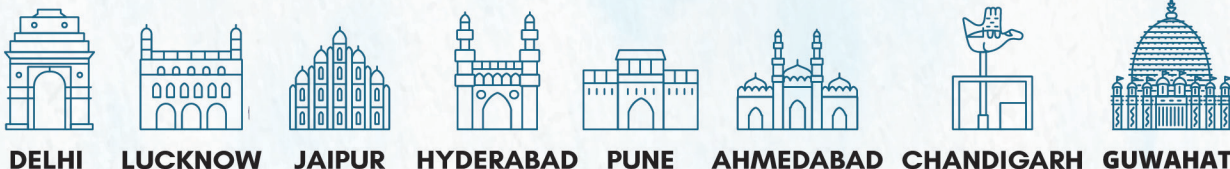


GOVERNMENT SCHEMES IN NEWS

MAY 2021 TO MARCH 2022





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Table of Content



1. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

- 1.1. Newly Launched Schemes7**
- 1.1.1 National Mission on Edible Oils – Oil Palm (NMEOP)#7
- 1.1.2 Other Recently Launched Initiatives.....9
- 1.2 Modified Schemes9**
- 1.2.1 Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)#9
- 1.3 Other Schemes in News11**
- 1.3.1 Formation and Promotion of 10,000 New Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)*11
- 1.3.2 PM Fasal Bima Yojana#12
- 1.3.3 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)#...15
- 1.3.4 Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)17
- 1.3.5 Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme*20



2. MINISTRY OF AAYUSH

- 2.1 Newly Launched Schemes22**
- 2.1.1 Miscellaneous Initiatives 22



3. MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

- 3.1 Newly launched scheme23**
- 3.1.1 Scheme Strengthening of Pharmaceutical Industry (SPI)..... 23
- 3.2 Other Schemes in News24**
- 3.2.1 Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) 24
- 3.2.2 Scheme for Promotion of Medical Devices Park* 26
- 3.2.3 Production Linked Incentive Scheme (for Promotion of Domestic Manufacturing of Critical KSMS (Key Starting Materials)/Drug Intermediates and APIS (Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients) 27



4. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

- 4.1 Modified Schemes 30**
- 4.1.1 Miscellaneous Intitatives30
- 4.2 Other Schemes in News 31**
- 4.2.1 Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for White Goods (Air Conditioners and Led Lights) Manufacturers in India.....31
- 4.2.2 Startup India 32
- 4.2.3 Miscellaneous Initiatives34



5. MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION

- 5.1 Modified Schemes35**
- 5.1.1 BharatNet.....35
- 5.2 Other Schemes in News36**
- 5.2.1 Miscellaneous Initiatives36



6. MINISTRY OF CONSUMERS AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

- 6.1 Other Schemes in News38**
- 6.1.1 National Food Security Act, 2013 38
- 6.1.2 Antyodaya Anna Yojana.....40
- 6.1.3 Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)41
- 6.1.4 Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)..... 42
- 6.1.5 One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)..... 42



7. MINISTRY OF COOPERATION

- 7.1 Newly Launched Scheme 44**
- 7.1.1 Dairy Sahakar Scheme44

Table of Content



8. MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EAST REGION

8.1	Newly launched scheme	47
8.1.1	Miscellaneous Initiatives	47



9. MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (MOES)

9.1	Other Schemes in News	48
9.1.1	Atmosphere & Climate Research-Modelling Observing Systems & Services (ACROSS) Scheme....	48
9.1.2	Miscellaneous Initiatives	50



10. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (MOE)

10.1	Newly launched schemes	51
10.1.1	National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat) Mission	51
10.1.2	Miscellaneous Initiatives	53
10.2	Other Schemes in News	54
10.2.1	Samagra Shiksha Scheme (SSS) for School Education#	54
10.2.1.1	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan#	56
10.2.1.2	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)#	58
10.2.2	Midday Meal Scheme or National Scheme for PM POSHAN in Schools#	59
10.3	Miscellaneous Initiatives	62



11. MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (MEITY)

11.1	Newly Launched Scheme	63
11.1.1	Start-up Accelerators of MeitY for Product Innovation, Development and Growth (SAMRIDH) Programme	63
11.2	Other Schemes in News	64
11.2.1	Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing	64
11.2.2	Digital India Programme	65
11.3	Other Schemes In News	67
11.3.1	Miscellaneous Initiatives	67



12. MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (MOEFCC)

12.1	Other Schemes in News	68
12.1.1	National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)*	68
12.1.2	Miscellaneous Initiatives	69



13. MINISTRY OF FINANCE

13.1	Newly Lunched Schemes	70
13.1.1	Miscellaneous Initiatives	70
13.2	Modified Schemes	71
13.2.1	Miscellaneous Initiatives	71
13.3	Other Schemes in News	71
13.3.1	Atal Pension Yojana*	71
13.3.2	Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).....	73
13.3.3	Miscellaneous Initiatives	74

Table of Content



14. MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

14.1	Other Schemes in News	76
14.1.1	Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) Scheme #/!*	76
14.1.2	Miscellaneous Initiatives	78



15. MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (MOFPI)

15.1	Other Schemes in News	79
15.1.1	Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME)#	79
15.1.2	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana*	81
15.1.3	Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI)*	83
15.1.4	Miscellaneous Initiatives	84



16. MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

16.1	Newly Launched Schemes	85
16.1.1	Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (ABHIM)#/*	85
16.1.2	Miscellaneous Initiatives	86
16.2	Other Schemes in News	88
16.2.1	National Health Mission (NHM)#	88
16.2.2	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)#	89
16.2.3	National Urban Health Mission#	91
16.2.4	Ayushman Bharat#	92
16.2.5	Miscellaneous Initiative	93



17. MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES

17.1	Newly Launched Scheme	95
17.1.1	Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Automobile & Auto Components	95



18. MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

18.1	Newly Launched Schemes	97
18.1.1	Swachh Bharat Mission Urban 2.0 (SMG 2.0)#	97
18.1.2	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation – AMRUT 2.0#	102
18.2	Other Schemes in News	104
18.2.1	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)#/*	104
18.2.2	Smart Cities Mission#	107
18.2.3	Miscellaneous Initiatives	109



19. MINISTRY OF JALSHAKTI

19.1	Newly Launched Schemes	110
19.1.1	Miscellaneous Schemes	110
19.2	Modified Schemes	110
19.2.1	Namami Gange Yojana*	110
19.2.2	Jal Jeevan Mission (Rural)#	112



20. MINISTRY FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

20.1	Other Schemes in News	115
20.1.1	Pradhan Mantri Shram-Yogi Maandhan (PMSYM) ...	115
20.2	Miscellaneous Initiatives	116

Table of Content



21. MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

21.1 Miscellaneous Initiatives 117



22. MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

22.1 Newly launched scheme 118
 22.1.1 MSME Innovative Scheme (Incubation, Design and IPR)..... 118
 22.1 Modified Schemes120
 22.2.1 Miscellaneous Initiatives..... 120



23. MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

23.1 Newly Launched Scheme 121
 23.1.1 Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) scheme* 121
 23.2 Other Schemes in News 123
 23.2.1 Miscellaneous Initiatives123



24. MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (MNRE)

24.1 Other Schemes in News 124
 24.1.1 Grid Connected Roof Top Solar Programme (Phase-II)124



25. MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

25.1 Newly Launched Schemes126
 25.1.1 Other Miscellaneous Scheme 126



26. MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

26.1 Schemes in News 127
 26.1.1 Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana-(PMUY).....127
 26.1.2 Miscellaneous Initiatives 129



27. MINISTRY OF PORTS, SHIPPING AND WATERWAYS

27.1 Newly Launched Schemes130
 27.1.1 PM Gati Shakti - National Master Plan for Multi-modal Connectivity..... 130
 27.1.2 Miscellaneous Initiatives132



28. MINISTRY OF POWER

28.1 Other Schemes in News 133
 28.1.1 Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme133
 28.1.2 Miscellaneous Schemes.....135



29. MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

29.1 Newly Launched Initiatives 138
 29.1.1 Miscellaneous Scheme.....138



30. MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

30.1 Other Schemes in News 139
 30.1.1 Miscellaneous Initiatives139

Table of Content



31. MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

31.1 Modified Schemes	140
31.1.1 Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)#	140
31.2 Other Schemes in News	142
31.2.1 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)-III# ...	142
31.2.2 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Scheme, 2005.....	144
31.2.3 Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)#	146
31.2.4 Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).....	148



32. MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

32.1 Newly Launched Scheme	150
32.1.1 Miscellaneous Initiatives	150
32.2 Other Schemes in News	150
32.2.1 Miscellaneous Initiatives	150



33. MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

33.1 Newly Launched Schemes	152
33.1.1 Miscellaneous Initiatives	152
33.2 Other Schemes in News	153
33.2.1 Miscellaneous Initiatives	153



34. MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

34.1 Other Schemes in News	154
34.1.1 Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	154



35. MINISTRY OF STEEL

35.1 Newly Launched Schemes	157
35.1.1 Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel	157



36. MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

36.1 Other Schemes in News	159
36.1.1 Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles	159
36.1.2 PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel Parks (PM MITRA).....	161
36.2 Miscellaneous Initiative	163



37. MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (MOTA)

37.1 Miscellaneous Initiatives	164
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38. MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

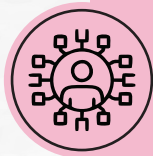
38.1 Newly Launched Scheme	165
38.1.1 PM CARES For Children Scheme	165
38.2 Other Schemes in News	167
38.2.1 Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBPS).....	167
38.2.2 POSHAN ABHIYAN (Prime Minister's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nutrition POSHAN Abhiyan)# .	169

Note:



To ease the reading and to help aspirants use their time in the most efficient manner, this year we will release two set of Government Schemes document.

- o **Government Schemes in News 2022:** covers all the schemes that were in news in the last one year.
- o **Comprehensive Government Schemes document:** Covers all the schemes launched by different ministries. This document will be released by next week.



Also, to enhance the retention of important points, Government Schemes in News document has been further categorized in three sub types viz.

Newly launched schemes: Those schemes that were lunched from May, 2021 to March, 2022.

Modified/ Restructured schemes: In this category, we have specifically highlighted the recent modification.

Other schemes in news: It covers existing schemes which were in news for miscellaneous reasons like assessment of the scheme or completion of duration etc. Reason why a scheme was in the news has been mentioned separately.



'*' and '#' indicates Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Scheme respectively. '*/#' indicates that some components are Central Sector schemes while others are Centrally Sponsored.



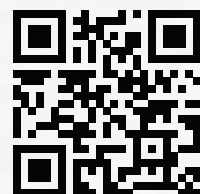
In our endeavour to further enhance the document in the interest of the aspirants, following additions have been incorporated:



- QR based Smart quiz has been added to test the aspirant's learnings and understanding.
- Infographics have been added to ease understanding, provide for smoother learning experience and ensure enhanced retention of the content.



You can scan this QR code to practice the smart quiz at our open test online platform for testing your understanding and recalling of the concepts.



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1

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE



1.1 NEWLY LAUNCHED SCHEMES



1.1.1 NATIONAL MISSION ON EDIBLE OILS – OIL PALM (NMEO-OP)#



Objectives


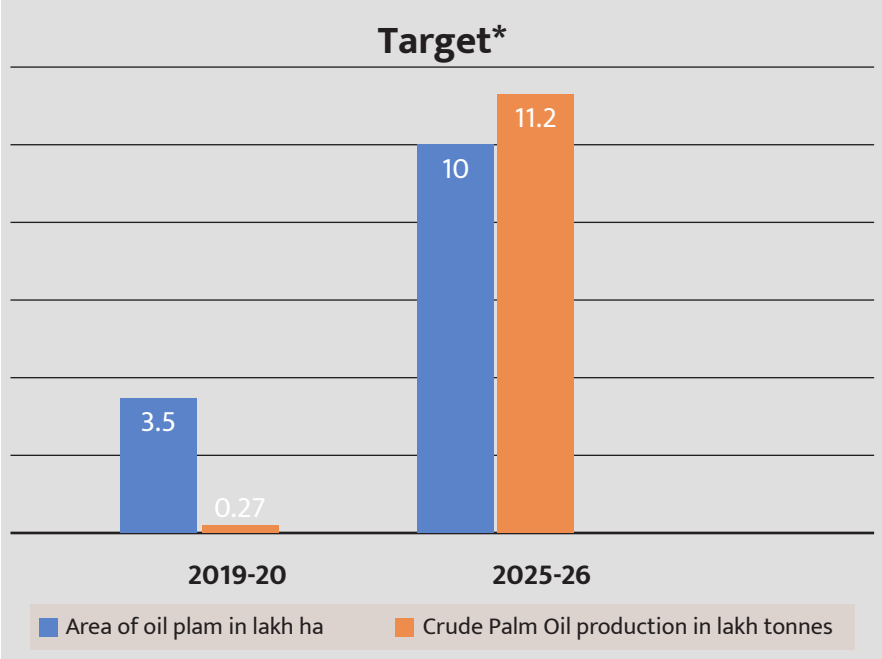








Increasing edible oil production from Oil Palm

- To enhance the edible oilseeds production and oils availability in the country by **harnessing Oil Palm area expansion**, increasing current palm oil production
- To **reduce import burden** on edible oils. It will focus on increasing edible oil production from Oil Palm


Salient Features




 Target	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Target*</p>  <p>Area of oil palm in lakh ha Crude Palm Oil production in lakh tonnes</p> </div> <p>* Increase consumer awareness to maintain consumption level of 19.00 kg/person/ annum till 2025-26</p>
 Viability Price (VP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assurance to the farmers in the form of the viability gap funding: The industry mandated to pay 14.3% of the Crude Palm Oil (CPO) price which will eventually go up to 15.3%. • To give impetus to the North-East and Andaman, the Government will additionally bear a cost of 2% of the CPO price. • Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT): Palm oil farmers will be paid the price difference via DBT.
 Financial assistance to farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to farmers for planting materials of Rs. 20,000/ha for domestic seedlings and Rs. 29,000/ha for imported seedlings, a steep increase from Rs 12,000 per hectare earlier. • Substantial increase made for maintenance and inter-cropping interventions. • A special assistance @ Rs 250 per plant to replant old gardens for rejuvenation of old gardens. • Special assistance will be provided for the North-East and the Andaman regions in which special provisions is being made for half-moon terrace cultivation, bio fencing and land clearance along with integrated farming.
 Supply of planting materials	<p>Seed gardens will be provided assistance up to Rs 100 lakhs for 15 hectares in the North-East and Andaman regions and Rs 80 lakhs for 15 hectares in the rest of India to address the issue of shortage of planting material in the country.</p>


 <p>Fund sharing between Centre and States</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The funding pattern is 60:40 in case of general category States and 90:10 in case of North-Eastern states between Central and State Governments in all components except R&D projects, seed gardens, nurseries and viability gap payment (100% GOI share). A financial outlay of Rs.11,040 crore has been made for the scheme, out of which Rs.8,844 crore is the Government of India share and Rs.2,196 crore is State share and this includes the viability gap funding also
 <p>Duration of Mission</p>	<p>There is a sunset clause for the scheme which is 1st November 2037.</p>
 <p>Area of Operation</p>	<p>To be implemented in the various States as per recommendation of ICAR- Indian Institute of Oil Palm Research (IIOPR) Report or State recommendation.</p>

 **1.1.2 OTHER RECENTLY LAUNCHED INITIATIVES**

 <p>Horticulture Cluster Development Programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recently, union Agriculture Minister launched Horticulture Cluster Development Programme (CDP) to ensure holistic growth of horticulture. It is a central sector programme, implemented by National Horticulture Board, starting with pilot phase in 12 horticulture clusters (out of total 53 clusters) covering nearly 10 lakh farmers from 11 States/UTs. It will leverage geographical specialisation and promote integrated and market-led development; making Indian horticulture clusters globally competitive.
--	--

 **1.2 MODIFIED SCHEMES**

 **1.2.1 AGRICULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE FUND (AIF)#**



Quick Facts






 Purpose	It was launched in 2020 to deal with , the Covid crisis
 Type	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
 Corpus	Rs. 1 Lakh Crore
 Financial assistance	In the form of interest subvention and credit guarantee for setting Post Harvest Management projects

Objectives






To mobilize a medium - long term debt finances facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management Infrastructure and community farming assets through incentives and financial support in order to improve agriculture infrastructure in the country


Stakeholder specific objectives

 Farmers	 Government	 Agri entrepreneurs and startups	 Banking ecosystem	 Consumers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced post-harvest losses, smaller number of intermediaries and improved access to market • Improved value realization and income • Community farming assets for improved productivity and optimization of inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct priority sector lending in the currently unviable projects • Viable PPP projects for attracting private investment in agriculture infrastructure • Reduce national food wastage percentage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Push for innovation in agriculture sector by leveraging new age technologies including IoT, AI, etc. • Improved avenues for collaboration between entrepreneurs and farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larger customer base • Lending with lower risk • Larger role for cooperative banks and RRB 	<p>Better quality and prices due to reduced inefficiencies</p>

Salient Features



 Beneficiaries	<p>Farmers, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Farmer Producers Organisations (FPOs), Self Help Groups (SHG), State Agencies/APMCs and others for building “community farming assets” and “post-harvest agriculture infrastructure.</p>
 Eligible community assets project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects identified for providing supply chain infrastructure for clusters of crops including export clusters; • Projects promoted by Central/State/Local Governments or their agencies under PPP for building community farming assets or post-harvest management projects; • Organic inputs production; Bio stimulant production units; Infrastructure for smart and precision agriculture.
 Implementation	<p>NABARD will steer this initiative in association with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.</p>

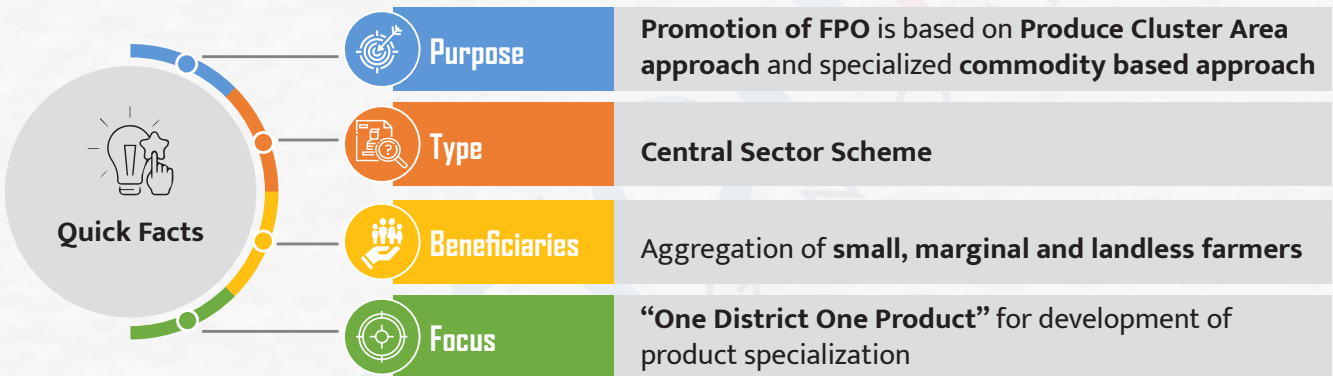
 Recent modification	Overall period of the scheme has been extended upto 2032- 33 (initially it was for 2020 to 2029).
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1.3 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS

1.3.1. FORMATION AND PROMOTION OF 10,000 NEW FARMER PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS (FPOS)*

Why in news?

NABARD subsidiary NABSanrakshan has signed a trust deed for **Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Farmer Producer Organisations (CGFTFPO)**. The credit guarantee fund of Rs 1,000 crore will be housed in CGFTFPO.












Objectives

 Formation of FPOs	 Support to FPOs
10,000 FPOs to be formed in five years period from 2019-20 to 2023-24 to ensure economies of scale for farmers	Support to each FPO shall be continued for 5 years from its year of inception

Salient Features

 Who are FPOs?	The FPOs include farmer producer companies (FPCs) registered under the Companies Act as well as farmers’ cooperatives registered under the Cooperative Societies Act of state governments.
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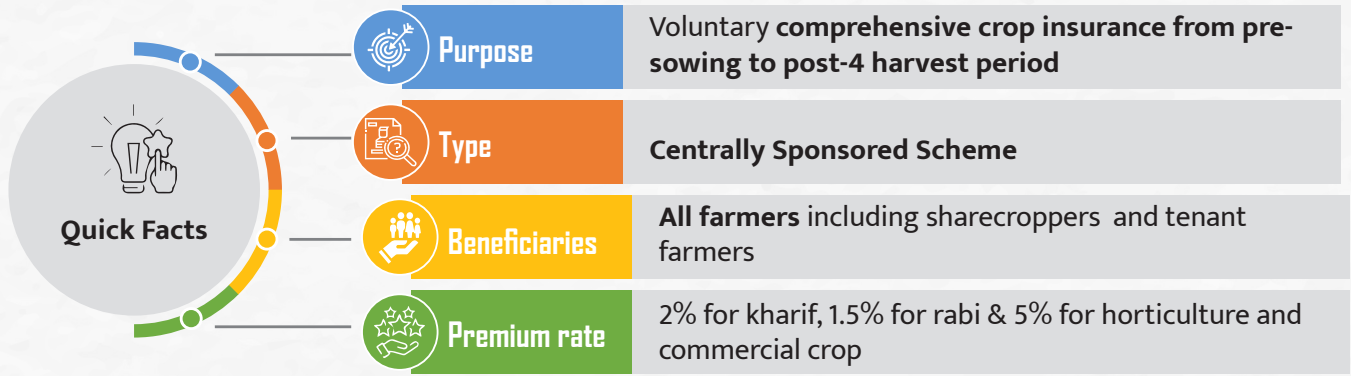
 Special provision for Aspirational districts	Efforts will be made to form & promote at least 15% of the targeted FPOs in aspirational districts with at least one FPO in each block of these districts.							
 Membership norm in FPOs for eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FPOs with Minimum farmer-members' size of 300 shall be eligible under the scheme in plains (100 in North East & hilly areas). The number could be revised based on experience/need. 							
 Financial assistance to FPOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upto Rs 18 lakh per FPO for a period of 3 years Matching equity grant upto Rs. 2,000 per farmer member of FPO with a limit of Rs. 15 lakh per FPO. A credit guarantee facility upto Rs. 2 crore of project loan per FPO from eligible lending institution to ensure institutional credit accessibility to FPOs. 							
 National Project Management Agency (NPMA)	It has been engaged for providing overall project guidance, coordination , compilation of information relating to FPOs, maintenance of MIS (Management Information System) and monitoring purpose.							
 Other features	 Implementing Agencies (IAS)	 Role of IAs	 Role of CBBOs	 Credit Guarantee Funds (CGF)				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="491 1265 887 1621"> SFAC, NCDC, NABARD, NAFED, NERAMAC, Tamil Nadu-SFAC, SFACH, Watershed Development Department (WDD)- Karnataka & Foundation for Development of Rural Value Chains (FDRVC) Ministry of Rural Development </td> <td data-bbox="893 1265 1075 1621"> Setting up Cluster- Based Business Organizations (CBBOs) at the the State/ Cluster level </td> <td data-bbox="1082 1265 1289 1621"> They will consist of specialists and will serve as a platform for an end-to-end knowledge for all issues in FPO promotion </td> <td data-bbox="1295 1265 1471 1621"> It will be maintained and managed by NABARD and NCDC </td> </tr> </table>					SFAC, NCDC, NABARD, NAFED, NERAMAC, Tamil Nadu-SFAC, SFACH, Watershed Development Department (WDD)- Karnataka & Foundation for Development of Rural Value Chains (FDRVC) Ministry of Rural Development	Setting up Cluster- Based Business Organizations (CBBOs) at the the State/ Cluster level	They will consist of specialists and will serve as a platform for an end-to-end knowledge for all issues in FPO promotion	It will be maintained and managed by NABARD and NCDC
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1.3.2 PM FASAL BIMA YOJANA#

Why in news?

With several states quitting the scheme, government has now constituted a working group to revamp the scheme by suggesting sustainable, financial and operational models.











Objectives

Aims at **supporting sustainable production** in agriculture sector by way of:

Financial support	Stable income	Modern agri practices	Enhanced competitiveness of agriculture
Providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events	Stabilizing the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming	Encouraging farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices	Crop diversification and enhancing growth and competitiveness of agriculture sector besides protecting the farmers from production risks

Salient Features

Intended beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All farmers including sharecroppers and tenant farmers growing notified crops in a notified area during the season who have insurable interest in the crop are eligible. Initially, it was compulsory for loanee farmers. However, now it has been made voluntary for all farmers, including loanee farmers.
Other crop insurance schemes subsumed	The PMFBY replaced the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified NAIS. The Restructured Weather-Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) is still continued.

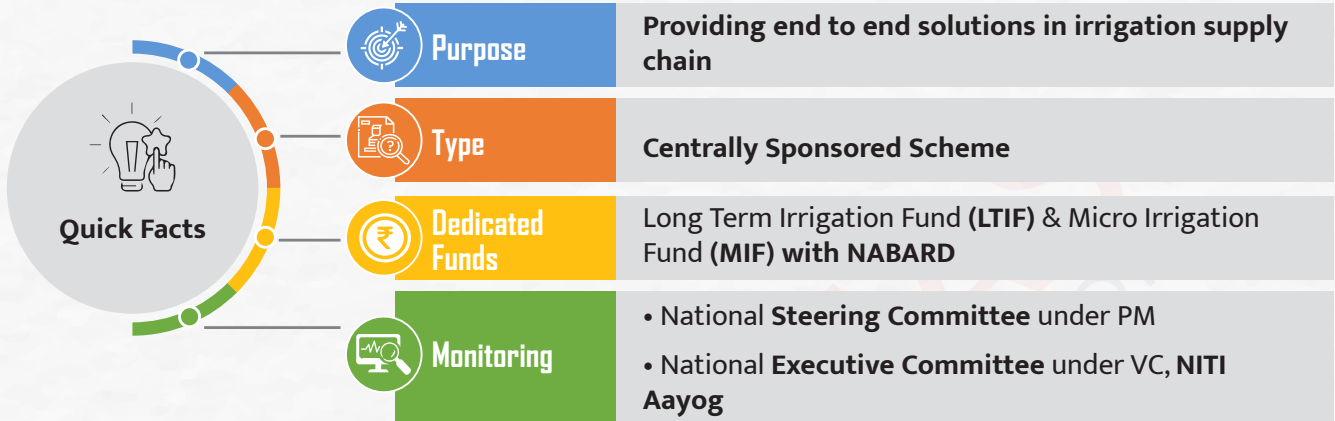
 Coverage of crops	Food crops (Cereals, Millets and Pulses); Oilseeds; Annual Commercial/Annual Horticultural crops ; Pilots for coverage can be taken for those perennial horticultural/commercial crops for which standard methodology for yield estimation is available.
 Area Approach basis	This principal assumes that all the farmers in a notified area i.e. ' Insurance Unit (IU) ' face similar risks for a notified crop. The IU is notified by the State/UTs and is Village/Village Panchayat for major crops and or above Village/Village Panchayat for other crops.
 Central Subsidy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% for unirrigated areas/crops • 25% for irrigated areas/crops (districts having 50% or more irrigated area will be considered as irrigated area/district for both PMFBY/RWBCIS) • 90% for North Eastern States
 Rate of premium payable by the farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kharif-2.0% of sum insured (SI) or Actuarial rate, whichever is less • Rabi-1.5% of SI or Actuarial rate, whichever is less • Commercial/ Horticultural crops (both annual & perennial)-5% of SI or Actuarial rate, whichever is less.
 Insured sum of crops	States/UTs can either choose scale of finance or district level value of notional average yield at MSP. Farm gate price will be considered for the other crops for which MSP is not declared.
 Responsibility of states for delay in implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States not to be allowed to implement the Scheme in subsequent Seasons in case of considerable delay by States in release of requisite Premium Subsidy to concerned Insurance Companies beyond a prescribed time limit (Cut-off dates for Kharif and Rabi seasons will be 31st March and 30th September). • Provision of Penalties/ Incentives for States, Insurance Companies (ICs) and Banks for delay in settlement claims prescribed cut off date.
 Coverage of risk and exclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Coverage (coverage is mandatory): Yield losses (sowing to harvesting) due to non-preventable risks like drought, dry spells, flood, inundation, wide spread pest and disease attack, landslides, natural fire due to lightening, storm, hailstorm, and cyclone. • Add-On Coverage (coverage is not mandatory): The State Governments/ UTs, in consultation with the State Level Coordination Committee on Crop Insurance (SLCCCI) may provide coverage for Prevented Sowing/Planting/ Germination Risk, Mid-Season Adversity, Post-Harvest Losses (earlier this was mandatory), Localized Calamities, Attack by wild animals. • General Exclusions: Losses arising out of war and nuclear risks, malicious damage and other preventable risks shall be excluded.
 Other provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States have been allowed to set up their own insurance companies for implementing the scheme. • Allocation of business to Insurance Companies to be done for 3 years. • Mandatory capturing of Adhaar number.



1.3.3 PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA (PMKSY)#

Why in news?

Cabinet approved implementation of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) for 2021-26. It was launched in 2015.










Objectives


Convergence of investments	Har Khet ko pani	More crop per drop	On-farm water use efficiency	Sustainable water conservation
Achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level (preparation of district level and, if required, sub district level water use plans)	Enhance the physical access of water on the farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation	Enhance the adoption of precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies	Improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage and increase availability both in duration and extent	Enhance recharge of aquifers and introduce sustainable water conservation Practices


Salient Features


 Inter-ministerial Scheme	Scheme has been formulated amalgamating ongoing schemes viz. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) On Farm Water Management (OFWM) component of National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)
-------------------------------------	--

 Water budgeting	It is done for all sectors namely, household, agriculture and industries.
 Dedicated irrigation funds with NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF): For funding and fast tracking the implementation of incomplete major and medium irrigation projects • Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF): To provide states financial assistance on concessional rate of interest.
 Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Steering Committee (NSC) under PM with Union Ministers of all concerned Ministries supervises and monitors the scheme. • National Executive Committee (NEC) under the Chairmanship of the Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog oversees the implementation of the scheme.
4 components under 3 ministries	
 Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) Ministry of Jal Shakti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AIBP was launched in 1996-97 to provide Central Assistance to major/medium irrigation projects in the country. • Its objective is to accelerate implementation of such projects which were beyond resource capability of the States or were in advanced stage of completion.
 PMKSY (Har Khet ko Pani) Ministry of Jal Shakti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of new water sources through Minor Irrigation (both surface and ground water). • Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) scheme and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies are also being implemented. • Strengthening carrying capacity of traditional water sources, construction of rainwater harvesting structures (Jal Sanchay); Jal Mandir (Gujarat); Khatri, Kuhl (H.P.); Zabo (Nagaland); Eri, Ooranis (T.N.); Dongs (Assam); Katas, Bandhas (Odisha and M.P.). • Command area development.
 PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop) Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting efficient water conveyance and precision water application devices like drips, sprinklers, pivots, rain - guns in the farm (Jal Sinchan). • Extension activities for promotion of scientific moisture conservation, Crop combination, crop alignment etc. • ICT interventions through NeGP -- precision irrigation technologies, on farm water management, crop alignment etc. and also to do intensive monitoring of the Scheme.

 PMKSY (Integrated Watershed Development) Department of Land resources, Ministry of Rural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Land resources, Ministry of Rural development. • DPAP, DDP and IWDP were consolidated* under this component. • Effective management of runoff water and improved soil & moisture conservation activities . • Cluster Approach in selection and preparation of projects. • Convergence with MGNREGS.
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 DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME (DPAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The erstwhile Rural Works Programme of 1971-72 was redesignated as the DPAP during the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74). • The basic objective of the programme is to minimise the adverse effects of drought on production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources ultimately leading to drought proofing of the affected areas. • Central and State Government in the ratio of 75 : 25 share the cost.
--	--

 DESERT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (DDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DDP was introduced as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 1977- 78. The objective of the programme is to control the desertification and restoration of ecological balance in the desert areas for development. • The Central share under each type of eco-system: Hot Arid Non Sandy Areas (75%); Hot Arid Sandy Areas (100%); Cold Arid Areas (100%).
--	---

 INTEGRATED WASTELAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This scheme is under implementation since 1989-90. The IWDP Scheme is 100% Grant-in-Aid from the Centre. The development of non-forest wastelands is taken up under this Scheme.
--	---



1.3.4 MISSION FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF HORTICULTURE (MIDH)






Why in news?

Union Agriculture Ministry has allocated Rs 2250 for the year 2021-22 for MIDH.

 Quick Facts	 Purpose	Holistic growth of the horticulture sector
	 Type	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
	 Funding share of Centre & states	90:10 for North Eastern States and Himalayan States; 60:40 for others; 100% by the Centre for NH B, CDB, CIH and the National Level Agencies (NLAs)
	 Project CHAMAN	Launched in 2014 for estimation of area and production under Horticulture crops


Objectives











 Development of Horticulture sector	 Aggregation of farmers	 Nutritional and income security	 Improve productivity	 Skill development
Promote holistic development of Horticulture sector (including bamboo & coconut)	Encourage aggregation of farmers into groups such as FPOs	Strengthen nutritional security and augment farmers' income	Improve productivity by ways of germplasm, planting material and water use efficiency through micro irrigation	Support skill development and create employment generation opportunities for rural youth in horticulture and post-harvest management

Salient Features



 Comprises of 6 sub-schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Horticulture Mission (NHM): To promote holistic growth of horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies. HORTNET* is being implemented • Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States (NMNEH): It is a technology mission which focuses on production of quality planting material, organic farming, efficient water management, etc. • National Bamboo Mission (NBM): To increase the area under bamboo plantation in non-forest Government and private lands. • National Horticulture Board (NHB): NHB is implementing various schemes under MIDH in all States and UTs. • Coconut Development Board (CDB): CDB is implementing various schemes under MIDH in all Coconut growing states in the country. • Central Institute for Horticulture (CIH), Nagaland: It was established in 2006-07 for providing technical back stopping through capacity building and training of farmers and Field functionaries in the North Eastern Region.
--	--

 Area covered	Sub Scheme Target group/area of operation			
	NHM	All states & UTs except states in NE and Himalayan Region.		
	HMNEH	All states in NE and Himalayan Region.		
	NBM	All states & UTs		
	NHB	All states & UTs focusing on commercial horticulture		
	CDB	All states and UTs where coconut is grown		
	CIH	NE states, focusing on HRD and capacity building		
 Strategy	 Adopt end-to-end approach	 Promote R&D technology	 Improve productivity	 Improve post-harvest management
	Through backward and forward linkages	For cultivation and other activities with special focus on cold chain Infrastructure	Through diversification of crops, extension of technology and Increasing acreage of orchards etc	Value addition processing and marketing infrastructure. Promote FPOs and their links with Market aggregators and financial institutions.
Other initiatives under MIDH				
 CHAMAN (Coordinated Horticulture Assessment and Management using geoinformatics)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme uses GIS (Geographical Information System) tools along with remote sensing data for generating action plans for horticultural development (site suitability, infrastructure development, crop intensification, orchard rejuvenation, aqua-horticulture, etc.). Another component of CHAMAN is to carry out research activities on horticultural crop condition studies, diseases assessment and precision farming. CHAMAN Phase II has been launched in 2018. 			
 HORTNET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HORTNET project is a web enabled work flow-based system for providing financial assistance under MIDH. It is a unique intervention to accomplish e-Governance in NHM where-in total transparency has been envisaged in all the processes of workflow i.e., online application filing, authentication, processing and online payment to the beneficiary's bank account through DBT. 			



1.3.5 KISAN CREDIT CARD (KCC) SCHEME*

Why in news?

Enforcement Directorate has attached Rs 100-crore worth assets in a fraud case related to KCC scheme



Objectives






To provide **adequate and timely credit support from the banking system** under single window for cultivation and other needs like:


Farming needs	Non-Farming needs
Post-harvest expenses; Produce marketing loan; Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture; Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities	Consumption requirements of farmer household

Salient Features



 Intended beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All farmers-individuals/Joint borrowers who are owner cultivators Tenant farmers, Oral lessees and Share Croppers etc. SHGs or Joint Liability Groups of farmers including tenant share croppers etc. Farmers engaged in animal husbandry and fisheries
 Short-term credit limits for crops and term loan	Collateral free loan up to Rs 1.6 lakh fee; no processing fee; eligible for the Interest Subvention Scheme. NOTE: Since loans through KCC is eligible for the Interest Subvention Scheme , even though the interest levied on the loan of KCC is around 7% per annum farmers are required to pay only of 4% per annum . The centre provides interest subvention of 2% and Prompt Repayment Incentive of 3%.

 Risk coverage	Death or permanent disability resulting from accidents caused by external, violent and visible means to KCC holder.
 Other facilities	ATM enabled RuPay Card; any number of withdrawals within the limit; one-time documentation.
 Banks	The KCC is available at all Indian banks , regional rural banks and the co-operative banks.



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2

MINISTRY OF AAYUSH



2.1 NEWLY LAUNCHED SCHEMES



2.1.1 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES



Ayush Clinical Case Repository (CCR) portal

- The CCR portal and the third version of AyushSanjivani App has recently been launched by the Ministry of Ayush.
 - The CCR portal aims at **aggregating information about clinical outcomes achieved by Ayush practitioners** on a large scale.
 - It will serve as a platform to support both Ayush practitioners and the general public.
- The third version of AyushSanjivani App:** It will facilitate a significant study and documentation regarding the efficacy of selected Ayush interventions, including Ayush 64 and KabasuraKudineer medicines.

Government Schemes in News

PHILOSOPHY/ दर्शनशास्त्र

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3

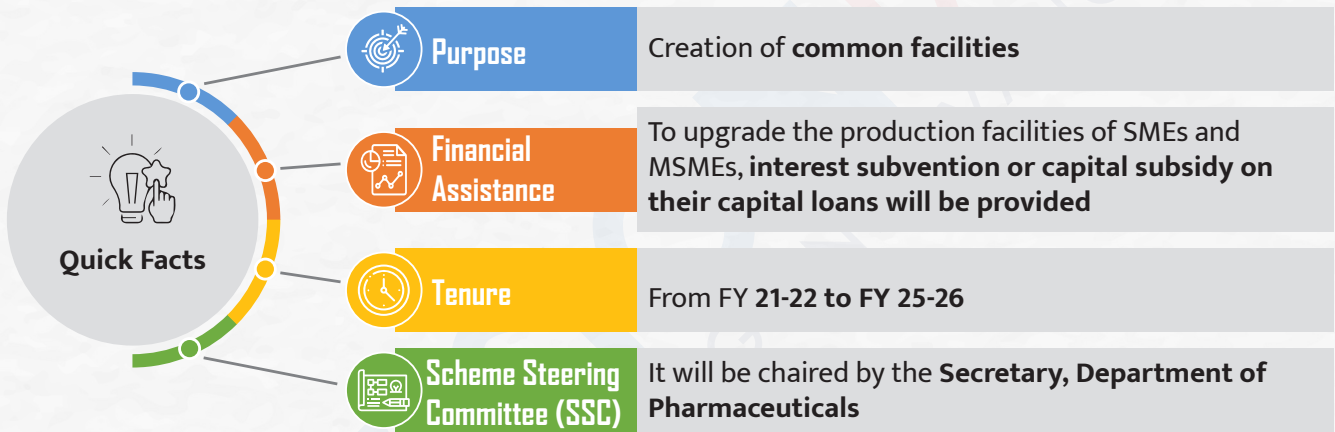
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER



3.1 NEWLY LAUNCHED SCHEME



3.1.1 SCHEME STRENGTHENING OF PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY (SPI)



Objectives



Make India a global leader	Upgrade the production facilities	Awareness
To strengthen the existing infrastructure facilities in order to make India a global leader in Pharma Sector by providing financial assistance to pharma clusters for creation of Common Facilities to improve the quality and ensure the sustainable growth of cluster	To upgrade the production facilities of SMEs and MSMEs, to meet national and international regulatory standards, by providing interest subvention or capital subsidy on their capital loans, which will facilitate the growth in volumes as well as in quality	To promote knowledge and awareness in and about the Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Industry by taking up studies, building databases and bringing industry leaders, academia and policy makers together to share their knowledge and experience for overall development of Pharma and Medical Devices industry

Salient Features



 “Common facilities”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It means all facilities intended for the shared use by the subscriber and will consist of creation of tangible “assets” as Common Facility Centers (CFCs). • Some of the indicative activities under the Common Facilities are: Common Testing Centres; Training Centres; R&D Centres; Effluent Treatment Plants; and Common Logistics Centres.
Scheme has 3 components / sub-schemes	
 Assistance to Pharmaceutical Industry for Common Facilities	Strengthen the existing pharmaceutical clusters’ capacity for their sustained growth by creating common facilities.
 Pharmaceutical Technology Upgradation Assistance Scheme	Facilitate MSMEs of proven track record to meet national and international regulatory standards.
 Pharmaceutical & Medical Devices Promotion and Development Scheme	Facilitate growth and development of Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Sectors through study/survey reports, awareness programs, creation of database, and promotion of industry.

