oppressed and downtrodden from the point of view of ideological, social and development. From ensuring that these sections get equal opportunities, we have worked at every level to create opportunities for development. The BJP has done this whenever and wherever it has been in governance and has come.

BJP is the only party that has never accepted caste discrimination and never did caste politics from its inception till date. BJP has always done the politics of all-round development of social uplift, towards establishing a great culture and national pride of the country and making the nation strong and prosperous.

Under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas is the root of the progress country has made. Many public welfare policies and schemes have been made, focusing on the development of the poor, downtrodden, backwards, downtrodden and oppressed classes.

J P Nadda

President
Bharatiya Janata Party



Source:
ANI: BJP under leadership of PM Modi is committed
to social justice: JP Nadda

Message from the BJYM President Shri Tejasvi Surya

Under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the Indian government has made significant strides in promoting social justice and representation for all citizens. The government's focus on inclusive development policies has paved the way for improved access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, particularly for the historically marginalised sections of society, such as the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and weaker sections among the religious minorities. The implementation of welfare schemes, such as the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana and Ayushman Bharat, has aimed to reduce economic disparities by providing financial inclusion, affordable healthcare, and social security, demonstrating the government's commitment to uplift disadvantaged communities.

Regarding representation, the Modi government has made concerted efforts to foster a more inclusive and diverse political landscape. By promoting women's participation in politics and governance and encouraging the appointment of leaders from marginalised backgrounds to key positions, the government has sought to create an environment that values and respects the voices of all citizens,



The commitment to digitalisation and the 'Digital India' initiative has empowered individuals from remote and rural areas to engage with political processes, enabling them to

contribute their perspective and participate in national decision-making.

regardless of their socio-economic background. Today there is the largest number of women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBC representatives in the council of ministers.

Furthermore, the commitment to digitalisation and the 'Digital India' initiative has empowered individuals

from remote and rural areas to engage with political processes, enabling them to contribute their perspectives and participate in national decision-making. The Modi government's focus on social justice and representation thus reflects a vision of India where all citizens can enjoy equal opportunities and participate actively in shaping the nation's future.

The Modi government has also emphasised the importance of education and skill development for social justice and representation.

By investing in programs like the Skill India Mission and the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the government aims to equip Indian youth with the skills and knowledge required to excel in the global economy. These initiatives prioritise access to quality education and skill development for underprivileged communities, thereby fostering social mobility and narrowing the opportunity gap between different segments of society. By cultivating a strong foundation for future generations, the government envisions an India where citizens can realise their potential and contribute to the nation's growth and development regardless of their background.

Another significant aspect of the Modi government's approach to social justice and representation is the emphasis on environmental justice and sustainable

development. Recognising that marginalised communities are often disproportionately affected by environmental degradation and climate change, the government has pursued policies to ensure equitable access to natural resources and promote environmentally responsible development. Through initiatives like the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and the promotion of renewable energy sources, the government aims to create a healthier living environment for all citizens while

addressing the urgent need for climate action. By incorporating social and environmental concerns into its development agenda, the Modi government is committed to forging India's more inclusive and sustainable future.

While acknowledging and celebrating these achievements, we must also recognise that the pursuit of social justice is an ongoing process. Challenges such as caste-based discrimination and regional

disparities in development continue to exist, and we must confront them with resolve and determination. As a young BJP karyakarta, I am committed to working tirelessly to further the cause of social justice and ensure that all share the fruits of our nation's progress. Together, let us strive to create an India that is united in its diversity, where every citizen has the opportunity to reach their full potential, and where social justice prevails in every corner of our great nation.

Tejasvi Surya

National President
Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha

Editorial

In recent years, the Modi government has made great strides in fostering social justice and promoting inclusive development, ushering in India's new era of progress. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's administration has exhibited a strong commitment to addressing historical inequalities and empowering marginalized communities, recognizing that a truly prosperous India must be an India where all citizens can reach their potential.

The government has implemented numerous welfare schemes and initiatives to uplift the economically disadvantaged, such as the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana and Ayushman Bharat. These programs have provided financial inclusion and affordable healthcare to millions and laid the groundwork for a more equitable society.

In addition to addressing economic disparities, the Modi government has made remarkable efforts to ensure fair representation in politics and governance. The administration has fostered a more inclusive and representative political landscape by promoting the participation of marginalized communities in politics and appointing leaders from diverse backgrounds. The Digital India initiative has further enabled citizens from remote areas to participate in the democratic process, ensuring that their voices are heard and considered in national decision-making.

By prioritizing access to quality education for underprivileged communities, the government is paving the way for social mobility and a more level playing field. Moreover, the Modi government's dedication to environmental justice and sustainable development demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of social justice. Initiatives like the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and the promotion of renewable energy sources show the government's commitment to safeguarding the well-being of all citizens, particularly those most vulnerable to climate change and environmental degradation.

The Modi government's commitment to social justice and inclusion extends to cultural preservation and unity. By acknowledging the rich tapestry of India's diverse cultural heritage, the administration



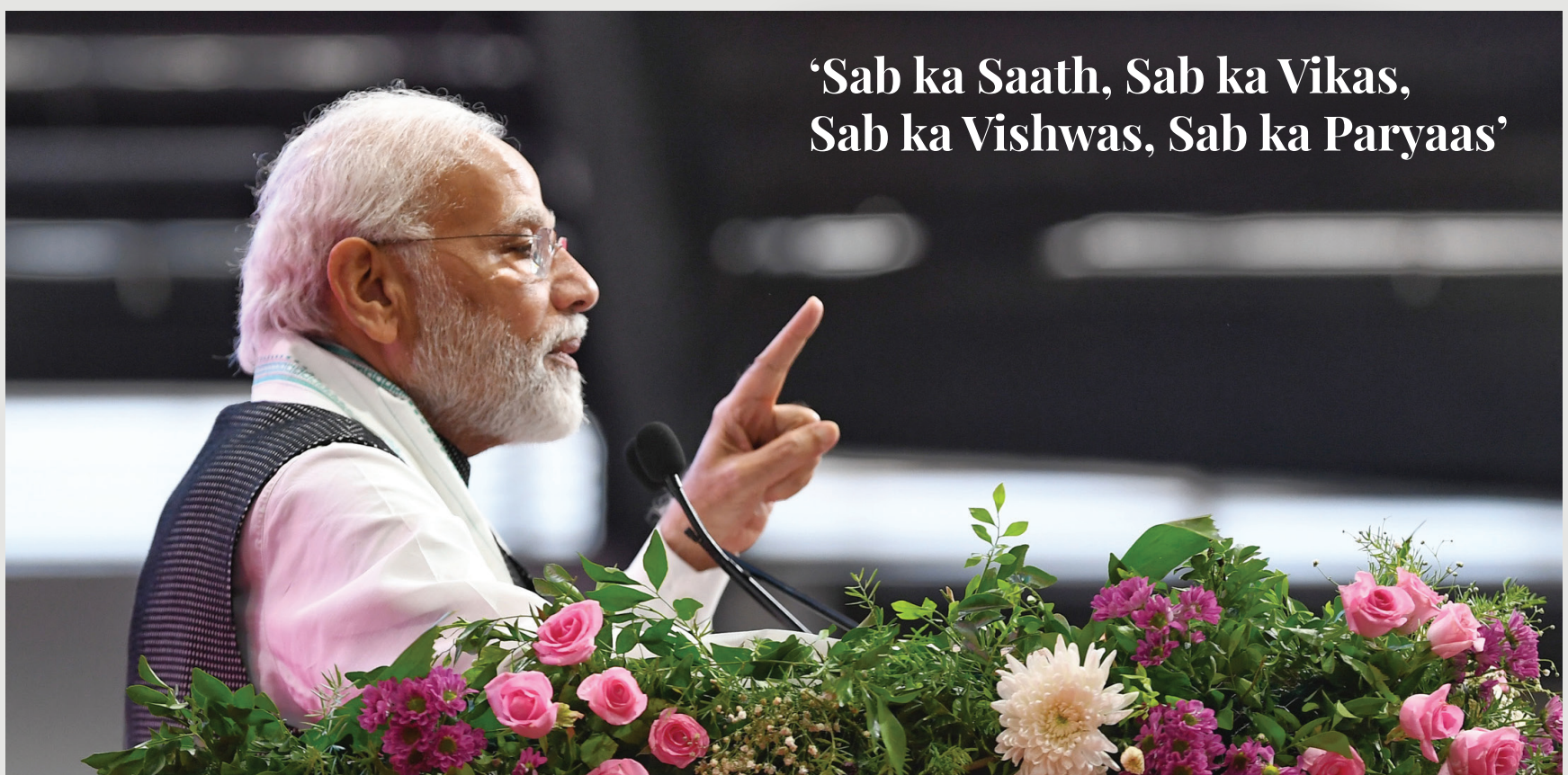
A New Era of Social Justice and Inclusion under the Modi Government

seeks to foster an environment of mutual respect and understanding among different communities. Initiatives such as Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat, Aadi Mahotsav, celebrating unsung heroes during Azadi Ka Mahotsav, aim to promote cultural exchange and integration, enabling citizens from different regions to appreciate and celebrate each other's unique history, traditions and customs. These efforts enhance social cohesion and create a sense of shared identity and pride in India's vibrant heritage. As the Modi government continues to champion social justice and inclusivity, it is simultaneously nurturing a pluralistic society where all citizens can coexist harmoniously, united in pursuing a better and more equitable future for India.

The Modi government's unwavering focus on social justice and inclusion signals a bright future for India. By addressing historical inequalities and empowering marginalized communities, the administration is ushering in a new era of progress and prosperity for all citizens. The nation's success in achieving these goals will undoubtedly contribute to its growth and development on the world stage, setting an example for other countries to follow in pursuing social justice and equality.

Ensuring Equality and Social Justice and last-mile delivery

- Dr K. Laxman. MP Rajya Sabha. Member of BJP Parliamentary Board and National President of BJP OBC Morcha



**‘Sab ka Saath, Sab ka Vikas,
Sab ka Vishwas, Sab ka Paryas’**

The Constitution of independent India is a manifestation of the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity since an inclusive and socially cohesive society was the vision of the constitution's makers.

Governance during the last 9 years unequivocally demonstrated that only BJP can champion this vision of inclusive development towards establishing an egalitarian society. Founded on a robust economic and social philosophy propounded by Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya, the BJP strives to deliver the dream of a strong nation and a Rama Rajya.

In contrast, bereft of any ideology, most other political parties in India are driven by narrow issues related to divisive identities and therefore lack a national outlook.

Although philosophy of Pandit Deen Dayal has many strands, his concept of Antyodaya, which underscores the imperative of ensuring that the fruits of development reach the last person on the rung of society, stands out. In other words, a society can be called inclusive only when the poorest of the poor can access development and register upward mobility. The poor are central to his political and economic philosophy.

If Pandit Deen Dayal had envisioned

Antyodaya, Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has been implementing it in practice. Most of the policies initiated by Sri Narendra Modi aim to benefit the poor and empower the marginalised.

By making 'Sab ka Saath, Sab ka Vikas, Sab ka Vishwas, Sab ka Paryas', the quintessential mantra for governance, Modi ji has been making a spirited endeavour towards building a cohesive society and a robust nation. In the process of building an inclusive society, PM Modi has laid an accentuating focus on the OBC communities, in due cognisance of historical and sociological reasons.

OBCs constitute more than half

of our total population. During the last 75 years, many committees have been formed to assess their backwardness. From the Kaka Kalekar Committee in 1953 to the Mandal Committee in 1979, many reports documented the reasons for the material backwardness of the communities and offered suggestions to ameliorate their conditions.

While the governments before 2014 took recourse to tokenism with inadequate measures to implement the suggestions, the NDA government after 2014 has demonstrated conviction to improve the conditions of the OBCs through well-crafted action. The impact is palpable.

Various policy initiatives and steps taken by the Modi government prove the point. With an objective boost to the morale of the OBCs, the Modi government has given constitutional status to the OBC commission, the National Commission for Backward Classes, by way of the 102nd Constitution Amendment Act, 2018. The NCBC has the authority to examine complaints and welfare measures regarding socially and educationally backward classes.

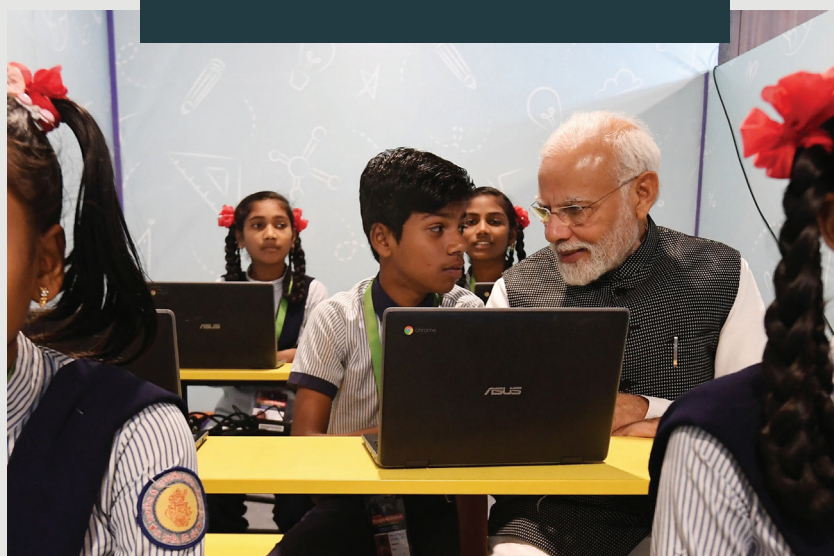
Today, the union cabinet has 27 ministers who belong to OBC communities nationwide. Of the 27, five are cabinet ministers. Such a large-scale representation of the OBCs in the cabinet is a rarity in the history of independent India.

It is pertinent here to mention that within the BJP organisational structure, OBC leadership has been given due recognition. BJP President Shri JP Nadda has ensured that OBC leaders of the party have adequate representation not merely in the main party but in all its Morchas. This is the

first time that BJP leaders are finding meaningful representation both in the party and in the government in demonstrating the principle of social inclusion.

The Modi government has extended 27% OBC reservation to all Sainik schools, Kendriya Vidyalayas, and JNVS, as a consequence of which over 14 lakh children stand to benefit. Similar advantages OBC students have in professional courses, including NEET, law courses, etc. The Prime Minister's tweet in this context validates the government's commitment to social justice.

“This will immensely help thousands of our youth every year get better opportunities and create a new paradigm of social justice”



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi called this move “historic.”. He tweeted:

Further, the Modi government has increased the scholarship of the OBC scholars pursuing their research in HEIs. To meet the OBC students' aspirations to pursue education in reputed foreign universities, the government has announced the Dr B.R. Ambedkar interest subsidy scheme on educational loans

obtained by the OBC and EBC students.

In recognition that OBC students are facing problems due to the conditions of the creamy layer category, the Union Government increased the limit from 6 lakh to 8 lakh in 2017.

On the other hand, with the loftier objective of improving the conditions of the OBCs who have been practising their professions, the Prime Minister has introduced many new schemes. In this context, under PM Matsya Sampada Yojana, the BJP government has made an ever-higher allocation of Rs 20,050 crore. Further, the Yojana aims to bring all fishermen under the ambit of welfare programmes and the social security scheme with accidental insurance coverage.

Yet another scheme that will prove a game changer is the subvention scheme, which aims to enhance the confidence of the OBC SHGs. Vanchit Ikai Samooh aur Vargon ko Aarthik Sahayta (VISVAS Yojana for OBC SHGs) aims to reach the poorest of poor households, primarily to the OBC population. An interest subvention scheme has been implemented for Self-Help Groups with 100% OBC members and OBC individuals who have taken loans for various income-generating activities.

In the Budget of 2023, the Union Government announced a special scheme, the Prime Minister Vishwakarma Kaushal Yojana (PM-VIKAS), which aims to provide adequate training to communities such as goldsmiths, blacksmiths, etc. with the objective of linking them to MSMEs. In other words, the skills inherited by the artisan communities will be sharpened to link them to the

market and industry. The government has enlisted over 140 communities in this category.

PM Modi wants youth to become job creators from job seekers. The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation primarily aims to promote economic and developmental activities for the benefit of the backward classes (OBCs) and assist the poorer sections among OBCs in skill development and self-employment ventures. PM Modi wants the OBC to become entrepreneurs. In this context, the Modi government set up the Venture Capital Fund (VCF) for OBC entrepreneurs in 2018 with an initial fund of Rs 200 crore and a 30% reservation for women entrepreneurs.

On the employment front, the Union Government has instructed all the departments to fill all the vacancies within a stipulated time. Over the 4000 posts of Assistant Professor in the Central Universities would be filled. Prime Minister himself announced declared Rozgar Yojana, saying that in 18 months, the union government will fill over 10 lakh jobs. With 71000 people getting recruitment letters on April 13, 2023, over 3 lakh youth have already gotten their jobs, of which OBCs have their fair share

CONCLUSION

It is clear from the above analysis of the constitutional, legal, and policy measures that the present BJP government has taken up in pursuance of the spirit of its promises made in the 2019 election manifesto for the backward classes already showing impact.

The successful implementation of many of these promises makes it clear that the BJP is committed to creating an open and egalitarian society, which is central to the philosophy of the BJP. 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas' is at the heart of the vision of New India of Prime Minister Modi.

Although many of these measures have seen the light of day due to the pro-backward classes and egalitarian perspective of the BJP government, which is driven by the mantra of Antyodaya, there is a need to give renewed thrust to the pace of implementation. In this context, the following suggestions are being made:

1. Although the National Commission for Backward Classes has constitutional status, the disposal rate of cases and complaints is very slow. It needs to be corrected by filling all the vacant positions in the commission and providing sufficient logistical and budgetary support.
2. Many states, including BJP-ruled and non-BJP-ruled ones, haven't accorded constitutional status to their

respective state BC commissions despite categorical directions from the central government. This, too, needs to be sincerely pursued by the central government, particularly in the case of BJP-ruled states.

3. Similarly, in the case of the 127th constitutional amendment, the sanctity of the federal structure has been preserved. However, the temptations of state political parties to include more communities in the OBC list for political benefits need to be guarded carefully.
4. In the wake of the demand for raising the income limit for OBCs, the Union Government needs to speed up raising the income limit according to the prevailing economic situation to benefit more OBC middle-class families.
5. Though fair representation has been ensured for the OBCs in the union cabinet by including a record number of 27 ministers, similar measures need to be replicated in the states ruled by the BJP.
6. Lastly, the recruitment process in premier educational institutions needs to be sped up to fill the faculty positions expeditiously. Further, the process of obtaining an OBC creamy layer certificate needs to be simplified.

