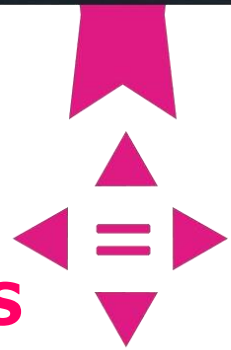


## GOAL 10 : REDUCED INEQUALITIES



### ANDHRA PRADESH AND TELANGANA

#### **1. ELECTRONIC PAYMENT AND APPLICATION SYSTEM OF SCHOLARSHIP (E-PASS SYSTEM) FOR POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP (PMS) - (CLOSELY TIES WITH SDG 4)**

The post-Matric Scholarship scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented through all States/Union Territories to provide financial assistance to Scheduled Caste (SC) students studying at post-matriculation level. An online portal for registration, processing and release of scholarships has been created to alleviate the shortcomings of the existing system. The implementation of an online portal drastically reduces counterfeit entities taking advantage and increases efficiency.

The implementation of the new system has led to:

- Shutdown of about 125 fake colleges/institutes.
- Reduction in duplicate claims.
- Time-bound processing and release of scholarships.
- Scholarships released directly into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.

Apart from the aforementioned best practices, Andhra Pradesh's Vision Document "ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030", details further major policies and strategies to achieve benchmarks for SDG 10 - REDUCED INEQUALITIES, provided as follows-

- **Revival of the defunct land purchase scheme for landless SC women** by substantially enhancing the unit cost to up to INR 15 lakh per acre during 2017-18.
- Implementation of **AP MSME Policy 2015 and Skill Mission** to increase the employment opportunities corresponding to the skills of the population.

- Implementation of **Pedarikam –Pai Gelupu** (Winning over Poverty) campaign for the quicker reduction of unemployment and poverty.
- The **Andhra Pradesh Rural Inclusive Growth Project (APRIGP)** is an initiative that targets the state's most backward mandals (which have significant SC/ST population) aimed at supporting people engaged in agriculture and allied sectors.

## KARNATAKA

As per Karnataka's SDG Vision Document, detailing the state's strategy to achieve benchmarks for SDG 10 - REDUCED INEQUALITIES within and among communities, the state has focused on the following-

- Special Development Plan (SDP) for backward taluks (High-Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances) through utilization of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF); Convergence of constituency development grants in a concerted manner
- Participative micro-level targeting – Panchayati Raj at Gram Panchayat level – development, CEO / ZP of every district should treat poverty alleviation efforts, planning, and targeting as the foremost priority
- Intensifying poverty alleviation programs of the State / Schemes across the various departments in districts on the low end of the scale of poverty ratios
- Rationalize district-sector outlays and increase budget outlays to 5 districts of North Eastern Karnataka region
- Budget allocations based on population share, backwardness, risks (drought) and needs and generate funds through empowerment of the Panchayats
- Promote legal / political / environmental / cultural literacy to all and activate demand for political space to women in elected bodies
- Social groups – SC / ST / OBC / Minorities that need further focus and intensive attention – to be covered under 230 regional planning and development initiatives
- Realize the vision of Nava Karnataka 2025 within the time-targets of 2022-2030. All the highlights of the vision, referring to GSDP, jobs, roads, and housing, and digital inclusion address concerns of equality. Sector-wise, vision for health and nutrition, social justice and empowerment and all tenets of development, contribute to SDG 10
- Adoption of targeted planning, decentralized management, output – outcome linked MIS, eternal vigilance, research / evaluation based

concurrent and continuous feedback on all projects / schemes / programs directed toward equality

- Strategy for promoting equality in agriculture / economy through investment in minor irrigation, ground water enrichment, rain-water harvesting, lake / tanks restoration and development, diversion of rivers, and creation of barrages
- Co-ordinated, integrated, converging strategy across several departments of government
- Legal / political / cultural literacy of women and men for representation in local bodies
- 'Make in India' initiatives, skill development from KSDC / KSDEL to boost the MSME sector, contribute to GSDP and reduce inequality. (Soft credit to MSME with export potential would be valuable)

## TELANGANA

As per Telangana's SDG Implementation Document 2018, the state's strategy to achieve benchmarks for SDG 10 - REDUCED INEQUALITIES, the state has focused on the following major policies and strategies-

- SC Sub Plan and ST Sub Plan
- Programs for Minority Development and for BC Development
- Development of backward regions of the State
- Purchasing and assigning of 3 acres of agricultural land to SC women
- T-PRIDE
- Providing free education to BPL families (financial assistance to students)

## PUNJAB

### 2. **ASHIRWAD SCHEME -**

Implemented by the Department of Social Justice Empowerment and Minorities, the scheme provides benefits to families who, at the time of the marriage of their daughters, fulfill the given conditions:

- the daughter should be 18 years old or above.
- family's annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs.32,790
- parents/guardians of the girl should be domiciles in Punjab
- benefit of the scheme is limited to two girls of the concerned family

Application for financial assistance can be given before the fixed date of marriage or after 30 days of the marriage by the applicant. Financial assistance of Rs. 21,000 is given to SC/Christian girls, backward classes/castes, economically weaker sections girls, daughters of widows of any caste at the time of their marriage, and SC widows/divorcees at the time of their remarriage.