Government Schemes in News



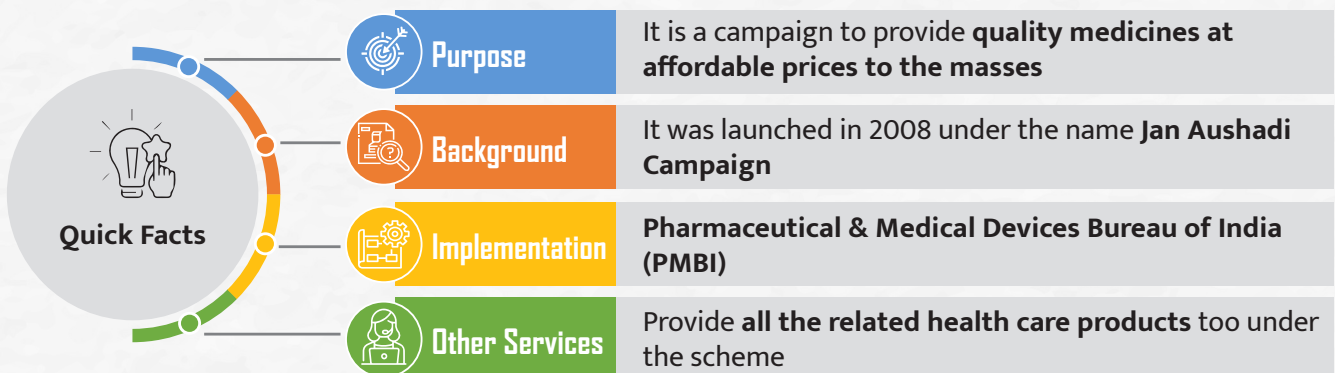
3.2 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS






3.2.1 PRADHAN MANTRI BHARTIYA JANAUSHADHI PARIYOJANA (PMBJP)

Why in news?






Under PMBJP, all the districts of the country are covered.





Objectives

 Access to quality medicines	 Awareness	 Employment
Ensure access to quality medicines for all sections of the population especially the poor and the deprived ones	Create awareness about generic medicines through education and publicity to counter the perception that quality is synonymous with high price only	Generate employment by engaging individual entrepreneurs in opening of PMBJP Kendra

Salient Features


 Mission	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Create demand for generic medicines through medical practitioners</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Provide all the commonly used generic medicines covering all the therapeutic groups</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Provide all the related health care products too under the scheme</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Create awareness through education and awareness program that high price need not be synonymous with high quality</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Create awareness among the public regarding generic medicines</p> </div> </div>
 Financial assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An amount of up to Rs. 5 lakh shall be extended to NGOs/agencies/ individuals establishing Janaushadhi Kendras (JAK) in government hospital premises where space is provided free of cost by Govt. to operating agency. One-time incentive of Rs. 2.00 lakh is to be provided for furniture & fixtures and computer & printers to the PMBJP Kendras opened in North-Eastern States, Himalayan areas, Island territories and aspirational district or opened by women entrepreneur, Divyang, SCs & STs.
 Target for PMBJAKs	Government has set a target to increase number of Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendra (PMBJAK) to 10000 by March 2024 .
 Ensuring the quality of the products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicines are procured only from World Health Organization – Good Manufacturing Practices (WHO-GMP) certified suppliers. Each batch of drug is tested at laboratories accredited by ‘National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories’ (NABL).





 JANAUSHADI SUVIDHA Sanitary Napkin	It will ensure ‘Swachhta, Swasthya and Suvidha’ for underprivileged women. It has been manufactured by Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertaking of India .
 Jan Aushadhi Sugam App	It was launched in 2019 with user-friendly features like – to locate nearby Jan Aushadhi Kendra through Google map, search Jan Aushadhi generic medicines, compare prices of Generic v/s Branded medicines in terms of MRP, overall savings, etc.

3.2.2 SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF MEDICAL DEVICES PARK*





Why in news?

Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have been given “in-principle” approval under the scheme.


Quick Facts

 Purpose	Four Medical Device Parks will be supported under the Scheme
 Type	Central Sector Scheme
 Grant-in-aid	Maximum Rs 100 crore (total financial outlay Rs. 400 Crore) per Medical Device Park
 Tenure	FY 2020-2021 to FY 2024-2025




Objectives

 World class infrastructure	 Easy of accessibility to testing and infrastructure facilities	 Low cost of production	 Spillover benefits
Creation of world class infrastructure facilities in order to make Indian medical device industry a global leader	Easy access to standard testing and infrastructure facilities through creation of world class Common Infrastructure Facilities	Significant reduction of the cost of production of medical devices leading to better availability and affordability of medical devices in the domestic market	Exploit the benefits arising due to optimization of resources and economies of scale

Government Schemes in News

Salient Features



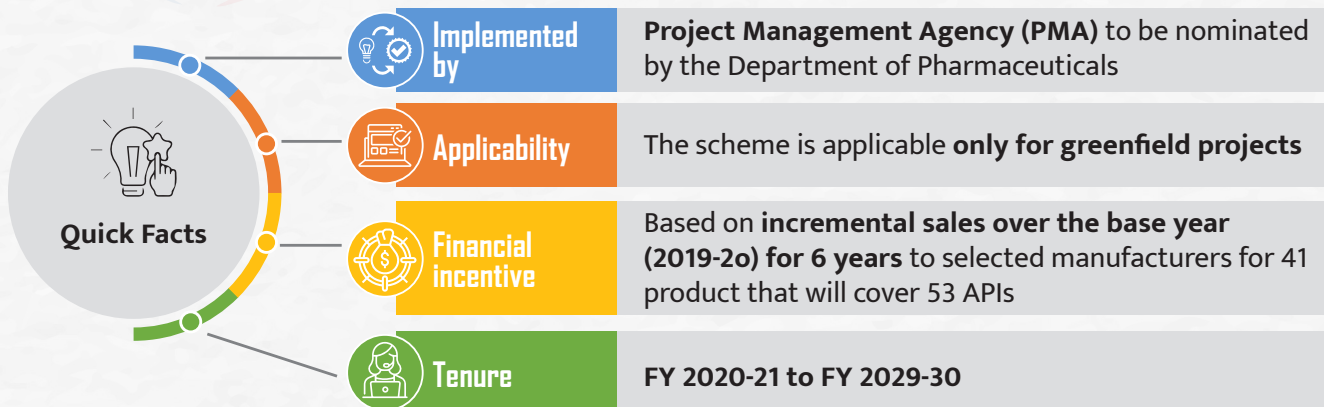
 What is Medical Device Park	It refers to a designated contiguous area of land with common infrastructure facilities for the exclusive manufacturing of medical devices .
 Quantum of financial assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The financial assistance to a selected Medical Device Park would be 70% of the project cost (90% of the project cost in case of North Eastern States and Hilly States) of common infrastructure facilities. • Maximum assistance under the scheme would be limited to Rs. 100 crores per Medical Device Park
 Selection criteria for states	Selection of States/UTs is based on parameters such as State policy incentives, total area of the park, land lease rate, connectivity of the park, ease of doing business, etc.
<p>Note: India depends on imports up to an extent of 85% of total domestic demand of medical devices.</p>	



3.3.3 PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE SCHEME (FOR PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING OF CRITICAL KSMS (KEY STARTING MATERIALS)/DRUG INTERMEDIATES AND APIS (ACTIVE PHARMACEUTICAL INGREDIENTS))

Why in news?

Domestic pharmaceutical Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) which manufacture bulk drugs or APIs have raised concern that Central Government has given more than 71% share to top few companies and only 11% share to the SMEs in the PLI scheme.



Objectives






Reduce India's import dependence



Promotion of domestic manufacturing of critical KSMs/Drug Intermediates and APIs by attracting large investments in the sector to ensure their **sustainable domestic supply** and thereby reduce India's import dependence

Salient Features



 Target Segments Eligible under PLI Scheme	<p>The four segments into which the eligible KSMs/DIs/APIs products have been divided based on their criticality and import dependence namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Fermentation based KSMs/DIs • Niche Fermentation based KSMs/DIs/APIs • Key Chemical Synthesis based KSMs/DIs • Other Chemical Synthesis based KSMs/DIs/APIs
 Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial incentives shall be given based on sales made by selected manufacturers for 41 products. These 41 products, which cover all the identified 53 APIs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Out of 53 identified bulk drugs, 26 are fermentation based bulk drugs and 27 are chemical synthesis based bulk drugs. o Rate of incentive will be 20 % (of incremental sales value) for fermentation based bulk drugs and 10% for chemical synthesis based bulk drugs
 Recent changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of the criteria of 'minimum threshold' investment with 'committed' investment by the selected applicant. • Deletion of the provision which restricts the sales of eligible products to domestic sales only, for the purpose of eligibility of receiving incentives, bringing the scheme in line with other PLI schemes and encouraging market diversification. • Change in the minimum annual production capacity for 10 products viz Tetracycline, Neomycin, Para Amino Phenol (PAP), Meropenem, Artesunate, Losartan, Telmisartan, Acyclovir, Ciprofloxacin and Aspirin. Minimum annual production capacity is a part of eligibility criteria under the scheme.



NOTE : Other PLI schemes for various sectors are as follows:

Manufacturing of Medical Devices	Department of Pharmaceuticals
Pharmaceuticals drugs	Department of Pharmaceuticals
Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
Electronic/Technology Products	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
Telecom & Networking Products	Department of Telecommunications
Food Products	Ministry of Food Processing Industries
White Goods (ACs & LED)	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)
High-Efficiency Solar PV Modules	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
Automobiles & Auto Components	Department of Heavy Industry
Textile Products: MMF segment and technical textiles	Ministry of Textiles
Specialty Steel	Ministry of Steel
Drones and Drone Components	Ministry of Civil Aviation



4

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY



4.1 MODIFIED SCHEMES



4.1.1 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES



Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme (IFLDP)

- The scheme was earlier called as Indian Footwear Leather and Accessories Development Programme (IFLADP).
- It aims at **development of infrastructure for leather sector, address environmental concerns specific to leather sector, facilitate additional investments**, employment generation and increase in production.
- **Sub Schemes**
 - o **Sustainable Technology and Environmental Promotion:** Special Purpose Vehicle constituted for each **Common Effluent Treatment Plants would be provided assistance @ 80%** of the total project cost for Northeastern Areas, 70% in other areas.
 - o **Integrated Development of Leather Sector:** Assistance would be provided to sectoral units for their **modernization/capacity expansion/technology up-gradation.**
 - o **Establishment of Institutional Facilities:** Facilities like **International Testing Centre, Sports Complex**, replacement of conventional light fixtures with LED lights etc.
 - o **Mega Leather Footwear and Accessories Cluster Development:** Aims at **world-class infrastructure and to integrate the production chain** in a manner that caters to the business needs domestic market and exports.
 - o **Brand Promotion of Indian Brands in Leather and Footwear Sector:** GoI assistance of 50% of total project cost.
 - o **Assistance for Development of Design Studios** (a new sub-scheme): Design Studios will be kind of **'one-stop-shop'** providing a wide range of services: **design, technical support, quality control, etc.**
- **Recent Modification:** The scheme has been extended for a period upto 2021-26.
- **NOTE:** Leather industry in India accounts for **around 13% of the world's leather production** of hides/skins. India accounts for **9% of the world's footwear production.**

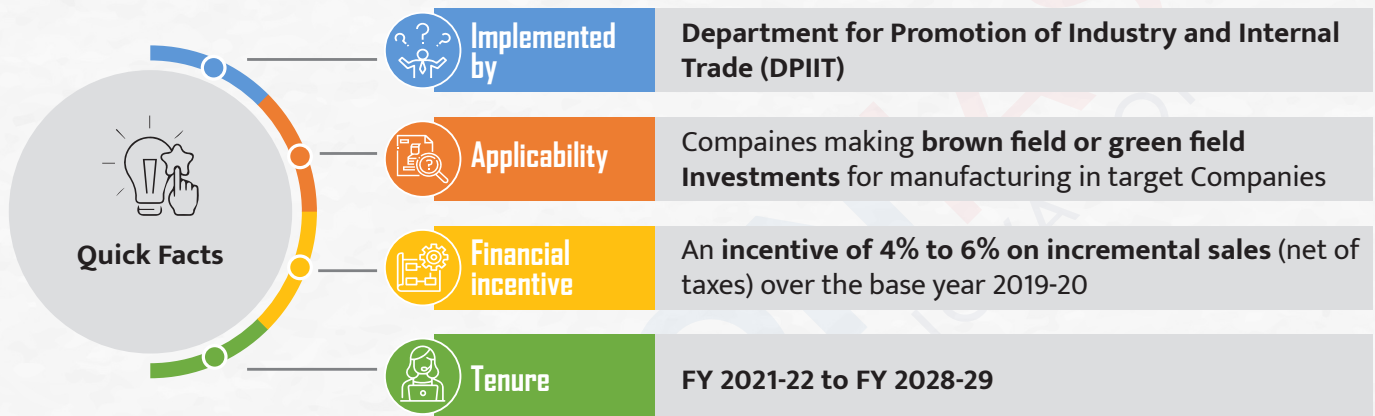
4.2 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS



4.2.1 PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE SCHEME (PLI) FOR WHITE GOODS (AIR CONDITIONERS AND LED LIGHTS) MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA

Why in news?

In March 2022, the second round of applications were invited as the entire fund allocated to the scheme could not be utilised after the first bidding round of November, 2021.







Objectives

Boost domestic manufacturing	Create a robust component ecosystem
Boost domestic manufacturing and attract large investments in the White Goods manufacturing value chain	Removing sectoral disabilities, creating economies of scale, enhancing exports and employment generation

Salient Features

Scope	Support under the Scheme will be provided to companies/entities engaged in manufacturing of components of Air Conditioners and LED Lights (white goods such as resistors, fusers, LED transformers, etc.).
Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligibility of Companies shall be subject to their meeting the pre-qualification criteria for different target segments. Mere assembly of finished goods shall not be incentivized.

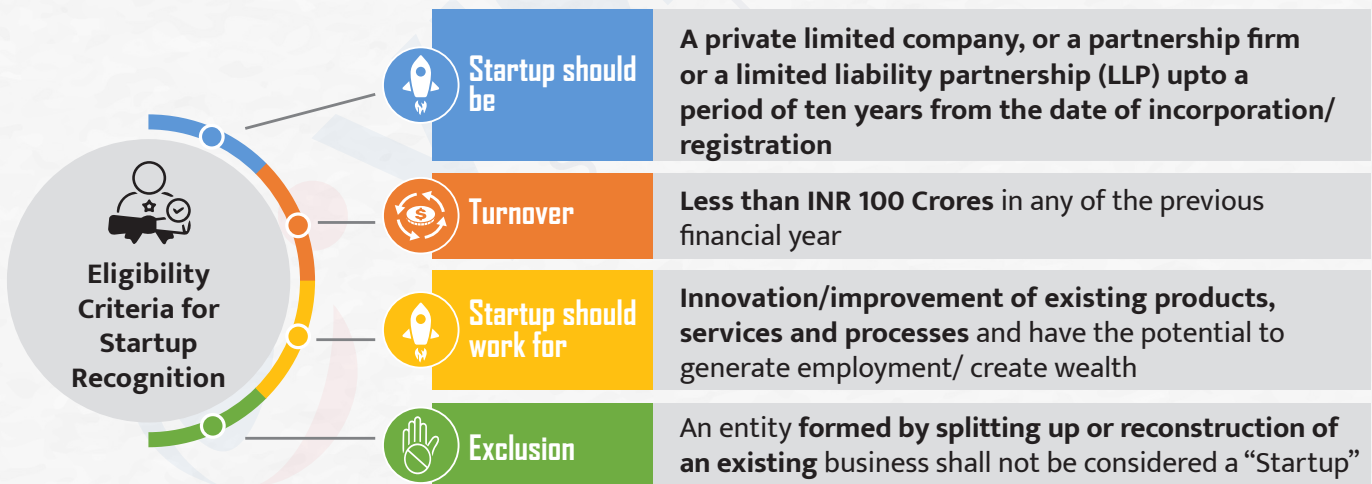
Government Schemes in News

 Counting disbursement year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first year of investment will be FY 2021-22 and the first year of incremental sale will be FY 2022-23. Actual disbursement of PLI for a respective year will be subsequent to that year.
 Scheme is Fund Limited	<p>Even in case of over achievement the total pay-out of incentives would be capped at the amount approved by Cabinet.</p>
 Exit provision	<p>If a company availing benefits backs out, then they will have to refund incentives taken along with interest.</p>
 Monitoring	<p>The Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) chaired by Cabinet Secretary will monitor the PLI scheme.</p>


#startpingia **4.2.2 STARTUP INDIA**

Why in news?

The scheme that was launched in 2016 recently completed 6 years.








Objectives 

Nurturing innovation and startups 
 To build a **strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and startups** in the country

Salient Features



 Implementing agency	Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPIIT)
The Action plan is based on 3 pillars	
 Simplification and Handholding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple Compliance Regime for 6 Labour Laws and 3 Environmental Laws for startups based on Self-certification to reduce the regulatory burden on Startups and keep compliance cost low. • Startup India Hub to handhold startups. • Launch of Mobile app and Portal for compliance and information exchange. • Legal support and fast-tracking patent examination at lower costs. • Relaxed norms of public procurement for startups. • Faster exit for startups (within a period of 90 days).
 Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing Startup Fests to showcase innovations and providing collaboration platforms. • Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) with Self –Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU) Program of NITI Aayog. • Harnessing private sector expertise for setting up incubators. • Building Innovation Centres at National Institutes. • Setting up of 7 new research parks modeled on the Research Park at IIT Madras. • Promoting startups in the biotechnology sector. • Launching of Innovation focused programmes for students. • Annual Incubator Grand Challenge to promote good practices among incubators.
 Funding support and Incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund of Funds* for Startups (FFS) has been setup with a corpus of Rs. 10,000 crores managed by SIDBI. • Eligible startups can be exempted from paying income tax for 3 consecutive financial years out of their first ten years since incorporation. • Credit guarantee fund for startups through SIDBI. • Tax exemption** on capital gains
NOTE	
 Fund of Funds*	It means government participates in the capital of SEBI registered Alternate Investment Funds (AIFs), known as daughter funds , who in turn invest in Indian startups through equity/equity-linked instruments.



Tax exemption**

- **On capital gains** arising out of sale of residential house/plot if the amount is invested in eligible Startup for purchase of asset
- **On long-term capital gains** if it is invested in a fund notified by Central Government (maximum investment is Rs. 50 lakh)
- **On Angel tax:** on Investments above Fair Market Value of startup. Under the new rules, the overall consideration for shares issued by a start-up has been increased to Rs 25 crore from the earlier limit of Rs 10 crore. With recent amendment in Income Tax Act, condition of minimum holding of 50% of share capital for voting rights in a startup has been **relaxed to 25%**.



4.2.3 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES



North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS) 2017

- Empowered Committee of NEIDS **granted registration to 105 new industrial units** in the North East.
- NEIDS was **launched to further catalyse the industrial development and boost employment and income generation** in the north eastern region including Sikkim.
- The Scheme covers **both manufacturing and service sector**.
- **NEIDS scheme provides:**
 - o Central Capital Investment Incentive, Central Interest Incentive, Income Tax Reimbursement, GST reimbursement, Transport incentive, employment incentive etc.



Transport and Marketing Assistance (TMA) for specified agriculture products scheme

- Recently, the **Government enhanced the scope of TMA** scheme for specified agriculture products by **including dairy products** in its purview and **increasing the rates of assistance** by 50% for exports by sea and by 100% for exports by air.
- The scheme aims to provide **assistance for the international component of freight and marketing** of agricultural produce.
 - o This is done to mitigate **disadvantage of higher cost of transportation of export of specified agriculture products** due to trans-shipment and to promote brand recognition for Indian agricultural products in the specified overseas markets.
- **Coverage**
 - o **All exporters, duly registered with relevant Export Promotion Council** as per Foreign Trade Policy, of eligible agriculture products shall be covered under this scheme.
 - o The assistance, at notified rates, will be available **for export of eligible agriculture products to the permissible countries**, as specified from time to time.
- **Pattern of Assistance:** The assistance under TMA would be provided in **cash through direct bank transfer** as part of the reimbursement of freight paid.
- **Condition for receiving assistance:** The assistance shall be admissible **only if payments for the exports are received in Free Foreign Exchange** through normal banking channels.

5

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION



5.1 MODIFIED SCHEMES



5.1.1 BHARATNET

Quick Facts

Purpose	To provide a minimum bandwidth of 100 Mbps to each of the 2.5 lakhs GPs
Facilitates E-governance	Like e-health, e-education, e-banking, public Internet access, B2B, P2P, B2C, etc., weather, agricultural and other services to rural India
Implemented by	Bharat Broadband Network LTD. a special purpose vehicle under the DoT
Funded By	Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF)





Objectives

 Enhancing accessibility by 2022	 Enhancing tower density by 2024	 Improving infrastructure	 Improving quality of services	 Fill the policy gap
Broadband access to all villages by 2022	Laying of incremental 30 lakhs route km of Optical Fiber Cable and increase in tower density from 0.42 to 1.0 tower per thousand of population by 2024	Creation of a digital fiber map of the Digital Communications network and infrastructure, including Optical Fiber Cables and Towers	Significantly improve quality of services for mobile and internet; and developing a Broadband Readiness Index (BRI)	Address policy and regulatory changes required to accelerate the expansion and creation of digital infrastructure and services

Government Schemes in News

Salient Features








 Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the new brand name of National Optic Fibre Network (NOFN). • It is a project of national importance to establish affordable broadband connectivity of 2 Mbps to 20 Mbps for all households and on demand capacity to all institutions in partnership with States and private sector.
 Being implemented in 3 phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1: Covered 1 lakh GPs • Phase 2: Covered 1.5 lakh GPs • Phase 3: Focused on upgrading existing infrastructure
 Coverage of villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BharatNet will extend upto all inhabited villages beyond Gram Panchayats (GPs), in the 16 States. • An estimated 3.61 lakh villages including GPs will be covered.
 Recent modification	<p>Leveraging private sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgradation, operation, maintenance and utilization of BharatNet by the concessionaire (Private Sector Partner) who will be selected by a competitive international bidding process. • PPP Model will leverage Private Sector efficiency for operation, maintenance, utilization and revenue generation and is expected to result in faster roll out of BharatNet.

Government Schemes in News

5.2 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS

5.2.1 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

 Prime Minister Wi-Fi Access network Interface (PM-WANI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Department of Telecommunications (DoT), 50,000 plus access points were deployed under PM-WANI in 2021 • PM-WANI aims to elevate wireless internet connectivity in the country by envisaging provision of Broadband through Public Wi-Fi Hotspot providers.
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Various players under PM WANI			
			
Public Data Office (PDO)	Promote R&D technology	Improve productivity	Improve post-harvest management
To establish, maintain, and operate only WANI compliant Wi-Fi Access Points and deliver broadband services to subscribers	An aggregator of PDOs and functions relating to Authorization and Accounting	To develop an App for registering users, discover WANI compliant Wi-Fi hotspots in the nearby area and display the same within the App	It will maintain the details of App Providers, Public Data Office Aggregators (PDOAs) and Public Data Offices (PDOs)



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6

MINISTRY OF CONSUMERS AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION



6.1 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS



6.1.1 NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT, 2013

Why in news?

Government is in the process to extend subsidised ration to all homeless.

Quick Facts

Coverage	67% of the country's population (75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population)
Identification of Household	Based on the NSS Household Consumption Survey data for 2011-12
Maternity benefits	Pregnant women and lactating mothers are further entitled to receive cash maternity benefit of not less than Rs. 6000
Food Security Allowance	For non-supply of the entitled quantities of food grains

Objectives

Legal right to receive food grains at subsidised price

Provide a **legal right** to persons belonging to **“eligible households”** to receive food grains at subsidised price (called central issue prices/CIPs) under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)

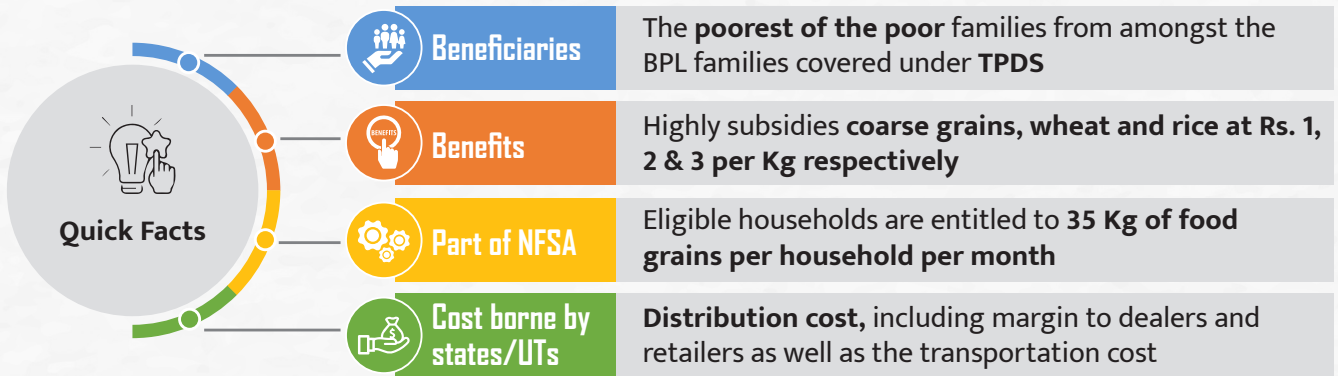
Government Schemes in News

Salient Features

 Eligible households	<p>It comprises two categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority households: Entitled to 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month • Families covered by the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (poorest of the poor): Entitled to 35 kg per month
 Present Central Issue Prices (CIPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rice: Rs 3/kg • Wheat: Rs 2/kg • Coarse grain: Rs 1/kg
 Life-cycle approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant women • Lactating mothers • Children (6 months to 14 years) • Higher nutritional norms have been prescribed for malnourished children up to 6 years of age. <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-left: 20px;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 120px; margin-right: 10px;"></div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 10px;">→</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-top: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 120px; margin-left: 10px;"></div> </div> <div style="margin-left: 100px; margin-top: 20px;"> <p>entitled to receive nutritious meal free of cost through Anganwadi Centres & Mid-Day Meal (MDM) schemes</p> </div>
 Division of responsibilities between federal units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Centre: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Allocation of required food grains to States/UTs, o transportation of food grains up to designated depots in each State/UT and o central assistance to States/UTs for delivery of food grains from designated FCI godowns to the doorstep of the Fair Price Shops (FPSs). • States/UTs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Identification of eligible households, o issuing ration cards to them, o distribution of foodgrain entitlements to eligible households through FPSs, o issuance of licenses to FPS dealers and their monitoring, o setting up effective grievance redressal mechanism necessary for strengthening of TPDS.



6.1.2 ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA



Objectives



Relief from hunger to the poorest of poor

To target poorest of poor population and provide them relief from hunger

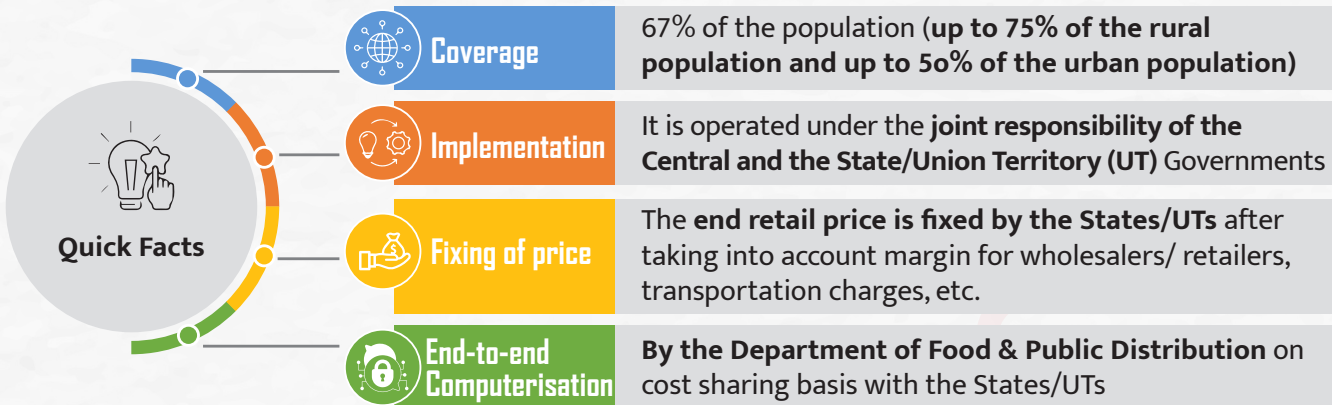
Salient Features



 Intended beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landless agriculture labourers, marginal farmers, rural artisans /craftsmen and persons earning their livelihood on daily basis in the informal sector • Widows, terminally ill or disabled persons, persons aged 60 years or more, single women or single men with no family or societal support or assured means of subsistence • All primitive tribal households • All eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families of HIV positive persons
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6.1.3 TARGETED PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (TPDS)




Objectives

Fixed entitlement of subsidized food grains to poor households

To identify the **poor households** and giving them a **fixed entitlement of food grains, rice and/ or wheat, at specially subsidized prices**

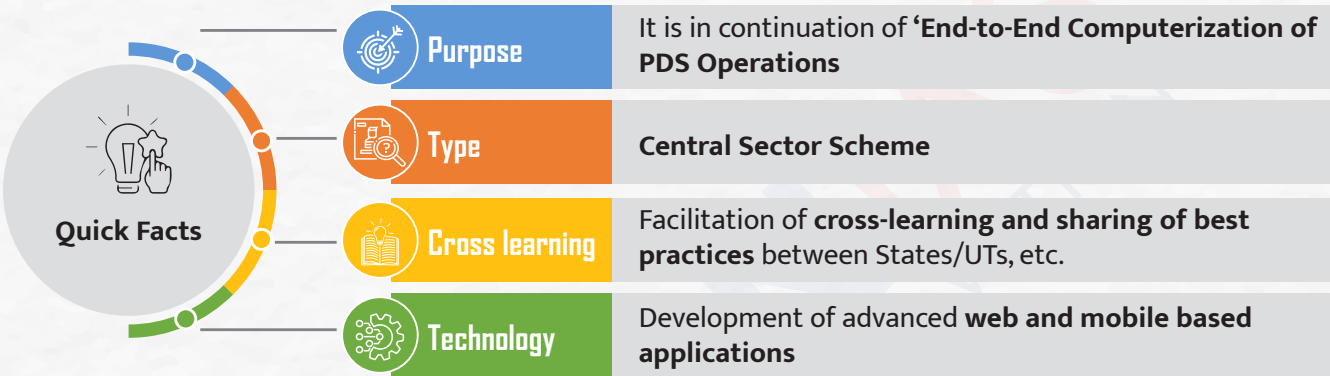
Salient Features

 Coverage not linked to poverty	<p>The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) provides for all India coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and up to 50% of the urban population of the country for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains. Thus, the coverage under TPDS has been delinked from the poverty estimates.</p>
 Division of responsibilities between federal units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Centre: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Allocation of required food grains to States/UTs, ○ transportation of food grains up to designated depots in each State/UT and ○ central assistance to States/UTs for delivery of food grains from designated FCI godowns to the doorstep of the Fair Price Shops (FPSs). • States/UTs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identification of eligible households, ○ issuing ration cards to them, ○ distribution of foodgrain entitlements to eligible households through FPSs, ○ issuance of licenses to FPS dealers and their monitoring, setting up effective grievance redressal mechanism necessary for strengthening of TPDS.

 Review of beneficiaries list every year	<p>The TDPS (Control) Order, 2015 and PDS (Control) Order, 2001, stipulate that State/UT Governments are required to review the lists of beneficiaries every year.</p>
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6.1.4 INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (IM-PDS)



Objectives



 Portability of ration cards	 De-duplicating beneficiary data	 Advanced data analytics
Implementation of nation-wide portability of ration cards under the NFSA, 2013 through ‘One Nation One Ration Card’.	Creation of national level data repository for de-duplication of beneficiary data (Aadhaar based)	Use of advanced data analytics techniques to bring about continuous improvements

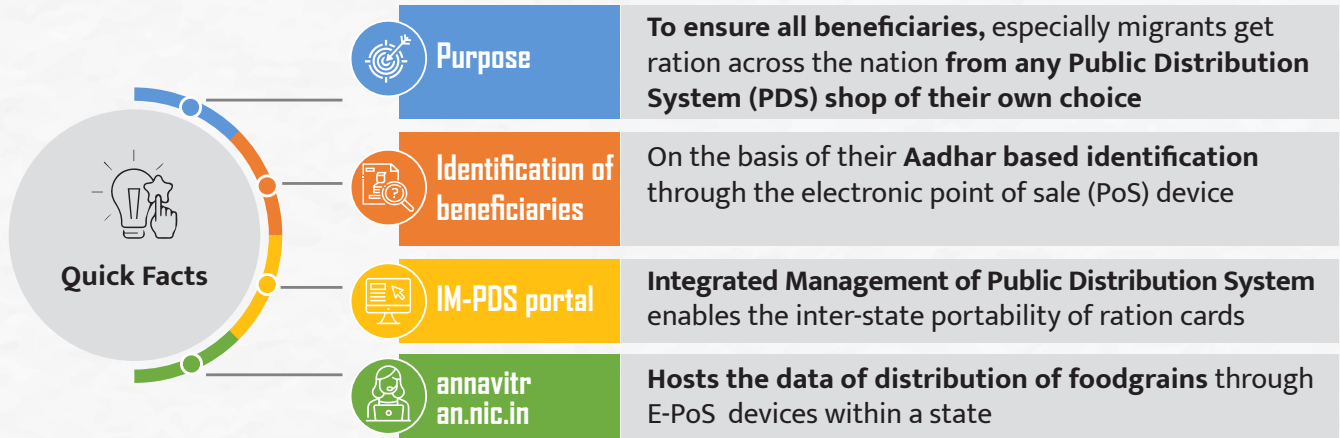


6.1.5. ONE NATION ONE RATION CARD (ONORC)



Why in news?

Recently the Ministry informed the parliament that presently ONORC plan is **enabled in 35 states and UTs covering about 77 crore beneficiaries in the country.**



Government Schemes in News



Objectives

 Portability of ration cards	 Accessibility to subsidised food grains to migrants
<p>National/inter-State and intra-state portability to all ration card holders under NFSA (National Food Security Act)</p>	<p>No poor person should be deprived of getting subsidised food grains under the food security scheme when they shift from one place to another</p>

Salient Features

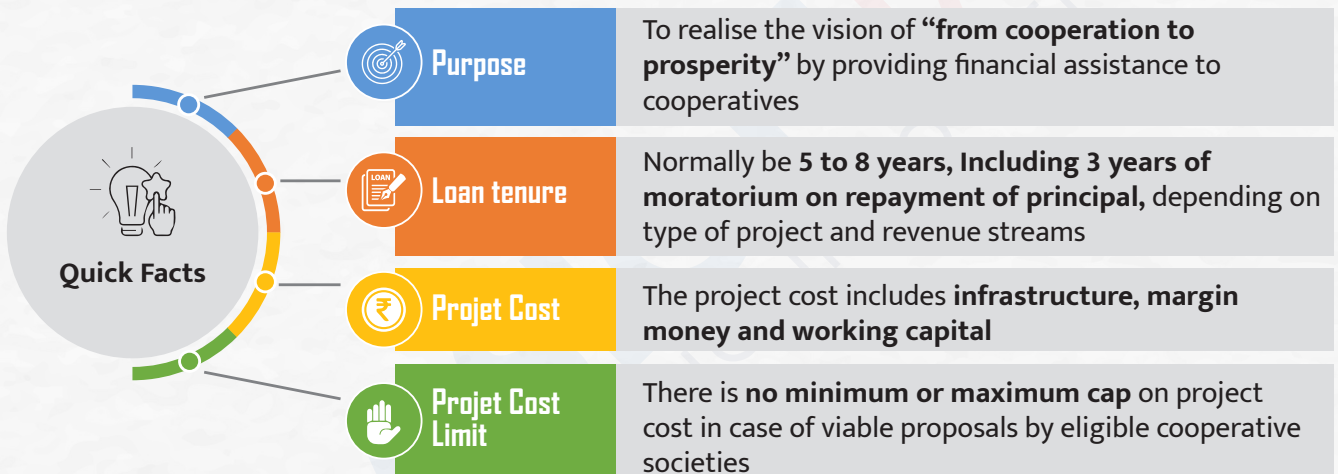
 Removing geographical hurdles in accessibility to food grains and reducing hunger death	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme was launched in 2019 with the following aims <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure all beneficiaries, especially migrants get ration (wheat, rice and other food grains) across the nation from any Public Distribution System (PDS) shop of their own choice. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the existing system, a ration cardholder can buy food grains only from the PDS in the locality where he or she lives. This will change once the 'ONORC' system becomes operational nationally. To reduce instances of corruption by middlemen and fraudulence in ration cards to avail benefits from different states. To reduce the incidents of hunger deaths in the country, to further improve rankings in the Global Hunger Index.
 Enhanced borrowing limits to states implementing ONROC	<p>The Centre increased the borrowing limit of states to 5% of gross state domestic product (GSDP) in 2020-21 from 3%. However, incremental borrowing beyond 3.5% of GSDP is linked to reforms undertaken by the states, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universalisation of ONORC Ease of doing business Power distribution reforms Urban local body reforms

7 MINISTRY OF COOPERATION



7.1 NEWLY LAUNCHED SCHEME

7.1.1 DAIRY SAHAKAR SCHEME



Objectives



Doubling the Farmers Income” and “Atmanirbhar Bharat”





- Dairy Sahakar is a cooperative dairy business focused framework of **financial assistance for encouraging cooperatives achieve higher outcomes in ESG** (environment, sustainability, governance) linked activities
- It includes **creation of infrastructure by cooperatives** for new or modernization and/or expansion of existing projects. “Dairy cooperative model is a viable economic alternative to the capitalist and socialist models”
- Under Dairy Sahakar, financial support will be extended by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) to eligible cooperatives within the overall objectives of “**Doubling the Farmers Income**” and “**Atmanirbhar Bharat**”

Salient Features



 Implementation	<p>National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) under Ministry of Cooperation with a total investment of Rs 5000 crore.</p>
 Eligibility	<p>Any cooperative society registered under any State/ Multi State Cooperative Societies Act or any FPO/SHG (cooperative) in the country, with suitable provision in its bye-laws to undertake activities related to dairy, shall be eligible for financial assistance subject to fulfilment of guidelines under the scheme.</p>
 Activities covered	<p>Financial support will be extended to eligible cooperatives for activities such as bovine development, milk procurement, processing, quality assurance, value addition, branding, packaging, marketing, transportation and storage of milk and milk products, exports of dairy products</p>
 Loan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of interest: For credit linkage, NCDC circular on interest rate on loans published from time to time, depending on market conditions, shall be applicable. • Interest Subvention / Subsidy: Assistance in the form of interest subvention or subsidy as per applicable scheme of Government of India / dovetailed scheme mechanism will be adopted.
 Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of cooperatives is an on-going activity of NCDC and will be available for Dairy Sahakar as promotional and development activity of the Corporation. • Members of dairy cooperatives can undergo training through LINAC at Gurugram or through its 18 Regional Training Centres across the country.
 Convergence with other initiatives	<p>Convergence of NCDC credit linkage with different schemes of Government of India (such as DIDF, AHIDF, NPDD, CSISAC, RKVY, AIF, FPO, PM Kisan SY, PM FME, MSME related, NSTFDC etc.) and / or of any other State Government / UT Administration / Development Agencies / bilateral / multilateral assistance / CSR mechanisms is encouraged.</p>
 Supplementary to other schemes	<p>The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying under Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is also implementing various schemes for development of the Animal Husbandry and dairy sector. This Dairy Sahakar will supplement the existing efforts for strengthening the dairy sector in the country.</p>
 Tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dairy Sahakar, being a framework of assistance to dairy cooperatives by NCDC, without any recourse to Government budgetary support, does not have a sunset clause envisaged at this stage. • The initial time horizon is for five years, that is, from FY 2021-22 to 2025-26.

