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INSPIRING INNOVATION

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES COMPREHENSIVE PART-2 (2022)

DELHI LUCKNOW JAIPUR HYDERABAD PUNE AHMEDABAD CHANDIGARH GUWAHATI

8468022022
9019066066

enquiry@visionias.in /c/VisionIASdelhi /Vision_IAS vision_ias www.visionias.in /VisionIAS_UPSC

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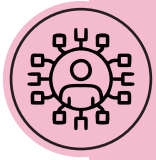
Note:

To ease the reading and to help aspirants use their time in the most efficient manner, a month ago, we had released "Government Schemes in News 2022" which covers all the schemes that were in news in the last one year.



Now we are releasing comprehensive document on government schemes which covers all the schemes running under different ministries/ departments. This document is being released in 2 parts:

- Government Schemes Comprehensive (Part 1): The documment that was released previous week.
- Government Schemes Comprehensive (Part 2): The current document.

'*' 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 to test the aspirant's learnings and understanding.
- Infographics to ease understanding, provide for smoother learning experience and ensure enhanced retention of the content.
- Different colours have been used in the document for easy classification and recollection of a variety of information.

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 HEAVY INDUSTRIES

1.1 PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME 'NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON ADVANCED CHEMISTRY CELL (ACC) BATTERY STORAGE

Objectives

Achieving **manufacturing capacity of Fifty (50) Giga Watt Hour (GWh) of ACC and 5 GWh of "Niche" ACC** technologies with an outlay of Rs.18,100 crore.

Salient Features

- ACC battery Storage **manufacturers will be selected through a transparent competitive bidding process.**
- The manufacturing facility would have to be commissioned within a period of two years. The **incentive** will be disbursed thereafter **over a period of five years.**
- The incentive amount will increase with increased specific energy density & cycles and increased local value addition.
  - Each selected ACC battery Storage manufacturer would have to commit to set-up an **ACC manufacturing facility of minimum five (5) GWh capacity and ensure a minimum 60% domestic value addition** at the project level within five years.
  - The beneficiary firms have to achieve a **domestic value addition of at least 25%** and incur the mandatory investment Rs.225 crore /GWh within 2 Years (at the Mother Unit Level) and raise it to **60% domestic value addition within 5 Years,** either at Mother Unit, in-case of an Integrated Unit, or at the Project Level, in-case of "Hub & Spoke" structure.

The outcomes/ benefits expected from the scheme

- **Direct investment of around Rs.45,000 crore** in ACC Battery storage manufacturing projects.
- Facilitate **demand creation** for battery storage in India.
- **Facilitate Make-In-India:** Greater emphasis upon domestic value-capture and therefore reduction in import dependence.

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Net savings of Indian Rs. 2,00,000 crore to Rs.2,50,000 crore on account of oil import bill reduction during the period of this Programme due to EV adoption as ACCs manufactured under the Programme is expected to accelerate EV adoption.

The manufacturing of ACCs will facilitate **demand for EVs.**

Import substitution of around Rs.20,000 crore every year & **promote newer and niche cell technologies.**

Impetus to Research & Development to achieve higher specific energy density and cycles in ACC.

NOTE: ACCs are the new generation of advanced storage technologies that can store electric energy either as electrochemical or as chemical energy and convert it back to electric energy as and when required. All the demand of the ACCs is currently being met through imports in India.

1.2 FASTER ADOPTION AND MANUFACTURING OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES IN INDIA PHASE II (FAME INDIA PHASE II)

Objectives

- To **encourage faster adoption of electric & hybrid vehicle** by the way of market creation and indigenization.
- To provide fiscal and monetary incentives for adoption and market **creation of both hybrid and electric technologies** vehicles in the country.
- To achieve the target of **more than 30% electric vehicles by 2030.**

Salient Features

- FAME India Phase II builds over the Phase 1 of the scheme (which began in 2015 & has been extended till March, 2019) with **greater focus on demand-creation** by pushing adoption of EVs in public transport/commercial segment (in comparison to consumer segment).
- It would **run up to 2024** (initial deadline was 2022).
- It is under the **National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020.**

Electrification of the public & shared transport: It is planned to support 10 Lakhs e-2W (electric – 2 Wheeler), 5 Lakhs e-3W, 55000 4Ws and 7000 Buses.

Demand incentives on operational expenditure mode for electric buses will be delivered through State/city transport corporation (STUs).

Incentives will be given to **3-wheeler/4 wheeler vehicles used for public transport or registered for commercial purposes.**

In e-2Ws segment, the focus will be on the **private vehicles.**

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Local manufacturing: Special incentives will be given for local manufacturing of critical components for electric vehicles, especially the lithium ion batteries.
Only advanced battery and registered vehicles will be incentivized under the scheme.
Establishment of charging infrastructure: About 2700 charging stations will be established in metros, million plus cities, smart cities and cities of hilly states across the country.
The guidelines propose setting up at least one charging station in a grid of 3km x 3km in the cities; and on both sides of highways connecting major city clusters at every 25km.
Existing retail outlets of oil marketing companies (OMCs) will be given higher preference for setting up public charging stations.

1.3 NATIONAL ELECTRIC MOBILITY MISSION PLAN (NEMMP), 2020

Objectives

- **Achieve national energy security.**
- **Mitigation of the adverse impact of** vehicles on the environment.
- **Growth of domestic manufacturing capabilities** in the automobile sector.

Salient Features

- The NEMMP 2020 is the **National Mission document providing the vision and the roadmap for the faster adoption of xEVs** (full range of hybrid and electric vehicles) and their manufacturing in the country.
- It targets **6-7 million sales of hybrid and electric vehicles year on year** from 2020 onwards.
- Government aims to provide **fiscal and monetary incentives** to begin this nascent technology which would be administered through an **efficient and effective electronic mechanism/portal.**

It is a composite scheme using different policy-levers such as:

Demand side incentives to facilitate acquisition of hybrid/electric vehicles	**Promoting R&D** in technology including battery technology, power electronics, etc. and ensuring **industry participation in the same**	**Promoting charging infrastructure**	**Supply side incentives**	**Encouraging retro-fitment** of on-road vehicles with hybrid kit

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1.4 SMART ADVANCED MANUFACTURING AND RAPID ABOUT INDUSTRY 4.0TRANSFORMATION HUB (SAMARTH) UDYOG BHARAT 4.0

Objectives

- To **spread awareness about Industry 4.0.**
- To **support Indian manufacturing to adopt and assimilate Industry 4.0 technology** such as Data Analytics, 3D Printing, Artificial Intelligence, Virtual Reality, Robotics, etc.

Salient Features

It is an **Industry 4.0 initiative** of Department of Heavy Industry under its scheme on **Enhancement of Competitiveness in Indian Capital Goods Sector.**

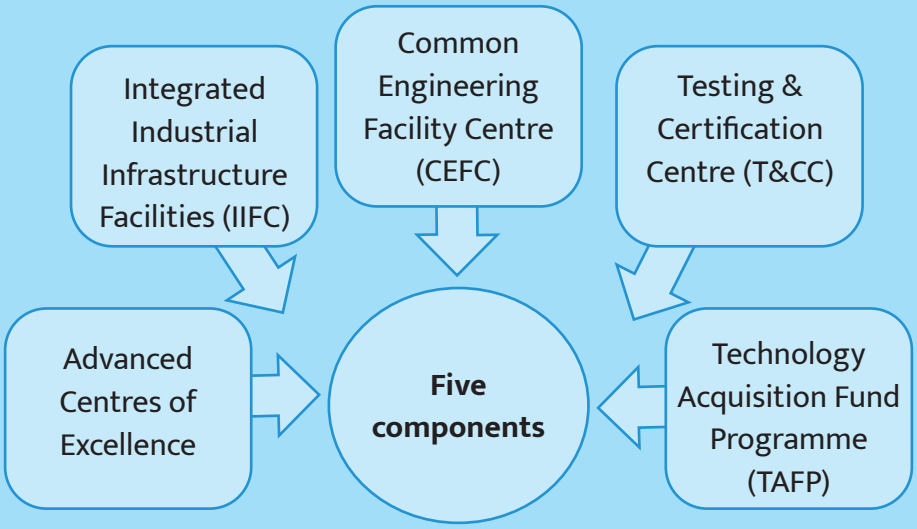
Its vision is **to facilitate and create eco system for propagation of Industry 4.0** set of technologies in every Indian manufacturing **by 2025**, be it MNC, large, medium or small-scale Indian company.

Four centres of Industry 4.0 having a unique identity for spreading awareness and branding **have been sanctioned** under SAMARTH Udyog.

It is emphasized that these **centres would have resource sharing, common platform of industry 4.0** and network each other's resources.

Enhancement of Competitiveness in Indian Capital Goods Sector

- The scheme **addresses the issue of technological depth creation in the capital goods sector** besides creating common industrial facility centers



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

Objectives

Enhancing India's Manufacturing Capabilities for Advanced Automotive Products Technologies (AAT).

Salient Features

- **Background:** 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.
- **Effect of eligibility under FAME-II:** Incentive payable under this scheme to electric vehicle (EV) manufacturers will be **independent of/in addition to the incentives given under FAME-II scheme.**
- **Two components**
  - **Champion original equipment manufacturer (OEM) Incentive Scheme:** It is applicable on **Battery Electric Vehicles and Hydrogen Fuel Cell Vehicles.**
  - **Component Champion Incentive Scheme:** 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.**
- **Significance:** 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.**

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2. MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

2.1 WITNESS PROTECTION SCHEME

Objectives

Protection of witnesses based on the threat assessment and protection measures inter alia include protection/change of identity of witnesses, their relocation, installation of security devices at the residence of witnesses, usage of specially designed Court rooms, etc.

Salient Features

Scheme provides for three categories of witness as per threat perception		
Category 'A': Where the threat extends to life of witness or his family members, during investigation/trial or thereafter.	**Category 'B':** Where the threat extends to safety, reputation or property of the witness or his family members, during the investigation/trial or thereafter.	**Category 'C':** Where the threat is moderate and extends to harassment or intimidation of the witness or his family member's, reputation or property, during the investigation/trial or thereafter.

- The Scheme provides for a **State Witness Protection Fund** for meeting the expenses of the scheme. This fund shall be operated by the Department/Ministry of Home under State/UT Government and **shall comprise of the following:**
  - **Budgetary allocation** made in the annual budget by the State Government;
  - **Receipt of amount of costs imposed/ ordered to be deposited** by the courts/tribunals in the Witness Protection Fund;
  - **Donations/ contributions** from Philanthropist/ Charitable Institutions/ Organizations and individuals permitted by the Government:
  - Funds contributed under **Corporate Social Responsibility.**

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2.2 CRIME AND CRIMINAL TRACKING NETWORK AND SYSTEMS (CCTNS)

Objectives

- Provide **Citizen Centric Police Services via a web portal**
- Pan India search on **National database of Crime & Criminal records**
- Crime and Criminal reports at State and Center
- **Computerization of Police Processes**

Salient Features

- It is **a plan scheme** conceived in the light of experience of a non-plan scheme namely - **Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) (2004-09).**
- It aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for **enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing** through adopting of principle of e-Governance and creation of a nationwide networking infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled-state-of-the-art tracking system around 'Investigation of crime and detection of criminals'.
- **Ministry of Home Affairs and National Crime Records Bureau** (NCRB) would play a key role in planning the program in collaboration with the Police leadership within States.
- **Digital Police Portal has been launched under the CCTNS project** will enable citizens to register FIRs online and the portal will initially offer seven Public Delivery Services in 34 States & UTs, like Person and Address Verification e.g. of employees, tenants, nurses etc, permission for hosting Public Events, Lost & Found Articles and Vehicle theft etc.
- The **Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS)** aims to **integrate the CCTNS project with the e-courts and e-prisons databases** in the first instance and with the other pillars of the criminal justice system - Forensics, Prosecution, Juvenile homes and a nationwide Fingerprint data base of criminals in a phased manner.

2.3 BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BADP)#

Objectives

- To **meet the special developmental needs and well being of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas** situated near the international border
- To saturate the border areas with the entire **essential infrastructure through convergence** of Central/State/ BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach.

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Salient Features

It was launched in 2016 as a Core Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Implementation	▪ The **Department of Border Management** has been implementing this Programme **through the State Governments.** ▪ The implementation is on **participatory and decentralized basis** through the **Panchayati Raj Institutions, Autonomous Councils and local** bodies.
Funding	▪ The **scheme envisages supplementing the State Plan Funds** to bridge the gaps in socio- economic infrastructure as well as improving the security environment in border areas. ▪ **Funding: 90:10%** by the Central and State Government respectively.
States and UTs covered	▪ Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal along with UT of Jammu & Kashmir and UT of Ladakh. ▪ **Priority is given to the areas closer to the border.**
Developing 61 model villages	**Each model village will provide all basic facilities** like primary health centre, primary education, community centre, connectivity, drainage, drinking water, etc. to enable sustainable living in border areas.
BADP Online Management System	It has been launched for better planning, monitoring and implementation of various projects under BADP.
Transparency	Border States can submit their respective **Annual Action Plans online** and receive approvals from Ministry of Home Affairs in **electronic mode** which will bring in transparency in the sanction process and improve quality of planning and implementation.

2.4 CYBER CRIME PREVENTION AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN (CCPWC)

Objectives

To **have an effective mechanism to handle cybercrimes** against women and children in the country.

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Salient Features

- **Central Cybercrime Reporting Portal** has also been launched to report complaints pertaining to Child Pornography/ Child Sexual Abuse Material or sexually explicit content.
  - o One can also report complaints pertaining to cybercrimes such as mobile crimes, online and social media crimes, online financial frauds etc. through this portal.

2.5 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Assistance to States and UTs for Narcotics Control

- It aims to assist state governments and Union Territories which are contributing in controlling the inter-state and cross border drug trafficking. Under it, **financial assistance will be provided to all the anti- narcotics agencies.**
- The **Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)** being the national nodal agency for drug administration will process the requests from state governments.

UDAAN

- It is a **Special Industry Initiative for J&K** funded by Ministry of Home Affairs and implemented by **National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).**
- **It is focused on providing skills and job opportunities to youth of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K)** who are graduate, post graduate and three-year diploma engineers.
- Simultaneously, the aim is also to **provide exposure to corporate India** towards the rich talent pool available in J&K.

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'Bharat Ke Veer'

It is an IT based platform, with an objective to **enable willing donors to contribute towards the family of a brave-heart who sacrificed his/her life in line of duty.** Amount so donated will be credited to the account of 'Next of Kin' of those **Central Armed Police Force/Central Para Military Force soldiers.**

Assistance to States for Modernization of Police (ASMP)

- The scheme was earlier known as Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF).
- Under the scheme, the **State Governments are provided central assistance for** acquisition of latest weaponry, training gadgets, advanced communication / forensic equipment, cyber policing equipment etc.
- Further, **'construction' and 'purchase of operational vehicles'** are permitted in the **insurgency affected north-eastern States and Left-Wing Extremism (LWE)** affected districts.
- As such, under the scheme financial assistance is provided for **acquisition of infrastructure and equipment,** including training equipment, which enhances capabilities and efficiency of the police forces.

'e-Sahaj' portal

The portal allows organizations/ individuals **to apply for security clearance in certain sensitive sectors** before issue of licence/permit, permission, contract, etc. to companies/ bidders/individuals.

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3. MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (MoHUA)

3.1 JAL JEEVAN MISSION (URBAN) (JJM-U)#

Objectives

- To provide **universal coverage of water supply to all households** through functional taps in all 4,378 statutory towns in accordance with SDG Goal- 6.
- Providing **coverage of sewerage/septage management** in 500 AMRUT cities.
- **Rejuvenation of water bodies to augment sustainable fresh water supply** and creating green spaces and sponge cities to reduce floods and enhance amenity value through an Urban Aquifer Management plan.

Salient Features

- The mission was launched in budget 2021-22.

Funding	100% central funding for Union Territories, **90% for North Eastern and Hill States, 50% for cities with less than 1 lakh population, one third for cities with 1 lakh to 10 lakh population and 25% for cities with million plus population.**
Outcome based Funding	**Funding will be in three tranches of 20:40:40.** Third instalment onwards will be released **based on outcomes achieved and credible exclusion.**
Promoting PPP Model	**Mandatory for cities having millions plus population** to take up PPP projects worth minimum of 10% of their total project fund allocation.
Promote circular economy of water	Through development of **city water balance plan** for each city focusing on recycle/ reuse of treated sewage, rejuvenation of water bodies and water conservation.
Technology Sub-Mission for water	It is proposed to **leverage latest global technologies in the field of water.**
Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign	To **spread awareness among masses** about conservation of water.
Pey Jal Survekshan	It will be conducted in cities to ascertain **equitable distribution of water, reuse of wastewater and mapping of water bodies** with respect to quantity and quality of water through a challenge process.

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Reform agenda with focus on **strengthening of urban local bodies and water security of the cities.**

- **Reducing non-revenue water** to below 20%.
- **Recycle of treated used water** to meet at least 20% of total city water demand and 40% for industrial water demand at State level; **dual piping system,** electric vehicle charging points.
- **GIS based master plans** of the cities; raising funds through issuance of municipal bonds and rejuvenation of water bodies.

3.2 PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (PMAY)- URBAN*/#

Objectives

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.

Intended beneficiaries

- Beneficiaries include Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low-Income Groups (LIGs) and Middle-Income Groups (MIGs). The annual **income cap is up to Rs 3 lakh for EWS, Rs 3-6 lakh for LIG and Rs 6 to 18 lakhs for MIG.**
- 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.

Salient Features

- **Only Credit linked subsidy component is a Central Sector Scheme** while other three components will be implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).
- It provides **central assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other implementing agencies** through States/UTs for:

ISSR In-Situ Slum Redevelopment	**CLSS** Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme	**AHP** Affordable House in Partnership	**BLC** Beneficiary-Led Construction
GoI grant@ **Rs. 1 Lakh** per house	GoI grant@ **Rs. 1 Lakh** per house	GoI grant@ **Rs. 1 Lakh** per house	GoI grant@ **Rs. 1 Lakh** per house
4.6 Lakh ISSR houses approved	**4.6 Lakh** ISSR houses approved	**4.6 Lakh** ISSR houses approved	**4.6 Lakh** ISSR houses approved

- 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.
- Under the Mission, **beneficiaries can take advantage under one component only.**
- 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.**
- **Flexibility to States for choosing best options** to meet the demand of housing in their states
- **Central grant of Rs. one lakh per house,** on an average, will be available under the slum rehabilitation programme.
- **National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)** have been designated as Central Nodal Agency for implementation of CLSS.
- **Geo-tagging** for monitoring the progress of construction of houses, **Public Financial Management System (PFMS)** to ensure electronic fund flow and **Technology Sub-Mission** to implement new construction technologies, have been introduced.
- Government has also sanctioned **'infrastructure status' for the affordable housing sector,** giving a boost to PMAY.
- **Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs)**
  - 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:**
    - **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.
  - 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.
  - This scheme will be **implemented in all Statutory towns,** Notified Planning Areas, and areas of Development/ Special Area Development/ Industrial Development Authorities.

3.3 SMART CITIES MISSION#

Objectives

- 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.
- To improve the ease of living particularly for poor, women, elderly and differently abled

Salient Features

- It is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)** and the **Central Government** proposes to give financial support of on an **average Rs. 100 crore per city per year.** An equal amount, on a matching basis, will have to be contributed by the State/ULB.
- The Centre has extended the deadline of the mission to 2023 from the earlier deadline which was 2021.
- 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 MoHUA and incorporating the learnings into the Mission.
- The total number of 100 Smart Cities have been distributed among the States and UTs **on the basis of an equitable criteria.** The formula gives **equal weightage (50:50) to urban population of the State/UT and the number of statutory towns** in the State/UT. Based on this formula, each State/UT will, therefore, have a certain number of potential Smart Cities, with each State/UT having at least one.

6 fundamental principles on which the concept of Smart Cities is based:

Community at the core	More from Less	Coorporative & Competitive Federalism	Integration, Innovation Sustainability	Technology as means, not the goal	Convergence
Communities at the core of planning and implementation	Ability to generate greater outcomes with the use of lesser resources	Cities selected through competition, flexibility to implement projects.	Innovating methods; integrated and sustainable solutions	Careful selection of technology, relavant to the context of cities	Sectorial and Financial Convergence

- **The core infrastructure elements:** 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.
- The implementation of the Mission at the City level will be done by a **Special Purpose Vehicle** (SPV) which will be headed by a CEO and have nominees of Central Government, State Government and ULB on its Board. 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.

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- 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.**
- **20:20 model/concept:** Centre has recently introduced 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.
- **Integrated Control and Command Centres (ICCC)** are being setup which 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.

Other significant initiatives under the Smart Cities Mission

- **Ease of Living Index:** 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.
- **India Urban Observatory:** 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 based policy making.**

3.4 SWACHH BHARAT MISSION - URBAN (SBM-U) 2.0

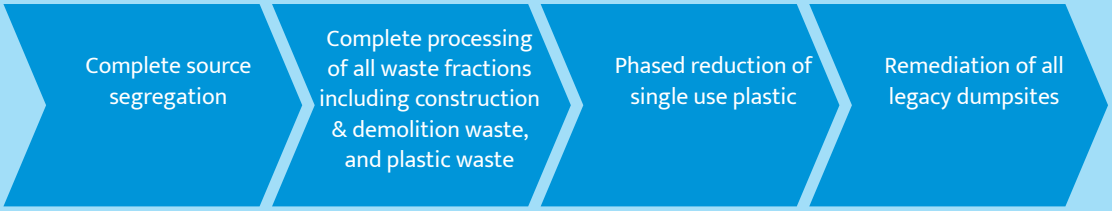
Objectives

- Ensuring **cleanliness and hygiene in public places** to make all cities clean and garbage free, with 100% scientific processing of Municiple Solid Waste (MSW).
- **Reducing air pollution** arising out of Solid Waste Management (SWM) activities.
- Phased **reduction in use of single-use plastic.**
- **Holistic Sanitation, with end-to end solutions** (from discharge, containment, evacuation, transportation to safe disposal of all effluents from toilets).
- Awareness creation along with large scale citizen outreach to create **'jan andolan'**, and institutionalize **'swachh'** behavior.
- Create institutional capacity **to effectively implement** programmatic interventions to achieve mission objectives.
- **Treatment of used water before discharge** into water bodies, and maximum reuse of treated used water.
- **Eradication of hazardous entry** into sewers and septic tanks, and sustaining **elimination of manual scavenging,** through mechanization of sewer and septic tank cleaning operations.

Salient Features

- **Background:**
  - 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 Open Defecation Free (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.**
- **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".

Focus for creating "Garbage Free Cities"



- **Outcomes envisaged**
  - 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+.
- **Fund Sharing:** The Centre: State distribution of the Project fund will be as
  - 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**
  - **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.

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- **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.
- **Capacity Building through:**
  - Strengthening of **e-Learning and other proven platforms** to build institutional and individual capacities in technical as well as governance aspects;
  - **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**
  - **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.
- **Technology promotion, innovation and encouragement for social enterprises:** 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".**
- **Focus on planning:** ULBs will be required to draw up and submit various **action plans, based on gap analysis.**
- **Focus on functional outcomes and their monitoring:** 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.
- **Urban-Rural convergence:** 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.
- **Creation of enabling environment, through** creation of Model RFPs that States/ UTs and ULBs can refer to prepare their tender documents, facilitating procurement by States/ ULBs through GeM, etc.
- **Leveraging 15th Finance Commission Grants (both tied and untied) to achieve outcomes:** 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.**

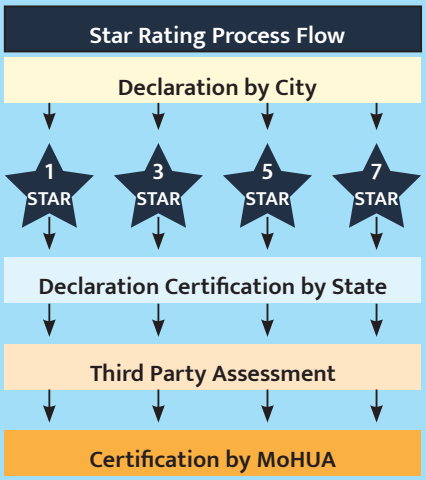
- Out of total grant of ₹82,859 crore for **ULBs with less than 10 lakh population, 40% of grants are untied, while 60% is tied to national priorities** including sanitation and Solid Waste Management.

- **Aligning with National Missions and National Priorities:** For example. dust mitigation through C & D (Construction and Demolition) 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.**

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**
  - 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.
  - 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.

NOTE

- **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.
- 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++.**

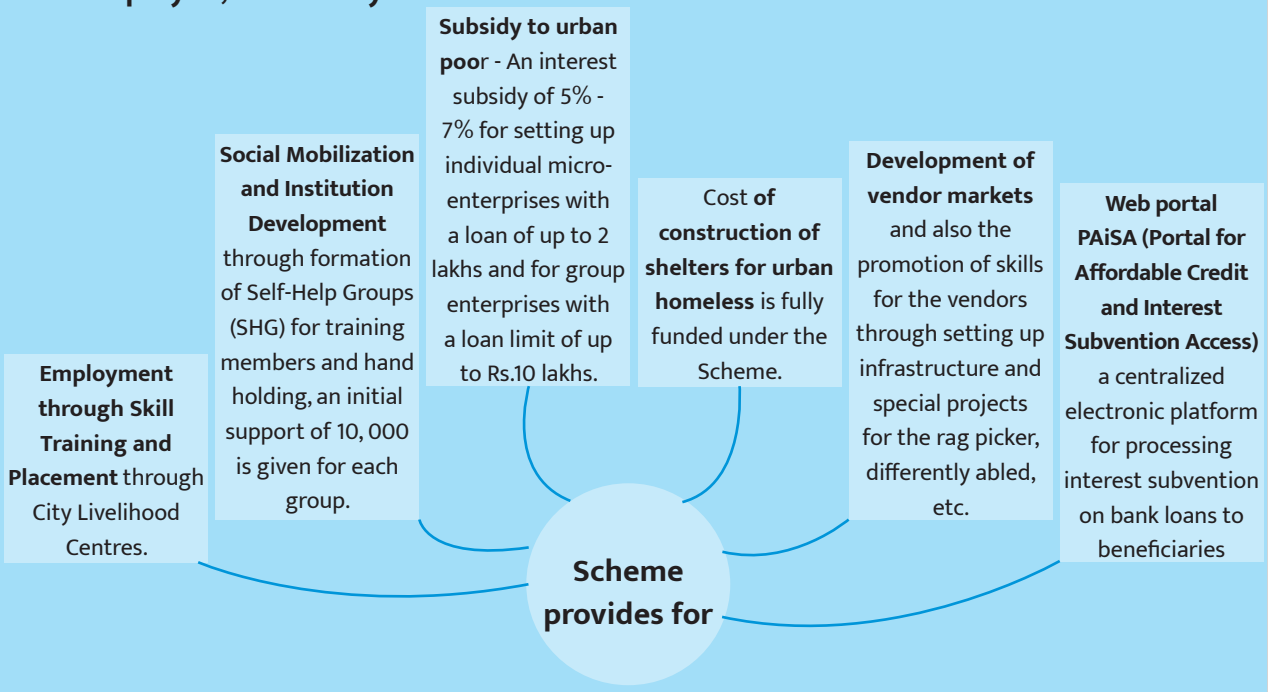
3.5 DEEN DAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA- URBAN (NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION): DAY-NULM

Objectives

To uplift the urban poor households by **enhancing sustainable livelihood opportunities** through skill development.

Salient Features

- NULM was launched in 2013 by replacing the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).
- **Funding** is shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. For North Eastern and Special Category States, this ratio is **90:10.**
- **Intended beneficiary: Urban poor** (street vendors, slum dwellers, homeless, rag pickers), **unemployed, differently-abled.**



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

Objectives

Create water secure cities, providing **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: 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.**
- 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** 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.**
- 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.
    - **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 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)** 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** 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.
  - It will instill healthy competition among cities and act as a monitoring tool and Mission accelerator.
- **Evidence based evaluation of outcomes** would be done using **online monitoring platform** combined with citizen feedback through **gig economy** will enable community partnership.
- **Public Private Partnership (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.**
- **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:

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)

- **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU):** States/ UTs and ULBs have accepted a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with MoHUA.

3.7 NATIONAL HERITAGE CITY DEVELOPMENT AND AUGMENTATION YOJANA (HRIDAY)*

Objectives

- To focus on **holistic development of heritage** cities
- To **preserve and revitalise soul of the heritage city** to reflect the city's unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative & secured environment

Salient Features

- It was launched as a **central sector scheme** and the scheme ended on 31st March, 2019.
- The scheme was implemented **in 12 identified Cities:** Ajmer, Amaravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal. The scheme is implemented in a mission mode.
- **Four theme areas:** Physical Infrastructure, Institutional Infrastructure, Economic Infrastructure & Social Infrastructure.
- The Scheme has supported development of core heritage l**inked civic infrastructure projects** which includes revitalization of urban infrastructure for areas around **heritage, religious, cultural and tourism assets** of the cities.
  - o These initiatives include development of **water supply, sanitation, drainage, waste management, etc.**

3.8 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

National Common Mobility Card (NCMC)

- Recently, NCMC was launched for Delhi Metro.
- NCMC dubbed as **'One Nation, One Card' for transport mobility** is an initiative to enable seamless travel by different transport systems across the country besides **retail shopping and purchases.**
  - o NCMC is **an automatic fare collection system. It will turn smartphones into an inter-operable transport card** that commuters can use eventually to pay for Metro, bus and suburban railways services.

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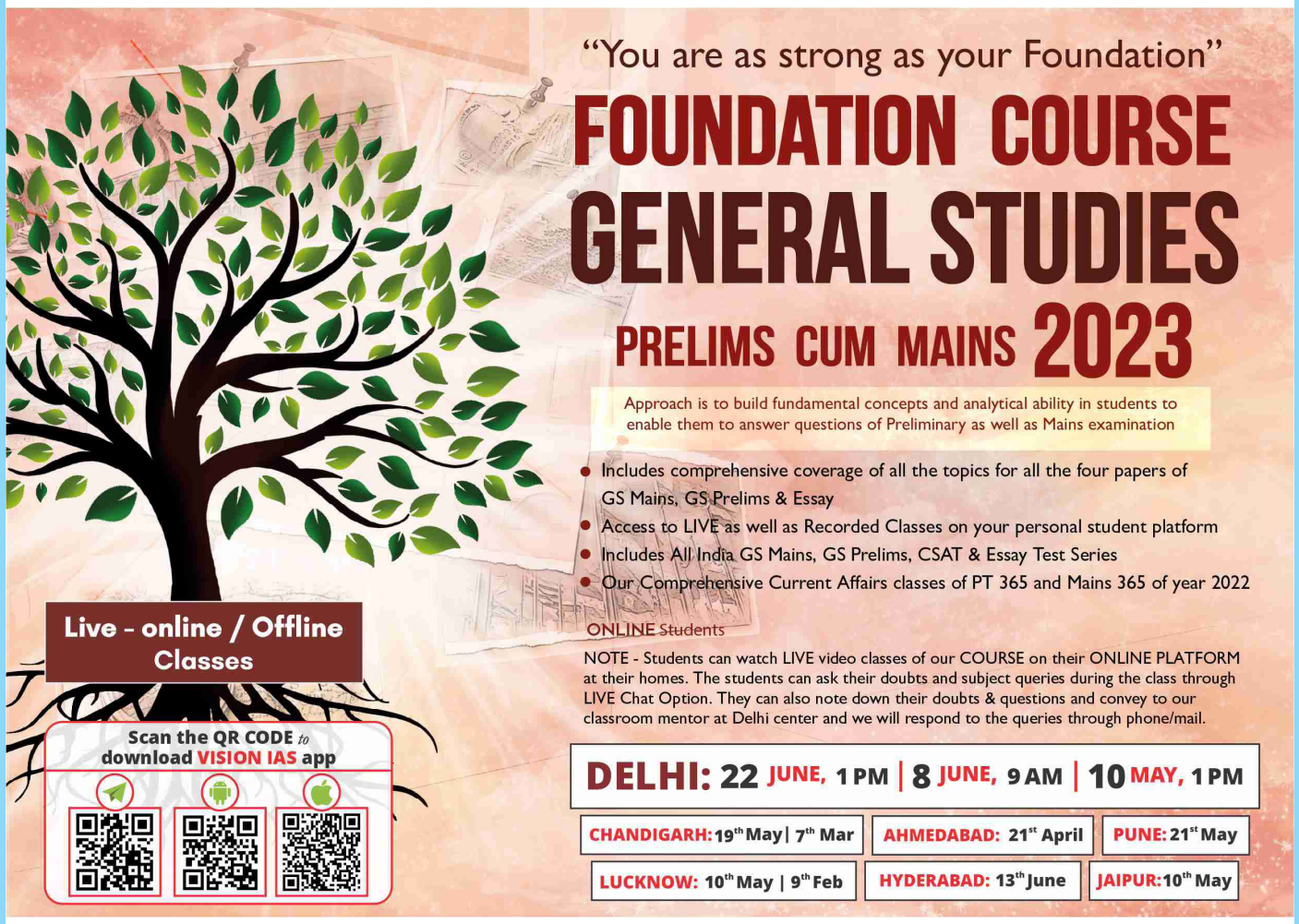
Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi)

- 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 for 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:**
  - Initial working capital of up to Rs.10,000.
  - Interest subsidy on timely/ early repayment @ 7%.
  - Monthly cash-back incentive on digital transactions.
  - Higher loan eligibility on timely repayment of the first loan to incentivize regular repayment of loan.
  - To reward digital transactions Ministry has also launched Socio-Economic Profiling of PM SVANidhi beneficiaries and their families.
  - Based on the profiled data, benefits of the various eligible Central Schemes would be extended to them for their holistic socio-economic upliftment.



4. MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

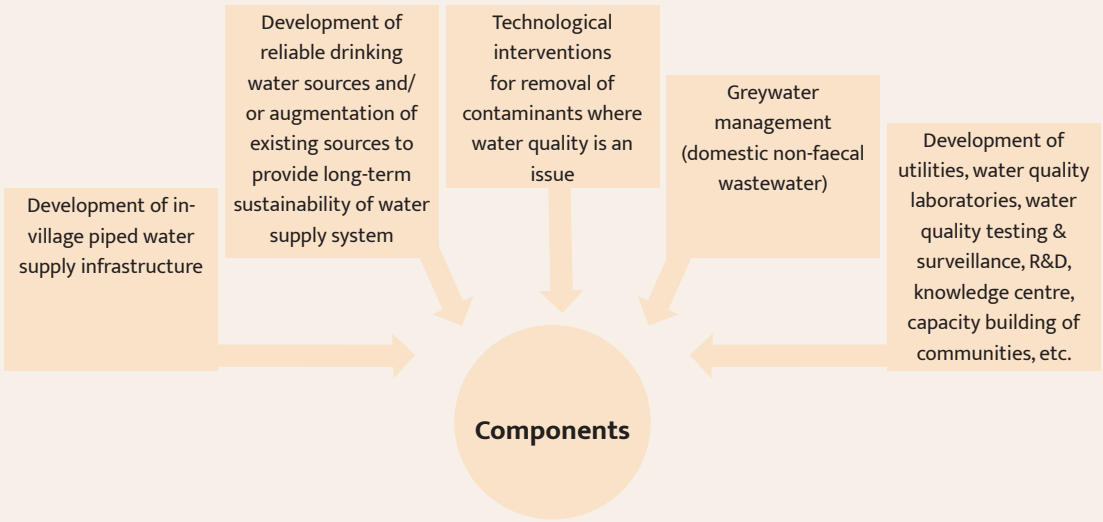
4.1 JAL JEEVAN MISSION (RURAL)#

Objectives

- JJM aims at **providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household by 2024.**
- 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.
- To provide **functional tap connection** to Schools, Anganwadi centres, Gram Panchayat (GP) buildings, Health centres, wellness centres and community buildings.

Salient Features

- JJM is an upgraded version of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) that was launched in 2009.
- **Fund sharing pattern:** 90:10 for Himalayan and North-Eastern States; 50:50 for other States and 100% for UTs.
- **Community driven approach:** Gram Panchayats and local community to play the pivotal role.



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Institutional Mechanism For Implementation	
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 (DC). It is responsible for overall implementation of JJM.
Gram Panchyat And/Or its Sub-Cimmitees	Provide FHTC to every existing rural households, ensure preparation of village Action Plan (VAP) etc.

- **Implementation strategy:**

Time bound completion of schemes has been proposed.

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Priority to cover water quality affected habitations will be given.

↓

No expenditure like electricity charges, salary of regular staff, and purchase of land, etc. will be allowed from the central share.

↓

'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.

↓

Convergence: Convergence with existing schemes such as MGNREGS to implement measures like rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge etc.

↓

Incentive for community: Community would be rewarded to the tune of 10% of the capital expenditure on their respective in-village water supply scheme.

↓

Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S): includes setting up and maintenance of water quality testing labs and surveillance activities by community

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Related initiatives

Jalmani Programme

- 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.

Swajal scheme

- 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.

4.2 SWACHH BHARAT MISSION-GRAMIN (SBM-G)#

Objectives

- Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by **promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation**
- **Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas** to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019
- **Motivate communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions** to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education
- **Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies** for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation
- Develop, wherever required, **community managed sanitation systems** focusing on scientific Solid & Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas
- Create significant positive **impact on gender and promote social inclusion** by improving sanitation especially in marginalized communities

Salient Features

- **Launched on 2nd October 2014** by restructuring erstwhile Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan to make the country **Open Defecation Free (ODF) in Five Years by 2019.**

- It seeks to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas **through Solid and Liquid Waste Management** (SLWM) activities and **making Gram Panchayats ODF, clean and sanitised.**
- **Incentives to households:** For the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) was available for all Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households. Incentive for Above Poverty Line (APL) households was restricted to SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households.
- Said to be the **world's largest behaviour change programme,** it achieved the seemingly impossible task by generating a **people's movement at the grassroots.** On 2nd October 2019 **all districts across India, declared themselves as ODF.**
- **Phase-II**
  - This phase has been launched for the period **2020-21 to 2024-25.**
  - The **fund sharing** pattern between Centre and States will be 90:10 for North-Eastern States and Himalayan States and UT of J&K; 60:40 for other States; and 100:0 for other Union Territories, for all the components.
  - It will focus on **sustaining the gains** made in the 1st phase of the programme **in terms of toilet access and usage, and will ensure that no one is left behind.**
  - It will be implemented **in a mission mode.**
  - It will ensure that **effective solid and liquid waste management (SLWM) is instituted in every gram panchayat** of the country.
  - **Financing:** Budgetary support and also amount will be dovetailed from the funds being released under the 15th finance commission, MGNREGS and revenue generation models particularly for SLWM.
  - **Monitoring:** The SLWM component of "ODF Plus" will be monitored on the basis of **output-outcome indicators for four key areas:** management of plastic wastes, bio-degradable solid wastes (including animal wastes), greywater and fecal sludge.
  - **Employment generation:** This would be done through **construction of household and community toilets** as well as infrastructure for SLWM like **compost pits, soak pits, waste stabilisation ponds and material recovery facilities.**
  - **ODF plus village:** It is defined as "a village which **sustains its Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, ensures solid and liquid waste management** and is visually clean." This includes ensuring that all households in a village, as well as the Primary School, Panchayat Ghar and Anganwadi Centre, have access to a toilet and that all public places and **at least 80% of households effectively manage their solid and liquid waste and have a minimal litter and minimal stagnant water.**

Swachh Swasth Sarvatra Initiative

- The initiative is a part of SBM under the National Health Mission.
- It is a **joint initiative of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Jal Shakti** to achieve better health outcomes through improved sanitation and increased awareness and healthy lifestyles.

- **The three key components** of Swachh SwasthSarvatra are:
  - **Community Health Centres** (CHCs) in ODF blocks will be supported to achieve Kayakalp certification (a certificate for high standard of sanitation and hygiene)
  - **Gram Panchayat of Kayakalp Primary Health Centres** (PHCs) prioritized to become ODF
  - **Training in WASH** (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) of CHC/PHC nominees
- The MDWS will undertake ODF activities in the Gram Panchayat of Kayakalp award winning PHCs and will provide WASH training to a nominee of those CHCs and PHCs.
- Under it, 10 lakh rupees of financial assistance would be given to the CHCs so that they can be strengthen to meet the standards of sanitation, hygiene and standard control.