The historical initiatives that Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has undertaken are considered the most vibrant and courageous since the Mandal Commission as they work towards ensuring equality and social justice and last-mile delivery.



सामाजिक समरसता के मसीहा राष्ट्रभक्त बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर एक अद्वितीय प्रतिभा

लाल सिंह आर्य

लेखक भाजपा अनुसूचित जाति मोर्चा के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष है

डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर भारतीय समाज के गरीब, शोषित और पीड़ित वर्गों के लिए सच्चे और संवेदनशील मसीहा थे। वर्षों से भारत में जाति व्यवस्था के खिलाफ संघर्ष करने वाले

डॉ. अम्बेडकर का मानना था कि 'छीने हुए अधिकार भीख में नहीं मिलते अधिकार वसूल करना होता है।' आज हम जो नया भारत देख रहे हैं, उसकी नींव में डॉ. अम्बेडकर की विचारधारा और परिश्रम है। उन्होंने देश के प्रथम कानून मंत्री के रूप में कार्य किया और उन्हें संविधान निर्माता के रूप में याद किया जाता है। सामाजिक समरसता के प्रति अपनी निस्वार्थ सेवा के लिए डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर को भारत का सर्वोच्च नागरिक सम्मान 'भारत रत्न' से सम्मानित किया गया था। डॉ. अम्बेडकर की जीवनयात्रा जनमानस में पथ-प्रदर्शक के रूप में स्थापित है।

उनका जन्म मध्य प्रदेश के इंदौर जिले के महु में हुआ था, जो मध्य प्रदेश को गर्वित करता है। डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर को उनकी महार जाति के कारण 'अछूत' माना जाता था। उनके पिता की ब्रिटिश सेना में सेवा होने के कारण, उन्हें सरकारी शिक्षण सुविधाएं प्राप्त हुईं, जिससे उन्हें उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अवसर मिला। यह उन्हें अपने और अन्य लोगों के सामाजिक अधिकारों के लिए लड़ने के लिए प्रेरित करती थी। उन्होंने अपने बचपन में अनुभव किए अछूतता और भेदभाव के खिलाफ अपनी संघर्ष यात्रा शुरू की। उन्हें स्कूल में अन्य बच्चों से अलग बैठने का अनुभव करना पड़ा, जिसे उन्होंने सामाजिक अन्याय के रूप में महसूस किया। यह उन्हें अपने और अन्यो के लिए सामाजिक न्याय के लिए संघर्ष करने की प्रेरणा देता था। वे शिक्षा

को सामाजिक बदलाव का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण साधन मानते थे।

1913 में, डॉ. अम्बेडकर के जीवन में एक प्रमुख मोड़ आया जब बड़ौदा के महाराज गायकवाड़ ने उनकी प्रतिभा को मानते हुए उन्हें छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की और उन्हें अमेरिका में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए भेजा। कोलंबिया विश्वविद्यालय, अमेरिका में उन्होंने राजनीतिक विज्ञान, समाजशास्त्र, मानव विज्ञान, दर्शन और अर्थनीति में गहन अध्ययन



किया। उनके जीवन में अनेक संकट थे, लेकिन उन्होंने कठिनाईयों को सामना करने का हिम्मत नहीं हारी। उन्होंने बाद में अनेक आंदोलनों की स्थापना की, जो सभी शांतिपूर्ण और अहिंसात्मक थे। उनका लक्ष्य किसी से बदला लेना नहीं था, बल्कि लोगों में सचेतना और जागरूकता पैदा करना था।

1937 में, डॉ. अम्बेडकर ने कोकण क्षेत्र में महारों की 'खेती प्रथा' को समाप्त करने की पहल की, जिसमें उन्हें सरकारी दास के रूप में काम करना पड़ता था। इस प्रथा के अन्तर्गत लोग पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक भेदभाव का शिकार होते थे और अन्याय और अत्याचार से पीड़ित थे। उन्होंने मंदिरों में प्रवेश की पाबंदी के विरुद्ध संघर्ष किया और अनुसूचित जाति और पिछड़े वर्गों के अधिकारों की सुरक्षा के लिए संघर्ष किया।

डॉ. अम्बेडकर ने महिलाओं के अधिकारों के प्रति भी विशेष संवेदनशीलता दिखाई। उन्होंने महिलाओं को तलाक, सम्पत्ति में उत्तराधिकार आदि के अधिकार देने का प्रावधान किया। बाबा साहेब का मानना था कि किसी भी समाज के विकास का वर्ग के सम्मेलन में मापदंड उस समाज की महिलाओं के अपनी राजनीतिक विकास पर आधारित होना चाहिये।

डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर ने सामाजिक न्याय और समानता की अपनी दृष्टि को साझा करने के लिए और विशेषकर शोषित और अशिक्षित वर्गों को जागरूक करने के लिए 1927 से 1956 के बीच "मूक नायक", "बहिष्कृत भारत", "समता", "जनता" और "प्रवृद्ध भारत" नामक पांच साप्ताहिक और पाक्षिक पत्र-पत्रिकाओं का सम्पादन किया। वे शिक्षा को सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास का मूल आधार मानते थे और उन्होंने छात्रावास,

रात्रिकालीन शाला, ग्रंथालय और अन्य शैक्षणिक गतिविधियों के माध्यम से कमजोर वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों को अध्ययन और कुशलता प्राप्त करने में सहायता की। इसके अलावा, डॉ. अम्बेडकर ने भी पीपुल्स एजुकेशन सोसायटी के माध्यम से मुंबई में सिद्धार्थ महाविद्यालय और औरंगाबाद में मिलिंद महाविद्यालय की स्थापना की, जिससे शिक्षा की पहुंच को बढ़ाया गया और निर्धन और पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए शिक्षा के अवसर सुलभ हुए। उनके इन प्रयासों ने समाज में समानता और न्याय को बल मिला।

1945 में, डॉ. अम्बेडकर ने देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण पहल कीं। डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर का जल नीति और बांध निर्माण में योगदान बेहद महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। अम्बेडकर ने जल संसाधनों के समग्र विकास के लिए एक योजना तैयार की थी, जिसमें बांधों और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का निर्माण शामिल था। उनकी यह दूरदर्शिता आज भी भारतीय जल नीति की नींव है। डॉ. अम्बेडकर के नेतृत्व में, भारत ने दमोदर घाटी परियोजना और सोने नदी परियोजना जैसी महत्वपूर्ण जल परियोजनाओं की शुरुआत की। उन्होंने जल विभाजन और बांध निर्माण के महत्व को समझते हुए, विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच जल संबंधी विवादों को सुलझाने का प्रयास किया। वे निरंतर यह समर्थन करते रहे कि जल संसाधनों का सही उपयोग करके ही भारत की कृषि और औद्योगिक वृद्धि सुनिश्चित की जा सकती है।

उन्होंने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के स्थापन में भी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया था, जो आज भारत की मुद्रा नीति, मौजूदा बैंकों के प्रबंधन और वित्तीय स्थिरता के लिए ज़िम्मेदार हैं। अम्बेडकर ने आरबीआई के रूप में केंद्रीय बैंक की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया, जिसने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास और स्थिरता में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उनकी विचारधारा और नीतियाँ सामाजिक और आर्थिक न्याय को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निरंतर प्रेरणा देती हैं, जो भारतीय संविधान के मूलाधिकारों के अनुरूप है। उनका योगदान भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था और संस्थान निर्माण में अमिट है और आज भी यह विचारधारा हमें सही दिशा देती है।

उनके निभाए गए पुण्य प्रयासों और उद्देश्यों के कारण, स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त होने के बाद भारत में उन्हें पहले कानून मंत्री का पद सौंपा गया और उन्हें भारतीय संविधान की निर्माण की अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेदारी दी गई। संविधान-निर्माता के रूप में, डॉ. अम्बेडकर ने सर्वधर्म समभाव के सिद्धांत को स्थापित किया और उन्होंने हमेशा यह सुनिश्चित किया कि किसी भी भारतीय नागरिक के मौलिक अधिकारों का उल्लंघन नहीं होना चाहिए। बाबा साहेब ने एक बार कहा था, "मैं सबसे पहले और अंतिम रूप में भारतीय हूँ।"

डॉ. अम्बेडकर ने भारत के संविधान को तैयार करने का काम संभाला था, और उन्होंने सभी नागरिकों के लिए समानता, न्याय और आदान-प्रदान के अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। उनका दृष्टिकोण सबका साथ, सबका विकास की ओर था, और यही दृष्टिकोण आज भी भारत सरकार के नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों में दिखाई देता है।

बाबा साहेब एक व्यक्ति नहीं बल्कि स्वयं में एक संस्था थे। एक ऐसी संस्था जिन्होंने अपना समूचा चैवन सामाजिक समरसता के लिए समर्पित कर दिया।

उन्होंने धारा 370 का विरोध किया था और आज सरकार ने इसे हटा कर जम्मू और कश्मीर में भी सामाजिक न्याय की स्थापना की है।

नरेन्द्र मोदी सरकार ने कई पहलें की हैं जिनका उद्देश्य अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति समाज के लिए न्याय, समानता और विकास सुनिश्चित करना है। कई कार्यक्रम और योजनाएं जैसे कि आदिवासी विकास योजनाएं, शिक्षा और रोजगार के अवसरों का विस्तार, और सामाजिक

न्याय के लिए नीतियां लागू की गई हैं।

डॉ. अम्बेडकर का सपना समाज के सभी वर्गों के लिए समानता, न्याय और आत्म-सम्मान सुनिश्चित करना था। उनकी यह दृष्टि भारतीय संविधान के माध्यम से मूर्त रूप ली है और आज की सरकार इस दृष्टि को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास कर रही है। हालांकि, हमें यह भी स्वीकार करना होगा कि हमारे समाज में अभी भी समानता और न्याय के प्रति कई चुनौतियां बाकी हैं, और उनका समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। डॉ. अम्बेडकर के सपनों को पूरा करने का काम अभी भी जारी है, और यह काम हर व्यक्ति, समुदाय और सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है।

उनका योगदान न केवल भारत के लिए, बल्कि पूरी दुनिया के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। डॉ. अम्बेडकर ने अपनी साहस, समर्पण और बुद्धिमत्ता से उन सामाजिक विभाजनों और असमानताओं का सामना किया, जो आज भी वैश्विक समाज के सामने चुनौतियाँ हैं।

उन्होंने अपने जीवन और कार्य के माध्यम से एक आदर्श स्थापित किया है जो हमें समाज में न्याय, समानता और सहानुभूति के मूल्यों को समर्पित रहने के लिए प्रेरित करता है। उनके विचार और संघर्ष आज भी हमें प्रेरणा देते हैं।



अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए प्रतिबद्ध मोदी सरकार

धवल पटेल

राष्ट्रीय सोशल मीडिया प्रभारी, भाजपा एसटी मोर्चा

भा

रत में जनजातियों की अपनी अलग संस्कृति, त्यौहार और जीवन शैली है। हालाँकि उन्हें राष्ट्रीय मुख्यधारा के विकास के साथ नहीं मिलाया गया है। देश में स्वतंत्रता के बाद अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के सामाजिक और आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए कुछ खास कार्य नहीं हुआ। बीते सालों में कांग्रेस के कार्यकाल में भी जनजातियों के विकास के लिए न के बराबर काम हुआ है।

इस बात का संज्ञान लेते हुए देश के पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री एवं भारतरत्न स्वर्गीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने 1999 में सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय का विभाजन करके अलग से जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय बनाया ताकि भारतीय समाज के सबसे वंचित अनुसूचित जनजातियों (एसटी) के सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक विकास पर अधिक ध्यान केंद्रित किया जा सके।

जनजातियों के समग्र विकास को सुगम और तेज़ करने के लिए भारत का संविधान इस क्षेत्र पर विशेष ध्यान देता है। भारत का संविधान छुआछूत से सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है। इसमें अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कल्याण की देखभाल के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग का प्रावधान है। अनुसूचित जनजातियों के संरक्षण, कल्याण, विकास एवं उन्नति के लिए 2004 में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग का निर्माण किया गया। 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, भारत में 1045.46 लाख आदिवासी जनसंख्या है जो देश की कुल जनसंख्या का 8.6 प्रतिशत है। हाल के समय में जनजाति क्षेत्र में आजीविका हेतु स्थानांतरण एक मुख्य समस्या बन गया है।

हालाँकि ये स्थानांतरण दो प्रकार के होते हैं- एक जो पढ़ लिखकर नई प्रौद्योगिकी व्यवस्था, शासकीय सेवा में कार्यरत होने के कारण किया गया हो जिसे अपनी इच्छा से किया गया स्थानांतरण कहते हैं और दूसरा वह जिसमें गाँव में काम न होने के कारण मजबूरी में कुछ महीनों के लिए गाँव छोड़कर जाना पड़ता है जिसे अनिच्छा से किया गया स्थानांतरण कहते हैं।

आजीविका के लिए जो स्थानांतरण होता है, वे मुख्य तौर पर शहर में या सींचित कृषि क्षेत्र में मजदूरी करते हैं और हम भली-भाँति जानते हैं कि यह लोग कार्य-स्थल पर किस प्रकार से जीवन जीते हैं। इस स्थानांतरण को रोकने के लिए भारतीय जनता पार्टी (भाजपा)



अनुसूचित जनजाति मोर्चा द्वारा संसदीय संकुल विकास परियोजना का कार्यक्रम भी प्रारंभ हुआ है।

इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण प्राकृतिक संसाधन के आधार पर ग्राम-परिसर में रोजगार निर्माण करना है जिसमें कृषि और वन आधारित उत्पादों की उत्पादकता बढ़ाना है। उससे जुड़ी तमाम प्रक्रिया करना और विपणन हेतु नई व्यवस्था तैयार करना आदि शामिल है।

इसके अलावा जलवायु परिवर्तन के दुष्परिणामों से कृषि को बचाने के लिए कार्य करना, जल, वन तथा जैव-विविधता संवर्धित करने हेतु कार्य करना और यह सब करने के लिए समाज की अपनी व्यवस्था बनाना भी इसमें सम्मिलित है।



ये सब कार्य करने के लिए ग्राम सभा का चयन करना भी इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत आता है। इसमें जिले में स्थित तकनीकी संस्था, अन्य तकनीकी संस्थाएँ, शासकीय विभाग, स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं की भागीदारी भी अपेक्षित है।

इस कार्य की अगुवाई अपने क्षेत्र के सांसद कर रहे हैं। इसकी वजह से आने वाले तीन वर्षों में चुनिंदा ग्राम समूह में वहाँ के लोगों की परिषद् सेवा समिति बनाई जाएगी जो तमाम कार्यक्रम साकार करने हेतु कार्य करेगी।

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में केंद्र सरकार भारत में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। 2014 में पद संभालते ही मोदी ने जनजातियों की बेहतरी के लिए कई पहलें की हैं। भारत सरकार ने एससी, एसटी और महिला उद्यमियों के लिए ग्रीनफील्ड व्यावसायिक इकाइयों की स्थापना के लिए स्टैंड अप इंडिया योजना शुरू की। इस योजना के तहत 10 लाख से 1 करोड़ रुपये के बीच ऋण की पेशकश की जाती है। मार्च 2023 तक स्टैंड अप इंडिया के तहत कुल 2 लाख से ज्यादा आवेदकों के ऋण के आवेदन आए हुए हैं। इनमें से 1,84,346 आवेदन स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। इस योजना के तहत 41,497 करोड़ से अधिक की राशि आवंटित की जा चुकी है।

1997-98 में ST छात्रों के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने और विकास के विभिन्न रास्ते खोलने के लिए **Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS)**- एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय योजना- शुरू

की गयी थी। इस योजना के अंतर्गत 50% से अधिक ST आबादी वाले प्रत्येक ब्लॉक और कम से कम 20,000 जनजाति व्यक्तियों में एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय होगा। मार्च 2023 तक ऐसे 690 EMRS को स्वीकृति दी गई है। 2014 में केवल 102 ही EMRS कार्यरत थे जिसके मुकाबले आज देश में 399 EMRS कार्यरत हैं।

एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय योजना के लिए 2014-15 में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा 278.76 करोड़ का बजट आवंटित किया गया था। जो 2023-24 में बढ़कर 5943 करोड़ हुआ है। छात्रों को दी जानेवाली आवर्ती लागत को भी 2014-15 में 42,000 के मुकाबले 2023-24 में बढ़ाकर 1,09,000 किया गया है। छात्रवृत्ति भी जो 2014-15 में 978 करोड़ था उसे भी बढ़ाकर 2021-22 में 2546 करोड़ किया गया है।

केंद्र सरकार ने जनजातीय मामलों के मंत्रालय के तहत अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को विभिन्न छात्रवृत्ति के वितरण के लिए प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरण की प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाई है। इसने वास्तविक लाभार्थियों की पहचान करने और लीकेज को कम करने में मदद की है। जनजातीय मामलों के मंत्रालय ने आईटी सक्षम छात्रवृत्ति योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्कॉच अवार्ड: डिजिटल इंडिया गोल्ड प्राप्त किया है।

भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ (ट्राइफेड) भारत में जनजातियों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है। ट्राइफेड द्वारा कार्यान्वित महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं में से एक 'प्रधानमंत्री वन-धन योजना' है।

इस योजना का उद्देश्य जनजातीय उत्पादों के विकास और विपणन के लिए संस्थागत सहायता प्रदान करना है। योजना के तहत पूरे देश में 50,000 वन-धन विकास केंद्र स्थापित किए जाने हैं। वन-धन योजना अप्रैल 2018 में शुरू की गई थी। इसने भारत के 270 जिलों में 37,262 वन-धन विकास केंद्रों के तहत लघु वन उपज के 6,66,858 संग्रहकर्ताओं को जोड़ा है।

ट्राइफेड ने 'ई ट्राइब्स इंडिया' कार्यक्रम के साथ लघु वनोपज और हस्तशिल्प के खुदरा विपणन को ऑनलाइन कर दिया है। इसने खुदरा विपणन के लिए 'tribesindia.com' वेबसाइट बनाई और समर्पित की है। इसने एमएफपी को वैश्विक स्तर पर ले जाने के लिए अमेज़ॉन, फ्लिपकार्ट, स्नैपडील, पेटीएम जैसी बड़ी ई-कॉमर्स कंपनियों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