About National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)

 About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCDC is an apex level statutory autonomous institution set up by the Government of India under an Act of the Parliament in 1963 exclusively for cooperatives at primary, district, apex / multi-state and national level. • NCDC is under the administrative control of Ministry of Cooperation • NCDC is an ISO 9001:2015 certified organization.
 Finance	<p>It operates on open market principles, without any budgetary support from the Government.</p>
 Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It plans and promotes programmes for production, processing, marketing, storage, supply chain, export and import of agricultural produce, foodstuffs, industrial goods, livestock, commodities and services like tourism, rural housing, renewable energy, banking, hospital & healthcare, education etc. on cooperative principles. • LINAC, set up by NCDC, provides project consultancy, research and training support to cooperatives in India and abroad. • Through its SAHAKAR-22 framework, NCDC plays an important role in Doubling the Farmers Income.
 Performance:	<p>It has been making profit every year, since 1963, with ZERO net Non-Performing Asset. NCDC has achieved 319% increase in disbursements during 2014-21 compared to the previous 7 years.</p>





MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EAST REGION



8.1 NEWLY LAUNCHED SCHEME



8.1.1 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES



Atmanirbhar Hastshilpkar Scheme

- **North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi)** has introduced Atmanirbhar Hastshilpkar Scheme.
 - o NEDFi is a **premier financial institution** in the North-Eastern Region.
- Scheme aims to **develop the petty artisans of the North Eastern Region** by providing **financial assistance** in the form of **term loan** for income generating activities.
- Credit assistance of **Rs.1 lakh per artisan** has been provided.
- The credit facility is **collateral free** and carries a **subsidized interest rate** of 6% p.a., which is repayable in 24 months.
- **Eligibility criteria:**
 - o Registered/ unregistered artisan/ Individual
 - o Having valid qualification or practicing any art form
 - o No existing loan from any other bank/ financial institution
 - o Bank Account
 - o Aadhaar Card (optional)

9

MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (MOES)



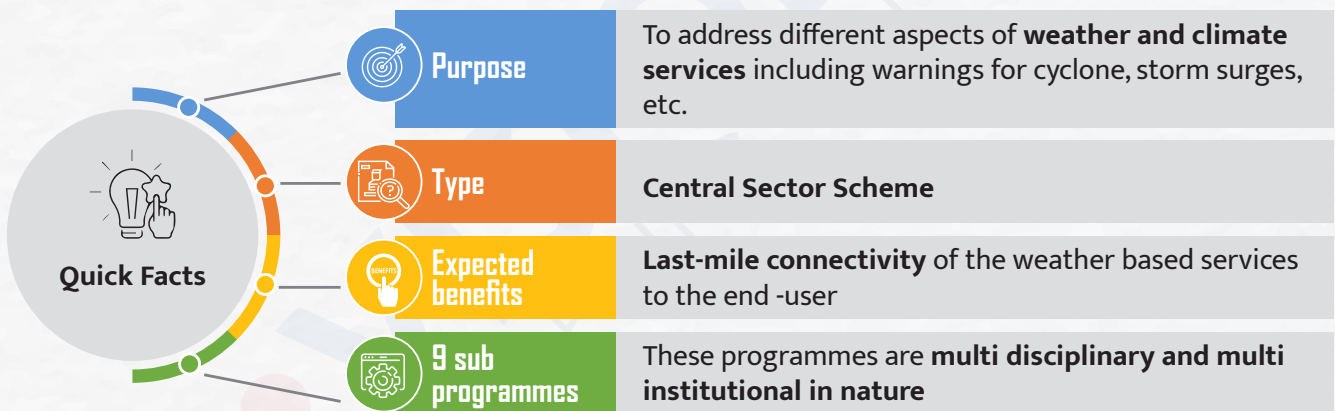
9.1 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS



9.1.1 ATMOSPHERE & CLIMATE RESEARCH-MODELLING OBSERVING SYSTEMS & SERVICES (ACROSS) SCHEME

Why in news?

Cabinet approved continuation of the umbrella scheme ACROSS to the next finance cycle of five years (2021-2026).



Objectives







To conduct **R & D for improving forecast** of weather, climate and other hazardous events in real-time for delivery of a reliable weather and climate service. This requires




Augmentation of observations and their assimilation into weather and climate models	Understanding the physical processes through field campaigns	Developing and running of high-resolution models for giving forecast in all scales	Translating science to service and its delivery to society	Improving and acquiring the required infrastructure
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Salient Features

 9 sub-programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These programmes are aimed at improving skill of weather and climate forecast through sustained observations, intensive R & D, and by adopting effective dissemination and communication strategies to ensure its timely reach to the end-user of all services like Agro-meteorological Services, Aviation service, Environmental monitoring services, Hydro-meteorological services, climate services, tourism, pilgrimage, mountaineering etc. 																				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sub-Schemes</th> <th>Implementing Institution</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Commissioning of Polarimetric Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs)</td> <td>IMD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Upgradation of Forecast System</td> <td>IMD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Weather & Climate Services</td> <td>IMD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Atmospheric Observations Network</td> <td>IMD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Numerical Modelling of Weather and Climate</td> <td>NCMRWF</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monsoon Mission II including High Resolution (12km) global ensemble forecast system (NITI identified activity)</td> <td>IITM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monsoon Convection, Clouds and Climate Change (MC4)</td> <td>IITM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High Performance Computing System (HPCS)</td> <td>IITM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Facility for Airborne Research (NFAR)</td> <td>IITM</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sub-Schemes	Implementing Institution	Commissioning of Polarimetric Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs)	IMD	Upgradation of Forecast System	IMD	Weather & Climate Services	IMD	Atmospheric Observations Network	IMD	Numerical Modelling of Weather and Climate	NCMRWF	Monsoon Mission II including High Resolution (12km) global ensemble forecast system (NITI identified activity)	IITM	Monsoon Convection, Clouds and Climate Change (MC4)	IITM	High Performance Computing System (HPCS)	IITM	National Facility for Airborne Research (NFAR)	IITM
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 Implementation	<p>All the programmes will be implemented in an integrated manner through respective Institutions</p>																				

 Benefits	<p>The scheme will provide improved weather, climate, ocean forecast and services, thereby ensuring transfer of commensurate benefits to the various services like Public weather service, disaster management, Agro-meteorological Services, Aviation services, Environmental monitoring services, Hydro-meteorological services, climate services, tourism, pilgrimage, power generation, water management, Sports & adventure etc.</p>
 Generating employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sizable number of scientific and technical staff along with requisite administrative support, thereby generating employment. • To ensure last-mile connectivity of the weather based services to the end-user, a large number of agencies like the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Universities and local municipalities are roped in thus generating employment opportunities to many people.



9.1.2 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

 Ocean-Services, Modelling, Application, Resources and Technology (O-SMART)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recently, the Cabinet approved continuation of O-SMART scheme from 2021-2026. • The scheme encompasses a total of 16 sub-projects addressing ocean development activities such as Services, Technology, Resources, Observations and Science. • Implementation of O-SMART will help in addressing issues relating to Sustainable Development Goal-14, which aims to conserve use of oceans, marine resources for sustainable development. • This scheme also provides necessary scientific and technological background required for implementation of various aspects of Blue Economy. • Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Generate and regularly update information on Marine Living Resources ○ Develop technologies to tap the marine bio resources ○ Develop technologies generating freshwater and energy from ocean ○ Carryout exploration of Polymetallic Nodules ○ Develop underwater vehicles and technologies
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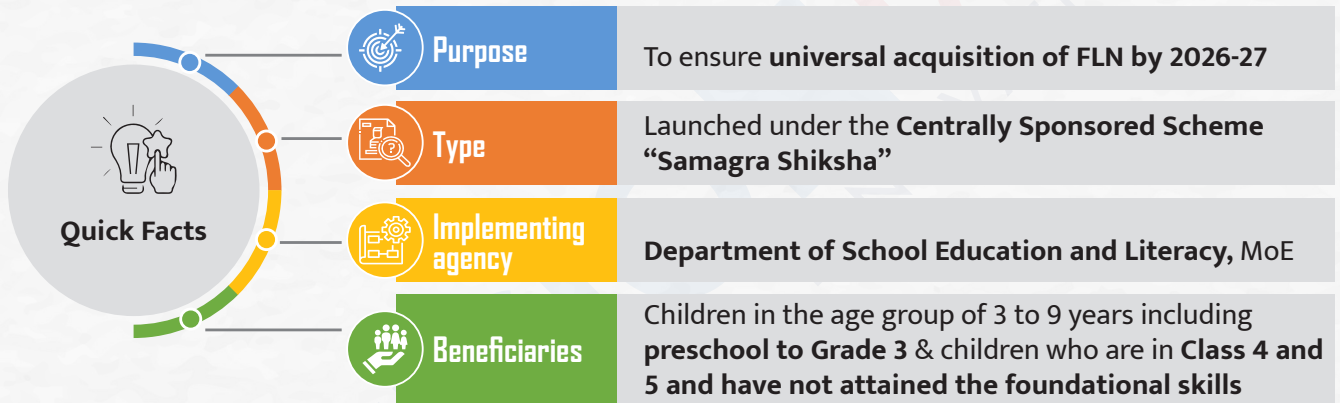
10 MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (MOE)



10.1 NEWLY LAUNCHED SCHEMES



10.1.1 NATIONAL INITIATIVE FOR PROFICIENCY IN READING WITH UNDERSTANDING AND NUMERACY (NIPUN BHARAT) MISSION#



Government Schemes in News






Objectives

 Inclusive learning	 Enhancing creative learning of students	 Capacity building and collaboration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By incorporating play, discovery, and activity-based pedagogies, linking it to the daily life situations and formal inclusion of children's home languages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable children to become motivated, independent and engaged readers and writers with comprehension possessing sustainable reading and writing skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To focus on continuous capacity building of teachers, head teachers, academic resource persons and education administrators To actively engage with all stakeholders i.e., Teachers, Parents, Students and Community, policy makers for building a strong foundation of lifelong learning

- High-quality and culturally responsive teaching learning material in children’s familiar/home/ mother language(s)
- To make children understand the reasoning in the domains of number, measurement etc. and enable them to become independent in problem solving
- To ensure assessment ‘as, of and for’ learning through portfolios, group and collaborative work, etc.;and to ensure tracking of learning levels of all students





Salient Features





 Focus of the Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing access and retaining children in foundational years of schooling; • Teacher capacity building; • Development of high quality and diversified Student and Teacher Resources/ Learning Materials; and • Tracking the progress of each child in achieving learning outcomes.
 Implementation strategy	<p>A five-tier Implementation mechanism will be set up at National-State-District-Block-School level.</p>
 Progress Tracking Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning outcomes have been divided into 3 three developmental goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Goal 1-HW (Health and Wellbeing), o Goal 2-EC (Effective Communicators), o Goal 3-IL (Involved Learners). • Goals are set in the form of “Lakshya Soochi” or Targets for FLN (Foundational Literacy and Numeracy).
 Strategies outlined for success of the mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedagogy for creating an inclusive classroom by contextualization of materials keeping in view the linguistic and social diversity of each State/UT. • Empowering Teachers: Around 25 lakh teachers of pre-primary to primary grade will be trained this year through a special package for FLN under NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads’ and Teachers’ Holistic Advancement). • Using DIKSHA (offers teachers, students and parents engaging learning material relevant to the prescribed school curriculum).
 Role of States/UTs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating multi-year Action plans to achieve their respective FLN targets. • Contextualise the National Mission by preparing state specific Stage-wise Action Plan. • Ensure availability of adequate number of Teachers in each school at each grade from pre-primary to grade 3 and extensive capacity building of teachers for implementing FLN in mission mode. • Mapping of database of each child enrolled in foundational grades. • Identify a pool of mentors to render academic support to teachers. • Ensuring delivery of textbooks and uniforms to students before the start of academic session. • School/public libraries will be made integral part of teaching learning process.



10.1.2 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

 <p>Vidyanjali 2.0 portal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will facilitate donations, contributions from Corporate Social Responsibility funds, and volunteering, all aimed at developing and improving schools. • Vidyanjali - (School Volunteer Programme) is an initiative to enhance community and private sector involvement in Government run elementary schools across the country under the overall aegis of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o This programme has been envisaged to bring together people willing to volunteer their services at schools which really need them. o The volunteers will act as mentors, confidantes and communicators with children. o Children of Government school, Government Aided school etc. (Std 1st-8th).
 <p>School Quality Assurance and Assessment Framework (S.Q.A.A.F) of CBSE</p>	<p>It will provide global parameters of attainment as standards for dimensions like curricula, pedagogy, assessment, infrastructure, inclusive practices and governance process in schools affiliated to it.</p>
 <p>Educational tools for the differently abled</p>	<p>Indian Sign Language Dictionary (audio and text embedded sign language video for the hearing impaired, in conformity with Universal Design of Learning) and talking Books (audio books for the visually impaired).</p>
 <p>NISHTHA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NISHTHA was launched under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha in 2019-20. • It is a capacity building programme for “Improving Quality of School Education through Integrated Teacher Training”. • The aim of this training is to motivate and equip teachers to encourage and foster critical thinking in students, handle diverse situations and act as first level counsellors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o NISHTHA 1.0 for Elementary level (Classes I-VIII) o NISHTHA 2.0 for Secondary level (Classes IX-XII) o NISHTHA 3.0 for NIPUN Bharat (ECCE to Class V) • Recently, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and NCERT has come together on a joint mission for NISHTHA Programme for Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) Teachers and Principals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o EMRSs are a flagship intervention of Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) to provide quality education to tribal students in remote tribal areas.

 <p>National Digital Education Architecture (NDEAR) and National Education Technology Forum (NETF)</p>	<p>Both are launched for providing a digital and technological framework to the entire country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Digital Education Architecture (NDEAR) 2021 outlines the framework to energize and catalyse the digital education ecosystem to create and deliver diverse, relevant, contextual, innovative solutions that benefit the student, parent, teacher and educational communities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N-DEAR will act as a ‘super connect’ between various academic activities in the same way as the UPI interface revolutionised the banking sector. NETF is an autonomous body envisaged under NEP (2020) to provide a platform for free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning, administration and so on, both for School and Higher Education
 <p>New India Literacy Programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective of the scheme is to cover all aspects of Adult Education which include foundational literacy and numeracy (FLN) as other components necessary for a citizen of 21st century such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> critical life skills vocational skills development basic education and continuing education It aligns with National Education Policy 2020 and from now on term “Education For All” will be used in place of “Adult Education”. Launched for FYs 2022-27, target for FLN is 5 crore learners @ 1.00 crore per year by using “Online Teaching, Learning and Assessment System (OTLAS)”. Key features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FLN will be imparted to all non-literates in the age group of 15 years and above. Priority will be given to Girls and women, SC/ST/OBC/Minorities, Persons with Special Needs (Divyangjans), Marginalized/ Nomadic/ construction workers/ laborers/etc. Focus areas: Aspirational districts, districts with literacy rates less than National/State average, districts with female literacy rates less than 60%. Outlay: Rs.1037.90 crore (Central share of Rs.700 crore and State share of Rs.337.90 crore).

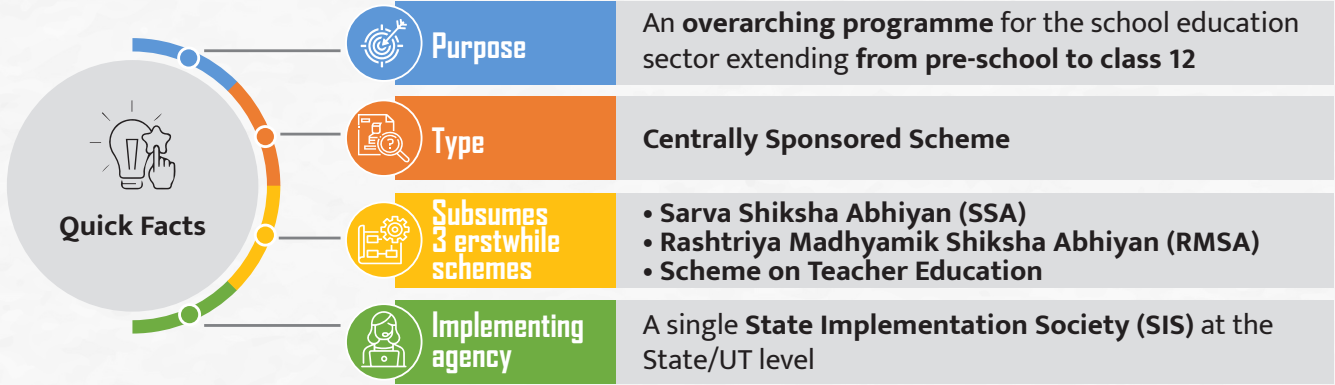
10.2 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS



10.2.1 SAMAGRA SHIKSHA SCHEME (SSS) FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION#

Why in news?

Recently, the Cabinet approved continuation of Samagra Shiksha Scheme (SSS) for School Education for the period **1st April, 2021 to 31st March, 2026**. It was launched in 2018.

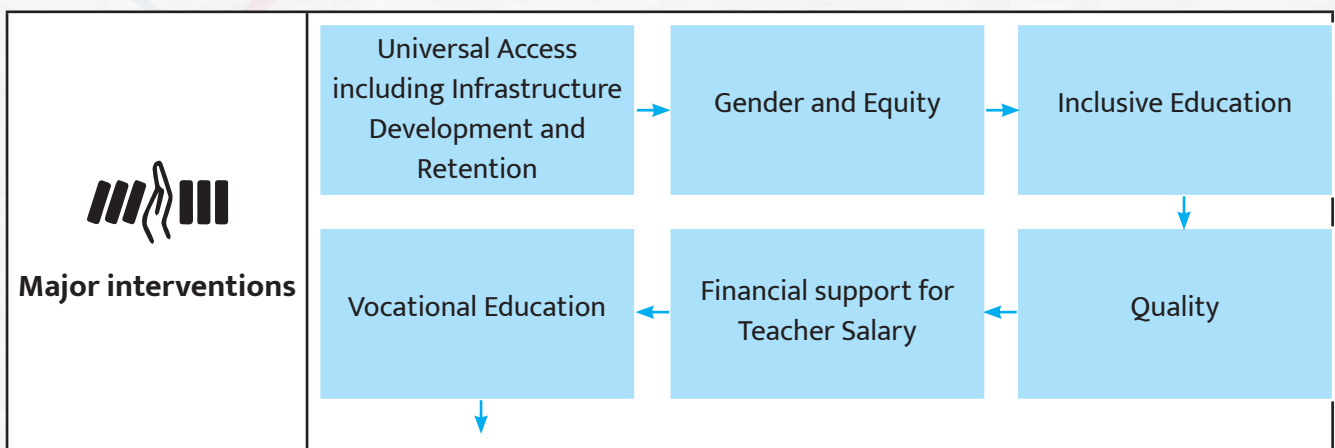


Objectives

Quality	Equity	Support to States	Teachers' training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students Ensuring minimum standards in schooling provisions Promoting Vocationalisation of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bridging Social and Gender Gaps in School Education Ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education 	Support States in implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009	Strengthening and up-gradation of SCERTs (State Institutes of Education) and DIET (District Institute of Education and Training) as nodal agencies for teacher training

Government Schemes in News

Salient Features



	<pre> graph TD A[Pre-school Education] --> B[RTE Entitlements including uniforms, textbooks, etc] B --> C[Digital initiatives] C --> D[Programme Management] D --> E[Monitoring] E --> F[Strengthening of Teacher Education and Training] F --> G[Sports and Physical Education] G --> H[National Component] </pre>
<p>Focus on regional balance</p>	<p>Preference in the interventions would be given to Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs), Left Wing Extremism (LWEs) affected districts, Special Focus Districts (SFDs), Border areas and the 117 Aspirational districts.</p>
<p>RAKSHA</p>	<p>It is self-defence training where the girls are taught to become psychologically, intellectually and physically strong enough to protect themselves in times of distress.</p>
<p>DIKSHA</p>	<p>It is a digital portal for upgrading skills of teachers.</p>




10.2.1.1 SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAAN#





Quick Facts



<p>Type</p>	<p>Centrally Sponsored scheme</p>
<p>Intended beneficiaries</p>	<p>Children between 6-14 years of age from all backgrounds</p>
<p>Legal mandates</p>	<p>Aligned to norms and standards and free entitlements mandated by the Right to Education Act, 2009 and the Model Rules issued from time to time</p>
<p>Flexible implementation</p>	<p>Offers flexibility in framing state specific implementation guidelines that broadly fit within the framework</p>

Objectives

 Universal accessibility	 Equity	 Enhanced learning
Universal elementary education access and retention	Bridging of gender and social category gaps in education	Enhancement of learning levels of children

Salient Features

 Part of Samgra Shiksha Abhiyaan	From 2018-19 this scheme has been subsumed with Samagra Shiksha Abhiyaan.
 Interventions	Opening of new schools, construction of toilets (Swachh Vidyalaya Campaign – separate toilets for girls and boys in all schools), periodic teacher training and academic resource support, etc.
 Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat (PBBB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a centrally sponsored scheme to support the States/UTs for universalization of elementary education. The objectives of the programme are to promote early reading (in classes I and II) and writing with comprehension skills in children, and also basic numeracy skills. The two tracks of the programme are: Early reading and writing with comprehension (ERWC) and Early mathematics (EM). As a follow up, National Reading Initiative was launched to develop and promote the habit of reading among students in elementary schools, thereby extending the programme up to class 8. An annual library grant has been provided in all Government schools.
 Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a subcomponent of both SSA and RMSA. It was launched in 2015 to motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities. Mentoring by institutes like IITs/ IIMs/ IISERs and other central universities and reputed organizations through innovative programmes, student exchanges, etc. It is a step to promote scientific temper and enquiry promoting the fundamental duty under Article 51(A). Intended beneficiary: Students in the age group of 6 - 18 years in Government schools, KVs, special schools, special training centers etc. school going students from classe I to XII in science.





 <p>Vidyanjali</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vidyanjali - (School Volunteer Programme) is an initiative to enhance community and private sector involvement in Government run elementary schools across the country under the overall aegis of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. • This programme has been envisaged to bring together people willing to volunteer their services at schools which really need them. • The volunteers will act as mentors, confidantes and communicators with children. • Beneficiaries: Children of Government school, Government Aided school etc. (Std 1st-8th).
 <p>Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was launched in 2004 for setting up residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities and BPL families in difficult areas. • to encourage the participation of girls in education, the existing KKGBVs at upper primary level and Girls Hostels at secondary level have been extended/ converged to provide residential and schooling facilities upto Class-XII under the Scheme. • Thus, the Scheme now provides for access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups of girls in the age group of 10-18 years aspiring to study in Classes VI to XII. • The scheme is being implemented in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) of the country where the female rural literacy is below the national average and gender gap in literacy is above the national average. • The scheme provides for a minimum reservation of 75% of the seats for girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC or minority communities and priority for the remaining 25%, is accorded to girls from families below poverty line.







10.2.1.2 RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RMSA)#



Objectives

 Accessibility	 Quality	 Equity	 Universalise retention by 2020
The scheme envisages achieving a gross enrolment ratio of 75% from 52.26% in 2005-06 for classes IX-X within 5 years of its implementation, by providing a secondary school within reasonable distance of any habitation	Improve the quality of education imparted at secondary level by making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms	Remove gender, socio-economic and disability barriers.	Provide universal access to secondary level education Enhance and universalize retention by 2020

Salient Features

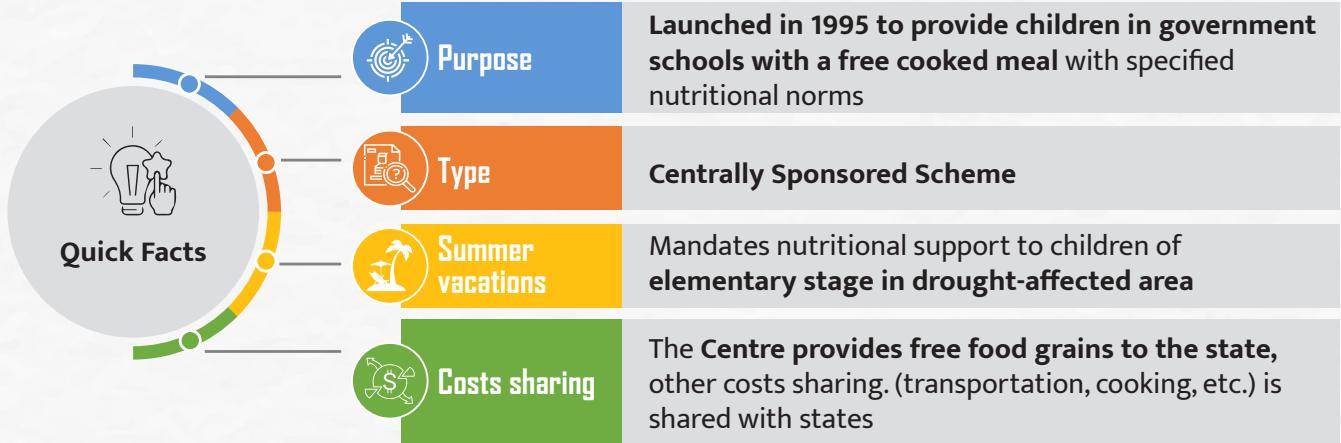
 Physical Facilities	Additional class rooms, Laboratories, Libraries, Art and crafts room, Toilet blocks, Drinking water provisions, Residential Hostels for Teachers in remote areas.
 Quality Interventions	Appointment of additional teachers to reduce PTR (Pupil-Teacher Ratio) to 30:1 , Focus on Science, Math and English education, In-service training of teachers, Science laboratories, ICT enabled education, Curriculum reforms ; and Teaching learning reforms.
 Equity Interventions	Special focus in micro planning , Preference to Ashram schools for up gradation, Preference to areas with concentration of SC/ST/Minority for opening of schools, Special enrolment drive for the weaker section , More female teachers in schools ; and Separate toilet blocks for girls .
 Project Monitoring System	To enhance efficiency and manage the implementation of RMSA.



10.2.2 MIDDAY MEAL SCHEME OR NATIONAL SCHEME FOR PM POSHAN IN SCHOOL

Why in news?

The government has proposed that the scheme will be extended to students studying in pre-primary or Bal Vatikas of Government and Government-aided primary schools in addition to all the 11.80 crore children from elementary classes.













Objectives

Improving education as well as nutrition level

To enhance the enrollment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improve nutritional levels among school going children studying in **Classes I to VIII of Government, Government - aided schools, Special Training centres (STC) and Madarasas and Maktabs** supported under the **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**



Salient Features

 <p>Intended beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School children studying in Classes I to VIII of Government, Local body and Government - aided schools, Special Training centres (STC) and Madarasas and Maktabs supported under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Students studying in pre-primary or Bal Vatikas of Government and Government-aided primary schools. The Centres run under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)/Alternative & Innovative Education (AIE) and National Children Labour Project (NCLP) schools of all areas across the country are also included under the MDM.
 <p>Specified nutritional norm</p>	<p>450 calories and 12 g of protein to every child at primary level and 700 calories and 20 g of protein at upper primary level.</p>
 <p>Cooking cost is linked to Inflation Index</p>	<p>This is done to offset the impact of inflation on the food items under Mid-Day Meal Scheme.</p>

 Fortification of food items	This should be in a systematic manner through Food Corporation of India (FCI) starting with rice Kitchen gardens in each school will be encouraged.
 Flexibility to utilize funds	The States and UTs have been given flexibility to utilize, with the prior approval of MoE, 5% of their Annual Work Plan & Budget for new interventions.
 Use of Pulses from buffer stock	The States and UTs may procure pulses as per their local taste for the Mid-Day Meal from the Central buffer stock created by the Government of India.
 Community participation	All States and UTs are being advised to involve community and other agencies such as Jails, Temples, Gurudwaras etc. in the Mid Day Meal Scheme.
 Tithi Bhojan	To encourage people from the community to celebrate important days such as child birth, marriage, birthdays etc. by contributing to the MDM Scheme. Tithi Bhojan is not a substitute to MDM but it supplements or compliments MDM.
 Monitoring	<p>Empowered Committee, headed by Minister of Education, National Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (NSMC) headed by Secretary-Deptt. of School education as well as Programme Approval Board (PAB).</p> <p>State Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee headed by the State Chief Secretary.</p> <p>District Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the senior-most Member of Parliament of Lok Sabha of the district.</p> <p>At local level Gram Panchayats/Gram Sabhas, members of Village Education Committees (VECs), Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) and the School Management Committees (SMCs).</p>
 Tenure	The scheme shall continue for the five year period 2021-22 to 2025-26.



10.3. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

 <p>Pradhan Mantri YUVA (Young, Upcoming and Versatile Authors) Scheme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Book Trust, under Ministry of Education (MoE), announced selection of 75 authors under PM YUVA. • YUVA is a part of India@75 Project (Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav) to bring to the fore perspectives of young generation of writers on themes like Unsung Heroes, Freedom Fighters, etc. • It is aimed at training 75 aspiring writers below 30 years of age, who are ready to express themselves and project India and its culture and literature globally. • A consolidated scholarship of Rs 50,000 per month for a period of six months per author will be paid under the mentorship scheme.’
 <p>Ishan Uday scholarship schemes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University Grants Commission implements the “Ishan Uday” Special Scholarship Scheme for North Eastern Region (NER) to promote Higher Education in the NER by providing financial assistance to students of the region. • From the selection year 2017-18 onward, the scheme has been on-boarded on National Scholarship Portal (NSP). • NSP is a one-stop solution where the students can apply for various scholarships schemes offered by the Central and State governments.

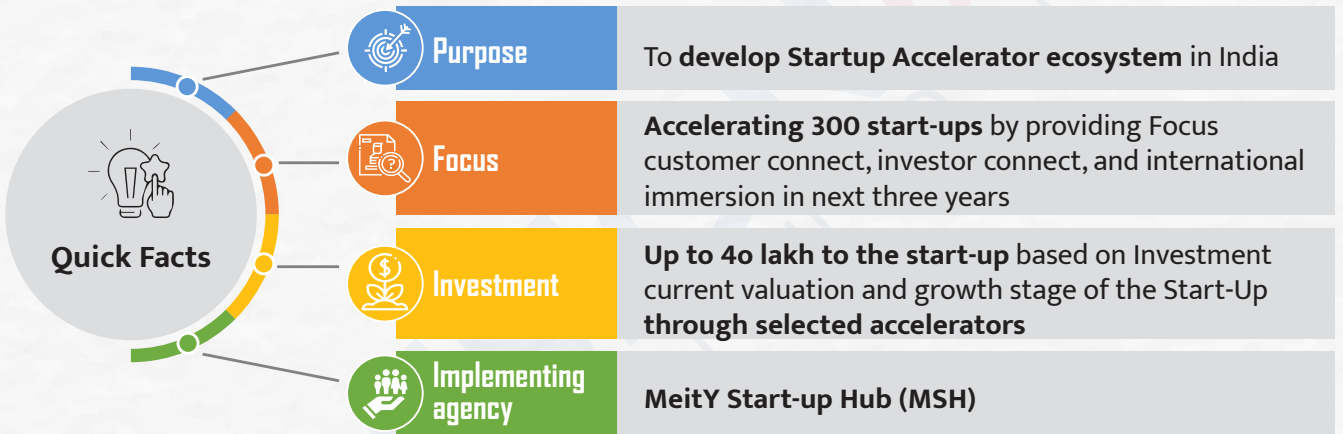
11

MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (MEITY)



11.1 NEWLY LAUNCHED SCHEME

11.1.1 START-UP ACCELERATORS OF MEITY FOR PRODUCT INNOVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH (SAMRIDH) PROGRAMME





Government Schemes in News

Objectives

<p>Support accelerators</p> <p>Support existing and upcoming Accelerators to select and accelerate IT-based startups to scale</p>	<p>Accelerating the startups</p> <p>Accelerating the startups by providing customer connect, investor connect, international expansion, and overall business growth in terms of revenue, users, and valuation parameters</p>
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Salient Features

<p>Two components</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing administrative cost to Accelerators for providing acceleration services to startups • Matching equity seed funding provided to startups for scaling their business
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 Support to startups	<p>The formulation of process to support existing and upcoming startup accelerators and the implementation supervision of the scheme will be done by a 10 member committee under the Secretary, MeitY.</p>
 MeitY Start-up Hub (MSH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a nodal entity under MeitY to facilitate its vision of promoting technology innovation, start-ups and creation of Intellectual Properties. It acts as a national coordination, facilitation and monitoring centre to integrate all the incubation centres, start-ups and innovation related activities of MeitY.

11.2. OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS



11.2.1. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME FOR LARGE SCALE ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING

Why in news?

The scheme which was launched for the period 2020-21 to 2024-25, will now be valid upto 2025-26.







Objectives

 Domestic manufacturing	 Attract investment
Boost domestic manufacturing	Attract large investments in the electronics value chain including manufacturing of mobile phones, semiconductor packaging and electronic components including Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) units

Government Schemes in News

Salient Features

 <p>Effect on eligibility for other schemes</p>	<p>Eligibility under the Scheme shall not affect eligibility under any other Scheme and vice-versa.</p>
 <p>Tenure of the Scheme</p>	<p>Support under the Scheme shall be provided for a period of four (4) year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Earlier manufacturers were allowed to claim six per cent incentive for incremental manufacturing during the first year, 2020-21. However, they will now have the option to choose 2021-22 as the first year of the scheme for similar benefits. o The move is aimed at providing relief to companies that could not ramp up their production due to Covid-related disruptions. Apart from lockdowns, restrictions on the movement of goods and personnel along with supply chain bottlenecks delayed their production plans. <p>Base Year: In either case, 2019-20 will be considered as the base year to determine the extent of incentives that any manufacturer is entitled to.</p>
 <p>The Scheme shall be implemented through a Nodal Agency</p>	<p>Such Nodal Agency shall act as a Project Management Agency (PMA) and be responsible for providing secretarial, managerial and implementation support and carrying out other responsibilities as assigned by MeitY from time to time.</p>
 <p>Monitoring of the scheme</p>	<p>An Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) chaired by Cabinet Secretary will monitor the Scheme.</p>

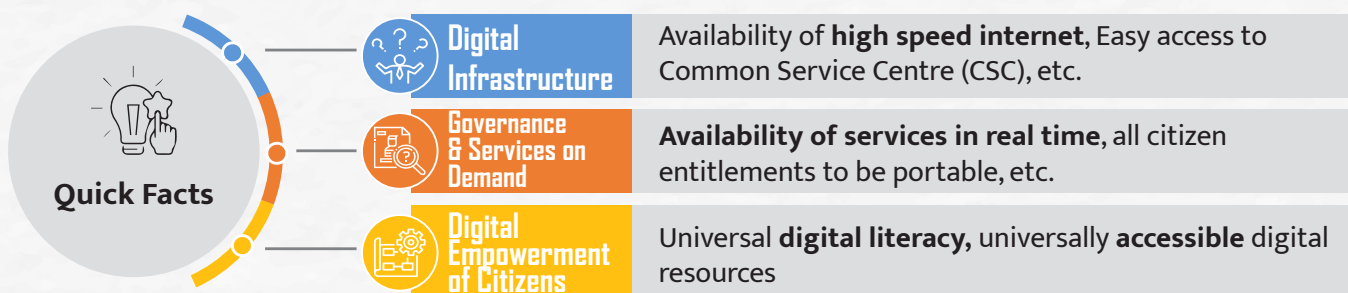
Government Schemes in News



11.2.2 DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAMME

Why in news?

Recently, this flagship programme- completed 6 years.



Objectives








Digitally empowered Society



To transform India into a **digitally empowered society and knowledge economy**



Salient Features



 Aims to provide thrust to the nine pillars of growth areas	To transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy . Broadband Highways, Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, Public Internet Access Programme, e-Governance: Reforming Government through Technology, e-Kranti - Electronic delivery of services , Information for All, Electronics Manufacturing, IT for Jobs, Early Harvest Programmes.						
 Project management structure	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="507 1010 1461 1081">The programme management structure</th> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="507 1081 758 1283"> A Monitoring Committee headed by the Prime Minister </td> <td data-bbox="758 1081 1153 1283"> A Digital India Advisory Group chaired by the Minister of Communications and IT </td> <td data-bbox="1153 1081 1461 1283"> An Apex Committee chaired by the Cabinet Secretary </td> </tr> </table>	The programme management structure			A Monitoring Committee headed by the Prime Minister	A Digital India Advisory Group chaired by the Minister of Communications and IT	An Apex Committee chaired by the Cabinet Secretary
The programme management structure							
A Monitoring Committee headed by the Prime Minister	A Digital India Advisory Group chaired by the Minister of Communications and IT	An Apex Committee chaired by the Cabinet Secretary					
 e-Kranti - Electronic delivery of services	The mission of e - Kranti is to ensure a Government wide transformation by delivering all Government services electronically to the citizens through integrated and interoperable systems via multiple modes while ensuring efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs.						
 Preference to Public Private Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Private Partnerships is preferred wherever feasible to implement e-Governance projects. • Creation of Chief Information Officers (CIO) in at least 10 key Ministries so that various e-Governance projects could be designed, developed and implemented faster. 						
 Common Services Centers (CSC)	To take the benefits of Digital India to every corner of country , a vast network of more than 2.5 lakh CSC has been created. This has developed digital entrepreneurs among poor, marginalized, Dalits and women of India.						

11.3 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS

11.3.1 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

 <p>Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme for Electronics & IT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheme was initiated by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology in 2014 for a period of nine years. • It was launched with an objective to enhance the number of PhDs in Electronics System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) and IT/IT Enabled Services (IT/ITES) sectors in the country. • It aims to promote research in 42 emerging technologies in ESDM and IT/ITES. • Recently, phase II of the scheme was launched. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Phase II of the scheme aims to support 1000 Full Time PhD Candidates, 150 Part Time PhD Candidates, 50 Young Faculty Research Fellowships and 225 Post-Doctoral Fellowships.
 <p>UMANG app (Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Electronics & IT has enabled map services in 'UMANG App' through MoU with MapmyIndia. • UMANG is a unified, secure, multi-channel, multi-platform, multi-lingual, multi-service mobile app. • It provides seamless integration with Aadhaar and other applications like Digilocker and PayGov. • MapmyIndia, is a product of an indigenous, company founded and headquartered in New Delhi, India, in 1995, which has digitally mapped the entire country.

12

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (MOEFCC)



12.1 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS



12.1.1 NATIONAL CLEAN AIR PROGRAMME (NCAP)#

Why in news?

Recently the first meeting of National Apex Committee under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) held.

Quick Facts

	Purpose	To tackle the air pollution problem across the country in a comprehensive manner
	Type	Central Sector Scheme
	Target	20% to 30% reduction in Particulate Matter concentrations by 2024 keeping 2017 as the base year
	Coverage	122 non-attainment cities have been identified across the country based on the Air Quality data from 2014-2018.