Swachh Iconic Places (SIP) initiative

- This initiative is being coordinated by the **Ministry of Jal Shakti,** Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Culture and **concerned state/UT and local governments.**
- The initiative aims at **enhancing the experience of both domestic and foreign visitors** by improving the sanitation and cleanliness standards at and around the sites.
- **100 places** across India have been identified as **"iconic" due to their heritage, religious and/or cultural significance.** So far in **first 3 phases, 30 iconic places have been taken up.** All theseIconic Sites have designated PSUs or corporates for financial and technical support. **Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple in Madurai** has been adjudged the **cleanest iconic place** in the country.
- **Under phase IV, 12 tourist sites are selected:** Ajanta Caves, Maharashtra; Sanchi Stupa, Madhya Pradesh; Kumbhalgarh Fort, Rajasthan; Jaisalmer Fort, Rajasthan; Ramdevra, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan; Golconda Fort, Hyderabad, Telangana; Sun Temple, Konark, Odisha; Rock Garden, Chandigarh; Dal Lake, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir; Banke Bihari Temple, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh; Agra Fort, Agra, Uttar Pradesh; Kalighat Temple, West Bengal.

Rashtriya Swachhta Kendra (RSK)

- It was **announced on centenary of Champaran Satyagraha** i.e. 10 April, 2017.
- It was inaugurated in August 2020 as **an interactive experience centre on the SBM,** at the Gandhi Smriti and and darshan samiti at Rakghat.

Darwaza Band Media Campaign

- This is an **aggressive mass media campaign aiming at Behavior Change.** The 'Darwaza Band' campaign has been supported by the **World Bank.** It is designed to encourage **behaviour change in men who have toilets but are not using them.**
- Recently, the Swachh Bharat Mission(G) launched the **'Darwaza Band -Part 2' campaign** which focuses on **sustaining the open defecation free status of villages** across the country.

Swachhta hi Sewa Campaign

It is a **fortnight-long sanitation campaign** to highlight the cleanliness initiative, Swachh Bharat Mission. Its objective is to mobilise people and reinforce janaandolan (mass movement) for sanitation. There will be targeted cleaning of public and tourist places under this campaign.

GOBAR Dhan scheme

- The Galvanising Organic Bio-Agro Resource dhan or "GOBARdhan" scheme was launched in April 2018.
- Gobardhan scheme is **being implemented as part of the SBMG.**
  - It is an important **element of achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) strategy.**
- It aims to support villages in **effectively manage their cattle and biodegradable waste.**
- Scheme focus on **keeping villages clean, increasing income of rural households, and generation of energy** from cattle waste.
- Recently, **Ministry of Jal Shakti launched a unified portal** on 'Gobardhan' scheme.
  - Under new unified approach, all biogas programmes/ schemes will be coordinated by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation under Swachh Bharat Mission - Grameen (SBMG).

Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) Dashboard, ODF-Plus Advisory and the ODF-Plus & Swachh Gram Darpan App

- These are **prepared by NIC.**
- Aim is to **foster healthy competition among States and districts** undertaking ODF-plus activities.
- The **Swachh Gram Darpan** app allows people to monitor how the programme is working at district and state levels.

4.3 NAMAMI GANGE YOJANA*

Objectives

- To **clean and protect** the Ganga river in a comprehensive manner.
- **Watershed management** of Ganga river basin and reducing runoff and pollution.
- To **develop the villages located along the main stem** of river Ganga which have historic, cultural, and religious and/or tourist importance.

- **River Front Management.**
- Conservation of **Aquatic life.**
- Creating **co-ordination** between different ministries involved.

Salient Features

- It is a **central sector scheme.**
- It covers 8 states/UTs, 47 towns & 12 rivers under the project.
  - 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.

MAIN PILLARS

Sewerage Treatment Infrastructure

River-Front Development

River-Surafce Cleaning

Bio-Diversity

Afforestation

Public Awarness

Industrial Effluent Monitoring

Ganga Gram

- Establishment of **Clean Ganga Fund** (charity fund) as a trust under the Indian Trusts Act.
  - Donors are eligible for **100% I-T exemption** and contributions also fall within the purview of **CSR activity.**
- **World Bank** is funding the projects through loan.
- **Implementing agency:** National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) and its state counterparts, State Programme Management Groups (SPMGs).
  - The NMCG is the **implementation wing of the National Ganga Council,** set up in 2016. It replaced the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA).
- The NMCG & SPMGs ropes in **ULBs and PRIs** in this project.
- Setting **river centric urban planning process** to facilitate better citizen connects, through interventions at Ghats and River fronts.

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Entry Level Activities (for immediate visible impact)	Medium Term Activities (to be implemented within 5 years of time frame)	Long Term Activities (to be implemented within 10 years)
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.	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**	Determination of ecological-flow, increased water-use efficiency, and improved efficiency of surface irrigation.

- **The 2nd Phase of the Mission was approved** by the World Bank Board in June 2020 for US$ 400 million.
  - 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.
- Namami Gange has been included under the **Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence for Public Administration Scheme** for recognizing the efforts of district level officials.

Ganga Gram Yojana

It was started in 2016 under Namami Gange programme to develop the villages located along the main stem of river Ganga which have historic, cultural, and religious and/or tourist importance. Works related to Ganga Grams encompass **comprehensive rural sanitation, development of water bodies and river ghats, construction/ modernization of crematoria etc.**

Ganga Gram Project

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.

Ganga Utsav

A three days **cultural and educational festival,** was organized by NMCG **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.

4.4 NATIONAL HYDROLOGY PROJECT (NHP)*

Objectives

- To set up a system for **timely and reliable water resources data** acquisition, storage, collation and management.
- To build capacity of the State and Central sector organisations in **water resources management** through the use of Information Systems and adoption **of State-of-the-art technologies** like Remote Sensing.
- Lead time in **flood forecast** from 1 day to atleast 3 days.

Salient Features

- It is a **Central Sector Scheme** launched for 8 years from 2016-17 to 2023-24
- The project is supported by **World Bank** (50% loan).
- **Project Components:**

Water Resources Monitoring System	Financing the establishment/modernization of new and existing hydromet monitoring systems including meteorology, stream flow, ground water, water quality and water storage measurements, etc.
Water Resources Information System	Strengthening of national and sub-national water information centres with web-enabled WRISs through standardization of databases and products from various data sources/departments.
Water Resources Operations and Planning System	Development of interactive analytical tools and decision support platform.
Institutional Capacity Enhancement	Building capacity for knowledge-based water resources management.

- NHP will gather **Hydro-meteorological data** which will be stored and analysed and can be assessed by any user.
- It will facilitate **integrated water resource management by adopting river basin approach** through collation and management of hydro-meteorological data. This will also help in water resource assessment.

4.5 DAM REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (DRIP)*

Objectives

- To improve the **safety and operational performance** of selected existing dams and associated appurtenances in a sustainable manner
- To **strengthen the dam safety institutional setup** of participating States/ Implementing Agencies (CWC)

- To explore the alternative incidental means at few of selected dams to **generate the incidental revenue** for sustainable operation and maintenance of dams (added for Phase II and Phase III)

Salient Features

- It is a **Central Sector Scheme.**
- **Phase I**
  - The project was launched in 2012 with the help of the World Bank for six-years.
  - It covered **223 dam Projects** initially in seven States (namely Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, and Uttarakhand)
  - The **Emergency Action Plan (EAP)** identified potential emergency conditions at a dam and prescribed the procedures to be followed to minimize loss of life and property damage.
- Recently, **phase II and Phase III of the scheme was approved** for comprehensive rehabilitation of 736 existing dams located across the country. The Project will be implemented **over a period of 10 years duration in two Phases,** each of six years duration with two years overlapping from **April, 2021 to March, 2031.**
  - **Financing:** Assistance would be provided by **the World Bank, and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank** and the remaining amount is to be borne by the concerned **Implementing Agencies.**

DHARMA (Dam Health And Rehabilitation Monitoring Application)

DHARMA is a web tool to digitize all dam related data effectively. It will help to **document authentic asset and health information pertaining to the large dams in the country,** enabling appropriate actions to ensure need-based rehabilitation.

4.6 ATAL BHUJAL YOJNA (ATAL JAL)

Objectives

- To **improve ground water management** in priority areas in the country through community participation.
- To strengthen the institutional framework for participatory ground water management.

Salient Features

- Aim: To foster behavioural changes that promote conservation and efficient use of water.

Being implemented **in seven States** viz. of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

Improved source sustainability for Jal Jeevan Mission, positive contribution to the Government's goal of 'doubling farmers income' and **inculcating behavioral changes in the community to facilitate optimal water use**

Emphasis on **community participation and demand side interventions for sustainable ground water management** in identified water stressed areas

Central Sector Scheme to be implemented from 2020-21 to 2024-25, with World Bank assistance

Program for Results (PforR): Funds are disbursed from the World Bank to the GoI for **disbursement to participating States based on achievement of pre-agreed results**

2 components

Institutional Strengthening & Capacity Building component (Rs. 1,400 crore)

By facilitating strong data base, scientific approach and community participation in ground water sector

Incentive Component (Rs. 4,600 crore)

For incentivizing the States for achievement of pre-defined results with emphasis on community participation, demand management and convergence among various on-going schemes of the Central and State Governments

4.7 JAL KRANTI ABHIYAN

Objectives

- **Strengthening grass root involvement of all stakeholders** including Panchayati Raj Institutions and local bodies **in the water security.**
- **Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM).**
- Encouraging the **adoption/utilization of traditional knowledge** in water resources conservation and its management.
- **Enhancing livelihood security** through water security in rural areas.

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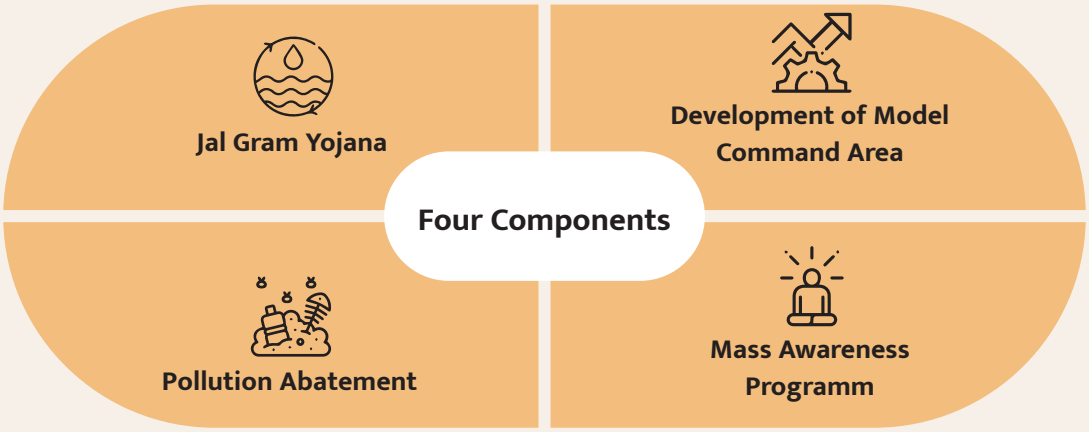
Salient Features

- The program involves **use of modern technologies along with traditional wisdom** for devising area/region specific innovative measures for increasing water security.



Jal Gram Yojana	▪ Two villages in every district, preferably facing acute water scarcity are being selected as **"Jal Grams".** ▪ From each Jal Grams, one elected representative of Panchayat and one representative of the Water Users Association are being identified **as Jal Mitra/ NeerNari** and training is being imparted to them to create mass awareness.
Development of Model Command Area	A model command area of about 1000 hectare in a State shall be selected by the ministry, in consultation with state governments, from an existing / ongoing irrigation project in the state where funds for development are available from various schemes.
Sujalam Card	**Sujalam Card** (with the logo "Water Saved, Water Produced") would provide the **yearly status/information on availability of water for the village from all sources.**
Nodal agencies for implementation	Central Water Commission (CWC) and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB).
State Water Policy	States are encouraged to form **State Water Policy in accordance with National Water Policy, 2012.**
Financial resources	Expenditure on various works being taken in each Jal Gram will be met from existing schemes of Central/State Governments, such as PMKSY, MGNREGA, RRR of water bodies, AIBP, etc.

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4.8 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

NAQUIM (National Aquifer Mapping and Management)

- The primary objective of the Aquifer Mapping Exercise can be summed up as **"Know your Aquifer, Manage your Aquifer".**
- This program was initiated **to map aquifers through advanced techniques.** This will help in managing Aquifer recharge, river bank filtration and identification of critically stressed blocks as well as identification of contaminated blocks.
- It can help **integrate ground water availability with ground water accessibility and quality aspects.**
- The Programme was initiated and implemented by **Central Ground Water Board** under the scheme of Ground Water Management & Regulation.
- Associated institutions are the National Geophysical Research Institute, the World Bank, DFID, and State Ground Water Departments.

Water Resource Information System (WRIS)

- India-WRIS WebGIS is a **'Single Window' solution for comprehensive and, authoritative data of India's water resources** along with allied natural resources in a standardized national GIS framework with tools to search, access, and analyze the data for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).
- The project has been jointly undertaken by CWC, Ministry of Jal Shakti and NRSC, ISRO, DoS (Department of Space) in year 2009.

Arth Ganga

- It is a **sustainable development model through economic activity along the banks of Ganga River.**
- As part of this process,
  - **Farmers should be encouraged to engage in sustainable agriculture practices,** including zero budget farming, etc.
  - **Creation of infrastructure for water sports and development of camp sites,** cycling and walking tracks etc. would also be taken up.
  - **Priority** could be given to women Self Help Groups and ex-servicemen organizations.
  - **'Hybrid' tourism potential** of the river basin area- for purposes of religious as well as adventure tourism.

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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.**
  - o **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.

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5. MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

5.1 ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT ROJGAR YOJANA (ABRY)*

Objectives

- To **boost employment in formal sector.**
- To incentivize employers for **creation of new employment along with social security benefits and restoration of loss of employment during COVID-19 pandemic.**

Salient Features

- It is a **Central Sector Scheme.**
- It has been **launched for a period of 2020-2023** under Atmanirbhar Bharat Package 3.0.

For establishments employing upto 1000 employees	For establishments employing more than 1000 employee
Government will pay both employees' and employers' contribution of wages towards Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) in respect of new employees for two years (on or after October 1, 2020, and up to June 30, 2021).	Government will pay only employees' EPF contribution in respect of new employees for two years.

- **Beneficiaries:** Employee with less than Rs. 15000 monthly wages and not working in any establishment registered with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) before October 1, 2020.
- **EPFO shall work out modality to ensure that there is no overlapping of benefits** provided under ABRY with any other scheme implemented by EPFO.

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5.2 ATAL BIMIT VYAKTI KALYAN YOJANA (ABVKY)

Objectives

Unemployment benefit is paid to workers covered under Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Scheme.

Salient Features

- It is a welfare measure being implemented by **the Employee's State Insurance (ESI) Corporation.**
- It offers **cash compensation** to workers covered under Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Scheme **when they are rendered unemployed.**
  - ESI Scheme **aims to protect 'employees'** against impact of incidences of sickness, maternity, disablement and death due to employment injury and to provide medical care to insured persons and their families.
  - Minimum **two year of insurable employment** is required to claim relief.
- **Recent changes:**

The Scheme was introduced w.e.f. 01-07-2018. The scheme is implemented on pilot basis for a period of two years initially. **The scheme has been extended upto 20 June 2021.**	**Relaxations made to cope with job loss during COVID-19 pandemic:** ▪ **Payment of relief enhanced to 50%** (earlier 25%) of **average wages payable** up to maximum 90 days of unemployment. ▪ Claims can be filed directly by workers, earlier they needed to get it forwarded by last employers. ▪ **Relief becoming payable after 30 days of unemployment** (earlier 90 days). ▪ **Benefit will be settled within 15 days** from date of an application. ▪ Enhanced relief will be **payable during 24th March, 2020 to 31st December, 2020.**

5.3 NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR PROJECT (NCLP) SCHEME*

Objectives

- To **eliminate all forms of child labour.**

- To contribute to the **withdrawal of all adolescent workers from Hazardous Occupations/** Processes and their Skilling and integration in appropriate occupations.
- **Raising awareness** amongst stakeholders and target communities.
- Creation of **a Child Labour Monitoring, Tracking and Reporting System.**

Intended beneficiary

- **All child workers below the age of 14 years** in the identified target area.
- **Adolescent workers below the age of 18 years in hazardous occupations/ processes.**
- **Families of Child workers.**

Salient Features

- This is a **Central Sector Scheme.**
- The overall approach of the project is **to create an enabling environment in the target area, where children** are motivated and empowered through various measures to **enroll in schools and refrain from working,** and households are provided with alternatives to improve their income levels.
- **Children of the age between 5 to 8 years** are rescued and **linked to the formal education system.**
  - This is done through a **close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.**
- **Children in the age group of 9-14 years are put into NCLP Special Training Centres** for providing them with a bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care, etc. **before being mainstreamed into formal education system.**
- Funds are provided directly to the **District Project Societies** who in turn engage and allocate the funds to NGOs/Voluntary Agencies/Civil Societies Organisation etc. for running of Special Training Centres.
- **A dedicated online portal named PENCiL** (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) is developed in order to make the NCLP successful through better monitoring and implementation ensuring the timely disposal of work with transparency.
  - It has five components -- **Child Tracking System, Complaint Corner, State Government, NCLP and Convergence.**
  - At the State Government level the **monitoring is to be done by State Resource Centre established at State Labour Department. At district level, District Nodal Officers (DNOs)** are nominated to take action on the complaints of their respective districts.
- The **payment** of stipend to the children is made on modular basis **for a minimum of three months through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).**
- Under this Scheme, the **District Project Societies (DPS) are set up under the Collector/ District Magistrate** to conduct survey to identify children working in hazardous occupations and processes, and for overseeing the implementation of the project.

NOTE: 2021 marks the **International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour.**

5.4 EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

Objectives

To provide **protection to employees** as defined in the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 against sickness, disablement, death due to employment injury, maternity benefit, and to **provide medical care** to insured persons and their families.

Salient Features

- It is a **self-financing scheme** that caters to the social security and health insurance needs of the employees.
- The scheme **is funded by both the employer and the employee,** which would be remitted into the Employees State Insurance Fund.
- The fund is regulated by the **ESI Act, 1948,** and is administered by the Employees State Insurance Corporation **(ESIC),** which is an **autonomous body** that was statutorily formed by the **Ministry of Labour and Employment.**
- The ESI Act, 1948, applies to **organisations with 10 or more employees, drawing a salary of up to ₹21,000.**
- The **Government of India through Ministry of Labour and Employment** decides the rate of contribution under the ESI Act.
- The rate of contribution is fixed at **4% of the wages with employers' share being 3.25% and employees' share being 0.75%.**
- It is **not applicable for** seasonal factories, factories engaged in the pursuit of blending, packing or repacking tea or coffee or any other processes as notified by the Central Government.
- Apart from various benefits, the employees covered under ESI Scheme are also **entitled to unemployment allowance under Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana (ABVKY) and Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana (RGSKY).**

5.5 DEENDAYAL UPADHYAY SHRAMEV JAYATE KARYAKRAM

Objectives

- To **improve the labour laws, improve compliance.**
- To **improve condition of labour in India.**
- To provide **conducive environment for industrial development.**

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Salient Features

A dedicated Shram Suvidha Portal	It would allot Labour Identification Number (LIN) to nearly 6 lakhs units and allow them to file online compliance for 16 out of 44 labour laws.
Transparent Labour Inspection Scheme for random selection of Units for inspection	Utilizing technology to eliminate human discretion in selection of units for Inspection. Uploading of Inspection Reports within 72 hours of inspection mandatory.
Universal Account Number (UAN)	Provident Fund account is portable and universally accessible.
Apprentice Protsahan Yojana	To increase the number of apprentices. Reimbursing 50% of the stipend paid to apprentices during first two years of their training.
Revamped Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana	Introducing a Smart Card for the workers in the unorganized sector seeded with details of two more social security schemes namely Aam Admi BimaYojna and National Old Age Pension Scheme.

5.6 PRADHAN MANTRI ROJGAR PROTSAHAN YOJANA

Objectives

- To **incentivize employers** promoting employment generation.
- Providing social security benefits to the workers.

Intended Beneficiaries

- **All establishments registered** with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) can apply for availing benefits.
- The establishments must have a **valid LIN** (Labour Identification Number).

Salient Features

- Under the scheme, **Government is paying full employers' contribution of 12% (towards Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' Pension Scheme both), for all sectors for a period of 3 years in respect of new employees** who have been registered with the EPFO on or after 1st April 2016, with salary up to Rs. 15,000 per month.

It is being implemented by the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO).

- The **entire system is online and AADHAR based.**
- It has **dual benefit**
  - **The employer is incentivised for increasing the employee base**
  - **A large number of workers find jobs in such establishments**

5.7 CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME FOR REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOURERS

Objectives

- To provide **protection to the freed bonded labourers** from eviction from their homestead.
- To provide **economic and social rehabilitation** to freed bonded labourers.

Salient Features

Financial assistance for rehabilitation of a rescued bonded labour.

- **₹1 lakh** per adult male beneficiary.
- **₹2 lakh** for special category beneficiaries such as women and children.
- **₹3 lakh** in cases of extreme deprivation or marginalisation such as transgenders, women or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation or trafficking, in cases of differently abled persons, or in situations where the district magistrate deems it fit.

Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Fund at District level by each State

- This fund would have a permanent corpus of **at least Rs. 10 lakh.**
- The entire **penalties** recovered from the perpetuators of the bonded labour upon conviction, may be deposited in this special fund.
- This fund will be **utilised for extending immediate help** to the released bonded labourers.
- The financial assistance for rehabilitation is **100% reimbursed by the Central Government.**
- **District Administration** is mandated to **restore the bonded labourer** to the possession of such homestead or other residential premises as early as practicable.
- **The amount of Rehabilitation assistance has been linked with conviction of the accused.** However, immediate assistance upto Rs. 20,000/- may be provided to the rescued bonded labour by the District Administration irrespective of the status of conviction proceedings.

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5.8 NATIONAL CAREER SERVICE

Objectives

To **bridge the gap** between those who **need jobs** and those who **want to hire** them, between people **seeking career** guidance and training and those **who can provide the counselling** and training

Salient Features

- It is the transformation of National Employment Service to provide a **variety of employment related services** like job matching, career counseling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. which are offered through the Employment Exchanges.
- The **NCS portal provides for registration of employers, job seekers, placement organisations** and training providers to offer employment related services online.

5.9 PM SHRAM-YOGI MAANDHAN YOJANA

Objectives

To provide **pension to unorganized sector workers.**

Intended Beneficiaries

- Unorganised workers whose **monthly income is Rs 15,000/ per month** or less and belong to the entry **age group of 18-40 years** are eligible for the scheme
  - o They should not be covered under **New Pension Scheme (NPS), Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) scheme or Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO)**
  - o He/she **should not be an income tax payer.**

Salient Features

Voluntary and contributory pension scheme on a 50:50 basis

- **Age-specific contribution** shall be made by the **beneficiary and the matching contribution by the Central Government.**
- The **contributions from workers per month will change depending on the applicant's age.**

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Pension	▪ Minimum assured pension of **Rs 3000/- per month** after the age of 60 years. ▪ **Family pension** is applicable **only to spouse.**
Provision related to the death of the beneficiaries	▪ **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.

5.10 NATIONAL PENSION SCHEME FOR TRADERS AND SELF EMPLOYED PERSONS (PRADHAN MANTRI LAGHU VYAPARI MAAN-DHAN YOJANA)

Objectives

To **provide monthly minimum assured pension to Laghu Vyaparis,** i.e. traders who are self-employed and working as shop owners, retail traders, rice mill owners, oil mill owners, workshop owners, commission agents, brokers of real estate, owners of small hotels, restaurants and other Laghu Vyaparis.

Salient Features

It is an **extension of the PM Shram Yogi Maan-dhan Yojana.**

Voluntary and contribution based central sector scheme	**50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary till the age of 60 years,** which will vary depending on the age at which they enter in the scheme and **equal matching contribution** is paid by the **Central Government.**
Intended Beneficiaries	The traders in the age group of **18-40 years** with an annual turnover, **not exceeding Rs.1.5 crore** having a **savings bank account** in their name and **Aadhar number** who are not a member of **EPFO/ESIC/NPS/PM-SYM or an income tax payer.**
Minimum assured pension	Subscribers, after attaining the age of 60 years, are eligible for a **monthly minimum assured pension of Rs.3,000/-.**

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Implementation	The Central Government shall establish a **Pension Fund** to be administered by **Life Insurance Corporation of India.** Enrolment to the Scheme is done **through the Common Service Centres (CSC).**
Permanent disability of beneficiary before superannuation age	The **spouse can continue** in scheme by remitting the balance amount until the loan tenure is reached. **If there is no spouse**, then the **total contribution along with interest will be paid to the beneficiary.**
Death of beneficiary before the retirement date	**Spouse will be entitled to continue the scheme subsequently** by payment of regular contribution or exit by receiving the beneficiary's contribution along with accumulated interest a
Death of beneficiary after the retirement date	The **spouse will receive 50%** of the pension as the family pension. **After the loss of both the pensioner and the spouse,** the **fund will be credited back to the nodal agency.**

5.11 MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES

Samadhan (Software Application for Monitoring and Disposal, Handling of Industrial Disputes) Portal

- It is a dedicated web portal for **conciliation, arbitration and adjudication of the industrial disputes.**
- It brings all stakeholders - Government, Industry and Labour - involved in industrial disputes on single integrated platform.
- Workers have the **option to go to the labour court directly in case no action is initiated within 45 days** of raising a dispute online, putting a time limit on the process which is missing presently.

DigiSaksham

- 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.
  - 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.
  - 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

- It is the **National Database for Unorganised Workers (NDUW).**
  - o According to the Economic Survey (2018-19), **93% of the total workforce in India are in the unorganised** sector.
  - o They **are often deprived of any social security benefits** like pension, insurance etc.
- **Key Features**
  - o **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-Dhan Yojana).
  - o Provision of **accidental cover of Rs. 2 lakh in case of death or permanent disability** and Rs. 1 lakh in case of partial disability.
  - o 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.

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6. MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

6.1 PRO BONO LEGAL SERVICE

Objectives

- To **encourage lawyers and legal professionals to provide pro bono legal services** (for the public good-without fees).
- To **create a database** for capturing vital information of lawyers for appropriate positions in the relevant field.

Salient Features

It is a **web-based platform, through which interested lawyers can register themselves to volunteer for pro bono services** for the underprivileged litigants, who are unable to afford it.

Through this online portal, **litigants from marginalised communities can apply for legal aid and advice** from the pro bono lawyers.

6.2 NYAYA MITRA

Objective

Reducing pendency of cases across selected districts, with special focus on those pending **for more than 10 years.**

Salient Features

Functionalized through **a retired judicial or executive officer (with legal experience) designated as the 'Nyaya Mitra', the project would be operated out of District Facilitation Centres, housed in CSCs.**

Nyaya Mitra's responsibilities would include, among others assistance, to litigants who are suffering due to delay in investigations or trial, by actively identifying such cases through the National Judicial Data Grid, providing legal advice and connecting litigants to DLSA, CSC Tele Law, other government agencies and civil society organisations.

He/she shall also **refer the marginalized applicants to Lok Adalats for dispute resolution and render assistance towards prison reforms** within the district, in coordination with the district judiciary and other stakeholders.

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6.3 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

e-Courts Integrated Mission Mode Project

- It is one of the **e-Governance projects** being implemented in **High Courts and district/ subordinate courts** of the country.
- Conceptualized under **"National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of Information and Communication Technology in the Indian Judiciary-2005".**
- The E-courts National portal provides **online services to litigants** such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders, and final judgments.

Tele-Law Initiative

- It is a **portal** launched to make **legal aid easily accessible to the marginalized communities and citizens living in rural areas.**
- It aimed at facilitating delivery of legal advice through an expert panel of lawyers stationed at the **State Legal Services Authorities (SLSA).**
- It will be **available across the CSC network.** It will enable people to seek legal advice from lawyers through video conferencing.
- Every CSC will engage a **Para Legal Volunteer (PLV),** who will be the first point of contact for the rural citizens.

Legal Information Management & Briefing System (LIMBS)

- It is a **web-based portal** developed by Department of Legal Affairs **for monitoring and handling of various court cases of Govt. Departments and Ministries.**
- It aims to have information relating to all court/tribunal cases being handled by the various Ministries/Departments and other organs of the Government of India on a single web-based online application.
- **Government will intervene and give legal opinion online** to resolve such disputes.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Fast Track Special Courts

- **Fast Track Special Courts are dedicated courts for swift justice** for victims of sexual offences and strengthen the deterrence framework for **sexual offenders.**
  - They were **introduced under Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018** for expeditious disposal of **Cases of Rape and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act), 2012.**
  - A total of **1023 FTSC were set up for the purpose out of which 389 FSTC were exclusively for POSCO Act cases.**

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- Each FSTC has one judicial member and seven staff members.
- The **responsibility** of setting up FSTCs **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.

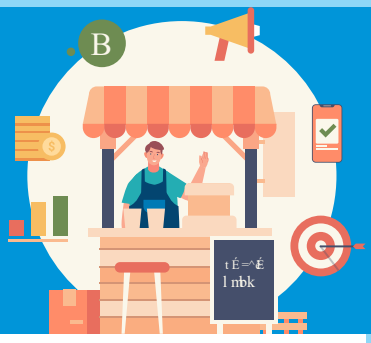
Recent modification: The scheme has been **extended for 2 years** from 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2023 **with an outlay of Rs. 1572.86 crore.**

- **Central share (Rs.971.70 crore)** is to be **funded from Nirbhaya Fund.**
  - 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.

Enforcing Contracts Portal

- Portal, launched by Department of Justice, aims **to promote ease of doing business and improve Contract Enforcement Regime** in country.
  - 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.

7. MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSME)



7.1 INTEREST SUBVENTION SCHEME FOR MSMES*

Objectives

- To **increase productivity in both manufacturing and service** enterprises.
- To **provide incentives to MSMEs for on boarding on GST** in order to encourage the growth in the economy thereby enabling the reduction in the cost of credit to the MSMEs.

Salient Features

- It is a **Central Sector Scheme.**
- The scheme provides a **2% interest subvention on fresh or incremental loans,** for all GST registered MSMEs having valid Udyog Aadhar Number (UAN), **during the period of its validity.**
  - **MSMEs already availing interest subvention** under any of the Schemes of the State/ Central Government **will not be eligible** under the proposed Scheme.
- The coverage of the Scheme is limited to **all term loans / working capital to the extent of ₹100 lakh.**
- The loan accounts on the date of filing claim **should not have been declared as NPA** as per the extant guidelines in force.
- **No interest subvention** shall be admissible for **any period during which the account remains NPA.**
- **SIDBI is the nodal agency** for the purpose of channelizing interest subvention to the various lending institutions.
- The term loan or working capital should have been extended by **Scheduled Commercial Banks.**

Recent changes:

The **validity** of the scheme has been extended **till March 31, 2021.**

Acceptance of claims in multiple lots for a given half-year by eligible institutions is permitted.

Requirement of UAN may be dispensed with for units eligible for GST. Units not required to obtain GST may either submit Income Tax Permanent Account Number (PAN) or their loan account must be categorized as MSME by the concerned bank.

Trading activities have also been allowed to be covered under the scheme without UAN.

The term loan or working capital could be extended by co-operative banks also (earlier only Scheduled Commercial Banks and RBI registered Systematically Important-NBFCs were allowed to extend the loan or working capital).

7.2 HONEY MISSION

Objectives

- Create an **end-to-end implementation framework for beekeeping skill development,** which provides employment rural & urban unemployed youth.
- Enforce nationally acceptable **standards of Good Beekeeping Practices (GBPs).**
- Develop a **network of quality master trainers.**
- Offer a **passage for overseas market** for hive products.
- Enable pathways from novice beekeepers to viable commercial beekeeping by **handholding to credit linkages.**
- Promote **convergence and co-ordination** between all the stakeholders of beekeeping in India.

Salient Features

'Honey Mission' was launched in August 2017 in line with Prime Minister's call for **'Sweet Revolution'.**

↓

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) provides beekeepers practical training about examination of honeybee colonies, identification and management of bee enemies and diseases, honey extraction and wax purification, etc.

↓

KVIC being the nodal agency of Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) **provides loans for setting up units of processing, packaging and labelling units for the honey.**

NOTE: Honey is a **Minor Forest Produce (MFP)** under The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

7.3 CREDIT LINKED CAPITAL SUBSIDY SCHEME

Objectives

To **facilitate technology to MSEs through institutional finance** for induction of well established and proven technologies in the specific sub-sector/products approved under the scheme.

Salient Features

- It is a component of **Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Up-gradation scheme (CLCS-TUS).**

It is a **demand-driven scheme without any upper limit on overall annual spending** on the subsidy disbursal.

The scheme provides an **upfront subsidy of 15% on institutional credit up to Rs 1 crore for MSMEs** units in the specified 51 sub-sectors including tiny, khadi, village and coir industrial.

10%

There is an **additional 10% subsidy for SC/ST entrepreneurs** while special provisions have been made for 117 'aspirational' districts, hill states and the north-eastern region.

It is crucial in **raising MSME contribution to gross domestic product and increasing exports** from the sector.

It also includes **installation of improved packaging technique as well as anti-pollution measures,** energy conservation machinery, in-house testing and on-line quality control.

It is linked with term **loans availed by the MSEs from Banks or Financial Institutions** and it is being implemented by 12 nodal banks/agencies including **SIDBI and NABARD.**

To **claim subsidy under CLCSS,** eligible MSEs are required to apply online through Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs), from where the MSEs availed term loan for up-gradation of technology.

7.4 ZERO DEFECT AND ZERO EFFECT (ZED) SCHEME

Objectives

- To **develop and implement a 'ZED' culture** in India based on the principles of:
  - **Zero Defect (focus on customer)** i.e. Zero non-conformance/non-compliance and Zero waste.
  - **Zero Effect (focus on society)** i.e. Zero air pollution/liquid discharge (ZLD)/solid waste and Zero wastage of natural resources.
- To **enable the advancement of Indian industry** to a position of eminence in the global marketplace and leverage India's emergence as the world's supplier through the 'Made in India' mark.

Salient Features

Rating	▪ There are **50 parameters for ZED rating** and additional **25 parameters for ZED Defence rating** under ZED Maturity Assessment Model.
Financial assistance	▪ The **MSMEs are provided financial assistance** for the activities to be carried out for ZED certification i.e., Assessment / Rating, Additional rating for Defence angle, Gap Analysis, Handholding, etc.
Special provision for SC/ST/ women	▪ The subsidy provided by the Centre for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises will **be 80%, 60% and 50%** respectively. There shall be an **additional subsidy of 5% for MSMEs owned SC/ST/women** and MSMEs **located in North-East Region (NER) and J&K** for assessment & rating/re-rating/gap analysis/hand holding
Monitoring	▪ The ZED Scheme is being governed by a **Programme Monitoring and Advisory Committee (PMAC)**, which provides an overall guidance & direction. ▪ **National Monitoring and Implementing Unit (NMIU)** will be responsible for facilitating, implementing and monitoring of the scheme across the country.

Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED) Certification Scheme

- The Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) launched a **revamped ZED Certification Scheme (originally launched in 2016),** with an aim to make **Indian companies globally competitive and help them get easier access to capital.**
- MSMEs will get subsidy as per the following structure, on the cost of ZED certification:
  - Micro Enterprises: 80%
  - Small Enterprises: 60%
  - Medium Enterprises: 50%

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- There is also provision for **additional subsidy for** Women/SC/ST Entrepreneurs or MSMEs in NER/Himalayan/LWE/Island territories/aspirational districts.
- It will cover both **manufacturing (first phase) and services sector (2nd phase).**

7.5 SOLAR CHARAKHA MISSION

Objectives

- To **ensure inclusive growth** by generation of employment, especially for women and youth, and sustainable development through solar charkha clusters in rural areas.
- To **boost rural economy** and help in arresting migration from rural to urban areas.
- To **leverage low-cost, innovative technologies** and processes for sustenance.

Salient Features

It is the employment generating venture to train rural people in weaving/spinning.

- The Mission will cover **50 clusters and every cluster will employ 400 to 2000 artisans.**
- Khadi and Village Industries Commission **(KVIC) is the implementing agency.**
- The looms and spindles will be completely powered by Solar energy.
- **Solar Charkha units have been classified as Village Industries.**
- The Scheme would cover **three types of interventions:**
- **Capital subsidy** for individual and for Special Purpose Vehicle.
- **Interest subvention** for Working Capital.
- **Capacity building.**

7.6 PM EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME (PMEGP)

Objectives

- **To generate employment opportunities** in rural as well as urban areas of the country through setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises in non-farm sector.
- **To provide** continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans and rural and urban unemployed youth in the country, so as **to help arrest migration** of rural youth to urban areas.
- **To increase** the wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment.
- **To facilitate** participation of financial institutions for higher credit flow to micro sector.

Salient Features

- Launched in 2008, it is a **central sector scheme**

A credit linked subsidy programme	▪ It is launched by **merging** the two schemes namely Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana **(PMRY)** and Rural Employment Generation Programme **(REGP).**
Eligibility	▪ **Any individual, above 18 years of age.** ▪ **Minimal qualification** of passing VIII standard is necessary for project above Rs.10.00 lakhs in manufacturing and above Rs. 5.00 lakhs for Service Sector. ▪ **SHGs and Charitable Trusts.** ▪ **Institutions** registered **under Societies Registration Act,1860.** ▪ **Production based Co-operative Societies.**
Benefits	▪ Under the scheme, **beneficiaries can get loans up to ₹25 lakh** in the manufacturing sector **and ₹10 lakh in the service sector.**
Implemented by	▪ Khadi and Village Industries Commission **(KVIC) at National Level** and ▪ State KVIC Directorates, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) and banks **at State Level.**
Special provisions to vulnerable section	▪ **Higher rate of subsidy:** 25-35% will be applicable for women, SC/ST, OBC, Physically Disabled, NER applicants in rural areas.
Nature of assistance	▪ Assistance under the Scheme is available **only to new units** to be established. ▪ Existing units or **units already availed any Govt. Subsidy** either under State/Central Govt. Schemes **are not eligible.** ▪ **Per capita investment** should not exceed Rs. 1.00 lakhs in plain areas and Rs. 1.50 lakhs in Hilly areas. ▪ **No income ceiling** is there for assistance for setting up projects under PMEGP.
The Government subsidy is routed by KVIC	▪ through the identified Banks for eventual distribution to the beneficiaries/entrepreneurs in their Bank accounts.
Criteria for fixing Targets	▪ **Extent of backwardness** of state, unemployment; extent of fulfilment of previous year targets; population of state/union territory; and availability of traditional skills and raw material. ▪ **A minimum target of 75 projects/district is awarded** to all districts of the country to achieve inclusive growth.

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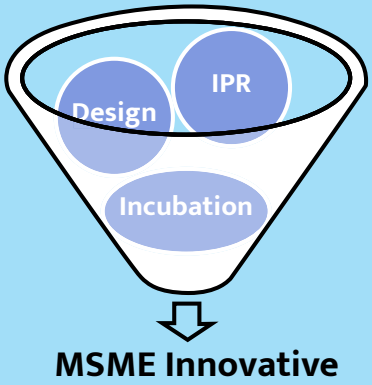
7.7 MSME INNOVATIVE SCHEME (INCUBATION, DESIGN AND IPR)

Objectives

- 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.
- 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

- **Hub for innovation activities:** 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 .**
  - o **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.



- **Equity support:** 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.**
  - o 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.
  - o For this, a separate corpus will be created and **managed by SIDBI** as the fund manager.
- **Continuation 3 sub-schemes:** The erstwhile **three schemes** of incubation, design and IPR will also **continue to operate as individual programmes.**

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Sub-schemes	
Incubation	• **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.
Design	• **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.
IPR (Intellectual Property Rights)	• **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.

7.8 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Gramodyog Vikas Yojana

- It is a **Central Sector Scheme.**
- Under this scheme centre has started **'Khadi Agarbatti Aatmanirbhar Mission'.**
- This mission aims at creating employment for unemployed and migrant workers while **increasing domestic Agarbatti production.**
- Scheme is designed by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) **on PPP mode.**
- Initially **four pilot projects will be started** as part of the programme, including one in the North East.
- Each **targeted cluster of artisans** will be supported with about **50 automatic agarbatti making machines and 10 mixing machines.**
- Accordingly, a total of 200 automatic agarbatti making machines and 40 mixing machines will be provided to the artisans.
- **KVIC** will provide **25% subsidy on the cost of the machines** and recover **remaining 75% of the cost from artisans** in monthly installments was approved for the **benefit of artisans involved in manufacturing of agarbatti** and to develop village industry under the 'Gramodyog Vikas Yojana'.
- **NOTE:** The Centre earlier placed **agarbatti item** from "free" trade to **'restricted' trade** in the import policy and enhancing the **import duty** from 10% to **25%** on 'round bamboo sticks' used for manufacturing of agarbatti for the benefit of the domestic industry.