जनजातीय समुदाय के लिए आजीविका हेतु की योजनाएं केंद्र सरकार द्वारा शुरू की हुई हैं। जिसमें से एक प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (PMJVM) योजना है, इस योजना के तहत समर्थित गतिविधियों में स्थापना कार्य शामिल है। वन धन विकास केंद्र और वन धन निर्माता उद्यम, एमएफपी खरीद, एमएफपी आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में सुधार के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण, जनजातीय कारीगरों आदि को वित्तीय सहायता और क्षमता निर्माण भी शामिल है। उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र से जनजातीय उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विपणन और संचारिकी विकास योजना 2021-22 में शुरू की गई है। NSTFDC और STFDC योजना के अंतर्गत NSTFDC चैनलाइजिंग एजेंसियां के माध्यम से जनजातीय उद्यमों को ब्याज की रियायती दरों पर ऋण प्रदान करता है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत



जनजातीय समाज के लोगों को 2013-14 में 217.30 करोड़ के मुकाबले 2021-22 में 321 करोड़ का ऋण प्रदान किया गया है।

वन अधिकार अधिनियम अंतर्गत 2013-14 में जनजातीय समुदाय को 54 लाख एकड़ जमीन के मुकाबले नवंबर 2022 तक में 168 लाख एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन आवंटित की गयी है। 2013-14 में 25 लाख से ज्यादा आवेदनों को स्वीकृति दी गई थी जबकि नवंबर 2022 तक 44 लाख से ज्यादा आवेदनों को स्वीकृति मिल चुकी है और उन सभी आवेदनों का निपटारा हो चुका है।

हर घर नल हर घर जल योजना का उद्देश्य देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण इलाके में हर घर में पीने का स्वच्छ पानी उपलब्ध करवाना है। सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2024 तक इस योजना के माध्यम से प्रत्येक घर तक पीने के पानी का कनेक्शन उपलब्ध करवाया जाएगा। जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत 2021-22 तक 1.28 करोड़ से ज्यादा जनजातीय समाज के घरों में नल से जल उपलब्ध कराया जा चुका है।

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन योजना से स्वच्छ भारत का संकल्प प्राप्त होगा। घर-घर में शौचालय होने से भारत स्वच्छता की ओर एक और कदम आगे बढ़ेगा। इस योजना के तहत शौचालय निर्माण के लिए 12,000 रुपये सरकार द्वारा दिया जाएगा। अब तक 1.45 करोड़ से ज्यादा जनजातीय समाज के घरों में शौचालय निर्माण हो चुका है।

प्रधानमंत्री आयुष्मान भारत योजना से जनता को मुफ्त में स्वास्थ्य सुविधा मुहैया कराने के लिए सितंबर 2018 में इस योजना की शुरुआत हुई थी। इस योजना के अंतर्गत हर आयुष्मान कार्ड धारक को 5 लाख रुपये तक के मुफ्त इलाज की सुविधा मिलती है। तकरीबन 82 लाख जनजातीय लोग 2021-22 तक अपना आयुष्मान कार्ड बना चुके हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत उन शहरी और ग्रामीण लोगों को घर दिए जाते हैं जिनके पास कच्चे मकान हैं। इसमें लोगों को कम कीमत पर लोन दिया जाता है, जिसमें सब्सिडी दी जाती है। वहीं इस लोन को चुकाने के लिए 20 साल तक का समय मिलता है। प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत 2021-22 तक जनजातीय समाज के लोगों को अब तक 38 लाख से ज्यादा घरों को स्वीकृति मिल चुकी है जबकि 27 लाख से ज्यादा घरों का निर्माण पूर्ण हो चुका है। 3 करोड़ से ज्यादा जनजातीय समाज के लोग प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना का लाभ ले चुके हैं।

भारत सरकार ने वन बंधु कल्याण योजना शुरू की जिसका उद्देश्य आदिवासियों के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए जनजातीय लोगों के आवश्यकता आधारित और परिणाम-उन्मुख समग्र विकास हेतु सक्षम वातावरण बनाना है।

जनजातीय कल्याण विभाग, एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास एजेंसी, एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाओं जैसे सामानों और सेवाओं के वितरण के लिए संस्थानों को मजबूत करके कार्यान्वित किया गया है।

जनजातीय मामलों का मंत्रालय भारत में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के

सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए अथक प्रयास कर रहा है, साथ ही जनजातियों की जातीय संस्कृतियों के संरक्षण पर जोर दे रहा है।

मंत्रालय ने देश में जनजातीय आबादी के स्वास्थ्य मानकों में सुधार की निगरानी और प्रस्तुत करने के लिए 'स्वास्थ्य पोर्टल' लॉन्च किया है। निरंतर प्रयासों और समन्वय से जनजातीय आबादी ने मानव विकास के मानकों- साक्षरता दर, सकल नामांकन, शिशु मृत्यु दर, बाल मृत्यु दर, संस्थागत प्रसव, जीवन प्रत्याशा, आदि में जबरदस्त सुधार दिखाया है।

देश के राष्ट्रपति के तौर पर देश की प्रथम आदिवासी महिला श्रीमती द्रौपदी मुर्मू जी का निर्वाचन समस्त आदिवासी समुदाय के लिए हर्ष और गौरव के क्षण है। राष्ट्रपति-पद के लिए एक महिला आदिवासी को उम्मीदवार बनाना मोदी सरकार की जनजातीय समुदाय के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता को प्रदर्शित करता है।

10 राज्यों में ट्राइबल म्यूजियम की भी स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है जिससे समाज के सभी वर्ग जनजातीय समाज के वीरों के शौर्य और बलिदान से अवगत होंगे। मोदी सरकार ने आजादी के बाद प्रथम बार केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल में अनुसूचित जनजाति समाज के 8 मंत्री को शामिल किये हैं। मोदी के नेतृत्व में जनजातीय मामलों का मंत्रालय धन और नवीन विचारों में बढ़े हुए परिव्यय के साथ आदिवासी आबादी के समग्र विकास के लिए काम कर रहा है। निरंतर प्रयास सकारात्मक बदलाव लाएँगे, जातीय संस्कृति को संरक्षित करते हुए जनजातियों का विकास करेंगे।

भारतीय जनता पार्टी अनुसूचित जनजाति मोर्चा के माध्यम से कार्यकर्ता गाँव गाँव पहुंचकर जनजातीय संस्कृति और भाषा के बारे में लोगों को जागृत कर रहे हैं। जनजातीय समाज मोदी सरकार की योजना के बारे में जाने और उनका लाभ लें इसके लिए भाजपा अनुसूचित जनजाति मोर्चा प्रतिबद्ध है और इस दिशा में सतत कार्यरत है। जनजातीय समुदाय में पनपने वाली सिकल सेल की बीमारी से निजात पाने हेतु एवं उसकी जागृति के लिए मोर्चा द्वारा देश में अलग-अलग जगह मेडिकल कैम्प का भी आयोजन किया है और किया जा रहा है। हमारे कार्यकर्ताओं ने कोरोना काल में गाँव-गाँव जाकर लोगों को कोरोना का टीका लगवाने



अभी पिछले साल ही देश के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने आजादी के अमृत महोत्सव के अंतर्गत महान जनजातीय नायक भगवान बिरसा मुंडा जी की जयंती 15 नवंबर को हर साल जनजातीय गौरव दिवस के रूप में मनाने की घोषणा की है। जनजातीय समाज के लिए यह बड़े गर्व की बात है। इसके अलावा जनजातीय समाज के गौरव और रक्षण हेतु

के लिए जागृत करने का सराहनीय कार्य किया है जिसके लिए मोर्चा सभी कार्यकर्ताओं को धन्यवाद देता है। भाजपा अनुसूचित जनजाति मोर्चा न केवल जमीन पर बल्कि डिजिटल माध्यम से भी सक्रिय रहकर अपना योगदान दे रहा है।

Integrating Samta (equality) and Samrasta (social harmony) in governance

- Dr Rahul Chimurkar
Assistant Professor, Deshbandhu College, DU
National policy and research in charge, BJP SC Morcha

On August 29, 1947, the constituent assembly established the Drafting Committee to formulate a draft constitution of India. Our forefathers laid the foundation of a democratic India from this day onward. This foundation cultivated the core values of a new India, a country built around justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. But, as Babasaheb Dr B.R. Ambedkar rightly pointed out, we had to forge a path through a life of contradictions. And that is why he said, “In politics, we will be recognising the principle of one man, one vote, and one value. In our social and economic life, we shall, by reason of our social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one man, one value.”

to implement the values and principles of our constitution in letter and spirit.

Our society has always been stratified into diverse classes, especially castes. And the goal of socio-economic democracy can't be fulfilled until the last person standing at the far end of society has been included in the country's growth. This is what Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya referred to as the concept of 'Antyodaya', which means the “rise of the last person.” There is no better way to put this concept in his own words: “The measurement of economic plans and economic growth cannot be done with those who have risen above the economic ladder but with those who are at the bottom.” This

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I am quite convinced that given time and circumstances, nothing in the world will prevent this country from becoming New India.”

-Babasaheb Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar

For most of independent India's nearly 57 years, we were under the reign of one hand: the Indian National Congress. And this party did precisely what Babasaheb Ambedkar was afraid of. They focused more on achieving their political objectives and neglected the social welfare of the marginalised sections of society. It won't be far from the truth if we say that they lacked the political will

concept aligns perfectly with the vision of socio-economic democracy pushed forward by Baba Saheb Ambedkar.

In his first speech from the Red Fort, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi declared his government to be for the poor and have-nots. Prime Minister has tried to achieve 'Sabba



Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas' throughout his service to the nation.

A significant leap towards the social upliftment of such sections in society was made by strengthening the SC/ST Act of 1989 in 2015. Many new offences were added to the act, such as forcible tonsuring of the head, garlanding with footwear, denying an SC/ST member access to irrigation facilities, using or permitting manual scavenging, dedicating SC/ST women as devadasis, abusing in the name of caste, etc. Additionally, the relief amount was enhanced (between INR 85,000 and INR 8,25,000), depending upon the nature of the offence, along with essential provisions like payment of relief within seven days and completion of the trial of the case within sixty days (from the date of filing of the charge sheet).

For their economic empowerment, **ASIM (Ambedkar Social Innovation and Incubation Mission)** was set up to promote innovation among SC students studying in higher educational institutions. Under this mission, 1000 SC youths were allotted INR 30 lakhs for three years to translate their start-up ideas into commercial ventures. Similarly, a venture capital fund was established to provide concessional finance to SC entrepreneurs. It has already made disbursements to 93 companies, amounting to INR 290.94 crore. A Post-Matric Scholarship for SC students was brought to support education, under which INR 59000 crores were sanctioned till 2025-26. The post-matric scholarships scheme for Scheduled Caste students has received the highest allocation: Rs 6,359.14 crore in the Union Budget 2023.

In the first term itself, the Modi government took steps to ensure the dignity of women. While on the mission to build toilets for every household, this government has



constructed approximately 11.5 crore toilets till now. During the same period, nearly 9.5 million gas cylinders were handed out to women, especially in rural areas. Another step worth commending was passing the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill in 2019, which made instant triple talaq a criminal offence.



The needs of the few are as important as those of the many, especially if they concern their social and economic rights as citizens of our country. And, in the last eight years, these needs have been catered to, thankfully! The government's recent efforts align with the two mantras of the constitution espoused by Babasaheb Ambedkar: “**Dignity for Indians' and Unity of India.**” While Congress ruled the country for almost six decades, developing essential services (like electricity, water, bank accounts, toilets, homes, etc.) was far from what was required and achievable. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin scheme, more than 11 crore toilets have been constructed till now. It has increased the sanitation coverage in the country's rural areas to 98%, which was hardly 38.7% on October 2, 2014. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has also shown what can be possible and achieved milestone after milestone in recent years. They constructed 12,205.25 km of national highways in 2020-21, with a construction rate of 42 kilometres per day. It was almost three times the rate of construction of highways of about 12 km per day in 2014-15. Such a buildup of physical infrastructure benefits the marginalised communities the most.

In the last few years, this government has empowered the poor by providing their primary needs, such as food via the Public Distribution System, affordable housing, healthcare facilities, and insurance. Under the **DBT system**, this government has

All developmental initiatives are transformative; they are comprehensive and integral and aim to lay the foundation of a 'New India,' which Dr Ambedkar also envisioned.



disbursed a whopping INR 8.22 lakh crore (since 2014), which is nearly 60% of the welfare and subsidy budget of the Union government, directly to the bank accounts of beneficiaries. It was beneficial during the lockdown due to COVID-19 and provided for the basic needs of millions.

Similarly, **PM Jan Dhan Yojna** has helped open more than 47 crore bank

accounts. While the Atal Pension Yojna has over 3,06,36,000 subscribers, under the **PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojna**, 8 crore eligible farmer families have received more than Rs. 2 lakh crore under **PM-KISAN** through 12 instalments. Various government schemes also empower them through education, information, coaching, and counselling while increasing their potential for getting a job or creating

a business through microcredit or **Mudra loans**. All these efforts indicate a positive step on the path to financial inclusion.

Social justice is not merely a slogan but a mission for the Modi government. Through various initiatives, the government has protected and upheld the human dignity of our safai karamcharis and shramjeevis. The budget addresses the centuries-long human dignity issue of manual scavenging. Specific funds will be allocated in all cities and towns to mechanise the sewer cleanings, making it fully manhole-to-machine-hole mode.

All developmental initiatives are transformative; they are comprehensive and integral and aim to lay the foundation of a 'New India,' which Dr Ambedkar also envisioned. And we put our belief in his words: "I am quite convinced that given time and circumstances, nothing in the world will prevent this country from becoming one." With all our castes and creeds, I have not the slightest hesitation that we shall, in some form, be united people."



Ambedkar , Gender and New India

- Dr. Aditi Paswan
Assistant Professor, University of Delhi

Today when I hold the pen and write as a Dalit Woman, it symbolises that we are already in a transformational stage of Social Justice.

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s envisioned by Dr Ambedkar, the progress of society will be achieved in real terms if notions of justice are attained in its entirety- social, economic, cultural and political. The country

has walked several decades through the progression of its civilisational determinants. Ambedkar's idea of a just society operating within the framework of democracy is not merely a form of government as a power corridor but of the expanding the contours of power into social, economic and cultural corridors through which a responsible breakthrough of our positioning in the society will happen. The shift from aggressive to assertive politics has enhanced the bargaining power of the Dalits, who are now looking for endeavours to improve their conditioning. In the 21st Century, Dalit feminist, in their response to gender and caste-based distinctions, is also reclaiming their rights and dignity.

A change in the country's political climate is not enough to ensure that social and economic injustices are being addressed with utmost sincerity. It is important to implement concrete structural changes to provide legal,



political and economic entitlement to the marginalised community and, in this case, the women of the Dalit households. The central idea in Ambedkar's thought and his advocacy of women's rights emphasised this concrete plan of ensuring women's education, providing them with economic security and a political voice to raise their concerns. He was the first feminist thinker to mobilise talks around making structural changes in the system through legal and constitutional reforms.

In his Independence Day speech on 15 August 2015, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi reiterated the significance of the synthetic relation between social and economic justice and the necessity of bringing the Dalits to the economic mainstream. We can witness the revival of Ambedkar's thoughts in the politics of the BJP. The government policies of introducing schemes under MSMEs,

Stand-Up Initiative, Jan Dhan Yojna, Skill India, etc., targeting the members of the Dalit community and especially the women of these households, will advance their capability to attain reasonable entitlement. The legislative proposals passed by the government will ensure marriage and inheritance rights to women irrespective of their religious identity. Ambedkar was the first feminist thinker of his time to resign from his position as the country's Law Minister due to the Nehru government's inability to pass the Hindu Code Bill. He advocated for a Hindu Code Bill to codify and reform Hindu personal law in India that provide women with the security of maintenance and inheritance after marriage. Ambedkar remained particularly dissatisfied with the then Parliament for stalling the Hindu Code bill and their lack of enthusiasm for women's cause. His understanding of the social and

political climate of the country allows him to view the essence of legal rights to empower its least advantaged. Law is where it starts, and to bring concrete changes, political representation and social revolution are necessary.

At a meeting chaired by Prime Minister Modi on 23 July 2015, on the celebrations of Ambedkar's 125th birth anniversary, he spoke about the notion of SAMRASTA and to bring out 'Samrasta' in society as a whole". The idea of Samrasta stands for equality, social harmony, charity, sincerity, dignity and parity. There has been an effort to take forward Ambedkar's vision of justice with an outward uniformity in society. In today's era of interconnectedness and co-dependence, divergent views and communities must be merged. There is a need to revise the social narrative of caste-based distinction and persistent stress on victimhood. Dalit scholars are taking charge of their stories and building social capital. In here, the role of Dalit feminists is commendable as they are making their presence in the ongoing plethora of politics of difference.

Dr Ambedkar conceptualised an

Change in any society comes through the gradual process of structural correction and an enlightened population.

ideal society that is evolutionary and is full of channels for conveying a change taking place from one part to the other parts. In an ideal society, many interests should be consciously communicated and shared. He also focused on varied and free contact points with other modes of association or social endosmosis. He suggested intercaste dining and intercaste marriages as a greater force in changing social life. Ambedkar posited that social endosmosis would engender social cohesion by nurturing intergroup comprehension, empathy, and esteem. He reinforced the paramountcy of education, social reform, and economic empowerment in facilitating the comprehensive engagement of marginalised collectives within social endosmosis. Ambedkar's

notions regarding social endosmosis were intricately intertwined with his expansive conceptualisation of social justice, egalitarianism, and the empowerment of marginalised cohorts. He contended that, through the mechanism of social endosmosis, India could progress toward a casteless society, wherein each individual would be endowed with equitable rights and opportunities.

Ambedkar can be viewed as a strategist and a visionary who, instead of investing himself in reactionary politics, focused on a responsible reformation of the same. Change in any society comes through a gradual process of structural correction and an enlightened population. For justice to flourish in its rightful sense, the citizen needs to understand its responsibility, and the state must work to build the infrastructure to bridge the gap between its people and its resources. Ambedkar's emphasis on the need to ingeniously moderate between communities is something the state needs to focus upon. His politics encompasses a palpable distinction from his contemporaries' rhetorical politics of empowerment. The appraisal of limiting Ambedkar as a Dalit leader takes away from the illustrious visionary pathways he possessed. The continuous glorification of the idea of victimhood stripped the Dalits of their well-deserved achievements. No doubt, there are miles to cover, but one cannot negate the progression made by the members of my community. They have entered spaces of economic, political, cultural and social significance, and it is crucial to highlight such examples to inspire its members. Ambedkar consistently pointed towards the significance of occupying and reclaiming spaces by Dalits, which has been continuously strengthened over the past 9 years due to the effective social justice policies of the Modi government.