Objectives



	Mitigation measures		Improve air quality		Awareness and capacity building
	Stringent implementation of mitigation measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution		Augment and strengthen air quality monitoring network across the country		Augment public awareness and capacity building measures.


Salient Features



 <p>Adopting airshed approach to deal with air pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under this, policymakers will plan actions keeping in view geographical, meteorological and other factors which pollute air within the airshed instead of making policies guided by states' boundaries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently, airshed approach is being implemented for "Delhi-NCR" and adjoining areas".
 <p>City specific action plans</p>	<p>The city specific action plans have been prepared that are regularly monitored by Committees at Central and State level namely Steering Committee, Monitoring Committee and Implementation Committee.</p>
 <p>Monitoring of air quality of cities</p>	<p>By State Pollution Control Boards which publishes their results from time to time.</p>
 <p>Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCs)</p>	<p>Some Smart Cities have established ICCs which are also connected to Air Quality Monitors (AQMs) for effective monitoring.</p>



12.1.2 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

 <p>National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector Scheme. Objective: Utilization of Remote Sensing Technology for Inventorization, Assessment and Monitoring of country's natural resources. During last five years, grant of Rs. 1 Crore has been provided for continuing research studies and assessment projects. Major achievements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of knowledge-based decision tool. Monitoring of Snow and Glaciers of Himalayan Region. Desertification Status Mapping. Application of Remote Sensing for Integrated Land use, Water and Energy Management etc.
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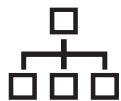

13 MINISTRY OF FINANCE



13.1 NEWLY LUNCHED SCHEMES


13.1.1 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Government Schemes in News

 <p>E-Settlement Scheme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has rolled out a scheme for settlement of tax disputes involving small tax payers. About e-Settlement Scheme, 2021: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheme is effective from 1st November, 2021. Under the scheme, an ‘interim board’ will decide on applications for settlement. The interim board is tasked with handling pleas that are transferred from the Settlement Commission. All communication between the Interim Board and tax payers will be exclusively in electronic mode. The scheme is in line with the government’s vision to digitize the overall income tax litigation process in order to bring more transparency and credibility.
 <p>Ubharte Sitaare Fund</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was launched for export-oriented firms and startups by Exim Bank and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). The fund is a mix of structured support, both financial and advisory services through investments in equity or equity like instruments, debt (funded and non-funded) and technical assistance (advisory services, grants and soft loans) to the Indian companies. The Ubharte Sitaare Programme (USP): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It identifies Indian companies that are future champions with good export potential. An identified company should have potential advantages by way of technology, product or process. It can be supported even if it is currently underperforming or may be unable to tap its latent potential to grow. The Programme identifies such challenges and provides support through a mix of structured support covering equity, debt and technical assistance.

13.2 MODIFIED SCHEMES

13.2.1 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

 <p>Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECLGS was announced as part of the Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Package to provide fully guaranteed and collateral free additional credit to MSMEs, business enterprises, individual loans for business purposes and MUDRA borrowers. • ECLGS provides 100% guarantee coverage by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company to Member Lending Institutions (banks, financial institutions and Non-Banking Financial Companies) on Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line to eligible MSMEs. • Overall ceiling initially announced was Rs 3 lakh crore which was subsequently enhanced to Rs 4.5 lakh crore. • Following sectors have been covered under ECLGS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ECLGS 1.0: MSME units, Business Enterprises, Mudra Borrower and individual loans for business purpose. ○ ECLGS 2.0: 26 stressed sectors identified by Kamath Committee & Healthcare sector. ○ ECLGS 3.0: Hospitality, Travel & Tourism, Leisure & Sporting and Civil Aviation sector. ○ ECLGS 4.0: Existing Hospitals/Nursing Homes/Clinics/Medical Colleges/units engaged in manufacturing of liquid oxygen, oxygen cylinders etc • Recent modification: Timeline has been extended, till March 2023.
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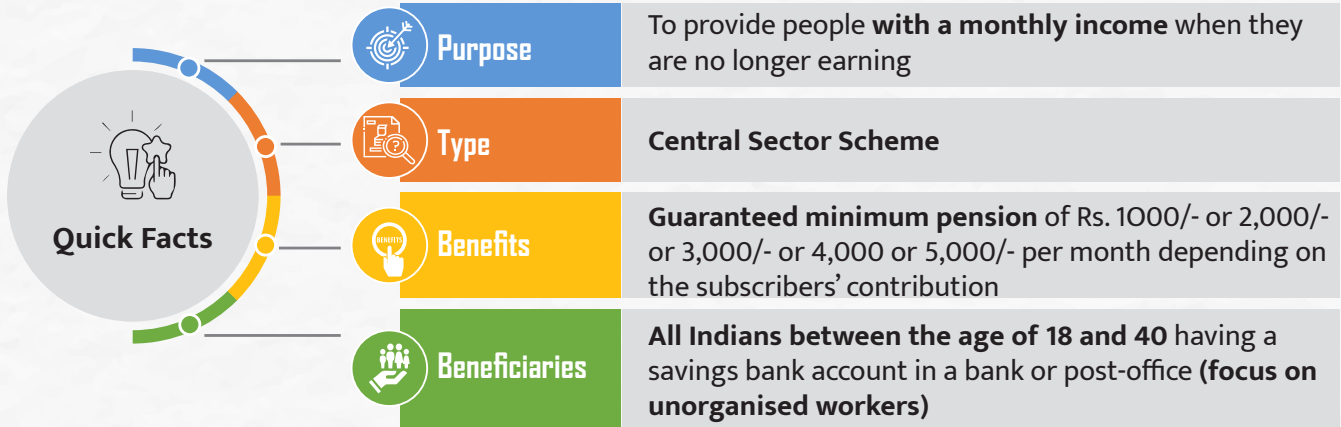
Government Schemes in News

13.3 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS

13.3.1 ATAL PENSION YOJANA*

Why in news?

According to annual report of the **National Pension Systems Trust (NPS Trust)**, out of **4.2 crore National Pension System (NPS) subscribers**, over 66 per cent or 2.8 crore opted for Atal Pension Yojana at the end of 2020-21.






Objectives

Fixed minimum pension at the age of 60 years

The subscribers would receive the **fixed minimum pension at the age of 60 years**, depending on their contributions

Salient Features

<p>Background</p>	<p>The APY replaced the Swavalamban scheme.</p>
<p>Contribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum periods: The minimum period of contribution by any subscriber under APY is 20 years. • Subscribers' share: Subscribers can make contributions to APY on monthly/ quarterly/ half-yearly basis. • Centre's share: Central Government's co-contribution is 50% of the total contribution or Rs. 1000 per annum, whichever is lower for a period of 5 years. The co-contribution could be availed only by the subscribers who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Have joined APY between 1 June 2015 and 31 March 2016 o Are not covered by any Statutory Social Security Schemes o Are not income tax payers
<p>Voluntary exit</p>	<p>Subscribers can voluntarily exit before the age of 60 years from APY subject to certain conditions, on deduction of Government co-contribution and return/ interest thereon.</p>

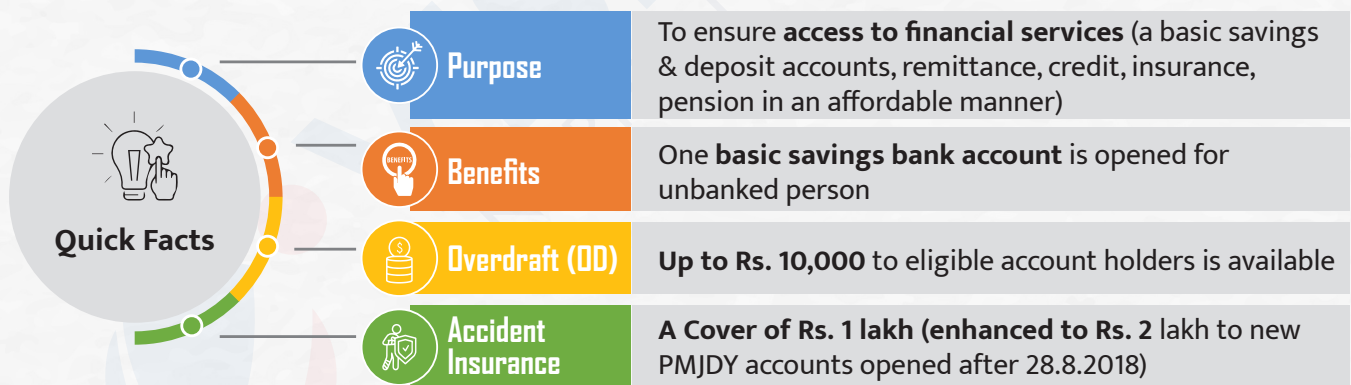
 Death of beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of premature death of subscriber (death before 60 years of age), spouse of the subscriber can continue contribution to APY account of the subscriber, for the remaining vesting period, till the original subscriber would have attained the age of 60 years. In case of death of subscriber, the spouse of the subscriber shall be entitled for the same amount of pension till his or her death.
 Death of both beneficiary and spouse	<p>After the death of both the subscriber and the spouse, the nominee of the subscriber shall be entitled to receive the pension wealth, as accumulated till age of 60 years of the subscribe.</p>
 Implementation	<p>It is administered by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA). The Institutional Architecture of the National Pension Scheme (NPS) would be utilised to enroll subscribers under APY.</p>





13.3.2 PRADHAN MANTRI JAN-DHAN YOJANA (PMJDY)

Why in news?

Recently the PMJDY- National Mission for Financial Inclusion, completed 7 years.



Objectives

 Financial penetration	 Leveraging technology
Ensure access of financial products & services at an affordable cost	Use of technology to lower cost & widen reach

Salient Features



 Background	It is the National Mission for Financial Inclusion to ensure access to financial services.						
 6 pillars	<p style="text-align: center;">6 Pillars of PMJDY</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 16.6%;">Universal access to banking services</td> <td style="width: 16.6%;">Basic savings bank accounts with overdraft facility of Rs 10,000- to every household</td> <td style="width: 16.6%;">Financial Literacy Program</td> <td style="width: 16.6%;">Creation of Credit Guarantee Fund</td> <td style="width: 16.6%;">Micro Insurance</td> <td style="width: 16.6%;">Pension scheme for Unorganized sector</td> </tr> </table>	Universal access to banking services	Basic savings bank accounts with overdraft facility of Rs 10,000- to every household	Financial Literacy Program	Creation of Credit Guarantee Fund	Micro Insurance	Pension scheme for Unorganized sector
Universal access to banking services	Basic savings bank accounts with overdraft facility of Rs 10,000- to every household	Financial Literacy Program	Creation of Credit Guarantee Fund	Micro Insurance	Pension scheme for Unorganized sector		
 Bank account	Under the scheme, a basic savings bank deposit (BSBD) account can be opened in any bank branch or Business Correspondent (Bank Mitra) outlet, by persons not having any other account.						
 Benefits to account holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no requirement to maintain any minimum balance in PMJDY accounts. • Interest is earned on the deposit in PMJDY accounts. • Rupay Debit card is provided to PMJDY account holder. • PMJDY accounts are eligible for: Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Atal Pension Yojana (APY), MUDRA scheme. 						

13.3.3 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

 Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet extended PMGKAY upto Septemeber, 2022. • Under PMGKAY, Government in March 2020 had announced distribution of additional free-of-cost foodgrains (Rice/Wheat) to about 80 Crore National Food Security Act (NFSA) beneficiaries at the scale of 5 Kg per person per month. • This allocation would be over and above NFSA foodgrains.
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Scheme of Financial Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure

- Under the scheme, **financial assistance is provided to state governments in the form of 50-year interest free loan** for spending on capital projects.
- **The Government has decided to continue the scheme in the year 2021-22.**
 - Funds provided to the states **will be used for new and ongoing capital projects.** The funds can also be used for settling pending bills in ongoing capital projects.
 - Capital expenditure **creates employment**, enhances the future productive capacity of the economy, and results in a higher rate of economic growth.
- **The scheme has 3 parts**
 - **Part-I:** This part of the scheme is **for the North-East and Hill States** and an amount of Rs.2,600 crore has been earmarked for this part. Out of this, Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand will get Rs 400 crore each while remaining States in this group have been allocated Rs 200 crore each.
 - **Part-II:** This part of the scheme is for all **other States not included in Part-I.** An amount of Rs 7,400 crore is earmarked for this part. This amount has been allocated amongst these States in proportion to their share of central taxes as per the award of the 15th Finance Commission for the year 2021-22.
 - **Part-III:** This part of the scheme is **for providing incentives to States for monetization/recycling of infrastructure assets and disinvestment of the State Public Sector Enterprises (SPSEs).** An amount of Rs.5,000 crore is allocated for this part of the scheme. Under this part, States will receive interest free 50 years loan ranging from 33% to 100% of the amount realised by them, through assets monetization, listing and disinvestment.

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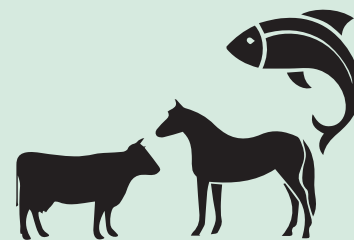


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14

MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING



14.1. OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS



14.1.1. PRADHAN MANTRI MATSYA SAMPADA YOJANA (PMMSY) SCHEME#//*

Why in news?

Recently, Nationwide River Ranching Programme was launched as special activity under Pradhan Mantri MatsyaSampada Yojana (PMMSY) scheme.

Quick Facts

Purpose	To address critical gaps in fish production and productivity, quality, technology, post-harvest infrastructure and management, etc.
Aim	To consolidate the achievements of Blue Revolution
Type	Two separate Components: Central Sector Scheme, and Centrally Sponsored Scheme
Tenure	To be implemented in all the States and Union Territories from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25

Objectives








Harnessing fisheries potential	Improving infrastructure and regulation	Enhancing Farmer's income	Spillover economic benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harnessing of fisheries potential in a sustainable, responsible, inclusive and equitable manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modernizing and strengthening of value chain - post-harvest management and quality improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doubling fishers and fish farmers incomes and generation of employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing contribution to Agriculture GVA and exports

- **Enhancing of fish production and productivity** through expansion, intensification, diversification and productive utilization of land and water

- **Robust fisheries management** and regulatory framework

- **Social, physical and economic security** for fishers and fish farmers

Salient Features

 Vision	<p>Ecologically healthy, economically viable and socially inclusive fisheries sector that contributes towards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic prosperity and well-being of fishers, and fish farmers and other stakeholders, • food and nutritional security of the country in a sustainable and responsible manner.
 Interventions envisaged by the scheme	<p>New interventions such as fishing vessel insurance, support for new/up-gradation of fishing vessels/boats, Bio-toilets, Aquaculture in saline/alkaline areas, Sagar Mitras, FFPOs/Cs, Nucleus Breeding Centres, Fisheries and Aquaculture start-ups, Incubators, Integrated Aqua parks, Integrated coastal fishing villages development, Aquatic Laboratories Network and Extension Services, Traceability, Certification and Accreditation, RAS, Biofloc & Cage Culture, E-Trading/Marketing, Fisheries Management Plans, etc.</p>
 Funding pattern for Centrally Sponsored Component	<p>Share of fund between Central and North Eastern & Himalayan States- 90:10 and 60:40 for other states.</p>
<p>About “River ranching programme</p>	
 Purpose	<p>It has been introduced as special activity under PMMSY scheme for augmenting and enhancing the fish production and productivity through expansion, intensification, diversification and productive utilization of land and water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The program will help in achieving sustainable fisheries, reducing habitat degradation, conserving biodiversity, maximizing social-economic benefits and assessing ecosystem services.
 Phase –I	<p>National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) during 2020-21 has targeted three major river systems namely Ganges and its tributaries, Brahmaputra & Barak river tributaries and Mahanadi & other rivers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accordingly, six major Inland states focusing on length of river belt namely Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Uttarakhand and Bihar were selected.



Implementation

National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) has been designated as the Nodal Agency.



14.1.2. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES



Mobile app 'Matsya Setu'

- It aims to **disseminate latest freshwater aquaculture technologies** to aqua farmers of the country.
 - Aquaculture is **breeding, raising, and harvesting fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants.**
- App will help farmers to learn the **advancements in the technologies and Better Management Practices** in maintaining soil & water quality.
- **Key features of app:**
 - Species-wise/ subject-wise **self-learning online course modules**
 - Information about **feeding and health management** in aquaculture
 - **e-certificate upon successful completion** of each course module

Government Schemes in News



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CURRENT AFFAIRS
FOR GS MAINS 2022
IN 60 HOURS

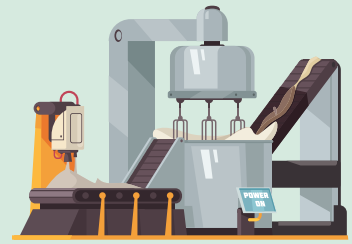
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15 MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (MOFPI)



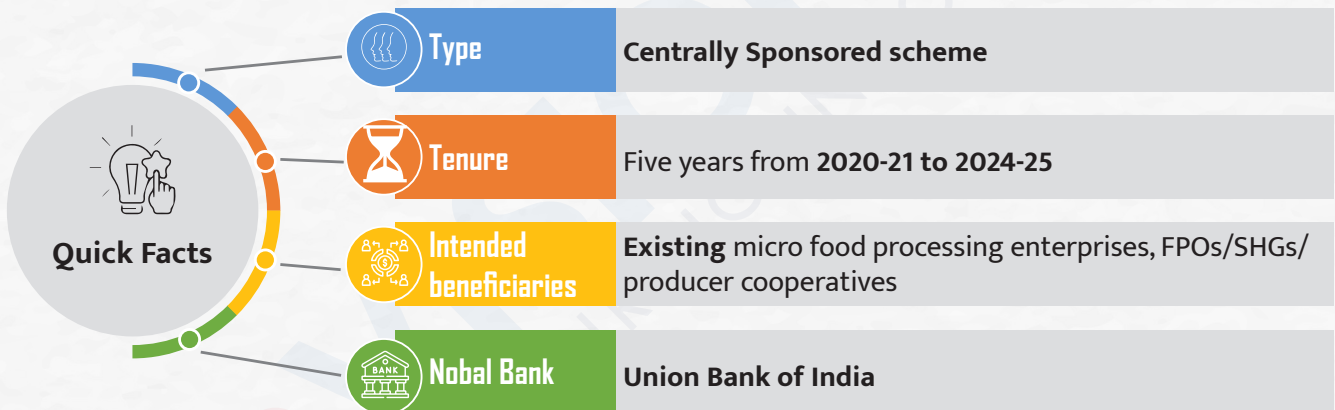
15.1 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS



15.1.1 PRADHAN MANTRI FORMALISATION OF MICRO FOOD PROCESSING ENTERPRISES (PMFME)#

Why in news?

The PMFME Scheme Seed Capital Module was launched recently.



Government Schemes in News









Objectives


Support to existing micro food processing enterprises


Providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation of existing micro food processing enterprises

Salient Features



 Background	<p>The scheme was launched as a part of “Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan”.</p>
 Target	<p>The scheme targets to directly assist 2,00,000 micro food processing units of existing micro food processing enterprises through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed capital support of Rs.40,000 per SHG member • Credit linked subsidy for capital investment up to 35% with a ceiling of Rs. 10 lakh • Credit linked grant support up to 35% for establishing common infrastructure
 Support for marketing & branding	<p>Support for marketing & branding would be provided to develop brands for micro units and groups with 50% grant at State or regional level which could benefit large number of micro units in clusters.</p>
 Fund sharing	<p>The expenditure would be shared in 60:40 ratio between Central and State or UTs with legislature, 90:10 ratio with North Eastern and Himalayan States.</p>
 One District One Product (ODOP)	<p>The Scheme adopts ODOP approach to reap benefit of scale in terms of procurement of inputs, availing common services and marketing of products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The States would identify food product for a district keeping in view the existing clusters and availability of raw material. • The ODOP product could be a perishable produce based product or cereal based products or a food product widely produced in a district and their allied sectors. • Support for common infrastructure and branding & marketing would be for ODOP products.
 Focus	<p>The Scheme also places focus on waste to wealth products, minor forest products and Aspirational Districts.</p>
 Capacity building and research	<p>NIFTEM and IIFPT, two academic and research institutions under MOFPI along with State Level Technical Institutions selected by the States would be provided support for training of units, product development, appropriate packaging and machinery for micro units.</p>
 Expected benefits	<p>The scheme would generate total investment of Rs 35,000 crore as well as 9 lakh skilled and semi-skilled employment and benefit 8 lakh units through access to information, training, better exposure and formalization.</p>

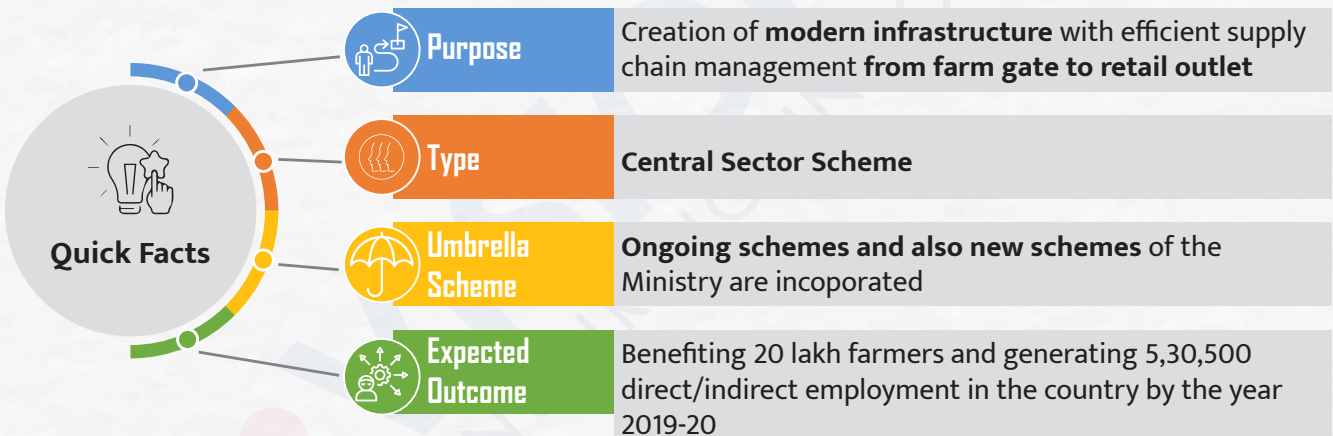
 PMFME Scheme Seed Capital Module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was launched by the MoFPI in association with Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) on Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) MIS Portal. Its purpose is to facilitate seed capital assistance (initial money required to start a new business) to members of urban Self-Help-Groups (SHG) working in the food processing sector in India. The seed capital portal can be accessed to avail the seed capital assistance of Rs.40,000 per SHG member under the PMFME Scheme.
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15.1.2 PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA*

Why in news?


Recently, the duration of the scheme was extended for a period of 2021-22 to 2025-26.




Objectives


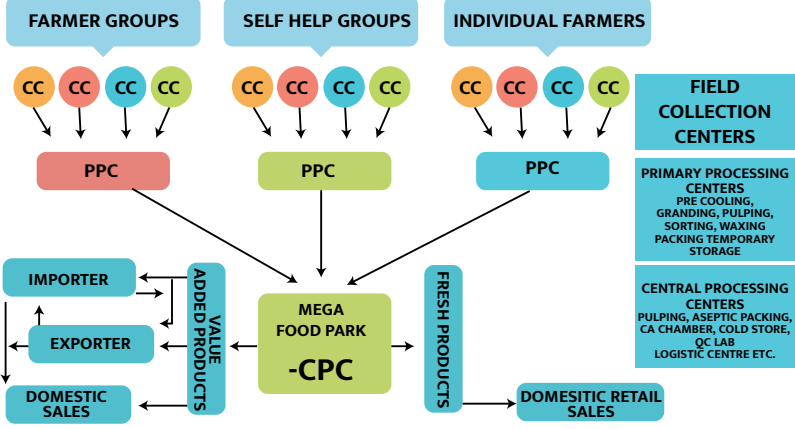








Modernise processing and reduce wastage

To supplement agriculture, **modernize processing and decrease agri-waste**

Salient Features


 Background	The scheme was initially named as SAMPADA (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters) .
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Component of schemes: The first 4 are the ongoing schemes whereas the last three are new schemes launched under the PMKSY

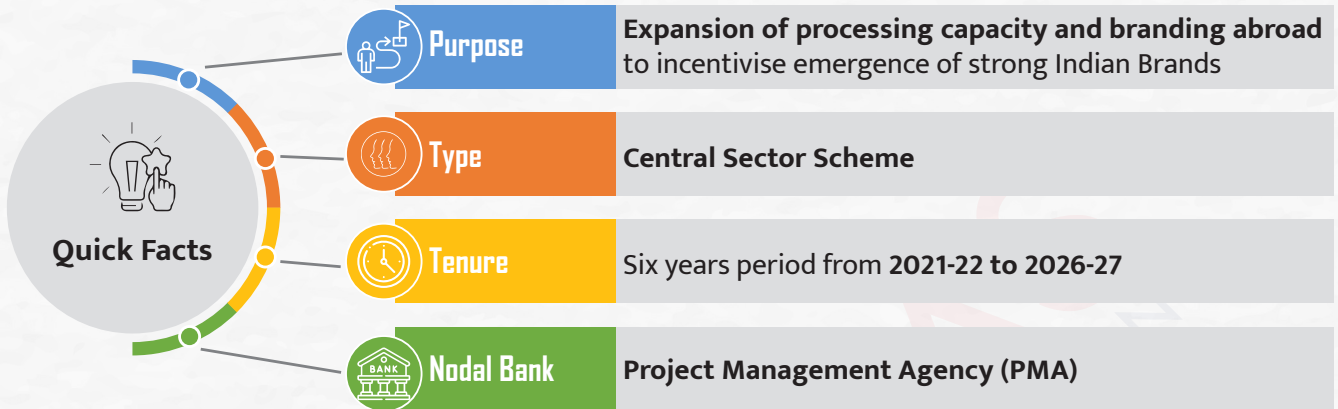
 <p>Mega Food Parks</p>	<p>Setting up of modern food processing units with well-established supply chain. It is implemented by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV).</p> 
 <p>Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure</p>	<p>To provide cold chain facilities without any break from the farm gate to the consumer. The project is set up by Companies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, etc.</p>
 <p>Creation/Expansion of Food Processing/Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC)</p>	<p>To create processing and preservation capacities and modernisation/ expansion of existing food processing units. The project is set up by Companies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, etc.</p>
 <p>Food Safety & Quality Assurance Infrastructure</p>	<p>It has two components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting Up/Up-gradation of Quality Control/Food Testing Laboratories • HACCP/ ISO Standards/Food Safety/Quality Management Systems
 <p>Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters</p>	<p>Development of modern infrastructure and common facilities to encourage group of entrepreneurs to set up food processing units based on cluster approach.</p>
 <p>Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages</p>	<p>For setting up of primary processing centers/ collection centers at farm gate and modern retail outlets at the front end along with connectivity through insulated/ refrigerated transport.</p>
 <p>Human Resources and Institutions</p>	<p>For demand driven Research & Development (R&D), promotional Activities (seminars, workshops, fairs and exhibitions), and sector specific skill development.</p>



15.1.3 PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE SCHEME FOR FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY (PLISFPI)*

Why in news?

Guidelines for the scheme was launched.








Objectives

Support to food manufacturing entities	Enhance global footprint	Employment generation and benefits to farmers
Support Food manufacturing entities with stipulated minimum Sales and willing to make minimum stipulated investment for expansion of processing capacity and Branding abroad to incentivise emergence of strong Indian brands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support creation of global food manufacturing champions Strengthen select Indian brand of food products for global visibility and wider acceptance in the international markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase employment opportunities of off-farm jobs Ensuring remunerative prices of farm produce and higher income to farmers

Salient Features

<p>The scheme is “fund-limited”</p>	<p>Cost shall be restricted to the approved amount:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The maximum incentive payable to each beneficiary shall be fixed in advance at the time of approval of that beneficiary. Regardless of achievement/ performance, this maximum incentive shall not be exceeded.
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 Applicant for the Scheme shall be	<p>Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) or a Company registered in India; Co-operatives; SME and applicants making an application for coverage under the Scheme.</p>
 Two Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentivising manufacturing of four major food product segments viz. Ready to Cook/ Ready to Eat (RTC/ RTE) foods including Millets based products, Processed Fruits & Vegetables, Marine Products, Mozzarella Cheese. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Innovative/ Organic products of SMEs including Free Range - Eggs, Poultry Meat, Egg Products. • Support for branding and marketing abroad to incentivise emergence of strong Indian brands. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o For promotion of Indian Brand abroad, the scheme envisages grant to the applicant entities for - in store Branding, shelf space renting and marketing.
 No effect on eligibility for other scheme	<p>Coverage under the PLI Scheme will not affect eligibility under other schemes like Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana.</p>
 Implementation	<p>Inter-Ministerial Approval Committee (IMAC) would approve selection of applicants for coverage under the scheme, sanction and release of funds as incentives.</p> <p>The Ministry will prepare Annual Action Plan covering various activities for implementation of the scheme.</p>
 Monitoring	<p>The Scheme would be monitored at Centre by the Empowered Group of Secretaries chaired by the Cabinet Secretary.</p> <p>A third-party evaluation and mid-term review mechanism would be built in the programme.</p>



15.1.4 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

 Eat Right Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recently, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) awarded the Chandigarh Railway Station with ‘Eat Right Station’ Certification. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Chandigarh is the fifth station to receive this certification • Part of ‘Eat Right India’ movement of FSSAI, the Eat Right Station initiative aims at promotion of food safety and hygiene at the static catering units at railway stations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o FSSAI has embarked on a large-scale effort to transform the country’s food system in order to ensure safe, healthy and sustainable food for all Indians through the ‘Eat Right India’ movement.
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16

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE



16.1 NEWLY LAUNCHED SCHEMES

16.1.1 AYUSHMAN BHARAT HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE MISSION (ABHIM)#/*

Quick Facts

Purpose	Develop capacities of health systems and institutions at all levels viz. primary, secondary and tertiary
Type	Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) with some Central Sector(CS) components
Tenure	Six years from 2021 to 2026
Target	To build an IT enabled disease surveillance system

Objectives

Strengthening grass root public health institutions	Developing IT enabled surveillance system	Supporting research on infectious diseases
To strengthen grass root public health institutions to deliver universal Comprehensive Primary Health Care , including surveillance, active community engagement and improved risk communication, health education and prevention; and to strengthen public health institutions and public health governance capacities, to meet challenges posed by the current and future pandemics/epidemics with capacities for comprehensive diagnostic and treatment including for critical care services	To expand and build an IT enabled disease surveillance system by developing a network of surveillance laboratories at block, district, regional and national levels, Points of Entry and in Metropolitan areas , for effectively detecting, investigating, preventing and combating Public Health Emergencies and Disease Outbreaks	To support research on COVID-19 and other infectious diseases, including biomedical research to generate evidence to inform short-term and medium-term response to COVID-19 like pandemics and to develop core capacity to deliver the One Health Approach to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease outbreaks in animals and humans

Government Schemes in News

Salient Features



Centrally Sponsored Scheme Components

- **Ayushman Bharat - Health & Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) in rural areas:** support for infrastructure development is proposed in **7 High Focus States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, UP and WB) and 3 North Eastern States (Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya).**
- **AB-HWCs in Urban areas:** Support for 11044 Urban Health & Wellness Centres across the country is proposed under this component.
- **Block Public Health Units:** Support for 3382 BPHUs in **11 High Focus States/ UTs (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, UT - Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand)**
 - o For the remaining States, the support for establishing BPHUs is being provided under **FC-XV Health Grants through Local Governments.**
 - o For the UTs, the proposed **District Integrated Public Health Labs** under the PM ABHIM at the Districts **will be catering the needs of the Blocks in the UTs.**
- **Integrated District Public Health Laboratories** in all districts.
- **Critical Care Hospital Blocks** in all districts with a population more than 5 lakhs, in state government medical colleges / District Hospitals.

Central Sector Components


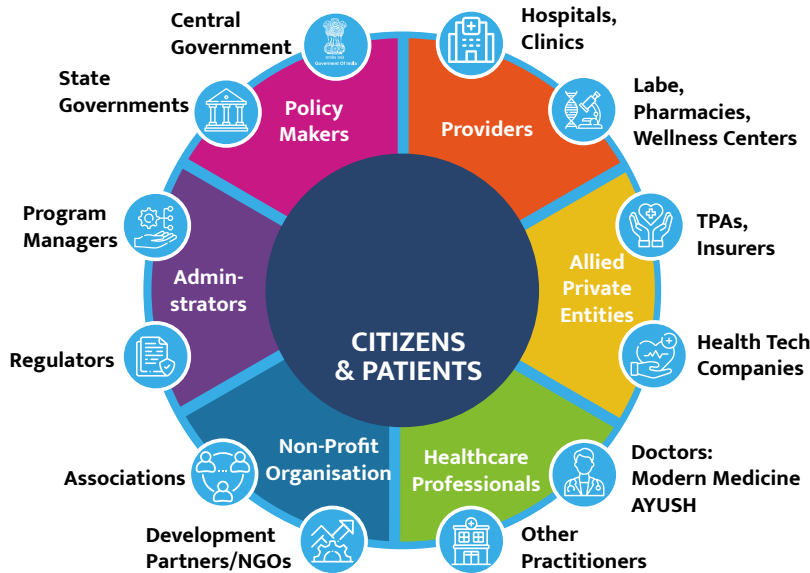

- **Critical Care Hospital Blocks** in 12 Central Institutions.
- **Strengthening Disaster and Epidemic Preparedness:** Support for 15 Health Emergency Operation Centres & 2 Container based mobile hospitals.
- **Strengthening surveillance of infectious diseases and outbreak response:** Support for 20 Metropolitan Surveillance Units, 5 Regional NCDCs and implementation of IHIP in all states.
- **Strengthening surveillance capacities at Points of Entry:** Support for 17 new Points of Entry Health Units and Strengthening of 33 existing Units.
- **Bio-security preparedness and strengthening Pandemic Research and Multi Sector, National Institutions and Platforms for One Health:** Support for setting up of a National Institution for One Health, a Regional Research Platform for WHO South East Asia Region, 9 Bio-Safety Level III Laboratories and 4 new Regional National Institutes of Virology (NIVs).



16.1.2 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

MusQan initiative

- It aims to ensure provision of quality child-friendly services in public health facilities to **reduce preventable newborn and child morbidity and mortality.**
- It targets children below 12 years of age. It is a new quality improvement initiative, within the existing **National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS) framework.**
 - o NQAS have been developed keeping in the specific requirements for public health facilities as well global best practices.
 - o NQAS are currently available for **District Hospitals, CHCs, PHCs.**

 <p>Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABDM aims to create a seamless online platform that will enable interoperability within the digital health ecosystem. Thus, it will bridge the existing gap amongst different stakeholders of Healthcare ecosystem through digital highways. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Currently, ABDM is being implemented in a pilot phase in six union territories. <p style="text-align: center;">The ABDM Ecosystem</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Digital Health ID for every citizen that will work as their health account, to which personal health records can be linked and viewed through mobile application. o The mission will enable access and exchange of longitudinal health records (LHR) of citizens with their consent. • LHR is an electronic medical record of patient health information generated by one or more encounters in any care delivery setting. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Healthcare Professionals Registry (HPR) and Healthcare Facilities Registries (HFR) that act as repository of all healthcare providers across modern and traditional systems of medicine. o ABDM Sandbox, will act as a framework for technology and product testing.
 <p>Arogya Dhara 2.0</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event was conducted by National Health Authority (NHA) to mark the milestone of 2 crore hospital treatments under Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Objective is to increase the reach and create more awareness about AB PM-JAY. • NHA also launched three initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ayushman Mitra: To encourage citizens to participate in motivating eligible beneficiaries to get verified under the scheme and to help them get Ayushman Cards issued. o Adhikaar Patra: A welcome note containing information about the rights of AB PM-JAY beneficiaries. o Abhinandan Patra: A thank you note to the beneficiary.



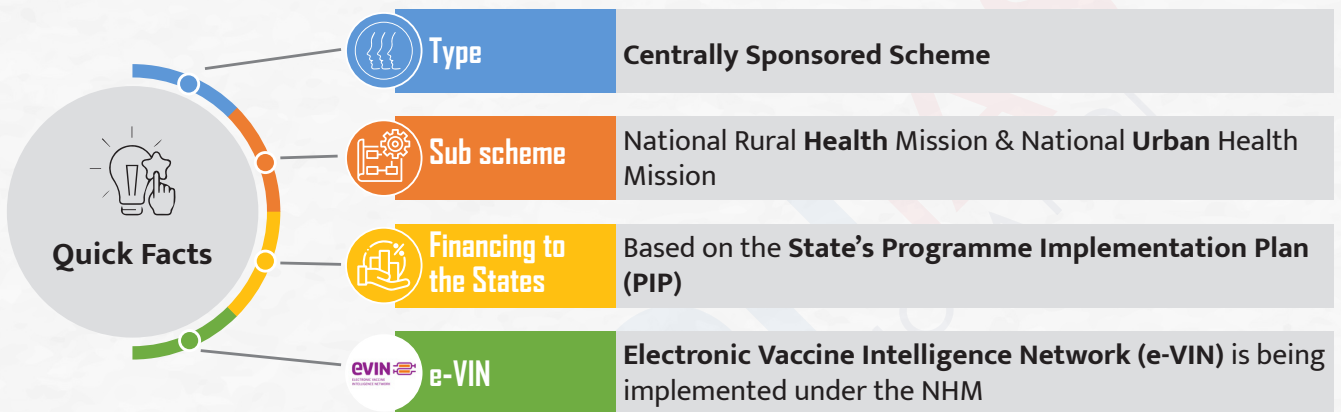
16.2 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS



16.2.1 NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION (NHM)#

Why in news?

Uttar Pradesh, M.P. and Rajasthan received maximum grants under NHM in last three years.