SFURTI (Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries)

- It is a **Central Sector Scheme.**
- It was launched in 2005 **to promote Cluster development of traditional industries** (Khadi, Coir & Village industries).
  - **Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)** is the nodal Agency for promotion of Cluster **development for Khadi.**
  - **Coir board** is the nodal agency for promotion of Cluster **development for coir.**
- **Objectives:**
  - To develop **clusters of traditional industries** in the country.
  - To make **traditional industries more competitive,** market-driven, productive and profitable.
  - To strengthen the local governance system of industry clusters, with **active participation of the local stakeholders,** so that they are enabled to development initiatives.
  - **To build up innovated and traditional skills,** improved technologies, advanced processes, market intelligence and new models of public-private partnerships, so as to gradually replicate similar models of cluster-based regenerated traditional industries.

Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum

- It is **an online portal which facilitates the registration** of entrepreneurs in the MSME sectors.
- To **improve the ease of doing business.**
- Upon the registration, the user will be allocated a unique Udyog Aadhar Number (UAN).

Regulation of MSME functions

MSME SAMADHAAN Portal: For empowering micro and small entrepreneurs across the country to directly register their cases relating to delayed payments.

MSME SAMBANDH Portal: To help in monitoring the implementation of public procurement policy for micro and small enterprises.

MSME SAMPARK Portal: A digital platform wherein jobseekers (passed out trainees/ students of MSME Technology Centres) and recruiters get connected.

A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry & Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)

- To **set up a network of technology centers,** incubation centres to accelerate entrepreneurship and also to promote start-ups for innovation and entrepreneurship in rural and agriculture-based industry.
- The planned outcomes of ASPIRE are setting up T**echnology Business Incubators (TBI), Livelihood Business Incubators (LBI)** and creation of a Fund of Funds for such initiatives with SIDBI.

'Udyami Mitra' Portal

- It was **launched by SIDBI** to provide easy access to credit and hand-holding services for micro small medium enterprises (MSME).
- To enable **access to contact less loans, convergence with different agencies** (including state/central subsidy agencies), co-lending, wholesale capital access to lenders from SIDBI as well as MUDRA.
- Now new age FinTechs, non-banking finance companies and small finance banks are being on-boarded on the platform for enhancing flow of credit to MSMEs.

SIDBI Assistance to Facilitate Emergency (SAFE)

- SIDBI is supporting MSMEs manufacturing products or providing services related to fighting the Coronavirus with the launch of this new scheme.
- Under the scheme, loans are being extended at a low rate of interest of **5% within 48 hours.**
- Both, existing SIDBI customers and new to SIDBI customers can avail of this loan up to INR **50 Lakh as either a term loan or a working capital term loan,** with no collateral property required
- **Coverage:** Expenditure related to production or service of permitted drugs, sanitisers, masks etc. However, greenfield projects and items not directly related to Covid19, Traders etc. are **not covered.**

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8. MINISTRY OF MINES

8.1 PRADHAN MANTRI KHANIJ KSHETRA KALYAN YOJANA (PMKKKY)

Objectives

- To implement various **developmental and welfare programs** in mining affected areas.
- To **minimize/mitigate the adverse impacts, during and after mining,** on the environment, health and socio-economics of people in mining districts.
- To ensure long-term sustainable livelihoods for the affected people in mining areas.

Intended beneficiary

- **People living in directly affected areas-** where direct mining-related operations such as excavation, mining, blasting, beneficiation and waste disposal are located.
- **Indirectly affected areas** on account of economic, social and environmental consequences due to mining-related operations like by way of deterioration of water, soil and air quality, etc.
- **Affected and Displaced Persons and families** defined under Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

Salient Features

- It will be implemented by **the District Mineral Foundations (DMFs)** of the respective districts using the funds accruing to the **DMF.**
  - DMF are **non-profit trusts** and is mandated by Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015.
  - The act says that **every mine holder has to contribute 10% of their royalty** towards the funds if mining leases are granted after Jan, 2015.
  - DMF's objective is to 'work for the interest and benefit of persons, and areas affected by mining-related operations'.
- **Approval of Gram Sabha** will be required for all plans and projects taken under PMKKKY in villages within scheduled areas.

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High priority areas - at least 60% of PMKKKY funds to be utilized for	Up to 40% of the PMKKKY funds to be utilized for
Drinking water supply	Physical infrastructure
Environment preservation and pollution control measures	Irrigation
Health care	Energy and Watershed Development
Education	Other measures for enhancing environmental quality
Welfare of Women and Children	
Skill development and Sanitation	

8.2 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

TAMRA (Transparency, Auction Monitoring and Resource Augmentation)

It is a **web portal and mobile application, to streamline the process of various statutory clearances** required for mining operations. It displays block-wise, state-wise and mineral-wise information of the blocks to be auctioned.

Project SUDOOR DRISHTI

- It is a MoU between **IBM (Indian Bureau of Mines) and National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC)** of Department of Space for monitoring of Mining activity through satellite.
- **Bhuvan-based services** will be used for the monitoring of **periodic changes of the mining areas** within mining lease boundary.

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9. MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

9.1 PRADHAN MANTRI JAN VIKAS KARYAKRAM (PMJVK)

Objectives

Address the development deficits of the identified Minority Concentration Areas.

Salient Features

It is the **restructured form of Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)** that was being implemented since 2008-09.

Areas identified by data of Census 2011	They have been **identified on the basis of minority population and socio-economic and basic amenities data of Census 2011** and will be known as **Minority Concentration Areas.** 870 MCBs, 321 MCTs and 109 MCDs Hqs which are backward, have been identified.
Improvement in infrastructure	PMJVK will continue to support the State/UTs in creating infrastructure to improve the quality of life of people and reduce the imbalances in the identified minority concentration areas to be at par with the rest of the country.
Project proposals from other organisations	To further strengthen the programme and ensure the benefit reaches the intended beneficiaries, **project proposals will also be accepted from Central Government Departments/Organizations,** Central Public Sector Enterprises/Undertakings, Central/State Universities and **Armed Police Forces,** apart from the State/UT governments.
Special focus by earmarking funds	80% of the resources under the PMJVK would be earmarked for projects related to education, health and skill development, of which 33 to 40% of resources under the PMJVK would be specifically allocated for women centric projects.

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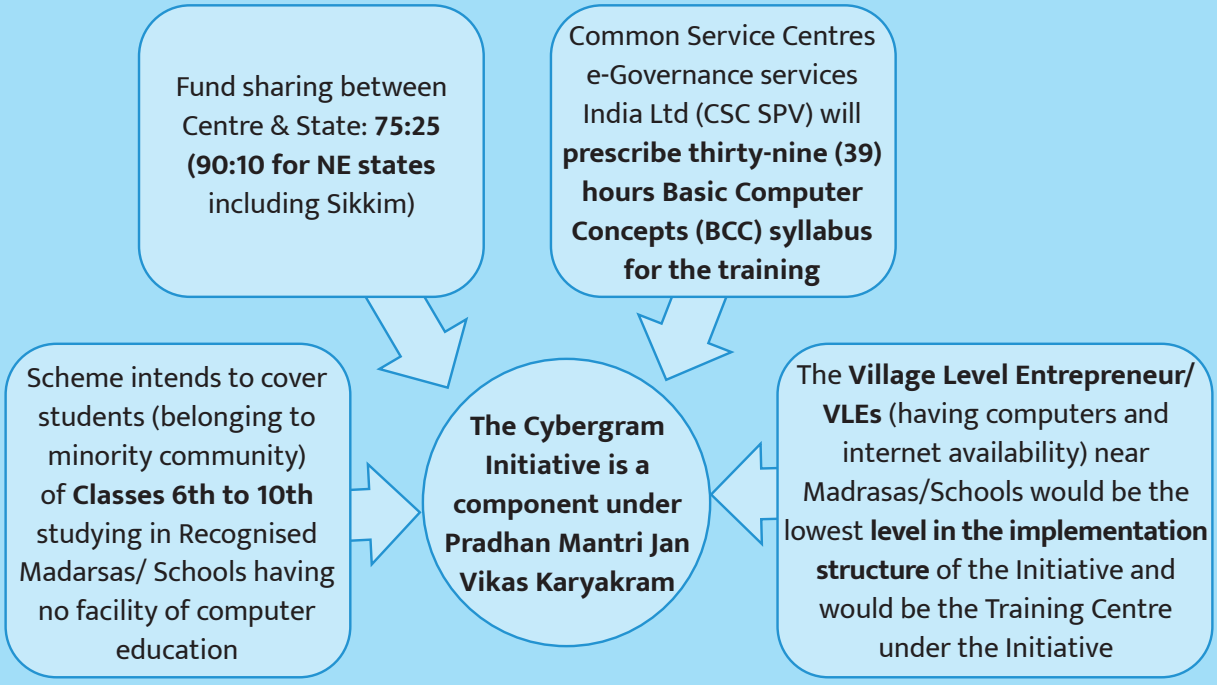
9.2 CYBER GRAM

Objectives

To provide hands-on training in computers **for the students of Minority Community and to enable them to acquire basic ICT skills** that would empower them to:

- Become **digitally literate.**
- Actively participate in knowledge-based activities.
- Access financial, social and government services.
- Use Internet for communications.
- Reinforcing the learning of trained beneficiaries by providing free Internet access for 30 hours.

Salient Features



9.3 MANAS-MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL ACADEMY FOR SKILLS

Objectives

- To fulfill the vision of SKILL INDIA and achieve the over-riding goal of **Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas.**
- To provide **gainful employment/self-employment** to minorities.

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Salient Features

It is a **special purpose vehicle** and is an innovative scheme (kind of Give back to community)

The **leading celebrities in various skill sets are used as the driving force behind the skill development projects,** in their respective fields.

↓

It has identified and launched **Skill Development Programme in various Madarsas and other traditional Educational Institutions (TEIs).**

The trained candidate will be provided **financial assistance** from NMDFC (National Minorities development and Finance Commission), if they are willing **to establish their own business.**

↓

MANAS will **establish 'Research Chairs'** to support the arts and crafts of minority community which are going to phase out due to globalisation& in the process, **help in preserving 'Hamari Dharohar'.**

9.4 PRADHAN MANTRI VIRASAT KA SAMVARDHAN (PM VIKAS) SCHEME

Objectives

- 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.
- 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 **preserve and promote the cultural heritage of traditional art and craft** forms including propagation of literature/ documents/ manuscripts.
- To **empower women from families of minority and artisan communities** and instill confidence amongst them by providing leadership, and entrepreneurship support.
- 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 **develop model and sustainable art and craft villages**, generating livelihood and employment / entrepreneurship opportunities for minorities and artisan communities.

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Salient Features

- It is a **Central Sector Scheme.**
- **Approach: A family-centric approach subsuming 5 schemes:** USTAAD, Nayi Roshni, Nayi Manzil, Hamari Dharohar, Seekho aur Kamao.
- It has special focus on **artisan families, women, youth, and differently abled.**
- **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

- **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 forms.
- **Non-traditional Skilling sub-component (earlier known as Seekho aur Kamao)** would seek to impart skill training, particularly to minorities and artisan families, in National Skill Qualification Framework (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)

- 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.
- 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.

Component 4 Infrastructure Development Component (through Hub and Spoke Villages)

- 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.**
  - 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.
  - These villages shall strive to **provide artisans with a unique and dignified cultural identity.**

9.5 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Tehreek-e-Taalim Scheme

The scheme has been launched by the Central government **in 100 districts of the country to bring Madrasas and minority institutions into mainstream. Training will be provided in maths, science, computers, hindi and english to the teachers** of these institutions. Women teachers (50%) will also get benefit from the scheme.

NayaSavera scheme

Free Coaching and Allied Scheme with the aim to enhance skills and knowledge of students and candidates from minority communities **to get employment in Government Sector/ Public Sector Undertakings, jobs in private sector and admission in reputed institutions** in technical and professional courses at under-graduate and post-graduate levels.

Scholarship Scheme

Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme, **Post-Matric** Scholarship Scheme, **Merit-cum-Means based** Scholarship Scheme - For educational empowerment of students, **through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.**

Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme

Provide **fellowships** in the form of financial assistance.

Naya Savera - Free Coaching and Allied Scheme

The Scheme aims to provide **free coaching** to students/candidates belonging to economically weaker sections of minority communities for preparation of **entrance examinations** of technical/ professional courses and competitive examinations.

Padho Pardesh

Scheme of **interest subsidy** to students of economically weaker sections of minority communities on educational loans for overseas higher studies.

Nai Udaan

Support for students from minority communities clearing Prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), State Public Service Commission (SPSC) and Staff Selection Commission (SSC) etc.

Nai Roshni

Leadership development of women belonging to minority communities.

Seekho Aur Kamao

Skill development scheme for youth of 14 - 35 years age group and aiming at improving the employability of existing workers, school dropouts etc.

Jiyo Parsi

Scheme for **containing population decline** of Parsis in India.

USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development)

Launched in May 2015, it aims to **preserve rich heritage of traditional skills of indigenous artisans/craftsmen.** Under this scheme HunnarHaats are also held all over the country to provide nation-wide marketing platform to Minority artisans & entrepreneurs and to create employment opportunities.

Nai Manzil

A scheme for **formal school education & skilling of school dropouts.**

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HamariDharohar

A scheme to preserve rich **heritage of minority communities** of India.

Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)

- It implements **education and employment oriented related programmes** as follows:
  - **Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls** belonging to the economically weaker sections of Minorities under which scholarship is awarded to minority girl students.
  - **Gharib Nawaz Employment Scheme** started in 2017-18 for providing short term job-oriented skill development training to youth.
  - **Bridge Course for madarsa students & school dropouts.**

Equity to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)

For providing **concessional loans to minorities** for self-employment and income generating ventures.

NOTE: In addition to the above, the Ministry also implements schemes for **strengthening State Waqf Boards and coordinates arrangements for annual Haj pilgrimage**.

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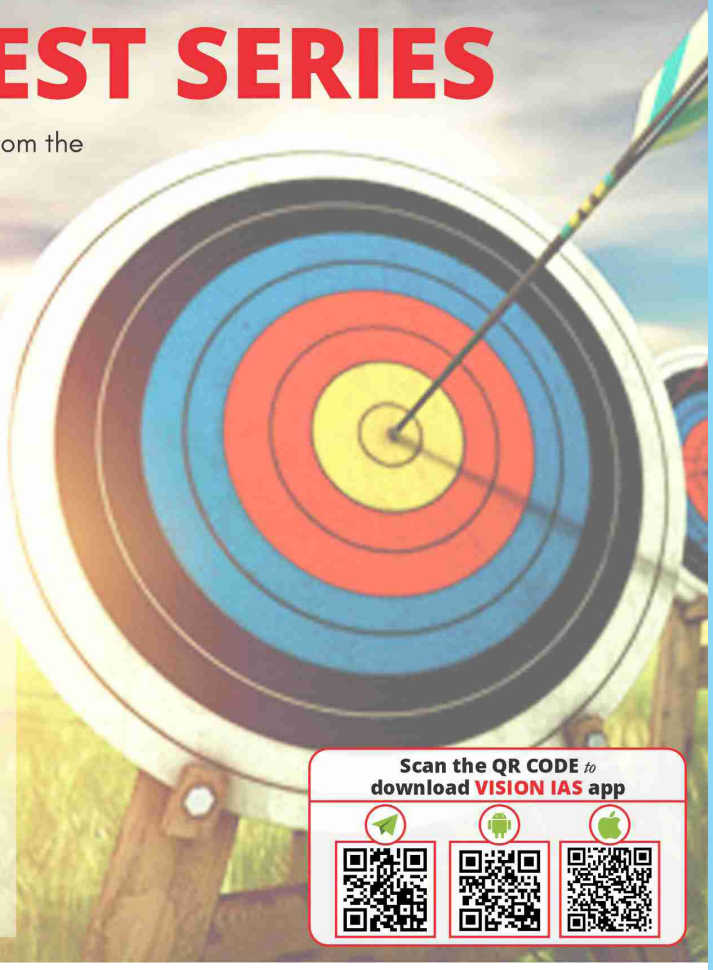
for MAINS 2023: 15 May | मुख्य 2023 के लिए 15 मई



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10. MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

10.1 PM-KISAN URJA SURAKSHA EVAM UTTHAAN MAHAABHIYAN (PM-KUSUM) SCHEME

Objectives

- To provide **financial and water security to farmers.**
- 20 lakh farmers to be provided assistance for setting up **stand-alone solar pumps.**
- Another 15 lakh farmers to be helped to **solarise their grid-connected pump sets.**

Salient Features

- It aims to add a **solar capacity of 30.8 gigawatt (GW) by 2022** (original target was 25.7 GW).

3 Components of Scheme

Component A	Component B	Component C
Installation of Decentralized Ground Mounted Grid Connected Renewable Power Plant.	Installation of standalone Solar Powered Agriculture Pumps.	Solarisation of Grid-connected Agriculture Pumps.

- **Support for various components:**
  - **Component-A:** Renewable power plants of capacity 500 KW to 2 MW will be setup by individual farmers/ cooperatives/panchayats /farmer producer organisations (FPO), on their barren or cultivable lands or pasture land and marshy land, referred as **Renewable Power Generator (RPG).**
    - **no penalty to RPG for shortfall in solar power generation** from minimum prescribed Capacity Utilization Factor (CUF).
    - Projects **smaller than 500 kW may be allowed** (earlier not allowed) by states based on techno-commercial feasibility.
    - The **power generated will be purchased by the DISCOMs at Feed in tariffs** determined by respective SERC.
    - **Performance Based Incentives** @ Rs. 0.40 per unit for five years to be provided to DISCOMs.

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- **Component-B:** Individual farmers will be supported to install standalone solar pumps of capacity up to 7.5 Horsepower (HP). It will be mandatory to use indigenously manufactured solar panels with indigenous solar cells and modules. **Centre and state to share 30% of pump cost each;** farmer to provide the remaining 40% (can access bank loan for up to 30 per cent of the cost).
- Component-C: Individual farmers will be supported to solarise pumps of capacity up to 7.5 HP.

- MNRE will retain **33% of eligible service charges for nationwide Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.**

Recent changes

- Target of the scheme has been enhanced and the **component C has been restructured** to shift focus to solarise agricultural feeders instead of pumps.
  - Until now farmers were provided with 60% financial assistance (equally shared between Centre and State) for solarising their Agricultural pumps which meant 40% had to be borne by the farmers themselves.
  - **Centre will now bear 30% of the cost of building a small solar plant** to supply electricity to the feeder and the balance **70% would be borne by State-owned DISCOMs.**
  - This would **obviate need for farmers to replace every existing pump** in a village with a solar pump.

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

Objectives

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

Salient Features

- The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy launched this programme and it is being **implemented by DISCOMs** (Distribution companies).
- **DISCOMs are compensated for the additional expenditure** they incur on implementing the programme.
- **The programme has following two components:**

Component A: Under the Phase II, the Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for the residential users has been restructured (in 2019) in following ways:

Salient Features

- 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.

Component B: 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.

10.3 JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL SOLAR MISSION (JNNSM)

Objectives

- To **reduce the cost of solar power generation** in the country through long-term policy, large scale deployment goals, aggressive R&D and the domestic production of critical raw materials, components and products.
- To **promote the development and use of solar energy** for power generation and other uses, with the ultimate objective of **making solar energy compete with fossil-based energy options.**
- To **establish India as a global leader in solar energy,** by creating the policy conditions for its diffusion across the country as quickly as possible.

Targets

- To create **100 GW** (earlier target was 20 GW) **solar power capacity by 2022** with investment around Rs. 6,00,000 cr.
- The target will principally comprise of **40 GW Rooftop and 60 GW through Grid Connected Solar Power Projects.**
- The target also includes setting up of **dedicated manufacturing capacities** for poly silicon material to annually make about 2 GW capacity of solar cells.
- To promote programmes for off grid applications, reaching 2000 MW by 2022 including 20 million solar lighting systems.
- To achieve 20 million sq. solar thermal collector area by 2022.
- To deploy 20 million solar lighting systems for rural areas by 2022.

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Salient Features

The scheme was launched in 2010 as part of **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC).**

The Mission has 3 phases i.e. Phase I (2010-13), Phase II (2014-17) and **Phase III (2017-22).**

Capital subsidy will be provided for Rooftop Solar projects in various cities and towns, for Viability Gap Funding (VGF) based projects to be developed through the **Solar Energy Corporation of India** (SECI) and for decentralized generation through small solar projects.

10.4 SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SOLAR PARKS AND ULTRA MEGA POWER PROJECT

Objectives

- To facilitate the solar project developers to **set up projects in a plug and play model.**
- **To provide a huge impetus to solar energy generation** by acting as flagship demonstration facility to encourage project developers and investors.
- To **enable states to bring in significant investment from project developers** to meet its Solar **Renewable Purchase Obligation** mandate and to provide employment to local population.
- To **reduce carbon footprint** by avoiding emissions equivalent to the solar park's installed capacity and generation.
- To **avoid procuring expensive fossil fuels** to power conventional power plants.

Salient Features

- The scheme was rolled out in 2014 to set up at least 25 Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects targeting over **40 GW of solar power installed capacity to be set up by 2021-22** (earlier it was 20 GW by 2020).
- It envisages **supporting the States in setting up solar parks at various locations** in the country with a view to create required infrastructure for setting up of Solar Power Projects.
  - The solar parks are **installations of multiple solar photovoltaic modules** by different firms at one set location which provides all infrastructural facilities.
  - The solar parks provide **suitable developed land with all clearances, transmission system, water access, road connectivity, communication network, etc.**

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- The scheme facilitates and speeds **up installation of grid connected solar power projects** for electricity generation on a large scale.
- The capacity of the solar parks shall be **500 MW and above.** However, s**maller parks are also considered** where contiguous land may be difficult to acquire in view of difficult terrain and where there is acute shortage of non-agricultural land.
- The solar parks are developed in **collaboration with the State Governments and their agencies, CPSUs, and private entrepreneurs.**
- The implementing agency is termed as **Solar Power Park Developer (SPPD).**

Central Financial Assistance (CFA) Pattern		
The **CFA of up to Rs. 25 lakh per solar park** for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR).	The **CFA of up to Rs. 20.00 lakh per MW or 30% of the project cost,** including Grid-connectivity cost, whichever is lower, is also provided on achieving the milestones prescribed in the scheme.	Rs. **12 lakh per MW or 30% of the project cost** whichever is lower is provided to the SPPDs towards development of internal infrastructures if the solar parks and Rs. **8 lakh per MW or 30% of the project** cost whichever is lower is provided to the **Central/ State Transmission Utility (C/S TU)** towards development of external transmission system.

10.5 ATAL JYOTI YOJANA (AJAY)

Objectives

To provide **'Solar Street Lighting Systems'** for public use like lighting roads, bus stops etc and improvement in security & safety through better lightening.

Intended Beneficiary

- States of **Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha & Assam.**
- Hilly States of **Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand.**
- **North Eastern States including Sikkim.**
- Islands of **Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep.**
- **Aspirational Districts** of other states.

Salient Features

- It is a sub scheme under **Off –grid and Decentralized Solar Thermal Application scheme.**
- **The Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL)** is its implementing agency.
- It will cover **rural, semi urban and urban areas.**
- Solar Street Light with **LED capacity of 12 W** will be provided in areas which **do not enjoy adequate coverage of power.**
- **75% of the cost** of Lighting systems through **MNRE budget,** and the remaining 25% would be provided from MPLADS Funds, Panchayat Funds or Municipalities and other Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) Funds.
- **Training programmes** for maintenance and protection for wide dissemination and to popularize solar technology.

10.6 DEVELOPMENT OF SOLAR CITIES SCHEME

Objectives

To **promote the use of Renewable Energy in Urban Areas** by providing support to the **Municipal Corporations** for preparation and implementation of a **Road Map to develop their cities as Solar Cities.**

Salient Features

It aims at **minimum 10% reduction in projected demand of conventional energy** at the end of five years (2012-17), through enhanced supply from renewable energy sources and energy efficiency measures.

The program assists Urban Local Governments by providing **financial assistance up to Rs. 50.00 Lakhs per city/town** and technical help.

A total of 60 cities/towns are approved to be supported for development as Solar Cities.

Criteria for the identification: a **city having population between 50,000 to 50 lakh** (with relaxation given to special category states including northeast states), initiatives and regulatory measures already taken along with a high level of commitment in promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy.

10.7 SURYAMITRA SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Objectives

To **develop the skills of youth,** considering the opportunities for employment in the growing Solar Energy Power Project's installation, operation & maintenance in India and abroad.

Intended Beneficiary

Rural and urban youth - **50,000 solar photovoltaic technicians will be trained by March 2020.**

Salient Features

- NISE — MNRE is the sponsor (100%) and **NISE (National Institute of Solar Energy) is implementing the scheme.**
- 90 DAYS — It is a skill development program of duration **600 hrs or 90 days.**
- Special emphasis is given to skill youth from **SC/ST/OBC categories.**
- **Short term training programmes** for small hydro, entrepreneurship development, operation & maintenance of solar energy devices and boiler operations in co-generation plants are also organised.
- The qualification required to participate in the program is **ITI (Electrical & Wireman)/ Diploma in Engineering** (Electrical, Electronics & Mechanical). Higher qualified participants such as B. Tech etc. are not eligible for this programme.

10.8 GREEN ENERGY CORRIDOR PROJECT

Objectives

For **evacuation & integration of the renewable energy (RE)** from generation points to the load centres i.e. to enable the flow of renewable energy into the National Grid Network.

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Salient Features

- It is **grid connected network for the transmission of renewable energy** produced from various renewable energy projects.

Two green corridor transmission networks are envisioned	
▪ **Green Corridor I: Inter-State transmission** network is constructed for connecting renewable energy-rich states. Power Grid Corporation of India (PGCIL) is implementing this corridor. Asian Development Bank (ADB) has provided loan assistance.	▪ **Green Corridors II: This is intra-state transmission network** being implemented by respective states and connects solar parks in different states. ▪ **Intra-State Transmission System is being implemented by eight renewable energy rich States** (Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh)

- The **first phase of the program is designed to support 33 GW** of solar and wind power, while the **second phase will link 22 GW capacity.**
- **Germany** is providing **technical and financial assistance.**

10.9 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Scheme For Biomass Based Cogeneration Projects

Salient Features

- It aims to **support Biomass based Cogeneration Projects in Sugar mills and Other Industries** for power generation in the country.
- It provides **Central Financial assistance (CFA)** for projects utilizing biomass like bagasse, agro-based industrial residue, crop residues, wood produced through energy plantations, weeds, wood waste produced in industrial operations, etc.
- **Municipal Solid Waste is not covered under the programme.**
- **Entities eligible for financial support:** Registered Companies, Partnership Firms, Proprietorship Firms, Cooperatives, Public Sector Companies, Government owned Firms are eligible.
- Biomass based cogeneration projects which intend to add capacity to the existing plants will also be considered for grant of CFA.

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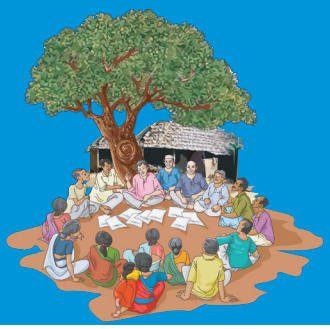
11. MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ



11.1 SVAMITVA (SURVEY OF VILLAGES AND MAPPING WITH IMPROVISED TECHNOLOGY IN VILLAGE AREAS)*

Objectives

- **Creation of accurate land records** for rural planning and reduce property related disputes.
- To bring **financial stability to the citizens in rural India** by enabling them to use their property as a financial asset for taking loans and other financial benefits.
- **Determination of property tax,** which would accrue to the Gram Panchayats (GPs) directly in States where it is devolved or else, add to the State exchequer.
- **Creation of survey infrastructure and GIS maps** that can be leveraged by any department for their use.
- To provide support in preparation of **better-quality Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)** by making use of GIS.

Salient Features

- It was launched in April 2020 as a **Central Sector scheme.**
- The scheme aims to provide the **'record of rights' to village household owners** possessing houses in inhabited rural areas in villages and **issuance of property cards to the property owners.**
  - **Gram Panchayat and community assets** would also be surveyed and GIS maps would be created.
  - Demarcation would be done using **Drone Surveying technology.**

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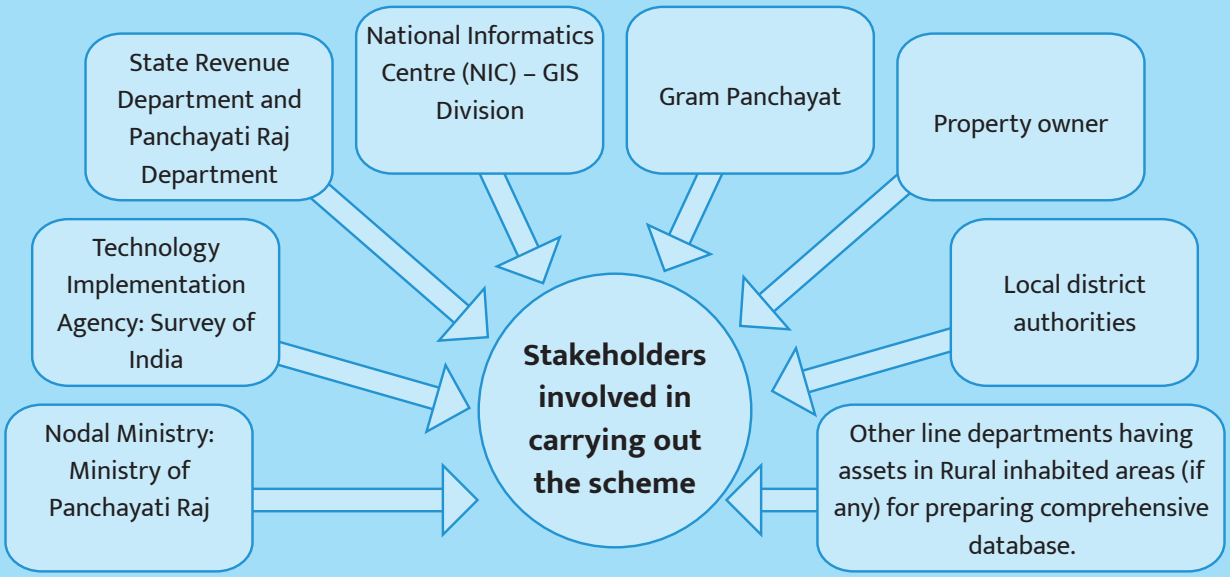
Components

- **Documentation of best practices**/ conducting National and Regional workshops.
- **Development/ Maintenance of Scheme Dashboard** and integration of drone survey Spatial data/maps with Ministry's Spatial planning application to support in planning at local level.
- Setting of **Programme Management Unit** at National and State level.
- Enhancement of **Spatial Planning Application "Gram Manchitra"**. The digital spatial data/maps created under drone survey shall be leveraged for creation of spatial analytical tools to support preparation of GPDP.
- **Awareness program** to sensitize the rural population about the surveying methodology and its benefits.
- Large Scale **mapping** using Drones.
- **Establishment of Continuous Operating Reference System** (CORS).*

- **Coverage: All villages** in the country will be eventually covered in this scheme. The entire work is likely to be spread **over a period of five years** from April 2020 to March 2025.



NOTE

- **CORS is a network of reference** stations that provide a virtual base station that allows access long-range highaccuracy Network RTK corrections.
- The CORS Network s**upports in establishing Ground Control Points,** which is an important activity for accurate Georeferencing, ground truthing and demarcation of Lands.

11.2 GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN

Objectives

To **promote social harmony,** reach out to poor rural households, obtain feedback on ongoing programmes, enroll in new initiatives, focus on **doubling farmers' income,** enhance livelihood opportunities and re-emphasise national priorities such as cleanliness and strengthen Panchayati Raj institutions.

Salient Features

- It is a special focused intervention of seven schemes in backward districts.

- The campaign is undertaken under the name of **"Sabka Sath, Sabka Gaon, Sabka Vikas."**
- The scheme has been **extended in 117 Aspirational Districts.**

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11.3 RASHTRIYA GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN (RGSA)#

Objectives

For developing governance capabilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Salient Features

- It is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme.**
- It is revamped version of **Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan.**
- 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.
- **Coverage:** All States and UTs of the Country including institutions of rural local government in non-Part IX areas, where Panchayats do not exist.
- The RGSA has also envisaged a major role for Panchayats in **"Aspirational Districts" and in Mission Antyodaya clusters.**

- Recently, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the **extention of the scheme for a period of five years till 2026 (co-terminus with XV Finance Commission period).**

NOTE: 'Mission Antyodaya' seeks to **converge government interventions with Gram Panchayats as the basic unit for planning** by following a saturation approach by pooling resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods.

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12. MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

12.1 COMPREHENSIVE ONLINE MODIFIED MODULES ON INDUCTION TRAINING (COMMIT)

Objectives

- To **improve public service delivery**
- To promote good-governance and **citizen-centric administration.**
- To provide **induction training to** recently recruited frontline functionaries in the states.

Salient Features

- It **supplements the existing 12-Day Induction Training Program** launched in 2014-15 for **newly recruited state Government officials** to develop in them Generic & Domain specific competencies.
- It is developed by DoPT in **collaboration with United Nations Development Programme** (UNDP).
- It is **implemented through** State Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs).

12.2 Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)

Details

- It is a platform based on web technology which primarily **aims to enable submission of grievances by the aggrieved citizens** from anywhere and anytime.
- The **Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DAR&PG)** is the nodal agency for the dealing with complaint in this portal.
- **Tracking grievances** is also facilitated on this portal through the system generated unique registration number.
- **Issue not taken under the CPGRAMS portal:** Sub-judice cases or any matter concerning judgment given by any court, Personal and family disputes, RTI matters, anything that impacts upon territorial integrity of the country or friendly relations with other countries.

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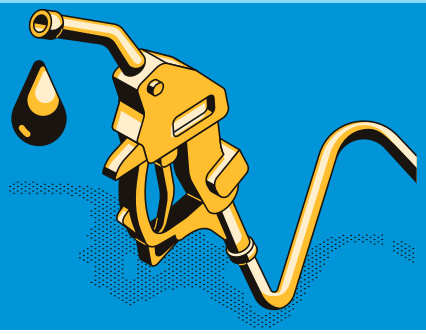
13. MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS



13.1 PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA (PMUY)

Objectives

To provide 8 **Crore deposit free LPG connections** to women from BPL households has been achieved.

Intended benefits

- Any **Below Poverty Line (BPL) family,** whose information is included in the district BPL list prepared by the State government.
- 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.

Salient Features

Coverage	It seeks to cover **all the poor households** of the country. Under this, new beneficiaries will be those among holders of both ration cards and Aadhaar, **who will identify themselves as poor through self-declaration.**
LPG Connection	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.
Central financial assistance	**Rs 1600 for each LPG connection.**
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.

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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.
Identification of migrant beneficiaries	**Migrants will not be required to submit ration cards or any address proof.** A self-declaration will be sufficient.
Criteria to apply for Ujjwala 2.0	• 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

13.2 PRATYAKSH HANSTANTRIT LABH (PAHAL)

Objectives

- **Remove incentive for diversion and Weed out fake/duplicate connections.**
- Protect entitlement and **ensure subsidy to the consumer.**
- **Improve the availability/delivery of LPG cylinders** for genuine users.
- **Allow Self Selection** in subsidy.

Intended beneficiary

- **Consumers** using LPG cylinders.
- **Government** due to reduced leakages. Public money will be saved.
- **Oil marketing companies** – as intermediaries are eliminated.

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Salient Features

- It is the **world's largest cash subsidy** (added to Guinness Book of world records) under the **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme.**
- Once a consumer joins the scheme, s/he will get the **cylinders at market price** and will receive LPG **subsidy directly in her/his bank account.**
- LPG consumers who do not wish to avail the LPG subsidy for LPG cylinders can **simply choose to opt out of subsidy.**
- Consumers need to **have a bank account** to receive the subsidy. This is **facilitated by Jan Dhan.** Also, seeding the account with **AADHAAR is manadatory** for getting the benefits.

13.3 PRADHAN MANTRI JI-VAN (JAIV INDHAN VATAVARAN ANUKOOL FASAL AWASHESH NIVARAN) YOJANA

Objectives

To create **Second Generation (2G) Ethanol capacity** in the country and attract investments in this new sector.

1st Generation
- Edible Biomass
- Sugar Beet
- Sugar can
- Wheat
- Corn

2nd Generation
- Non-Edible Biomass
- Wood
- Straw
- Grass
- Waste

3rd Generation
- Algal Biomass
- Macrolgae
- Macrolgae

4th Generation
- Breakthrough
- Pyrolysis
- Solar-to- fuel
- Engineered Algae
- Gasification

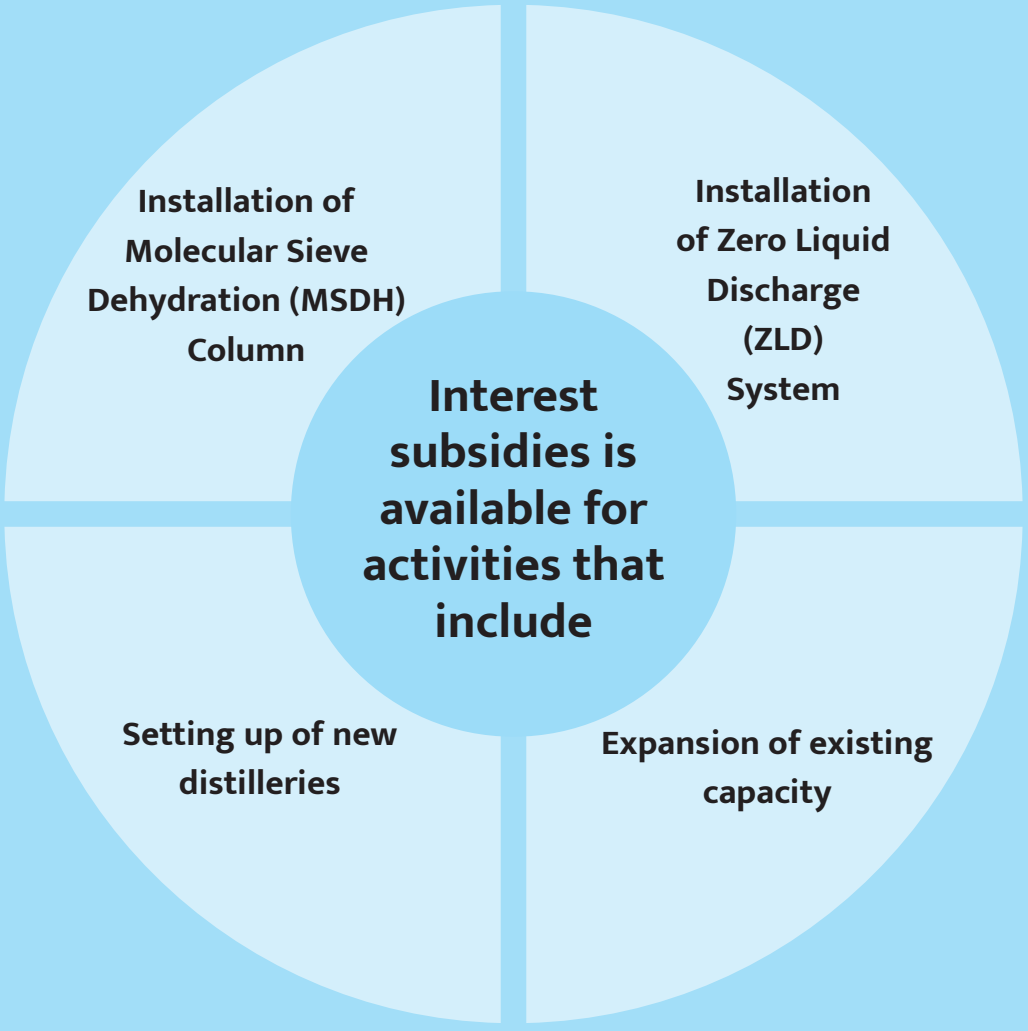
Salient Features

- It will provide **financial support to Integrated Bioethanol Projects** using lignocellulosic biomass and other renewable feedstock.
- 12 commercial scale and 10 demonstration scale 2G ethanol projects will be provided **viability gap funding support over the next six years in two phases** (Phase-I: 2018-19 to 2022-23 & Phase-II: 2020-21 to 2023-24).

- **Implementation agency:** Centre for High Technology (CHT), a technical body under the aegis of MoP&NG.
- The **ethanol produced** by the scheme beneficiaries will be mandatorily **supplied to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs)** to further enhance the blending percentage under Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme.
  - o The government has set a target of **blending 20% ethanol in petrol by 2025** (earlier it was 2030).
  - o Currently, 8.5% of ethanol is blended with petrol in the country.

Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme

- EBP programme was **launched in 2003 for undertaking blending of ethanol in Petrol** to address environmental concerns due to fossil fuel burning, provide remuneration to farmers, subsidize crude imports and achieve forex savings.
- Government has notified a modified scheme on January 14, 2021 for **extending financial assistance in the form of interest subvention on loans** advanced by Banks/NCDC/ IREDA/NBFCs and any other financial institutions **to project proponents for different activities. For production of first generation** (1G) ethanol from feedstock such as cereals (rice, wheat, barley, corn, sorghum), sugarcane and sugar beet, etc. including granaries and surplus rice with Food Corporation of India (FCI).



13.4 NATIONAL GAS GRID

Objectives

- To **remove regional imbalance within the country** with regard to access of natural gas and provide clean and green fuel throughout the country.
- To **connect gas sources to major demand centres** and ensure availability of gas to consumers in various sectors.
- Development of **City Gas Distribution Networks** in various cities for supply of CNG and PNG.

Salient Features

- To have a **gas-based economy** and enhance the share of gas in the energy basket to **15% by 2030** from currently 6.5%, the Government has envisaged developing **additional 27,000 km of gas pipeline network.**
- To provide the clean energy in the **Eastern part** of the country, the Government is running **Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga Project** (Jagdishpur-Haldia & Bokaro-Dhamra Natural Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL) project).
  - It will cater to the **energy requirements of five states,** namely Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal.
  - The main trunk of pipeline ends to **Haldia (West Bengal) and Dhamra (Odisha).**
  - The project is being implemented by state-run gas utility **GAIL.**

Salient Features

North East Gas Grid

- It is a **project of Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited with viability Gap Funding/** Capital Grant capped at 60% of estimated project cost.
- Total length of pipeline is 1656 KM and would be developed in the eight states of the North-Eastern region.
- It is a part of **"Hydrocarbon Vision 2030 for North-East India".**
- A pipeline of about 750 Km long from Barauni (Bihar) to Guwahati (Assam) will be the gateway to connect North-eastern States with existing gas grid.

City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network

- It is the **interconnected network of** pipelines to make supply of natural gas to domestic, industrial or commercial premises and CNG stations situated in a specified Geographical Area (GA).
- It has been focused **to increase the availability of cleaner cooking fuel (i.e. PNG) and transportation fuel** (i.e. CNG) to the citizens of the country.

13.5 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

START-UP Sangam Initiative

- The broad objective is to **reduce fuel import dependence through innovations in alternative fuels.**
- **New business models and marketing plans** will be developed and innovations in heavy oil and gas industry sector will be done by supporting 30 start-ups.

SAKSHAM (SanrakshanKshamta Mahotsav)-2018

- It is an annual flagship **event of PCRA** (Petroleum Conservation Research Association).
- It is a month longcampaign **that aims to intensify efforts for making citizens aware about the conservation and effective utilization of petroleum products.**
- Along with fuel conservation, the target is to provide message to citizens to reduce vehicular emission, improve traffic flow, and keep the environment green.

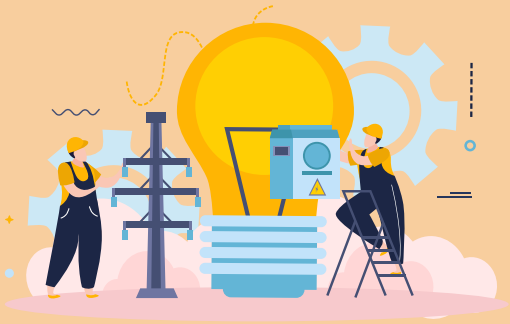
Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative

- 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,** as well as to provide an additional revenue source to farmers.

Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat Scheme

- It is an **interactive communication platform for rural LPG users** on various subjects like safe usage of LPG, its benefit to **environment, women empowerment and women health,** and also use the forum to motivate the consumers to use LPG regularly as a clean cooking fuel.
- The idea of this platform is to trigger a discussion through **sharing of personal experiences** on the benefits of use of clean fuel compared to traditional fuels like cowdung, charcoal, or wood.

14. MINISTRY OF POWER



14.1 REVAMPED DISTRIBUTION SECTOR SCHEME

Objectives

- **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

Aim	**To improve the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability** of all DISCOMs/ Power Departments **excluding Private Sector DISCOMs.**
Result-linked financial assistance to DISCOMs	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 the DISCOM evaluated on the basis of agreed evaluation framework tied to financial improvements.
State specific action plan	Implementation of the Scheme would be based on the action plan worked out for each state rather than a "one-size-fits-all" approach.
Existing schemes to be subsumed	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.
Duration	The Scheme would be available till the year **2025-26.**
Nodal agencies	**REC and PFC** have been nominated as nodal agencies for facilitating implementation of the Scheme.
Solarization of agricultural feeders	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.

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Consumer empowerment	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.
Leveraging Artificial Intelligence	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.
System metering	**At Feeder and Distribution Transformer (DT)** level with communicating feature simultaneously in PPP mode.
Provision for Special Category States	**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.

Major components

Consumer Meters and System Meters

- **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.
- Installing prepaid Smart Meters should help DISCOMs in improving of their operational efficiencies and strengthen DISCOMs to provide better service to consumers.

Feeder Segregation

- 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

- **Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) in all urban areas.**
- DMS in 100 urban centers.

Rural and Urban area System strengthening

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.

14.2 DEENDAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAM JYOTI YOJANA (DDUGJY)

Objectives

- **24×7 uninterrupted electricity** supply to each rural household across the country by 2022.
- **Electrifying all villages and habitations** as per new definition.
- Providing electricity **Connection to Below Poverty Line** (BPL) families free of charge.

Salient Features

- The scheme subsumed Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.

Works covered under the scheme	Funding	Other features
Feeder separation: Physical separation of HT feeders for Agricultural and non-Agricultural consumer.	**60%** (85% for special category states) of the cost is borne by the **central government.** Minimum contribution by Discoms shall be 10% (5% in case of Special Category.	**All Discoms** including private sector Discoms will be eligible for financial assistance.
Strengthening of sub-transmission & distribution (ST&D) System in rural areas, including metering at distribution transformers, feeders and consumers end.	Discoms could borrow the remaining amount from financial institutions and banks.	**Rural Electrification Corporation** is the nodal agency for implementation.
Micro-grid and off-grid distribution network.		**GARV-II app:** To provide real time data about rural electrification in all villages of the country.
		99.99% of census villages have been electrified by March, 2019.

14.3 NATIONAL LED PROGRAMME

The programme was launched in 2015 with the aim of promoting use of the most efficient lighting technology at affordable rates. This programme has two components:

- Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LED for All (UJALA) and
- Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP)

14.3.1 UNNAT JYOTI BY AFFORDABLE LEDS FOR ALL (UJALA)

Objectives

- To promote **efficient lighting.**
- To reduce **electricity bills** and help preserve **environment.**

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Salient Features

- One of the main aims of the scheme is to reduce the high initial costs thus facilitating higher uptake of **LED lights by residential users.**
- **EESL** (Energy Efficiency Services Ltd.) enables domestic households to procure LED lights at an **affordable price** of Rs. 10/- each and the balance on easy installments from their electricity bill.

Overall targets

Overall target of number of LED lights to be replaced in 3 years - 770 million	Expected annual energy savings - 105 bn KWh	Expected reduction of peak load - 20,000 MW	Annual estimated greenhouse gas emission reductions -79 million tonnes of CO2

NOTE: As per the information given by the Ministry in January 2021, **EESL has distributed over 36.69 crore LED bulbs** across India.

14.3.2 STREET LIGHTING NATIONAL PROGRAM (SLNP)

Objectives

To **replace** India's 14 million (1.34 crore) **conventional street lights with Smart LED variants by 2020.**

Salient Features

The balance cost is recovered through the municipalities by **monetising the energy savings.**

ULB contracts are typically of 7 years duration, where a minimum energy saving (of typically 50%) is guaranteed.

EESL enables municipalities to replace conventional lights with LEDs at **no upfront cost.**

It is world's Largest Street Light Replacement Programme.

Free replacements and maintenance of lights at no additional cost is done by EESL.

NOTE: As per the information given by the Ministry in January 2021, EESL has installed **about 1.14 crore LED streetlights** across India.

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14.4 INTEGRATED POWER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (FOR URBAN AREAS)

Objectives

To provide **quality and reliable 24x7 power supply in urban areas.**

Salient Features

Scheme provides	Funding	Other features
Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in urban areas.	60% (85% for special category states) of the cost is borne by the central government. Minimum contribution by discoms shall be 10% (5% in case of Special Category).	**Financial assistance** is provided to **all Discoms** (including private ones).
Metering of distribution transformers/feeders/ consumers in urban areas.		The projects under the scheme shall be formulated **for urban areas (Statutory Towns) only.**
IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network.	Discoms could borrow the remaining amount from financial institutions and banks.	**PFC (Power Finance Corporation Ltd) is the nodal agency.**

14.5 SUSTAINABLE AND ACCELERATED ADOPTION OF EFFICIENT TEXTILE TECHNOLOGIES TO HELP SMALL INDUSTRIES (SAATHI)

Objectives

To **increase efficiency of small and medium Powerloom units** through energy and cost savings.

Salient Features

- **A joint initiative of Ministry of Power and Ministry of Textiles.**
- Energy Efficiency Services Limited **(EESL),** would procure **energy efficient Powerlooms, motors and Rapier kits in bulk** and provide them **to the small and medium Powerloom units at no upfront cost.**
- EESL will be **repaid over a period of 4 to 5 year in installments** through resulting energy and cost savings by the owner.

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14.6 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

URJA (Urban Jyoti Abhiyan) App

- The app is **developed by Power Finance Corporation.** It is a digital initiative to place before the people, **the performance** of Discoms in IT enabled towns with a vision is to generate a sense of **positive competition.**
- The App measures the performance of Discoms on various consumer centric parameters like consumer complaints redressal, release of new service connection, average number of interruptions faced by consumer etc.

MERIT (Merit Order Despatch of Electricity for Rejuvenation of Income and Transparency) web portal

- It has been developed by **Ministry of Power** in association with **Power System Operation Corporation (POSOCO)** and Central Electricity Authority.
- It displays **extensive array of information regarding the merit order of Electricity procured by State(s)** such as daily state-wise marginal variable costs of all generators, daily source-wise power purchases of respective states/UTs with source-wise fixed and variable costs, energy volumes and purchase prices.
- It provides **opportunity to states for improving their power purchase portfolio.**

ECO Niwas Samhita

- It is an **Energy Conservation Building Code for Residential Buildings (ECBC-R).**
- It aims to benefit the occupants and the environment **by promoting energy efficiency in design and construction of homes,** apartments and townships.

National Power Portal (NPP)

- It is a **centralized platform for collation and dissemination of Indian power sector information,** (through GIS enabled navigation and visualization chart windows) for generation, transmission and distribution of power in India.
- NPP Dashboard also acts as the **single point interface for all Power Sector Apps** launched previously by the government like TARANG, UJALA, VIDYUT PRAVAH, GARV, URJA and MERIT.

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Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA)

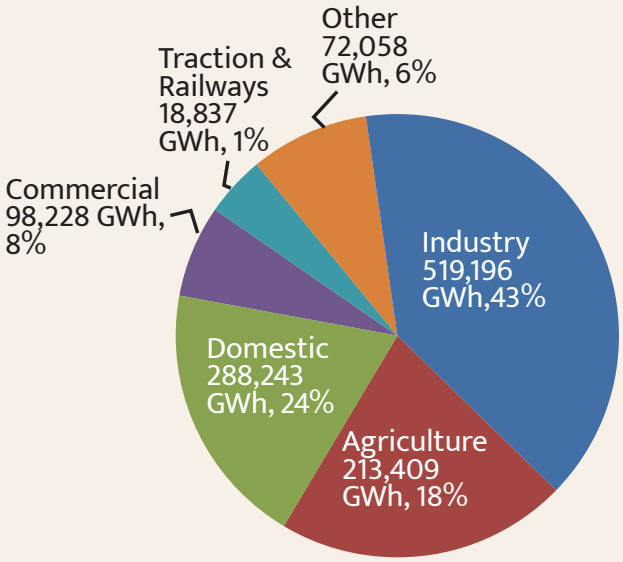
- It was launched to achieve **universal household electrification in the country** by 31st March 2019 and providing **Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) based standalone systems for un-electrified households in remote** and inaccessible areas.
- It was implemented by the **Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC).**
- **Key highlights:**
  - **Free electricity to all households with at least one deprivation under Socio-Economic and Caste Census** (SECC) data 2011 in rural areas and economically poor households in urban areas.
  - Five LED lights, one DC fan, one DC power plug for beneficiaries. It also includes the Repair and Maintenance **(R&M) for 5 years.**

Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme

Recently a CSE report highlighted that this scheme is not effective enough for decarbonization.

- 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.
  - 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.

Breakup of electricity consumption



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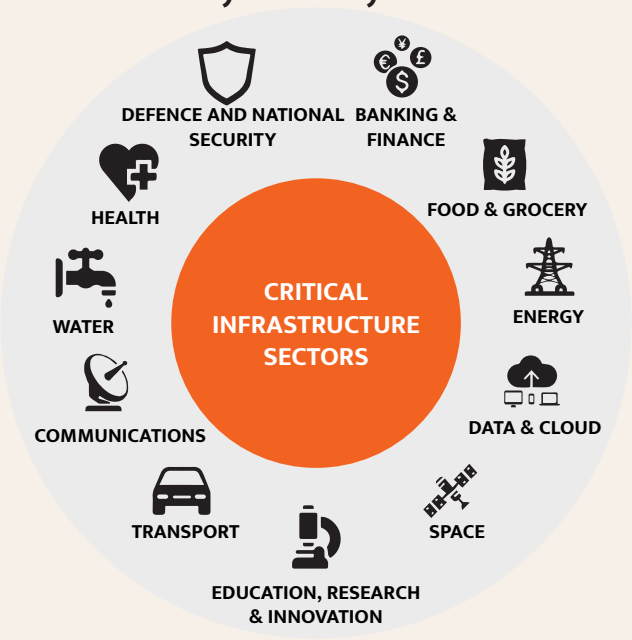
Islanding Schemes for Power Sector for maintaining essential load in event of major outage

- 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.
  - **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)



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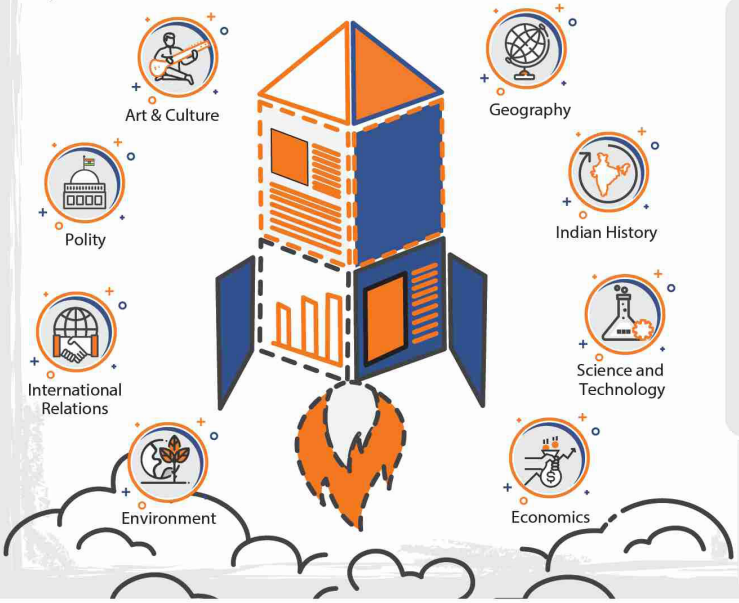

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15. MINISTRY OF PORTS, SHIPPING AND WATERWAYS

15.1 JAL MARG VIKAS PROJECT

Objectives

For the **capacity augmentation of navigation on the Haldia-Varanasi stretch of National Waterway-1 (Ganga).**

Salient Features

- The project envisages **development of waterway (for commercial navigation) between Allahabad & Haldia on Ganga River** that will cover a distance of 1620 km.
- The project covers **Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.**
- 4 Multi-Modal Terminals are planned on NW1: **Varanasi, Sahibganj, Haldia and Gazipur.**
- The project **adopted, for the first time in India, a River Information System,** IT based system to optimize the resource management of waterborne transport.
- The JMVP is being implemented with the **technical assistance and investment support of the World Bank,** at an estimated cost of Rs 5,369.18 crores (USD 800 million).
- The cost of the project is being shared on a **50:50 sharing basis between Government of India and the World Bank.**
- **India's first Inland Multi-Modal Terminal Port was inaugurated on river Ganga at Varanasi.**

15.2 SAGARMALA

Objectives

- To promote **port-led development** in the country through harnessing India's 7,500 km long coastline, 14500 km of potentially navigable waterways and strategic location on key international maritime trade routes.
- It aims at:
  - **Reducing cost of transporting** domestic cargo through optimizing modal mix.

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- **Lowering logistics cost of bulk commodities** by locating future industrial capacities near the coast.
- **Improving export competitiveness** by developing port proximate discrete manufacturing clusters.
- **Optimizing time/cost of EXIM** container movement.

Salient Features

Port-led Development

Port Mordernisation	Port Connectivity	Port-led Industrialisation	Coastal Community Development
▪ Capacity augmentation ▪ New ports ▪ Efficiency improvement	▪ New road / rail connectivity ▪ Up-gradation of roads / railway ▪ Coastal Shipping ▪ Inland water transport ▪ Logistics parks	▪ Industrial clusters ▪ Coastal Employment Zones ▪ Maritime Clusters ▪ Smart Industrial Port Cities ▪ Port-based SEZ	▪ Skill development ▪ Coastal Tourism projects ▪ Development of fishing harbors, fish processing centers

2 ways of project funding

- **Equity support (SPV route)***
- **Budget of the Ministry.**

The Indian Port Rail Corporation (IPRC)	**IPRC** is incorporated under the Companies Act 2013, under the **administrative control ofthe Ministry of Shipping** as a SPV **to execute the last mile rail connectivity and internal rail projects** of the Major Ports more effectively and efficiently .
National Sagarmala Apex Committee	Chaired by Minister of Shipping and **provides overall policy guidance** and approve National Perspective plan.
National Perspective Plan	It has been crafted after detailed consultations with key stakeholders in the central and state governments, public sector companies as well as private players.

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Center of Excellence in Maritime and Ship Building (CEMS)	it is being set up by Ministry of Shipping in collaboration with Siemens and Indian Register of Shipping (IRS) **to impart industry-relevant skill development.**
Coastal Berth Scheme	To provide **financial support** to ports or state governments **for creation of infrastructure** for movement of cargo and passenger by sea or national waterways.
Centre for Inland and Coastal Maritime Technology (CICMT)	It is being setup **at IIT, Kharagpur as a hub for latest technology tools for maritime sector** and reduce India's dependence on foreign institutions. It will also **reduce the cost of research drastically.**

Equity support (SPV route)*: It is provided from **Sagarmala Development Company Limited** (set up under the Companies Act, 2013 to assist the State level/zone level Special Purpose Vehicles).

NOTE: Another closely linked Programme is **Project Sethusamudram:** To link Palk Bay with Gulf of Mannar and facilitate maritime trade through it.

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

Objectives

- 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:** 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.
- **Coverage:** Covers **infrastructure initiatives like Bharatmala, Sagarmala, inland waterways, dry/land ports, UDAN, etc.** In the **next phase**, it will cover integration of **social infrastructure such as hospitals and universities.**

- **Target to be achieved by 2024-24:**
  - sets targets to be achieved by **2024-25,** such as
  - **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	**One centralized portal for all** the existing and planned initiatives of various Ministries and Departments.
Prioritization	**Cross-sectoral interactions** among different Departments to prioritize their projects.
Optimization	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.
Synchronization	**By ensuring coordination of work** between each department, as well as of different layers of governance, in a holistic manner them.
Analytical	**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.
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.

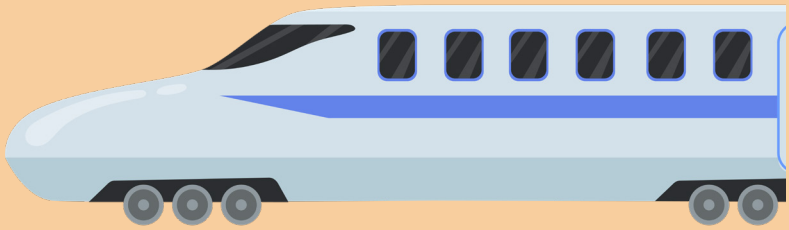
15.4 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

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 shippingcompanies 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.**

16. MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS



16.1 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

SFOORTI App

Smart Freight Operation Optimisation& Real Time Information (SFOORTI) App for Freight Managers which provides features for **monitoring and managing freight business using Geographic Information System (GIS) Views and Dashboard.**

Project Saksham

It is **comprehensive training programme for all employees of Indian Railways** to boost productivity & efficiency.

Project Swarn

It was started **to upgrade the condition of Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express Trains.**

The objective of Project Swarn is to **significantly improve the passenger experience** across 9 dimensions which include coach interiors, toilets, onboard cleanliness, staff behavior, catering, linen, punctuality, security, on-board entertainment.

NIVARAN-Grievance Portal

It is first IT application to be launched on the RailCloud. It is the platform for **resolution of service related grievances of serving and former railway employees.**

Vikalp scheme

- Alternate Train Accommodation Scheme – VIKALP was conceptualised with a view **to provide confirmed accommodation to waitlisted passengers** and also to ensure optimal utilisation of available accommodation.
- Wait listed passengers of a train can **opt for confirmed accommodation in alternate trains.**
- It is implemented **for passengers of all train types and classes.**

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Rashtriya Rail SanrakshaKosh

It has been setup in 2017-18 Budget with a corpus of ₹1 lakh crore over a period of five years for **critical safety related works.**

'SAMANVAY' Portal

It has been developed for **online reporting of issues pending with State Governments pertaining to infrastructural developmental projects** which are being undertaken by different Railway agencies.

SRESTHA

New **R&D organisation** to serve the future technology needs of Railways.

Indian Railways eprocurement system (IREPS)

- It is an official portal of Indian Railways, **for procurement of goods, works and services, sales of material and leasing of assets through e-tendering, e-auctioning or reverse auction.**
- It is developed and maintained by **Centre for Railways Information System (CRIS).**
- It is the **largest G2B portal.**
- Its mobile **application Aapoorti** has also been launched.

Rail MADAD App

It was launched for the **purpose of speedy redressal of passengers' complaints.**

Rail Sahyog' web portal

This portal provides **a platform for the corporates and PSUs to contribute to** creation of amenities at/near Railway Stations through **Corporate Social Responsibility funds.**

Dedicated Freight Corridor

- The project involves the construction of **six freight corridors traversing the entire country.**
- Initially the construction of **Eastern and Western DFCs is being undertaken.**

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- The other four corridors North-South (Delhi-Tamil Nadu), East-West (West Bengal-Maharashtra), East-South (West Bengal-Andhra Pradesh) and South-South (Tamil Nadu-Goa) are in planning stage.
- In 2006, the Government of India established a dedicated body, **the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India (DFCCIL),** to implement the project.
- Once operational, the western and eastern corridors will increase the railway's freight carrying capacity to around 2,300 million tonnes, up from 1,200 million tonnes at present, and **help reduce cost of freight transportation.**
- The construction of the **western corridor** is being fully funded by the **Japanese International Cooperation Agency** and the **eastern corridor** is being **partially funded by the World Bank.**

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Kisan Rail Scheme

- Indian Railways is running the Kisan Rail train services, **to transport perishables and agri-product, including milk, meat and fish.**
- The primary objective of running Kisan Rail trains **is to increase the income** in farm sector by **connecting production centers to markets and consumption centers.**
- **Transportation charges:**
  - Commodities booked via Kisan Rail trains are charged at **'P'-scale of parcel tariff.**
  - **Under 'Operation Greens** – TOP to Total'scheme of Ministry of Food Processing Industries a **subsidy of 50% is being granted** on the transportation of **fruits and vegetables** via Kisan Rail. This subsidy is being granted upfront at the time of booking itself, **to the consignors/farmers** – so that the benefit reaches the farmers without any hassles or procedural delays.

Mission Satyanishtha

- It aims at **sensitizing all railway employees** about the need to adhere to good ethics and to maintain **high standards of integrity at work. The objectives of the Mission are:**
  - To train every employee to understand the need and value of ethics in Personal and Public life.
  - To deal with ethical dilemmas in life and Public Governance.
  - To help understand the policies of Indian Railways on ethics and integrity and the employee's role in upholding the same.
  - To develop inner governance through tapping inner resource.

Bharat Gaurav scheme

- Scheme was launched by **Indian Railways (IR) to promote and attract tourism** business.
- Under Bharat Gaurav, **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.

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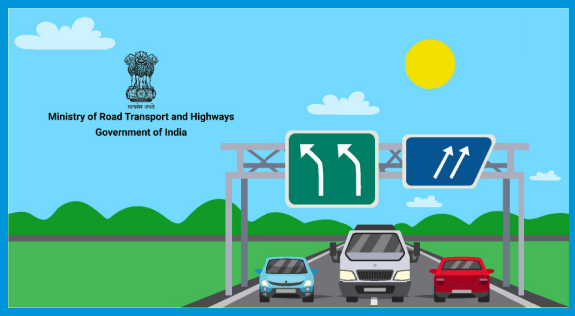
17. MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS



17.1 BHARATMALA PARIYOJANA

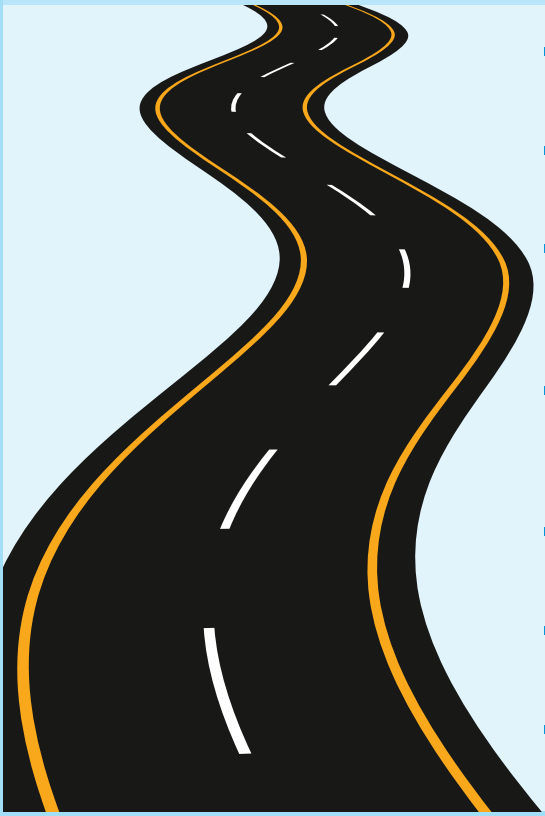
Objectives

Umbrella program for the highways sector that focuses on optimizing efficiency of freight and passenger movement across the country by bridging critical infrastructure gaps.

Salient Features

- A total of around 24,800 kms are being considered in Phase I of Bharatmala which is to be implemented over a five years period of i.e. 2017-18 to 2021-22.
- In addition, Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I also includes 10,000 kms of balance road works under National Highways Development Project (NHDP), taking the **total to 34,800 km.**

Bharatmala project category



- **Economic Corridors (9000km):** To unlock full economic potential.
- **Inter Corridor and Feeder Route (6000km):** Ensuring holistic connectivity.
- **National Corridor Efficency Improvement (5000km):** Enhancing efficiency.
- **Border Roads and international Connectivity (2000km):** Boosting Border Connectivity.
- **Coastal Roads and Port Connectivity (2000km):** Leveraging Ports for Progress.
- **Green Field Expressways (800km):** Express speeds for Express gains.
- **Balance NHDP works (10,000 km):** Boosting all round connectivity.

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- **Improvement in efficiency of existing corridors** through development of Multimodal Logistics Parks and elimination of choke point.
- **Enhanced focus on improving connectivity in North East** and leveraging synergies with Inland Waterways.
- **Special attention to fulfil the connectivity needs of backward and tribal areas,** areas of economic activity, places of religious and tourist interest, trade routes with neighbouring countries, etc.
- National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has launched **Logistic Efficiency Enhancement Programme (LEEP)** under Bharatmala Pariyojna which is aimed at enhancing the freight transportation in India through improving cost, time, tracking and transferability of consignments through infrastructure, procedural and Information Technology (IT) interventions.
- NHAI has created a **National Highways Investment Promotion Cell (NHIPC)** for attracting domestic and foreign investment for highways projects.
  - The project is executed through **Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways (MoRTH), NHAI, National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) and State Public Works Department (PWDs).**

17.2 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Setu Bharatam

- It was launched to make **all National Highways free of railway level crossings** in order to prevent the frequent accidents and loss of lives at level crossings.
- **208 places were identified for construction of rail over-bridges or underpasses** under the project at a cost of nearly 10,200 crore rupees. Around **1,500 bridges that are over 50 to 60 years old are being rebuilt.**
- Ministry has signed an MoU to replace all level crossings by Road Over Bridges or Road Under Bridges.

INFRACON

- It is the **National Portal for Infrastructure Consultancy Firms and Key Personnel.**
- It acts as a kind of b**ridge between consultancy firms working in the road engineering and construction sector and domain experts and key personnel** who are deployed both for project preparation and supervision.

INAM PRO +

- It is a web portal designed by **National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd (NHIDCL),** a CPSE under Ministry of Road Transport & Highways.
- It was launched for **Buyers and Sellers of Infrastructure Industry**. INAM-Pro included only the cement sellers and buyers. **INAM-Pro+ to include other construction materials, equipment/machinery and services** which would include Purchase/Hiring/Lease of new/ used products and services.
- The portal facilitates comparison of price, availability of materials etc.

Bidder Information Management System (BIMS)

- It is aimed at **streamlining the process of pre-qualification of bidders** for EPC Mode of contracts for National Highway works with enhanced transparency and objectivity.
- The portal shall work as a **data base of information about bidders**, covering basic details, civil works experience, cash accruals and network, annual turnover, etc.

Bhoomi Rashi Portal

- It comprises the **entire revenue data of the country.**
- The entire process flow, from submission of draft notification by the State Government to its approval by the Minister of State for RT&H and publication in e-Gazette, is online.
- The portal is created for **expediting the process of publication of notifications for Land Acquisition.**
- Integration of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) with Bhoomi Rashi is one of the key functionalities to facilitate payment **related to compensation for land acquisition to all the beneficiaries directly** through the Bhoomi Rashi system.

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 Smartian 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.

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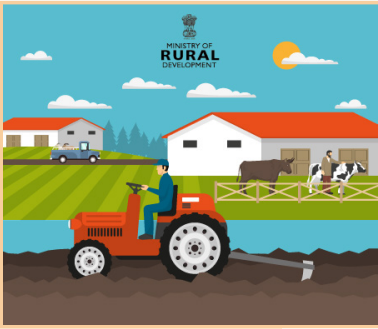
18. MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT



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

Objectives

- Providing **not less than 100 days of unskilled manual work** as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to **every household in rural areas as per demand**, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability.
- **Strengthening the livelihood resource base** of the poor.
- Proactively ensuring social inclusion.
- **Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions.**

Salient Features

- 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.
  - 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.
- **Goals:**

Social protection for the most vulnerable people living in rural India by guaranteeing wage employment opportunities. → Enhance livelihood security of the rural poor through generation of wage employment opportunities in works leading to creation of durable assets. → Rejuvenate natural resource base of rural areas. → Create a durable and productive rural asset base.

Empowerment of the socially disadvantaged, especially, women, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), through the processes of a rights-based legislation. → Strengthen decentralised, participatory planning through convergence of various anti-poverty and livelihoods initiatives. → Deepen democracy at the grassroots by strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions.

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- The **Gram Panchayat registers households** after making enquiry and issues a job card.
- **Social Audit** of MGNREGA works is mandatory.
- At least **one-third beneficiaries shall be women.**
- 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.**
- **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**.
- **A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained**. No contractors and machinery are allowed.
- The central government bears the 100% wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75% of the material cost including the wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers.
- Government has also approved additional employment over and above 100 days per household to upto 150 days in notified drought-affected districts in various states.
- 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.
- **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.
- **Performance of MGNREGA under the Shadow of COVID-19**: In the FY 2020-21, a total of **344 crore persondays employment was generated till Feb, 2021.** This was the highest ever persondays generated so far. Of the total persondays, **about 52% women persondays** was generated which reflects significant participation of women.
- Recently, 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.

18.2 PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (GRAMEEN)#

Objectives

- **Construction of 2.95 crore houses with all basic amenities by the year 2024.**
- 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.**

Salient Features

It was launched for providing **"Housing for All by 2024"** in 2016.

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Selection of beneficiaries	It is done **through a three-stage validation** (Socio Economic Caste Census 2011, Gram Sabha, and geo-tagging).
Role of Gram Sabha	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.
Use of Technology	Inspection and uploading of geo referenced photographs will be done though a mobile app.
Financial assistance to beneficiaries	**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 given in 4 installments directly into the bank account of the beneficiary	This is done **after verification of various stages of construction** through Geotagged photographs.
Assistance for unskilled labour wages	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.
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.
Convergence with other schemes	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.

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

Objectives

- To **reduce rural poverty** by enabling poor households to access gainful **self-employment and skilled wage employment** opportunities.

- 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".
- To **reach out to 7.0 crore rural poor households** of which 4.5 crore remain to be mobilized into the Self-Help Groups (SHGs).

Salient Features

- It is a **centrally sponsored programme** that promotes multiple livelihoods for the rural poor households across the country.
- The Mission involves **working with the community institutions** through community professionals in the spirit of self-help. This is the **unique proposition of DAY-NRLM.**
- It is **implemented by special purpose vehicles** (autonomous state societies) with dedicated implementation support units at the national, state, district and block levels.
- **Universal Social Mobilisation** - At least one woman member from each identified rural poor household is to be brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time bound manner. Special emphasis is particularly on vulnerable communities.
- **Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP)** instead of the BPL. The PIP is a community-driven process where the 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.
- **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.
- **Financial Inclusion** - It promotes financial literacy among the poor and provides catalytic capital to the SHGs and their federations
- **Livelihoods** - 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).
- 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.
- **Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)** promotes scaling-up successful, small-scale projects that enhance women's participation and productivity in agriculture and allied activities. MKSP also aims to ensure household food and nutrition security of the poor and the poorest of poor.
- Recently, 152 Centre for Financial Literacy & Service Delivery (SAKSHAM Centres) across 77 districts of 13 states were launched under DAY-NRLM.

- **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.
- World Bank aided project namely **"National Rural Economic Transformation Project"** (NRETP) to scale-up initiatives on digital finance and livelihood interventions.
- In October 2020, the cabinet has approved a **Special Package worth Rs. 520 crores in the UTs of J&K and Ladakh** for a period of five years till FY 2023-24 to ensure funding of DAY-NRLM on a demand driven basis **without linking allocation with poverty ratio during this extended period**.

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY)

- It was launched in 2017 as a **sub-scheme under DAY-NRLM** to facilitate.
- AGEY aims 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.

18.4 DEENDAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAMEEN KAUSHALYA YOJANA

Objectives

To **bridge the skill gap** that prevents India's rural poor from competing in the modern market, such as the lack of formal education and marketable skills.

Intended beneficiary

- Rural Youth: 15 - 35 Yrs
- SC/ST/ Women/ PCTG/ PWD: upto 45 Yrs

Salient Features

- It is a **sub-scheme** under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission **(DAY-NRLM).**
- Provides **funding support for placement linked skilling projects.**

- **Demand led** skill training at no cost to the rural poor.
- **Mandatory coverage of socially disadvantaged groups** (SC/ST 50%; Minority 15%; Women 33%).
- Providing **incentives for job retention**, career progression and foreign placements.
- **Guaranteed Placement for at least 70%** trained candidates.
- **Post-placement support,** migration support and alumni network.
- Nurturing new training service providers and developing their skills.
- Greater emphasis on projects for poor rural youth in Jammu and Kashmir (HIMAYAT), the North-East region and 27 Left-Wing Extremist (LWE) districts (ROSHNI).
- Mandates **independent third-party assessment** and certification.

3-tier implementation model

The DDU-GKY National Unit at MoRD functions as the policy-making, technical support and facilitation agency.

The DDU-GKY State Missions provide implementation support.

The Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) implement the programme through skilling and placement projects.

18.5 PM GARIB KALYAN ROJGAR ABHYAAN

Objectives

To provide **livelihood employment to the returnee migrants** and similarly affected citizens in the rural areas.

Saturate villages with public infrastructure and create livelihood opportunities viz. Roads, Housing, Anganwadis, Panchayat Bhavans, various livelihood assets and Community Complexes among others.

Salient Features

It was launched in June 2020 for a **period of 125 days in 116 Districts of 6 States namely Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Odisha**, in the wake of COVID-19 outbreak.

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Abhiyaan involved **intensified and focused implementation of 25 target driven works to provide employments and create infrastructure** in the rural areas of 116 Abhiyaan Districts with a resource envelope of Rs 50,000 crore.

It was a **convergent effort** between the **Ministry of Rural Development and other 11 participating Ministries** (Panchayati Raj, Road Transport & Highways, Mines, Jal Shakti, Environment, Railways, Petroleum & Natural Gas, New & Renewable Energy, Border Roads, Telecom and Agriculture) and the **six State Governments**.

18.6 SAANSAD ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (SAANJHI)

Objectives

- To trigger processes which lead to **holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats**
- To substantially **improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population** through –
  - improved basic amenities
  - higher productivity
  - enhanced human development
  - better livelihood opportunities
  - reduced disparities
  - access to rights and entitlements
  - wider social mobilization
  - enriched social capital
- To **generate models of local level development and effective local governance** which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt.

Salient Features

- The aim was to develop **three Adarsh Grams by March 2019**, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, **five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024.**
- **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.
- **Member of Parliament** (MP) will **identify one Gram Panchayat** to be taken up immediately, and two others to be taken up a little later.

Who	Can choose a Gram Panchayat
Lok Sabha MP	From within his/her constituency

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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

- In the casse of urban contituencies (where there are no Gram Panchayats), the MP will identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural contituency.
- MPs cannot pick villages which belong to themeselves or their spouses.

- The scheme will be **implemented through a village development plan** that would be prepared for every identified gram Panchayat.
- Model of development strategy from supply-driven to demand-driven.

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18.7 PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA-III#

Objectives

- **consolidation of the existing Rural Road Network** by upgradation of existing Through Routes and Major Rural Links that connect habitations to
  - o Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs)
  - o Higher Secondary Schools
  - o Hospitals

Salient Features

- The Phase III was approved by the Cabinet during July 2019.
- Under the PMGSY-III Scheme, it is **proposed to consolidate 1,25,000 Km road length in the States.**

Duration of the scheme	**2019-20 to 2024-25.**
Funding	It would be shared in the ratio of **60:40** between the Centre and State for all States except for 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand) for which it is **90:10.**
Selection of candidate roads	based on the sum total of the marks obtained by particular road on the basis of parameters of population served, market, educational and medical facilities, etc.
Construction of bridges	b**ridges 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.
Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)	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.

- **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).

PMGSY-I

- 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

- 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 borne **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)

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.

18.8 SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJI RURBAN MISSION

Objectives

To **stimulate local economic development**, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters.

Salient Features

It aims to create 300 rural growth clusters across the country to:

- bridge the rural urban divide-economic, technological and those related to facilities and services.
- spread development in the region.
- attract investment in the rural areas.
- stimulate local economic development with emphasis on reduction of poverty and unemployment in rural areas.

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'Rurban cluster'	Role of Central & State Government	Other features Role of Central Government
A 'Rurban cluster', would be a cluster of geographically contiguous villages with a population of about 25000 to 50000 in plain and coastal areas and with a population of 5000 to 15000 in desert, hilly or tribal areas.	Central Government shall provide Critical Gap Funding (CGF) to the clusters to supplement the shortfall in funding available through various Government schemes in achieving the outcomes.	The scheme will function with 14 mandatory components which include skill development training linked to economic activities, digital literacy, fully equipped mobile health unit and inter-village road connectivity.
Clusters will be selected by the state governments.	The State Government shall identify existing schemes relevant for the development of the cluster and converge their implementation in an integrated and time bound manner	

18.9 MISSION ANTYODAYA

Objectives

To **address the multidimensionality of poverty in a time bound manner** through a convergence of resources, both financial and human to provide an opportunity for transformational changes.

Salient Features

- It is a **State - led accountability and convergence framework for rural transformation** to make a real difference based on measurable outcomes to the lives of 1,00,00,000 households in 5,000 rural clusters or 50,000 Gram Panchayats in 1,000 days.
- **Gram Panchayat is the basic unit for monitoring transformation** and for ranking on the basis of objective criteria.
- **Key Outcomes** envisaged
  - **Strong infrastructure** base for selected Gram Panchayats (GPs)/clusters through prioritised implementation of schemes in line with the Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs)/cluster development plans.
  - **Effective social capital promoting participatory planning** and implementation of the schemes engaging wide range of stakeholders at GP/cluster.