Modi government and Social justice

- Dr Mukesh Kumar, National Media Incharge, BJP SC Morcha & Assistant Professor of Spanish & Latin American Studies, JNU
- Tanu, Research Scholar, Jawaharlal Nehru University

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odi government has, since its inception, been working for oppressed and marginalised communities. PM Modi has emphasised the importance of social justice throughout his political career. He has often spoken

about the need for India to provide equal opportunities and rights to all its citizens, regardless of their background or social status. His government had introduced various economic, educational and social empowerment schemes for SC, ST, OBC and women.

For Scheduled Castes

In 2022-23, an amount of Rs. 1,59,126.22 crore has been allocated for the welfare of scheduled castes in the budget 2022-23, which is 11% more than the previous year. An

amount of Rs. 59000 crores has been sanctioned for the Post Matric Scholarship for SC students till 2025-26. The post-matric scholarships scheme for Scheduled Caste students has been provided with the highest allocation of Rs 6,359.14 crore in the Union Budget 2023.

SC/ST Act 1989 has been strengthened by adding new offences in the act like forcible

tonsuring of the head, garlanding with footwear, denying an SC/ST member access to irrigation facilities, using or permitting manual scavenging, dedicating SC/ST women as devadasis, abusing in the name of caste etc. Enhancement of relief amount between Rs. 85,000/- to Rs. 8,25,000/-, depending upon the nature of an offence, payment of relief within seven days, completion of trial of the case within sixty days



from the date of filing of the charge sheet.

126th Constitutional Amendment 2019 - extended the reservation for SCs and STs in Lok Sabha and legislative assemblies for the next 10 years. Today there are 12 Ministers of the Scheduled caste category in the central cabinet, the highest ever since independence.

Venture Capital Fund is aimed at providing concessional finance to SC entrepreneurs. So far, total disbursements of Rs 278.77 crores have been made to 89 companies, and Rs. 110 crores have been allocated in 2022-23. Lack of access to formal capital and credit systems for the poor is a major impediment. Stand Up India scheme promotes entrepreneurship among women, SCs and STs. The scheme facilitates loans

to beneficiaries and aims to empower their creative energy in forging a brave new future for themselves.

On these lines, in 2014, the government initiated a credit enhancement guarantee scheme for scheduled castes. They had earmarked a fund of Rs. 200 cr to encourage entrepreneurship among young entrepreneurs in the lower SC category. Similarly, the MUDRA scheme is also a key player in promoting entrepreneurship. The lack of collateral is no more an obstacle for the aspirational class. To free the poor from the clutches of private moneylenders, the MUDRA scheme facilitates collateral-free bank financing for small businesses that form a crucial part of our economy. Crores of small entrepreneurs, especially SCs, STs, OBCs and women have benefited from this.

Over Rs 33.85 crore loans have been extended, out of which Rs 23.02 crores (68%) have been extended to women entrepreneurs.

For Other Backward Classes

The government introduced the 'Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Yojana' in 2021 to improve the skill levels of the target youth by providing for long-term and short-term skills, followed by engagement in wage/self-employment. Apart from this, the skill levels of the artisans would be increased through Recognition of the Prior Learning (RPL) programmes so that their incomes can increase.

Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers Scheme-SHREYAS, has been proposed to implement during 2021-22 to 2025-26 by placing two ongoing Central Sector schemes for OBC and others, namely- (i) National Fellowship for OBC (ii) Dr Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs).

The main objective of the schemes is the Educational Empowerment of OBC & EBC students by awarding fellowships (financial assistance) in obtaining quality higher education and interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies.

Other than this, an umbrella scheme, namely "PM Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India (YASASVI)" in 2023 for OBC, EBC and DNT students has been formulated having the following five sub-schemes: (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC, EBC and DNT Students (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC, EBC and DNT Students 3

(iii) Top Class School Education for OBC, EBC and DNT Students (iv) Top Class College Education for OBC, EBC and DNT Students (v) Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls.

For Women

Dr Ambedkar said, "I measure the progress of a community by the degree of progress which women have achieved." PM Modi, like Dr Ambedkar believes in women's empowerment. He has taken several steps to eliminate gender disparities in India. For example his government had launched "Beti Bachao Beti

unclean fuel sources.

Social Justice is a slogan and a mission of the Modi Government. Through various initiatives, the government has protected and upheld the human dignity of our safai karamcharis and shramjeevis. The budget addresses a centuries-long human dignity issue of manual scavenging. Specific funds will be allocated in all cities and towns to fully mechanise the sewer cleanings, making it manhole to machine-hole mode .

The overview of all the schemes provides an insight into Prime

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I measure the progress of a community by the degree of progress which women have achieved.

-Babasaheb Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar



Padhao" campaign to promote education amongst girl children and to empower them. It aimed to combat female foeticide.

He has also introduced policies to provide financial assistance to marginalised communities and has worked to empower women and promote their participation in the workforce.

Ujjwala Yojana has helped free crores of women from the shackles of smoke-filled kitchens by providing deposit-free LPG connections at a rapid pace and raising their quality of life. It has provided nearly 12 crores of connections to people. It has helped so many women by addressing their health concerns associated with

Minister Shri Narendra Modi's historic mission to transform India into a global power- Vishwa Guru- in the 21st century. All developmental initiatives are transformative. They are comprehensive and integral and aim at laying a new foundation for a 'New India'.

His faith in the vision of 'Sabka Saath , Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas' has led us to ensure that the fruits of growth of opportunity, of possibilities and of development reach all, equally." The Modi government's focus on social justice and inclusive development has helped improve the lives of millions of marginalised and vulnerable people in India.

Prime Minister Modi – the champion of social justice

- Mohit Pandey, Advocate

When Prime Minister Narendra Modi took over the reins of the party as the PM contender in 2014, his election campaign revolved around the slogan, “Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas”

- meaning together for everyone's progress. Nine years since then, the Modi Government has fared exceptionally well on the promises it made, although, in a country of 1.42 billion people, there is always some room for improvement.

Social justice is a key priority for the Government of India under Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The government has taken several initiatives to promote equity, reduce inequalities, and ensure that all share the benefits of economic growth. This essay will examine some of the key social justice initiatives taken by the Government of India under PM Modi, including affirmative action policies, poverty reduction schemes, access to education and healthcare, and endeavours to promote gender equality.

Affirmative Action Policies

Affirmative action policies are essential for promoting social justice and reducing inequalities in India. Accordingly, the Modi Government has continued to support affirmative action policies, including the reservation of seats in educational institutions and public sector

jobs for members of historically disadvantaged communities, such as Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

The PM has taken steps to improve the implementation of these policies and ensure that the benefits reach the

“The moral test of government is how that government treats those who are in the dawn of life, the children; those who are in the twilight of life, the elderly; and those who are in the shadows of life, the sick, the needy, and the handicapped.”

– Hubert H. Humphrey

intended beneficiaries. For example, in 2018, the Government approved the setting up of a commission to examine the sub-categorization of OBCs, which would enable more targeted affirmative action policies. This would enable better identification of OBCs and allow them to benefit from affirmative action policies based on their socio-economic status.

Poverty Reduction Schemes

India has made significant progress in reducing poverty over the past few decades. According to a 2022 report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the University of Oxford, the number of MPI poor reduced from

55% of the population to some 16% in fifteen years. However, poverty remains a significant challenge in the country, particularly in rural areas. The government of India under PM Modi has launched several poverty reduction schemes, including the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), which aims to provide access to financial services to all households in the country.

Under the PMJDY, over 400 million bank accounts have been opened, and the scheme has been successful in promoting financial inclusion and reducing the vulnerability of poor households to economic shocks. According to data from the Ministry of Finance,

as of March 2021, over 41.04 crore beneficiaries have received benefits worth over Rs. 15.89 lakh crore through the Direct Bank Transfer (“DBT”) system.

The DBT system has been particularly effective in delivering benefits during the COVID-19 pandemic. According to a report by the NITI Aayog, the DBT system helped the government disburse over Rs. 1.70 lakh crore to beneficiaries during the first wave of the pandemic in 2020. This included benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) and **the Atmanirbhar Bharat package.**

The DBT system has also helped

eliminate leakages and reduce corruption in welfare programs. As per the report of the World Bank, the use of the DBT system has resulted in savings of over Rs. 1 lakh crore for the government between 2014 and 2018.

Overall, the Direct Benefit Transfer scheme of the Modi Government has been instrumental in providing financial assistance to the needy and reducing corruption in welfare programs. With the expansion of the PMJDY and the continued use of the DBT system, the scheme is likely to continue benefiting millions of Indians in the years to come.

The government has also launched other poverty reduction schemes, such as the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), which aims to promote self-employment and

to promote clean cooking fuel and reduce indoor air pollution.

Access to Education

Education is a critical determinant of social mobility and is vital to reducing inequalities. The government of India under PM Modi has placed a special focus on improving access to education and promoting equity in the education system. The Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan aims to provide quality education to all children from preschool to senior secondary levels. The major features of the mission are (i) a holistic approach to education; (ii) administrative reform; (iii) a focus on quality and digital education; (iv) a focus on girl education.

Further, under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, the government is running two important sub-schemes,

education. In addition, the National Scholarship Portal provides a single platform for all scholarship schemes, making it easier for students from disadvantaged backgrounds to access financial assistance for their education.

Access to Healthcare

Access to healthcare is another critical aspect of social justice, particularly in a country like India, where healthcare is often inaccessible or unaffordable for many. The Modi Government has been proactive in improving healthcare access and promoting equity in the healthcare system. For example, under the Ayushman Bharat's two sub-schemes, the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), cashless health insurance coverage is provided to over 500 million vulnerable and marginalised



PM Modi's Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme, supporting girls' education and preventing fetal foeticide, has been a landmark initiative in ensuring and promoting gender equality in a country where the average male-to-female ratio is still not at par.

entrepreneurship opportunities among rural households, and the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), which provides free LPG connections to poor households

i.e., the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to provide universal elementary education, and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan to improve access to secondary

individuals and the Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs), is catering to primary healthcare services to all individuals, the government has

been successful in reaching out to the lowest strata of the society. The Ayushman Bharat scheme has successfully provided financial protection to millions of vulnerable individuals and reduced out-of-pocket healthcare expenditures.

Promoting Gender Equality

PM Modi's Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme, supporting girls' education and preventing female foeticide, has been a landmark initiative in ensuring and promoting gender equality in a country where the average male-to-female ratio is still not at par.

Under the BBBP scheme, the government has launched several initiatives, such as the Sukanya

Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), which provides financial assistance to pregnant and lactating women, promoting their health and well-being.

Challenges and Future Directions

While the government of India has taken several initiatives to promote social justice, many challenges still need to be addressed.

India continues to grapple with

In conclusion, the Government of India under PM Modi has taken several initiatives to promote social justice and reduce inequalities in the country. Affirmative action policies, poverty reduction schemes, access to education and healthcare, and initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality are some key areas where the government has made significant progress. The PM has been faithful to his promises, and India under him has ushered into an era of pride and progress. However, there is still a long way to go in achieving social justice in India, particularly in areas such as income and wealth inequality, LGBTQ+ rights, and disability rights. The government must continue to prioritize social justice initiatives and take a more comprehensive and intersectional approach to address the various forms of inequality in the country. This will require collaboration and coordination across different government departments, civil





EWS Reservation is a path-breaker for the Economically Poor

- Shubham Shukla: National Co-Convenor, Think India & Convenor, Centre for Constitutional Law & Governance, RGNUL
 - Kartikey Singh: Member, Centre for Constitutional Law & Governance, RGNUL

In recent years, women's entrepreneurship has become an important topic of discussion globally. Women- In a democratic and just society, everyone must have equal opportunities to grow and thrive, irrespective of their social and economic background. The Constitution of India guarantees equal rights and opportunities to every citizen, but the reality often falls short of this promise. The short-sighted economic policies of the previous regime in the nation had created an invisible wedge of inequality, making it difficult for individuals from economically weaker sections to access education and employment opportunities. It attracted the intervention of the current dispensation to remedy the plight of the society's Economically

Weaker Sections (EWS) through reservation.

The Modi Government's introduction of the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) Reservation policy is a welcoming move in fulfilling the ideals of Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas. The landmark decision on January 9, 2019, to enact the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019 which enabled the State to make reservations in higher education and matters of public employment based on economic criteria, is a shining example of the government's commitment to social welfare and an all-inclusive development. The Act amended Articles 15 and 16 of the Constitution by inserting clauses 15(6) and 16(6). These clauses provide for the reservation of up to 10% of seats in educational institutions and government jobs for individuals belonging to economically weaker sections of society. The EWS Reservation policy applies

to individuals from families with an annual income of up to Rs. 8 lakhs who have not been covered under existing reservation policies for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes.

Act Passes Constitutional Muster

Despite huge uproar and criticism from opposition parties, who showed little concern for the betterment of economically weaker sections, the court upheld the Amendment Act's constitutionality in the recent Supreme Court judgment of Janhit Abhiyan v. Union of India. In this case, a 5-judges bench of the SC has confirmed the Act's constitutional validity beyond doubt. This landmark decision is a clear testament to the government's commitment to ensuring that the policy of Antyodaya, as envisaged by BJP ideologue Late Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay is brought into action.

The court has granted approval

for combating poverty through reservations at par with other historically disadvantaged and underrepresented institutions. While the differing opinions rely on varying logic, both the concurring and dissenting views in the judgment support the use of purely economic-based reservations to realize the constitutional goal of a truly equal society.

The Amendment Act was opposed to the argument that it surpasses the maximum limit of reservation, which is 50%. While the 50% reservation has traditionally been considered the upper limit, it is not an absolute rule and can be extended in exceptional circumstances. This issue was addressed in the Indra Sawhney case, where Chief Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah noted that “While 50 per cent shall be the rule, it is necessary not to disregard certain exceptional situations inherent in the great diversity of this country and its people. It might be possible that in far-flung and remote areas, where the population residing in those areas might, due to being outside the mainstream of national life and in view of circumstances specific to them, need to be treated differently, some relaxation in this strict rule may become necessary”.

The Act is also in consonance with the Creamy layer exclusion principle as discussed in the Indra Sawhney judgment. In this case, the Supreme Court, while setting the concept of the creamy layer, held that persons who have reached a higher level of social advancement and economic status could not be treated as backward but rather are to be treated as the creamy layer. The top creamy layers of society often corner the unreserved posts in jobs and educational institutions because their economically weaker counterparts could not avail the same opportunities as them.

A Milestone of the Modi Government

It is worth highlighting that the 10% reservation for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)

of the population, which comprises a significant portion of the population, is the inaugural reservation system for a group that hitherto not been covered by government support. Therefore, terming it as discriminatory would be ill-found as it aims at the welfare of a large group of people in society.

It helps in enhancing diversity in education and public employment.

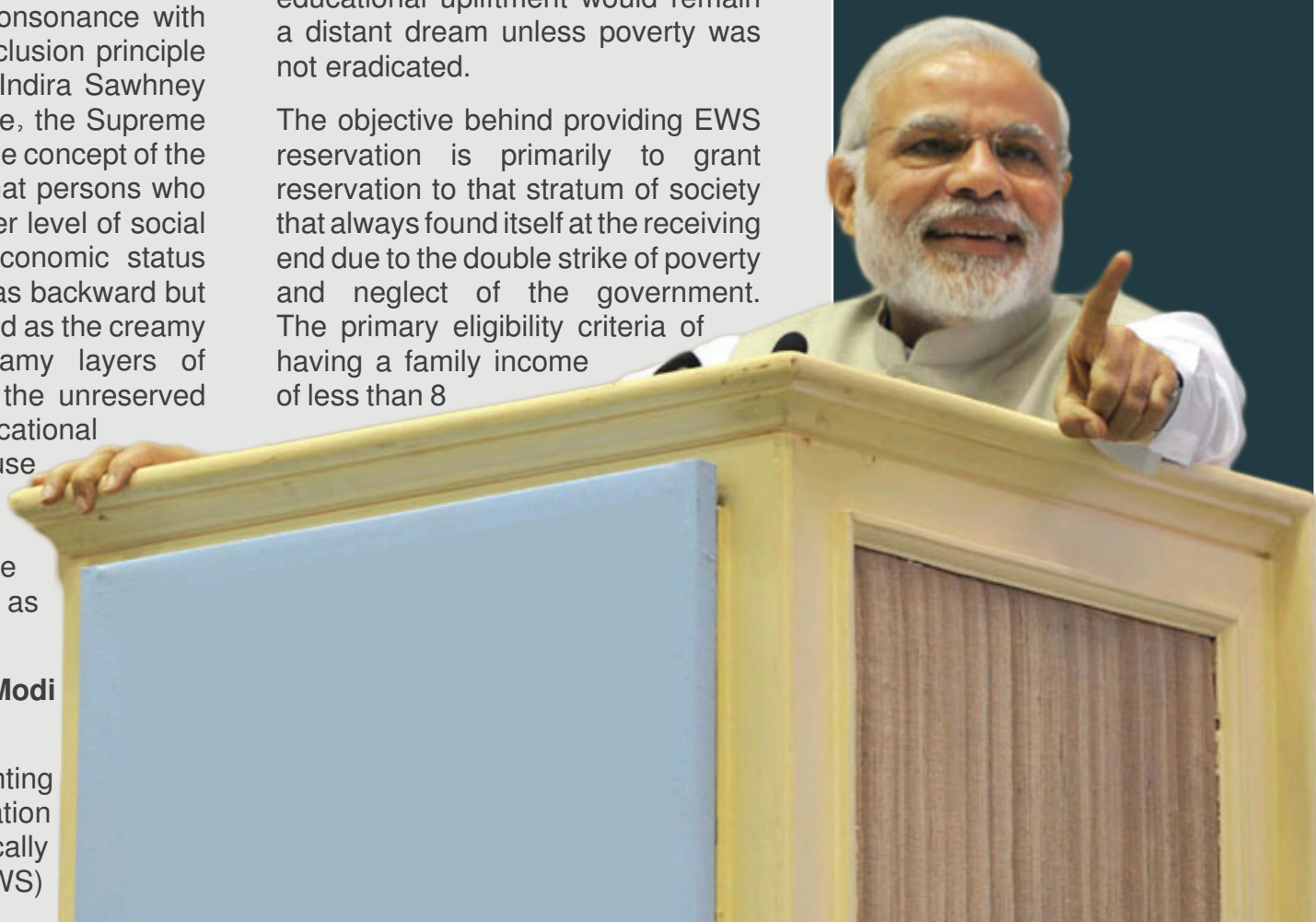
In *Kesavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala*, it was held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that the constitution provides for the establishment of a welfare state, which is not possible without looking after the welfare of every individual in society. The reservation is one of the steps the parliament takes in that direction. It encompasses the needs of a large swath of the population which was always left high and dry by not giving any reservation benefits, thus keeping them out of the social security net. Also, in the case of *KC Vasanth Kumar & Anr v. State of Karnataka*, it was observed that poverty is the primary source of social and educational backwardness. Therefore, social and educational upliftment would remain a distant dream unless poverty was not eradicated.