Objectives



 Accessibility to healthcare	 Accessibility to health-related services	 Promotion of traditional healthcare system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to integrated comprehensive primary health care • Reduction in child and maternal mortality • Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases • Population stabilisation, gender and demographic balance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal access to public services for food and nutrition, sanitation and hygiene and universal access to public health care services with emphasis on services addressing women's and children's health and universal immunisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalize local health traditions & mainstream AYUSH • Promotion of healthy life styles

Salient Features



<p>Initiatives under NHM</p>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: #008080; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">INITIATIVES UNDER NRHM</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Accredited social health activists (ASHA) — Janani Suraksha Yojana — Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) — Mainstreaming AYUSH: Revitalizing local health traditions — District hospital and knowledge centre (DHKC) — Free drugs and free diagnostic service — RMNCH+A: Reproductive Meternal Newborn Child and Adolescent Health — National Mobile medical units — Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) — Mother and child health wings (MCH wings) </div>
<p>2 Sub Schemes</p>	<p>National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)</p>
<p>Funding</p>	<p>The Centre-State funding pattern is 60:40 for all the States w.e.f. FY 2015-16, except all North-Eastern States and other hilly States viz. Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, for which the Centre-State funding pattern is 90:10.</p>
<p>Incentive to states</p>	<p>States that show improved progress made on key Outcomes/Outputs such as IMR, MMR, Immunization, number and proportion of quality certified health facilities etc. can receive additional funds as incentives.</p>
<p>e-VIN</p>	<p>It aims to provide real-time information on vaccine stocks and flows, and storage temperatures across all cold chain points in the country.</p>

Government Schemes in News






16.2.2 NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION (NRHM)#





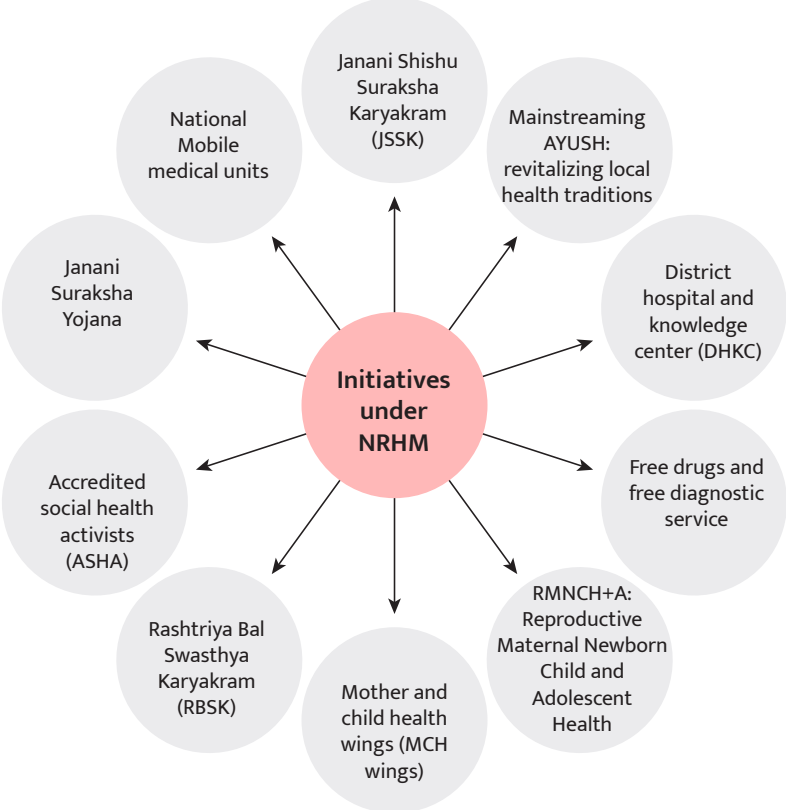
Objectives



 Accessibility & affordability	 Decentralised health delivery system	 Other health related services
To provide accessible, affordable, quality health care to the rural population , especially the vulnerable groups	Establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels	Ensures simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants of health such as water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality

Salient Features

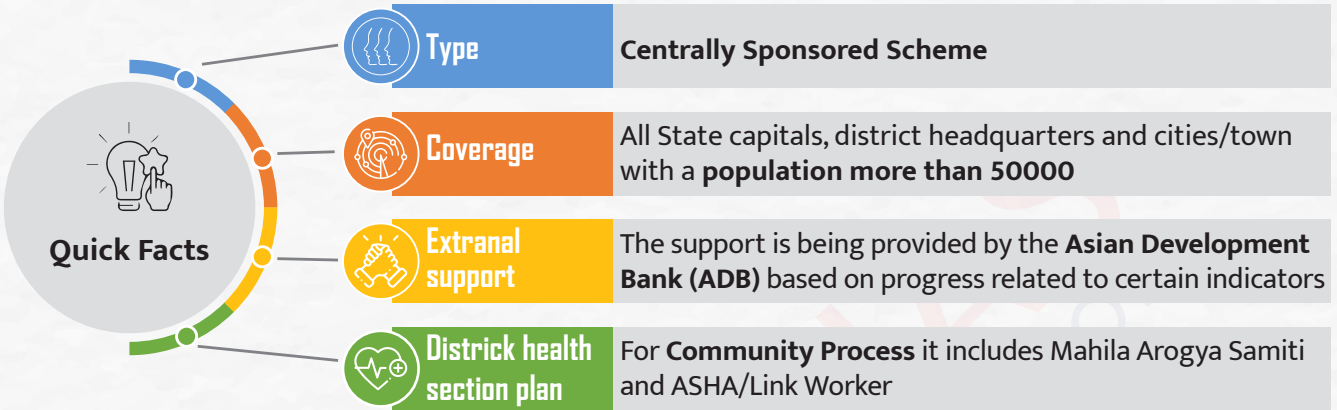


 Background	It was launched in 2005 with special focus on the Empowered Action Group (EAG) States as well as North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.
 Focus	The thrust of the mission is on establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels, to ensure simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants of health such as water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality.
Initiatives under the NRHM	

Fund Sharing pattern	The Centre-State funding pattern is 60:40 for all the States w.e.f. FY 2015-16, except all North-Eastern States and other hilly States viz. Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, for which the Centre-State funding pattern is 90:10 .
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16.2.3 NATIONAL URBAN HEALTH MISSION#



Objectives

Accessibility	Affordability
To meet health care needs of the urban population with the focus on urban poor, slum dwellers, by making available to them essential primary health care services	Reducing urban population's out of pocket expenses for treatment

Salient Features

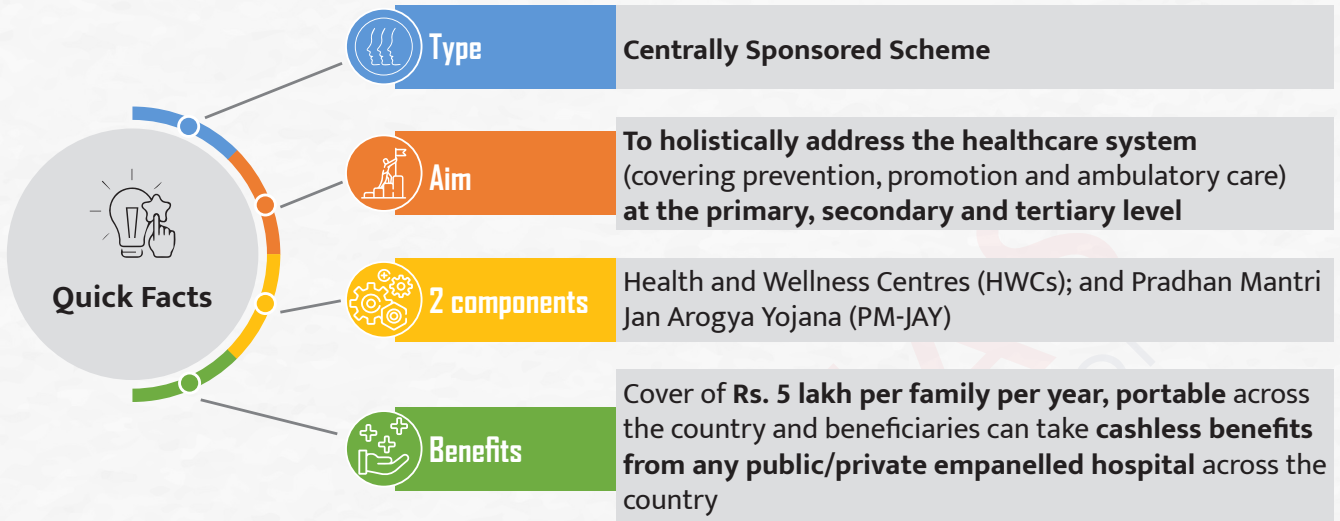
Decentralised system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provides need based city specific urban health care system. It has provisions for partnership with community and local bodies and NGOs.
Service Delivery Infrastructure	For Service Delivery Infrastructure it provides- Urban-Primary Health Centre, Urban-Community Health Centre (U-CHC) and Referral Hospitals and Outreach services .
Fund sharing	The Centre-State funding pattern is 60:40 for all the States w.e.f. FY 2015-16, except all North-Eastern States and other hilly States viz. Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, for which the Centre-State funding pattern is 90:10 .



16.2.4 AYUSHMAN BHARAT#

Why in news?

Female utilisation of Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) services stood at 46.7% from October 2019 to September 2021, according to a new study.





Objectives


Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
To achieve the vision of Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	To meet (SDG) and its underlining commitment, which is to “leave no one behind”

Salient Features

Background	This flagship scheme was launched as recommended by the National Health Policy 2017 , to achieve the vision of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) .
2 Components	
HWCs for primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim is to deliver Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC). This component is funded through National Health Mission. It cover both maternal & child health services and non-communicable diseases, including free essential drugs and diagnostic services.

 <p>PM-JAY (For Secondary & Tertiary care)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched in 2018, it is the largest health assurance scheme in the world. • PM-JAY is Centrally Sponsored. • It was earlier known as the National Health Protection Scheme (NHPS) before being rechristened. • The households included are based on the deprivation and occupational criteria of Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) for rural and urban areas respectively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ It subsumed the then existing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) which had been launched in 2008. Therefore, it also covers families that were covered in RSBY but are not present in the SECC 2011 database. ◦ PM-JAY is fully funded by the Government and cost of implementation is shared between the Central and State Governments. • National Health Authority (NHA) is the implementing body.
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 **16.2.5 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVE**

 <p>India COVID 19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Package: Phase II</p>	<p>It has two components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Sector (CS) components (Funding and execution both borne by Centre) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Support to Central Hospitals for repurposing beds for COVID management. ◦ National Centre for Disease Control would be strengthened by providing Genome Sequencing machines etc. ◦ Support for implementation of Hospital Management Information System in all the District Hospitals of the Country. ◦ Support for expanding National Architecture of eSanjeevani Tele-consultation platform to provide upto 5 lakhs tele-consultations per day (present 50,000 Tele-consultations per day). ◦ IT interventions, including strengthening COVID-19 Portal etc. • Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) components (jointly funded by Centre and States but executed by States) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Create Paediatric units in all 736 districts and to establish Paediatric Centre of Excellence in each State/UT. ◦ Creating pre-fabricated structures for adding additional beds at existing CHCs, PHCs and SHCs. ◦ Install Liquid Medical Oxygen Storage tanks, Augment the existing feet of ambulances, support to districts for essential medicines for COVID-19 management etc. ◦ Engage Undergraduate and post graduate medical interns and final year students for effective COVID management.
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**National
AIDS Control
Programme
(NACP)**

- Union Cabinet has **approved continuation of NACP for a period of five years** (April 1, 2021- March 31, 2026) by **approving phase-V of the programme.**
 - o **NACP was launched in 1992** and four phases have been successfully completed since.
 - o **NACP Phase-V will enable India’s AIDS response towards attainment of UN’s SDG 3.3** of ending the HIV/AIDS epidemic as a public health threat by 2030.
- **It is a Central sector scheme.**
- It is being implemented as a **comprehensive programme for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in India.**
 - o Over time, **focus has shifted from raising awareness to behavior change**, from a national response to a more decentralized response and to increasing involvement of NGOs and networks of PLHIV (People Living with HIV).
- **NACP is considered as an extremely successful programme highlighted by facts such as**
 - o **Annual new HIV infections in India have declined by 48%** (baseline year of 2010).
 - o **Annual AIDS-related deaths have declined by 82%** (baseline year of 2010).
 - o HIV prevalence in India **continues to be low** with an adult HIV prevalence of **0.22%.**

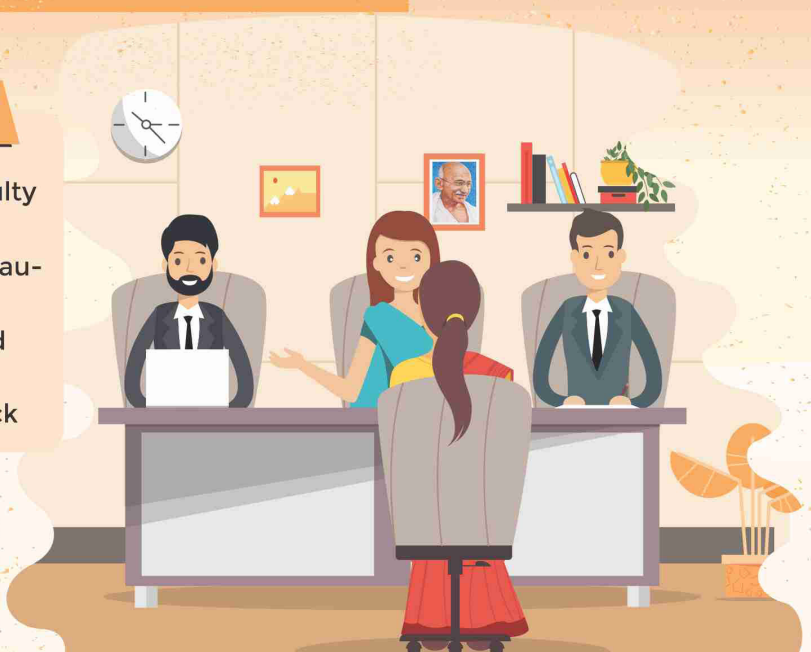
PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION 2021

Admission Open

Programme Features

- ★ DAF Analysis Session with senior faculty members of Vision IAS
- ★ Mock Interview Session with Ex-Bureaucrats/ Educationists
- ★ Interaction with Previous toppers and Serving bureaucrats
- ★ Performance Evaluation and Feedback



17

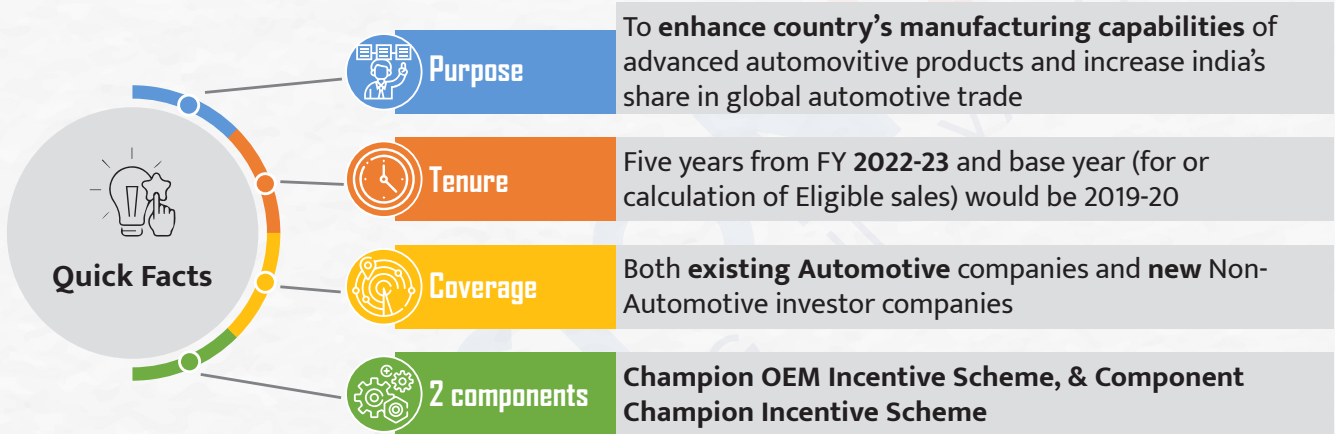
MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES



17.1 NEWLY LAUNCHED SCHEME






17.1.1 PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME FOR AUTOMOBILE & AUTO COMPONENTS



Salient Features







<p>Background</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India is projected to be world's third-largest automotive market in terms of volume by 2026. PLI Scheme aims to give companies incentives on incremental sales from products manufactured in domestic units. Apart from inviting foreign companies to set shop in India, it encourages local companies to set up or expand existing manufacturing units. The incentive structure will encourage industry to make fresh investments for indigenous global supply chain of Advanced Automotive Technology products.
<p>Effect of eligibility under FAME-II</p>	<p>Incentive payable under this scheme to electric vehicle (EV) manufacturers will be independent of/in addition to the incentives given under FAME-II scheme.</p>

Two components	
 <p>Champion original equipment manufacturer (OEM) Incentive Scheme</p>	It is applicable on Battery Electric Vehicles and Hydrogen Fuel Cell Vehicles .
 <p>Component Champion Incentive Scheme</p>	It is applicable on pre-approved Advanced Automotive Technology components of all vehicles, Vehicle aggregates of 2-Wheelers, 3-Wheelers, passenger vehicles, commercial vehicles and tractors including automobile meant for military use .
 <p>Significance</p>	Scheme will lead to fresh investments of Rs 42,500 crores , incremental production of Rs 2.3 lakh crore and will create additional employment of over 7.5 lakh jobs .

Government Schemes in News



ENGLISH MEDIUM | ADMISSION
हिन्दी माध्यम | OPEN

-  Specific targeted content: oriented towards Prelims exam
-  Doubt Clearing sessions and mentoring
-  Complete coverage of The Hindu, Indian Express, PIB, Economic Times, Yojana, Economic Survey, Budget, India Year Book, RSTV, etc from May 2021 to April 2022
-  **Live** and **online** recorded classes that will help distance learning students and who prefers flexibility in class timing

One Year
CURRENT AFFAIRS
FOR PRELIMS 2022 IN 60 HOURS



18

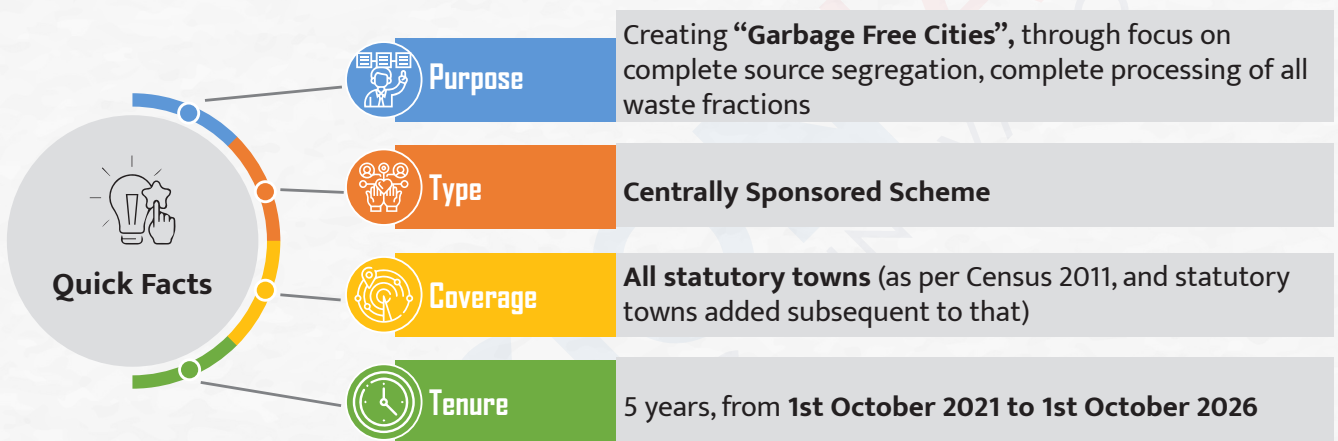
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS



18.1 NEWLY LAUNCHED SCHEMES



18.1.1 Swachh Bharat Mission Urban 2.0 (SMG 2.0)#



Objectives













Sustainable Solid Waste Management	Sustainable Sanitation and treatment of used water	Awareness and capacity building
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring cleanliness and hygiene in public places to make all cities clean and garbage free, with 100% scientific processing of MSW Reducing air pollution arising out of SWM activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holistic Sanitation, with end-to end solutions (from discharge, containment, evacuation, transportation to safe disposal of all effluents from toilets) Treatment of used water before discharge into water bodies, and maximum reuse of treated used water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness creation along with large scale citizen outreach to create ‘jan andolan’, and institutionalize ‘swachh’ behavior








- Phased reduction in use of single-use plastic
- Eradication of hazardous entry into sewers and septic tanks, and sustaining **elimination of manual scavenging**, through mechanization of sewer and septic tank cleaning operations
- Create institutional capacity to **effectively** implement programmatic interventions to achieve mission objectives

Salient Features



 <p>Background</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) was launched on 2nd October 2014 for five years (2014-2019) with an aim to make a Swachh India. India has realized the vision of an ODF India. • Till 2nd October 2021, 3,309 cities have been certified ODF+, 960 cities have been certified ODF++, and 9 cities have become Water+, through third party verification. • Mission is now being extended for completing the work remaining, institutionalizing ‘swachh’ behavior and making it sustainable.
 <p>Mission Implementation</p>	<p>States/ UTs and ULBs have signed a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with MoHUA. This MoU represents collective intent of MoHUA, State/ UT and ULBs for creating “Garbage Free Cities”.</p> <p>Focus for creating “Garbage Free Cities</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Complete source segregation</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Complete processing of all waste fractions including construction & demolition waste, and plastic waste</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Phased reduction of single use plastic</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Remediation of all legacy dumpsites</div> </div>
 <p>Outcomes envisaged</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All statutory towns are certified at least 3-star Garbage Free, or higher; • All statutory towns become at least ODF+; • All statutory towns with less than 1 lakh population become at least ODF++; • At least 50% of all statutory towns with less than 1 lakh population become Water+.
 <p>Fund Sharing</p>	<p>The Centre: State distribution of the Project fund will be as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90%:10% for ULBs in NE/Himalayan States • 100% for UTs without legislature • 80%: 20% for UTs with legislature • 25%: 75% for 10 lakh plus ULBs • 33%: 67% for ULBs with 1 lakh to 10 lakh population (both included) • 50%: 50% for ULBs with less than 1 lakh population

 Toilets (IHHL or Individual Household Latrines, COMMUNITY/PUBLIC TOILETS, URINALS)	Sets out a saturation approach to ensure that every citizen of Urban India has access to safe sanitation infrastructure, along with access to safe containment facilities for sludge.
Guiding Principles	
 Participatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jan Andolan: Equity and Inclusion at the heart of ‘swachhata’. • Competition for Impact: Leveraging healthy competition among cities, with special focus on ULBs of aspirational districts.
 Swachhata Standards	MoHUA has introduced several standardized protocols which include the ODF, ODF+, ODF++, Water+ and Star Rating Protocol for Garbage Free Cities to ensure standardized outcomes in sanitation and solid waste management across Urban India under SBM-U. NOTE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODF: A city/ward is notified as ODF city/ward if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating in the open. • ODF+: Toilets with water, maintenance and hygiene. • ODF++: Toilets with sludge and septage management. • Water+: Ensure that no untreated waste (used) water is discharged into the open environment or water bodies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o According to MoHUA the cities that had been certified ODF at least once, on the basis of the ODF protocols, are eligible to declare themselves as SBM-ODF+ & SBM-ODF++.
 Capacity Building	Building capacity for sustainable outcomes and aligning ULBs with Mission will be taken up in a focused manner, through: i. Strengthening of e-Learning and other proven platforms to build institutional and individual capacities in technical as well as governance aspects; ii. Focus on skill development in the sanitation and waste management sector.
 Partnerships	The Mission will actively engage with all development partners, knowledge partners, sector partners and industry to leverage their support and assistance to accelerate Mission outcomes on the ground, as well as to strengthen institutional capacities in the SWM and Used water management sectors.
 Digital Enablement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust ICT enabled governance, already a key feature under SBM-Urban, will be continued with intensified focus, to enable real-time monitoring of assets, to ensure their full capacity utilization, and make the Mission digital and paperless. • It shall be mandatory for all projects and services to deploy digital tools to provide real time data on efficiency parameters in the operation phase.

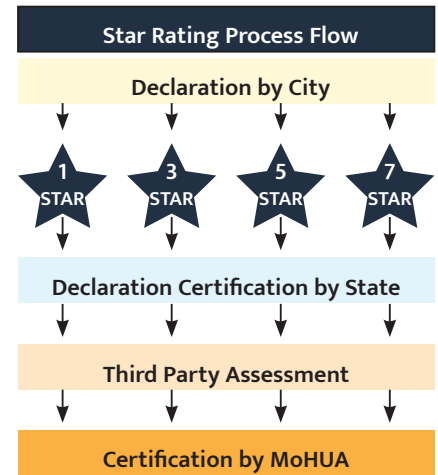
 <p>Technology promotion, innovation and encouragement for social enterprises</p>	<p>The Mission will encourage adoption of locally innovated, cost-effective solutions and business models in sanitation and solid waste management by small scale and private entrepreneurs and start-ups, through investments in R&D, technology challenges, and facilitation for inclusion in Government E-Marketplace (GeM) portal, in order to take forward the government’s vision of an “AatmaNirbhar Bharat”, and “Make in India”.</p>
 <p>Focus on planning</p>	<p>ULBs will be required to draw up and submit various action plans, based on gap analysis.</p>
 <p>Focus on functional outcomes and their monitoring</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A key feature of the Mission will be Outcome - based fund releases, where first and second instalments of funds of Central share will be released to States/ UTs subject to achievement of specified targets/ outcomes by States/ UTs and ULBs. • The SBM-U MIS portal will be capturing ground-level data to monitor the extent to which the guiding principles are being taken forward in practice.
 <p>Urban-Rural convergence</p>	<p>Infrastructure projects will be taken up on cluster basis to cater to groups of neighboring ULBs and rural areas, so that common waste processing facilities are utilized efficiently.</p>
 <p>Creation of enabling environment</p>	<p>Creation of Model RFPs that States/ UTs and ULBs can refer to prepare their tender documents, facilitating procurement by States/ ULBs through GeM, etc.</p>
 <p>Leveraging 15th Finance Commission Grants (both tied and untied) to achieve outcomes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under 15th FC, cities with 10 lakh population and above are provided with a Challenge Fund of ₹13,029 crores over a 5-year period for meeting service level benchmarks on sanitation and Solid Waste Management. • Out of total grant of ₹82,859 crore for ULBs with less than 10 lakh population, 40% of grants are untied, while 60% is tied to national priorities including sanitation and Solid Waste Management.
 <p>Aligning with National Missions and National Priorities</p>	<p>For example: Dust mitigation through C & D waste management would align with National Clean Air Program (NCAP); private sector engagement strategy would dovetail with mandates of Start-up India & Make In India; for monitoring all Mission outcomes, the Mission will be aligning with the mandates of Digital India, National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) and Smart Cities Mission; Namami Gange, etc.</p>

Related initiatives



Star Rating Protocol of Garbage Free Cities (GFC)- Toolkit 2022

- Launched by the MoHUA, the Toolkit is **aligned with the priorities of Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) 2.0**, with higher weightage being allocated to door-to-door garbage collection, source segregation, waste processing and dumpsite remediation.
- For both SBM-U 2.0 and 15th Finance Commission, **release of government funds has been made conditional** subject to ULBs achieving at least 1-star certification.
- **Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities**
 - o The star-rating initiative will be rating cities on a **7-star rating system based on 25 key parameters** for solid waste management, which will include Door to Door Collection, bulk generator compliance, source segregation, **sweeping, scientific processing of waste, scientific land filling, plastic waste management, construction and demolition management, dump remediation & citizen grievance redressal system etc.**
 - o Cities are required to carry out **self-assessment and self-verification** for achieving a certain star rating. **Citizens have to be involved as well.**

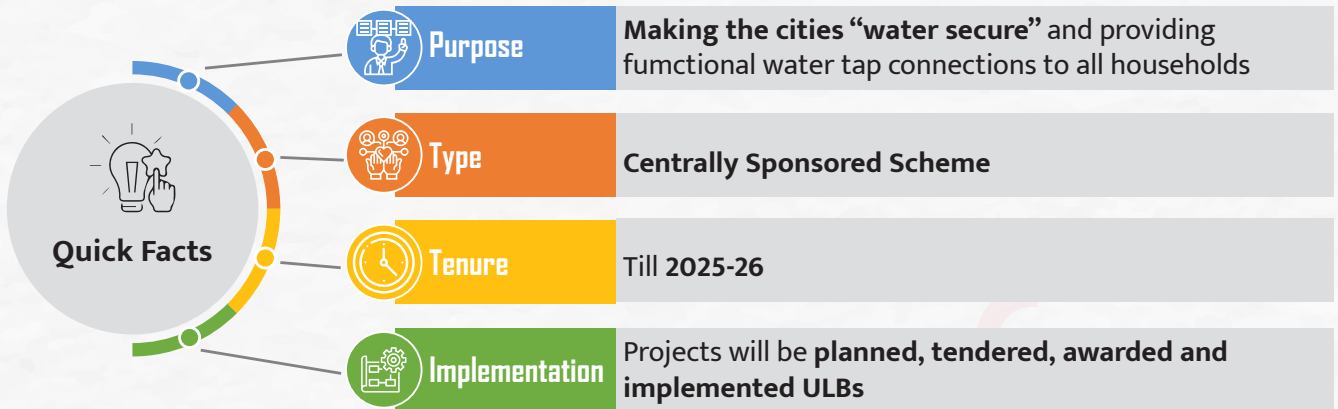


Swachh Survekshan

- It is an **annual survey of cleanliness, hygiene and sanitation in cities and towns across India**. It was launched as part of the SBM.
- It is also the **largest cleanliness survey** in the world.
- The objective of the survey is **to encourage large scale citizen participation, ensure sustainability of initiatives** taken towards garbage free and open defecation free cities, provide **credible outcomes** which would be validated by **third party certification**, institutionalize existing systems through online processes and create awareness amongst all sections of society.
- **Quality Council of India (QCI)** is its implementation partner.



18.1.2 ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION – AMRUT 2.0#



Objectives











Water secure cities







Create water secure cities, provide **universal coverage of water in all statutory towns and 100% coverage of sewerage/ septage management in 500 AMRUT cities**

Salient Features



 Background	AMRUT was launched in 500 cities in 2015, with an aim to provide universal coverage of water supply in 500 selected AMRUT cities and substantial improvement in sewerage coverage .
 Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal coverage of water supply by providing household tap connections in all 4,378 statutory towns. • 100% coverage of household sewage/ septage management in 500 AMRUT cities targeted.
 Leverages circular economy of water	Effecting water source conservation, rejuvenation of water bodies and wells, recycle/ reuse of treated used water, and rainwater harvesting by involving community at large.

 Jan Aandolan. Mission (ensuring community participation)	Mission will co-opt women and youth for concurrent feedbacks about its progress. Women SHGs will be involved in water demand management, water quality testing and water infrastructure operations.
 Outcome based funding	The cities will submit roadmap for outcomes to be achieved by them during the mission period.
 Reform agenda	It is focused towards financial sustainability and water security of ULBs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting 20% of water demand through recycled water, • Reducing nonrevenue water to less than 20% and rejuvenation of water bodies are major water related reforms • Reforms on property tax, user charges, and enhancing credit worthiness of ULBs and urban planning are other important reforms
 Capacity Building	Capacity building programs will be conducted for all stakeholders including contractors, plumbers, plant operators, students, women and citizens . Technical institutions will be roped in for assessment of Mission outcomes. Students will be engaged for survey of projects and outputs through gig economy model .
 Projects	ULBs will submit detailed City Water Balance Plans (CWBPs) and City Water Action Plans (CWAPs) through online portal covering proposed projects in the thrust areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWBPs: It will comprise details of water sources including water bodies, water treatment and distribution infrastructure, area-wise water coverage, status of NRW and sewerage network including STPs etc. • CWAPs: It will comprise the list of projects proposed by the ULB in the priority sectors of water supply; sewerage/ septage management; rejuvenation of water bodies including green spaces & parks.
 Technology Sub-Mission	Technology Sub-Mission will encourage start-up ideas and private entrepreneurship , and commissioning them into the pilot projects after screening of expert committee. Sub-Mission will also encourage innovative light house projects which will be partly funded.
 Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	IEC including Behavior Change Communication is envisaged as a key strategy for spreading awareness on conservation of water and enhancing water use efficiency among the masses.
 Pey Jal Survekshan	Pey Jal Survekshan is proposed in cities as a challenge process to assess the compliance of service level benchmarks with respect to quality, quantity, and coverage of water supply, sewerage & septage management, extent of reuse & recycle of used water, and conservation of water bodies in the city. Pey Jal Survekshan will instill healthy competition among cities and act as a monitoring tool and Mission accelerator.

 Evidence based evaluation of outcomes	This would be done using online monitoring platform combined with citizen feedback through gig economy will enable community partnership.												
 Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects	PPP projects are mandatory in million plus cities and at least a minimum of 10% of total fund allocation at the city level shall be committed to PPP projects.												
 Wider coverage	While formulating the projects, it should be ensured that households of informal settlements and low-income groups are duly considered.												
 Drink from tap facility	In AMRUT cities, projects on 24x7 water supply with drink from tap facility may be taken up. Additional funding for such projects will be admissible in form of reform incentive.												
 Funding pattern	Funding for the projects will be shared by Centre, States/ UTs and ULBs. Central share for various classes of ULBs will be as under: <table border="1" data-bbox="568 958 1481 1395"> <thead> <tr> <th>ULBs</th> <th>Central Share</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Union Territories</td> <td>100% project funds by Centre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North eastern States and Himalayan States</td> <td>90% of the project funds by Centre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>With less than one lakh population</td> <td>50% of the project funds by Centre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>With population one lakh to ten lakh (both included)</td> <td>1/3rd of the project funds by Centre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>With population more than ten lakh</td> <td>25% of the project funds by Centre (except for projects taken up under PPP mode)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ULBs	Central Share	Union Territories	100% project funds by Centre	North eastern States and Himalayan States	90% of the project funds by Centre	With less than one lakh population	50% of the project funds by Centre	With population one lakh to ten lakh (both included)	1/3rd of the project funds by Centre	With population more than ten lakh	25% of the project funds by Centre (except for projects taken up under PPP mode)
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With population more than ten lakh	25% of the project funds by Centre (except for projects taken up under PPP mode)												
 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)	States/ UTs and ULBs have accepted a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with MoHUA.												

Government Schemes in News



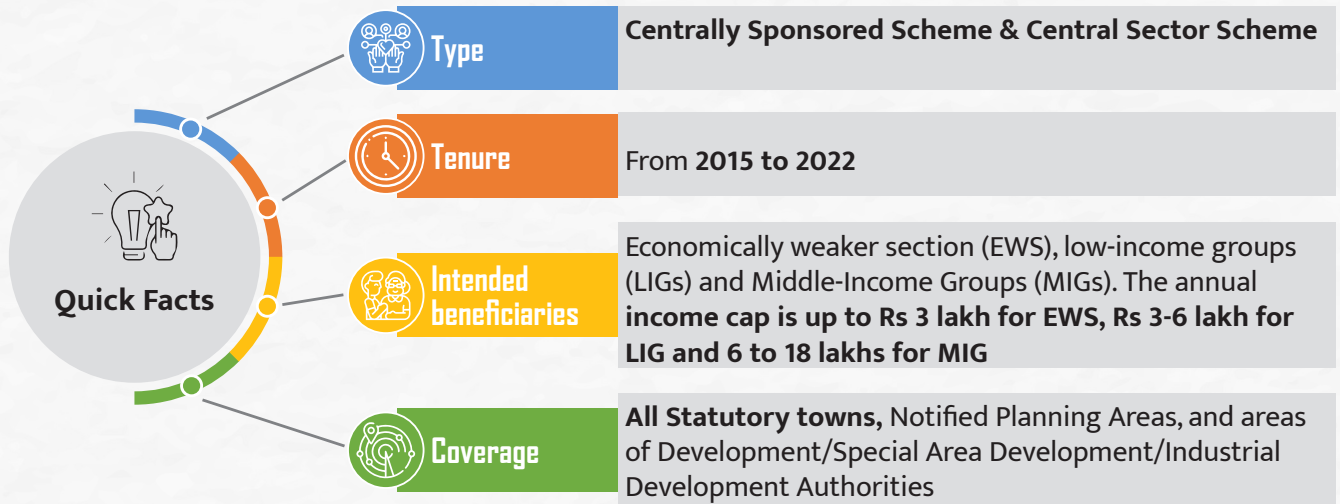
18.2 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS




18.2.1 PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (PMAY)^{#/*}

Why in news?

Under PMAY-Urban only 43% of the 11.2 million housing units had been built so far.










Objectives

 **Houses to all eligible families/ beneficiaries**

Provide **central assistance to implementing agencies** through States/Union Territories (UTs) and Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) for providing houses to **all eligible families/ beneficiaries** against the validated demand for houses for about 1.12 cr.

Salient Features

 Exclusion	The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India.
 Four verticals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EWS category of beneficiaries is eligible for assistance in all four verticals of the Missions whereas LIG and MIG categories are eligible under only Credit linked subsidy scheme (CLSS) component of the Mission. Beneficiaries can take advantage under one component only. Only CLSS component is a Central Sector Scheme while other three components will be implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).

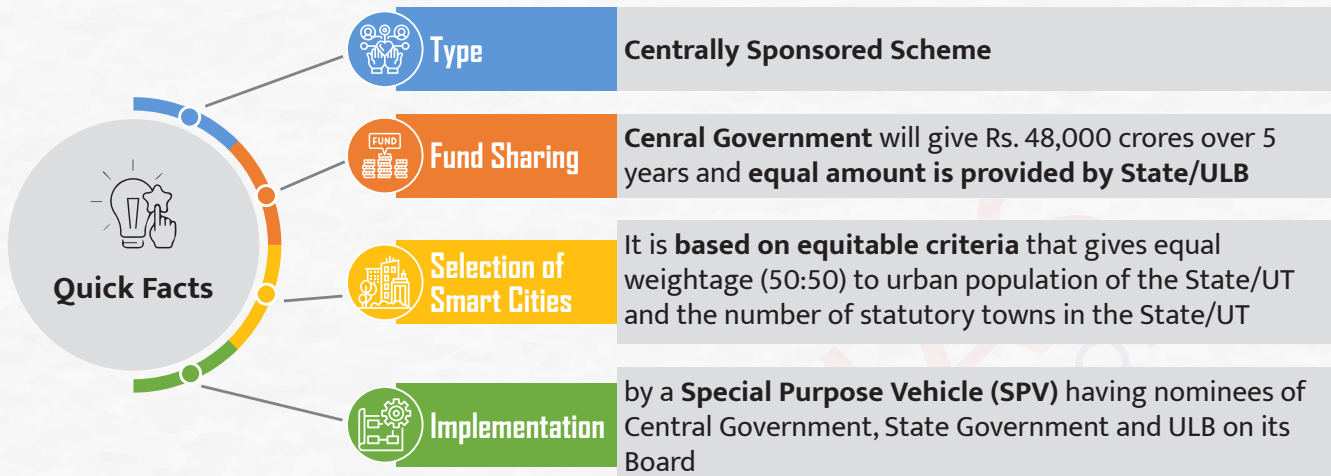
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; width: 15%;"> <p>ISSR In-Situ Slum Redevelopment</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; width: 15%;"> <p>CLSS Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; width: 15%;"> <p>AHP Affordable Housing In Partnership</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; width: 15%;"> <p>BLC Beneficiary-Led Construction</p> </div> </div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Gol grant @ Rs. 1 Lakh per house</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Benefit upto Rs. 2.67 Lakh through interest subsidy of 3-6.5%</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Gol grant @ Rs. 1.5 Lakh per house</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Gol grant @ Rs. 1.5 Lakh per house</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">4.6 Lakh ISSR houses approved</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">8.18 Lakh Beneficiaries under CLSS</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">28 Lakh AHP Houses approved</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">62 Lakh BLC houses approved</td> </tr> </table>	Gol grant @ Rs. 1 Lakh per house	Benefit upto Rs. 2.67 Lakh through interest subsidy of 3-6.5%	Gol grant @ Rs. 1.5 Lakh per house	Gol grant @ Rs. 1.5 Lakh per house	4.6 Lakh ISSR houses approved	8.18 Lakh Beneficiaries under CLSS	28 Lakh AHP Houses approved	62 Lakh BLC houses approved
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4.6 Lakh ISSR houses approved	8.18 Lakh Beneficiaries under CLSS	28 Lakh AHP Houses approved	62 Lakh BLC houses approved						
 <p>Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ARHCs aims at providing ease of living to urban migrants/ poor to get access to dignified affordable rental housing close to their workplace. Target beneficiary: Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/ Low Income Group (LIG) who are urban migrants/poor. It includes labour, industrial workers, street vendors, rickshaw pullers, students, etc. Implementation through two models: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilizing existing Government funded vacant houses to convert into ARHCs through Public Private Partnership or by Public Agencies. Construction, Operation and Maintenance of ARHCs by Public/ Private Entities on their own vacant land. 								
 <p>Incentives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government has also sanctioned 'infrastructure status' for the affordable housing sector, giving a boost to PMAY. Central government will provide concessional project finance under Affordable Housing Fund (AHF) and Priority Sector Lending (PSL), Exemption in Income Tax and GST and Technology Innovation Grant for promotion of innovative technologies in ARHCs. 								
 <p>Women empowerment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The houses constructed/acquired with central assistance under the mission should be in the name of the female head of the household, or in the joint name of the male head of the household and his wife, and only in cases when there is no adult female member in the family, the house can be in the name of male member of the household. 								
 <p>Financial assistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provides central assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other implementing agencies through States/UTs. Central grant of Rs. one lakh per house, on an average, will be available under the slum rehabilitation programme. 								
 <p>Implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexibility to States for choosing best options to meet the demand of housing in their states. National Housing Bank and Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) have been designated as Central Nodal Agency (CAN) for implementation of CLSS. 								