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- **Enhanced economic opportunities** through diversified livelihoods including non-farm sector, skilling of rural youth and women, development of value chains and promotion of enterprise.
- **Strengthened democratic processes** through capacity building of PRIs, public disclosures, GP level formal and social accountability measures such as social audit.

- **Key Processes:**
  - Carry out **baseline survey of households** and monitor the progress periodically.
  - **Ensure convergence of programmes**/ schemes targeted towards development of rural areas.
  - **Institutionalize partnerships at GPs/cluster** between PRIs, community organizations, NGOs, SHGs, institutions and field level functionaries of different departments (e.g., ASHA workers, Anganwadi Workers, etc.)
  - **Promote enterprise** through partnership with institutions and professionals.

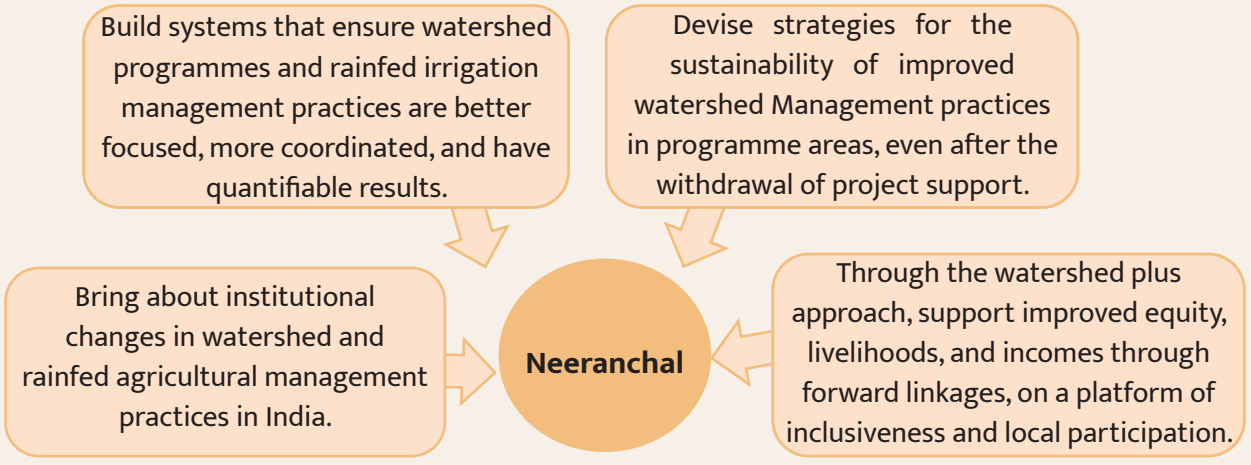
18.10 NEERANCHAL NATIONAL WATERSHED PROJECT

Objectives

- To further strengthen and provide **technical assistance to the Watershed Component of PMKSY.**
- Access to irrigation to every farm **(Har Khet Ko Pani).**
- Efficient use of water **(Per Drop More Crop).**

Salient Features

- It is assisted by **World Bank.**
- **Project Implementing Agency (PIA):** Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development



19. MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

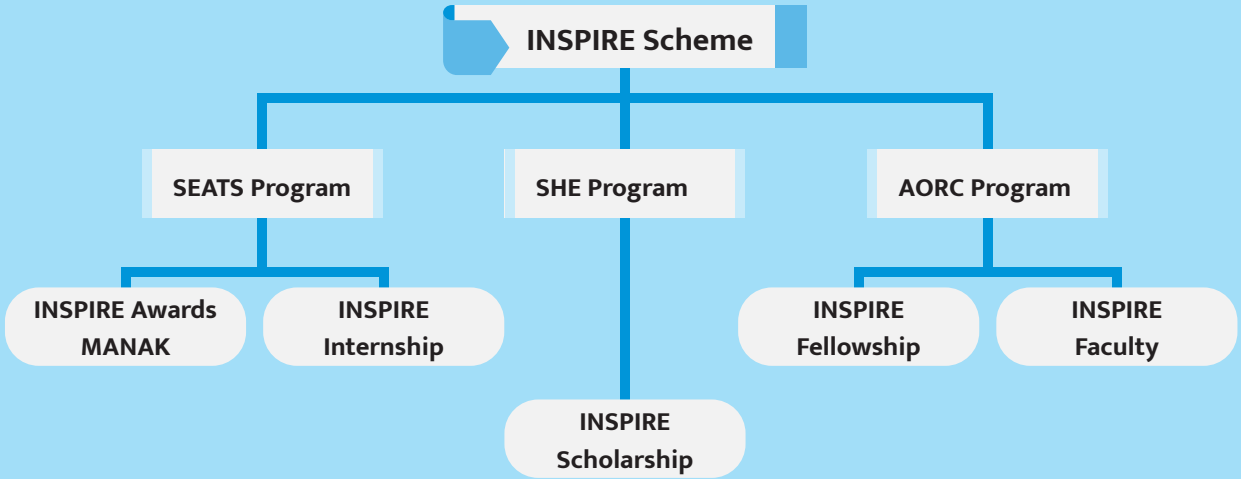
19.1 INNOVATION IN SCIENCE PURSUIT FOR INSPIRED RESEARCH (INSPIRE)

Objectives

To communicate to the youth population of the country the excitements of creative pursuit of science and **attract talent to the study of science at an early stage and build the required critical human resource pool** for strengthening and expanding the Science & Technology system and R&D base.

Salient Features

- INSPIRE **was approved in 2008 for attraction of talent to science.**
- This programme **covers the age group of 15-35 years.** INSPIRE Scheme has three programs and five components.
  - **Scheme for Early Attraction of Talent (SEATS)** aims to attract talented youth to study science by providing **INSPIRE Awards-MANAK** to one million young learners of the age group 10-15 years, ranging from Class VI to Class X standards, and also by arranging summer camps for about 50,000 science students of Class XI with global leaders in science to experience the joy of innovations on an annual basis through **INSPIRE Internship**.



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- **Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE)** aims to enhance rates of attachment of talented youth to undertake **higher education in science intensive programmes**, by providing scholarships and mentorship. The scheme offers 10,000 Scholarship every year at Rs 0.80 lakh per year for the talented youth in the age group 17-22 years, for undertaking Bachelor and Masters level education in natural sciences. The main feature of the scheme is the mentorship support provided to every scholar.
- **Assured Opportunity for Research Careers (AORC)** aims to attract, attach, retain and nourish talented young scientific Human Resource for strengthening the R&D foundation and base. It **has two sub-components**
  - **INSPIRE Fellowship** (age group of 22-27 years): It offers 1000 fellowships every year, for carrying out doctoral degree in both basic and applied sciences including engineering and medicine.
  - **INSPIRE Faculty Scheme:** It offers assured opportunity every year for 1000 post-doctoral researchers in the age group of 27-32 years, through contractual and tenure track positions for 5 years in both basic and applied sciences area.

The Million Minds Augmenting National Aspirations and Knowledge (MANAK)

- The INSPIRE Awards - MANAK was launched by the **DST in partnership with the National Innovation Foundation (NIF) in 2017.**
- Its objective is to **target one million original ideas/innovations rooted in science and societal applications** to foster a culture of creativity and innovative thinking among school children.
- It aims to motivate students in the age group of 10-15 years and studying in **classes 6 to 10.**
- The **DST invites students from government and private schools to send original and innovative ideas** having potential to solve common problems.
- These ideas go through a tough **screening and mentoring process at the school level, district, and state level** to be selected for the National level competitions.

19.2 LOCAL TREATMENT OF URBAN SEWAGE FOR HEALTHY REUSE (LOTUS-HR) PROGRAM

Objectives

- To **demonstrate a novel holistic waste-water management approach** that will produce clean water that can be reused for various proposes.
- To **simultaneously recover nutrients and energy** from the urban wastewater thus converting drain into profitable mines.

Salient Features

- This **project was initiated** in 2017 and is jointly supported by Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology, **Government of India and Government of Netherlands.**
- The innovative pilot scale modular plant **will treat 10,000 L sewage water per day** and aims to **develop universal water management and risk assessment strategies** that are applicable for megacities all around the world.
- The location of the project is Barapullah drain, New Delhi and the partners in the project are IIT-Delhi, NEERI and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI).
- First Phase involved cleaning of Barapullah drain in Delhi using compact, robust and nature-based technology of **Vital Urban Filters (VUFs).**
  - The **Vital Urban Filters** are based on the principle of conventional vertical flow constructed wetland that are commonly used in decentralized wastewater management.
  - The **filter consists of a flat bed of hydroponic filter** material planted with ornamental plants.
  - The **filter materials are highly porous** providing a high surface area for biomass. As the influent percolates through the filter, heavy metals, pathogens and micro pollutants are removed through the interaction of the plants, filter materials and bacteria.

19.3 UNIQUE METHODS OF MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT OF INHERITED DISORDERS (UMMID) INITIATIVE

Objectives

- To establish **NIDAN (National Inherited Diseases Administration) Kendras** to provide counselling, prenatal testing and diagnosis, management, and multidisciplinary care in Government Hospitals wherein the influx of patients is more.
- To produce **skilled clinicians in Human Genetics.**
- To **undertake screening of pregnant women and newborn babies** for inherited genetic diseases in hospitals at **aspirational districts.**

Salient Features

The initiative is being supported by **Department of Biotechnology (DBT).**
It was launched to **create awareness about genetic disorders amongst clinicians** and establish molecular diagnostics in hospitals for the benefit of patients in India.
⬇

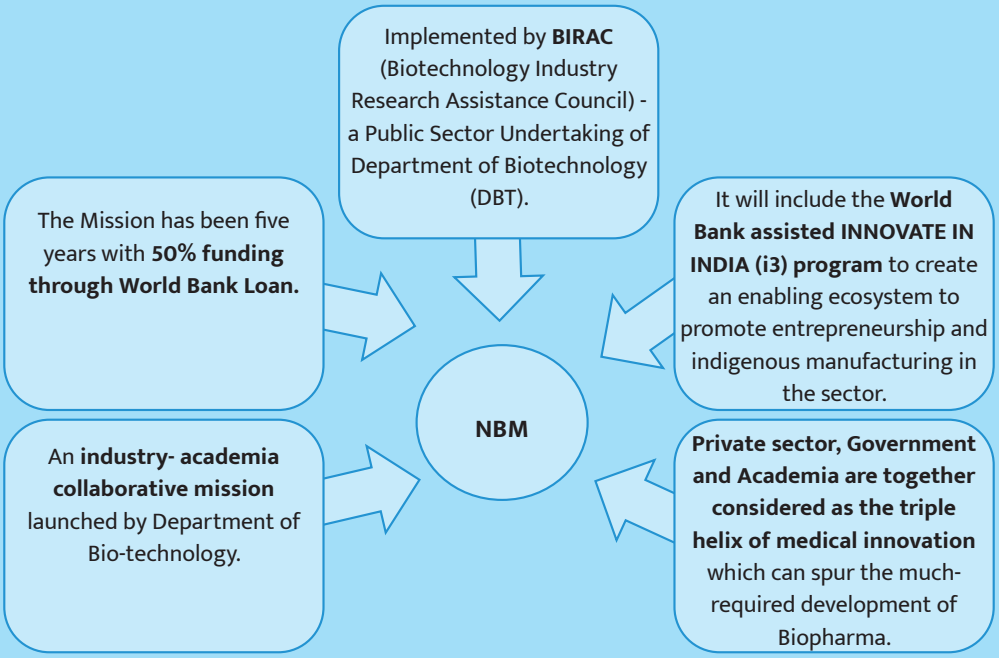
The plan is to **link the well-established centres of Medical Genetics in India** to upcoming centres and **to establish clinical genetics facilities in district hospitals.**	
This **will improve patient care services for genetic disorders**	It will also impart latest medical genetics education to medical students to prepare them for the era of molecular medicine.
⬇	
Hands-on training for six months will be provided to doctors working in government hospitals by eight departments with state-of-the-art DNA-based diagnostic services for genetic disorders.	

19.4 NATIONAL BIOPHARMA MISSION (NBM)

Objectives

- To enable and nurture an ecosystem for preparing India's technological and product development capabilities in bio-pharmaceuticals to a level that will be **globally competitive over the next decade and transform the health standards of India's population through affordable product** development.
- Aspires to create an enabling ecosystem to promote entrepreneurship and **indigenous manufacturing** in the sector.
- Creating and enhancing technology transfer and intellectual property management capacities, building human capital and establishing shared infrastructure facilities for both product discovery validation and manufacturing.

Salient Features



Focus of the scheme

- To develop new vaccines, bio-therapeutics, diagnostics and medical devices to address the rising burden of diseases.
- To bring isolated centres of excellence (Academia) together, enhance regional capabilities and strengthen the current bio-clusters network in terms of capacities as well as quantity and quality of output.
- Focus on Vaccines for human papillomavirus (HPV), Dengue and biosimilars for cancer, diabetics and rheumatoid arthritis and medical devices and diagnostics.
- Develop platform technologies for product validation, link institutions to strengthen clinical trial networks, promote partial de-risking for novel products, and build capacities in emerging areas such as translational bioinformatics, bioethics, etc.

19.5 BIOTECH-KISAN (KRISHI INNOVATION SCIENCE APPLICATION NETWORK)

Objectives

- **Linking available science and technology to the farm** by first understanding the problem of the local farmer related to water, soil, seed and marketing and provide solutions to those problems.
- The working together, in close conjunction, of **scientists and farmers** is the only way to improve the working conditions of small and marginal farmers.
- To work with **small and marginal farmers especially the woman farmer** for better agriculture productivity through **scientific intervention and evolving best farming practices** in the Indian context.

Salient Features

- Scientists will work in **sync with farmers** to understand problem and find solutions.
- **Mahila KISAN Biotech- fellowships**, for training and education in farm practices for women farmers.
- The scheme will also support women farmers in developing small enterprises.
- It will use **hubs and spoke model** to connect farmers with scientists and institutions.
- **Financial incentives will be provided to the hub** (60 lakh/year for initial 2 years and on the basis of a review for additional 3 years) **and to the partnering Institutes** (5 lakh/year).
- **Components of the scheme**

The Hub	Biotech-KISAN Hub will be established in each of 15 agro-climatic zones under the **leadership of a champion**, who will act as a Facilitator. **A strong network of top-quality scientific institutions**/ Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)/other Farmers' organizations in the region and leading international institutions will be developed. Biotech-KISAN Hub will have a tinkering laboratory.

International Training	Short-term Training (STT) Programmes will be developed by DBT in partnership with international organisations / universities for farmers.
Partnering Institutes	To Conduct training programmes for farmers in laboratories of scientific research Institutions and for scientists in agricultural farms.
Research Projects	For additional funding.

19.6 CATTLE GENOMICS SCHEME

Objectives

- To **predict breeding values** of animal, using DNA level information with performance record, more accurately and **identify genetic worth of animal** (elite animal) at an early age.
- **Genome sequencing of indigenous cattle breeds** from all registered cattle breeds of India.
- To **address the effect of Climate Change over Livestock** and get benefit from increasing demand for animal food products.

Salient Features

Genomic selection of Hardy Livestock to ensure production of high yielding, disease resistant, resilient livestock.	High-density DNA chips will be developed to reduce the cost and time interval for future breeding programs and enhance the productivity of indigenous cattle.	National Institute of Animal Biotechnology is the implementing agency.

19.7 INTEGRATED CYBER PHYSICAL SYSTEMS PROGRAM

Objectives

- To **encourage the interdisciplinary approach in academia.**
- To encourage greater **synergy between the university scientists and industry.**

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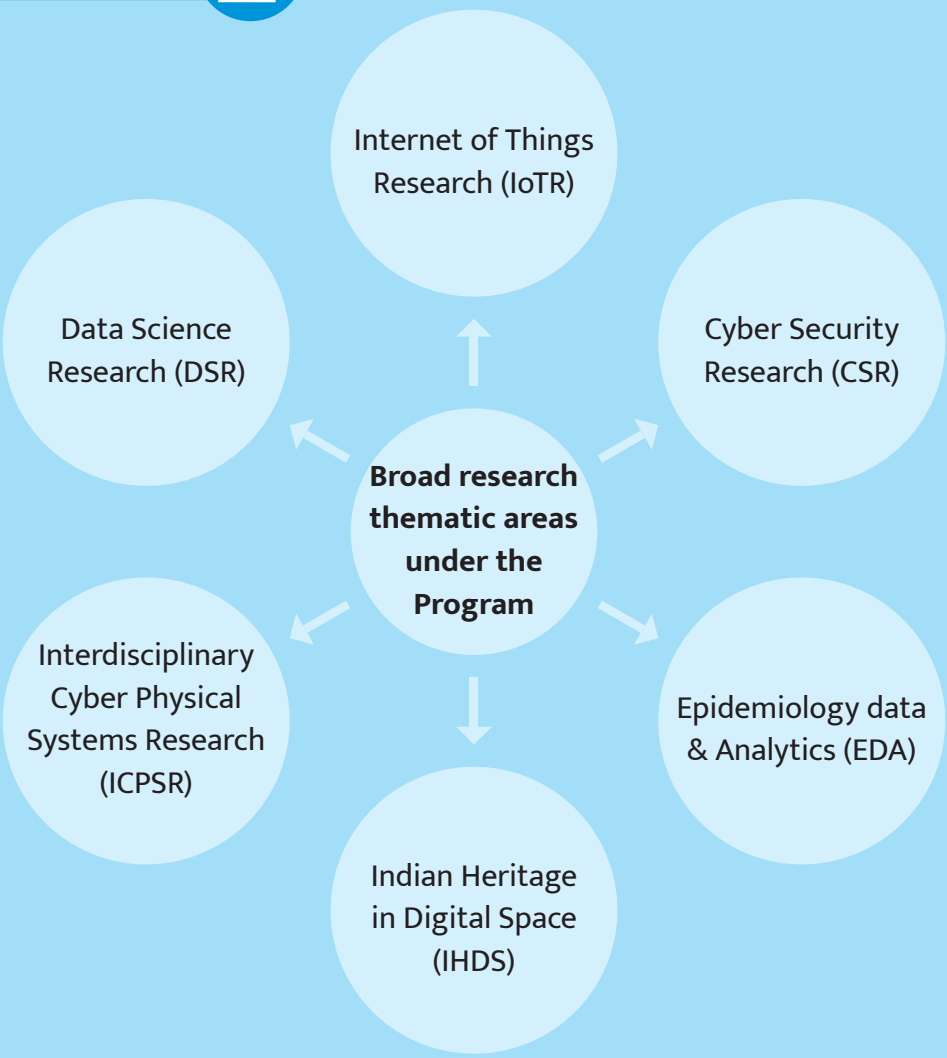
Salient Features



- Systems for practical applications in the areas of Water, Energy, Healthcare, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Transport, and Security of Physical Systems will be developed.
- **CPS is an interdisciplinary field that deals with the deployment of computer-based systems that do things in the physical world.** For example, self-driven cars Autonomous unmanned vehicles (UAVs) and aircraft navigation systems.
- Centres of excellence will be developed at IITs and Universities.
- **Quantum Information Science and Technology (QuST)** is a mission mode Scheme under this programme for R&D in Quantum technologies and computers.

19.8 NATIONAL MISSION ON INTERDISCIPLINARY CYBER-PHYSICAL SYSTEMS

Objectives

To address technology development, application development, **human resource development & skill enhancement, entrepreneurship and start-up development in CPS** and associated technologies.

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Salient Features

- The **mission aims** at establishment of 15 numbers of Technology Innovation Hubs (TIH), six numbers of Application Innovation Hubs (AIH) and four numbers of Technology Translation Research Parks (TTRP).
- These Hubs & TTRPs will connect to Academics, Industry, Central Ministries and State Government in developing solutions at reputed academic, R&D and other organizations across the country in a **hub and spoke model**.

19.9 ATAL JAI ANUSANDHAN BIOTECH MISSION- UNDERTAKING NATIONALLY RELEVANT TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION (UNATI)

Objectives

To **transform Health, Agriculture and Energy** sectors during the next 5 years.

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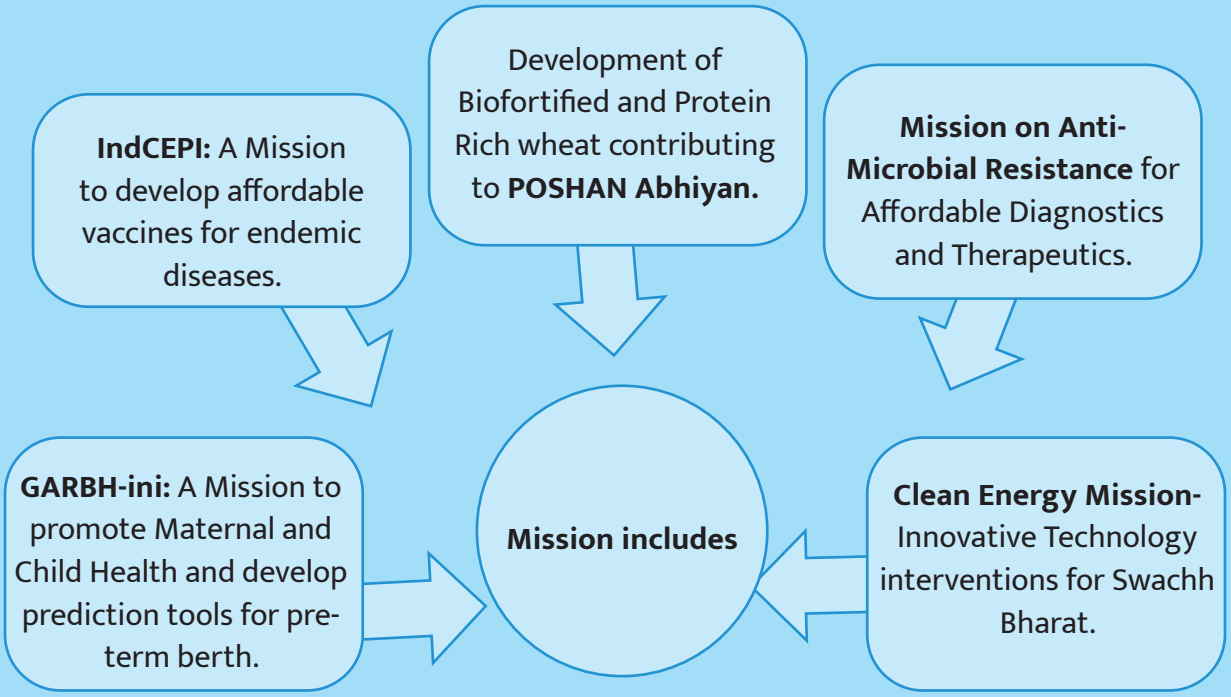
Salient Features

- This mission was launched by the Department of Biotechnology in 2019.



19.10 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

KIRAN (Knowledge Involvement in Research Advancement through Nurturing)

- In the year **2014, DST has restructured all the women specific programmes under one umbrella known as "KIRAN".** It is the women-exclusive scheme of DST with the mandate to bring gender parity in S&T through gender mainstreaming.
- Different programs and components of KIRAN like Women Scientist Scheme-A (WOS-A), Women Scientist Scheme-B (WOS-B) deal with various **crucial issues (break in career primarily due to family responsibilities, self-employment, part time career, relocation and so on)** faced by women scientists in their career path.
- This scheme was in news due to various steps taken by the Ministry to promote Women **in STEM** (science, technology, engineering and mathematics).

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Vigyan Jyoti

- It was launched by DST in 2019 to inspire girl students to pursue higher education and **career in STEM fields**.
- The program provides a scholarship, visit to nearby scientific institutions, science camps, lectures from eminent women scientists and career counselling.
  - Selected women from more than 500 districts, would be given such opportunities.
- The program is currently implemented **by Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya** (JNV) in 58 districts with participation of about 2,900 students.
- In October **2020, the DST and IBM announced collaboration to implement** Vigyan Jyoti.
  - **Benefits expected from the collaboration:**
    - The partnership with IBM India will strengthen the current activities and **expand to include more schools in future.**
    - **Women tech experts** working at IBM India will interact and **be role models for inspiring girl students** to plan for a career in STEM under the program.
- The **second phase of the programme** commenced on the occasion of International Day of Women and Girls in Science on **February 11, 2021**, which will spread the programme for **encouraging girls to take interest in science and build a career in STEM to 50 more districts** taking the total coverage to 100 districts.

Engage With Science

- This programme has been initiated for **engaging students, teachers, principals and leaderships of schools to develop scientific temper** and **foster a culture of continuous learning** as well as to bring science and technology to the forefront.
- It is being implemented by the **Vigyan Prasar (VP), an autonomous organization** under the DST.
- In October2020, **the DST and IBM announced collaboration** to implement 'Engage With Science' also.
- This will aim at **creating excitement and involvement** among school students through tools like **gamification** and **help increase consumption of S&T content** and **make STEM look aspirational for their future careers.**
- **IBM will run the day-to-day activities** of the program, including student workshops, seminars and leverage its expertise to mentor the students.
- The platform will make students **interact, participate and get involved with the sampling and active consumption of S&T content**, including Cloud, Big Data, etc. through usage of gamification tools and AI/ML components.

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SERB-POWER (Promoting Opportunities for Women in Exploratory Research)

- The Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) – POWER scheme will **mitigate gender disparity in science and engineering research funding** in various S&T programs in Indian academic institutions and R&D laboratories.
  - o According to the United Nations, **40% of STEM** (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) **graduates in India are women** against 35% of the global average. However, **India employees only 14% women researchers** as against 30% of the global average.
- **The scheme has 2 components:**
  - o **SERB-POWER Fellowship**: This Fellowship will identify and reward outstanding women researchers and innovators (**Indian citizen between 35-55 years of age**) working in Indian academic institutions and R&D laboratories, holding Ph.D. degree in any branch of science and engineering. The nominee **should not be receiving any other fellowship from Government sources** during the tenure.
  - – **Nature of support and duration:** Fellowship of Rs. 15,000/- per month in addition to regular income. Research grant of Rs.10 Lakh per annum. Successful POWER Fellows **cannot be re-nominated for the second time.**
  - o **SERB- POWER Research Grants:** This scheme aims to encourage emerging and eminent women researchers **for individual-centric and competitive mode of research funding** to undertake R&D activities in frontier areas of science and engineering. POWER Grants will empower women researchers by funding them under following two categories:
  - – Level I: The scale of funding upto 60 Lakhs for three years.
  - – Level II: The scale of funding upto 30 Lakhs for three years.

Science and Engineering Research Board- Fund for Industrial Research Engagement (SERB-FIRE)

- 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.

Scientific Utilisation Through Research Augmentation-Prime Products from Indigenous Cows (SUTRA PIC)

- It is **inter-Ministerial funding program to research on 'indigenous' cows.**
- It has been planned with the support of Ministry of Science & Technology along with the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, **Ministry of Ayush, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, etc.**
- It has various themes including **uniqueness of Indigenous Cows, prime products from Indigenous Cows** for Medicine and Health, Agricultural Applications, Food and Nutrition, and prime products from indigenous cows-based utility items.

TARE (Teacher Associateship for Research Excellence) Mobility Scheme

It aims **to activate the latent and unused R&D capacity** in colleges and state universities that lack S&T infrastructure and culture. The TARE scheme will allow undertaking of **part-time research by the faculty** working in a regular capacity in State Universities or Colleges including private Academic Institutions by integrating them in Academic Institutions such as IITs, IISc, IISERs, National labs, etc. located in the same city where the faculty member is working.

AWSAR (Augmenting Writing Skills for Articulating Research)

The scheme aims to **encourage popular science writing** through newspapers, magazines, blogs, social media, etc. by young PhD Scholars and Post-Doctoral Fellows during the course of their higher studies and research pursuits.

Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhayay Vigyan Gram Sankul Pariyojana

Under this program **few clusters of villages in Uttarakhand** will be adopted by DST and will be made self-sustainable in **time bound manner through tools of S&T**. The project will give emphasis to practice of agriculture, agro-based cottage **industries and animal husbandry in an eco-friendly manner.**

Initiative to Promote Habitat Energy Efficiency (I-PHEE)

A new national programme **to improve energy performance of buildings and** cities. It would support enhancement of knowledge and practice to save energy in design, construction and operation of buildings.

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NIDHI (National Initiative for Development and Harnessing Innovations)

- NIDHI works towards nurturing **knowledge-based and technology-driven ideas** and innovations into successful start-ups.
- It also aims to provide **technological solutions to the pressing needs of the society** and create new avenues for wealth and job creation.

Components of NIDHI that support each stage of a budding start-up are:

- **PRAYAS (Promoting and Accelerating Young and Aspiring Innovators & Start- ups)** aims to support innovators to build prototypes of their ideas by providing a grant up to Rs.10 lakhs and an access to Fabrication Laboratory (Fab Lab).
- **The Seed Support System** which provides up to One Crore rupees per start-up and is implemented through Technology Business Incubators.

Visiting Advanced Joint Research (VAJRA) Faculty Scheme

- It is a dedicated program **exclusively for overseas scientists and academicians with emphasis on Non-resident Indians (NRI)** and Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) / Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) to participate and contribute to research and development (R&D) in India by working as adjunct / visiting faculty in Indian Public funded academic and research institutions for a specific duration.
- The **Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB),** a Statutory body of the Department is implementing the Scheme.
- VAJRA faculty will undertake research in S&T priority areas. The VAJRA faculty will engage in **collaborative research in public funded institutions.**
- The residency period of the VAJRA Faculty in India would be for a minimum of **1 month and a maximum of 3 months a year.**
- This scheme is open to overseas scientist / faculty /R&D professional **including NRI and PIO/OCI.**

Mission on Nano Science and Technology (Nano Mission)

- It was launched as an **"umbrella capacity-building programme".**
- The Mission's programmes **will target all scientists, institutions and industry in the country.**
- It will also **strengthen activities in nano science and technology** by promoting basic research, human resource development, research infrastructure development, international collaborations, orchestration of national dialogues and nano applications and technology development.
- It is steered by a **Nano Mission Council chaired by an eminent scientist.**
- Phase II of the mission has been launched.

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Sophisticated Analytical &Technical Help Institute (SATHI) Initiative

- The Department of Science and Technology (DST) is setting up a shared, professionally managed, **Science and Technology infrastructure facility, which can be readily accessible to academia, start-ups, manufacturing units, industries and R&D Labs.**
- Such S&T infrastructure will be known as SATHI. These Centres will be **equipped with major analytical instrument and advanced manufacturing facility**, which is usually not available at Institutes / Organisations.

Scientific and Useful Profound Research Advancement (SUPRA) Scheme

- **It has been developed by Science and Engineering Research Board which** is a statutory body under Department of Science and Technology to promote and fund research in different scientific disciplines.
- It has sole objective of **funding exploration of new scientific and engineering breakthroughs with global impact** with long-term impact on our fundamental scientific understanding.
- It is designed to **attract high quality research proposals** consisting of new hypotheses or challenge existing ones and provide 'out-of-box' solutions.
- **Funding** will be provided normally for a period of three years, which could be extended to 2 years (5 years total) as assessed by an expert committee.

Intensification of Research In High Priority Areas (IRHPA)

- It was launched with an objective to **supports proposals in high priority areas where multidisciplinary / multi-institutional expertise is required** which will put our nation in international science map in that particular discipline. **SERB identifies the priority areas** and makes a national call for seeking proposals.
- The **necessary facilities** required for implementing the identified high priority areas are **supported through this scheme. The duration of the project** is normally for a period of 5 years (3 years for COVID-19).
- The project is **set up around established research groups** led by a Principal Investigator (PI) with at least two co-PIs of complementary expertise from different departments / institutes to transform the program truly interdisciplinary and multi institutional.
- Scientists from Universities, their affiliated Colleges, IITs, IISERs, IISc., and other Autonomous Research Institutions along with scientists working in the industrial R&D sector in India can submit a proposal under this scheme. Earlier, R&D proposals are solicited for 3-D bioprinting, Emergent properties of Nanoscale Matter and Drug discovery for neglected diseases.

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.**
  - It was launched in **2020 as an initiative of Office of Principal Scientific Adviser to Government of India under aegis of Prime Minister Science, Technology and Innovation Advisory Council mission.**
- **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.

20. MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

20.1 PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA (PMKVY)#

Objectives

- Enable and **mobilize a large number of youths to take up industry designed quality skill training**, become employable and earn their livelihood.
- **Increase productivity of the existing workforce**, and align skill training with the actual needs of the country.
- **Encourage standardisation of the Certification process** and put in place the foundation for creating a registry of skills.
- **Benefit 10 million youth** over the period of four years (2016- 2020).

Salient Features

- The pilot phase of PMKVY was **launched in 2015** to encourage and promote skill development in the country by providing **free short duration skill training and incentivizing this by providing monetary rewards to youth for skill certification.**
- During its pilot phase **19.85 lakh candidates were trained.**

PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20)

- The 2nd phase was launched by scaling up both in terms of Sector and Geography and by greater alignment with other missions of Government of India like Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat, etc.
- The Scheme was aligned to Common Cost Norms and had a total budgetary outlay of Rs 12000 Crores.

Key Components of the Scheme

Short Term Training (STT)	Candidates who were either school/college dropouts or unemployed were trained according to the job role (generally for 2 – 6 months). Upon successful completion of their assessment and certification, candidates were provided placement assistance by Training Partners (TPs).

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Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)	Individuals with prior learning experience or skills are assessed and certified under the RPL component of the Scheme. RPL aims to align the competencies of the unregulated workforce of the country to the NSQF. The duration of the training/orientation ranges between 12-80 hrs.
Special Projects	To encourage trainings in special areas and premises of Government bodies, corporates / industry bodies and trainings in special job roles not defined under the available Qualification Packs (QPs)/National Occupational Standards (NOSs).

Two components	
Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM): This component is implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). 75% of the PMKVY 2016-20 funds and corresponding physical targets have been allocated under CSCM.	**Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM):** This component is implemented by State Governments through State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs). 25% of the PMKVY 2016-20 funds and corresponding physical targets have been allocated under CSSM.

- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs)** were set up in districts.
- **More than 1.2 Crore youth have been trained/oriented** through improved standardized skilling ecosystem in the country under PMKVY 1.0 and PMKVY 2.0

PMKVY 3.0

- It was lauched in January 2021, in nearly 600 districts making 300+ skill courses available to the youth, making **skill development more demand-driven and decentralised in its approach.**
- It will be implemented in a **more decentralized structure** with greater responsibilities and support from States/UTs and **Districts. District Skill Committees (DSCs),** under the guidance of State Skill Development Missions (SSDM) shall **play a key role in addressing the skill gap and assessing demand at the district level.**
- The focus is on bridging the demand-supply gap by promoting skill development in **areas of new-age and Industry 4.0 job roles.**
- **PMKVY 3.0 aims to train eight lakh candidates**.

20.2 NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP PROMOTION SCHEME (NAPS)

Objectives

- To **promote apprenticeship training and incentivize employers** who wish to engage apprentices.
- Increasing the engagement of apprenticeship from 2.3 Lakhs to **50 Lakhs cumulatively by 2020.**

Salient Features

Two components

Reimbursement of 25% of prescribed stipend subject to a maximum of Rs. 1500/- per month per apprentice by the Government of India to all employers who engage apprentices.	Sharing of the cost of basic training in respect of fresher apprentices (who come directly for apprenticeship training without formal training) limited to Rs. 7500/- per apprentice for a maximum duration of 500 hours/3 months.

- **Scope of the Scheme**: It covers all categories of apprentices except the Graduate, Technician and Technician (Vocational) apprentices which are covered by the scheme administered by Ministry of Education (erstwhile Ministry of Human Resource Development).
- It is implemented by **Director General of Training (DGT).**

NOTE: The Budget 2021-22 has proposed amendments to the Apprenticeship Act 1961 (as amended in 2014) and realign the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme for post-education apprenticeship, training of graduates and diploma holders in engineering.

20.3 PRADHAN MANTRI YUVA YOJANA (YUVA UDYAMITA VIKAS ABHIYAN)

Objectives

Creating an **enabling ecosystem for Entrepreneurship development** through Entrepreneurship education and training; Advocacy and easy access to entrepreneurship support network and Promoting social enterprises for inclusive growth.

Salient Features

- It will provide **entrepreneurship education and training to over 7 lakh students** in 5 years (till 2020-21) through 3050 Institutes: 2,200 Institutes of Higher Learning (Universities, Colleges, Premier Institutions and AICTE Institutions including Polytechnics); 300 schools (10+2); 500 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and 50 Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDCs).
- **It also aims to:**

Educate and equip potential and early stage entrepreneurs	by developing and deliver entrepreneurship education to all citizens free of charge through Massive Open On - line Courses (MOOCs) and other on - line programmes.

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Support entrepreneurs through Entrepreneurship Hubs (E - Hubs)	**by establishing a National Entrepreneurship Resource and Coordination Hub** to coordinate and support entrepreneurship development programmes.
Connect entrepreneurs in enabling networks	**of peers, mentors, funds and business services** through a web based online marketplace.
Catalyze a culture shift	**to encourage entrepreneurship.**

20.4 SKILLS ACQUISITION AND KNOWLEDGE AWARENESS FOR LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION (SANKALP)

Objectives

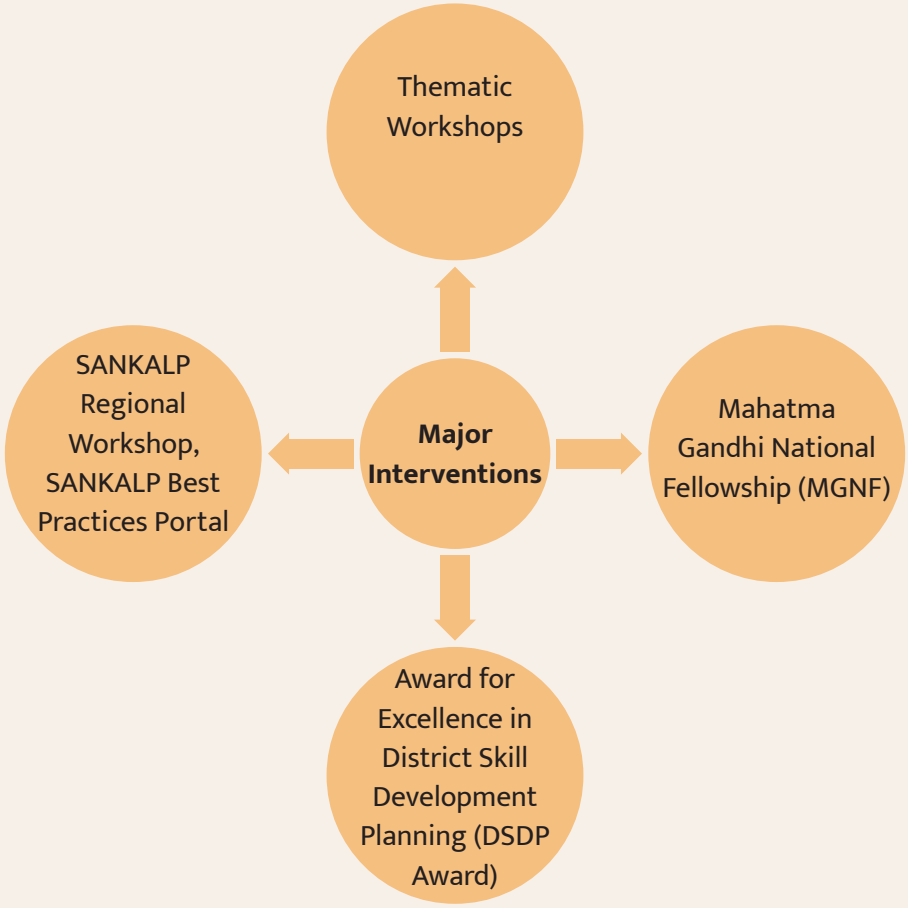
- **Strengthening institutional mechanisms** at national, state and district level.
- Building a pool of **quality trainers and assessors.**
- Creating **convergence among all skill training** activities at the state level.
- Providing access **to skill training opportunities to the disadvantaged sections** and most importantly supplement the Make in India initiative by catering to the skill requirements in relevant manufacturing sectors.

Salient Features

- It is a **World Bank** loan assisted programme **centrally sponsored scheme**.
- It was launched **to strengthen the district skill administration and the District Skill Committees (DSCs).**
- It is an **outcome-oriented project.**
- The project focus on the overall skilling ecosystem covering both Central (MSDE, NSDA and NSDC) and State agencies, and **outcomes will be measured through Disbursement Linked Indicators** (DLIs) agreed between MSDE and the Bank.
- It has been designed **to operationalize the sub-missions under the National Skill Development Mission.**
- **India International Skill Centers** (IISC) are being set up to train for overseas placements.
- It **envisages setting up of**

National Skill Certification Body

- National Accreditation board and National Skill Research Division within National Skill Development Agency (NSDA)
- Development of Labour Market Information System
- Kaushal Mart as a Skilling Resource Marketplace offering a credible platform for exchange of skilling resources of different kinds
- Takshila as National Portal for trainers and assessors



20.5 SKILL STRENGTHENING FOR INDUSTRIAL VALUE ENHANCEMENT (STRIVE)

Objectives

Improving the relevance and efficiency of skills training provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and apprenticeships.