## HARYANA

As per Haryana's 2030 Vision Document, the following programs promoting opportunities under SDG 10 - REDUCED INEQUALITIES have met with success-

- **Legal Aid to Scheduled Castes and Vimukat Jatis** - aid is provided to SCs and Vimukat Jatis for the defence and institution of legal cases
- The Government of Haryana provides an **allowance of 1,600 per month** to 1,41,046 beneficiaries who have a disability of more than 70%
- The state government also includes PwDs with more than 60% disability in social security schemes. An annual budgetary provision for 255 crores has been made for this purpose
- **Financial assistance to non-school-going disabled children**
- **Financial assistance to destitute children** - the state provides 700 per beneficiary per month to 1,01,334 beneficiaries who have not attained the age of 21 years and whose parents/ guardians are not able to support them
- The state government, in partnership with the Government of India, provides **funding for NGOs** working towards the rehabilitation and skills training of PwDs, and for NGOs operating old age and halfway homes
- Aids and appliances are provided to differently-abled persons, with assistance from the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO)
- **Pre-matric, post-matric and merit-cum-means scholarships** are being given to students belonging to minority communities for professional and technical courses
- The Government of Haryana has implemented a **Multi-Sectoral Development Plan for districts** with concentration of minority populations, under which schemes and programs for poverty alleviation, education, health and welfare are implemented
- To cover the risk of falling into poverty due to financial difficulties arising out of caste conflicts/atrocities and to ease the expenditure of marriages, the

Government of Haryana is providing financial assistance to **Mukhya Mantri Vivah Shagun Yojana**, and **Dr. Ambedkar Medhavi Chhattra Yojana**

- **Widow & destitute women's pension** provides an allowance of 1,600 Rs. per month per beneficiary
- **Ladli social security allowance** - Families with only girl child/children are being given an allowance of 1,600 per month per household
- Allowance to eunuchs and dwarves (men below 3' 8" and women below 3' 3") of 1,600 per month

## TRIPURA

As per the Draft Vision 2030 document, detailing Tripura's 7 year strategy to reduce inequalities within and among inequalities, the state has focused on the following-

- Skill Development for ST, SC, OBCs, minorities and other disadvantaged groups
- Investment in social protection of disadvantaged groups
- TRPC's rubber plantations and integrated rubber processing units provide

beneficiaries to reap economic benefits directly.

## WEST BENGAL

### 3. **MAHILA SAMRIDDHI YOJANA (MSY)** - (CLOSELY TIES IN WITH SDGs **5**, **11** AND **12**) -

Birbhum, wherein a sizable proportion of SC/ST population is involved in handicrafts, faces certain setbacks like the use of primitive and commercially not viable technologies, drawbacks in design, style, variety, etc. They mostly depend on local demand/market and the margins are small which poses a threat to the sustainability of livelihoods. The intervention strategy under the Mahila Samridhi Yojana facilitates loans through state channelizing agencies (SCAs). These loans are repayable within 3 years in quarterly installments including the moratorium period of 120 days for fund utilisation.

Primary- level training is provided to selected candidates based on a curriculum developed with assistance from Apparel Training and Design Centers (ATDC) under the Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC), National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) and Development Commission (DC) Handicraft. Advanced training and production orientations are held wherein their capacity is built to select appropriate technology, machines and tools and to acquire knowledge of various raw materials used in the trades, fabric dyeing with different designs, pre-treatment and processing, contemporary design, style and fashion, sourcing of raw materials, quality aspect, pricing of finished products, sessions on negotiation and communication skill, handling of computers, exposure to e-marketing and actual hands- on training etc. Market linkages are developed for the products from three outlets with e-commerce tie-ups. Artisans have been supported to participate in the local fairs organised by government and non-government agencies, thus providing financial assistance to artisans.

## ODISHA

### 4. **SWEEKRUTI SCHEME -**

The scheme was formulated by the Government of Odisha to provide equal opportunities and protect the rights of the transgender community. Its key strategies include surveying and identifying all transgender persons in the state, assisting parents of transgender children and providing pre- and post-matric scholarships, skill upgradation and entrepreneurship development training by strengthening self-help groups, providing support for critical health care and group insurance support for transgender persons, providing legal aid, counselling and guidance services, organising awareness and sensitisation campaigns on trans rights, and providing training to staff and volunteers. Under surveying and identification, a multipurpose SMART Card is provided to all transgender persons, which enables enrolment in schemes and provision of services. The initiative also assists in monitoring the utilised benefits and identifying services that are required by transgender persons.

## JHARKHAND

As per the Jharkhand Vision & Action Plan 2021, Jharkhand's best practices, policies and strategies to achieve benchmarks for SDG 10 - REDUCED INEQUALITIES, are mentioned as follows-

- Development of 9 Tribal Martyr's villages as 'Model Villages' to provide all basic services and facilities for promoting tribal art, craft, culture and heritage
- Coverage of ST households under the livelihood intensification programs
- Support to educational and skill development initiatives for minority groups, through scaling up Kalyan Gurukuls to all districts, vocationalization of 40 tribal schools and access to scholarships.

## BIHAR

### **5. BIHAR NATIONAL HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT -**

The project is implemented by the Bihar State Road Development Corporation Limited, and aims at bridging inequalities by improving mobility and driving investment. The Project is expected to greatly improve accessibility in the state of Bihar and improve the efficiency of passenger and freight transportation thereby promoting regional development including tourist traffic as well as contributing to the enhancement of the investment climate through the development of the road infrastructure.