

PM-SURAJ and NAMASTE Scheme

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Why in News?

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment launched the 'Pradhan Mantri Samajik Utthan and Rozgar Adharit Jankalyan' (PM-SURAJ) national portal online aimed at offering credit support to the marginalized segments of society, with the Prime Minister as the Chief Guest.

The PM distributed <u>Ayushman Health Cards</u> and <u>Personal Protective Equipment to Safai Mitras(sewer and septic tank workers)</u>, under the <u>National Action for Mechanised</u>
 <u>Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE) scheme</u>, which was previously a rehabilitation scheme for <u>manual scavengers</u>.

What is PM-SURAJ?

- The 'PM-SURAJ' national portal aims to uplift the **most marginalized sections** of society and provide credit assistance to one lakh entrepreneurs from disadvantaged communities.
 - It is implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and its departments.
- The portal serves as a **one-stop point where people from disadvantaged sections** of society can apply for and monitor the progress of all loan and credit schemes already available to them.
- The credit support will be facilitated through banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies
 Finance Institutions (NBFC-MFIs), and other organizations, ensuring accessibility across the country
 - An NBFC MFI is a non-deposit taking NBFC with a minimum Net Owned Funds (NOF) of Rs. 5 crore (Rs. 2 crore for those registered in the North Eastern Region of the country) and having at least 85% of its net assets as "qualifying assets (intended use or sale)".

What is the NAMASTE Scheme?

- About:
 - The NAMASTE Scheme is a central Sector Scheme formulated in 2022, by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE) and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).
 - It aims to ensure safety, dignity, and sustainable livelihoods for urban sanitation workers.
 - The Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) has been renamed as the NAMASTE.
 - The SRMS scheme was launched in 2007 to help rehabilitate manual scavengers and their dependents.
 - The NAMASTE scheme is to be implemented over **4800** <u>Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)</u> of the country, during the next three years i.e. up to 2025-26.
 - The <u>National Safai Karamchari Financial Development Corporation</u> (<u>NSKFDC</u>) is the implementing agency for NAMASTE.
- Objectives:
 - Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (MS) and Persons Engaged in Hazardous Cleaning

- of Sewer and Septic tanks (SSWs).
- Promotion of safe and mechanised cleaning of sewers and septic tanks through trained and certified sanitation workers.

Intended Outcomes:

- Zero fatalities in sanitation work in India.
- All sanitation work is performed by formalized skilled workers.
- No sanitation workers come in direct contact with human faecal matter.
- Sanitation workers are collectivised into <u>Self Help Groups (SHGs)</u> and are empowered to run sanitation enterprises.
- Sewers and SSWs and their dependents also have access to livelihoods by providing capital subsidies for purchase of sanitation-related equipment.
- Increased awareness amongst sanitation services seekers (individuals and institutions) to seek services from registered skilled & certified sanitation workers
- Extending Health Insurance Scheme benefits under **Ayushman Bharat**, <u>Pradhan Mantri</u> <u>Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)</u> to SSW & manual scavengers and their family members.

What are India's Other Credit Schemes to Empower Marginalized Sections?

- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)
- Stand-Up India Scheme
- Ambedkar Social Innovation and Incubation Mission
- Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
- Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme
- Rashtriya Garima Abhiyaan:
 - National campaign for dignity and eradication of the practice of manual scavenging and rehabilitate the manual scavengers.

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Mains

- Q. 'Rashtriya Garima Abhiyaan' is a national campaign to (2016)
- (a) rehabilitate the homeless and destitute persons and provide them with suitable sources of livelihood
- (b) release the sex workers from their practice and provide them with alternative sources of livelihood
- (c) eradicate the practice of manual scavenging and rehabilitate the manual scavengers
- (d) release the bonded labourers from their bondage and rehabilitate them

Ans: C

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