The objective behind providing EWS reservation is primarily to grant reservation to that stratum of society that always found itself at the receiving end due to the double strike of poverty and neglect of the government. The primary eligibility criteria of having a family income of less than 8

lakhs per annum encapsulate a large number of people in the country, thereby serving the cause of social justice by encouraging the participation of a large number of people in the educational and employment sectors.

In all, it is a constitutional step that will empower the economically bottom pyramid of society and ensure that they reap the benefits while actively participating in the country's development trajectory. In the long run, the government's introduction of the EWS Reservation policy will help achieve the constitutional goal of establishing a welfare state wherein social, economic and political justice is achieved and the dignity of the individual is maintained.

Social and Educational upliftment would remain a distant dream unless poverty was not eradicated.



Ache Din for Divyang Community

- Ayadoure S. Stalin, Doctoral Candidate at the Centre for Indo-Pacific Studies, JNU. National Co-Convenor (SM), and Member of the National Executive Council, ABVP.



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vocal for 'Sabka Saath-Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas-Sabka Prayas' is the modern-day definition of social justice not to leave anyone behind. Society is the prime focus for envisioning social justice in reality, and the role of government is to facilitate society as a central player to empower an individual.

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The real success of any such measure is the social acceptance of a person with disabilities in every walk of life. Also, the role of society vis-a-vis a person with a disability - society needs to undertake specific changes which are amicable to the person with a disability. But to facilitate imparting such changes, the government's will is essential.

Tale of Delayed Implementation of UNCRPD

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), which India ratified in 2007 while under UPA-I, took nearly ten years to be incorporated as a national umbrella legislation. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act of 2016 established the national legislation ensuring India's compliance with the UNCRPD. Explicitly a ten-year but on due examination, to be more specific, UPA has put on hold making India compliant to UNCRPD between 2007-2014 for a reason often cited to arrive at a federal consensus of the implementation of UNCRPD in India. But in reply to making the book accessible to people with visual disabilities during the UPA Government - the then MOS of Social Justice and Empowerment - D. Napoleon,

said, "It is feasible to convert books into Braille provided there is a capacity for printing books in adequate numbers" (The Economic Times, 2011). It indicated the non-altruistic attitude of UPA Govt Policymakers, blaming the non-existence of capacity.

The NDA Government, headed by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, ensured the bill was laid before the Parliament and passed in record time. It also expanded the scope - increase in disabilities cover from 7 to 21 ailments, right to free education for children with disabilities, creating public infrastructures that are friendly to the person with a disability, and grievance settlement for issues by designated special courts. Also, this new legislation has designated special courts to seek relief in case of any grievances pertaining to persons with disabilities.

Schemes for Creating a New India which is Friendly to People with Disability

With the passage of this statute, new rights have been in place since 2016. The NDA Government proceeded then to channel the needs of people with disabilities to promote their participation in society. So novel and unique schemes to broaden the horizons of their participation and protection from cruelty like Gyan Prabha have made India

a friendly nation to the person with disabilities. But one must understand the significance of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016, which forms the bedrock of making India a disabled-friendly nation.

Ever since the passage of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016, various positive measures were created for easy accessibility of persons with disability, like the right to live with family. Also, the same act has opened a new window of skill development and empowerment required for the person with a disability. For instance, the same act in Chapter IV enlists skill development, vocational training, and non-discrimination in the workplace. Due to the passage of such statutes, now MNCs operating in India are proposing to train differently-abled candidates to equip skills. One such instance is the signing of an MOU between Flipkart and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt of India, to commit training for the person with disabilities for creating “structured skill development interventions and enable mechanisms for bringing PwDs into the mainstream economy and e-commerce sector” (Press Information Bureau, 2022) in a timebound two years.

An imperative scheme by the current government is the revised Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme which promotes community-based rehabilitation for persons with disabilities by providing financial assistance to NGOs for providing a wide range of services - preschool, early intervention, vocational training, and skill development. The government is creating a National Database for Persons with Disabilities with effect from 1st June 2021 with an aim to streamline the financial prudence of the government sector vis-a-vis from the grassroots level, i.e. village, block, and district, to the state level and national level. Through this national portal, a person with a disability would be provided with a Unique Disability Identity Card, which encourages “transparency, efficiency and ease of delivering government benefits” (Press Information Bureau, 2021).

In post-independent India's history, various campaigns like eradicating poverty were in place. However, the first national campaign called Accessible India to promote awareness to increase the ease of accessing public spaces by a person with a disability was launched by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi in 2015. Under this campaign, a phase-wise audit is to ensure whether all the government infrastructures, like public offices, are ready to access by a person with disability must be ensured in a timebound phase. Due to the launch of such a campaign, many government buildings have altered their infrastructures to equip them accessible for a Divyaang. A significant change in stance is evident in India. There is a doing away in the attitude of citing lack of capacity to print braille books during the UPA Government to now setting up 27 Braille Presses to create books in Braille. Also, the Modi Government's proactive vision is to promote para-Olympic sports, and he is the first Prime Minister of India to give the clarion to encourage Divyaang athletes. With such proactive measures for Divyaang, the current government has revolutionized the entire governance architecture to bend their red-tape framework in a manner that ensures the participation of persons with disability.

Divyaang in India's Amrit Kaal

The current government is also credited for bringing a

positive outlook to transform the bureaucrat and general society's mindset concerning the person with disability by doing away with calling them a Viklang. By using a new nomenclature - Divyaang, a stereotype of sympathy centred around a person with disability has been removed. A divyaang is currently provided with the essential help to become Atamnirbhar. As with the current government, there is a massive shift in the approach from just giving reservations in government job to creating a level playing field in creating Divyaang entrepreneurs. India's Startup ecosystem includes divyaang entrepreneurs - Iftkhar Ali of ALIQAN Technologies, Sharath M Gayakwad of Gamatics, Mohammed Gaddafi of Maa Ulaa, Simon George of SpecialCare Holidays, etc.

Schemes, statutes, and priorities set by the current government have envisioned an inclusive society that provides countless opportunities to everyone, including a divyaang. The opportunities provided align with the modern-day skill requirements that increase one's employability. With these persistent efforts, the current government is moving towards creating an ideal inclusive society dreamt by Dr Ambedkar that would foster an individual's growth without limiting her potential, which is true social justice.



Transforming India with Inclusive Governance: The Modi Government's Vision for Social Justice

- Amarjeet Verma,
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The fundamental mantra of the BJP governance model has always been “Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas and Sabka Prayas”. Social justice has been one of the key objectives of the Modi government since it came to power in 2014. The government has launched several initiatives to promote inclusive and sustainable development in India and improve the lives of the poor and marginalized sections of society, including women, children, and the elderly. The Modi government has taken a multi-pronged approach to social justice, focusing on education, healthcare, sanitation, financial inclusion, and housing. The government has launched schemes like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Ujjwala Yojana, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Ayushman Bharat Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and Jan Dhan Yojana, among others, to promote social justice in India. The government's social justice efforts have led to several positive outcomes.

One of the ways the government promotes social justice is by providing access to basic services such as education, health care, and sanitation to all citizens, regardless of their socio-economic background. Another important



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Social justice means equal opportunities for every section of the society, and the country will move forward only when women, Dalits, Divyangs, backward classes and tribals of the country move forward.

-Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi

aspect of the Modi government's social justice agenda is the promotion of financial inclusion. The government has launched schemes like the Jan Dhan Yojana, which aims to provide financial access to the person at the last mile, and the Mudra Yojana, which provides loans to small businesses and entrepreneurs. In addition, the government has launched several programs to improve living conditions, such as the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, which aims to provide affordable housing to the urban poor. Ujjwala Yojana provides clean cooking fuel to poor households. The government's focus on social justice has helped reduce poverty and improve the living conditions of millions of people in India.

Prime Minister Modi's unwavering commitment to the inclusive development of India and its people is reflected in every endeavour of his government. Furthermore, the government has also successfully implemented programs like Stand-Up India, Skill India and Digital India to promote entrepreneurship, skill development and digital literacy among the youth, especially in rural areas. The Modi government has also undertaken massive-scale infrastructure development projects such as Bharatmala Pariyojana and Sagarmala to enhance connectivity and create employment opportunities. The Modi government has made significant efforts for efficient and transparent last-mile delivery. One such initiative is the use of technology-enabled platforms such as the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) and National Agriculture Market (eNAM) to streamline procurement and distribution of goods. All these initiatives and schemes of the Modi government have not only improved the accessibility and affordability of essential goods and services but also increased transparency in the delivery process using digital platforms and real-time tracking mechanisms. Overall, the Modi government has strongly committed to improving last-mile delivery efficiently and transparently. PM's vision of inclusive development has ensured that all and not just a select few share the benefits of growth and progress.

With PM Modi at the helm of the government, India has made significant efforts towards creating a disabled-friendly environment and implementing various schemes to improve the lives of people with disabilities. The Accessible India Campaign was launched in 2015 to make public places, transport, and information & communication technology (ICT) accessible for persons with disabilities. The government has also introduced various schemes, such as the Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan, to ensure universal accessibility in all government buildings and facilities. Additionally, schemes such as the Divyangjan Sashaktikaran Yojana aim to empower people with disabilities by providing them with skill development and employment opportunities. These initiatives have been widely appreciated by the disability community and are seen as crucial steps towards creating an inclusive society. In 2019, a constitutional amendment was passed to provide 10% reservation to individuals belonging to the

EWS category as a significant effort towards addressing economic disparity among different communities in the nation. PM Modi has also helped bring young and marginalized leaders into mainstream politics and make them an integral part of governance. The government has launched several initiatives to empower the youth and encourage their participation in politics, such as the Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana and the National Youth Parliament Program.

Under the leadership of Prime Minister Modi, the government has made significant progress in developing the North Eastern region and the welfare of tribal communities. The government has launched several programs and initiatives to address the



region's unique challenges, including inadequate infrastructure, limited access to health care and education, and limited economic opportunities. These initiatives include the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme, the North East Rural Livelihood Project, and the North East Gas Network. The government has also introduced several

schemes for the welfare of tribal communities, such as the Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana and the National Bamboo Mission, to promote sustainable livelihoods and conservation of forest resources. The government's focus on inclusive and sustainable development has brought positive changes in the North Eastern region and empowered tribal communities.

Antyodaya, which translates to “upliftment of the last person,” is the Modi government’s philosophy to improve the lives of society’s poorest and most vulnerable sections.

The Antyodaya philosophy emphasizes the need to focus on the last person in society who is deprived of the necessities of life such as food, shelter, healthcare and education. The Antyodaya philosophy of the Modi government reflects its unwavering commitment to social justice and inclusive development, where no one is left behind.



Empowering the Marginalised: Social Justice and the Impact of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

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Financial inclusion is critical for the economic empowerment of weaker sections in India. It ensures access to a range of financial products and services, such as bank accounts, loans, insurance, and credit cards, to all sections of society, especially those financially excluded. Financial inclusion provides access to formal credit, essential for people to start and grow their businesses. For the weaker sections of society, access to credit can mean the difference between poverty and prosperity. With access to credit, they can invest in their businesses, buy assets, and improve their standard of living.

Why is Financial inclusion necessary for the rural economy?

Financial inclusion can help people save money by providing a safe and secure place to deposit their savings. This, in turn, can help them build assets and improve their financial stability. Access to savings accounts can also help them inculcate a culture of saving, which can be crucial for their long-term financial security. Financial inclusion is critical for achieving inclusive growth, which is essential for the country's overall economic development. With increased access to credit and savings, weaker sections can participate more actively in economic activities, leading to overall economic growth and development. Financial inclusion can help reduce the dependence of weaker sections on informal channels, such as moneylenders, who often charge exorbitant interest rates. Through their access to formal financial services, they can borrow at lower interest rates and repay their loans over a longer period, thereby reducing their debt burden.

Efforts of the Modi government

The Modi government has undertaken several initiatives to promote financial inclusion in rural areas, to bring the unbanked population under the formal banking system.

- 1. Jan Dhan Yojana:** The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched in 2014 to provide access to banking services to every household in the country, including those in rural areas. Under this scheme, bank accounts can be opened with zero balance and provided with a RuPay debit card, which can be used at ATMs, POS machines, and online transactions.
- 2. Aadhaar:** The government's Aadhaar scheme has also played a significant role in promoting financial inclusion in rural areas. Aadhaar is a unique identification number linked to bank accounts, enabling beneficiaries of various government schemes to receive their entitlements directly in their accounts, reducing leakages and ensuring transparency.
- 3. Microfinance institutions:** The Modi government has also encouraged the growth of microfinance institutions (MFIs) in rural areas, which provide credit to the unbanked population. The government has taken several steps to regulate and promote the growth of MFIs, thereby promoting financial inclusion in rural areas.
- 4. Digital payments:** The government has also promoted digital payments through various initiatives such as BHIM (Bharat Interface for Money) and UPI (Unified Payments Interface), making it easier for rural people to do so access banking services and make transactions digitally.

5. Financial literacy: The government has also launched various initiatives to promote financial literacy among the rural population. The National Centre for Financial Education (NCFE) has been set up to promote financial education and awareness, which is crucial for ensuring that people in rural areas can make informed financial decisions.

Benefit Transfer schemes, encouraged savings, provided access to credit, and promoted financial literacy among the masses. The scheme has not only helped reduce poverty but paved the way for a more inclusive and equitable financial system in the country. PMJDY is a shining example of how well-planned and implemented government schemes can bring about positive change in people's lives, and it will continue to be an important cornerstone of the country's financial inclusion efforts in the years to come.

Impact of PMJDY



As of March 2021, over 43 crore bank accounts have been opened under the scheme, with a total deposit of over Rs. 1.46 lakh crore. The scheme has also led to a significant reduction in the number of unbanked households in the country. PMJDY has also facilitated the implementation of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) schemes, which involve transferring government subsidies and other welfare benefits directly into beneficiaries' bank accounts. It has reduced avenues of corruption and discrimination on the basis of caste and community. Tens of millions of people from marginalised communities have benefited from the welfare schemes for the first time in their life.

It has ensured transparency and reduced leakages, resulting in better targeting of benefits to the intended beneficiaries. PMJDY has encouraged people to save money by providing access to formal banking services. It has helped people inculcate a culture of saving, which is crucial for their long-term financial security. Moreover, with PMJDY accounts being zero-balance accounts, even people with limited financial resources can save money.

The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) has been a game-changer in the financial inclusion landscape of India. The scheme has provided access to formal banking services to millions of unbanked and underbanked people, thereby contributing to their economic empowerment. PMJDY has also facilitated the implementation of Direct



सामाजिक न्याय के लिए दृढ़ प्रतिबद्ध मोदी सरकार

वृंदा काल्हेर
प्रांत कार्यकारिणी सदस्य, भाजयुमो हरियाणा



सा

माजिक न्याय एक ऐसी अवधारणा है, जिसने हाल के वर्षों में समस्त विश्व का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। विशेष रूप से सभी के लिए समानता और निष्पक्षता की मांग करने वाले वैश्विक सामाजिक आंदोलनों के मद्देनज़र। सामाजिक न्याय एक ऐसा समाज बनाने के विचार को संदर्भित करता है, जो सभी व्यक्तियों के लिए उचित और न्यायपूर्ण हो, भले ही उनकी सामाजिक स्थिति, जाति, लिंग, धर्म या कोई अन्य विशिष्ट विशेषता हो।

प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अवसरों और संसाधनों तक समान पहुंच का हकदार है, और यह कि समाज को प्रणालीगत बाधाओं को खत्म करने के लिए काम करना चाहिए, जो लोगों को अपनी पूरी क्षमता हासिल करने से रोकते हैं।

सामाजिक न्याय का उद्देश्य शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, आवास और रोजगार सहित समाज के सभी पहलुओं में समानता, मानवाधिकार और निष्पक्षता को बढ़ावा देना है। यह असमानता और भेदभाव के मूल कारणों को दूर करने और वंचित समुदायों को सशक्त बनाने का प्रयास करता है। इसमें व्यवस्थागत जातिवाद, लिंगवाद और वर्गवाद जैसे अन्याय को कायम रखने वाली संरचनाओं और प्रणालियों को चुनौती देना और बदलना शामिल है।

सामाजिक न्याय के प्रमुख सिद्धांतों में से एक विविधता की मान्यता है और विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों और अनुभवों को महत्व देने और समझने का महत्व है। इसमें एक ऐसे समाज का निर्माण करना शामिल है, जो सभी व्यक्तियों के लिए समावेशी और सहिष्णु हो, चाहे उनकी पृष्ठभूमि कुछ भी हो। इसका मतलब यह है कि निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया में सभी की आवाज होनी चाहिए और उनकी राय और अनुभवों को ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए।

मोदी सरकार और सामाजिक न्याय: जैसा कि हम जानते ही हैं कि हमारा देश भारत सदियों से विभिन्न जातियों और वर्गों में बटा हुआ है। और बहुत से नागरिक ऐसे हैं, जो सदियों से शोषित होते हुए आ रहे हैं। आजादी के बाद भी अपना समाज पूरी तरह से समरस नहीं हो पाया। इसी भेद को खत्म करना प्रत्येक विगत सरकार की चुनौती रहा है। और मोदी सरकार को भी यह चुनौती विरासत में मिली है। और इसको पार पाने के लिए विगत वर्षों में मोदी सरकार ने अथक प्रयास किए हैं। जो कि निश्चित ही ऐतिहासिक मील पत्थर साबित होंगे। पिछले आठ वर्षों के दौरान बनी योजनाओं में सरकार ने प्राथमिकता दी कि वे देश के हर वर्ग, कोने-कोने तक पहुंचें।