18.2.2 SMART CITIES MISSION#

Why in news?

The Centre has extended the deadline of the mission to 2023 from the earlier deadline which was 2021.




Objectives





























 Promote cities with core infrastructure	 Sustainable and inclusive development	 Ease of living
It aims to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions	It aims to focus on sustainable and inclusive development and to set examples that can be replicated both within and outside the Smart City, catalysing the creation of similar Smart Cities in various regions and parts of the country	To improve the ease of living particularly for poor, women, elderly and differently abled

Salient Features



 Coverage	The Mission envisages covering 100 cities in five years (FY2015-16 to FY2019-20). The Mission may be continued thereafter in the light of an evaluation to be done by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) and incorporating the learnings into the Mission.
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 <p>Mission strategy and Principles</p>	<p>Mission strategy</p>  <p>6 fundamental principles on which the concept of Smart Cities is based:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="510 403 1492 604"> <tr> <td> <p>Community at the core</p>  <p>Communities at the core of planning and implementation</p> </td> <td> <p>More from Less</p>  <p>Ability to generate greater outcomes with the use of lesser resources</p> </td> <td> <p>Cooperative & Competitive Federalism</p>  <p>Cities selected through competition, flexibility to implement projects.</p> </td> <td> <p>Integration, Innovation Sustainability</p>  <p>Innovating methods; integrated and sustainable solutions</p> </td> <td> <p>Technology as means, not the goal</p>  <p>Careful selection of technology, relevant to the context of cities</p> </td> <td> <p>Convergence</p>  <p>Sectorial and Financial Convergence</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Community at the core</p>  <p>Communities at the core of planning and implementation</p>	<p>More from Less</p>  <p>Ability to generate greater outcomes with the use of lesser resources</p>	<p>Cooperative & Competitive Federalism</p>  <p>Cities selected through competition, flexibility to implement projects.</p>	<p>Integration, Innovation Sustainability</p>  <p>Innovating methods; integrated and sustainable solutions</p>	<p>Technology as means, not the goal</p>  <p>Careful selection of technology, relevant to the context of cities</p>	<p>Convergence</p>  <p>Sectorial and Financial Convergence</p>
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 <p>The core infrastructure elements</p>	<p>Adequate water supply, Assured electricity supply, Sanitation, including solid waste management, Efficient urban mobility and public transport, Affordable housing, especially for the poor, Robust IT connectivity and digitalization, Good governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation, Sustainable environment, Safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly, Health and education.</p>						
 <p>Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SPV will be a limited company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 at the city-level, in which State/UT and the ULB will be the promoters having 50:50 equity shareholding. Funds provided by the Government of India in the Smart Cities Mission to the SPV will be in the form of tied grant and kept in a separate Grant Fund. 						
 <p>20:20 model/concept</p>	<p>A 100-day challenge where the top performing 20 Smart cities have been paired with the bottom 20 as sister cities. They will help the laggard cities to kick-start the smartening up process by borrowing technical know-how and financial studies.</p>						
 <p>Integrated Control and Command Centres (ICCC)</p>	<p>They are contributing in providing several online services to the citizens. It has also helped in crime prevention, better surveillance and reduction in crime against women.</p>						
<p>Other significant initiatives under the Smart Cities Mission</p>							
 <p>Ease of Living Index</p>	<p>It is an initiative of the MoHUA to help cities assess their liveability vis-à-vis global and national benchmarks and encourage cities to move towards an 'outcome-based' approach to urban planning and management.</p>						
 <p>India Urban Observatory</p>	<p>A state-of-the-art India Urban Observatory has become operational in the MoHUA. The Observatory will plug into various sources of data from cities both from real-time and archival sources for generating insights through analytics for cities, academia, industry and governments. This will greatly contribute towards evidence policy making.</p>						

Government Schemes in News



18.2.3 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES



Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi)

- Recently, **Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA)** has approved **extension of PM SVANidhi beyond March 2022 till December 2024.**
- **PM SVANidhi** is a **Central Sector Scheme.**
- It was launched with an objective to **provide affordable working capital loan up to ₹10,000 to Street Vendors** for facilitating resumption of their livelihoods adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic
- Targets to benefit over **50 lakh Street Vendors.**
- **Implementing partner-** Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI).
- **Salient features:**
 - o Initial working capital of up to Rs.10,000
 - o Interest subsidy on timely/ early repayment @ 7%
 - o **Monthly cash-back incentive** on digital transactions
 - o **Higher loan eligibility on timely repayment** of the first loan to incentivize regular repayment of loan
 - o To reward digital transactions Ministry has also launched **Socio-Economic Profiling of PM SVANidhi beneficiaries** and their families.
 - o Based on the profiled data, benefits of the various eligible Central Schemes would be extended to them for their holistic socio-economic upliftment.

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19

MINISTRY OF JALSHAKTI



19.1 NEWLY LAUNCHED SCHEMES



19.1.1 MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES



Continuous Learning and Activity Portal (CLAP)

- **CLAP was launched** on the inaugural day of ‘Ganga Utsav – the River Festival 2021’.
- CLAP is an **interactive portal** that is working towards initiating **conversations and action around the rivers in India.**
 - It is an initiative by **Namami Gange**, created and executed by TREE Craze Foundation and funded and supported by World Bank.
- Portal is also a platform to facilitate debates and discussions and **express ideas on various issues pertaining to environment, water, rivers, etc.**
- Also, **National Mission for Clean Ganga got registered in the Guinness Book of World Records** for most photos of handwritten notes uploaded to Facebook in one hour.



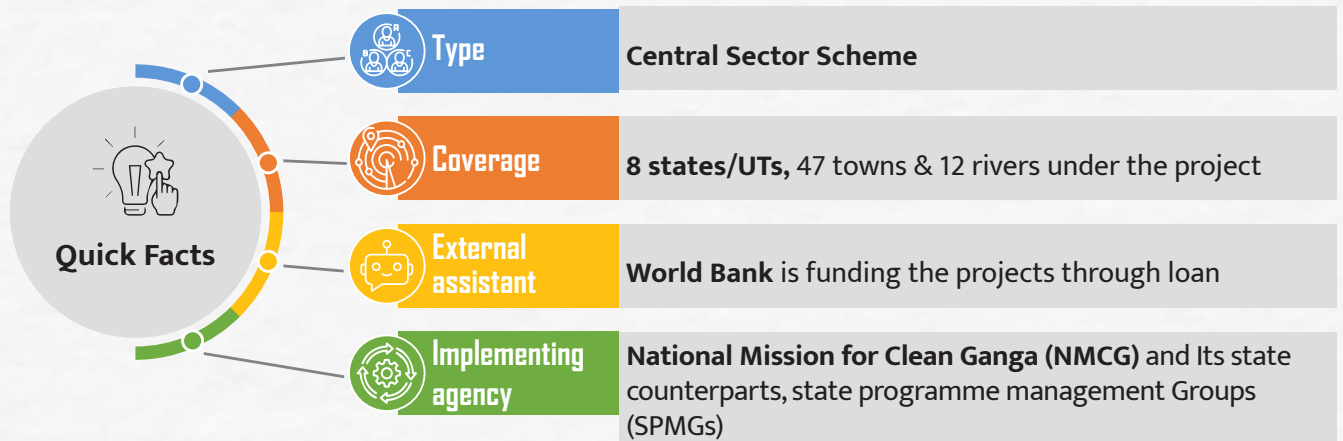
19.2 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEW






19.2.1 NAMAMI GANGE YOJANA*

Why in news?







National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) launched guidance note for Urban riverfront planning and development.







Objectives


 Comprehensive cleaning of Ganga	 Developing villages	 Conservation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To clean and protect the Ganga river in a comprehensive manner Watershed management of Ganga river basin and reducing runoff and pollution River Front Management 	<p>To develop the villages located along the main stem of river Ganga which have historic, cultural, and religious and/or tourist importance</p>	<p>Conservation of Aquatic life Creating co-ordination between different ministries involved</p>

Salient Features

 8 pillars of the mission	
 Entry Level Activities (for immediate visible impact)	<p>River surface cleaning to address the floating solid wastes; rural sanitation to arrest the pollution (solid & liquid) entering through rural sewage drains and construction of toilets.</p>
 Medium Term Activities (to be implemented within 5 years of time frame)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of coverage of sewerage infrastructure in 118 urban habitations on banks of Ganga. Pollution will be checked through Treatment of waste water in drains by applying bio-remediation method, in-situ treatment, municipal sewage & effluent treatment plants Managing the industrial pollution. Biodiversity conservation, Afforestation, and water quality monitoring
 Long Term Activities (to be implemented within 10 years)	<p>Determination of ecological-flow, increased water-use efficiency, and improved efficiency of surface irrigation.</p>
 2nd Phase of the Mission	<p>It was approved by the World Bank Board in June 2020 for US\$ 400 million.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loan would be for a period of 5 years up to December 2026. The projects to be undertaken under this phase include spillover projects from the first phase of the mission as well cleaning projects in tributaries such as the Yamuna and Kali rivers.

Related initiatives	
 NMCG's guidance note for Urban riverfront planning and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This guideline will help city planners across the Ganga River Basin, and the country at large, understand how to integrate urban river fronts into a Master Plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NMCG has also been working with different stakeholders to make river sensitive urban master plans.
 Ganga Gram Yojana	<p>It was started in 2016 to develop the villages located along the main stem of river Ganga which have historic, cultural, and religious and/or tourist importance. Works encompass comprehensive rural sanitation, development of water bodies and river ghats, construction/modernization of crematoria etc.</p>
 Ganga Gram Project	<p>It was launched in 2017 by the Ministry of Jal Shakti in collaboration with National Mission on Clean Ganga (NMCG). It is an integrated approach for the holistic development of villages situated on the banks of the holy river with the active participation of villagers.</p>
 Ganga Utsav	<p>A three days cultural and educational festival, was organized by NMCG from 2nd to 4th November, 2020 to celebrate the glory of holy river Ganga. This Utsav included variety of events including storytelling, folklores, dialogues with eminent personalities, quizzes, displaying traditional art forms, dance & music performance by renowned artists, photo galleries, exhibitions and much more.</p>

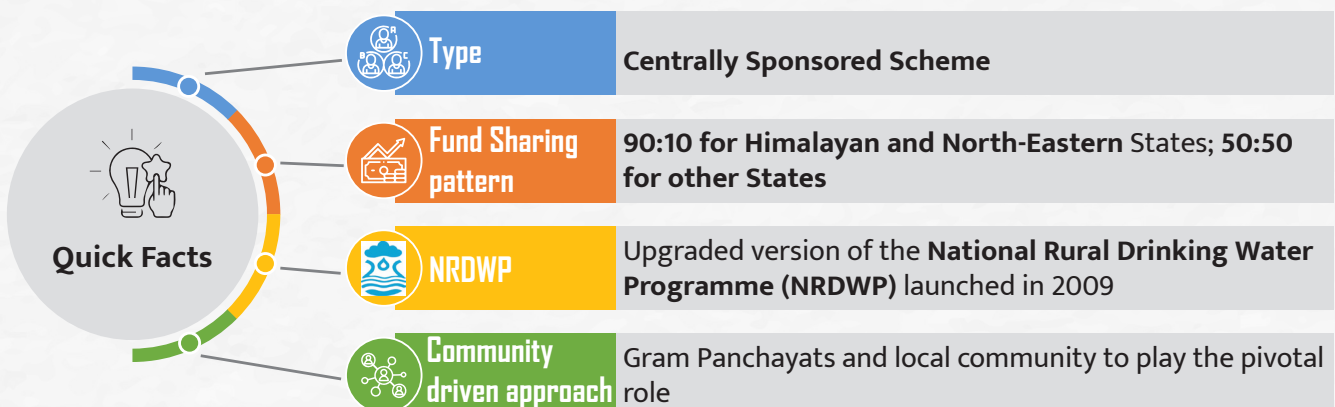
NOTE: The basin covers 11 states viz., Uttarakhand, U.P., M.P., Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal and Delhi. The current focus of world Bank funded National Ganga River Basin Projects (NGRBP) of NMCG is on five major states on the main stem of river Ganga namely Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal.



19.2.2 JAL JEEVAN MISSION (RURAL)[#]

Why in news?

JJM is expanding coverage of its sensor-based systems to 100 villages across nine states.





Objectives

 Safe and adequate drinking water through tap connection to every rural household	 Functional tap connection at some public buildings
JJM aims at providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household by 2024	To provide functional tap connection to Schools, Anganwadi centres, Gram Panchayat (GP) buildings, Health centres, wellness centres and community buildings

Salient Features

 Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC)	FHTC – Functionality of a tap connection is defined as having infrastructure, i.e. household tap connection providing water in adequate quantity , i.e. at least 55 lpcd (litre per capita per day), of prescribed quality, i.e. BIS:10500 standard, on regular basis, i.e. continuous supply in long-term.
 Components	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: #e1f5fe; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Development of in-village piped water supply infrastructure </div> <div style="font-size: 24px;">→</div> <div style="background-color: #e1f5fe; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Development of reliable drinking water sources and/or augmentation of existing sources to provide long-term sustainability of water supply system </div> <div style="font-size: 24px;">→</div> <div style="background-color: #e1f5fe; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Technological interventions for removal of contaminants where water quality is an issue </div> <div style="font-size: 24px;">→</div> <div style="background-color: #e1f5fe; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Greywater management (domestic non-faecal wastewater) </div> <div style="font-size: 24px;">→</div> <div style="background-color: #e1f5fe; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Development of utilities, water quality laboratories, water quality testing & surveillance, R&D, knowledge centre, capacity building of communities, etc </div> </div>
 Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Time bound completion of schemes. o Priority to cover water quality affected habitations. o No expenditure like electricity charges, salary of regular staff, and purchase of land, etc. will be allowed from the central share. o ‘Utility-based approach’: This will enable institutions to function as utilities and focus on drinking water supply services and recover water tariffs from all kinds of consumers. o Convergence: Convergence with existing schemes such as MGNREGS to implement measures like rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge etc. o Incentive for community: Community would be rewarded to the tune of 10% of the capital expenditure on their respective in-village water supply scheme.

	<p>o Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S): Includes setting up and maintenance of water quality testing labs and surveillance activities by community.</p> <p>INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTATION</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="427 331 724 461">NATIONAL JAL JEEVAN MISSION</td> <td data-bbox="724 331 1485 461">Provide policy guidance, Financial assistance and technical support to states</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="427 461 724 595">STATE WATER AND SANITATION MISSION</td> <td data-bbox="724 461 1485 595">Finalization of State Action Plan (SAP), financial planning etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="427 595 724 730">DISTRICT WATER AND SANITATION MISSION</td> <td data-bbox="724 595 1485 730">Headed by Deputy Commissioner/District Collector JJM</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="427 730 724 864">GRAM PANCHAYAT AND/OR ITS SUBCOMMITTEE</td> <td data-bbox="724 730 1485 864">Provide FHTC to every existing rural household, ensure preparation of village Action Plan (VAP) etc.</td> </tr> </table>	NATIONAL JAL JEEVAN MISSION	Provide policy guidance, Financial assistance and technical support to states	STATE WATER AND SANITATION MISSION	Finalization of State Action Plan (SAP), financial planning etc.	DISTRICT WATER AND SANITATION MISSION	Headed by Deputy Commissioner/District Collector JJM	GRAM PANCHAYAT AND/OR ITS SUBCOMMITTEE	Provide FHTC to every existing rural household, ensure preparation of village Action Plan (VAP) etc.
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GRAM PANCHAYAT AND/OR ITS SUBCOMMITTEE	Provide FHTC to every existing rural household, ensure preparation of village Action Plan (VAP) etc.								
Related initiatives									
 <p>Jalmani Programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This programme involves installation of Stand-Alone Purification System in rural schools, since 2008. The ownership of the water purification system lies with school authorities, while funds are provided to the village panchayats by the State Governments for operating this program. 								
 <p>Swajal scheme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a community demand driven, decentralized, single village, preferably solar powered, mini Piped Water Supply (PWS) programme for the 117 aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog. Gram Panchayats in partnership with rural communities and State sectoral agencies would be involved in the execution of the scheme and also operate and maintain the scheme. The programme would also sustain ODF status. The scheme will train hundreds of rural technicians for operation and maintenance of Swajal units. 								

20

MINISTRY FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT



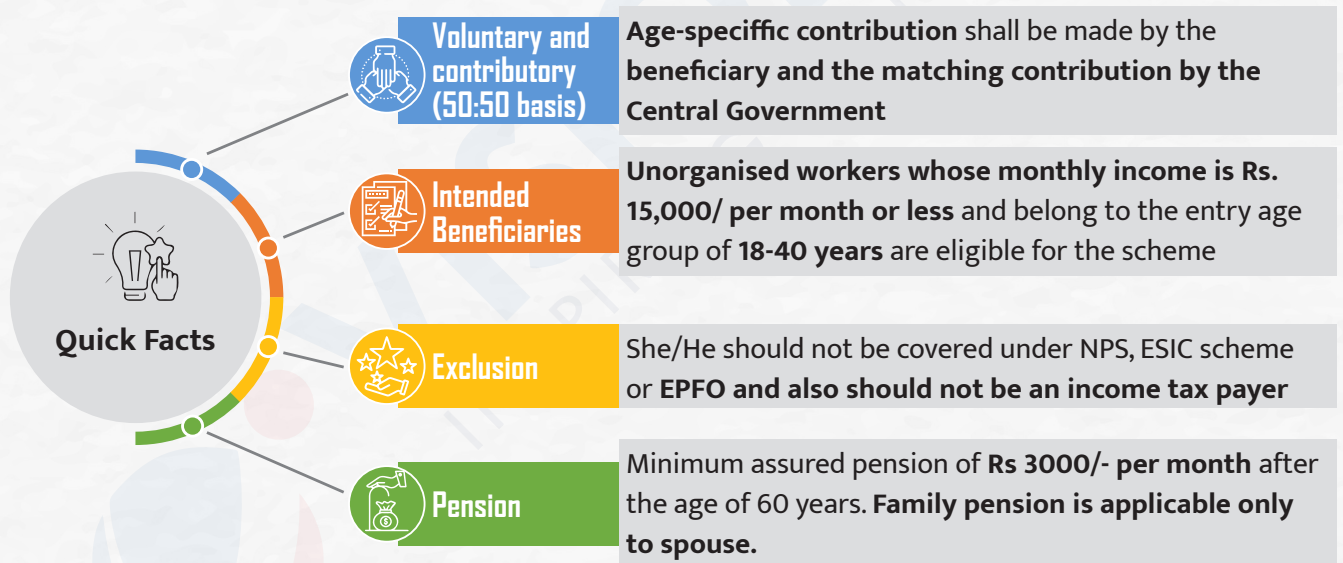
20.1 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS



20.1.1 PRADHAN MANTRI SHRAM-YOGI MAANDHAN (PMSYM)

Why in news?

Enrolment under PMSYM declined in FY 2021-22 due to income and job loss suffered by unorganised-sector workers due to the pandemic.



Government Schemes in News

Objectives





Old age protection and social security of Unorganized workers



To provide pension to unorganized sector workers

Salient Features



 Contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government: Age-specific contribution shall be made by the beneficiary and the matching contribution by the Central Government. • Worker: The contributions from workers per month will change depending on the applicant's age.
 Death of beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death during contribution to the pension scheme: Spouse will be entitled to join and continue the scheme subsequently by payment of regular contribution or exit the scheme as per provisions of exit and withdrawal. • Death during the receipt of pension: Spouse shall be entitled to receive 50% of the pension received by the beneficiary as family pension.

20.2 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES



 DigiSaksham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a digital skills programme to enhance the employability of youth by imparting digital skills that are required in an increasingly technology driven era. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ This is a joint initiative of Ministry for Labour with Microsoft India. • Free of cost training in digital skills including basic skills as well as advance computing will be provided to more than three lakh youths in the first year. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Jobseekers can access the training through National Career Service (NCS) Portal. ◦ It gives priority to job-seekers of semi-urban areas belonging to disadvantaged communities.
 e-Shram portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the National Database for Unorganised Workers (NDUW). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ According to the Economic Survey (2018-19), 93% of the total workforce in India are in the unorganised sector. ◦ They are often deprived of any social security benefits like pension, insurance etc. • Key Features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ All registered workers shall be issued an e-Shram card with Universal Account Number (UAN) to avail benefits of various social security schemes of the government (like PM-Shram Yogi Maan-DhanYojana). ◦ Provision of accidental cover of Rs. 2 lakh in case of death or permanent disability and Rs. 1 lakh in case of partial disability. ◦ The database will serve as a reference point for the authorities to track and reach out to unorganised workers and offer them relief in times of crisis. • Unorganised workers' Social Security Act, 2008 defines the unorganised sector as a production or service oriented enterprise owned by individuals or self-employed workers and if workers are employed, then the total number of workers cannot exceed 10.

21

MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE



21.1 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

 <p>Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Fast Track Special Courts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast Track Special Courts (FTSC) are dedicated courts for swift justice for victims of sexual offences and strengthen the deterrence framework for sexual offenders. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ They were introduced under Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 for expeditious disposal of Cases of Rape and POSCO Act. ◦ A total of 1023 FTSC were set up for the purpose out of which 389 FTSC were exclusively for POSCO Act cases. ◦ Each FTSC has one judicial member and seven staff members. ◦ The responsibility of setting up FTSCs lies with state and UT government. ◦ Currently covering 28 States, it is proposed to be expanded to cover all 31 states which are eligible to join the Scheme. <p>Recent modification: The scheme has been extended for 2 years from 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2023 with an outlay of Rs. 1572.86 crore.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central share (Rs.971.70 crore) is to be funded from Nirbhaya Fund. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The Nirbhaya Fund Framework provides for a non-lapsable corpus fund for safety and security of women to be administered by the Department of Economic Affairs.
 <p>Enforcing Contracts Portal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portal, launched by Department of Justice, aims to promote ease of doing business and improve Contract Enforcement Regime in country. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Portal is envisioned to be a comprehensive source of information pertaining to legislative and policy reforms being undertaken on “Enforcing Contracts” parameters (was ranked 163 in 2019 rankings). ◦ It will provide easy access to latest information on commercial cases in Dedicated Commercial Courts of Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Kolkata. ◦ Portal to also provide access to repository of commercial laws for ready reference.

22

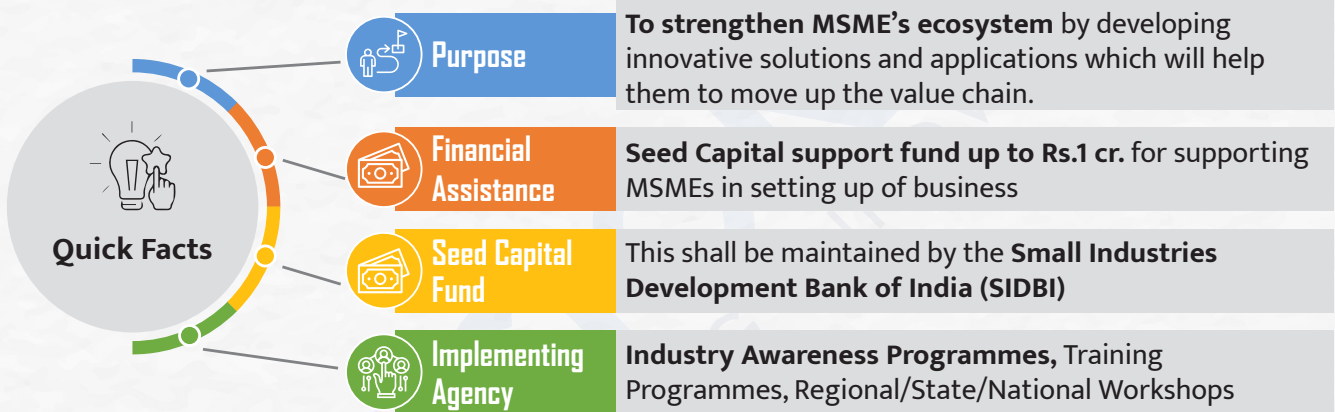
MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES



22.1 NEWLY LAUNCHED SCHEME





22.1.1 MSME INNOVATIVE SCHEME (INCUBATION, DESIGN AND IPR)


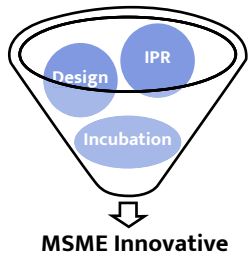







Objectives



 Promote innovation	 Promote commercialisation of Innovation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote all forms of innovations in the complete value chain from developing ideas into innovative applications through incubation and design interventions To promote a culture of innovation and creative problem solving through knowledge sharing and collaboration amongst industry, academia, government institutions, research laboratories etc. To focus on developing affordable innovations that can benefit a large number of people and at the same time being commercially viable and sustainable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide appropriate facilities and support for development of concept to market, design competitiveness and protection & commercialization of intellectual creations of MSME sector To serve as a connecting link between industrial/academia leaders and innovators, in order to encourage new product development and hand-holding

Salient Features

 <p>Hub for innovation activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme is a holistic approach that combines innovation in incubation, design intervention and protect IPR to create awareness amongst MSMEs about India's innovation and motivate them to become MSME CHAMPIONS . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHAMPIONS (Creation and Harmonious Application of Modern Processes for Increasing the Output and National Strength) is basically for making the smaller units big by helping and handholding, in particular, by solving their problems and grievances. 	
 <p>Equity support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equity support of up to Rs 1 crore for the commercialization of ideas, designs, and patents across all three sub-schemes and also to help MSMEs further scale up to raise subsequent funding would be provided. The equity support would be provided in the ratio of up to 80:20, where a maximum of 80% funding will be provided by the GoI. For this, a separate corpus will be created and managed by SIDBI as the fund manager. 	
 <p>Continuation 3 sub-schemes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The erstwhile three schemes of incubation, design and IPR will also continue to operate as individual programmes. 	
Sub-schemes		
 <p>Incubation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: To promote and support untapped creativity and to promote adoption of latest technologies in MSMEs. Financial assistance: Up to Rs. 15 lakh per idea and up to Rs. 1 crore for relevant plant and machines. 	
 <p>Design</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim: To provide expert advice and cost-effective solution on real time design problems for new product development, its continuous improvement and value addition. Financial assistance: Up to Rs. 40 lakh for design project and up to Rs. 2.5 lakh for student project. IISc Bangalore, IITs, NITs, National Institute of Design, etc. would act as partner institutions. 	
 <p>IPR (Intellectual Property Rights)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: To improve the IP culture in India with a view to enhance the awareness of IPRs amongst the MSMEs. Also aims to take suitable measures for the protection of ideas, technological innovation and knowledge-driven business strategies developed by MSMEs. Financial assistance will be provided for Foreign Patent, Domestic Patent, GI Registration, etc. 	



Government Schemes in News



22.2 MODIFIED SCHEMES



22.2.1 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

 <p>Credit Guarantee Scheme for Subordinate Debt (CGSSD)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was launched under AtmaNirbhar Bharat Package to provide credit facility through lending institutions to the promoter(s) of operational but stressed MSMEs (those becoming NPA as on 30th April 2020). • Promoter(s) are given credit equal to 15% of their stake (equity plus debt) or Rs. 75 lakh whichever is lower. • 90% guarantee coverage for this sub-debt will be given under the Scheme and 10% would come from concerned promoters. • Recent Modification: CGSSD which is also called “Distressed Assets Fund–Subordinate Debt for MSMEs” has been extended upto 31st March 2022.
 <p>SPIN (Strengthening the Potential of India) scheme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provides loans to registered potters under Pradhan Mantri Shishu Mudra Yojana. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 780 potters from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Jharkhand have registered. • KVIC is acting as a facilitator for financial aid to potters through RBL bank and also providing training to the artisans. • In SPIN, loan would eventually be repaid by the potter in easy installments, unlike ‘Kumhar Sashaktikaran Yojana’ which is a subsidy-based program.



23

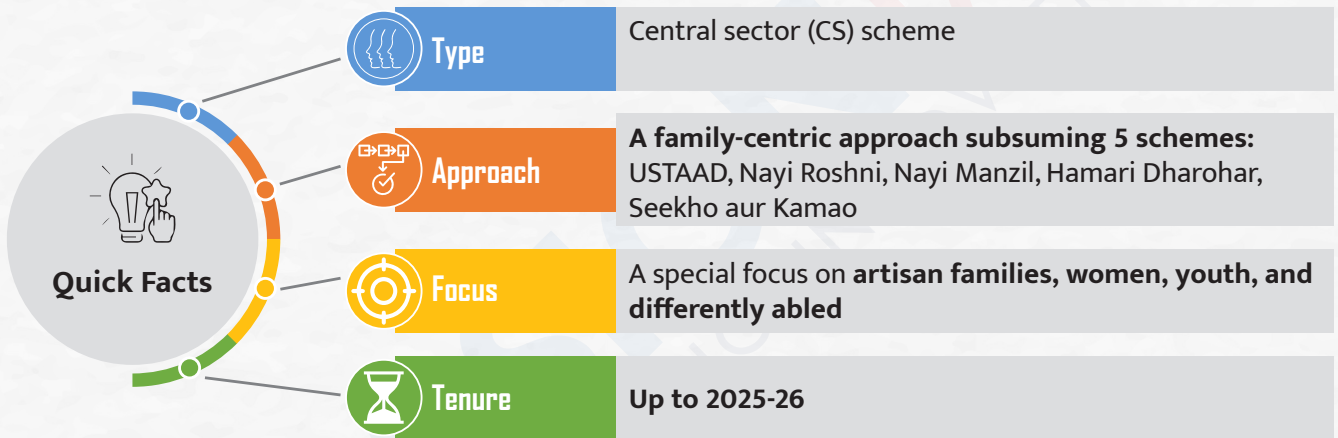
MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (MoMA)



23.1 NEWLY LAUNCHED SCHEME



23.1.1 PRADHAN MANTRI VIRASAT KA SAMVARDHAN (PM VIKAS) SCHEME*



Government Schemes in News

Objectives







Capacity building	Promote cultural heritage	Women empowerment	Livelihood opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To build capacity of minority and artisan communities through targeted interventions by providing skill training support in need-based courses and ensuring employment / livelihood opportunities for them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To preserve and promote the cultural heritage of traditional art and craft forms including propagation of literature/ documents/ manuscripts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To empower women from families of minority and artisan communities and instill confidence amongst them by providing leadership, and entrepreneurship support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve employability of and generate better livelihood opportunities for minorities and artisan communities through market and credit linkages and bring them to mainstream


- To provide formal education and certification up to 8th, 10th and 12th through open schooling to school dropouts of families of minority and artisan communities

- To develop model and sustainable art and craft villages, generating livelihood and employment / entrepreneurship opportunities for minorities and artisan communities

Salient Features



 Minorities	Minority communities referred to in the scheme shall include the six minority communities notified under the National Commission for Minorities Act 1992 (viz. Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains, and Parsis).
4 components	
 Component 1: Skilling and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Training sub-component (earlier known as USTTAD and Hamari Dharohar) primarily covers training in need-based courses for minority artisan communities and their family members who are engaged in traditional arts and crafts including languishing art form. • Non-traditional Skilling sub-component (earlier known as Seekho aur Kamao) would seek to impart skill training, particularly to minorities and artisan families, in NSQF compliant job roles in sectors having linkages with arts and crafts, job roles complementing their existing work, and establish employment linkages for them.
 Component 2: Leadership and Entrepreneurship Component (earlier Nai Roshni)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This component seeks to promote leadership development and basic entrepreneurship primarily among youth from minority communities and artisan families through focused modules. • The Entrepreneurship sub-component within this component, aims to exclusively handhold women trained in leadership and basic entrepreneurship on an intensive entrepreneurship training.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It intends to select aspiring women entrepreneurs, from amongst those trained, to become Business Mentors (to be known as ‘Biz Sakhis’ in the scheme) and promote establishment of individual or group enterprises for the same.
 Component 3 Education Component (earlier Nai Manzil)	This component aims to provide education bridge program to school dropouts from minority and artisan communities for pursuing open schooling in class 8th, 10th, and 12th and provide them certification through National Institute of Open School (NIOS) or any other institution(s) approved by MoMA.


 <p>Component 4 Infrastructure Development Component (through Hub and Spoke Villages)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The essential approach of scheme implementation is convergence with other Ministries and effective utilization of the infrastructure already created. • The Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) scheme of MoMA would also be dovetailed wherever required for infrastructure development under PM VIKAS. • A ‘Hub and Spoke’ model shall be leveraged wherein Art and Craft Villages known as ‘Vishwakarma Villages’ (also referred to as ‘Hubs’) shall be developed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Vishwakarma Villages shall be model villages embodying, showcasing, and promoting the local artistic fervour and flavour by building synergy of arts with tourism and commerce thereby, enhancing their incomes by providing increased trade opportunities. o These villages shall strive to provide artisans with a unique and dignified cultural identity.
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23.2 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS



23.2.1 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

 <p>Jiyo Parsi scheme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheme has resulted in a rise in number of births in Parsi community. • Jiyo Parsi scheme was launched (2013-14) to arrest the decline in population of the Parsi Zoroastrian Community in India. • Scheme, developed by the Ministry of Minority Affairs and Parzor Foundation, comprises three components: Medical Assistance for Assisted Reproductive Treatments, Advocacy, Health of the Community. • Population of Parsis-Zoroastrians declined from 1,14,000 in 1941 to 57,264 in 2011.
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24

MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (MNRE)

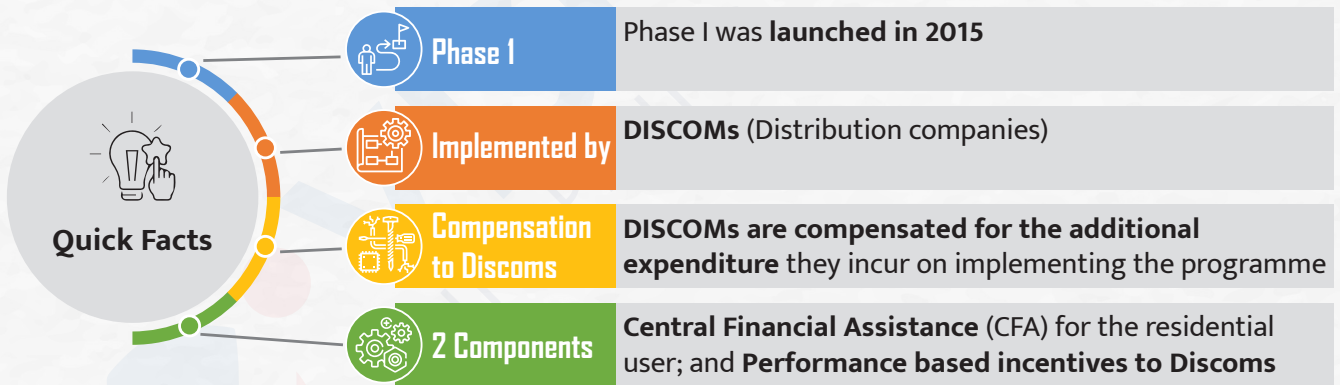
24.1 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS



24.1.1 GRID CONNECTED ROOF TOP SOLAR PROGRAMME (PHASE-II)

Why in news?

Recently, the Ministry clarified that **no vendor has been authorized by it and scheme is being implemented in the state only by DISCOMs.**



Objectives

40 GW by 2022

To achieve a **cumulative capacity of 40 GW by the year 2022** through Grid Connected SRT (Solar Rooftop) System

Government Schemes in News

Salient Features



<p>Component A</p>	<p>Under the Phase II, the Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for the residential users has been restructured (in 2019) in following ways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% of the benchmark cost of the SRT system with capacity up to 3 kW would be provided as CFA. • 20% of the benchmark cost of the SRT system with a capacity from 3 kW to 10 kW would be provided as CFA. • 20% for up to 10 kW capacities per house and for a cumulative capacity of up to 500 kW CFA for Group Housing Societies (GHS) and Residents Welfare Association (RWA). • The CFA is not available for other categories i.e., institutional, educational, social, government, commercial, industrial, etc.
<p>Component B</p>	<p>Performance based incentives will be provided to DISCOMs (for initial capacity addition of 18 GW) based on SRT capacity achieved in a financial year over and above the base capacity.</p>

“ The Secret To Getting Ahead Is Getting Started ”

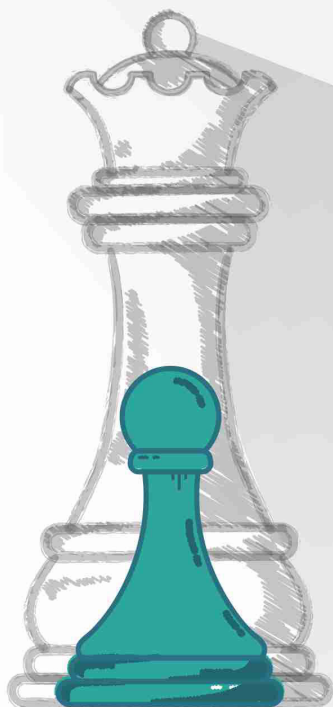


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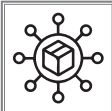


25

MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ



25.1 NEWLY LAUNCHED SCHEMES



25.1.1 OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SCHEME

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)

- Schemes has been **extended for a period of five years till 2026** (co-terminus with XV Finance Commission period).
- **Key highlights of the scheme**
 - **Objective:** For developing **governance capabilities** of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to **deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**.
 - **Launched in 2016-17**, it is revamped version of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan.
 - It is **Centrally Sponsored Scheme**.
 - It **aims at making rural local bodies self-sustainable, financially stable and more efficient**.
 - It seeks to **address critical gaps** that hinder the success of Panchayats by enhancing their capacities and effectiveness, and promote devolution of powers and responsibilities.
 - **Funding pattern:** Central and State Ratio is **60:40 except NE and Hilly States, where it is 90:10**. For all UTs, the Central share will be 100%.
 - **Scheme extends to all States and UTs** and also includes **institutions of rural local government in non-Part IX areas**, where Panchayats do not exist.
 - **No permanent post** shall be created under the scheme but need based contractual human resources may be provisioned.

Note: This is different from Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (Extended) of Ministry of rural development, a campaign conducted to transform the way services are provided by the Government.

26

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS



26.1 SCHEMES IN NEWS




26.1.1 PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA-(PMUY)




Government Schemes in News







Objectives



 **Deposit free LPG connections to women**


To provide **8 Crore deposit free LPG connections to women** from BPL households (the objective has been achieved)

Salient Features


 Target beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC Households • ST Households • Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin) • Most Backward Classes
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) • Tea and Ex- Tea Garden tribes • Forest Dwellers • People residing in Islands and River Islands • SECC Households (AHL TIN) • Poor Household as per 14-point declaration • Applicant must have attained 18 years of age • There should not be any other LPG connections in the same household.
 Intended benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great boost to the 'Make in India' campaign as all the manufacturers of cylinders, gas stoves, regulators, and gas hose are domestic • Premature deaths due to Indoor air pollution will be prevented
 Women empowerment	LPG Connection is released in the name of adult woman of the BPL Family, subject to the condition that no LPG connection exists in the name of any family member of the household.
 Cash assistance and other benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash assistance for PMUY connections is provided by Government of India - Rs. 1600 which covers: Security Deposit of Cylinder; Pressure Regulator; LPG Hose; Domestic Gas Consumer Card and Inspection/ Installation/ Demonstration charges. • Additionally, all PMUY beneficiaries will be provided with first LPG refill and Stove (hotplate) both free of cost along with their deposit free connection by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).
 Choices to consumers	Consumers will have the option to purchase gas stove and refills on EMI (zero interest), recovered through LPG subsidy received by the beneficiary. No recovery of loan is effecting for initial 6 refills.
PMUY2.0	
 Wider coverage	It aims to cover 10 million more beneficiaries.
 Additional benefits	Under it, beneficiaries will not only get deposit-free LPG connection but also free of cost first refill and hotplate with minimal paperwork.

