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GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

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1. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

1.1. PM FASAL BIMA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of natural calamities, pests & diseases. • To stabilise the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming. • To encourage farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices. • To ensure flow of credit to the agriculture sector.	• All farmers including sharecroppers and tenant farmers growing notified crops in a notified area during the season who have insurable interest in the crop are eligible.	• It replaced all other existing insurance schemes except the Restructured Weather-Based Crop Insurance Scheme (uses weather parameters as proxy for crop yield in compensating the cultivators for deemed crop loses) • A **uniform premium of only 2%** to be paid by farmers for **all Kharif crops and 1.5% for all Rabi crops**. • In case of annual commercial and **horticultural crops**, the premium to be paid by farmers will be **only 5%.** • There is no upper limit on Government subsidy so farmers will **get claim against full sum insured** without any reduction. • The difference between the premium paid by farmers and the actuarial premium charged was paid by the **Centre and state government in the ratio of 50:50**. • It is **compulsory for loanee farmers** availing crop loans for notified crops in notified areas and voluntary for non-loanee farmers. • **Yield Losses**: due to non-preventable risks, such as Natural Fire and Lightning, Storm, Hailstorm, Cyclone, Typhoon, Tempest, Hurricane, Tornado. Risks due to Flood, Inundation and Landslide, Drought, Dry spells, Pests/ Diseases also will be covered. • **Post-harvest losses are also covered**. • **Mandatory use of technology**: Smart phones, drones etc., will be used to capture and upload data of crop cutting to reduce the delays in claim payment to farmers. Remote sensing will be used to reduce the number of crop cutting experiments. • The Scheme shall be implemented on an **'Area Approach basis'**. Defined Area (i.e., unit area of insurance) is Village or above. It can be a Geo-Fenced/Geo-mapped region having homogenous Risk Profile for the notified crop. • Prsently, 5 public sector insurer(Agriculture Insurance Company of India, United India Insurance Company etc.) and 13 private insurance companies are empanelled for implementation of the scheme. • Recently, states have been allowed to set up their own insurance companies for implementing the scheme.

1.2. UNIFIED PACKAGE INSURANCE SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
• Provide financial protection to citizen associated in agriculture sector • Ensuring food security and food diversification • Enhancing growth and competitiveness of agriculture sector.	• The Scheme will take care of insurance needs of farmers and will provide yield-based crop insurance to the farmers based on his ownership rights of the land and sown crop. • It covers both personal and work assets and also provides life insurance protection to farmer and his family. • It also provides protection to farmer and his/her family members in case of the Accidental Death/ Disablement, accidental insurance protection of farmer's school/college going children and provisioning of education fee to the students in case of death of parent.

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1.3. PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
• To achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level, • To enhance recharge of aquifers and introduce sustainable water conservation practices. • To explore the feasibility of reusing treated municipal waste water for periurban agriculture • To attract greater private investments in irrigation • To promote extension activities relating to water harvesting, water management and crop alignment for farmers and grass root level field functionaries	• **Decentralized State level planning** and projectised execution' structure, in order to allow States to draw up a District Irrigation Plan (DIP) and a State Irrigation Plan (SIP). These plans need to be prepared in order to access PMKSY fund. • It will be supervised and monitored by Inter-Ministerial National Steering Committee (NSC) under PM with Union Ministers of all concerned Ministries. A National Executive Committee (NEC) is to be constituted under the Chairmanship of the Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog to oversee programme implementation. • PMKSY has been formulated amalgamating ongoing schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP); Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP); and On Farm Water Management (OFWM) component of National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). • **Water budgeting** is done for all sectors namely, household, agriculture and industries. • **Investments will happen at farm level**. So, farmers know what is happening and can provide valuable feedback. • Recently, **Long Term Irrigation Fund has been instituted under PMKSY in NABARD** for funding and fast tracking the implementation of incomplete major and medium irrigation projects.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	PMKSY (Har Khet ko Pani)	PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop)	PMKSY (Watershed Development)
• Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation • Faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation including National Projects	• Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation • Creation of new water sources through Minor Irrigation (both surface and ground water) • Repair, restoration and renovation of water bodies; • Strengthening carrying capacity of traditional water sources, construction rain water harvesting structures (Jal Sanchay); Jal Mandir (Gujarat); Khatri, Kuhl (H.P.); Zabo (Nagaland); Eri, Ooranis (T.N.); Dongs (Assam); Katas, Bandhas (Odisha and M.P.) • Command area development	• Ministry of Agriculture • Promoting efficient water conveyance and precision water application devices like drips, sprinklers, pivots, rain - guns in the farm (Jal Sinchan) • Extension activities for promotion of scientific moisture conservation, Crop combination, crop alignment etc., • (ICT) interventions through NeGP -- precision irrigation technologies, on farm water management, crop alignment etc. and also to do intensive monitoring of the Scheme.	• Department of Land resources, Ministry of Rural development • Effective management of runoff water and improved soil & moisture conservation activities • Converging with MGNREGS • DPAP, DDP and IWDP were consolidated under this component • Cluster Approach in selection and preparation of projects