केंद्र से लेकर देश भर में जहां-जहां भाजपा की सरकारें हैं, वहां योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन का सिस्टम बेहतर हुआ है। आयुष्मान भारत जैसी विश्व की सबसे बड़ी स्वास्थ्य योजना ने गरीबों की जेब पर इलाज और दवाइयों के भारी-भरकम बोझ को कम किया है। 17 करोड़ से ज्यादा आयुष्मान भारत कार्ड आज उस गरीब और वंचित तबके का संबल बने हैं, जिनके सामने अक्सर यह प्रश्न खड़ा रहता था कि अगर बीमार पड़ गए तो इलाज का पैसा कहां से आएगा? सबको पक्का मकान मिले, इस दिशा में जाति-मजहब से हटकर सभी वर्गों तक मोदी सरकार ने क्रांतिकारी पहल की। आज पीएम आवास योजना के अंतर्गत तीन करोड़ से अधिक मकान बनाए जा चुके हैं। इसी तरह जल जीवन मिशन देश के विकास को नई गति दे रहा है। मोदी सरकार ने बीते कुछ वर्षों में ही 11 करोड़ से अधिक किसानों के बैंक खाते में सीधे पौने दो लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की राशि पहुंचाकर अन्नदाताओं को सम्मान और सहारा दिया है। छात्रवृत्ति से लेकर स्टैंडअप इंडिया जैसी योजनाओं ने समाज के वंचित वर्गों के छात्रों और महिलाओं को एक नई पहचान दी है। अब तक 1.34 लाख लोग स्टैंडअप इंडिया योजना का लाभ उठा चुके हैं। इसमें 81 प्रतिशत से अधिक महिलाएं हैं। यह उद्यमिता के माध्यम से आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण एवं रोजगार सृजन का उदाहरण बनकर उभरी है। मुद्रा योजना के जरिये भी अब तक 34 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों को लोन स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं। इनमें 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक महिलाएं, 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति, पिछड़े वर्ग और वंचित समाज के लोग हैं।

समाज के अंतिम छोर के व्यक्ति तक लाभ पहुंचाने के विजन को आप पीएम स्वनिधि योजना के उदाहरण से भी समझ सकते हैं। कोविड के वक्त जब रेहड़ी-पटरी वालों की आजीविका पर संकट आया तो इसी योजना ने उन्हें सहारा दिया। इसका लाभ लेने वालों में 41 प्रतिशत संख्या महिलाओं की है तो पिछड़े वर्ग के 51 और अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति वर्ग के 22 फीसद लोग इसके लाभार्थियों में शामिल हैं। कोविड काल में दो सौ करोड़ वैक्सीन की डोज लगाने के आंकड़े तक पहुंचता भारत आज दुनिया में अपनी सामर्थ्य दिखा रहा है और गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति तक मुफ्त सुरक्षा कवच पहुंचा रहा है। इसी महामारी के दौर में शुरू पीएम गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना ने गरीबों को बड़ा सहारा दिया है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष इस प्रयास की खुले दिल से सराहना कर रहा है। आजादी के छह-सात दशकों तक 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा आबादी बैंकिंग सिस्टम से दूर थी, लेकिन जन-धन जैसी योजना से आज हर नागरिक बैंकिंग प्रणाली से जुड़ने लगा है और किसी तरह के भ्रष्टाचार के बिना केंद्र सरकार की योजनाओं का शत-प्रतिशत लाभ उठाने में समर्थ हुआ है। स्वच्छता अभियान हो या पोषण का मिशन, अब यह आंदोलन बन चुका है। कौन सोच सकता है कि कोई प्रधानमंत्री लाल किले से स्वच्छता या सामाजिक वर्जनाओं को तोड़ते हुए सैनिटरी पैड की बात करेगा। आज भारत अपनी आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव मना रहा है। इसके जरिये प्रधानमंत्री आजादी के आंदोलन में योगदान देने वाले समाज के उन महापुरुषों को भी सम्मान दिला रहे हैं, जिन्हें चंद परिवारों तक समेटकर रखा गया था। साफ है सही मायनों में लोकतांत्रिक भारत बनाने और समस्त भारतवासियों को सामाजिक न्याय दिलाने की सार्थक पहल प्रधानमंत्री मोदी ने ही की है।



आज भारत अपनी आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव मना रहा है। इसके जरिये प्रधानमंत्री आजादी के आंदोलन में योगदान देने वाले समाज के उन महापुरुषों को भी सम्मान दिला रहे हैं, जिन्हें चंद परिवारों तक समेटकर रखा गया था।

Addressing the inequalities and discrimination in Indian society

- Dr Neeraj Pant
State Vice President - BJYM

India has a rich history of social justice that dates back to ancient times. The principles of equality, fairness, and justice are deeply embedded in Indian culture and society and can be seen in various aspects of Indian spiritual traditions.

Another important aspect of ancient Indian social justice was the emphasis on education. Education was considered open to all, regardless of social status or gender. It is evident in the existence of institutions such as the गुरुकुल व्यवस्था, which provided education to students from all walks of life. The Gurukul system emphasised practical and vocational education and was designed to teach students academic subjects, life skills, and values.

The ancient Indian legal system was also known for its emphasis on social justice. The legal system was designed to protect the rights of all individuals, regardless of their social status or position in society. For example, the “धर्मशास्त्र,” an ancient Indian legal code, recognised the rights of women and protected them from discrimination and abuse. It also provided for the protection of the rights of minorities and marginalised communities.



In addition to these principles, ancient Indian society also strongly emphasised compassion and empathy. The concept of “अहिंसा,” or non-violence, was a core principle of Indian culture and was applied not just to humans but also to animals and the environment. The principle of non-violence was reflected in the way ancient Indian society treated the vulnerable and marginalised, such as the poor, the sick, and the elderly. These groups were provided with social welfare services, such as food,

shelter, and healthcare, and were treated with compassion and empathy.

While there were indeed flaws in the system, such as the rigid caste system, the overall emphasis on social justice was a defining characteristic of ancient Indian culture. Today, these principles continue to shape Indian society and serve as a reminder of the importance of compassion, empathy, and social justice in all aspects of life.

Carrying forward the legacy of social justice and empowerment has been a key priority of the Modi government since it came to power in 2014. The government has taken several initiatives to ensure that all sections of society, especially the marginalised and underprivileged, are given equal opportunities and access to resources.

One of the Modi government's key initiatives in social justice and empowerment is the “Sabka, Saath, Sabka Vikas” (Collective Effort, Inclusive Growth). It aims to provide all citizens access to basic facilities such as water, electricity, housing, and sanitation, regardless of their social and economic status. It also seeks to promote the development of underprivileged communities, particularly in rural areas, through initiatives such as the “Pradhanmantri Awas Yojna” (Prime Minister's Housing Scheme) and the “Swach Bharat Abhiyan” (Clean India Mission).

Another important initiative of the

Modi government in social justice and empowerment is the “Jan Dhan Yojna” program. This program seeks to ensure financial inclusion for all, particularly for the poor and marginalised sections of society. Under this program, bank accounts are opened for every household in the country, and citizens are provided with basic banking services such as insurance, credit and debit cards. This program has been instrumental in bringing millions of people into the formal banking system and has helped to promote financial literacy and inclusion.

The Modi government has also taken several measures to promote gender equality and empower women. The “Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao” (Save the Girl Child, Educate the Girl Child) program aims to promote the education of girls and ensure that they are not subjected to discrimination or violence. The “Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana” (Prime Minister's Mother's Honor Scheme) provides financial assistance to pregnant and lactating mothers to

ensure that they receive proper nutrition and healthcare. The government has also launched several initiatives to promote women's entrepreneurship, such as the “Stand-Up India” scheme, which provides loans to women entrepreneurs.

The Modi government has also taken steps to address the issue of caste-based discrimination and promote social inclusion. The “Ambedkar Hastshilp Yojana” (Ambedkar Handicrafts Development Scheme) aims to promote the economic development of Dalits and other marginalised communities by providing them with training and marketing support for their traditional handicrafts. The “Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana” (Prime Minister's Health Protection Scheme) provides health insurance coverage to the poor and marginalised sections of society, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

While there is still much work to be done to address the inequalities and discrimination in Indian society, these initiatives represent a significant step forward in promoting inclusion and equal opportunities for all citizens. The government's focus on social justice and empowerment is a welcome development and bodes well for the future of India.



**Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao”
(Save the Girl Child,
Educate the Girl Child)**



बाबा साहब के स्वप्न को साकार करते मोदी

- एडवोकेट नेहा धवन
प्रदेश मंत्री, भाजयुमो हरियाणा

एक सुदृढ़ राष्ट्र की परिकल्पना तभी सिद्ध हो सकती है, जब समाज सुदृढ़ और समान होगा। जहां समाज के हर वर्ग, जाति, धर्म के लोगों को समान अवसर व लाभ मिलेंगे। हमारे समाज में धर्म, जाति और आर्थिक रूप से कई लोग वंचित वर्ग में शामिल हैं। वह कई पीढ़ियों से विकास और समानता के भाव से परे जीवन व्यतीत रहे हैं। 1947 में स्वतंत्रता के बाद से समाज में समानता हो, इस बारे में सामाजिक व राजनीतिक पृष्ठभूमि पर अनेक प्रयास हुए पर असमानता बढ़ती ही रही। गरीब और अमीर की लकीर गहरी होती गई। जातिगत भेद भी ज्यों का त्यों रहा। केंद्र में सरकारें आई और गई पर सामाजिक न्याय को भारतीय परिवेश में लागू नहीं कर पाई। 2014 में केंद्र में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई उन्होंने भी सामाजिक न्याय की बात कही। भाजपा सरकार के लिए

सामाजिक न्याय, अन्य सरकारों की तरह केवल नारा नहीं बल्कि आस्था का विषय रहा है। अंत्योदय यानी पंक्ति में खड़े अंतिम व्यक्ति तक विकास की पहुंच भाजपा का मूलभूत सिद्धांत हमेशा से रहा। 2014 से नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में निरंतर विकास का बिगुल बजाती केंद्र की भाजपा सरकार ने पिछले 9 सालों में दिन-रात प्रतिबद्धता के साथ देशवासियों के लिए सामाजिक न्याय को लागू करते हुए अनेक योजनाएं बनाई और उन्हें लागू किया।

मोदी सरकार ने सामाजिक न्यायकी पेश की कई मिसालें जिसमें विशेषकर हैं - प्रधानमंत्री मोदी की कैबिनेट में 60 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा हिस्सेदारी अनुसूचित जाति (एससी), अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) का होना। कैबिनेट में ओबीसी समुदाय के 26, दलित समुदाय के 12, आदिवासी समुदाय के 8 और अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के 4 मंत्री हैं। राजनीतिक हिस्सेदारी में पिछड़ी जातियों को प्रतिनिधित्व

दिया गया है। भाजपा सरकार ने ओबीसी के वर्गीकरण के लिए "रोहिणी आयोग" बनाया है ताकि आरक्षण में ओबीसी के बीच भी उन जातियों को अधिकार मिले जो इससे वंचित रह जाते हैं।

दूसरी अहम मिसाल हैं देश के सर्वोच्च पदों पर वंचित समाजों का प्रतिनिधित्व। ऐसा भारत में पहले कभी नहीं देखा गया। द्रौपदी मुर्मू जी का राष्ट्रपति बनना इस मायने में भी ऐतिहासिक है क्योंकि वह आदिवासियों में भी सबसे पिछड़े संथाली समुदाय से आती हैं। पूर्व राष्ट्रपति राम नाथ कोविंद दलित समुदाय से थे। प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी खुद गरीब परिवार और ओबीसी समुदाय से आते हैं। उपराष्ट्रपति जगदीप धनखड़ जाट समुदाय से आते हैं, जिसे राजस्थान में ओबीसी का दर्जा मिला है। केंद्र की नरेंद्र मोदी सरकार की नीतियां संविधान निर्माता भीमराव आंबेडकर के सामाजिक न्याय के संदेश का अनुसरण करते हुए दिखाई देती हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री मोदी की सामाजिक न्याय को सार्थक करती नीतियां -

- * आयुष्मान कार्ड के माध्यम से 50 करोड़ गरीबों को बिना भेदभाव 5 लाख रुपये तक मुफ्त इलाज की सुविधा मिलना सामाजिक न्याय का उदाहरण ही है।
- * देश के 80 करोड़ जनता को मुफ्त राशन मिलना सामाजिक न्याय को साकार करना है।
- * देश में 47.78 करोड़ गरीबों को बिना भेदभाव जनधन खाता खोलना, गरीबों को उनके खातों में सीधा पेंशन व अन्य लाभ राशि पहुंचाना भी सामाजिक न्याय है।
- * हर घर शौचालय की नीति के साथ स्वच्छता अभियान को लागू करना, सुदूर गांव के घरों में 11 करोड़ लोगों को शौचालय उपलब्ध कराना सामाजिक न्याय का ही उदाहरण है।
- * कोविड-19 के समय बिना भेदभाव 200 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों को कोरोना की मुफ्त वैक्सीन उपलब्ध कराना समान समाज की तरफ बढ़ाया गया कदम है।

* मोदी सरकार ने दिव्यांगों के लिए कई सरकारी योजनाएं सफल रूप से चलाई, जिनमें से प्रमुख योजनाएं रही एडिट योजना, विकलांग लोन योजना, प्रधानमंत्री विकलांग योजना, विवाह सहायता योजना आदि के माध्यम से दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों को आधुनिक सहायक उपकरणों की खरीद करने में मदद करना, शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग लोगों को सामाजिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक पुनर्वास में सहायता करना, विकलांगों को स्वतंत्र, आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के उद्देश्य के साथ इन सभी योजनाओं का पिछले 9 वर्षों में क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है।

* केंद्र की भाजपा सरकार ने महिलाओं को पुरुषों के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर आगे बढ़ने के लिए, समाज में लिंग असमानता को कम करने के लिए, उन्हें मुख्यधारा में शामिल करने के लिए अनेक योजनाएं बनाई, जिसमें से प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना के तहत देश के 9.56 करोड़ परिवारों को लाभ पहुंचाया। सुरक्षित मातृत्व आश्वासन सुमन योजना लागू की, प्री सिलाई मशीन योजना के तहत

हर राज्य में 50,000 से अधिक महिलाओं को निशुल्क सिलाई मशीन प्रदान करने की योजना बनाई। सुकन्या समृद्धि योजना जैसी योजनाएं समाज में सोशल जस्टिस को लागू करने में कामयाब रही।

* केंद्र की भाजपा सरकार बजट के माध्यम से भी सामाजिक न्याय को सुनिश्चित करती आ रही है। वर्तमान बजट में सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय को 13,134 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं, जो पिछले वित्त वर्ष की अपेक्षा 12 % अधिक है। यह मंत्रालय पिछड़े वर्गों और दिव्यांग लोगों के कल्याण का दायित्व निभाता है। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता विभाग को 11,922 करोड़ रुपये और दिव्यांग लोगों के

अधिकारिता विभाग को 1212 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं।

* आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों को ईडब्ल्यूएस के लिए 10% आरक्षण, अनुसूचित जाति और अन्य के लिए प्री मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना, राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग वित्त एवं विकास निगम द्वारा 128409 लाभार्थियों को 418 करोड़ रुपये की छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करना, राष्ट्रीय प्रवासी छात्रवृत्ति योजना समाज में वंचित वर्ग को मुख्यधारा में लाने के लिए बनाई गई केंद्र सरकार की प्रमुख योजनाएं हैं।

यह सच है कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने समाज के सभी वर्गों के विकास और समृद्धि के लिए काम कर रहे हैं तथा बाबा साहेब भीमराव अंबेडकर के सपने को पूरा करने के लिए संकल्पबद्ध हैं।

भाजपा का नारा, नारा नहीं बल्कि वास्तविक हकीकत बन सबका साथ- सबका विकास - सबका विश्वास व आज सबके प्रयासों से गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति का उत्थान, सशक्तिकरण, आर्थिक विकास और सामाजिक न्याय को साकार कर रहा है।



Social Justice & Women

- Kenneth Chakma, Geologist, Geological Survey of India



Shri Aurobindo Ghosh described a nation as- “not just a piece of earth, nor a figure of speech, nor a fiction of the mind. Rather it is a mighty Shakti, composed of the Shaktis of all the millions of units that make up the nation, just as Bhawani Mahisha-Mardini sprang into being from the Shaktis of all the millions of gods assembled in one mass of force and welded into unity. The Shakti we call India, Bhawani Bharati, is the living unity of the Shaktis of three hundred million people, but she is inactive, imprisoned in the magic circle of tamas, the self-indulgent inertia and ignorance of her sons. To get rid of tamas, we have but to wake the Brahma within.”

In this context, “Nari Shakti” becomes a vital force for fulfilling the dreams of “New India” centred around women-led development, i.e. a shift from being mere beneficiaries to becoming agents of change in society. The Modi government has undertaken drives to amend specific laws which don't reflect the present realities of the time. For instance, the amendment of the Medical Termination Pregnancy Act of 1971, by increasing the gestation period from 20 to 24 weeks, seeks to restore reproductive rights and safe abortion. In the sphere of marriage, the criminalisation of triple talaq led to justice for numerous Muslim women who need not live under the fear of their patriarch. Subsequently, banning commercial surrogacy due to mushrooming of illegal IVF, resulting in India becoming the “rent-on-womb” capital of the world, is

another bold step by the government to restore justice for all vulnerable women in our society. Thus, such a targeted approach of women-centric governance addresses the challenges across all stages of women's life cycle. To deconstruct the achievements of the Modi regime, we can glance into various thematic areas.

Health and Nutrition- Caring for Mothers

To improve the nutritional outcome of children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers, the POSHAN Abhiyan was launched. It ensures an integrated nutrition support programme to strengthen nutritional content, delivery, outreach and outcomes, focusing on developing practices that nurture health, wellness and immunity to disease and malnutrition. Secondly, to combat indoor pollution, the Ujjwala scheme, which seeks to provide gas



connection in the name of women beneficiaries, increased women's free time in the collection of dry wood, thereby catering to their health and livelihood.

Awareness- Creating women entrepreneurs

Education is essential for building self-confidence. However, in a competitive space, skilling is equally imperative to improve employability. Therefore, the Modi government's targeted focus on skill and microfinance has led to higher bargaining capital for our women. According to PIB, 68 per cent of loans from the MUDRA scheme belong to women entrepreneurs; out of the 23.21 crore accounts under PMJDY, 41.93 crores belong to women. In addition, under Stand Up India, 81% of account holders belong to women.



Thus, when our nation was in turmoil due to the impact of COVID-19, the SHGs driven by women led to an enormous supply of masks, sanitisers and running community kitchens. Moreover, efforts to combat misinformation about COVID-19 through awareness campaigns were also organised by the same.

Agricultural Sector

In India, Agriculture employs around 80 % of rural women. Tapping women farmers' potential is key to achieving a new India agrarian revolution. The economic survey clearly states that due to rural-urban migration, there is a trend in the feminisation of the agriculture sector. Thus convergence of technology and women workforce in the form of the Biotech-KISAN program, initiated by the Department of Biotechnology, is significant. It seeks to provide scientific



solutions to farmers in north-east India to link innovative agri-technologies to farms, especially women farmers (Ministry of Science and Technology). Moreover, schemes like Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)' seek to converge climate resilient farming and sustainable livelihoods for women, thereby sowing seeds for inclusive growth.