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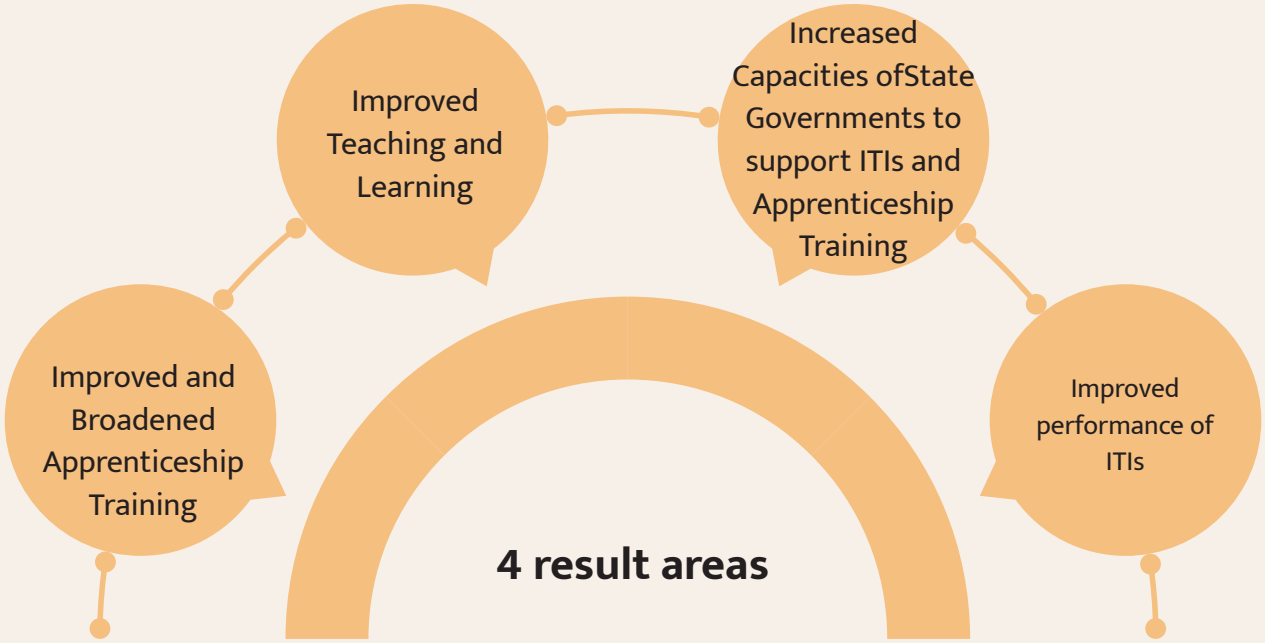
Salient Features

- It is a **central sector scheme**, with half of the scheme outlay as **World bank loan assistance**.
- The project aims at **creating awareness through industry clusters/ geographical chambers** that would address the challenge of involvement of MSMEs.
- It is **an outcome focused schemes** marking shift in government's implementation strategy in vocational education and training from inputs to results.



20.6 JAN SHIKSHAN SANTHANS (JSS)

Objectives

To uplift the rural population economically by imparting essential skills training, thereby enabling local trades to grow and creating new opportunities for the natives of the region.

Salient Features

It aims to **provide vocational training to non-literates, neo-literates as well as school drop-outs in rural regions** by identifying skills that have a relevant market in that region.

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Mandate: To provide vocational skills in non-formal mode to non-literate, neo-literates, persons with rudimentary level of education upto 8th and school drop-outs upto 12th standard in the age group of 15-45 years.

It is **implemented through NGOs with 100% grants from the Centre.**

Priority groups: Women, SC, ST, minorities and other backward sections of the society.

Jan Shikshan Sansthans: They are registered under the **Societies Registration Act, 1860**. Their affairs are managed by respective Board of Management approved by the Centre.

20.7 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

SkillsBuild Platform

- This initiative is part of **IBM's global commitment to create a job-ready workforce** and to build the next generation of skills needed for new collar careers.
- It is a **two-year advanced diploma in IT, networking and cloud computing**, co-created and designed by IBM, will be **offered at the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) & National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs).**
- The platform will be **extended to train ITI & NSTI faculty** on building skills in Artificial Intelligence (AI). SkillsBuild offers digital learning content from IBM and partners such as CodeDoor, Coorpacademy and Skillsoft.

Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship Programme (MGNF)

- Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) have signed a **contract with the Indian Institute of Management (IIM)** Bangalore for implementation of this programme.
- It is a **two year academic programme** with an in-built component of on-ground practical experience with the district administration to boost **skill development at the district level.**
- Upon completion of these components, the Fellows will be awarded a **Certificate of Public Policy and Management**.

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21. MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

21.1 SUGAMYA BHARAT ABHIYAN/ ACCESSIBLE INDIA CAMPAIGN (AIC)

Objectives

For achieving **universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)**

- **Targets under the scheme are:**
  - Making 50% of all the **government buildings of NCT** and all the State capitals fully accessible.
  - **Completing accessibility audit of 50% of government buildings** and making them fully accessible in 10 most important cities/towns of States.
  - Ensuring that 50% of **railway stations** in the country are converted into fully accessible railway stations.
  - Ensuring that **25% of Government owned public transport** carriers in the country are converted into fully accessible carriers.
  - **Conducting accessibility audit of 50% of all government** (both Central and State Governments) websites and converting them into fully accessible websites.

Salient Features

- For creating universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (PwD), the campaign has been **divided into three verticals:**

Three verticals

- Built Environment Accessibility
- Transport System Accessibility
- Information & Communication ecosystem accessibility

- **Sugamya Bharat App:** A Crowd sourcing Mobile Application. It is a means for sensitising and enhancing accessibility in the 3 pillars of the AIC.
- **Access – The Photo Digest:** This Book is envisaged as a tool and guide to sensitise stakeholders about 10 basic features of accessibility and related good-bad practices in easy to understand pictorial form.

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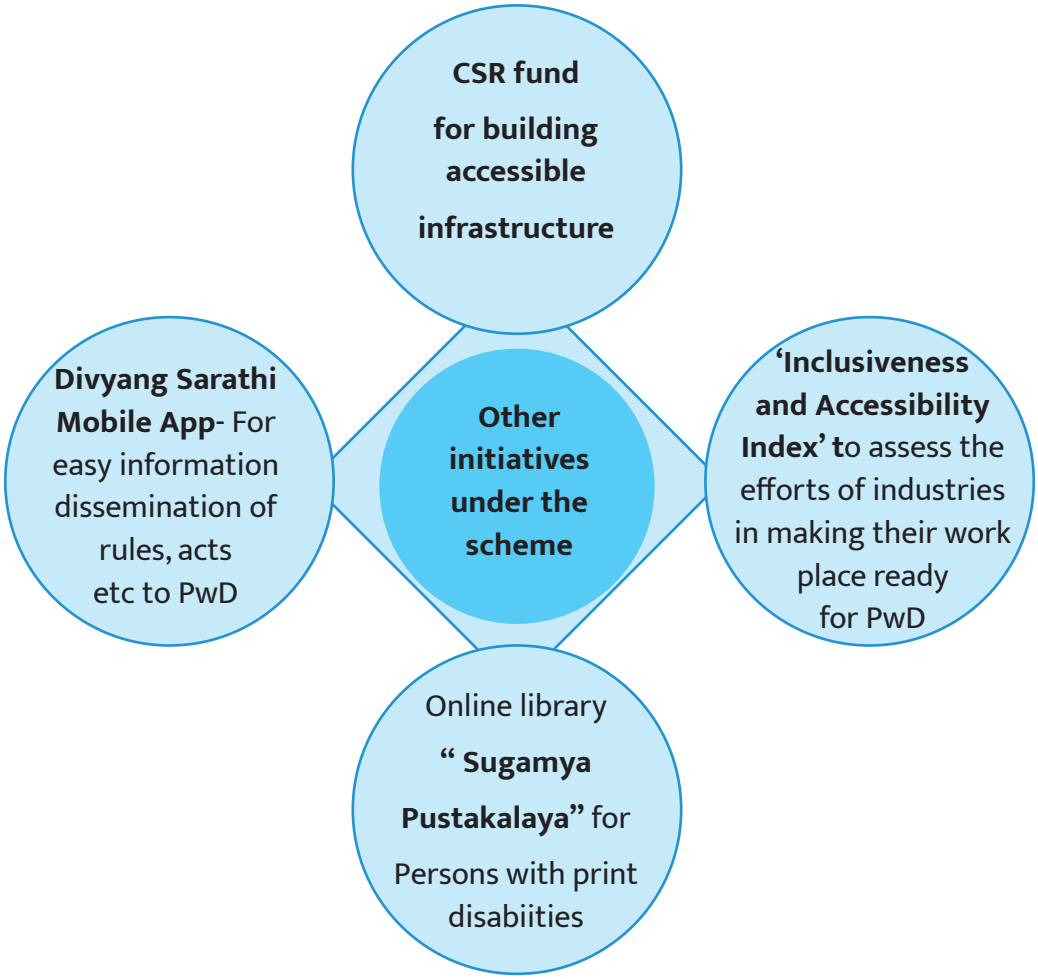
ACCESSIBLE INDIA CAMPAIGN



21.2 SWACHHTA UDYAMI YOJANA

Objectives

- Cleanliness
- Providing **livelihood to Safai Karamcharis** and liberate Manual Scavengers

Salient Features

It was launched on the 2nd October, 2014 for extending financial assistance for Construction, Operation & Maintenance of Pay and Use Community Toilets in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode and Procurement & Operation of Sanitation related Vehicles .

National Safari Karmacharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC) is implementing the scheme.

Concessional loan for viable community toilet projects and sanitation related vehicles to collect the garbage, to consolidate the ongoing efforts for realising the objectives of the 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.'

Entrepreneurs among safai karmacharis and identified manual scavengers can avail loan upto defined ceiling at concessional rate of interest @ 4% per annum.

In case of **women beneficiaries,** there is **a rebate of 1%** in the rate of interest charged.

21.3 SELF EMPLOYMENT SCHEME FOR THE REHABILITATION OF MANUAL SCAVENGERS (SRMS)

Objectives

To **assist the manual scavengers**, identified during various surveys, for their rehabilitation in alternative occupations.

Salient Features

- It is a **Central Sector Scheme**. As per the revised Scheme, identified manual scavengers, **one from each family**, are provided **one-time cash assistance.**
- Other benefits to the identified manual scavengers and their dependants.
  - o **Loans** for project cost on concessional rates of interest
  - o Credit linked back-end **capital subsidy**
  - o **Skill Development Training** up to two years with stipend

21.4 RASHTRIYA VAYOSHRI YOJANA

Objectives

To help the Senior Citizens to **overcome their age related physical impairment** and to lead a dignified and productive life with minimal dependence on care givers or other members of the family.

Salient Features

- This is a **Central Sector Scheme** and the **expenditure** for its implementation is met from the **"Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund".**
- **Beneficiaries** in each district are be **identified by the State Governments/UTs Administrations.**
- **Providing Physical Aids and Assisted-living Devices for Senior citizens belonging to BPL category.** For example: Low vision, Hearing impairment, Loss of teeth and Locomotor disability, etc.
- In case of **multiple disabilities/infirmities** manifested in the same person, the assistive devices will be given in respect of **each disability/impairment.**
- As far as possible, **30% of the beneficiaries in each district shall be women.**
- The Scheme is being **implemented through the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO),** a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of SJ&E, as the sole Implementing Agency.
- ALIMCO will also undertake **one-year free maintenance of the aids & assisted living devices.**

21.5 PRADHAN MANTRI ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (PMAGY)

Objectives

To ensure **integrated development of all villages** having total population ≥500 and **with more than 50% persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes** into "model villages" (by 2024-25) so that:

- They have all requisite **physical and social infrastructure** for their socioeconomic development.
- **Disparity between SC and non-SC population** in terms of common socioeconomic indicators (e.g. literacy rate, completion rate of elementary education, IMR/MMR, ownership of productive assets, etc.) is eliminated.
- **Untouchability**, discrimination, segregation, and atrocities **against SCs are eliminated**, as are other social evils like discrimination against girls/women, alcoholism and substance (drugs) abuse, etc.

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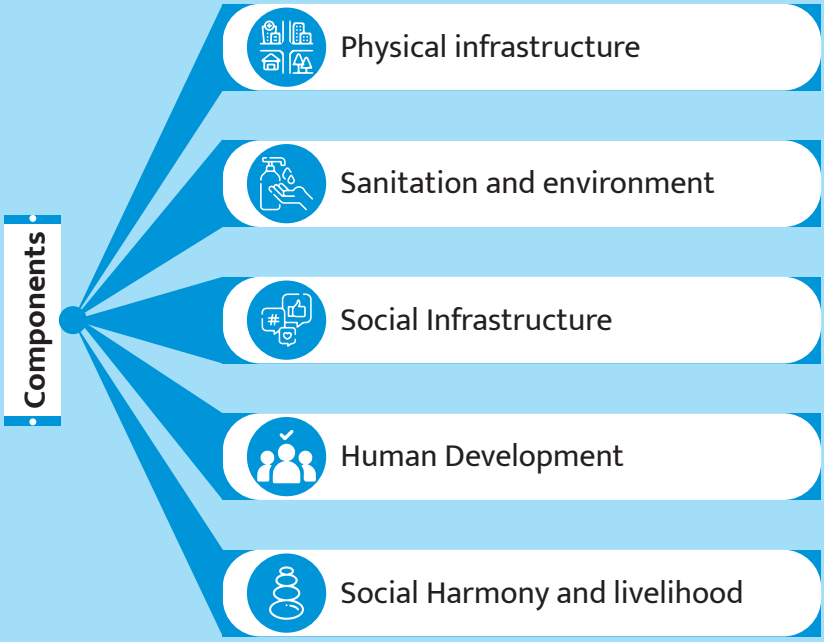
Salient Features

Developing Adarsh Gram (Model Village): These villages should be covered with all the facilities necessary for dignified living.	
⬇	
Integrated development of SC Majority Villages by:	
Convergent implementation of the relevant Central and State Schemes.	For every new village selected, the Scheme provides for a total of Rs. 21 lakh of which Rs.20.00 lakh is for the **'Gap-filling'** component and Rs.1.00 lakh is meant for **'administrative expenses'** at the Centre, State, District and Village level in the ratio of 1:1:1:2.



21.6 NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION (2018-2023)

Objectives

It aims to employ a **multi-pronged strategy** such as

- Preventive Education, awareness generation, counseling, de-addiction, treatment and rehabilitation of affected individuals and their families.
- **Training and capacity-building of service providers** through collaborative efforts of the Centre, state and NGOs.

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Salient Features

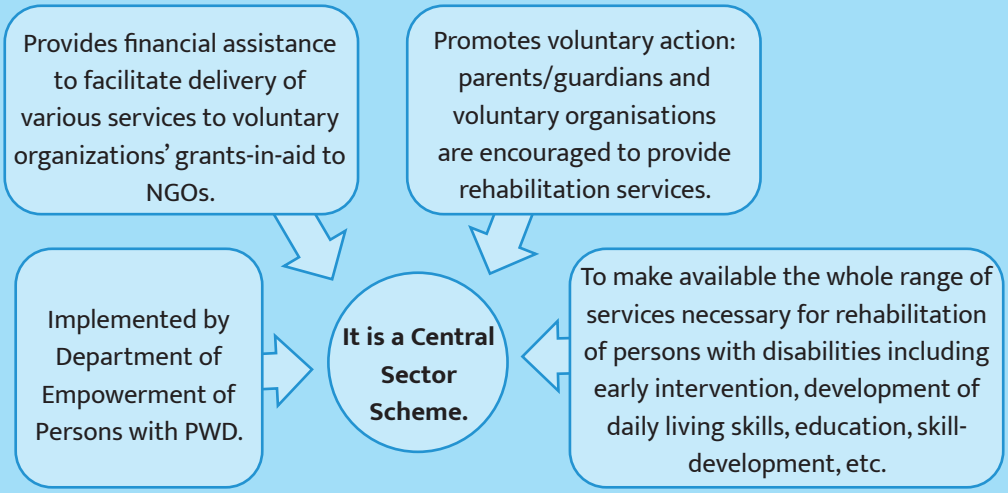
Administrative Mechanism	Initiatives to be taken	Implementation agency
Coordination with implementing agencies for controlling sale of sedatives, painkillers and muscle relaxant drugs, and checking online sale of drugs by stringent monitoring by cyber cell.	Holding awareness generation programmesat educational institutes, workplaces and for police functionaries, etc.	National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), New Delhi, an autonomous body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
A multi ministerial steering committee with representatives from Ministries of Social Justice, Health, Home Affairs, Human Resource Development and skill.	Increasing community participation and public cooperation in the reduction of demand by involving local bodies and other local groups like Mahila Mandals, self-help groups, etc. is also planned.	
	Modules for re-treatment, ongoing treatment and post-treatment of addicts of different categories and age groups and database on substance use.	

21.7 DEENDAYAL DISABLED REHABILITATION SCHEME (DRDS)

Objectives

- To **create an enabling environment** to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of **persons with disabilities (PWDs).**
- To **encourage voluntary action** for ensuring effective implementation of the **Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.**

Salient Features



21.8 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Integrated programme for Older Persons

- **Objective-** To improve the quality of life of the Senior Citizens by providing **basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities** and by encouraging productive and active ageing through providing support for capacity building of Government/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) / local bodies and the community at large.
- It is a **central sector scheme**.

Inclusive India Initiative

- To include **persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities in the mainstream** and in all important aspects of social life, namely education, employment and community.
- The **three core focus areas:** Inclusive Education, Inclusive Employment, Inclusive Community Life.
- **National Trust is the nodal agency** for the initiative.

Dr. Ambedkar scheme for Social integration through Inter Caste Marriages

- Under the scheme, 500 couples can apply annually. **Each couple gets Rs 2.5 lakh, of which Rs 1.5 lakh is paid upfront**. The balance amount is kept as a fixed deposit and released to the couple after three years.
- The **number of couples** who can avail the scheme in a state **depends on its Scheduled Caste population as per the 2011 census.**
- Among the beneficiary couple, **one of the spouses should belong to Scheduled Caste and the other to a Non-Scheduled Caste.**
- It shall be the discretion of the Ministry & Chairman of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation to sanction the incentive to the Couple.

Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana

- To provide **social security during old age** and protect elderly persons aged 60 years and above against a future fall in their interest income due to uncertain market conditions.
- **Implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India**, it provides an assured pension based on a **guaranteed rate of return of 8% per annum for ten years,** with an option to opt for pension on a monthly / quarterly / half yearly and annual basis.

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Unique Disability Identification (UDID) Project

- The programme is being implemented with a view of creating a **National Database for PwDs**. It aims at building a holistic end-to-end integrated system for Issuance of **Universal ID & Disability Certificates** for Person with Disabilities with their identification and disability details.
- The Objective of this project **is to enable the PwDs to avail schemes and benefits provided by the Government** through its various Ministries and their Departments. This card will be **valid pan-India.**

Scheme for comprehensive rehabilitation of beggars

- It is a comprehensive scheme covering **identification, rehabilitation, provision of medical facilities, counselling, education, skill development of beggars** with the support of State Governments/UTs/Local Urban Bodies and Voluntary Organizations, institutions etc.
- Pilot project of this scheme will be initiated during Financial Year 2019-20 subject to submission of city specific Action Plan by the State Governments.
- 100% **Assistance under the Scheme shall be provided to the States/UTs** for its implementation.

SMILE (Support for Marginalised Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise)

- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has launched an **umbrella scheme SMILE recently.**
- 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:**
  - 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.

ShresthaYojana

- Launched in 2021, marking the **66th Death Anniversary of Dr.BhimRaoAmbedkar (MahaparinirvanaDiwas)**
  - 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.

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VAYO NAMAN Programme

- It was organised **by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment** on the occasion of International Day of Older Persons (1st October).
- On the occasion **following initiatives were launched:**
  - 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.

Senior Able Citizens for Re Employment in Dignity (SACRED) Portal

- **Under Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment,** it is a **first-of-its-kind dedicated employment exchange portal for senior citizens.**
  - 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.

Pradhan Mantri DakshtaAurKushalta-SampannHitgrahi (PM-DAKSH)

- 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.
- **PM-DAKSH** is a skill development scheme from Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment Minister
- Started from 2020-21, it aims to provide free training to 2.71 lakh persons from SCs/OBCs, SafaiKaramcharis etc. through interventions as:
  - Up-skilling/Reskilling
  - Short Term Training Programme (focus on self-employment)
  - Long Term Training Programme (for global class skills), and
  - Entrepreneurship Development Program

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22. MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

22.1 MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (MPLADS)

Objectives

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.

Salient Features

- The MPLADS is **central sector scheme**.
- The **annual MPLADS non-lapsable fund** entitlement per MP constituency is **Rs. 5 crore**. It is released in the form of **grants in-aid directly to the district authorities** on receipt of requisite documents.

MPs	Can recommend
Memebers of Lok Sabha (LS)	whithin their contituencies.
Elected Members of Rajya Sabha (RS)	within the State of Election (with select exceptions).
Nominated Members of LS and RS	works anywhere in the country.
An elected MP can contribute MPLADS funds to 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.	

Special provisions for SCs/STs
MPs are to recommend every year, works costing at **least 15% of the MPLADS entitlement** for the year for areas **inhabited by Scheduled Caste population and 7.5% for areas inhabited by S.T. 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 S.T. inhabited areas,** this amount may be **utilized in S.C. inhabited areas and vice-versa**.

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In the event of "Calamity of severe nature" in any part of the country
According to the revised rules the **interest accumulated on the MPLADS fund will be deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India.** Earlier such accumulated interest were deposited in the MPLADS funds and were used for development project.

- Recently, the Cabinet approved Restoration and continuation of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) up to FY 2025-26 co-terminus with the period of 15th Finance Commission.
- 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.

22.2 MISCELLANEOUS

Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) Scheme

- It is an ongoing Sub – scheme of the Ministry which aims **to improve the statistical capacity and operations of State Statistical Systems** for collecting, compiling and disseminating reliable official statistics.
- It enables States / UTs to undertake statistical activities of considerable importance for which state funding is not available and also strengthens statistical activities considered important by Centre.
- It is implemented through the **State Directorates of Economics & Statistics.**

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23. MINISTRY OF STEEL

23.1 MISSION PURVODAYA

Objectives

- To enable swift **capacity addition and improve overall competitiveness** of steel producers both in terms of cost and quality.
- Driving accelerated development of Eastern India through **establishment of Integrated Steel Hub.**

Salient Features

- The **Integrated Steel Hub** would encompass states of **Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Northern Andhra Pradesh.**
- This **Eastern belt has the potential** to add more than 75% of the country's incremental steel capacity envisioned by the National Steel Policy. It is expected that out of the 300 MT capacity by 2030-31, over 200 MT can come from this region alone, driven by Industry 4.0.

The hub would focus on 3 key elements

Capacity addition through easing the setup of Greenfield steel plants.	**Development of steel clusters** near integrated steel plants as well as demand centres.	**Transformation of logistics and utilities infrastructure** which would change the socio-economic landscape in the East.

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23.2 STEEL RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY MISSION OF INDIA (SRTMI)

Objectives

- Spearhead **R&D of national importance** in iron & steel.
- To create **state-of-art facilities** in research and augment human resource.
- To develop collaborations amongst **industry, national R&D laboratories and academic institutes** as per national objectives and aspirations.
- To create a **globally competitive** and sustainable steel industry on its own merits.

Salient Features

- It is an industry driven initiative which has been setup as a Registered Society wherein Ministry of Steel is a facilitator.
- **50%** Ministry of Steel will provide 50% of the required corpus and the balance will be provided by participating steel companies.
- The mission will develop appropriate technology for **cost-effective production** of quality steel with indigenous raw material, including utilization of low grade resources in an environment friendly manner.
- R&D programs of national importance will be evolved and R&D investments for the steel sector will be increased to 1% of turnover in a phased manner.
- **National "Institutes on Steel Technology"** will be created to promote post graduate programs and research in steel technology.

23.3 PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME FOR SPECIALTY STEEL

Objectives

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

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Salient Features

- **Specialty 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.**
  - o India meets the domestic requirement of such steel with imports with an annual forex outgo of around Rs 30,000 crore
  - o Industries like automobile, electrical, defence and pipes are consumers of these grades of steel, and India is importing the same.
- The scheme is launched for a period of **5 years** from 2023-24 to 2027-28, with base year 2019-20.
- **5 Target segments:** Coates/Plates steel products; High strength/wear resistant steel; Specialty rail; Alloy steel products and steel wires; Electrical steel
- **Applicants:** Company registered in India under the Companies Act, 2013 including JVs (Joint Ventures).
- **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).
- **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**
  - o Even in case of **over achievement the total pay-out of incentives would be capped** at the amount approved by Cabinet.
  - o **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.

24. MINISTRY OF TEXTILE

24.1 SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED TEXTILE PARK (SITP)*

Objectives

- To provide the industry with **world class state of the art infrastructure facilities** for setting up their textile units.
- To **facilitate textile units to meet international environmental and social standards.**
- To **mobilize private investment in the textile sector** and generate fresh employment opportunities.

Salient Features

- It was **launched by merging two schemes**, namely, Apparel Parks for Exports Scheme (APES) and the Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS) in 2005.
- The **scheme targets** industrial clusters / locations with high growth potential, which require strategic interventions by way of providing world-class infrastructure support.
- **Public Private Partnership mode is followed** to setup Integrated Textile Parks (ITPs).
- It is a **demand driven scheme** in which the prospective entrepreneurs can send their proposals to the Government, after completion of stipulated conditions as per guidelines.

Components of an ITP

- **Land:** must be more than 20 acres, under Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)
- **Common infrastructure:** roads, water & electricity supply, etc.
- **Buildings for common facilities:** training center, testing lab, etc.
- **Factory buildings:** for production purposes

- The ITPs can also get **benefits from Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS), SAMARTH, etc.**
- **Funding:** Central Government will bear 40% of the project cost (90% of the project cost for first two projects each in the Special Category States) up to Rs.40 crores through grants in three installments.

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- The **Funds are released in the form of Bank Loans and Grant/Equity** by the Ministry of Textiles, State Industrial Development Corporation (SIDC) and Industrial Project Management Consultant (IPMC).
- **Project cost will also cover support activities** such as textile machinery, textiles engineering, accessories, packaging, etc depending on the needs of the ITP.

24.2 SILK SAMAGRA- INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SILK INDUSTRY

Objectives

- To **maintain Breeders stock**, Breed improvement through R&D Projects.
- **Development of mechanized practices.**
- Impart **training on improved technology** programmes to Stakeholders, and transfer technology to the field.
- Produce **Basic & Commercial Seed of the improved Silkworm breeds.**
- Encourage Private Partnership in Seed sector.
- Maintain & Certify the quality standards set by the R&D units .
- To promote improved cross-breed silk and the **import substitute Bivoltine silk** so that Bivoltine silk production in India enhances to such a level that raw silk imports become nil by 2022.
- To increase **productive employment from 85 lakhs to 1 crore persons by 2020.**

Salient Features

- It is a **central sector scheme** implemented by Ministry of Textile through Central Silk Board (CSB).

The Scheme has four components			
Research & Development (R&D), Training, Transfer of Technology and IT Initiatives.	Seed Organizations and farmers extension centres.	Coordination and Market Development for seed, yarn and silk products.	Quality Certification System (QCS).

It includes **Sericulture Information Linkages and Knowledge System (SILKS)** Portal & Mobile Application for Stakeholders and for seed quality monitoring.

The scheme also comprises of various beneficiary-oriented components to support Mulberry, Vanya and Post Cocoon Sectors.

The implementation strategy is convergence based at the State level with the schemes of other Ministers like MGNREGS of Rural Development, RKVY & PMKSY of Ministry of Agriculture, for maximizing benefits.

Reputed organizations like IITs, CSIR, IISc and international research institutes on Sericulture in Japan, China, Bulgaria etc. will collaborate in **R&D and technological advancements.**

It will provide **livelihood opportunities for women**, those belonging to **SCs and STs**, and **other weaker sections** of the society across the country, including those from **Left-Wing Extremism affected areas** and **North Eastern Region.**

Brand Promotion of Indian silk will be encouraged through **quality certification by Silk Mark** in the domestic as well as Export market.

24.3 NATIONAL TECHNICAL TEXTILES MISSION

Objectives

- To position the country as a **global leader in Technical Textiles.**
- To **promote usage of technical textiles** in various flagship missions, programmes including strategic sectors such as agriculture, aquaculture, dairy, poultry, etc.
- To bring an **overall improvement in cost economy, water and soil conservation,** better agricultural productivity and higher income to farmers per acre of land holding in addition to promotion of manufacturing and exports activities in India.

Salient Features

- The Mission would have a **four year implementation period from FY 2020-21 to 2023-24.**

Four components:

Research, Innovation and Development
To **promote both fundamental research at fibre** level and application based research in technical textiles by various Centre for Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and other scientific/industrial/academic laboratories of repute.

Promotion and Market Development
It aims **at average growth rate of 15-20% per annum** taking the level of domestic market size to 40-50 Billion USD by the year 2024; through market development, market promotion, international technical collaborations, investment promotions and 'Make in India' initiatives.
Export Promotion
Export Promotion Council for Technical Textiles to be set up for effective coordination and promotion activities in the segment and ensuring 10% average growth in exports per year up to 2023-24.
Education, Training, Skill Development
Promoting technical education at higher engineering and technology levels related to technical textiles and its application areas. **Creation of innovation and incubation centres** and promotion of 'start-up' and Ventures'.

Ecofriendly

- **A sub-component of the research will focus on development of bio degradable technical textiles** materials, particularly for agro-textiles, geo-textiles and medical textiles.
- It will also develop suitable equipment for **environmentally sustainable disposal of used technical textiles**, with emphasis on safe disposal of medical and hygiene wastes.

Promotion of Make In India

- **Development of indigenous machineries and process equipment** for technical textiles, in order to promote 'Make In India' and enable competitiveness of the industry by way of reduced capital costs.

Ministry of Textiles plans to implement National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) through a **3-tier institutional mechanism**

Tier III: A Committee on Technical Textiles on Research, Development & Innovation chaired by a Niti Aayog member to identify and recommend all research projects related to strategic sectors such as defence, para-military, security, space, and atomic energy.

Tier II: An Empowered Programme Committee led by textiles secretary to monitor the implementation and approve all projects within the financial limit of each programme as approved by the Mission Steering Group except research projects.

Tier- I: A Mission Steering Group led by the Textiles minister to approve all financial norms and all scientific / technological research projects.

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24.4 POWERTEX INDIA

Objectives

- To provide **financial assistance to economically weaker** low-end powerloom units for their modernisation and Infrastructure development.
- To **improve quality and productivity of the fabrics** being produced and enable them to face the competition in domestic and international markets.
- To **boost cluster-based development.**
- Organize Buyer-Seller Meets and Reverse Buyer-Seller Meets to promote market for powerloom product.
- To **avoid middle man/local supplier** brokerage charge on sales of yarn.
- To give **thrust to renewable energy (solar).**

Salient Features

- It is a **comprehensive scheme for powerloom sector** development which aims to boost common infrastructure and modernisation of the powerloom sector in the country.

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Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme (PMCS)	Solar energy scheme	Universal insurance
Powerloom weavers will be given financial assistance (including margin money subsidy and interest reimbursement) as against the credit facility under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana and under Stand-Up India to SC/ST/Women entrepreneurs.	It seeks to provide financial assistance in the form of capital subsidy to small powerloom units for installation of Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) plants.	Universal insurance will be provided to the powerloom workers (18-59 years age) in case of natural death, accidental death and partial/permanent disability due to accident.

24.5 AMENDED TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION FUND SCHEME (ATUFS)

Objectives

- To **promote Ease of doing Business** in the country and to achieve the vision of general employment and promoting exports through **'Make in India' and 'Zero Effect and Zero Defect'** in manufacturing.
- To facilitate **augmentation of investment, productivity, quality, employment, exports along with import substitution** in textile industry and to indirectly promote investment in the textile machinery manufacturing.

Salient Features

It is a **Central Sector Scheme.**

One-time credit-linked capital subsidy for eligible benchmarked machinery at the rate of 15% for garmenting and technical textiles segments with a cap of Rs. 30 crore and at the rate of 10% for weaving, processing, jute, silk and handloom segments with a cap of Rs. 20 crore.

Subsidy is given to the units/entities through **nodal financial institutions** and not through the state govt.

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It covers Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS), while earlier schemes of TUFS had provisions both for interest reimbursement as well as Capital Subsidy.

ATUFS is targeted towards focused segments like garmenting. The segments which have achieved desired level of modernization like spinning, etc. have been excluded.

24.6 SCHEME FOR CAPACITY BUILDING IN TEXTILE SECTOR (SAMARTH)

Objectives

- To provide demand driven, placement oriented **NSQF (National Skills Qualification Framework)** Compliant **skilling programme** to incentivize **organized textile** and related sectors **excluding Spinning and Weaving**.
- To promote skilling and skill up-gradation in the traditional sectors of **Handlooms, Handicrafts, Sericulture and Jute.**
- To provide **Sustainable livelihood** to all sections of the society across the country via **wage or self-employment.**

Intended Beneficiary

- 10 Lakh people (9 lakh in Organised and 1 lakh in traditional sector).
- All **sections of the society** across the country including rural, remote, LWE affected, North East, J&K, women through skill development and placement.

Salient Features

It is a skill development scheme covering the entire value chain of the textile sector **excluding Spinning & Weaving** in organized Sector to be implemented from 2017-18 to 2019-20.	
Skill gap and skilling requirements will be assessed and skills will be imparted accordingly.	In addition to domain specific hard skills, the program shall also provide **30 hours of soft skills.**
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Trainees will be assessed and certified by an accredited Assessment Agency.	

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Placement guarantee of the 70% successful trainees (for courses in organised sector, all 70% have to be placed in wage employment, while for courses in traditional sector, atleast 50% are to be placed in wage employment).

↓

Post Placement tracking will be mandatory under the scheme.

Preference given to marginalized social groups and 117 aspirational districts.	**Public Grievance redressal system.**

↓

For self-empolyment, **concessional credit under the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana** will be provided for beneficiaries.

↓

Implementing Agencies: Textile Industry, Institutions/Organization of the Ministry of Textile/State Governments textile industry, Reputed training institutions/ NGOs, etc.

24.7 PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME FOR TEXTILES

Objectives

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:** 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.
- **Tenure:** 24-09-2021 to 31/03/2030 and the **incentive under the scheme will be payable for a period of 5 years only.**
- **Implementation:** By a **Project Management Agency (PMA)** appointed by Ministry of Textiles.

- **Threshold for being eligible for getting incentives**

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**
  - 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:** Investments in **land and administrative building** e.g. office and guest house building will not be covered under the Scheme.
- **Monitoring: Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) headed by the Cabinet Secretary** will monitor the PLI scheme.

24.8 MEGA INTEGRATED TEXTILE REGION AND APPAREL PARKS (PM MITRA)

Objectives

- 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

- **5 F Vision:** Farm to Fibre to Factory to Fashion to Foreign.
- **Eligible sites: Greenfield/Brownfield sites** located in different willing states.
- **Integrated textiles value chain:** 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.
- **Land requirement:** Willing state governments to have ready availability of **contiguous and encumbrance-free land parcel of 1000+ acres** for being eligible.
- **Tenure:** 7 years upto 2027-28.
- **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:** 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**
  - 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**
  - **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: 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: 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):** A PMA will be selected by **fair and transparent selection process** to act as the **technical support arm.**

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24.9 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

SAATHI

- **SAATHI:** Sustainable and Accelerated Adoption of Efficient Textiles Technology to Help Small Scale Industries.
- It was launched jointly by **Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Power** to provide energy-efficient **powerlooms, motors and rapier kits** to small and medium powerloom units at no upfront cost. (For more details, see schemes under Ministry of Power).

Deendayal Hastkala Sankul

It is a **trade facilitation centre for handicrafts at Varanasi** which would provide world-class marketing facilities to the weavers and artisans and would also boost the tourism potential of Varanasi.

Pushtaini Hunar Vikas Yojana

It was launched at Institute of Carpet Technology, Badohi to impart technical and soft-skills training to **weavers from traditional carpet-weaving families.**

Cotton Technical Assistance Programme (TAP)

- India implemented a TAP for cotton in 6 **African countries**, namely – Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Malawi, Nigeria and Uganda from 2012 to 2018.
- Now, textiles ministry has launched the second phase of the Cotton Technical Assistance Programme (TAP) for 5 years that will cover 11 African countries including the C4 (Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali).
- It includes areas like area expansion and productivity enhancement, Enhancing R&D/ Quality Control, Marketing/Distribution Infrastructure etc.

Jute – ICARE

- **Jute–ICARE:** Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise for Jute.
- It was launched in 2015 **to popularize/introduce some of the better agronomic practices** and recently developed **microbial assisted retting** among farmers intensively in a few blocks in West Bengal and Assam on pilot basis. The improved agronomic practices include -- **line sowing** of jute using seed drill to increase yield; **weed management** in jute by wheel hoeing/nail weeder for reducing the cost of weeding; and **distribution of quality certified seeds at 50% subsidy.**
- Central Research Institute for Research in Jute and Allied Fibres (CRIJAF) developeda microbial consortium called SONA, to enhance the quantity as well as its quality.

Pahchan Cards

- It is an initiative of the **Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) to issue Aadhar link identity card** to handicrafts artisans under "PAHCHAN" initiative.
- The Pahchan card has an information of handicrafts artisans viz: **name & address, Aadhar Card number, mobile number and craft practiced**.

Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana

- For providing **social security** benefits like life, accidental & disability insurance coverage **to handloom weavers/workers** in the age group of **51-59 years** across the country, who have already enrolled under the scheme on 31.5.2017.
- The annual premium is of Rs.470 (including Rs.290 by the GoI). The claim benefits are provided **by LIC** directly into the bank account of beneficiaries **through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).**

Project SU.RE

- The SU.RE project is a commitment by India's apparel industry to set a **sustainable pathway for the Indian fashion industry**. SU.RE stands for 'Sustainable Resolution' - a firm commitment from the industry to move towards fashion that contributes to a clean environment.
- It aims to contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030, especially **SDG-12 for responsible consumption and production**.
- It was recently launched by the Union Textile Minister, along **with Clothing Manufacturers Association of India (CMAI), United Nations in India, and IMG Reliance.**

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.
- Under this 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.

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25. MINISTRY OF TOURISM

25.1 NATIONAL MISSION ON PILGRIMAGE REJUVENATION AND SPIRITUAL AUGMENTATION DRIVE (PRASAD) SCHEME*

Objectives

- **Integrated development of pilgrimage destinations** in a planned, prioritised and sustainable manner to provide **complete religious tourism experience.**
- Harness pilgrimage tourism for its **direct and multiplier effect upon employment generation** and economic development.
- **Enhancing the tourist attractiveness** in a sustainable manner by developing world class infrastructure in the religious destinations.
- Promote local art, **culture, handicraft, cuisine, etc.**

Salient Features

- It is a **Central Sector Scheme.**
- The scheme aims at **infrastructure development** such as entry points (road, rail and water transport), last mile connectivity, basic tourism facilities like Information/ Interpretation Centers, ATM/ money exchange, eco-friendly modes of transport etc.
- For components within public funding, **Central Government will provide 100% fund.**
- For improved sustainability of the project, efforts shall be made to involve **PPP and CSR** as well.
- Centre has included **Gangotri and Yamunotri in Uttararakhand, Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh and Parasnath in Jharkhand** in the scheme.

25.2 SWADESH DARSHAN

Objectives

- To position **tourism as a major engine of economic growth** and job creation.
- **Develop circuits** having tourist potential in a planned and prioritized manner.
- **Promote cultural and heritage value** of the country to generate livelihoods in the identified regions.

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- **Enhancing the tourist attractiveness in a sustainable manner** by developing world class infrastructure in the circuit /destinations.
- Follow **community-based development and pro-poor tourism approach.**
- **Creating awareness** among the local communities about the importance of tourism for them in terms of increased sources of income, improved living standards and overall development of the area.
- To create employment through active involvement of local communities.

Salient Features

Central Sector Scheme	To develop **critical tourism infrastructure** in the country in a **sustainable way.**
Focused on developing public facilities	These facilities include **last mile connectivity**, Tourist reception Centers, Way side Amenities, Solid Waste Management, etc. **where Private Sector is not willing to invest.**
Convergence with other schemes	**Convergence with other schemes** of Central and State Governments.
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	**Leverage the CSR initiatives** of Central Public Sector Undertakings and Corporate Sector.
15 thematic circuits	North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Sufi Circuit and Tirthankar Circuit.
Tourist Circuit	It is defined as a route having at least three major tourist destinations which are distinct and apart.