 <p>Identification of migrant beneficiaries</p>	<p>Migrants will not be required to submit ration cards or any address proof. A self-declaration will be sufficient.</p>
 <p>Criteria to apply for Ujjwala 2.0</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only a woman can be an applicant • Must be listed under a BPL family in any category • Applicant must have attained 18 years of age • Bank account number and IFSC code • There should not be any other LPG connection in the same household • Ujjwala connection mandatory to be eKYC • Applicant's Aadhaar card and BPL ration card as proof of identity • Supplementary KYC to support status of the family



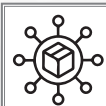
26.1.2 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

 <p><small>Sustainable Alternative towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT)</small></p> <p>Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) scheme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SATAT is an initiative aimed at setting up of Compressed Bio-Gas production plants and makes it available in the market for use in automotive fuels by inviting Expression of Interest from potential entrepreneurs. • Benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Responsible waste management, reduction in carbon emissions and pollution o Additional revenue source for farmers o Boost to entrepreneurship, rural economy and employment o Support to national commitments in achieving climate change goals o Reduction in import of natural gas and crude oil o Buffer against crude oil/gas price fluctuations • It aims to promote Compressed Bio-Gas as an alternative, green transport fuel thus providing a Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation as a developmental effort that would benefit both vehicle-users as well as farmers and entrepreneurs. • It has the potential to boost availability of more affordable transport fuels, better use of agricultural residue, cattle dung and municipal solid waste.
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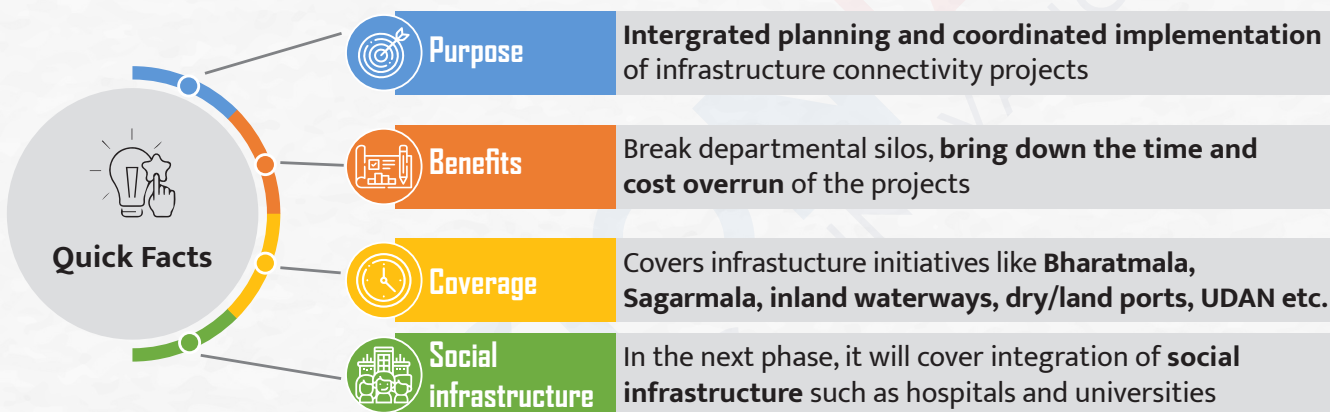
27

MINISTRY OF PORTS, SHIPPING AND WATERWAYS

27.1 NEWLY LAUNCHED SCHEMES



27.1.1 PM GATI SHAKTI - NATIONAL MASTER PLAN FOR MULTI-MODAL CONNECTIVITY



Objectives



Breaking silos	Leveraging technology
It will incorporate the infrastructure schemes of various Ministries and State Governments like Bharatmala, Sagarmala, inland waterways, dry/land ports, UDAN etc. Economic Zones like textile clusters, pharmaceutical clusters, defence corridors, electronic parks, industrial corridors, fishing clusters, agri zones will be covered to improve connectivity & make Indian businesses more competitive	It will also leverage technology extensively including spatial planning tools with ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation) imagery developed by BiSAG-N (Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geoinformatics).

Salient Features

 Digital platform	<p>Gati Shakti or National Master Plan (NMP) for Multimodal Connectivity, is a digital platform to bring 16 Ministries together for integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects.</p>
 Targets to be achieved by 2024-25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 lakh km of National Highways • Railways to handle cargo of 1,600 million Tonnes and decongest 51% of its network • Double aviation footprint to have 220 airports, heliports and water aerodromes • Double Gas pipeline network • Reach 4.52 lakh circuit km of power lines and 225 GW of renewable energy capacity • 11 industrial corridors and two new defence corridors
6 pillars	
 Comprehensiveness	<p>One centralized portal for all the existing and planned initiatives of various Ministries and Departments.</p>
 Prioritization	<p>Cross-sectoral interactions among different Departments to prioritize their projects.</p>
 Optimization	<p>NMP will assist different ministries in planning for projects after identification of critical gaps, selecting the most optimum route in terms of time and cost.</p>
 Synchronization	<p>By ensuring coordination of work between each department, as well as of different layers of governance, in a holistic manner</p>
 Analytical	<p>Provide the entire data at one place with GIS based spatial planning and analytical tools having 200+ layers, enabling better visibility to the executing agency.</p>

Government Schemes in News



Dynamic

Satellite imagery will give on-ground progress periodically and progress of the projects will be updated on a regular basis on the portal. It will help in identifying the vital interventions for enhancing and updating the master plan.



27.1.2 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES



Scheme for promotion of flagging of merchant ships in India

Cabinet approves scheme for promotion of flagging of merchant ships in India.

- Scheme provides a **subsidy support of Rs 1,624 crore over five years to domestic shipping companies in global tenders** floated by Ministries.
- **Flagging of ship** - Every merchant ship needs to be registered to a state of its choice. The ship is then bound to carry the flag of that state and also follow the rules and regulations enforced by the same.
- Increase in Indian fleet will **provide direct employment to Indian seafarers since Indian ships are required to employ only Indian seafarer.**
- Policy was announced in **Union Budget 2022.**

Government Schemes in News



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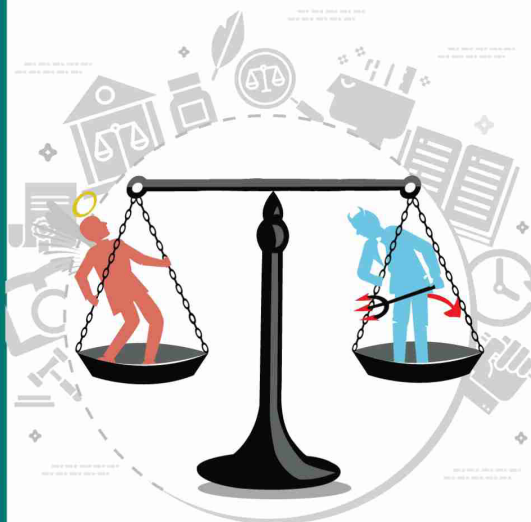
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28

MINISTRY OF POWER



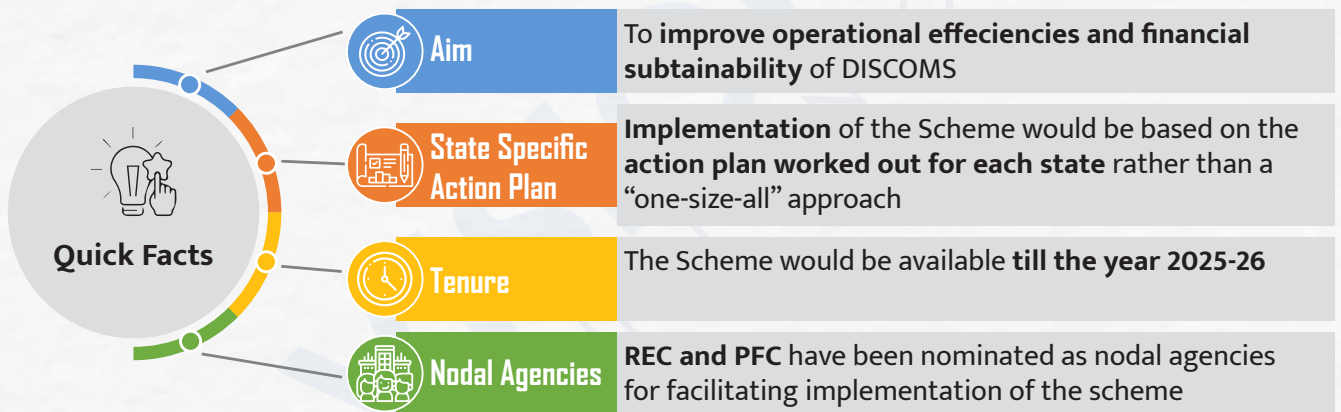
28.1 SCHEMES IN NEWS



28.1.1 REVAMPED DISTRIBUTION SECTOR SCHEME

Why in news?

Recently, the Government informed the Parliament that Power distribution utilities outstanding dues stood at Rs one lakh crore at the end of February 2022.



Government Schemes in News









Objectives






Improving financial stability	Capacity building	Improving consumer experience
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of AT&C losses to pan-India levels of 12-15% by 2024-25 Reduction of ACS-ARR gap to zero by 2024-25 	Developing Institutional Capabilities for Modern DISCOMS	Improvement in the quality, reliability, and affordability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector


Salient Features





 <p>Result-linked financial assistance to DISCOMs</p>	<p>For strengthening of supply infrastructure. The assistance will be based on meeting pre-qualifying criteria as well as upon achievement of basic minimum benchmarks by DISCOMs evaluated on the basis of agreed evaluation framework tied to financial improvements.</p>
 <p>Exiting schemes to be subsumed</p>	<p>Currently ongoing approved projects under the Schemes of IPDS, DDUGJY along with Prime Minister's Development Program (PMDP)-2015 for the Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) and Ladakh would be subsumed in this Scheme.</p>
 <p>Solarization of agricultural feeders</p>	<p>The Scheme has a major focus on improving electricity supply for the farmers and for providing daytime electricity to them through solarization of agricultural feeders.</p>
 <p>Consumer empowerment</p>	<p>By way of prepaid Smart metering to be implemented in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode. It is proposed to install approximately 10 crore prepaid Smart Meters by December, 2023 in the first phase.</p>
 <p>Leveraging Artificial Intelligence</p>	<p>To analyze data generated through IT/OT devices including System Meters, prepaid Smart meters to prepare system generated energy accounting reports every month to enable DISCOMs to take informed decisions on loss reduction, demand forecasting</p>
 <p>System metering</p>	<p>System metering at Feeder and Distribution Transformer (DT) level with communicating feature simultaneously in PPP mode.</p>
 <p>Provision for Special Category States</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Prepaid Smart metering, grant of Rs 900 or 15% of the cost per consumer meter worked out for the whole project, whichever is lower, shall be available for "Other than Special Category" States. • For "Special Category" States, the corresponding grant would be Rs 1350 or 22.5% of the cost per consumer, whichever is lower.
<p>Major components</p>	
 <p>Consumer Meters and System Meters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepaid Smart Meters for all consumers except Agricultural consumers. • ~25 crore consumers to be covered under prepaid Smart metering. • Prioritizing the urban areas, UTs, AMRUT cities and High Loss areas for prepaid Smart metering i.e. ~10 crore prepaid Smart meter installation by 2023, the balance to be taken up in phases. • Communicable AMI meters proposed for all Feeders and Distribution Transformers to enable energy accounting, leading to better planning for loss reduction by DISCOMs.

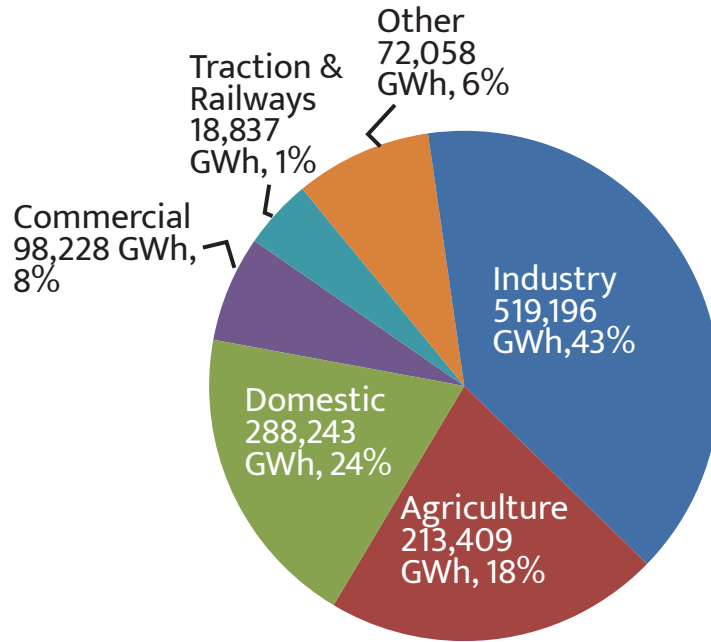
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installing prepaid Smart Meters should help DISCOMs in improving of their operational efficiencies and strengthen DISCOMs to provide better service to consumers.
 Feeder Segregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheme also focuses on funding for feeder segregation for unsegregated feeders, which would enable solarization under KUSUM. Solarization of feeders will lead to cheap/ free day time power for irrigation and additional income for the farmers.
 Modernization of Distribution system in urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) in all urban areas Distribution Management System (DMS) in 100 urban centers
Rural and Urban area System strengthening	
<p>NOTE: All Special Category States including North-Eastern States of Sikkim and States/Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and Lakshadweep will be treated as Special Category States.</p>	

 **28.1.2 MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES**

Salient Features 

 Gram Ujala programme (GUP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convergence Energy Services Limited (CESL) has achieved a milestone of distributing 50 lakhs LED bulbs under GUP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CESL is a subsidiary of state-owned Energy Efficiency Services Limited under Ministry of Power. Under the GUP, high quality 7-Watt and 12-Watt LED bulbs is provided with 3 years guarantee at a cost of INR 10 per bulb in exchange of working incandescent bulbs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every household can exchange a maximum of 5 bulbs. It is being implemented in five states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka.
 Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme	<p>Recently a CSE report highlighted that this scheme is not effective enough for decarbonization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PAT Scheme was introduced in 2008 under National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) to improve energy efficiency in Indian industries and consequently reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Breakup of electricity consumption



- o NMEEE is one of the scheme under **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)**.
- **Covers 13 energy-intensive sectors** including TPP, cement, aluminum, iron and steel, pulp and paper, fertilizer, petroleum refineries, etc.
- Under it, **government shortlists industries (Designated consumers) and restricts amount of energy they can consume** and defines a time limit of three years called one PAT cycle by when this restriction should be met.
- Those that **overachieve their targets are issued energy savings certificates (ESCerts) that are tradable** with industries that have not achieved their targets.



सौभाग्य
प्रधानमंत्री साहज बिजली हर घर योजना

SAUBHAGYA- Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana

SAUBHAGYA- Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana completed four years.

- SAUBHAGYA scheme was launched in 2017 to:
 - o **Achieve Universal Household Electrification** by providing last mile connectivity
 - o Provide access to **electricity to all un-electrified households** in rural areas and poor households in urban areas
- **Nodal agency:** Rural Electrification Corporation Limited.
- **Key features of SAUBHAGYA**
 - o Scheme provided **subsidy on equipments** such as transformers, wires and meters.
 - o **All DISCOMs** including Private Sector DISCOMs, State Power Departments and Renewable Energy Cooperative Societies are eligible for financial assistance.
 - o Beneficiaries are identified through Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data.
 - o **Un-electrified households not covered under SECC** can also get electricity connection through payment of Rs. 500, to be recovered by DISCOMs in 10 instalments.

	<p>NOTE: An electrified village is defined as one that has following provision of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • basic infrastructure such as distribution transformers and lines in the inhabited locality, • electricity in public places like schools, panchayat office, health centers, dispensaries, and community centers, and • at least 10% of the total number of households in the village are electrified
<p>Islanding Schemes for Power Sector for maintaining essential load in event of major outage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In an attempt to protect India’s power grids, 17 new “islanding schemes” have been planned for major cities, in addition to 26 existing and under implementation ones to isolate the fallout of a grid disturbance by Central Electricity Authority. • Islanding Scheme: Islanding is a defense mechanism for power system in which a part of the system is islanded from a disturbed grid so that the critical infrastructure could survive in isolation from rest of grid and continuity of supply to the essential load is maintained. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Critical infrastructure is the body of systems, networks and assets that are essential to ensure the security of a given nation, its economy, and the public’s health and/or safety. (Refer infographic) <div data-bbox="555 907 1407 1751" data-label="Diagram"> <p>The infographic features a central orange circle labeled "CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS". Surrounding this central circle are ten icons, each representing a sector: a shield for "DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY", currency symbols for "BANKING & FINANCE", a wheat stalk for "FOOD & GROCERY", a power tower for "ENERGY", a cloud with an upload arrow for "DATA & CLOUD", a satellite for "SPACE", a microscope for "EDUCATION, RESEARCH & INNOVATION", a car for "TRANSPORT", a satellite dish for "COMMUNICATIONS", and a water tap for "WATER". A heart with a plus sign for "HEALTH" is also present.</p> </div>

29

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS



29.1 NEWLY LAUNCHED SCHEME



29.1.1 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES



Bharat Gaurav scheme

- Scheme was launched by Indian Railways (IR) to promote and attract tourism business.
- **Theme based tourist circuit trains can be run either by private or State-owned operators.**
 - Till now, IR had passenger segments and goods segments. Now, it will have a third segment for tourism.
 - About 3,033 coaches or about 150 trains have been earmarked.
- Operator will have **freedom to decide the route, halts, services provided, and tariff.**
- They will offer an **all-inclusive package to tourists** including rail travel, hotel accommodation, sightseeing arrangement, etc.

फाउंडेशन कोर्स सामान्य अध्ययन

प्रारंभिक एवं मुख्य परीक्षा 2023

इनोवेटिव क्लासरूम प्रोग्राम

लाइव/ऑनलाइन कक्षाएं भी उपलब्ध

- प्रारंभिक परीक्षा, मुख्य परीक्षा और निबंध के लिए महत्वपूर्ण सभी टॉपिक को विस्तृत कवरेज
- सीसैट कक्षाएं
- मौलिक अवधारणाओं की समझ के विकास एवं विश्लेषणात्मक क्षमता निर्माण पर विशेष ध्यान
- PT 365 कक्षाएं
- एनीमेशन, पॉवर प्वाइंट, वीडियो जैसी तकनीकी सुविधाओं का प्रयोग
- MAINS 365 कक्षाएं
- अंतर - विषयक समझ विकसित करने का प्रयास
- मुख्य परीक्षा टेस्ट सीरीज
- योजनाबद्ध तैयारी हेतु करेंट ओरिएंटेड अप्रोच
- निबंध टेस्ट सीरीज
- नियमित क्लास टेस्ट एवं व्यक्तिगत मूल्यांकन
- PT टेस्ट सीरीज
- मुख्य परीक्षा टेस्ट सीरीज
- निबंध लेखन - शैली की कक्षाएं
- करेंट अफेयर्स मैगजीन

DELHI: 5 APR, 9 AM | 1 FEB, 1 PM

LUCKNOW: 17 MAY | 9 AM **JAIPUR: 10 MAY | 4 PM**

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30

MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS



30.1 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS



30.1.1 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES



Good Samaritan scheme

- Many states are yet to implement this scheme.
- Under it, **any person who saves the life of a victim of a road accident by rushing him to a hospital would be rewarded with ₹5,000.**
 - Good Samaritan are **protected against any civil and criminal action.**
 - Good Samaritan is free to not disclose their name to the hospital or law enforcement authorities.
- To popularise the scheme, states have to publicise it adequately.

Government Schemes in News

NEWS TODAY

- ~~✍~~ Daily Current Affairs news bulletin covered in 2 pages.
- ~~✍~~ Primary sources of news: The Hindu, Indian Express and PIB. Other sources includes News on AIR, the Mint, Economic Times etc.
- ~~✍~~ Focus is to provide the primary level of information to get an idea of the different things that are going around
- ~~✍~~ Two types of approaches followed:
 - Primary News of the Day: - Covers main news items of the day in less than 180 words.
 - Also in News:- These are basically one-liners appearing in news. The word limit here will be 80 words.
- ~~✍~~ Available in English & Hindi. Hindi Audio available at VisionIAS Hindi YouTube channel

31

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT



31.1 MODIFIED SCHEMES



31.1.1 PRADHAN MANTRI AWAAS YOJANA – GRAMIN (PMAY-G)#

Quick Facts

Purpose	Housing for All by 2024
Type	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
Identification of beneficiaries	Through Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 subject to 13-point exclusion criteria
Selection of beneficiaries	Through a three-stage validation: SECC 2011, Gram Sabha, and geo-tagging

Objectives



Housing for all by 2024









Construction of 2.95 crore houses **with all basic amenities by the year 2024** to all rural houseless households and those living in kutchha and dilapidated houses by providing financial subsidy

Salient Features



<p>Recent modification</p>	Cabinet approved extension of PMAY-G till March, 2024.gb =
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Government Schemes in News

 Beneficiaries	<p>The scheme originally was meant to cover people in the EWS (annual income not exceeding Rs. 3 lakh) and LIG (annual income not exceeding Rs. 6 lakh) sections, but now covers the mid-income group (MIG) as well.</p>
 Role of Gram Sabha-	<p>The list will be presented to Gram Sabha to identify beneficiaries who have been assisted before or who have become ineligible due to other reasons.</p>
 Financial assistance to beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each beneficiary is given 100% grant of Rs.1.20 lakh (in plain areas) and Rs. 1.30 lakh (in Hilly States/North Eastern States/Difficult areas/ UT of J&K and Ladakh/IAP/LWE districts) with a sharing ratio of 60:40 between Centre and State. Beneficiaries can also avail loan upto Rs. 7000 from financial institutions. • Funds for all these houses constructed under PMAY-G are given by way of 4 installments directly into the bank account of the beneficiary after verification of various stages of construction through Geotagged photographs.
 Support for unskilled labour wages to beneficiaries	<p>The beneficiaries are provided support of unskilled labour wages for 90/95 person days under MGNREGS and assistance of Rs. 12,000 for construction of toilets through Swachh Bharat Mission- Gramin, or any other dedicated source of funding.</p>
 Skill development	<p>A pan-India training and certification programme of Masons has been launched in the States/UTs.</p>
 Localisation	<p>This scheme allows for construction using local materials and local house design.</p>
 Use of Technology	<p>Inspection and uploading of geo referenced photographs will be done through a mobile app.</p>
 Convergence with other schemes	<p>The scheme has provisions for convergence with other schemes of Government of India and State/UTs for providing LPG connection under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Scheme, electricity connection, access to safe drinking water under Jal Jeevan Mission, etc.</p>

 Monitoring	The programme implementation is to be monitored through community participation (Social Audit) , Member of Parliament (DISHA Committee), Central and State Government officials, National Level Monitors, etc.
Recent modification	Scheme has been extended from 2022 to 2024 .



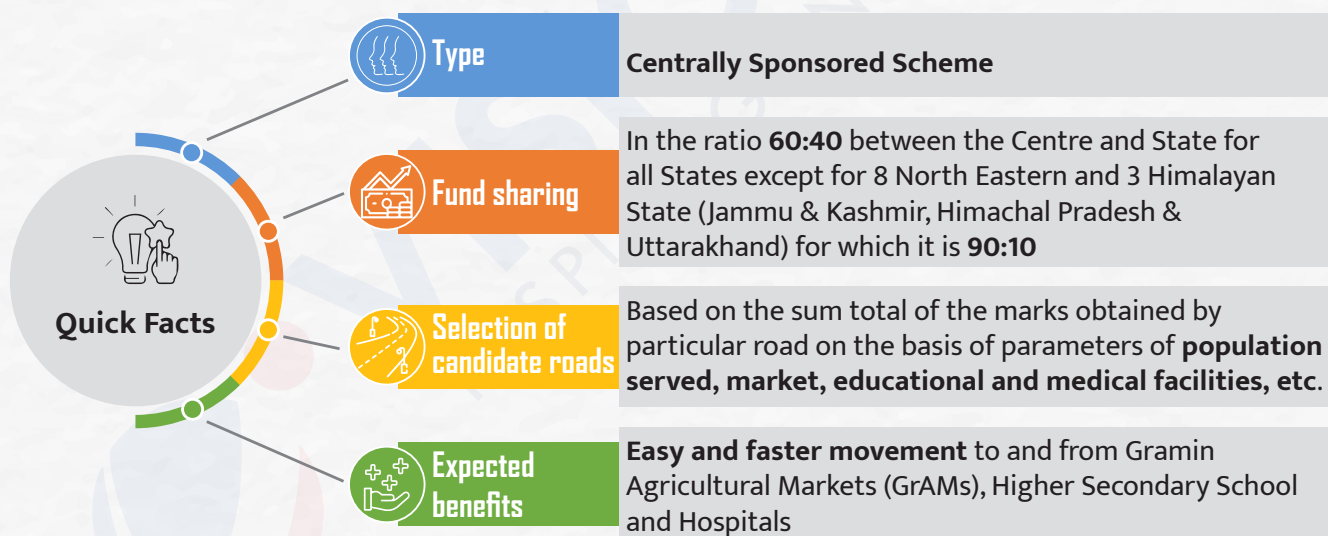
31.2 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS



31.2.1 PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA (PMGSY)-III#

Why in news?

As a significant progress, around **25% of sanctioned roads under PMGSY-III has already been built**.









Objectives



Consolidation of the existing Rural Road Network

To **consolidate 1,25,000 km Road length in the States**. The Scheme will also include Through Routes and Major Rural Links that connect habitations to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals.

Salient Features

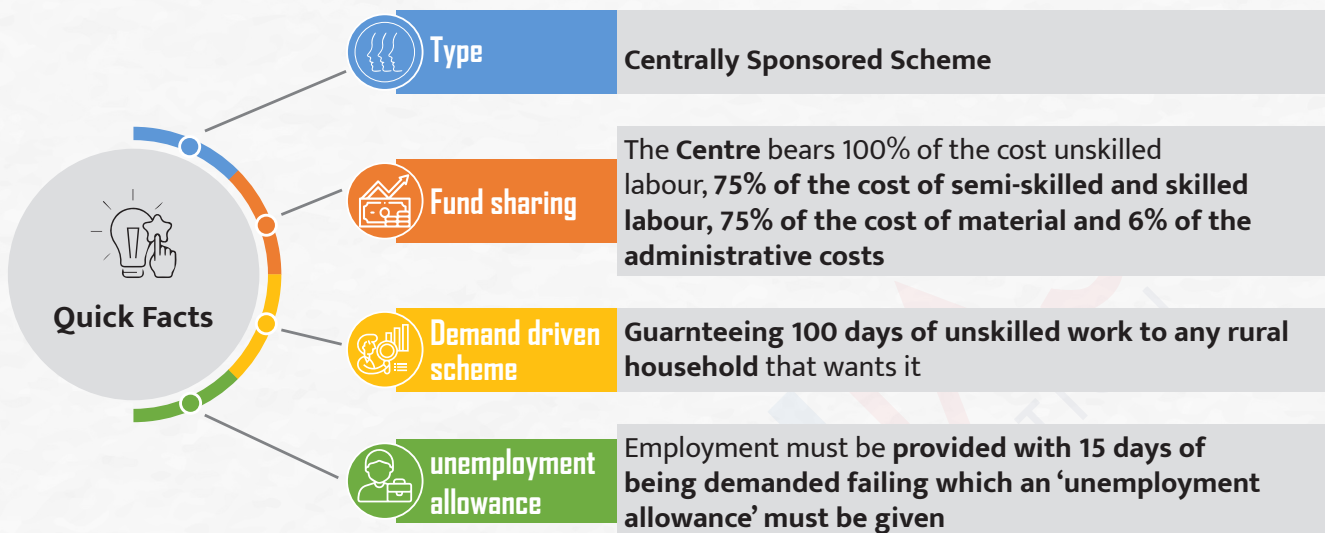
 Duration of the scheme	<p>2019-20 to 2024-25.</p>
 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)	<p>The States shall be asked to enter into a MoU before launching of PMGSY-III in the concerned State for providing adequate funds for maintenance of roads constructed under PMGSY post 5-year construction maintenance period.</p>
 Construction of bridges	<p>Bridges upto 150 m in plain areas and 200 m in Himalayan and NE States proposed, as against the existing provisions of 75 m and 100 m in plain areas and Himalayan and NE States respectively.</p>
<p>Progress under PMGSY: A total of 5,99,090 km road length has been constructed under the scheme since inception till April, 2019 (inclusive of PMGSY-I, PMGSY-II and RCPLWEA Scheme.</p>	
 PMGSY-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMGSY was launched in 2000 with an objective to provide single all-weather road connectivity to eligible unconnected habitation of designated population size (500+ in plain areas and 250+ in North-East, hill, tribal and desert areas as per Census, 2001) for overall socio-economic development of the areas. • 97% of the eligible and feasible habitations have already been connected by all-weather road.
 PMGSY-II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was approved in 2013. While the ongoing PMGSY - I continued, under PMGSY phase II, the roads already built for village connectivity was to be upgraded to enhance rural infrastructure. For the 12th Five Year Plan period a target of 50,000 Km length under PMGSY-II. • 75% of the cost of the upgradation was by the Centre and 25 per cent by the state. For hill states, desert areas, Schedule V areas and Naxal-affected districts, 90% of cost was borne by the Centre.
 Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Area (RCPLWEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was launched in 2016 for Left Wing Extremism affected Areas as a separate vertical under PMGSY to provide all-weather road connectivity with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures in 44 districts (35 are worst LWE affected districts and 09 are adjoining districts), which are critical from security and communication point of view.



31.2.2 MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA), 2005

Why in news?

The Centre has asked the States to **split wage payments** under the MGNREGA scheme into **separate categories for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others** from this financial year.



Objectives









Employment guarantee	Inclusive developments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing not less than 100 days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas per demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor Proactively ensuring social inclusion Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions

Salient Features



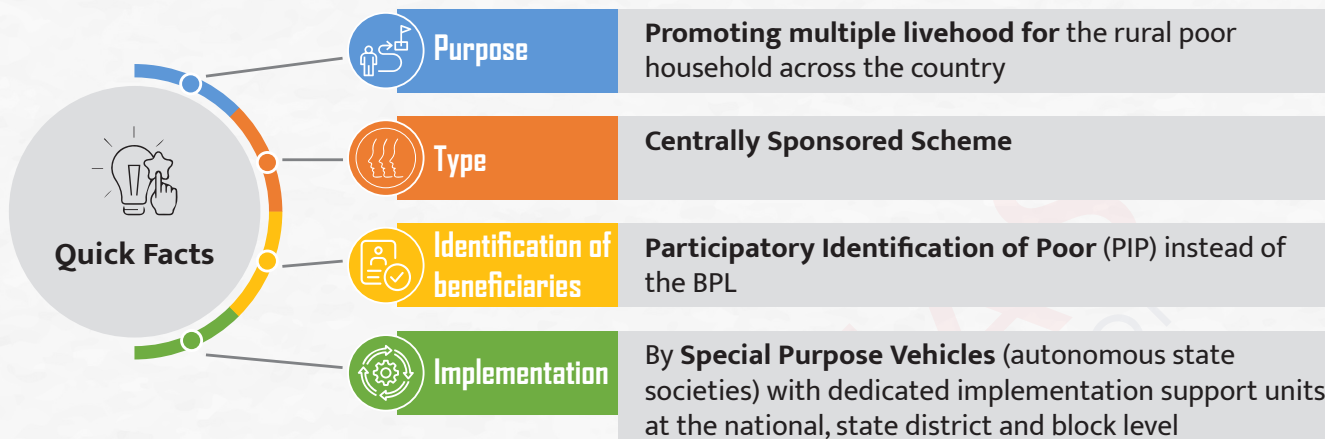
<p>Details of employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Besides the mandatory 100 days, there is a provision for additional 50 days of unskilled wage employment in a financial year in drought/natural calamity notified rural areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per Section 3(4) of the MNREG Act, 2005, the State Governments may make provisions for providing additional days beyond the period guaranteed under the Act from their own funds. The employment will be provided within a radius of 5 km and if it is above 5 km extra wage will be paid. As per section 6(1) of the Act the Central Government may, by notification, specify the wage rate for its beneficiaries.
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 <p>Goals</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="background-color: #f080f0; padding: 5px; width: 30%;"> Social protection for the most vulnerable people living in rural India by guaranteeing wage employment opportunities. </div> <div style="font-size: 20px;">→</div> <div style="background-color: #f080f0; padding: 5px; width: 30%;"> Enhance livelihood security of the rural poor through generation of wage employment opportunities in works leading to creation of durable assets. </div> <div style="font-size: 20px;">→</div> <div style="background-color: #f080f0; padding: 5px; width: 30%;"> Rejuvenate natural resource base of rural areas. </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="background-color: #f080f0; padding: 5px; width: 30%;"> Create a durable and productive rural asset base </div> <div style="font-size: 20px;">→</div> <div style="background-color: #f080f0; padding: 5px; width: 30%;"> Empowerment of the socially disadvantaged, especially, women, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), through the processes of a rights-based legislation </div> <div style="font-size: 20px;">→</div> <div style="background-color: #f080f0; padding: 5px; width: 30%;"> Strengthen decentralised, participatory planning through convergence of various anti-poverty and livelihoods initiatives </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 20px; text-align: center;"> <div style="background-color: #f080f0; padding: 5px; width: 40%; margin: 0 auto;"> Deepen democracy at the grassroots by strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions </div> </div> </div>
 <p>Unemployment allowance</p>	<p>Right to get unemployment allowance in case employment is not provided within fifteen days of submitting the application or from the date when work is sought. Unemployment allowance is borne by the state governments.</p>
 <p>Women empowerment</p>	<p>At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women.</p>
 <p>Community participation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gram Panchayat registers households after making enquiry and issues a job card. • Social Audit of MGNREGA works is mandatory.
 <p>Quality assets creation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to job creation, the Scheme would now aim at improving quality of assets, skilling workers for entrepreneurship and hiring youth for jobs like GIS mapping and block-level monitoring of work.
 <p>Geotagging of assets created</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GeoMGNREGA is a unique endeavour of the MoRD in association with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO and National Informatics Centre for geotagging of assets created under MGNREGA.

31.2.3 DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA- NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION (DAY-NRLM)#

Why in news?

Recently, 152 Centre for **Financial Literacy & Service Delivery (SAKSHAM Centres)** across **77 districts of 13 states** were launched under DAY-NRLM.










Objectives


Reducing rural poverty	Strengthening (Self Help Groups) SHGs and community institutions	Institutional capacity building
To reduce rural poverty by enabling poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mobilize 10-12 crore rural households into self-help groups in a time bound manner by 2024-25 To bring about a sustainable improvement in the livelihoods of the poor through building strong community institutions 	To “establish efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor that enable them to increase household incomes through livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial and public services”

Salient Features

<p>Livelihood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NRLM focuses on stabilizing and promoting existing livelihood portfolio of the poor in farm and non-farm sectors; building skills for the job market outside; and nurturing self-employed and entrepreneurs (for micro-enterprises).
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 <p>Financial inclusion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Inclusion - It promotes financial literacy among the poor and provides catalytic capital to the SHGs and their federations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o World Bank aided project namely “National Rural Economic Transformation Project” (NRETP) to scale-up initiatives on digital finance and livelihood interventions.
 <p>Skill development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% of NRLM Funds are earmarked Aajeevika Skill Development Programme (ASDP). ASDP facilitates building the skills of the rural youth and placement in relatively high wage employment in the growing sectors of economy. • NRLM is encouraging public sector banks to set up Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) in all districts of the country on the lines of Rural Development Self Employment Institute (RUDSETI) model.
 <p>Institutional capacity building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF) as resources in perpetuity to the institutions of the poor, to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity and build their track record to attract mainstream bank finance. • National Rural Livelihoods Project has been designed as a sub-set of NRLM to create ‘proof of concept’, build capacities of the Centre and States in 13 high poverty states accounting for about 90 percent of the rural poor in the country.
 <p>Unique proposition of DAY-NRLM</p>	<p>The Mission involves working with the community institutions through community professionals in the spirit of self-help.</p>
 <p>Universal Social Mobilisation</p>	<p>At least one woman member from each identified rural poor household is to be brought under the SHG network in a time bound manner. Special emphasis is particularly on vulnerable communities.</p>
 <p>Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP)</p>	<p>It is a community-driven process where the community-based organisations (CBOs) themselves identify the poor in the village using participatory tools. The list of poor identified by the CBO is vetted by the Gram Sabha.</p>
<p>Relate initiatives</p>	
 <p>SAKSHAM centre</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective of the center is to provide financial literacy & facilitate delivery of financial services (savings, credit, insurance, pensions etc.) to SHG members and rural poor. • The MoRD also developed mobile & web-based application called “SAKSHAM” to be used by community resource person to

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana



Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY)

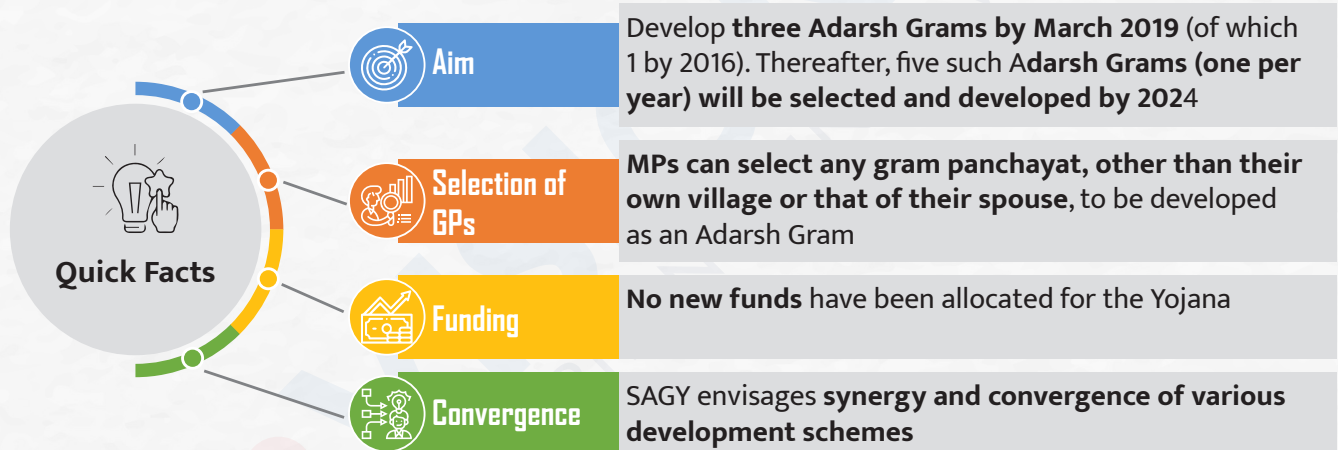
- It was launched in 2017 as a sub-scheme under DAY-NRLM to provide connectivity to rural areas through vehicles operated by SHG members.
- State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) in consultation with Community Based Organisations (CBOs) under DAY – NRLM identify routes where roads have been constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) but has poor transport services.
- SHG members are then provided interest free loans by the CBOs for operating vehicles on the identified routes based on financial viability.
- There is no separate budgetary allocation under AGEY. Under the programme, the Community Investment Fund (CIF) provided to CBOs under the existing provisions of DAY-NRLM are utilised for providing interest free loans to the SHG members.



31.2.4 SAANSAD ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (SAGY) OR SAANJHI



Why in news?

The official data shows that the SAGY lags amid Covid.