Women Leadership

Droupadi Murmu, who became the 15th President of India, belonging to the Santhal community from a humble background, is an inspiring story. Her traits of a motherly figure, sensitive yet assertive, rooted yet free and modern yet cultured project feminine values based on our old tradition of respect, honour and uploading Indian culture. Moreover, one cannot also forget the role of Indian women like Hansa Jivraj Mehta, the Indian delegate to the UN Commission on Human Rights, who had insisted on rephrasing the line “All men are born free and equal” to “All human beings are born free and equal” in the Article 1 of the Declaration. Hansa Jivraj Mehta ensured a more gender-sensitive language in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Thus, our legacy of women's leadership, from championing human rights to fulfilling duties in action, has stood the test of time.



The enrolment of girls in science, technology, engineering and maths in India is now at

43%

surpassing countries like the US, UK and Germany. In this context, the shedding of the tamas of the past shall hold the key through Nari Shakti for our nation to strive and prosper.

नरेंद्र मोदी सरकार और सामाजिक न्याय

-अंकित त्यागी
(लेखक स्वतंत्र टिप्पणीकार हैं)

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यूँ तो सामाजिक न्याय पर बात करने के लिए किसी खास अवसर की आवश्यकता नहीं होती पर बीते 14 अप्रैल को बाबा साहब डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर की जयंती एक विशिष्ट अवसर जरूर था।

अगर हम इस धारणा को व्यापक स्तर पर देखें तो इसका अर्थ यही उभरता है कि हाशिये पर पड़े लोगों का कल्याण। ऐसी नीति जिससे वंचितों को सर्वाधिक लाभ हो। ऐसा शासन जहाँ पिछड़ों की आवाज सबसे पहले सुनाई देती हो। हालाँकि राजनीतिक फायदों के लिये सामाजिक न्याय के इस अर्थ को संकुचित कर इसे अस्मितावादी राजनीति तक सीमित कर दिया गया है, अगर हम इसके व्यापक और सही अर्थ को लें तो नरेंद्र मोदी सरकार की नीतियाँ इससे सुसंगत दिखाई देती हैं।

दरअसल, मई 2014 में जब देश की जनता ने तीस वर्षों में पहली बार किसी राजनीतिक दल को लोकसभा में पूर्ण बहुमत के रूप में जनादेश दिया तो इस जनादेश के नायक नरेंद्र मोदी को विरासत में देश को आर्थिक बदहाली, निर्धनता और असंतुलित विकास के दुश्क्र से निकालने का दायित्व भी आया। वर्ष 2014 से पहले देश पॉलिसी पैरालिसिस की स्थिति में बुरी तरह फंस गया था और इस निराशा से देश को निकालने हेतु विकास से बेहतर कोई माध्यम नहीं हो सकता था। चुनौती केवल इतनी सी थी कि यह विकास पहले की तरह किसी एक क्षेत्र, किसी एक सेक्टर या किसी एक वर्ग के पक्ष में झुका हुआ न हो, बल्कि सब तक पहुँचे और समानता के साथ पहुँचे। प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने इस चुनौती से बखूबी पार पाते हुए 'सबका साथ सबका विकास' के नारे को वास्तविकता में बदलते



हुए विकास को समावेशी बनाया है। आज देश के कोने-कोने में लाभार्थी तक सौ फीसद डिलीवरी सुनिश्चित हुई है। सर्वसमावेशिता का यह भाव ही सामाजिक न्याय है।

उल्लेखनीय है कि सरकार ने विकास कार्य को सामाजिक कल्याण से जोड़ते हुए सर्वांगीण व समावेशी रूप से प्रयास करते हुए सभी क्षेत्रों में विकास सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास किया है। डिजिटल इंडिया अभियान ऐसे ही एक प्रयास के उदाहरण के रूप में गिना जा सकता है। प्रधानमंत्री मोदी के नेतृत्व में सरकार द्वारा भारत को डिजिटलीकरण की राह पर ले जाने का प्रभाव आज देश के गाँव-गाँव में हर व्यक्ति तक इंटरनेट की पहुँच के रूप में दिखता है और डिजिटलीकरण को अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य क्षेत्रों (विशेष रूप से भुगतान) से जोड़ने के चलते आर्थिक विकास को भी समावेशी बना पाना संभव हुआ। आज कहीं भी डिजिटल भुगतान की सुविधा देखकर यह अंदाज़ा लगाना बेहद आसान है कि इस पहल का ज़मीनी स्तर पर कितना व्यापक प्रभाव हुआ है। इसी कड़ी में जनधन योजना, उज्ज्वला योजना, प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना सहित गरीब कल्याण की अन्य योजनाओं को भी देखें तो स्पष्ट पता चलता है कि मोदी

सरकार सर्वस्पर्शी नीतियों से गरीबों के जीवन को आसान बनाया है।

समाज की आधी आबादी की बात किये बिना सामाजिक न्याय की कोई बात कैसे पूरी हो सकती है। महिलाओं के संदर्भ में विशेष रूप से बात की जाए तो 15 अगस्त, 2014 को ऐसा पहली बार देखा गया कि भारत के प्रधानमंत्री ने लाल किले की प्राचीर से खुले में शौच की समस्या को संबोधित करते हुए स्वच्छ भारत बनाने की बात की। यह समस्या देश के ग्रामीण इलाकों में विशेष तौर पर महिलाओं की अस्मिता से जुड़ती थी और आज जब लगभग समूचा देश खुले में शौच से मुक्त हो गया है तो इससे महिला सशक्तीकरण की दिशा में भी महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है। वहीं दूसरी ओर देश में लिंगानुपात की बदहाल स्थिति को सुधारने की दिशा में भी निर्णायक प्रगति हुई है और शनैः-शनैः इसके सकारात्मक परिणाम भी देखे जा रहे हैं। मुस्लिम महिलाओं को तत्काल तलाक़ के खतरे से बाहर निकालने हेतु तीन तलाक़ से मुक्ति दिला कर अल्पसंख्यक महिलाओं के सशक्तीकरण की दिशा में भी महत्वपूर्ण सफलता हासिल हुई है। स्टैंड अप इंडिया जैसी योजनाओं से वंचित वर्गों की महिला उद्यमियों को अपने और देश के विकास में

भूमिका निभाने के अभूतपूर्व अवसर दिए जा रहे हैं।

इसके अलावा कार्यभार संभालते ही प्रधानमंत्री ने 'मेक इन इंडिया' पहल की घोषणा की और विश्व को भारत में विनिर्माण करने व यहाँ निवेश करने हेतु आमंत्रित किया। और उन्होंने इसे कोई खोखला वादा नहीं बनने दिया बल्कि अपनी सरकार के अनेक प्रयासों के माध्यम से भारत में निवेश व निर्माण को सुगम बनाया। इसके बाद क्रांतिकारी श्रम सुधारों के माध्यम से के माध्यम से सैंकड़ों श्रम कानूनों को चार प्रमुख श्रम संहिताओं में समायोजित करते हुए उन्हें श्रमिकों व व्यवसायियों दोनों

के लिए परस्पर हितकारी बनाया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में किसानों की आय दुगुनी करने, उन्हें सीधे आर्थिक लाभ पहुँचाने, सिंचाई अवसंरचना दुरुस्त करने और किसानों को संधारणीय उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराने की पहलों से किसानों की स्थिति पहले की तुलना में आज कहीं अधिक बेहतर है और आज भारत में लोग कृषि केवल विवशता के चलते ही नहीं कर रहे, बल्कि इससे होने वाले लाभ भी उठा रहे हैं।

महिलाओं व समाज के अन्य शोषित वर्गों के उत्थान के लिए वर्तमान मोदी सरकार ने जो किया है, वह बाबा साहब द्वारा वंचित वर्गों के

उत्थान के लिए किए गए प्रयासों के समतुल्य है। चाहे वह कानूनों को मज़बूत करने के माध्यम से हो या योजनाओं के माध्यम से, अंतिम पंक्ति में दिखाई दे रहे व्यक्ति तक केंद्र सरकार ने विकास व सशक्तीकरण की ज्योति पहुँचाने में सफलता पाई है। इतना ही नहीं, बाबा साहब के योगदान को सार्वजनिक विमर्श में समुचित स्थान दिलाने हेतु भी अनेक प्रयास सरकार ने किए हैं। चाहे वह बाबा साहब की 125वीं जयंती के उत्सव हों, या उनसे जुड़े 'पंचतीर्थ' के विकास की पहल, प्रधानमंत्री मोदी के नेतृत्व में वर्तमान सरकार ने शोषितों व वंचितों के मसीहा बाबा साहब की स्मृति को नवीन चेतना दी है।



बीते वर्षों में प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी के यशस्वी नेतृत्व में भारत सरकार ने ऐसे अनेक कदम उठाए हैं, जिससे देश के विकास को नई उंचाई मिली है। इस विकास यात्रा में उल्लेखनीय यह है कि विकास देश के सभी भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों व सभी व्यक्तियों तक पहुँचा भी है। वास्तव में इसे ही सामाजिक न्याय का विकास माना जाता है। इन विकास कार्यों का सबसे बड़ा प्रतिफल 2019 के चुनाव में और बड़े जनादेश के रूप में मिला, जिसके बाद यह पूर्ण विश्वास से कहा जा सकता है कि प्रधानमंत्री मोदी के विकास कार्यों का समग्र समर्थन देशवासियों द्वारा किया जा रहा है। समग्रतः एक बात समझना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है कि भारत बीते सात दशकों के अधिकांश भाग में विकास से उतना वंचित नहीं रहा जितना वह विकास के असंतुलित और असंगत वितरण से पीड़ित रहा है। प्रधानमंत्री मोदी ने इस प्रवृत्ति में निर्णायक बदलाव करते हुए अपने अब तक के कार्यकाल में विकास को अंतिम छोर पर खड़े व्यक्ति तक पहुँचाया है। यही सही मायनों में विकास के समावेशी होने का द्योतक है। अभी भी देश के समक्ष विकास की असीमित संभावनाएँ मौजूद हैं। कोरोना महामारी ने प्रगति को काफ़ी हद तक बाधित किया है और इससे उबरने का भी सबसे बेहतर रास्ता समावेशी विकास के ज़रिए ही निकल रहा है। यह हमारा सौभाग्य है कि इतिहास के ऐसे निर्णायक क्षण में जब हम अमृत काल बना रहे हैं तब देश का नेतृत्व सही व्यक्ति के हाथों में है और वे व्यक्ति बाबा साहब के दिखाए मार्ग पर चलते हुए देश को सामाजिक-आर्थिक न्याय युक्त विकास की राह पर कुशलता से आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं।

Modi Vision of Social Justice

- Ronisha Datta, State Executive Member, BJYM Assam

India is home to a plethora of different ethnicities, languages, religions, and cultures. It is also home to humble farmers and one of the wealthiest businessmen in the world. But even with all the cultural, economic, and social differences, India stands strong as a nation. It is due to the collective effort of the government to strive for and maintain fairness in society. That includes fairness in healthcare, employment, housing, and more.

Social justice is the interpretation that everyone deserves equal economic, political, and social rights and opportunities. Human rights are respected in a socially just society, and discrimination cannot flourish. Our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, firmly believes in social justice and has always emphasized its importance.

PM Modi discusses a vision for the country where equal opportunities are available to everyone. He believes that the country will only progress when women, Dalits, Divyangs, backward classes, and tribals are ensured fruits of development. Over the years, he has been committed to good governance and the welfare of the poor. As a result, the expectations of small farmers, laborers, and the middle class are being fulfilled today. There has also been a huge wave of empowerment for women.

The inclusion of the poor, women, and divyangs in the development process has created an ecosystem where social justice prevails. His vision includes street vendors and micro, small, and medium enterprises. Because of missions like the Pradhan Mantri With the Jan Dhan Yojana, an uneducated woman from a remote village can now open a bank account with zero balance and create a UPI to become a part of

India's growing economy. Schemes like "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" have created awareness about the importance of girls' education. While these schemes enhanced the quality of education for women, initiatives like "housing working women in different cities" ensured the safety of ambitious women without costing them their protection. It made possible for the women to work in different parts of the country, where they would otherwise hesitate to step outside the safe boundaries of their homes and villages.

PM Modi has also tied the divyangs to his vision of a developed India. The schemes, like the Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase and Fitting of Aids and Appliances Scheme, have extended support and assistance to the divyang society. But his greatest contribution to this society is the term "divyang," which was earlier called handicapped. This beautiful change gave the Divyangs a status of respect in all aspects of society.

It shows how Modi's government has made the past few years all about the country's balanced development, social justice, and social security. He has made social justice a key element of his government. From coming up with schemes to support people from all walks of life to making sure that opportunities are available, the government has left no stone unturned when it comes to demolishing discrimination and maintaining social justice. With a vision of a country where everyday small steps are taken on the one hand, and bigger steps like the inclusion of betterment policies for weaker sections in the Union Budget are taken on the other hand, PM Modi has successfully carried India forward on the path of development. He has kept our nation true to its image of a land of enormous diversity tied together with a shared future and nationalism.

PM Modi discusses a vision for the country where equal opportunities are available to everyone.



Social Justice: Equality for all

- Reem Talukdar
SEC (Invitee), BJYM Assam. Social Media Influencer &
Content Creator

Social justice means equal opportunity for every section of the society. The country can progress only when the underprivileged and marginalized sections of the society (women, Dalits, Divyangs, backward classes and tribals) are provided equal opportunities for their social and economic growth. The Bharatiya Janata Party and its predecessor, the Bharatiya Jana Sangh has always been a strong votary of social justice for various minority and disadvantaged social groups of the country.

Narendra Modi voiced the legitimate concern that the country's northeastern region was often neglected than the rest of the country. The North East region of India comprises eight states - Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura - each with its distinct history and identity. The region shares its borders with Bhutan, China, Myanmar and Bangladesh and has been one of the most sensitive regions in India. Since 1947, the history of this region has been marred with insurgency and under development. During the previous reign of the other governments, Northeast was definitely deprived of the mainstream development of the overall country.



The double-engine government model of the BJP, ruling both the Centre and states, succeeded in bringing attention to the Northeast region.

Development was only a mere hope and mostly on paper. But in recent years, the double-engine government model of the BJP, ruling both the Centre and states, succeeded in bringing attention to the Northeast region. Since then, the double-engine government has actively engaged in the development with full force and sincerity.

While a new work culture of change, peace and development prevails in the North East, insurgency and conflicts are at an all-time low. With the investments and developmental projects ushered in, the region is on a path of rapid development and has come a long way away from the ages of darkness. In addition, lakhs of people from North East are getting benefits under various central government schemes like Kisan Samman Nidhi, Pradhan Mantri

Garib Kalyan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Ayushman Yojana. Under Prime Minister's Mudra Yojana which started back in 2015, where lakhs of beneficiaries got benefits in Assam, while thousands of people in Assam benefited from Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. The idea behind every scheme of the government was to give priority to its delivery to every section and corner of the country. It is indeed true social justice.

The entrepreneurial culture is considered a symbol of the prosperity and progress of a nation. To become entrepreneur, people take a risk to invest starts and manage their business on their own. Entrepreneurs act as key agents in transforming the economy into a progressive one. In India, most entrepreneurs run micro units engaged in manufacturing, processing, trading and services.



The micro-enterprises represent a major portion of the Indian economy and stipulate sizable employment. It includes small-scale manufacturers, shopkeepers, street vendors, small travel operators, repair shops, machine operators, small industries, artisans, food processors etc. To create an environment of sustainable financial inclusion and a culture of value-based entrepreneurship, the government of India, in 2015, launched Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojna. Providing access to institutional finance to such micro/small business units would turn them into strong instruments of GDP growth and employment. This initiative taken by the government is valuable for all the states and also helps encourage

women entrepreneurs to start their businesses by providing sufficient funds. Making people, especially women, Atamnirbhar is the first step towards ensuring equality and social justice in society.

PM Modi has been spreading the message of women's empowerment. The ban on instant triple talaq is a huge step for women's empowerment and is a historic step towards gender justice for Muslim women. From Shah Bano to Shaira Bano, Muslim women have faced triple talaqs for decades and have been denied the right to respect and equality. On 1 August 2019, the Modi government enacted a law against triple talaq. It marked itself as a golden day in the Indian democracy for giving gender justice,

dignity and equality to Muslim women by ending the undesirable practice.

Social justice was not a political slogan but an 'Article of Faith' for the Bharatiya Janata Party. The party lives for social justice and follows it in letter and spirit. Getting eighty crore people free ration is a reflection of social justice. The facility of free treatment of up to five lakh rupees to fifty crores people without discrimination is a demonstration of social justice. The devotion, dedication and power of our Karyakartas and our mantra of 'Nation First' will keep inspiring us to contribute to the betterment of the country in the future.


Breaking the Shackles of Income Inequality: 10% EWS Quota

- Sooraj Chaturvedi
PhD Scholar, JNU

This historic bill sought to level the playing field by providing a 10% reservation for economically weaker sections (EWS) within the unreserved category of candidates pursuing higher education and government employment. This bold move, which amended articles 15 and 16 of the constitution, was met with a wave of criticism from the self-proclaimed champions of social justice, who filed numerous petitions against it. However, the bill's passage was not deterred, receiving strong support from both ruling and opposition parties. Despite this, the bill was ultimately challenged in the Supreme Court, where its validity was upheld in a tight 3:2 ratio, thus cementing its place in India's legal framework.

The Hypocrisy of Left and Regional Parties on EWS Quota: A Critical Look at Their Double Standards

The leftist critics who criticized the government for acting against social justice turned a blind eye to the fact that the state of Kerala had already implemented the EWS reservation. The communist bloc, known to be a significant hurdle in the execution of the Mandal Commission, conveniently chose to remain silent. Even Rajiv

A photograph of Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India, standing behind a wooden podium with the State Emblem of India. He is wearing an orange vest over a white shirt and is gesturing with his right hand, pointing upwards. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

The year 2019 marked a significant moment in India's legislative history, as the 124th Constitution Amendment Bill, more commonly known as the 10% EWS Quota Bill, was passed by Parliament.

Gandhi had openly rebuked the Commission in Parliament. It is truly comical that political parties notorious for nepotism dare to comment on matters of social justice. The RJD government in Bihar has repeatedly suppressed the voices of Dalits and other marginalized communities. Both the Samajwadi Party and RJD cling to power within their own families while hypocritically preaching about social justice to others.