25.3 ADOPT A HERITAGE/APNI DHAROHAR APNI PEHCHAN PROJECT

Objectives

- Develop **basic tourism infrastructure** in and around heritage monuments.
- **Inclusive tourist experience** for heritage site / monument or tourist site.
- Promote **cultural and heritage value of the country** to generate livelihoods of local communities of respective heritage site / monument/ tourist site.
- **Enhance the tourist attractiveness in a sustainable manner.**
- **Create employment** through active involvement of local communities.
- Harness tourism potential for its **multiplier effects in employment generation** and economic development.
- Develop **sustainable tourism infrastructure.**

Salient Features

Interministerial programme	It is a unique endeavour of **Ministry of Tourism** in close collaboration with **Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).**
Collaboration for sustainable tourism	It aims to **involve public sector companies, private sector companies and corporate citizens/individuals** to take up the responsibility for **making heritage and tourism more sustainable** through development, operation and maintenance of world-class tourist infrastructure and amenities at the Indian heritage sites.
Monument Mitras	▪ Private companies will be the future **'Monument Mitras'** who would associate pride with their CSR activities. ▪ **No fund is given by Ministry of Tourism**. The **legal status of the monument does not change** after adoption. ▪ The Project **envisages limited 'access'** to non-core areas and 'no handing over of monuments' are involved.

25.4 PARYATAN PARV

Objectives

To **propagate the message of 'Dekho Apna Desh'**, with the aim to encourage Indians to visit various tourist destinations in the country and also to spread the message of 'Tourism for All'.

Salient Features

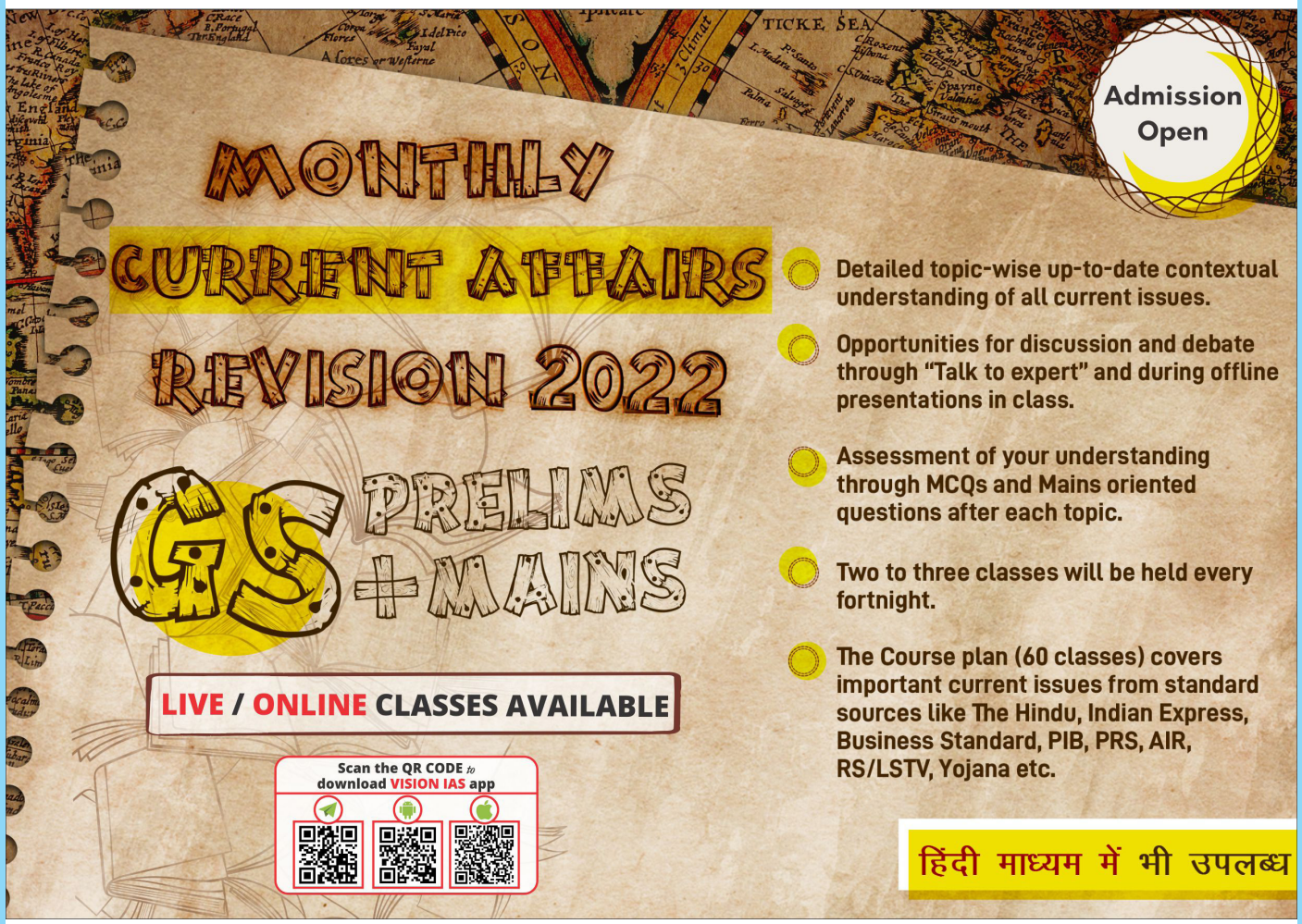
Component		
Dekho Apna Desh: It will encourage Indians to visit their own country. It will include video, photograph and blog competitions visited during event, stories of India through Travelers' Eyes to promote tourism.	**Tourism for All:** It will promote tourism events at sites across all States in country. These will mainly be People's events with large scale public participation. The activities at these sites will include Cultural Programmes of Dance, Music, Theatre, Tourism Exhibitions showcasing culture, cuisine and handicrafts and handlooms, etc.	**Tourism & Governance:** It will have interactive sessions and workshops with stakeholders on varied themes like Skill Development in Tourism Sector, Innovation in Tourism, and Developing Rural Tourism in locations near established destinations.

India Tourism Mart: It is organised by the Ministry in partnership with the Federation of Associations in Indian Tourism and Hospitality (FAITH). It provided a platform to different tourism stakeholders for interacting and conducting business with foreign buyers.

25.5 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Incredible India 2.0 Campaign

- The new campaign has been launched with the **objective of doubling tourism traffic from both foreign and domestic tourists.**
- It marks a **shift from the present generic promotions** being undertaken across the world, **to market specific promotional plans and product specific creatives**, with greater focus on digital presence and social media.
- The Campaign is being released in the prime existing markets as well as important potential markets. **Niche tourism products like Heritage Tourism, Adventure Tourism, Cruise Tourism, Rural Tourism, Wellness & Medical Tourism, MICE, Golf, etc. are being promoted through the Incredible India 2.0 Campaign.**



26. MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

26.1 EKLAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL (EMRS)*

Objective

To provide **quality middle and high level education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students** in remote areas, not only **to enable them to avail of reservation** in high and professional educational courses and as jobs in government and public and private sectors but also to have access to the best opportunities in education at par with the non ST population.

Salient Features

- It is a **Central Sector Scheme.**
- Every **block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons**, will have an EMRS by the year 2022.
- These schools will be **on par with Navodaya Vidyalayas** and will have special facilities for preserving local art and culture besides providing training in sports and skill development.
- **12 Eklavya Model Day Boarding School (EMDBS)** will be set based on the demand of the concerned State/ Where **density of ST population is higher in identified Sub-Districts (90% or more).**
- Dedicated infrastructure for setting up **Centre of Excellence for sports** with all related infrastructure (buildings, equipment's etc.) will be supported. This Centre of Excellence will have specialized state-of-the-art facilities for one identified individual sport and one group sport in each State/UT.
- **Reservation of 20% seats under sports quota** for deserving ST students who have excelled in the field of sports.
- Funding under this Scheme would be **100% grant-in-aid by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs** to NESTS (National Education Society for Tribal Students).
- The NESTS will be guided by a **Steering Committee headed by the Minister for Tribal Affairs.**

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26.2 PRADHAN MANTRI VAN DHAN YOJANA

Objectives

- To provide **skill upgradation and capacity building training.**
- Setting up of **primary processing and value addition facility.**

Salient Features

- This scheme is a component of the **'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) & Development of Value Chain for MFP'** and was launched in 2018.
- **Implemented by TRIFED** as the nodal agency at the national level.
- It is a well thought master plan for the **socio-economic development of the tribal population of the country.**
- **Main provisions:**
  - An initiative targeting **livelihood generation for tribal gatherers and transforming them into entrepreneurs.**
  - The idea is to set-up **tribal community-owned Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs)** in predominantly forested tribal districts.
  - **A Kendra shall constitute of 15 tribal SHGs,** each comprising of up to 20 tribal NTFP gatherers or artisans i.e. about 300 beneficiaries per Van Dhan Kendra.
  - **100% Central Government Funded with** TRIFED providing Rs. 15 lakhs for each 300 member Van Dhan Kendra.
  - **Tribal Gatherer Contribution of Rs.1000 / member** to instil ownership.
  - **Panchayats/ District Administration** to provide operational premises to SHGs.
  - **Training in Value addition**, Use of equipment, Enterprise Management.
  - **Identification** of local, district level, state level, national, global buyers for MFP Value Added Products.
  - Arrangement for **Logistics & Transportations.**
  - **Branding & Marketing.**

26.3 VANBANDHU KALYAN YOJANA

Objectives

- **Improving the quality** of life in tribal areas.
- Improving the **quality of education**.
- Qualitative and **Sustainable employment** for tribal families.
- **Bridging infrastructure** gap with focus on quality.
- **Protection of tribal culture** and heritage.

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Salient Features

- It is a **central sector scheme** covering all tribal people and all areas with tribal population across the country.
- The scheme ensures that **all the intended benefits through various schemes** of Central and State Governments covered under the respective Tribal Sub-Plans actually reach **them by way of appropriate convergence.**

26.4 SCHEME FOR 'MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP"

Objectives

To ensure **fair returns to the MFP gatherers** mainly through MSP for identified MFP collected by them along with necessary infrastructure at local level.

Salient Features

- The scheme is designed as a **social safety net for improvement of livelihood of MFP gatherers** by providing them fair price for the MFPs they collect.
- Conceptualised and **implemented by TRIFED in association with State Government Agencies across 21 states of the country,** the scheme has emerged as a source of great relief for tribal gatherers.
- To ensure that the ground gained is not lost and to strengthen the State level programme implementation and contribute to the empowerment of the tribal population, **TRIFED has initiated Phase II of the MSP and MFP scheme and the Van Dhan tribal Start-ups.**
  - During this phase, one of the major actions being planned is the **convergence of the Van Dhan Yojana with the MSP for MFP Scheme.**
  - Together, these two initiatives offer a **comprehensive development package for tribals,** promoting employment and incomes and entrepreneurship.

MSP would be determined based on the **baseline survey of price** for each of the MFP, its cost of collection, cost of cleaning and primary processing, packaging and transportation cost for each state.

A pricing cell constituted in the TRIFED would be assigned this task. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs would finally approve and announce state wise MSP for each MFP taken up for that state.

The **price review to be carried out every three years** based on revision in cost of collection.The scheme is applicable for **implementation in all the States across India.**

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NOTE: MFP is a subset of forest produce (defined in Indian Forest Act 1927). MFP is defined under **Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.**

- Section 2 of this Act defines MFP as **'all non-timber forest produce of plant origin'** and includes bamboo, brushwood, stumps, canes, Tusser, cocoon, honey, waxes, Lac, tendu/ kendu leaves, medicinal plants and herbs, roots, tuber and the like.

26.5 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Trifood/SFURTI Model

- In November 2020, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) announced 200 Projects to be taken up under Trifood/SFURTI Model.
- **Trifood/ SFURTI Model:**
  - It is one of the convergence initiatives of the **Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED).**
  - The first such model was launched in August, 2020 in **Raigad, Maharashtra and Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh.**
  - It will ensure **year-round income for the tribal population through cluster programmes** for agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, floriculture and medicinal and aromatic plants.

TRIFOOD Scheme

- It is a joint initiative of Ministry of Food Processing Industry, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and TRIFED.
- Under the scheme **tertiary value addition centers** will be set up for processing the Minor Forest Produce (MFP) collected by the tribal forest gatherers.
- The processing units will be set up under the Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages under the **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY).**
- It aims to **enhance the income of tribals.**

NOTE: SFURTI (Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries) is covered under the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).

"Friends of Tribes" initiative

Under this initiative, TRIFED has tied up **CSR funds to promote tribal livelihoods.**

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Go Tribal campaign

- It was **organised by TRIFED to create awareness and promote tribal arts and** crafts as well as help in socio-economic welfare of more than 700 Indian tribes.
- Under it, **products available under Tribes India brand & outlets could be procured through Online retailers like Amazon, Flipkart, etc.**

GOAL (Going Online As Leaders) program

- It is a **digitally-enabled mentorship initiative of Facebook** for empowering tribal youth to become leaders for tomorrow in the respective fields.
- It aims at identifying and mobilizing renowned people from industry (policy makers and influencers), known for their leadership skills or roles, to digitally empower and personally mentor tribal youth from tribal communities across multiple locations of India.

Sankalp se Siddhi (Attainment through Resolve) scheme

- A five-year plan under which **New India Movement 2017-2022 would take place.**
  - It **envisages India 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.

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27. MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

27.1 INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS)

Objectives

- To **prevent and reduce young child under-nutrition** (% underweight children 0-3 years) by 10 percentage points.
- To lay the foundation for proper **psychological, physical and social development of the child.**
- To **reduce** the incidence of **mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout.**
- To achieve **effective co-ordination of policy and implementation** amongst the various departments to promote child development.
- To **enhance the capabilityof the mother** to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

Salient Features

- It is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme.**
- Launched on 2nd October, 1975, the ICDS Scheme is one of the **world's largest and unique programmes for early childhood care and development.**
- It is a **centrally sponsored scheme.**
- Engaging anganwadi worker and helper from the same village.
- It is a universal and self-selecting scheme i.e. anyone can visit to the Aanganwadi centre and enroll these services.

Sub-Schemes under Umbrella ICDS

- **Anganwadi Services** – It is for holistic development of children under the age of 6 year and pregnant and lactating women.
- **Child Protection Services** – It aims to provide safe and secure environment for children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection and reduce vulnerabilities.
- **National Crèche Services** –It aims to provide a safe place for children of working mothers while they are at work, thus, empowering them to take up employment.

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- **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY):** From 01.01.2017, the Maternity Benefit Programme is implemented in all the districts of the country. Under PMMVY, a cash incentive of ₹ 5000/- is provided directly to the Bank / Post Office Account of Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) for first living child of the family subject to fulfilling specific conditions relating to Maternal and Child Health.
- **Scheme for Adolescent Girls (AGs):** The key objective of the scheme is to facilitate, educate and empower AGs so as to enable them to become self-reliant and aware citizens. The target group for the scheme covers out of school AGs in the age group of 11 to 14 years.

Services	Target Group
Supplementary Nutrition	Children below 6 years, Pregnant & Lactating Mothers (P&LM)
Immunization	
Health check-up	
Referral services	
Pre-school education	Children 3-6 years

  - **Nutrition Component:** Take Home Ration or Hot Cooked Meal. The financial norms will be Rs. 9.5/- per beneficiary per day for 300 days in a year. This would be inclusive of the cost of micronutrient fortification.
  - **Non-Nutrition Component:** IFA supplementation, Health check-up and Referral services, Nutrition & Health Education (NHE), Counseling / Guidance on family welfare, ARSH, child care practices, Life Skill Education and accessing public services
- **Poshan Abhiyan:** It aims to reduce malnutrition in the country by 2022 in a phased manner.

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

Objectives

- 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.**
- 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.**

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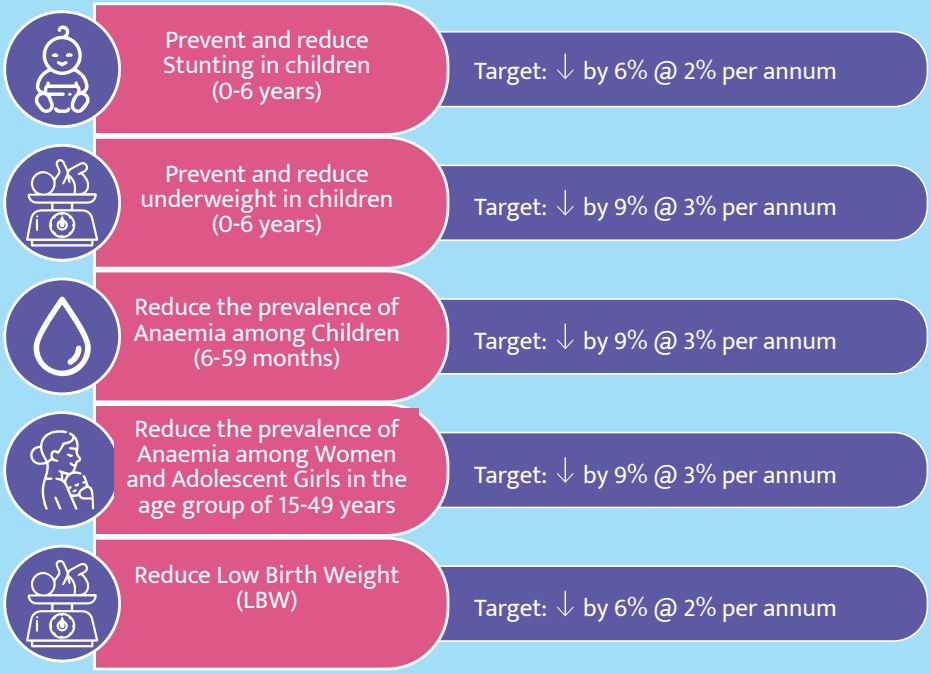
Salient Features

- **Background:** 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.
- **AIM:** To reduce malnutrition in the country by 2022 in a phased manner through a life cycle approach.

Targets under POSHAN Abhiyaan



- **Jan Andolan (People's campaign):** 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.**
- **Convergence:** 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.

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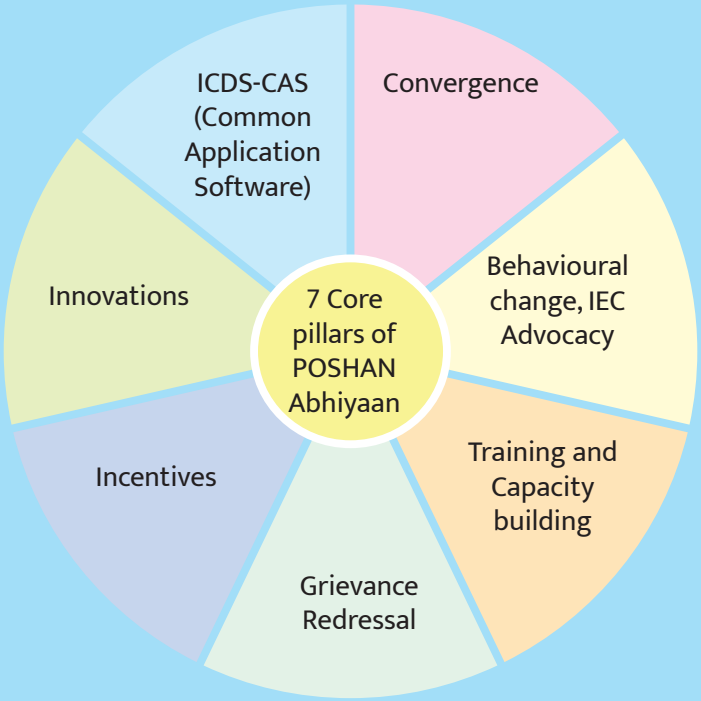

- **NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the task of:**
  - Bringing about **convergence** and role clarity among the various ministries as well as states.
  - Providing **oversight for monitoring** and evaluation of how the mission is being implemented.
  - Providing **technical support**.
  - **Mobilizing philanthropies** and others to build a Jan Andolan around POSHAN.

NOTE: In October 2020, the NITI Ayog released 3rd progress report (covering the period between October 2019-April 2020) in which it batted for **Poshan Plus strategy** (refer the Monthly article '7.3. MALNUTRITION IN INDIA' of November 2020 "to read about this strategy in details).

Related initiatives

POSHAN Maah

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

27.3 BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO (BBBP)

Objectives

- Prevention of **gender biased sex selective** elimination.
- Ensuring **survival & protection of the girl child.**
- Ensuring **education and participation of the girl** child.

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Salient Features

- It was launched by the Prime Minister on 22nd January, 2015 at Panipat, Haryana.
- BBBP addresses the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of women empowerment over a life-cycle continuum.
- **It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Education.**
- **The key elements of the scheme** include Enforcement of PC & PNDT Act, nation-wide awareness and advocacy campaign and multi-sectoral action in select 100 districts (low on CSR) in the first phase (2014-15).
- There is a **strong emphasis on mindset change** through training, sensitization, awareness raising and community mobilization on ground.
- Pan India Expansion of BBBP covering all 640 districts (as per census 2011) of the country was launched in March 2018.

Two components

- **Advocacy and Media Campaign** on BBBP
- **Multi-Sectoral intervention** in selected Gender Critical Districts worse on CSR

- BBBP scheme has **no provision for individual cash incentive/cash transfer** component and thus is **not a Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme.**
- Enable **inter-sectoral and inter-institutional convergence at district/block/grassroot levels is important strategy.**

Tertiary

- Officials, PRIs; frontline workers, women SHGs/Collectives, religious leaders, voluntary organizations, media, medical associations, industry associations, general public as a whole.

Secondary

- Youth, adolescents (girls and boys), in-laws, medical doctors/ practitioners, private hospitals, nursing homes and diagnostic centres.

Primary

- Young and newly married couples; Pregnant and Lactating mothers; parents.

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- Monitoring of the BBBP Scheme at National level, State level, District level, Block Level, and Gram Panchayat/Ward Level.
- **'Digital Guddi-Gudda Board'** 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.

Attitudinal change

Increased focus on issue of female infanticide, lack of education amongst girls and deprivation of their rights.

⬇

Increased awareness and sensitization of the masses regarding prevalence of gender bias and role of community in eradicating it.

Monitorable components under BBBP

Improve the sex ratio at birth (SRB) in selected gender critical districts by 2 points in a year.

⬇

Reduce gender differential / Under 5 child mortality rate from 7 pionts in 2014 to 1.5 points per year.

⬇

At least 1.5 % increase per year of institutional deliveries.

Increase enrolment of girls in Secondary Education to 82% bye 2018 to 19.

⬇

Provide **functional toilet for girls in every school in selected districts.**

Improve the nutrition status of girl - by reducing number of underweight and anemic girls under 5 of year of age.

⬇

Implementation of Protection Of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012.

⬇

Ensure **universalization of ICDS.**

⬇

Train elected representatives, grassroot functionaries as community champions To mobilize communities to improve CSR and promote girls education.

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27.4 BHARTIYA POSHAN KRISHI KOSH

Objectives

Development of an **Agro Food Atlas** and Documentation of **promising practices for Jan-Andolan** for POSHAN Abhiyaan.

Key Features

Launched by	▪ The **Ministry of Women and Child Development along with Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF).**
Agro-Food Atlas	▪ **Also known as POSHAN Atlas. It acts as a repository of diverse crops across 127 agro-climatic zones** of the country having three parts- crops currently being grown, agro-ecological conditions (soil, organic carbon content, ground water availability, etc.) and guidance on how a greater diversity of crops could be encouraged in a particular district or block to promote dietary diversity and nutrition.
Project includes diverse data sources	▪ Like National Sample Survey, Agri-Census, Soil Health Cards, ISRO's Advanced Wide Field Sensor (AWiFS) and National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA's) Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectro-Radio meter.
Other features	▪ The project also **documents social, behavioral and cultural practices** that promote and reinforce healthy dietary behaviors.

Kishori Health Cards

- States are maintaining Kishori Health Cards for **Adolescent Girls** in Angawadi Centres (AWCs) to record the **information about the weight, height, Body Mass Index (BMI)** along with other services provided under the scheme.
- The details of achievements/outcomes made under SAG are marked on Kishori Health Card and the card also carries important milestones of Adolescent Girls' life including mainstreaming them into the schools.

27.5 SUKANYA YOJANA

Objectives

- To **motivate parents to open an account in the name of a girl child** and for her welfare to deposit maximum of their savings upto the prescribed limits.
- To meet the requirement of **higher education expense** for girls.
- It would **prevent early marriages** of girl and ensure equitable share to a girl child in resources and savings of a family in which she is generally discriminated as against a male child.

Salient Features

A small savings scheme, it is a part of BBBP. Rate of interest is higher than normal savings rate offered by banks.

It facilitates education and marriage expenses with a minimum deposit of Rs 250 and a maximum of Rs 1.5 lakh in one financial year.

A parent or legal guardian can open an account in the name of the girl child until she attains the age of ten years.

She can withdraw 50% of the money after reaching age of 18 e.g. for higher education and marriage. 18 years deadline will also help preventing child-marriages.

The annual deposit (contributions) qualifies for Section 80C benefit and the maturity benefits are non-taxable.

Tenure of the Deposit: 21 years from the date of opening of the account. Deposits in SSY account can be made till the completion of 15 years from the date of opening the account.

The account may be transferred anywhere in India if the girl child in whose name the account stands shifts to a place other than the city or locality where the account stands.

Few important rules of the scheme:

Higher interest rate for default accounts	▪ Default accounts are those who did not maintain minimum payment of 250 annually.
Premature closure of account	▪ On the grounds of death of girl, change of residency, medical emergency or treatment of girl child, etc.
Operation of account	▪ The girl could operate the SSA after she turns 18 untill then only guardian will operate it.
Opening of accounts for more than two girl children	▪ The guardian had to submit birth certificates and affidavit.

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27.6 UJJAWALA SCHEME

Objectives

- For **prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration and repatriation** of cross-border victims to their country of origin.

Salient Features

- Rehabilitative **centres are given financial support for providing shelter and basic amenities** such as:
  - Food, clothing, medical care, and legal aid.
  - Education in the case the victims are children.
  - Vocational training and income generation activities to provide the victims with alternate livelihood option.

27.7 RAJIV GANDHI SCHEME FOR EMPOWERMENT OF ADOLESCENT BOYS-SAKSHAM

Objectives

- **All-round development of Adolescent Boys** (11-18 yrs) to make them self-reliant, **gender-sensitive** and aware citizens.

Salient Features

- **Address the health needs-** physical, mental and emotional- of boys and promote awareness of hygiene, nutrition and sexual and reproductive health.
- Provide **vocational skills** to those aged above 16 years through the National Skill Development Program (NSDP).
- The structures under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) will be utilised as a platform. This will be supported by a dedicated Saksham unit/cell created at the Centre and in the State, district and block levels.

27.8 SWADHARGREH SCHEME

Objectives

- To setup SwadharGreh in every district with capacity of 30 women:
  - To **cater to the primary need** of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment and care of the women in distress and who are without any social and economic support.
  - To provide them with **legal aid** and guidance to enable them to take steps for their readjustment in family/society.
  - To **rehabilitate** them economically and emotionally.
  - To enable them to **start their life afresh** with dignity and conviction.

Beneficiaries

- **Women above 18 years of age in following category:**
  - Women who are deserted, survivors of natural disasters, Women prisoners released from jail, victims of domestic violence, family tension or discord, Trafficked women/girls rescued or runaway from brothels or other places.
  - **Children accompanying women in the above categories** would also be allowed to stay in the SwadharGreh with their mothers (Girls upto age of 18 and boys upto age of 8).

Salient Features

- Any government or civil society organization could seek assistance under the Scheme.
- **SwadharGreh is a DBT compliant scheme.**

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27.9 GENDER CHAMPIONS SCHEME

It's a collaborative effort of **Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) and Ministry of Education.**

Objectives

- To make **young boys and girls gender sensitive** and create positive social norms which value the rights of women and girls.

Beneficiaries

- Gender Champions can be **both boys and girls above 16 years of age** enrolled in educational institutions.

Salient Features

- Gender Champions are envisaged as **responsible leaders** who will facilitate an enabling environment within their schools/colleges/ academic institutions where girls are treated with dignity and respect.
- Scheme will **strengthen the potential of young girls and boys to advocate for gender equality** and monitor progress towards gender justice.

27.10 SAKHI ONE STOP CENTRES

Objectives

- To provide **integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence,** in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace under one roof.
- To facilitate immediate, emergency and non - emergency access to a range of services including **medical, legal, psychological and counselling support under one roof** to fight against any forms of violence against women.

Beneficiaries

- **All women** including girls below 18 years of age affected by violence, irrespective of caste, class, religion, region, sexual orientation or marital status.

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Salient Features

- It is **funded through Nirbhaya Fund.**
- The **Central Government provides 100% financial assistance** to the State Government /UT Administrations under the Scheme.
- These are **24×7 centres and any woman in an adverse situation or someone on her behalf can seek help** from the Sakhi Centre by dialling **Women's toll-free helpline 181.**
- **Implementing Agency: State Government/ UT Administration.**

27.11 PM CARES FOR CHILDREN SCHEME

Objectives

- 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

- **Eligibility criterion:** All children who have lost
  - Both parents or
  - Surviving parent or
  - 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
  - **Child should not have completed 18 years of age on the date of death of parents**
- **Convergent approach:** Gap funding for ensuring education, health, monthly stipend from the age of 18 years, and lump sum amount of Rs. 10 lakh on attaining 23 years of age.
- **Tenure:** Enrolment begins from 29.05.2021 and the scheme is expected to continue till the year when every identified beneficiary shall turn 23 years of age.

The Entitlements under the scheme include	
Fixed Deposit in the name of the child	• 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.**
School Education: For children under 10 years	• Ensure **admission in the nearest Kendriya Vidyalaya/private school as a day scholar.** • PM-CARES will pay for the uniform, textbooks, and notebooks.
School Education: For children between 11-18 years	• 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.
Support for Higher Education	• 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.
Health insurance	All children will be enrolled as a **beneficiary under Ayushman Bharat Scheme (PM-JAY)** with a health insurance cover of Rs. 5 lakhs.

27.11 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Mahila E-Haat

- It's an **online marketing platform for women.**
- **Beneficiary-** All Indian women citizens more than 18 years of age and women SHGs.
- It's an initiative for **meeting aspirations and need of women entrepreneurs** which will leverage technology for showcasing products made/manufactured/sold by women entrepreneurs.
- It has been set up with an investment of under Rs.10 lakh from the **Rashtriya Mahila Kosh**—an autonomous body under the WCD ministry, registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 for the socio-economic empowerment of women.

Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK)

- It is a new **sub-scheme under** the Umbrella Scheme Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shashaktikaran Yojana (PMMSY) approved for implementation during 2017-18 upto 2019-20.
- It aims to **provide an interface for rural women to approach the government** for availing their entitlements and for empowering them through training and capacity building.
- The scheme has been approved for implementation in 23 States /UTs.
- **PMMSK Block level initiatives:** Under it, community engagement is envisioned in 117 most backward districts through Student Volunteers.
- It will provide an **opportunity to Student Volunteers to participate in the nation development** process and bring gender equality in backward district.

NARI portal

- National Repository of Information for Women--NARI is an **e-portal** that summarizes over 350 government schemes for the benefit of women, with more being added.
- It also provides **information to women on issues affecting their lives,** such as tips on good nutrition, suggestions for health check-ups etc.

E-Samvaad Portal

- It is a platform **for NGOs and civil society to interact with the Ministry** of Women and **Child Development (MWCD)** by providing their feedback, suggestions, put up grievances, share best practices etc.

Khoya Paya portal

- It's a citizen-based website to exchange information **on missing and found children.**
- It has been developed by the **Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY).**

Jan Sampark program

- **Aim:** To enable the public to have interaction with its officials and staff for seeking information related to Adoption as well as flagging their concerns.
- Launched by **Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)** of the Ministry of Women & Child Development.
- It will serve as platform for **counselling and motivating Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs)** to go for adopting older children.

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Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)

- It aims to provide skills that give **employability to women and to provide competencies and skill** that enable women to become self-employed/entrepreneurs.
- The scheme is intended to benefit women who are in the **age group of 16 years and above across the country.**

Mahila Police Volunteer scheme

- A joint initiative of **Ministry of Women & Child Development** and **Ministry of Home Affairs.**
- Act as a link between police and community to help women in distress.

Suposhit Maa Abhiyan

- **Objective:** Keeping newborn and pregnant women healthy.
- Under this Abhiyan, **1,000 women would be given food items for one month.** At the same time, the health of the child, including medical examination, blood tests, medicines, delivery, would be covered.
- The identified women would be required to register on a website for adoption. **Only one pregnant woman would be adopted from a family.**

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28. MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

28.1 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS)

- **Identifying and supporting potential medal prospects** for upcoming Olympic Games.
- It includes-
  - **Customized training** at Institutes having world class facilities and other necessary support is being provided to the elite athletes.
  - On long-term capital gains if it is invested in a fund notified by Central Government (maximum investment is Rs. 50 lakh).
  - It would provide a **benchmark for selection of athletes** on par with international standards.
  - **Sports Authority of India (SAI)** and the federations, which are the members of the 'Mission Olympic Cell' (MOC), would be the **agencies for fund disbursal.**
  - Authority will make **payments directly to the "person and institution concerned"** on behalf of the athletes.
  - **Abinav Bindra Committee** was constituted for identifying and supporting potential medal prospects for 2021 and 2024 Olympic Games under the Target Olympic Podium scheme.

Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram

- This **Central sector scheme** aims to **develop the personality and leadership qualities of the youth** and to engage them in nation building activities.
- It focuses on youth between the ages of **15-29 years** as defined in **national Youth Policy 2014.**
- **It subsumed following schemes-** National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP), Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), National Youth Corps (NYC), and National Programme for Youth & Adolescent Development (NPYAD), National Discipline Scheme (NDS), and Assistance to Scouting & Guiding Organisations, Youth Hostels (YH), and International Cooperation.
- For information dissemination youth would be made aware about the new umbrella scheme through distribution of IEC materials.

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Khelo India- National programme for development of sports

- It is a national programme which aims to **develop grassroots level talent** by providing them with a national level platform.
- **Objectives:** Mass participation of the young population in Sports through annual sports competitions; Identification of sporting talent; Nurturing of the sporting talent through sports academies; Creation of Sports Infrastructure at Block, District and State/UT Level.
- It is the **merger of three schemes** Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS).
- **Khelo India School Games** (KISG) has been launched under the program.

Mission XI million

- To **make football the sport of choice** in India.
- The programme is aimed to **associate at least 11 million** students, parents, coaches, teachers etc by way of holding workshops, seminars, contact programmes, competitions etc.

National Service Scheme (NSS)

- It is a **Central Sector Scheme** introduced in 1969 with the primary objective of developing the personality and character of the student youth through **voluntary community services.**
- The motto of NSS is **"NOT ME, BUT YOU"**. An NSS volunteer places the 'community' before 'self'.
- **Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)** (an autonomous organization under Ministry of Youth) oversight the functions.
- It provides opportunity to the student youth of **11th & 12th Class of schools at +2 Board level and student youth of Technical Institution, Graduate & Post Graduate** at colleges and University level of India to take part in various government led community service activities & programmes.
- NSS attempts to establish meaningful **linkages between 'Campus and Community'**, 'College and Village' and 'Knowledge and Action'.

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29. NITI AAYOG

29.1 ATAL INNOVATION MISSION (AIM)*

Objectives

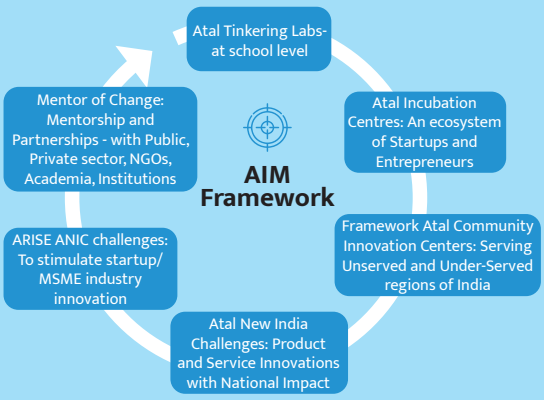
- **To create and promote an ecosystem of innovation and entrepreneurship** across the country at school, university, research institutions, MSME and industry levels.
- **It is envisaged as an umbrella innovation organization** that would play an instrumental role in alignment of innovation policies between central, state and sectoral innovation schemes.

Salient Features

- **AIM** was launched in 2016 by NITI Aayog to **create and promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship** across the length and breadth of our country.
- The AIM has focused on both **infrastructure creation and institution building.**
- AIM has adopted a **holistic approach** encompassing schools, universities, research institutions, industry, MSME, NGOs, Ministries, at district, state and national levels.
- **It has two core functions:**
  - **Entrepreneurship promotion** through **Self-Employment and Talent Utilization** (SETU), wherein innovators would be supported and mentored to become successful entrepreneurs.
  - **Innovation promotion**: to provide a platform where innovative ideas are generated

AIM Framework

- **Atal Tinkering Labs (at school level)** where students from Class 6th to Class 12th **learn innovation** skills and develop ideas.
  - **Atal Tinkering Marathon:** The marathon puts nation-wide challenge in 6 thematic areas namely Clean Energy, Water resources, Waste management, Healthcare, Smart mobility, and Agri-tech **to find out the best student innovators of India.**



- **Atal Incubation Centres (AICs) & Atal Community Innovation Centers (ACIC):** They will be set up at the university, NGO, SME and Corporate industry levels for promoting entrepreneurship in universities and industry.
- **Atal New India Challenges (ANIC):** To promote technology driven innovations and product creation for social and commercial impact. It aims **to address the Commercialization Valley of Death** - supporting innovators scale over the risks associated with access to resources for testing, piloting and market creation.
  - o **ANIC 2.0: Recently, phase 1 of the 2nd edition of the ANIC was launched.** It will see 18 challenges in 7 sectors, such as; E-mobility, Road Transportation Space Technology and Applications, Sanitation Technology, Medical Devices and Equipment, Waste Management, Agriculture.
- **Mentor India Campaign:** It's a **strategic nation building initiative** to engage leaders who can guide and mentor students. Industry, Academia, Government, Global Collaborations as a key to success.

ARISE-Atal New India Challenges: To spur applied research and innovation in Indian MSMEs and startups. The programme will be driven by **Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), four ministries**—Ministry of Defence; Ministry of Food Processing Industries; Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs—and **associated industries to facilitate innovative solutions to sectoral problems.**

Related News initiative Atal New India Challenge 2.0

- Atal Innovation Mission launched the phase 1 of the 2nd edition of the Atal New India Challenge (ANIC 2.0)
  - o ANIC is a flagship program of Atal Innovation Mission, NITI Aayog.
- ANIC is aim to address the Commercialization Valley of Death- supporting innovators scale over the risks associated with access to resources for testing, piloting and market creation.
- ANIC 2.0 will see 18 challenges in 7 sectors, such as; E-mobility, Road Transportation Space Technology and Applications, etc.

29.2 SUSTAINABLE ACTION FOR TRANSFORMING HUMAN CAPITAL (SATH) PROGRAMME

Objectives

It focusses on two main sectors **Education and Health and to build three 'Role Model' States**

Salient Features

- NITI Aayog works in **close collaboration with the state machinery to design a robust roadmap of intervention,** develop a program governance structure, set up monitoring and tracking mechanisms, handhold state institutions through the execution stage and provide support on a range of institutional measures to achieve the end objectives.
- For **Health Sector,** NITI Ayog has elected **Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Karnataka** while for **education sectors** (SATH-E) **Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Odisha.**
- It is funded through a **cost-sharing** mechanism between NITI Aayog and the participating states.
- **SATH-Education Roadmaps-2018-2020 by NITI Aayog:** It involves a tripartite arrangement between the 3 states, NITI Aayog and knowledge partners (Boston Consulting Group and Piramal Foundation for Education Leadership).
  - SATH-E aspires to be a **'saathi', to the educational system** with the student and the teacher at its centre. The aim is to **make the entire governmental school education system responsive,** aspirational and transformational for every child.

29.3 ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS PROGRAMME

Objectives

To **quickly and effectively transform** some of the most underdeveloped districts of the country.

Salient Features

- It focuses on **transforming 112 districts of the country** that have witnessed the least progress along certain development parameters.