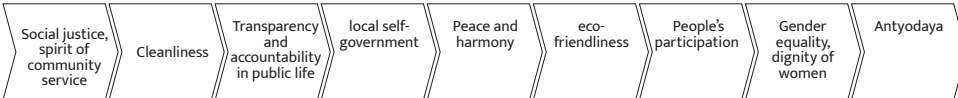



Objectives



 Development of identified Gram Panchayats	 Improve the standard of living
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To trigger processes which lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats • To generate models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population through – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o improved basic amenities o higher productivity o enhanced human development o better livelihood opportunities o reduced disparities o access to rights and entitlements o wider social mobilization o enriched social capital

Salient Features

 <p>Development at Gram Panchayat level</p>	<p>Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit for development. It will have a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly, tribal and difficult areas.</p>								
 <p>Identification of Gram Panchayat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member of Parliament (MP) will identify one Gram Panchayat to be taken up immediately, and two others to be taken up a little later. <table border="1" data-bbox="523 607 1477 920"> <thead> <tr> <th>Who</th> <th>Can choose a Gram Panchayat</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lok Sabha MP</td> <td>from within his/her constituency</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rajya Sabha</td> <td>From the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nominated MPs</td> <td>from the rural area of any district in the country</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the case of urban constituencies (where there are no Gram Panchayats), the MP will identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency. MPs cannot pick villages which belong to themselves or their spouses. 	Who	Can choose a Gram Panchayat	Lok Sabha MP	from within his/her constituency	Rajya Sabha	From the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected	Nominated MPs	from the rural area of any district in the country
Who	Can choose a Gram Panchayat								
Lok Sabha MP	from within his/her constituency								
Rajya Sabha	From the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected								
Nominated MPs	from the rural area of any district in the country								
 <p>Demand driven development</p>	<p>Model of development strategy from supply-driven to demand-driven.</p>								
 <p>Source of funding</p>									
 <p>Instilling certain values like</p>									
 <p>Implementation</p>	<p>The scheme will be implemented through a village development plan that would be prepared for every identified gram Panchayat.</p>								

32

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



32.1 NEWLY LAUNCHED SCHEME



32.1.1 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES



Sophisticated Analytical & Technical Help Institutes (SATHI) scheme

- DST is planning to set up **five SATHI Centers every year** for the next four years. **3 centers are already present** at IIT Kharagpur, IIT Delhi and BHU Varanasi.
 - o They will provide common services of high-end analytical testing, thus **avoiding duplication and reduced dependency on foreign sources.**
 - o The aim is to provide professionally managed services with efficiency, accessibility and transparency of highest order.

32.2 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS



32.2.1 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES



Indian Science Technology and Engineering facilities Map (I-STEM)

- I-STEM recently entered phase-II
- STEM is the **national web portal for sharing Research and Development (R&D) facilities.**
- o It was launched in 2020 as an **initiative of Office of Principal Scientific Adviser to Government of India** under the aegis of **Prime Minister Science, Technology and Innovation Advisory Council mission.**

Government Schemes in News

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its goal is to strengthen R&D ecosystem by connecting researchers with resources and by supporting researchers by enabling them access to existing publicly funded R&D facilities. • Under Phase II, portal will host indigenous technology products and will also provide platform for City Knowledge and Innovation Clusters.
 <p>Science and Engineering Research Board- Fund for Industrial Research Engagement (SERB-FIRE)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a research initiative launched by SERB (statutory body of Department of Science and Technology) in collaboration with Intel India. • FIRE is a joint government-and-industry initiative with a co-funding mechanism to promote innovative technology solutions and strengthen academic research through collaboration with key R&D organisations in India. • The new initiative aims to utilize the expertise available in academic institutions and national laboratories to solve industry-specific problems for the larger benefit of society.



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1

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CSE 2020

SHUBHAM KUMAR

(GS FOUNDATION BATCH CLASSROOM STUDENT)



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(ALL INDIA TEST SERIES)

3



AIR
ANKITA JAIN
(ALL INDIA TEST SERIES)

4



AIR
YASH JALUKA
(ABHYAAS TEST SERIES)

5



AIR
MAMTA YADAV
(ALL INDIA TEST SERIES)

6



AIR
MEERA K
(ALL INDIA TEST SERIES)

7



AIR
PRAVEEN KUMAR
(ALL INDIA TEST SERIES, EASSY TEST, ABHYAAS, PDP)

8



AIR
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AIR
APALA MISHRA
(ABHYAAS TEST SERIES)

10



AIR
SATYAM GANDHI
(ALL INDIA TEST SERIES, EASSY TEST)

33




MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT



33.1 NEWLY LAUNCHED SCHEMES






33.1.1 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

 <p>SMILE (Support for Marginalised Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It covers welfare measures for both transgender persons and persons engaged in the act of begging with focus extensively on rehabilitation, provision of medical facilities, counselling, education, skill development, economic linkages etc. SMILE includes two sub-schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Welfare of Transgender Persons Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of Begging.
 <p>ShresthaYojana</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched in 2021, marking the 66th Death Anniversary of Dr.BhimRaoAmbedkar (MahaparinirvanaDiwas). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be implemented by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. Aim is to aid socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Castes students by providing quality residential education in reputed private schools.
 <p>Scheme for Economic Empowerment of DNTs (SEED)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an umbrella scheme for empowering De-notified, Nomadic and Semi Nomadic Communities (DNTs, NTs, SNTs). There are four components of the scheme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational empowerment- Free coaching to students from these communities for Civil Services, entry to professional courses like medicine, engineering, MBA, etc. Health Insurance through PMJAY of National Health Authority. Livelihoods to support income generation Housing (through PMAY/IAY) A budget of Rs.200 crore has been earmarked and timeline of scheme is five years beginning 2021-22. Development and Welfare Board for DNTs, SNTs & NTs has been tasked with implementation of scheme. De-notified Tribes' stands for those communities which were notified as 'born criminals' under colonial-era Criminal Tribes Act (CTA) 1871. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-independence, CTA, 1871 was repealed, and these communities were "De-Notified". It was replaced with Habitual Offenders Act, 1952.

33.2 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS



33.2.1 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

 <p>VAYO NAMAN Programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was organised by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on the occasion of International Day of Older Persons (1st October) in the honour of senior citizens. • On the occasion following initiatives were launched: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ An Elderly Help Line 14567 ◦ SAGE (Seniorcare Aging Growth Engine) portal to encourage entrepreneurs in the area of elderly care ◦ SACRED (Senior Able Citizens for Re-Employment in Dignity) portal to connect the senior citizens with job providers in the private sector
 <p>Senior Able Citizens for Re Employment in Dignity (SACRED) Portal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a first-of-its-kind dedicated employment exchange portal for senior citizens. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ It will bring together on a single platform the employment seeker senior citizens and employment providers. ◦ According to LASI (Longitudinal Ageing Study in India) report 2020, more than 50% senior citizens were found to be active. • Significance - It will ensure Senior Citizens live healthy, happy, empowered, dignified and self-reliant life. • Rs. 10 Cr would be provided for funding for the platform development along with maintenance grant of Rs. 2 Cr per year for 5 years.
 <p>Pradhan Mantri DakshtaAur-Kushalta-Sampann-Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recently, 'PM-DAKSH' Portal and 'PM-DAKSH' mobile app, was launched. • It was developed in collaboration with National e-Governance Division (NeGD), to make the skill development schemes accessible to the target groups. • Started from 2020-21, PM-DAKSHA aims to provide free training to 2.71 lakh persons from SCs/OBCs, SafaiKaramcharis etc. through interventions as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Up-skilling/Reskilling ◦ Short Term Training Programme (focus on self-employment) ◦ Long Term Training Programme (for global class skills), and ◦ Entrepreneurship Development Program

34

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION



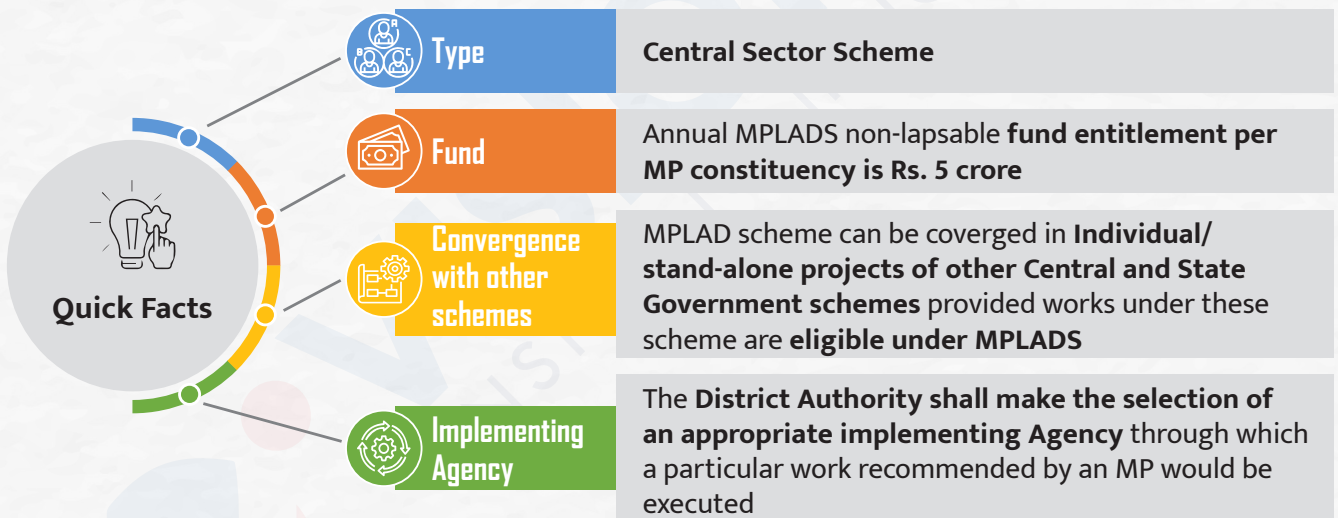
34.1 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS



34.1.1 MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (MPLADS)

Why in news?

Cabinet approves Restoration and continuation of **MPLADS up to FY 2025-26** co-terminus with the period of **15th Finance Commission**.



Objectives








Development of Parliamentary Constituencies

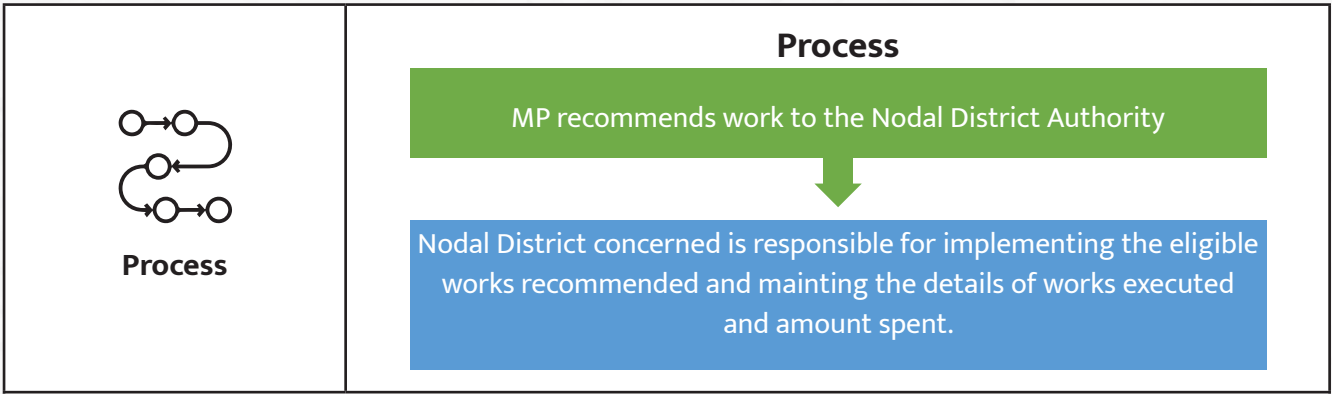
To enable the Members of Parliament to recommend **works for creation of durable community assets based** on locally felt needs to be taken up in their constituencies in the area of national priorities namely drinking water, education, public health, sanitation, roads, etc.

Government Schemes in News

Salient Features



 Assistant to districts	Fund is released in the form of grants in-aid directly to the district authorities on receipt of requisite documents.	
 Recommendations	MPs	Can recommend
	Members of Lok Sabha (LS)	within their Constituencies
	Elected Members of Rajya Sabha (RS)	within the State of Election (with select exceptions)
	An elected MP can contribute MPLADS fund in a place outside that State/ UT, or outside the constituency within the State (or both) for eligible works up to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakh.	
Noninated Members of LS and RS	work anywhere in the country	
 Special provisions for SCs/STs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPs are to recommend every year, works costing at least 15% of the MPLADS entitlement for the year for areas inhabited by Scheduled Caste (SC) population and 7.5% for areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribe (ST) population. • In case there is insufficient tribal population in the area of Lok Sabha Member, they may recommend this amount for the creation of community assets in tribal areas outside of their constituency but within their State of election. • In case a State does not have ST inhabited areas, this amount may be utilized in SC inhabited areas and vice-versa. 	
 Natural calamity	In the event of “Calamity of severe nature” in any part of the country: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An MP can recommend works up to a maximum of Rs.1 crore for the affected district. Whether a calamity is of severe nature or not, will be decided by the Government of India. 	
 One MP - One Idea	Based on the innovative ideas received from the local people regarding developmental projects, a ‘One MP – One Idea’ Competition may be held in each Lok Sabha constituency annually to select the three best innovations for cash awards and certificate of appreciation for next five best innovations.	



NOTE: In 2020, Cabinet had decided **not to operate MPLADS during the FY 2020-21 and 2021-22** and place the fund at the **disposal of Ministry of Finance** for managing the impacts of **COVID- 19 pandemic**.

PHILOSOPHY/ दर्शनशास्त्र

by

ANOOP KUMAR SINGH

Classroom Features:

- ☑ Comprehensive, Intensive & Interactive Classroom Program
- ☑ Step by Step guidance to aspirants for understanding the concepts
- ☑ Develop Analytical, Logical & Rational Approach
- ☑ Effective Answer Writing
- ☑ Printed Notes
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Daily Tests:

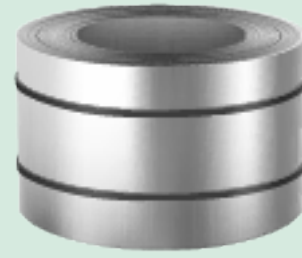
- ☑ Having Simple Questions (Easier than UPSC standard)
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- ☑ Doubt clearing session after every class

Mini Test:

- ☑ After certain topics, mini tests based completely on UPSC pattern
- ☑ Copies will be evaluated within one week

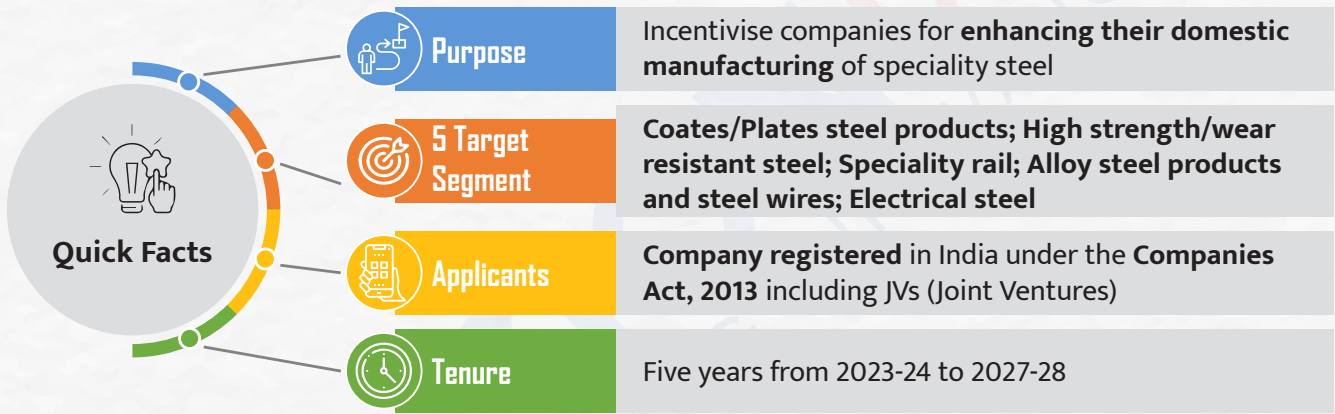
हिन्दी माध्यम में भी उपलब्ध

35 MINISTRY OF STEEL



35.1 NEWLY LAUNCHED SCHEMES

35.1.1 PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME FOR SPECIALTY STEEL



Government Schemes in News

Objectives







Promote domestic manufacturing

To promote manufacturing of speciality steel grades within the country and help the Indian steel industry mature in terms of technology as well as move up the value chain

Salient Features

Specialty steel

- Speciality steel is a **value-added variety of the alloy** wherein normal finished steel is worked upon by way of coating, plating, heat treatment, etc. to convert it into high value-added steel for use in various strategic sectors such as **defence, space, power and automobiles among others.**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India meets the domestic requirement of such steel with imports with an annual forex outgo of around Rs 30,000 crore. Industries like automobile, electrical, defence and pipes are consumers of these grades of steel, and India is importing the same.
 End to end manufacturing within the country	It will ensure that the basic steel used is 'melted and poured' within the country which means that raw material (finished steel) used for making specialty steel will be made in India only, thereby ensuring that Scheme promotes end to end manufacturing within the country.
 Incentive	There are 3 slabs of PLI incentives, the lowest being 4 % and highest being 12% which has been provided for electrical steel (CRGO). Base year: 2019-20
 Selection of companies	A transparent selection process will be followed to select the eligible company. Preference shall be given to eligible companies "committing to front load their investment during the scheme period".
 Committed investment	Each applicant shall commit investment against each applied product sub-category during PLI Scheme period. This committed investment has to be equal or more than the minimum unit investment specified in the guidelines.
 Scheme is Fund Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Even in case of over achievement the total pay-out of incentives would be capped at the amount approved by Cabinet. Annual incentive payable shall be capped at Rs 200 crore per eligible company including that of group companies or joint ventures across all product categories
 Monitoring	Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) headed by the Cabinet Secretary will monitor the PLI scheme.



36

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES



36.1 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS



36.1.1 PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME FOR TEXTILES

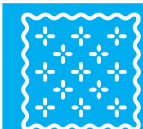
Why in news?

Recently, 61 companies were approved under the scheme.



Government Schemes in News

Objectives









Promoting indigenous production of MMF Apparel & Fabrics and Technical Textiles products

To promote production of MMF (man-made fibre) Apparel & Fabrics and Technical Textiles products in the country to enable textile industry to achieve size and scale; to become globally competitive and a creator of employment opportunities for people. The scheme is to support creation of a viable enterprise and competitive textile industry

Salient Features



 Applicant	<p>Any person including a company/firm/LLP (limited liability partnership)/trust incorporated in India and interested in operating under the Scheme. The Applicant once selected under the scheme shall be required to form a new/ separate company under Companies Act, 2013, and the new entity will be known as Participant.</p>									
 Eligibility	<p>Any person including Company/Firm/LLP/Trust willing to create a separate manufacturing company under Companies Act 2013 and fulfil the minimum investment criterion.</p>									
 Threshold for being eligible for getting incentives	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Threshold description</th> <th>Scheme Part-1</th> <th>Scheme Part-2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minimum investment (excluding land and administrative building cost)</td> <td>₹ 300 crore</td> <td>₹ 100 crore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimum turnover</td> <td>₹ 600 crore</td> <td>₹ 200 crore</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Threshold description	Scheme Part-1	Scheme Part-2	Minimum investment (excluding land and administrative building cost)	₹ 300 crore	₹ 100 crore	Minimum turnover	₹ 600 crore	₹ 200 crore
Threshold description	Scheme Part-1	Scheme Part-2								
Minimum investment (excluding land and administrative building cost)	₹ 300 crore	₹ 100 crore								
Minimum turnover	₹ 600 crore	₹ 200 crore								
 Maximum Cap on incentive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a provision of cap of 10% over and above the prescribed minimum incremental turnover growth of 25% for the purpose of calculation of incentives from Year 2 onward. Turnover achieved beyond that cap will not be taken into account for calculation of incentive. • However, for Year 1 the cap of 10% will be applied over and above turnover of two times of the investment made under the Scheme up to 2024-25. • Turnover achieved beyond two times of investment + 10% shall not be accounted for calculation of incentives in Year 1. This shall apply to both Schemes Part 1 & 2. 									
 Ineligible investment	<p>Investments in land and administrative building e.g. office and guest house building will not be covered under the Scheme.</p>									
 Monitoring	<p>Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) headed by the Cabinet Secretary will monitor the PLI scheme.</p>									



36.1.2 PRIME MINISTER MEGA INTEGRATED TEXTILE REGION AND APPAREL PARKS (PM MITRA)

Why in news?

Government of India plans to set upto 7 PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel Parks in partnership with the willing State Governments.











Objectives

UNs Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)9	Reduce logistic cost & improve competitiveness	Spill over benefits to economy
Help India in achieving the UN SDG 9: “Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”	The scheme is to develop integrated large scale and modern industrial infrastructure facility for entire value-chain of the textile industry. It will reduce logistics costs and improve competitiveness of Indian Textiles	The scheme will help India in attracting investments, boosting employment generation and position itself strongly in the global textile market . These parks are envisaged to be located at sites which have inherent strength for Textile Industry to flourish and have necessary linkages to succeed

Salient Features

<p>Integrated textiles value chain</p>	Offer an opportunity to create an integrated textiles value chain right from spinning, weaving, processing/dyeing and printing to garment manufacturing at 1 location reducing logistics cost of Industry.
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 Land requirement	Willing state governments to have ready availability of contiguous and encumbrance-free land parcel of 1000+ acres for being eligible.
 Challenge method for selection of sites	Selection of sites will be by way of challenge method weightage of parameters for examples connectivity, power infrastructure, water and waste water disposal system, Industry Friendly labour laws, Single Window Clearances, Stable and Conducive industrial/textile policy of the state.
 PPP mode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PM MITRA Park will be developed in a Public Private Partnership (PPP) based Master Developer (MD) model on Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer (DBFOT) format. However, other models such as Government SPV led Model or Hybrid model with limited participation of private developer can also be considered in exceptional situation with the approval of Government of India.
 Facilities at park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core Infrastructure: Incubation Centre & Plug & Play facility, Developed Factory Sites, Roads, Power, Water and Waste Water system, etc. Support Infrastructure: Workers' hostels & housing, logistics park, warehousing, etc.
 Development Capital Support (DCS) for creation of Core Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenfield park: Support will be 30% of Project Cost, with a cap of ₹ 500 Cr per park. Brownfield sites: It is at 30% of project cost, with a cap of Rs. 200 Crore per park.
 Core Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed Factory Sites, Plug & Play facility, Incubation Centre, Roads, Power, Water and Waste water system and Support infrastructure e.g. Common Processing House & CETP, Workers' Hostels & Housing, Logistics Park, Warehousing, Medical Facilities, Training & Skill Development facilities. There is a provision to use 10% of the park's area for Commercial Development e.g. Shops & Offices, Shopping Malls, Hotels & Convention Centers.
 Competitiveness incentive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For incentivizing manufacturing units to get setup early in PM MITRA, there is a provision of ₹300 Cr per park, wherein the incentive can be provided to manufacturing units up to 3% of the total sales turnover on first come first serve basis. This is only available to those manufacturing companies who are not availing Textile PLI scheme benefits and will be available till the funds provided are not exhausted for the PM MITRA Park.
 Project Management Agency (PMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A PMA will be selected by fair and transparent selection process to act as the technical support arm.



36.2 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVE



Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)

- Ministry of Textiles has **approved continuation of CHCDS**.
- CHCDS aims to **create world-class infrastructure** that caters to the business needs of the **local artisans & SMEs** (Small and Medium Enterprises) to boost production and export.
- Clusters have been set up to **assist the artisans & entrepreneurs** to set up world-class units with modern infrastructure, latest technology, and adequate training and human resource development inputs, coupled with market linkages and production diversification.

CSAT

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2022

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कक्षाएं भी उपलब्ध

37

MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (MOTA)



37.1 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

 <p>Going Online as Leaders (GOAL)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recently, Pandavani folk singer and Padma Vibhushan awardee, Dr Teejan Bai addressed participants of GOAL program. GOAL Program was launched (in 2020) by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) and Facebook to digitally skill and empower 5000 youth from tribal communities over five years. It aims to identify and mobilise 2500 renowned people from the industry known for their achievements in their respective domains, to personally mentor tribal youth across India. Nine-month program targets core areas of digital literacy, life skills, leadership & entrepreneurship and sector-specific skills.
 <p>Sankalp se Siddhi (Attainment through Resolve) scheme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A five-year plan under which New India Movement 2017-2022 would take place. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It envisages India to be free from poverty, corruption, terrorism, communalism, casteism and uncleanliness and unites the entire country by adopting good governance and using technology. Recently, MoTA launched the tribal livelihoods initiative ‘Sankalp Se Siddhi – Mission Van Dhan’ under which seven new Tribes India Outlets were inaugurated. It will provide a good platform to the tribals to sell their products, which will increase their income and improve their standard of living.
 <p>Eklavya Model Residential Schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Microsoft signed an MoU to support the digital transformation of schools such as Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) and Ashram Schools. About Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EMRS were started in the year 1997-98 to impart quality education to ST children in remote areas and to avail of opportunities in higher education and employment. Further, plan is to have one EMRS in every block with more than 50% ST population.

Government Schemes in News

38

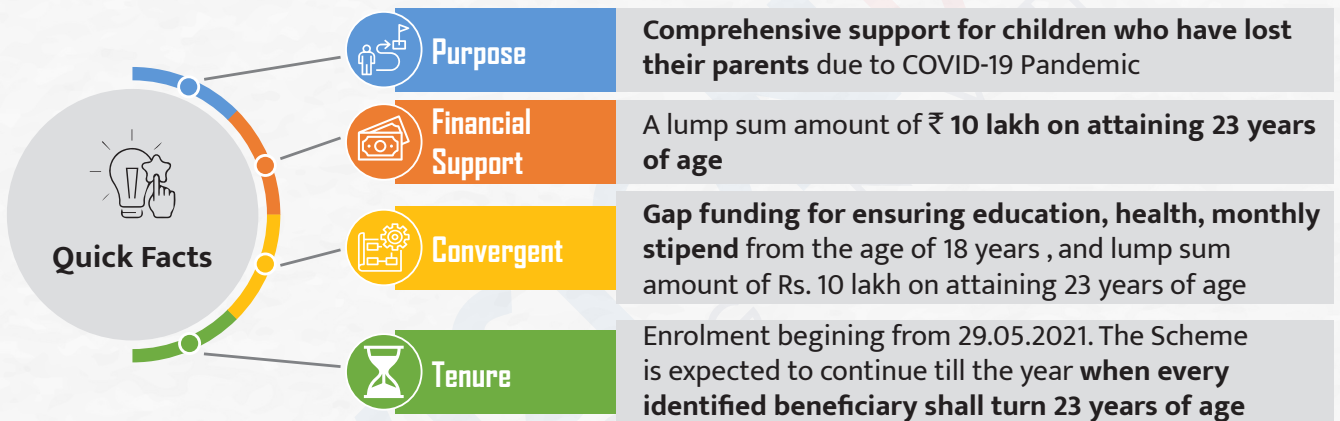
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT



38.1 NEWLY LAUNCHED SCHEME



38.1.1 PM CARES FOR CHILDREN SCHEME



Government Schemes in News







Objectives

Care and protection of children who have lost their parent(s) to COVID pandemic

To ensure comprehensive care and protection of children who have lost their parent(s) to COVID pandemic, in a **sustained manner**, enable their wellbeing through **health insurance**, empower them through **education** and equip them for **self-sufficient existence with financial support on reaching 23 years of age**

Salient Features



 <p>Eligibility criterion</p>	<p>All children who have lost i) Both parents or ii) Surviving parent or iii) legal guardian/adoptive parents/single adoptive parent due to COVID 19 pandemic, starting from 11.03.2020 the date on which WHO has declared and characterized COVID-19 as pandemic till 31.12.2021, shall be entitled to benefits under this scheme. iv) Child should not have completed 18 years of age on the date of death of parents.</p>
<p>The Entitlements under the scheme include</p>	
 <p>Fixed Deposit in the name of the child</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM-CARES will create a corpus of Rs 10 lakh for each child. • It will provide a monthly financial support/ stipend from 18 years of age and on reaching the age of 23 years, he or she will get the corpus amount.
 <p>School Education: For children under 10 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure admission in the nearest Kendriya Vidyalaya/private school as a day scholar. • PM-CARES will pay for the uniform, textbooks, and notebooks.
 <p>School Education: For children between 11-18 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The child will be given admission in any Central Government residential school. • In case the child is to be continued under the care of Guardian/ grandparents/ extended family, then he or she will be given admission in the nearest Kendriya Vidyalaya or in a private school as a day scholar.
 <p>Support for Higher Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The child will be assisted in obtaining education loan for Professional courses / Higher Education in India as per the existing Education Loan norms. The interest on this loan will be paid by the PM CARES. • As an alternative, scholarship as per Government norms will be provided to such children under Central or State Government Schemes.
 <p>Health insurance</p>	<p>All children will be enrolled as a beneficiary under Ayushman Bharat Scheme (PM-JAY) with a health insurance cover of Rs. 5 lakhs.</p>

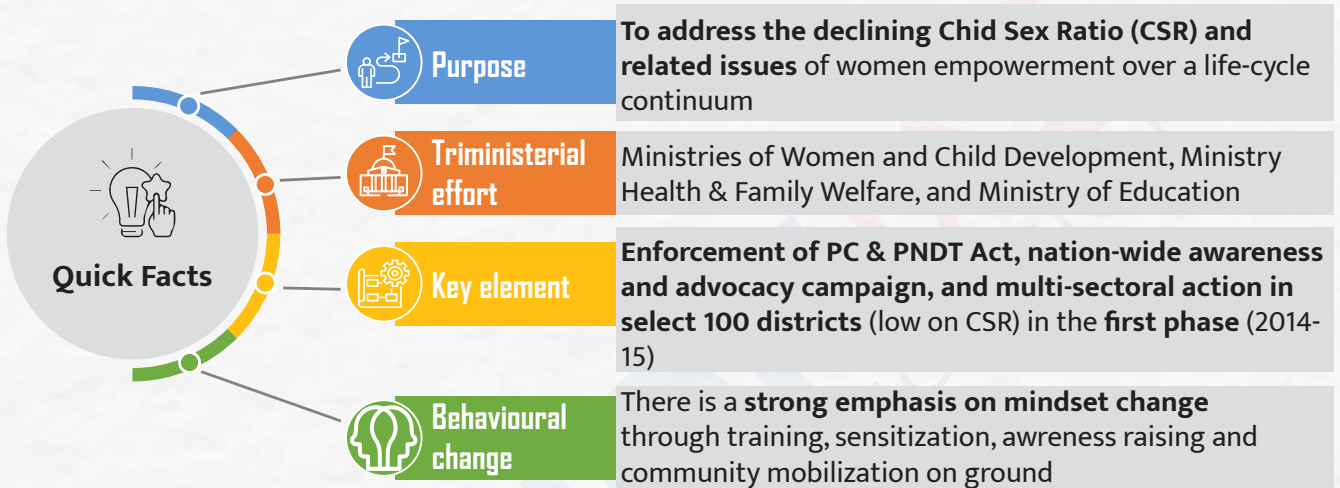
38.2 OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS



38.2.1 BETI BACHAO, BETI PADHAO SCHEME (BBBPS)

Why in news?

Recently, the Parliamentary panel flags poor fund utilisation in BBBPS.








Government Schemes in News

Objectives


Birth	Survival	Empowerment
Prevention of gender biased sex selective elimination	Ensuring survival & protection of the girl child	Ensuring education and participation of the girl child

Salient Features

No cash incentive	BBBP scheme has no provision for individual cash incentive/cash transfer component and thus is not a Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme.
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 <p>Convergence of various initiatives</p>	<p>Enable inter-sectoral and inter-institutional convergence at district/block/grassroot levels is important strategy.</p>
 <p>2 components</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and Media Campaign on BBBP • Multi-Sectoral intervention in selected Gender Critical Districts worse on CSR
 <p>Target groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary: Young and newly married couples; Pregnant and Lactating mothers; parents • Secondary: Youth, adolescents (girls and boys), in-laws, medical doctors/practitioners, private hospitals, nursing homes and diagnostic centres • Tertiary: Officials, PRIs, frontline workers, women SHGs/Collectives, religious leaders, voluntary organizations, media, medical associations, industry associations, general public as a whole
 <p>Digital Guddi-Gudda Board</p>	<p>It is a platform for dissemination of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Material on BBBP and to update monthly birth statistics. It has been adopted as a Best Practice under BBBP scheme by the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development.</p>
 <p>Monitorable components</p>	<div style="background-color: #2e8b57; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">MINITORABLE COMPONENTS UNDER BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO</div> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; text-align: center; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Improve the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) in selected gender critical districts by 2 points in a year</p> <p>↓</p> </div> <div style="background-color: #bbdefb; text-align: center; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Reduce Gender differentials in Under Five Child Mortality Rate from 7 point in 2014 to 1.5 points per year</p> <p>↓</p> </div> <div style="background-color: #bbdefb; text-align: center; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>At least 1.5% increase per year of Institutional Deliveries</p> </div> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; text-align: center; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Increase enrolment of girls in secondary education to 82% by 2018-19</p> <p>↓</p> </div>

Government Schemes in News

	<p>Provide functional toilet for girls in every school in selected districts</p> <p>Improve the Nutrition status of girls - by reducing number of underweight and anemic girls under 5 years of age</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Implementation of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Ensure universalization of ICDS</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Train Elected Representatives/Grassroot functionaries as Community Champions to mobilize communities to improve CSR and promote Girl's education</p>
 <p>Monitoring</p>	<p>Monitoring of the BBBP Scheme at National level, State level, District level, Block Level, and Gram Panchayat/Ward Level.</p>

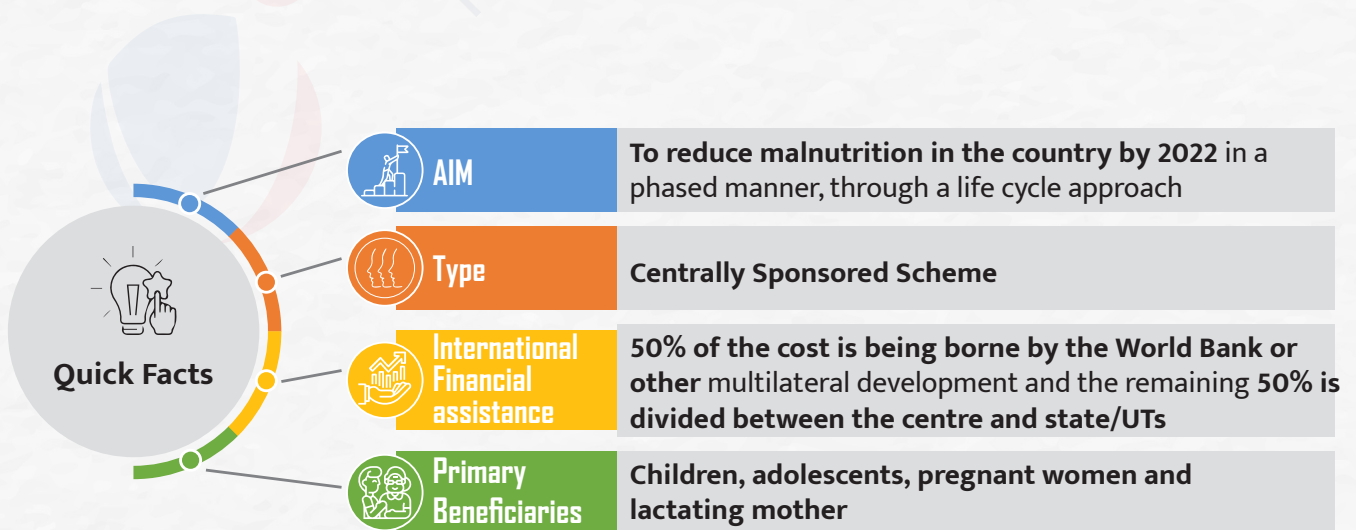
Government Schemes in News



38.2.2 POSHAN ABHIYAN (PRIME MINISTER'S OVERARCHING SCHEME FOR HOLISTIC NUTRITION)#



Why in news?

The Standing Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports in its report highlighted the issue of gross underutilisation of funds.












Objectives






 <p>Reduce stunting</p>	 <p>Convergence and coordination</p>
<p>To reduce stunting across districts with the highest malnutrition burden by improving utilization of key anganwadi services and improving the quality of anganwadi services delivery</p>	<p>The POSHAN Abhiyaan explicitly recognizes the need for convergence and coordination such that the benefits of multiple government schemes and programs reach women and children in the first 1000 days of a child's life</p>

Salient Features



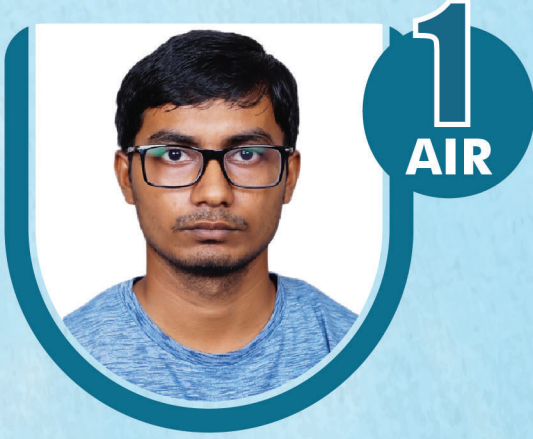
 <p>Background</p>	<p>The National Nutrition Strategy (NNS), released by NITI Aayog in September 2017, presented a microanalysis of the problems persisting in the nutrition domain and chalked out an in-depth strategy for course correction. Most of the recommendations presented in the strategy document were subsumed within the design of POSHAN Abhiyaan.</p>
 <p>Targets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  <p>Prevent and reduce Stunting in children (0-6 years) Target: ↓ by 6% @ 2% per annum</p>  <p>Prevent and reduce underweight in children (0-6 years) Target: ↓ by 9% @ 3% per annum</p>  <p>Reduce the prevalence of Anaemia among Children (6-59 months) Target: ↓ by 9% @ 3% per annum</p>  <p>Reduce the prevalence of Anaemia among Women and Adolescent Girls in the age group of 15-49 years Target: ↓ by 9% @ 3% per annum</p>  <p>Reduce Low Birth Weight (LBW) Target: ↓ by 6% @ 2% per annum</p>
 <p>Jan Andolan (People's campaign)</p>	<p>This programme incorporates inclusive participation of public representatives of local bodies, government departments of the state, social organizations and the public and private sector at large.</p>
 <p>Convergence</p>	<p>The high impact interventions of 18 Ministries/Departments have been mapped out, especially during the first 1000 days of child-life since conception. Each converging Ministry/Department prepares an action plan related to nutrition and integrates it with its ongoing activities.</p>

Government Schemes in News

<p>7 pillars</p>	
 <p>NITI Aayog Role of NITI Aayog</p>	<p>NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the task of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bringing about convergence and role clarity among the various ministries as well as states • Providing oversight for monitoring and evaluation of how the mission is being implemented • Providing technical support • Mobilizing philanthropies and others to build a Jan Andolan around POSHAN
<p>Related initiatives</p>	
 <p>POSHAN Maah</p>	<p>In order to ensure community mobilization and bolster people's participation, every year, the month of September is celebrated as POSHAN Maah across the country.</p>

Government Schemes in News

10 IN TOP 10 SELECTIONS IN CSE 2020



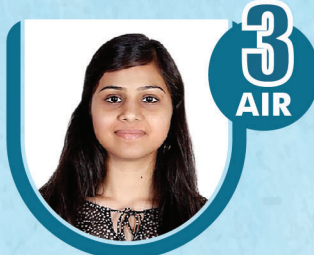
1
AIR

SHUBHAM KUMAR
GS FOUNDATION BATCH
CLASSROOM STUDENT



2
AIR

JAGRATI AWASTHI



3
AIR

ANKITA JAIN



4
AIR

YASH JALUKA



5
AIR

MAMTA YADAV



6
AIR

MEERA K



7
AIR

PRAVEEN KUMAR



8
AIR

JIVANI KARTIK NAGJIBHAI
GS FOUNDATION BATCH
CLASSROOM STUDENT



9
AIR

APALA MISHRA



10
AIR

SATYAM GANDHI



DELHI



LUCKNOW



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