Unpacking the 10% EWS Reservation: A Constitutional Perspective

The Preamble of our Constitution is a beacon that guides us towards a just society, ensuring social, economic, and political security to all its citizens while also guaranteeing equality of opportunity and status. Within this framework, the framers of our constitution established economic justice as a crucial factor in policy-making by the government, including

reservation policies. However, the landmark Indira Sawhney judgement, which limited reservations to 50 per cent for socially and educationally disadvantaged groups, did not address the issue of reservation for economically weaker sections of the general category. As a result, the 10 per cent reservation for EWS was created, carving out a portion of the remaining 50 per cent quota for the unreserved category.

Upholding Equality Amidst Challenges

Despite challenges to its validity, the 103rd Amendment act, which introduced the 10 per cent EWS reservation, has been upheld by the Supreme Court as not violating the basic structure of the constitution. It is because reservations are an exception to the general rule of equality, and the special provisions for 10 per cent EWS reservation,

based on economic criteria, do not contravene the fundamental principles of our constitution.

Debunking the Myth: The Historical Precedent of EWS Quota

The opposition's reaction to the 103rd amendment was nothing short of a discordant uproar as if the concept had descended from another planet. However, history tells a different story. Back in 1991, the P V Narasimha Rao government had proposed a similar bill that reserved 10% of positions for the impoverished among the forward castes. Sadly, Congress' lacklustre efforts were thwarted by the Supreme Court. It wasn't until the NDA government made critical amendments that the bill finally became constitutional. Some states, like Tamil Nadu, had already breached the 50% quota earlier, with current reservations now at a staggering 69%. Thus, it becomes clear that the concept was hardly novel, despite the opposition's attempts to paint it as such.

Breaking the Stereotype: Upper Castes Facing Discrimination

The state of one's economic affairs is a colossal impediment to progress when it comes to obtaining employment or higher education. Believing that all individuals of upper castes are affluent is an unrealistic notion. In various states such as Bihar and Tamil Nadu, individuals of upper castes have been subject to discriminatory policies of the ruling parties. In some southern districts, they were even compelled to migrate in the past. In light of these injustices, this amendment could serve as a balm to alleviate the sufferings experienced by individuals of forward castes.

Breaking the Shackles of Caste: Empowering the Economically Weaker Sections through EWS Quota

The recent verdict is set to create a significant impact with far-reaching consequences, unlocking the potential of economically challenged individuals in the unreserved category. It's not just limited to the Hindu community; every religion's previously overlooked parts will also benefit from the EWS quota. Instead of indulging in petty politics, we should

all appreciate the government's efforts to fulfil the vision of Article 46 of the constitution, which calls for the state to promote the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of society. While the bitter reality of caste still prevails, it cannot serve as an excuse to ignore the plight of the financially deprived.





BJP Government: and Social Justice

Sourov Jyoti Borah, SEC (Invitee Member), BJYM Assam

India is not only the world's largest democracy but also the mother of democracy. The makers of the Indian Constitution made various provisions which deal with social justice. Social justice denotes the equal treatment of all citizens without distinction based on caste, race, sex, religion and special efforts to uplift historically marginalized communities. The concept of justice is enshrined in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. Article 14, 15, 16 and 17 of the Indian Constitution also reflects the idea of justice. All these Articles are incorporated under part III of the Constitution, which gives Fundamental Rights to every citizen. The Preamble of the Constitution also tells about social justice. The Chief Architect of the Constitution of India, Bharat Ratna, Dr B.R Ambedkar's

concept of social justice stands for liberty, equality and fraternity of all human beings.

The BJP government has made various schemes for providing Social Justice to all, irrespective of race, caste, sex, religion etc. The Ayushman Bharat Yojana Scheme provides 5 lakh health cover to 10 crore Indian families. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana Scheme provide banking facilities to those people who do not have any bank account in their name. It also covers accident insurance up to 1 lakh. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana was launched in the year 2015. This Yojana can be categorized into two parts (i) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (ii) Pradhan Mantra Awas Yojana Urban. The main aim of this scheme is to promote and encourage sustainable and affordable housing to the lower-income groups that belong to the society's economically

challenged section.

Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana was launched in 2016. It provides free LPG connections to women belonging to poor households. Antyodaya Anna Yojana provides food subsidies to poor people. Its main objective is to eliminate the hunger of the poorest of poor Indian families and make India hunger-free. The Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana meets the educational and marriage expenses of the girl child. This scheme was launched under the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Campaign in 2015. It permits the opening of one account per girl child. The account can be closed only when the girl child turns 21 years. The Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana offers life insurance cover of Rs 2 lakhs on death. Life cover of Rs 2 lakhs is available for just Rs 330 per annum. It covers for one year but can be renewed every year.

Like the schemes mentioned above, the BJP government has taken numerous schemes to uplift the common people, contributing to establishing social justice. Every poor of the country knows the importance of the Ayushman Bharat Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana, Antyodaya Anna Yojana, etc. Today, the BJP government is working with speed on the Har Ghar Jal Mission, where more than four and a half crore families have started getting water from taps and pipes. PM Kisan Sanman Nidhi Yojana helps poor farmers to fulfil their dreams.

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi said, “Our Government does not merely talk about Social Justice but also executes it”. The Prime Minister also said that his government had constructed more than 6 crore toilets, calling them “izzat ghar” (symbol of honour). On the 14th Foundation Day of BJP, the Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi said, “BJP is working with the mantra of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas and Sabka Prayas. We have always given the top priority to Social Justice and empowerment in our hearts and working style. Social Justice is not a part of political sloganeering for

us but an article of faith for us”. He also said that “Ek Bharat, Shreshta Bharat has been the Mantra and goal for the party.” The BJP government has successfully celebrated “Social Justice Week” 2023. This “Social Justice Week” began from 6th April 2023 to 14th April 2023. This week also includes the Birth Anniversary of famous Social Reformer Mahatma Jyotiba Phule & the Architect of the Indian Constitution, Dr B.R Ambedkar.

Assam BJP government has also taken the initiative in social justice. Chief Minister Dr Himanta Biswa Sarma has launched the 'Mission Bhumi Putra' & its portal, which is being implemented by the Department of Tribal Affairs(plain) & Social Justice & Empowerment. The Assam government has also launched a programme for issuing Caste certificates to students through Digital means. Another important scheme was 'Orunodoi'. The main objective of this scheme is to provide monthly financial assistance for procuring medicines, pulses & other needs. Under this scheme, women are given 1250 rupees per month as welfare for their life which will be transferred through Direct Benefit Transfer(DBT). This scheme will increase the total number of beneficiaries up to 27.77 lakhs. The Finance Minister of

Assam Ajanta Neog declared in the Budget presentations of 2023-24 that 150 rupees extra will be given to the beneficiaries of the 'Orunodoi' scheme. Hence, the amount of Rs 1250 will be increased to Rs 1400.

Assam Deen Dayal Divyangjan Pension Scheme aims to provide financial assistance to the Divyaangs i.e., the disabled people of the state. Another scheme is the Assam Deen Dayal Divyangjan Sahajya Scheme. This scheme provides a one-time amount of Rs. 5000 to Divyaangs people for their treatment. From April 2023 onwards, all the existing beneficiaries of the Deen Dayal Divyangjan Pension Yojana & Indira Miri Widow Pension Scheme will be subsumed under Orunodoi 2.0 . Divyangjans & Transgenders would also be included under the Orunodoi Scheme. Households having members who are dwarfs or suffering from conditions such as cerebral palsy, thalassemia, haemophilia etc., would also be included under Orunodoi Scheme.

BJP government, both at the centre and state, have fused the goals of social justice and welfare schemes. Empowerment of the marginalized sections is the core driving idea behind all endeavours of the government.



Modi Sarkar and Social Justice

- PUSHKAR KUMAR JHA
PURSUING MASTERS IN SOCIOLOGY from JNU



D Social justice can be defined as an assurance of justice, equality and equitable distribution of resources and, most importantly, opportunity within society. The word democratic and republic are part of the preamble, which is a testimony of the fact that India is a 'welfare state' aiming to attain the objective of antyodaya. The directive principle of state policy (Article 36-51) seeks to establish India as a welfare state.

The main agenda of the NDA government led by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi is social justice and social welfare. Its policies encompass all aspects of life and society. From ensuring representation of marginalised communities to providing LPG to women, houses to the poor, and Ayushman Bharat, a systematic push exists to ensure essential services to all sections of society.

'Justice to all, appeasement to none.'

As the BJP slogan is 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikash', it is also winning 'Sabka Viswas' by providing the benefit to all without identifying their caste, creed or religion as envisioned by our constitution. Unlike the previous governments under whom access to government welfare schemes and resources depended on cynical caste and community calculations, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi believes in nationalism and equal citizenship of all Indians.

For instance, during corona lockdown, The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana / Package was launched, a comprehensive relief package of Rs 1.70 Lakh Crore Yojana for the poor to help them fight the battle against Corona Virus. It ensured that the poorest of the poor also had access to food and money, so they did not face difficulties buying essential supplies and meeting critical needs. Tens of millions of people benefited from this scheme across all

religions and communities.

Beyond Caste Politics

In 2019 NDA-I, the 103rd amendment act provided a 10 per cent reservation for Economically weaker sections of general categories. It is a progressive step and will resolve the hitherto untouched community of India since poverty is one the biggest barriers of this time in accessing higher education and job opportunities.

Some socialist and secular parties tried to restrict and challenge this in court. But a five-judge Constitution bench in a 3:2 upheld the validity of the 103rd Amendment Act 2019, where three judges passed the verdict upholding the Act.

Representation to Marginalised Sections

The victory of Draupadi Murmu ji, a tribal woman in the presidential election, shows the inclusive ideology of the BJP. The previous 2 presidential candidates of the BJP too were from the Dalit and minority communities. After many years of waiting, we got an OBC prime minister and many cabinet ministers who belong to deprived sections. In June 2020, Prime Minister Narendra Modi pointed out to his party workers that the Bharatiya Janata Party was represented by 113 Other Backward Class (OBC), 43 Scheduled Tribe (ST) and 53 Scheduled Caste (SC) Members of Parliament in the Lok Sabha. It meant that 68.9% (209) of its 303 Lok Sabha MPs elected in 2019 were from castes.

Social Justice via Government Schemes

NDA government is pushing its flagship project, Swachh Bharat Mission, which promotes cleanliness and sanitation. Social welfare schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, among others, have brought about

a positive change in the lives of people in rural India in particular. A survey done by Forbes India in the Rajasthan village Moondiya found that almost every household has one toilet, and a huge behavioural change also happened.

Development of Tribal Citizens

The incremental and piecemeal attempts to ensure the development of tribal communities have not helped. Hence the current government adopted a comprehensive, all-encompassing long-term strategy to empower tribals and ensure their welfare. The government initiated a 'Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana' at the national level, overseen by a 'Tribal Development Authority'. This scheme will focus on setting up new schools and colleges, including engineering, polytechnics, agri-engineering, nursing, and veterinary schools. Upgrading housing, water, health facilities etc.

Then there is Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest produces (MFPs). It will benefit almost 5.5 crores of tribals residing in the dense forest areas of the Country by offering remunerative MSP for 50 commercially viable items to the Tribals. MFPs now cover the entire range of forest products. The MSP had been raised by 30% to 40%. It will go a long way in adding to the income of the Tribals.

Way Forward

According to a recent UN report, 271 million people in India have been lifted out of poverty, which shows the positive side of the social justice programme. This year, India also has the presidency of G20, which allows India to share its experience in ensuring social justice and shape the global agenda to create a world more conducive to justice and equality. Social justice is a cornerstone of constitution, and achieving social justice is the foremost goal for policymakers.



BJP government is following the teaching of the Deendayal Upadhyaya, who said that the rise of the last person, Antyodaya, should be our common goal.

PM Modi on the path shown by Babasaheb Ambedkar

-Premendra Pal Singh' Guddu', District Vice President
BJYM, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh



“We are following the path shown by Babasaheb Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar. Unity and harmony are at the core of Dr Ambedkar’s ideals. It is our mission to work for the poor and the underprivileged”

-PM Narendra Modi

The Bharatiya Janata Party government, under Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's leadership, is ensuring Social Justice, Economic empowerment and development of all by following the path of Bharat Ratna Babasaheb Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar. The 44th foundation day of the world's largest political party Bharatiya Janata Party was marked as social justice week by the party.

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji has made the mantra of Social Justice an essential tool of his politics of good governance. The PM said that Bharatiya Janta Party lives and follows Social Justice. Along with free ration to over 80 crore people of the country, free treatment of up to 5 lakhs to 50 crore poor people without discrimination is a living example. Food grains, Health and other facilities are continuously being provided to needy people. Every worker of the Bharatiya Janta Party is seen as determined to make every citizen of the country successful. Organising Free Medical camps, joint meal programs, cleanliness campaigns, public awareness campaigns on natural farming, cleaning of water bodies and plantation of trees as part

of its Social Justice week is possible only in the work culture of the BJP.

The world's largest health scheme, Ayushman Bharat, has reduced the heavy burden of treatment and medicines on the pockets of the poor. Today, more than 17 crore Ayushman Bharat cards have become the support of that poor and deprived section.

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's resolve to have a roof over every head and Antyodaya proves his sense of Social Justice. The Modi government has taken a revolutionary initiative and prioritised providing houses to all, irrespective of caste and religion. Today, more than three crore houses have been built under the PM Awas Yojana scheme in the country. In the 70 years of independence, only three crore households in the country had tap water connections. More than double the number of connections have been installed in the last just three

years. Under the Nal-Jal scheme, six crore families were provided pure tap water connections in their houses. Similarly, Jal Jeevan Mission is giving a new impetus to the country's development.

Under the efficient Leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, schemes like Standup India have given a new identity to students and women from the underprivileged sections of society. The scheme's objective is to facilitate bank loans between 10 Lakh and 1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe borrower and at least one women borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise. This enterprise may be in manufacturing, services, agri-allied activities or the trading sector. In the case of a non-individual enterprise,

So far, 1.34 lakh people have taken advantage of the Standup India scheme.

at least 51% of the shareholding and controlling stake should be held by either an SC/ST or Women entrepreneur. So far, 1.34 lakh people have taken advantage of the Standup India scheme. Of this, more than 81 per cent are women. It has emerged as an example of economic empowerment and employment generation through entrepreneurship.

Loans have been sanctioned to more than 34 crore people through Mudra Yojana. Of these, more than 70 per cent are women, and more than 50 per cent are people from Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Backward classes and deprived societies.

An excellent example of the vision of Social Justice benefiting the last person of society is PM Swanidhi Yojana during Covid times when street vendors' livelihoods were under stress. 41 per cent of its beneficiaries are women, while 51 per cent of the backward classes and 22 per cent of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes are included in its beneficiaries.

Today Dalits, Backwards, Tribals, Farmers, Youth, and Women have stood firmly in favour of the BJP, which reflects the new faith in democracy and government. Today a new India is being built, where 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas,

Sabka Vishwas and Sabka Prayas' is the base pillar. During the last 70 years, the opposition parties did politics of caste, but the upliftment of marginalised castes was limited to discussion only. Today, Bharatiya Janta Party is the biggest party because it never did politics of caste and discrimination.

Realising Baba Saheb Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar's vision of Social Justice through all-inclusive development through inclusive governance and welfare schemes is at the core of the Prime Minister Narendra Modi-led BJP government.



Modi Government and New Paradigm of Social Justice

-Nirmal Kumar Upadhyay, Study Cell Co-in charge
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D Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi led government is the most committed to social justice in the history of India. In 2014 Prime Minister Modi took charge of the nation and established a new meaning of social justice that is much more genuine than earlier. In 2017 PM Modi sent a great message by electing Ram Nath Kovind ji, a person who belongs to the scheduled caste (Dalit) President of India. Again in 2022, PM Modi nominated Draupadi Murmu ji, a tribal woman, as the presidential candidate. By electing the President of India from marginalised communities for two consecutive terms, the Modi government has set a narrative that it always stands for backward and marginalised classes of society.

On the 20th of June 2022, during a rally at Mysore, Karnataka Prime Minister Modi said that his government is “providing social justice with effective last-mile delivery.” He further said that the objective of every scheme of government is to give priority to its delivery to every section and corner of society. The last-mile delivery policy is the backbone of establishing social justice in the Modi government. The core idea of every scheme of the Modi government is that the person standing last in the queue should not be left out.

The Modi government's first and most crucial scheme was the “Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana”, which has brought more than 45 crore people into the formal banking system. After further connecting with a formal banking system, they are getting the facility of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), where there is no middleman or broker while receiving the facility provided by the government. In this way, every poorest and most needy person is benefited, and a transparent system is established.

Second most

important scheme was “Swachh Bharat Abhiyan”, under which the Modi government has taken the initiative of toilet building. Former President of India Ramnath Kovind rightly said that toilet construction is an extension of social justice, giving women a sense of dignity. By building more than 110 million toilets, the Modi government has directly provided tremendous health benefits along with dignity, especially to the women of rural India.

The third most effective scheme was “Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana”, which aims to provide free LPG connection to every BPL family in the nation. This scheme aims to safeguard women's and children's health by providing a clean cooking system. This scheme also established the dignity of women in rural areas. The fourth most important scheme was “Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana” (PMAY), which aims to provide affordable housing to the poor. Without a good shelter, no one can live a dignified life.

The “Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana” was the fifth important scheme aimed at social justice. This scheme aims to provide Rs. 5 Lakh per family annually for free and quality healthcare service to vulnerable families. The last and one of the most



important schemes to establish social justice is the “Jal Jeevan Mission”. Without having quality drinking water, nobody can live a healthy life. The Jal Jeevan Mission scheme will eradicate the long-pending problem of the nation's drinking water, especially in rural India.

The outcomes of these schemes are equality among all sections of the society. Now women, dalits, divyangs, backwards and tribals are all part of the growth story of the nation.

The second outcome we can see is the economic improvement of the villagers. Due to the DBT system, they

are getting direct benefits from every scheme taken by the government, which gradually changes the condition of the rural people.

The third outcome we can view as the upgradation of the mentality of the rural mass people. Now rural Indians are not only mere citizens of the country but also contributing to the nation's progress. Modi government has changed the mentality of the rural Indians in such a way that everyone now thinks they can do something. The division between rich and poor is becoming an outdated idea now. The narrative that rural Indians are strong enough to move forward is

well-established. Most of the medal winners were from rural areas during the Olympic Games, from Lovlina Borgohain to Niraj Chopra. Many people from North-East India have been doing well at the national level for the last few years only because of the Modi government's effort to change the people's mindset and provide them with better facilities and opportunities.

Finally, the most outstanding achievement of the Modi government is to make people Svabhimani (a sense of dignity and self-respect) where they live free and independently.





BHARATIYA JANATA YUVA MORCHA