Broad contours of the programme

Convergence (of central and state schemes)	**Collaboration** (of central, state level **'Prabhari' officers & district collectors)**	**Competition** among district

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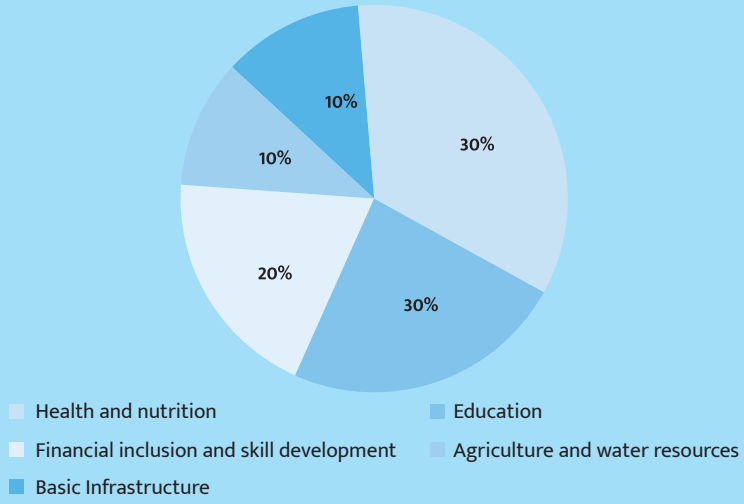
49 indicators identified → Base line ranking released → Dashboard captures progress on real time basis

Sectors	
Health and nutrition	30%
Education	30%
Agriculture and irrigation	20%
Financial inclusion and skill Formation	10%
Basic Infrastructure	10%

Dashboard show ranking which is announced by NITI Asyog

- **Cooperative Federalism:** Local, state and central governments work together to design, implement and monitor measures to drive development in the districts.

Weightage to various sectors



29.4 NATIONAL MISSION ON TRANSFORMATIVE MOBILITY AND BATTERY STORAGE

Objectives

To promote **"clean, connected, shared and sustainable" mobility initiative** in the country.

Salient Features

Inter-ministerial steering committee, chaired by CEO, NITI Aayog to coordinate among key stakeholders to integrate various initiatives to transform mobility in India.

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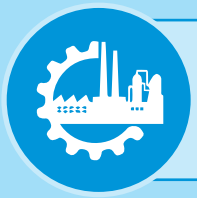
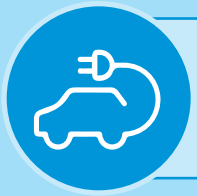
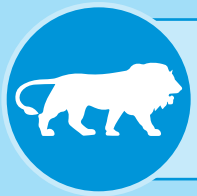


It will support and implement **Phased Manufacturing Programme** (valid for 5 years till 2024) for large scale, **export competitive integrated batteries and cell-manufacturing Giga plants in India.**



The Mission will launch another programme to localize production across **entire Electric vehicle value chain** and finalise its details.



The Mission will have **'Make in India' strategy** for Electric Vehicle components and battery technologies.

29.5 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Gandhian Challenge

- **AIM, NITI Aayog's Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL) and UNICEF India, including Generation Unlimited,** launched 'The Gandhian Challenge' on the 150th birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.
- This innovation challenge **provides a platform for every child across India to ideate innovative solutions for a sustainable India of their dreams,** using Gandhi's principles expressed through broad categories: Art & Innovation (Letters, poems, painting, videos and photos, among others) and Science, Technology & Innovation (Robotics, IoT, sensors and 3D printers, among others).

YOUTH CO:LAB

- It was launched by Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), **NITI Aayog and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) India.**
- It **aims at accelerating social entrepreneurship and innovation** in young India.
- The **first phase of Youth Co:Lab will focus on six SDGs:** SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production) and SDG 13 (Climate Action).
- Youth Co:Lab **will convene social innovation challenges at the national and sub-national level,** which will invite young people in the age group of 18-29 years and start-ups to showcase their proposed ideas and solutions to tackle some of the region's biggest social challenges.

30. PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

30.1 PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance And Timely Implementation)

Objectives

- **Addressing common man's grievances, and simultaneously monitoring and reviewing important programmes** and projects of the Government of India as well as projects flagged by State Governments.

Salient Features

- A multi-purpose and multi-modal platform that uniquely bundles **three latest technologies:**
  - Digital data management
  - Video-conferencing
  - Geo-spatial technology
- **A three-tier system** comprising of PMO, Union Government Secretaries, and Chief Secretaries of the States.
- It ensures **cooperative federalism** as it brings on one stage the Secretaries of Government of India and the Chief Secretaries of the States.
- It will **strengthen and re-engineer the data bases of the CPGRAMS** for grievances, Project Monitoring Group (PMG) and the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

30.2 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

National Defence Fund

- It is used for the **welfare of the members of the Armed Forces** (including Para Military Forces) and their dependents.
- The Fund is **administered by an Executive Committee, with PM as Chairperson, and Defence, Finance and Home Ministers as Members.**

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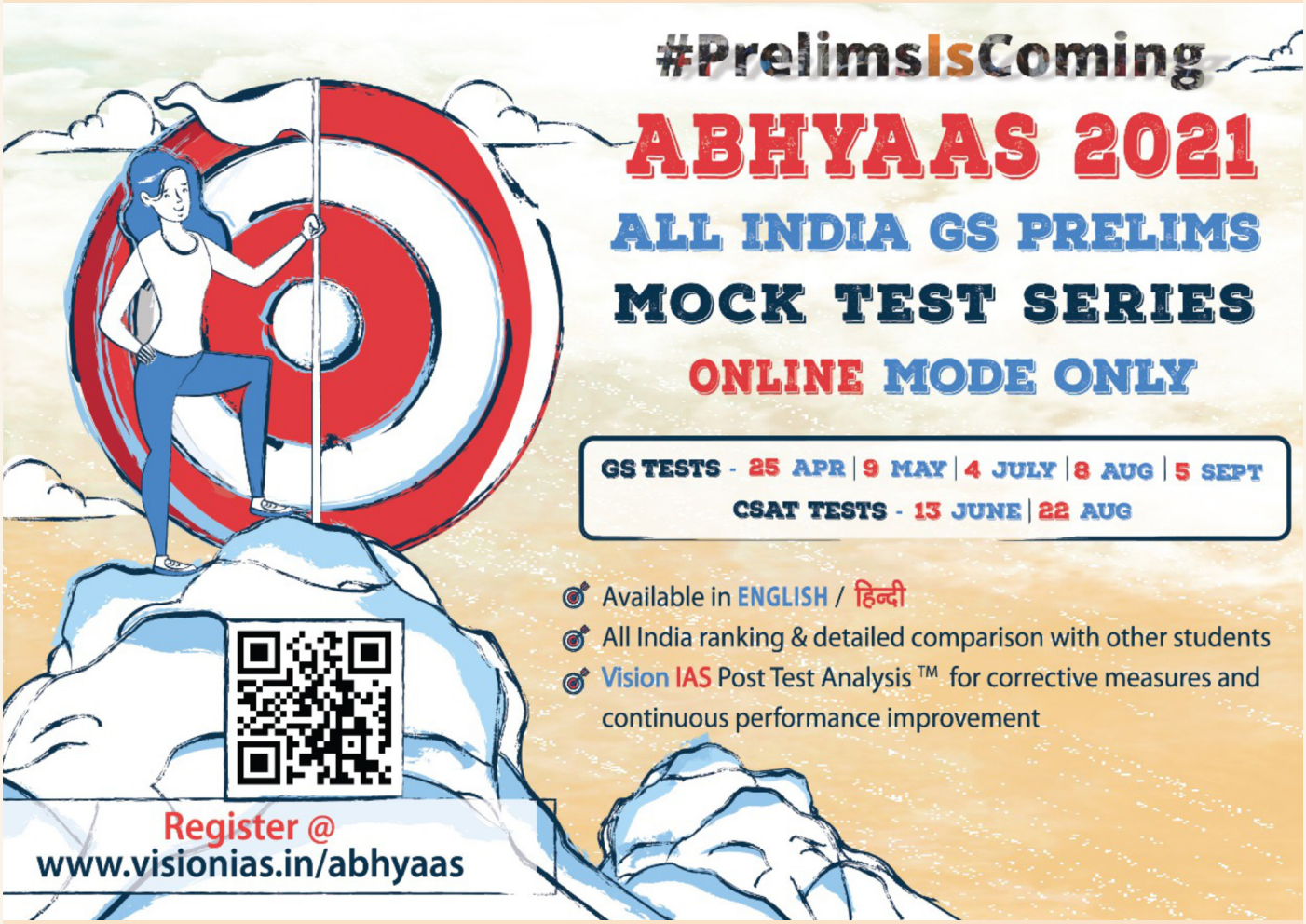
- **Finance Minister is the Treasurer of the Fund.** Accounts of the Fund are kept with the Reserve Bank of India.
- The fund is **entirely dependent on voluntary contributions** from the public and does not get any budgetary support.

PM National Relief fund

- It was set up in 1948 **to assist displaced persons from Pakistan.** Now it is used for **people in certain difficult circumstances.**
- It also provides assistance to partially defray the expenses for medical treatment like heart surgeries, cancer treatment and acid attack etc.
- The fund consists **entirely of public contributions** and does not get any budgetary support.
- The corpus of the fund is invested with scheduled commercial banks in various forms.
- Disbursements are made with the approval of the Prime Minister.
- **PMNRF has not been constituted by the Parliament.**
- The fund is recognized as a **Trust under the Income Tax Act** and the same is managed by Prime Minister or multiple delegates for national causes.
- Contributions towards PMNRF are notified for 100% deduction from taxable income under section 80(G) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.



31. DEPARTMENT OF SPACE ISRO'S INITIATIVES

31.1 BHUVAN-ISRO'S GEO-PORTAL

Objectives

- To develop a software application which allows users to **explore a 2D/3D representation of the surface of the Earth**.

Salient Features

- It provides **1m resolution satellite data** for more than 350 cities and services several users for their remote sensing application needs.

Various programs using its services

- **ENVIS** program of Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change.
- **Bhuvan Panchayats Web Portal** which facilitates decentralised planning at grassroot level.
- **Bhuvan Ganga mobile app and web portal** which ensures people participation in providing vital information for Clean Ganga project.

- The portal also, provides the **detailed information regarding household amenities data** and Census Population data at district and village level respectively.
- It **supports disaster management** and also provides active support for **flagship programmes** of the government including Integrated Watershed Development Program, National Mission for Clean Ganga, AMRUT etc.

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Bhuvan Panchayat V 3.0

- It has been developed by **National Remote Sensing Centre** of ISRO.
- It is a user-friendly web Geo portal under ISRO's **SISDP project (Space Based Information Support for Decentralised Planning)** for better planning and monitoring of government projects.
  - SISDP project aims to assist Gram Panchayats at grassroot level with basic planning inputs derived from satellite data for preparing developmental plans, its implementation and monitoring the activities.
- It will provide **geo-spatial services to aid gram panchayat** development planning process of Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- It **aids database visualization, data analytics, generation of automatic reports,** model based products and services **for the benefit of Gram Panchayat members** and other stake holders such as PRIs and the public.

For the first time, thematic database on high scale for the entire country is available with high integrated High Resolution satellite data for planning.

31.2 YUVA VIGYANI KARYAKRAM (YUVIKA)

Objectives

- Aimed at imparting basic knowledge on **Space Technology, Space Science and Space Applications to the young students** with the intent of arousing their interest in the emerging areas of Space activities.
- Help students to appreciate what they are being taught in the school and its real application in Space Science & Technology.

Salient Features

3 students from each State/ Union Territory to be selected to participate in this programme every year covering CBSE, ICSE and State syllabus. Those who **have finished 8th standard and currently studying in 9th standard** will be **eligible** for the programme.

Chief Secretaries of the respective States/ Administrators of Union Territories in **India to arrange for the selection of three students** from each of their State/UT and **communicate the list to ISRO.**

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Students belonging to the **rural area have been given special weightage** in the selection criteria.

31.3 MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Unispace Nanosatellite Assembly & Training programme (UNNATI)

- It is an initiative of ISRO to **commemorate the 50th anniversary** of the first United Nations conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space **(UNISPACE+50).**
- It would provide **opportunities to the participating developing countries** to strengthen in **assembling, integrating and testing** of Nanosatellite.

Samvad with Students

- It is a student outreach programme where ISRO chairman meets the students during his outstation visits and address their queries and quench the scientific thrust.

Sakaar

- Sakaar is Indian Space Research Organisation's (ISRO) **Augmented Reality (AR) application** designed for Andriod devices.
- The application consists of 3 Dimensional (3D) models of Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM), RISAT, indigenous rockets such as PSLV, GSLV Mk-III etc.

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APPENDIX

STATE GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

Scheme	State	Salient Feature
Sishu Suraksha App	**Assam**	• To empower citizens to take moral responsibility of protecting future generations. • It **enables users from all over Assam to lodge complaints about violation of child rights**
Saur Sujala Yojana	**Chhattisgarh**	• It was launched in 2016 to **assist the farmers with solar pumps at concessional rate** for better crop growing at reduced expenditure.
Bhavantar Bharpai Yojana	**Haryana**	• The aim of this scheme is to **assure farmers of fair prices** for their produce and **emphasizing on diversification of crops.** • Under this, basic prices of crops are fixed and if the farmers get lesser than the fixed price for listed crops, then the government will compensate them for it. • **Haryana is the first state in the country to do so** to protect the interests of farmers.
Krishi Bhagya scheme	**Karnataka**	• It was launched **exclusively for the dry-land farmers** who rely on the annual rainfall for their farming. • The **farmers obtain grants for constructing farm ponds** (Krishi Honda) **to conserve rainwater** and for buying lift pumps, diesel motors to draw water during deficit rainfall.
Saubhagyavati Scheme	**Madhya Pradesh**	• The scheme provides for **electricity to the poor in state** on the basis of a fixed electricity bill irrespective of their power consumption
Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana (BBY)	**Madhya Pradesh**	• The government pays **farmers the difference between official Minimum Support Price (MSP) and the rate at which they sell their crops** or Model Price whichever is higher • **To compensate farmers in the event of a price crash** and to that extent hedge the price risk faced by them.
Cyber Safe Women Initiative	**Maharashtra**	• Under this, **awareness camps and interactive sessions** in the form of presentations, lectures and case studies will be held across all the districts of the state regarding cyber safety. • It was launched to **educate women about how the web is used** by anti-social elements and child predators to commit various types of crimes.

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Scheme	State	Salient Feature
Drink from Tap Mission	**Odisha**	• It aims at providing everyone with **24/7 safe drinking water from a tap on-premise in urban localities.** • **Technical support** is being provided by the **UNICEF and IRC.** • **Adoption of community-based water management system** at ward-level, involving Women Self-Help Groups, to ensure the household connection for every household, meter reading, billing, collection of water tariff, complaint management, filed quality testing by using standard tools, etc. • Under the scheme, Odisha's **Puri became the first city in the country to have a 24x7 drink-from-tap facility.**
Odisha Liveable Habitat Mission (OLHM) or Jaga Mission	**Odisha**	• It aims to **grant land rights to thousands of slum dwellers.** • The **Land Rights to Slum Dwellers Act, 2017** was passed as the first step in state's pioneering programme to **raise living standards in the state's 2,919 slums.** • The **mission maps and surveys slums**, bringing together the use of pioneering technology and community participation. It then uses this information to **assign land rights to eligible residents** – and upgrades the physical infrastructure with roads, drains, street-lights, sanitation and clean water supply.
KALIA (Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation) scheme	**Odisha**	• To provide the **financial supports to Small, marginal farmers and also landless agricultural labourers** of the state. • Under KALIA Scheme, the government will provide **5 types of benefits** to the beneficiaries through DBT. Comprehensive Assistance for Cultivation Comprehensive Assistance for Livelihood Assistance for Vulnerable Agricultural Household Life Insurance for Cultivators & Landless Agricultural Laborers Interest Free Crop Loan
JalSathi	**Odisha**	• It was launched **to engage the women from self-help groups in water distribution and consumer management** with the aim of women empowerment. • **Women volunteers or 'Jalasathis'** ensure the supply of clean drinking water through piped water systems. They are also be responsible for field testing of water quality, facilitating new water connection, regularising connections, meter reading and bill generation and facilitating complaints redressal.
Jan SoochnaPortal (JSP)	**Rajasthan**	• It is the first of its kind system in the country and has **information about 23 government schemes and services from 13 departments** on a single platform. • The portal provides **explanation of the schemes and real time information** on beneficiaries, authorities in charge, progress, etc. • The initiative is **inspired by the spirit of Section 4 (2) of Right to Information Act**, 2005, i.e. Proactive Disclosure of Information.

Scheme	State	Salient Feature
One Family, One Job	**Sikkim**	• It envisions **jobs to a member of every family which does not have a government job in the state.**
Mission Kakatiya	**Telangana**	• The mission aims to **enhance the development of agriculture-based income for small and marginal farmers by:** o Accelerating the development of minor irrigation infrastructure, o Strengthening community-based irrigation management and o Adopting a comprehensive programme for **restoration of tanks.**
Mission Bhagiratha	**Telangana**	• The scheme aims to **provide drinking water to all households** in rural (100 L per person) as well as urban areas (150 L per person).
Rythu Bandhu Scheme **Farmers' Investment Support Scheme (FISS)**	**Telangana**	• This is a **first direct farmer investment support scheme in India**, where the cash is paid directly. • It is a welfare program **to support farmer's investment for two crops a year** by the Government of Telangana. The government is providing **Rs 10,000 per acre grant to all Telangana farmers every year** (Rs 5000 per crop season).
Kanyashree Prakalpa Scheme	**West Bengal**	• It is **conditional cash transfer scheme for girls.** • Beneficiaries include **all girl children within the age of 13 to 19 years from families with annual income up to Rs 120000/.** The bar for family is not applicable if the girl has lost both parents, is physically challenged (40% disability) or is inmate of J.J. Home. • It aims to improve the status and well-being of the girl child. • **Two components** o Annual scholarship of **Rs. 500/ is provided to unmarried girls aged 13-18 years enrolled in classes VIII-XII.** o **One-time Grant of Rs. 25,000/ is provided to girls turned 18** at the time of application, enrolled in government recognized regular or open school/college or pursuing vocational/technical training or sports activity or is an inmate of Home registered under J.J. Act 2000 • The Scheme has been **awarded by the United Nations for Public Service.**

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CATEGORIES OF SCHEMES

Women

- Udaan-Giving Wings to Girls
- Stree Swabhiman
- Stand up India Scheme (also for SCs/STs/OBCs)
- Janani Suraksha Yojana
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram
- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan
- Laqshya- Labour Room Quality Improvement Initiative
- Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (Suman) Initiative
- Umbrella Scheme For Family Welfare And Other Health Interventions
- Cyber crime prevention against women and children (CCPWC)
- Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers
- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)
- Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana
- Ujjawala Scheme
- Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Boys-Saksham
- Swadhar Greh Scheme
- Gender Champions Scheme
- Sakhi One Stop Centres
- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana

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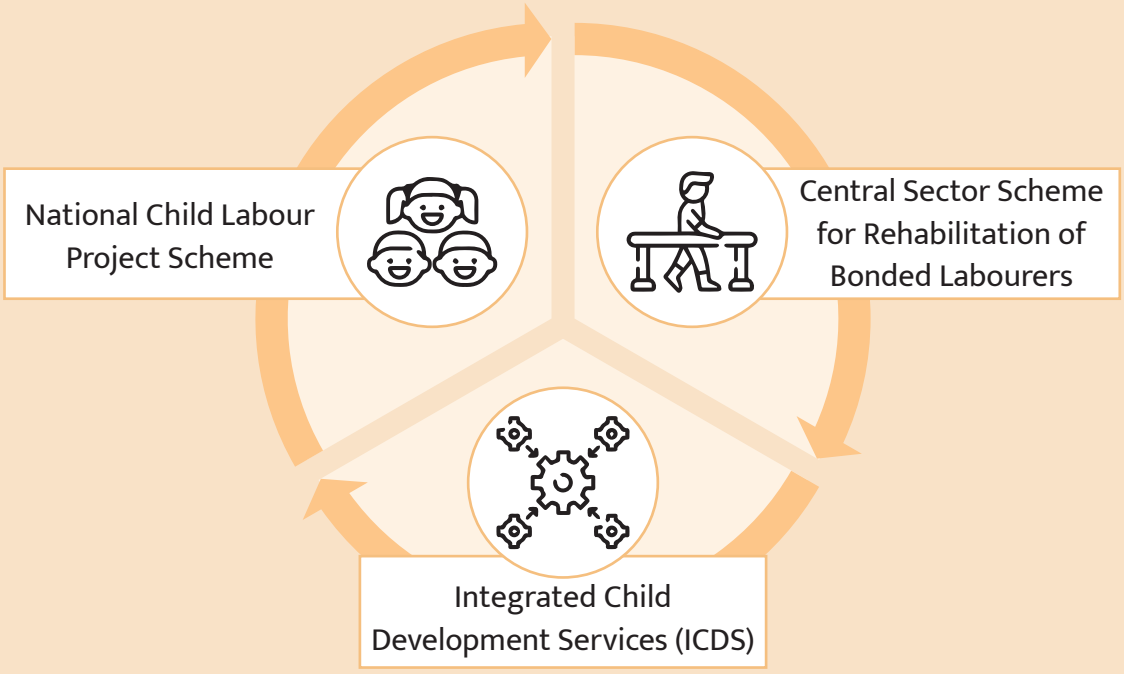
CHILDREN



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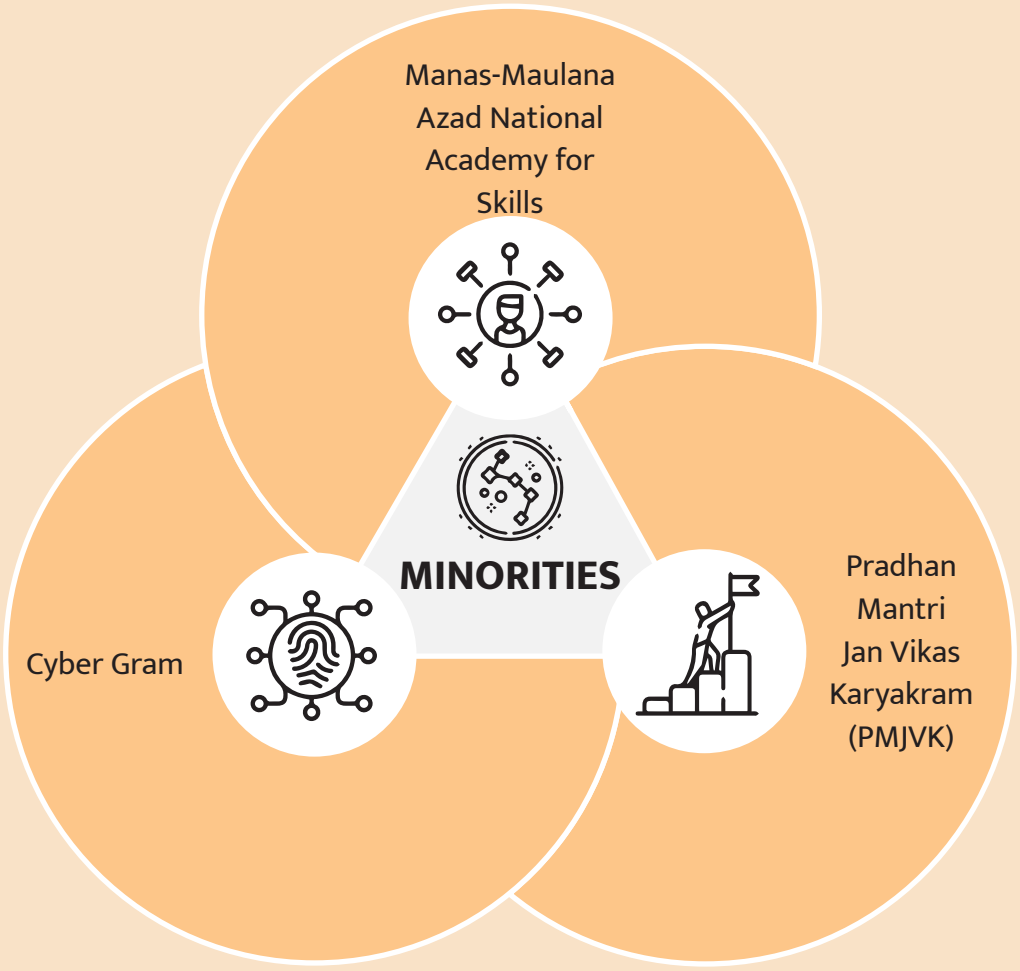
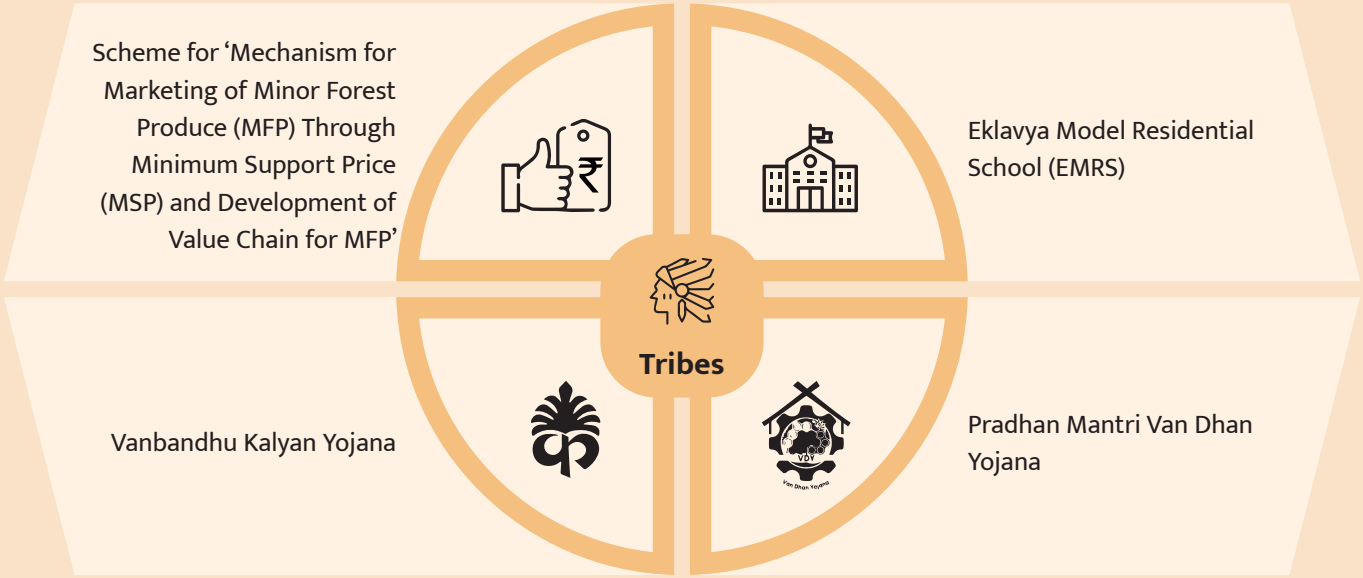

Manas-Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills
MINORITIES
Cyber Gram
Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK)


Scheme for 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP'
Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS)
Tribes
Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana
Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana

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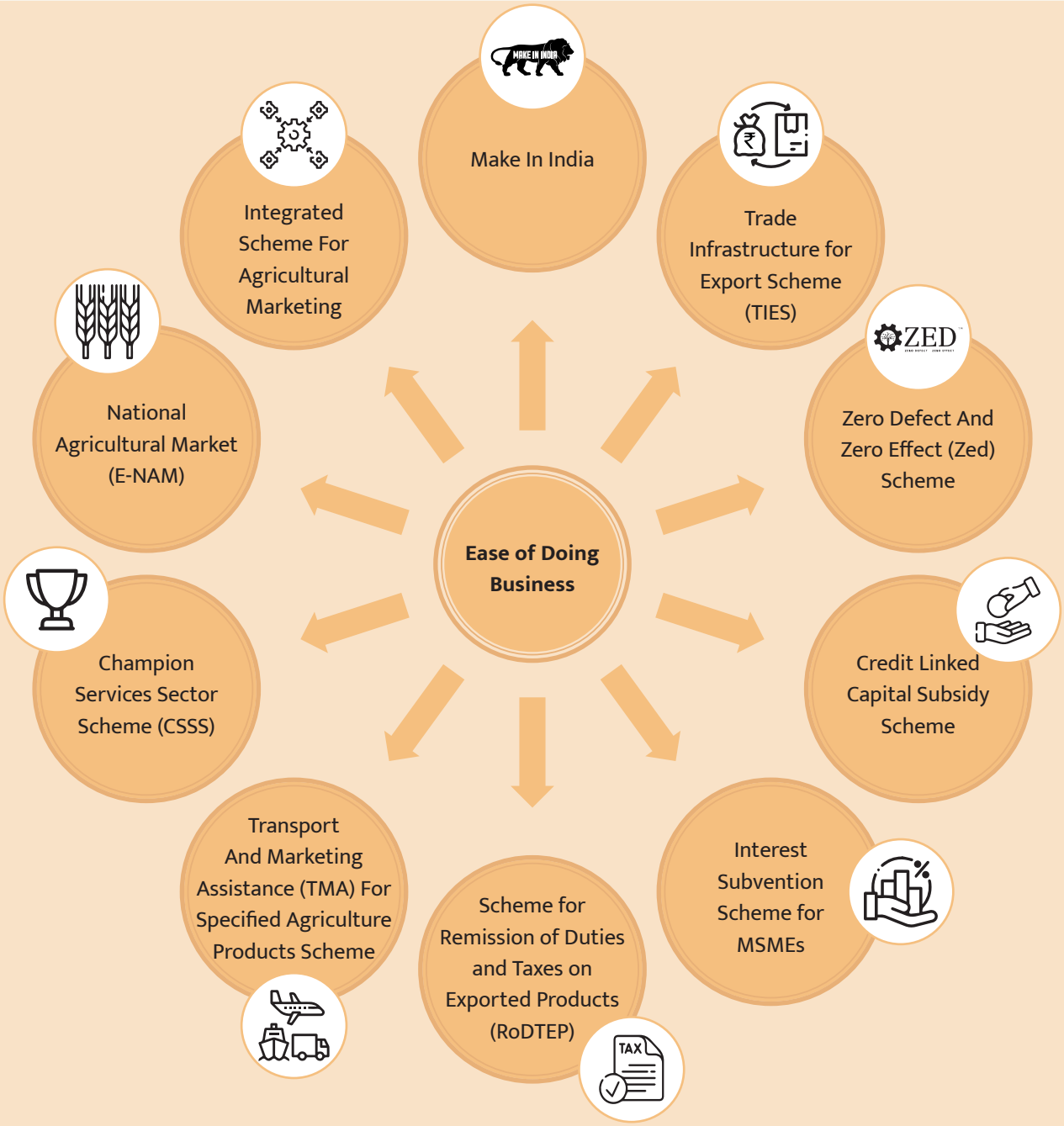
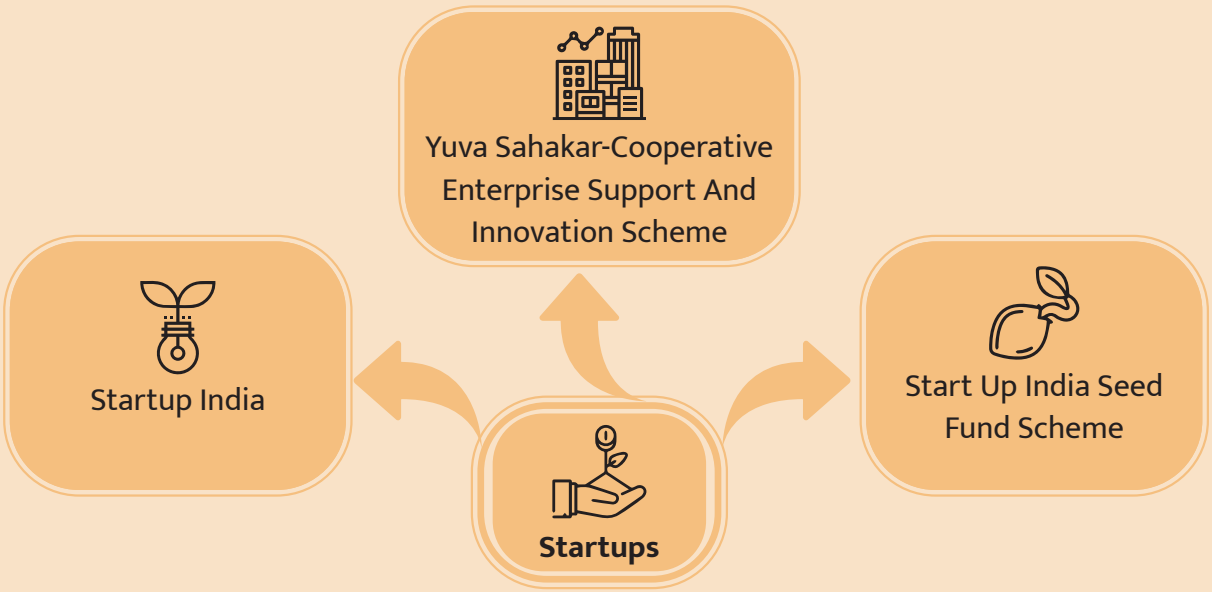

Ease of Doing Business
Make In India
Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)
Zero Defect And Zero Effect (Zed) Scheme
Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme
Interest Subvention Scheme for MSMEs
Scheme for Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP)
Transport And Marketing Assistance (TMA) For Specified Agriculture Products Scheme
Champion Services Sector Scheme (CSSS)
National Agricultural Market (E-NAM)
Integrated Scheme For Agricultural Marketing


Yuva Sahakar-Cooperative Enterprise Support And Innovation Scheme
Startup India
Start Up India Seed Fund Scheme
Startups

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Climate Change

- National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)
- Atmosphere And Climate Research-Modelling, Observing Systems And Services (ACROSS)
- National Monsoon Mission
- India Cooling Action Plan (ICAP)
- Local Treatment Of Urban Sewage For Healthy Reuse (LOTUS-HR) Program
- National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)

Skill Development

- Scheme For Higher Education Youth In Apprenticeship And Skills (Shreyas)
- Skill India Mission
- Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhayay Sanchar Kaushal Vikas Pratisthan (Pdduskvp) Scheme

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Education

- Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States (STARS) Project
- Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital (SATH) Programme
- Innovation In Science Pursuit For Inspired Research (INSPIRE)
- Scheme For Higher Education Youth In Apprenticeship And Skills (SHREYAS)
- Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP)
- Udaan-Giving Wings to Girls
- Education Quality Upgradation and Inclusion Programme (EQUIP)
- Scheme for Trans-disciplinary Research for India's Developing Economy (STRIDE)
- Pradhan Mantri Innovative Learning Programme-Dhruv
- Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)
- Samagrasiksha- An Integrated Scheme For School Education
- National Initiative For School Heads' And Teachers' Holistic Advancement (Nishtha)
- Mid-Day Meal Scheme
- Prime Minister's Research Fellowship (PMRF)
- Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture (ARYA) Project
- Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK)
- National Agricultural Higher Education Project (NAHEP)

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Reducing regional inequality

- Mission Organic Value Chain Development In North East Region (MOVCDNER)
- Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN)/Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)
- Bharat Net Project
- National Broadband Mission
- Aspirational Districts Programme
- Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III
- Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)
- National Gas Grid
- Know India Programme (KIP)
- Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA)
- Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat Programme

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FARMERS

- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan)
- PM Fasal Bima Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
- National Agricultural Market (E-NAM)
- National Mission On Agricultural Extension And Technology
- Green Revolution – Krishonnati Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana
- Operation Greens
- PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM- FME) Scheme
- Dairy entrepreneurship development scheme (DEDS)
- Dairy Processing And Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) Scheme
- National Dairy Plan-I
- Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme
- City Compost Scheme
- Urea Subsidy

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Good Governancee

- One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)
- Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)
- Pro-Active Governance And Timely Implementation (Pragati)
- Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme
- Comprehensive Online Modified Modules On Induction Training (COMMIT)
- Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)
- Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
- SVAMITVA (Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas)
- Nyaya Mitra
- Jal Kranti Abhiyan
- National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)
- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
- Swachh Bharat Mission
- Smart Cities Mission
- National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP), 2020
- Integrated Diseases Surveillance Program (IDSP)
- Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)
- Jeevan Pramaan
- Digital India Programme
- Shakti (Scheme For Harnessing And Allocating Koyala Transparently In India)
- Tarang Sanchar

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POVERTY

- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
- Pm Fasal Bima Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
- Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
- Kisan Credit Card (KCC)
- Interest Subvention Scheme
- Urea Subsidy
- National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013
- Antyodaya Anna Yojana
- Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)
- Mid-Day Meal Scheme
- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
- Atal Pension Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
- Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN)
- Border Area Development Programme (BADP)
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)
- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-Urban (National Urban Livelihoods Mission): Day-Nulm
- Atal Bimit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana
- Deendayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Karyakram
- Central Sector Scheme For Rehabilitation Of Bonded Labourers
- PM Shram-Yogi Maandhan Yojana
- National Pension Scheme For Traders And Self Employed Persons (Pradhan Mantri Laghuvyapari Maan-Dhan Yojana)
- Solar Charakha Mission
- Pm Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
- Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY)
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005
- Deendayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
- Pm Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhyaan
- Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAANJHI)
- Mission Antyodaya
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
- Bhartiya Poshan Krishi Kosh

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HEALTH

- Ayushman Sahakar Scheme
- National Ayush Mission
- Central Sector Scheme For Promoting Pharmacovigilance Of Ayush Drugs
- Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadipari yojana (PM-BJP)
- National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013
- Antyodaya Anna Yojana
- Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)
- Mid-Day Meal Scheme
- Ayushman Bharat
- National Health Mission (NHM)
- National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
- National Urban Health Mission
- Janani Suraksha Yojana
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram
- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan
- Universal Immunization Programme
- Mission Indradhanush
- Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthyakaryakram (RBSK)
- Laqshya- Labour Room Quality Improvement Initiative
- Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (SUMAN) Initiative
- Mother's Absolute Affection (MAA)
- Umbrella Scheme For Family Welfare And Other Health Interventions
- EVIN (Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network)
- National Deworming Initiative (National Deworming Day)
- Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN)
- Integrated Diseases Surveillance Program (IDSP)
- Intensified Diarrhea Control Fortnight (IDCF)
- National Viral Hepatitis Control Program (NVHCP)
- Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
- Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital (SATH) Programme

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/ PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

- Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue (Sub-Component of Green Revolution-Krishonnati Yojana)
- National Mission On Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)
- Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
- Soil Health Card Scheme
- Strengthening & Modernization Of Pest Management Approach In India (SMPMA)
- Climate Resilience Building Among Farmers Through Crop Residue Management
- Securing Livelihoods, Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of High Range Himalayan Ecosystem (SECURE) Himalaya Project
- National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)
- Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)
- Jal Jeevan Mission
- Namami Gange Yojana
- National Hydrology Project (NHP)
- Atal Bhujal Yojna (ATAL JAL)
- PM-Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahaabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) scheme
- Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Programme (PHASE-II)
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM)
- Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Power Project
- Atal Jyoti Yojana (AJAY)
- Development of Solar Cities Scheme
- Pradhan Mantri Ji-Van (Jaiv Indhan Vatavaran Anukool Fasal Awashesh Nivaran) Yojana
- National Gas Grid
- National Led Programme
- Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LED for All (UJALA)
- Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP)

NOTE: This list is only indicative.

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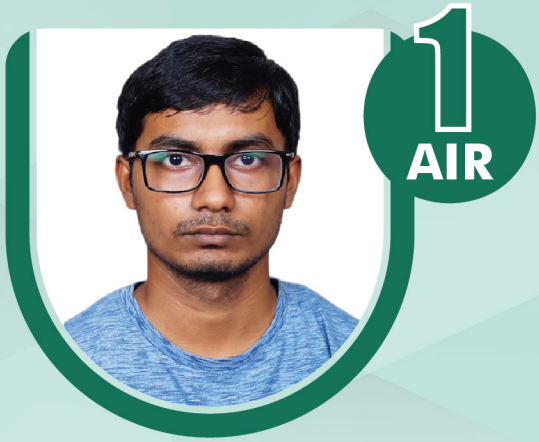
VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

10 IN TOP 10 SELECTIONS IN CSE 2020



SHUBHAM KUMAR
GS FOUNDATION BATCH
CLASSROOM STUDENT

JAGRATI AWASTHI

ANKITA JAIN

YASH JALUKA

MAMTA YADAV

MEERA K

PRAVEEN KUMAR

JIVANI KARTIK NAGJIBHAI
GS FOUNDATION BATCH
CLASSROOM STUDENT

APALA MISHRA

SATYAM GANDHI

DELHI LUCKNOW JAIPUR HYDERABAD PUNE AHMEDABAD CHANDIGARH GUWAHATI

FOR DETAILED ENQUIRY,
PLEASE CALL: +91 8468022022,
+91 9019066066

ENQUIRY@VISIONIAS.IN /C/VISIIONIASDELHI /VISION_IAS VISION_IAS WWW.VISIONIAS.IN /VISIONIAS_UPSC