1.4. NEERANCHAL NATIONAL WATERSHED PROJECT

Ministry of Rural Development

Objective	Salient features
• To further strengthen and provide technical assistance to the Watershed Component of PMKSY • Access to irrigation to every farm (Har Khet Ko Pani) and	• It is assisted by **World Bank**. • Bring about institutional changes in watershed and rainfed agricultural management practices in India • Build systems that ensure watershed programmes and rainfed irrigation management practices are better focused, more coordinated, and have quantifiable results • Devise strategies for the sustainability of improved watershed. Management practices in programme areas, even after the withdrawal of project support

• efficient use of water (Per Drop More Crop)	• Through the watershed plus approach, support improved equity, livelihoods, and incomes through forward linkages, on a platform of inclusiveness and local participation.

1.5. PARAMPARAGAT KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• Promotion of commercial organic production through certified organic farming. • pesticide residue free produce and improved health of consumer • Raise farmer's income and create potential market for traders. • Motivate the farmers for natural resource mobilization for input production. • Increase domestic production and certification of organic produce by involving farmers.	• Farmers doing organic farming • Farmers from NE India such as Sikkim • Food processing industries • Organic foods – export industry	• "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana" is an elaborated component of Soil Health Management (SHM) under National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). • Cluster Approach: Fifty or more farmers form a cluster having 50 acre land to take organic farming. Each farmer will be provided Rs. 20000 per acre in three years for seed to harvesting crops and to transport them to market. • Government plans to form around 10 thousand clusters in three years and cover an area of 5 Lakh hectares under organic farming. • Components - ○ Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification through cluster approach - mobilization of farmers, form clusters, identification of land resources and training on organic farming and PGS Certification and quality control. ○ Adoption of organic village for manure management and biological nitrogen harvesting through cluster approach –action plan for Organic Farming, Integrated Manure Management, Packing, Labelling and Branding of organic products of cluster.

1.6. NATIONAL MISSION ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Objective	Salient features
• To make agriculture more sustainable, productive, remunerative and climate resilient. • Conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures. • Adopt comprehensive soil management practices and optimize utilization of water resources.	• It derives its mandate from Sustainable Agriculture Mission which is one of the eight missions outlined under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). • NMSA will cater to key dimensions of 'Water use efficiency', 'Nutrient Management' and 'Livelihood diversification' through adoption of sustainable development pathway. • Main Components of NMSA are – ○ Rain-fed Area Development ○ On Farm Water Management ○ Soil Health Management ○ Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modeling and Networking • Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region is a sub-mission under this. ○ It aims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs to the creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing marketing and brand building initiative.

1.7. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKET (NAM)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• To promote genuine price discovery • Increases farmers' options for sale and access to markets • Liberal licensing of traders / buyers and commission agents. One license for a trader valid across all markets in the State. • Harmonisation of quality standards of agricultural produce • Single point levy of market fees, i.e on the first wholesale purchase from the farmer. • Provision of Soil Testing Laboratories in/ or near the selected mandi to facilitate visiting farmers to access this facility in the mandi itself	• 585 regulated wholesale markets in states/union territories (UTs). • Farmers • Local traders • Bulk buyers, processors • Farm produce exporters • Overall economy of the nation	• NAM is a pan-India electronic trading portal which seeks to network the existing APMCs and other market yards to create *a unified national market* for agricultural commodities. • Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) has been selected as the lead agency to implement it. • Central government will provide the software free of cost to the states and in addition, a grant of up to Rs. ***30 lakhs per mandi or market or private mandis*** will be given for related equipment and infrastructure requirements. • 479 mandis across 14 states have been linked to national agriculture market. • For the local trader in the mandi / market, NAM offers the opportunity to access a larger national market for secondary trading. • Bulk buyers, processors, exporters etc. benefit from being able to participate directly in trading at the local mandi / market level, thereby reducing their intermediation costs. • The gradual integration of all the major mandis into NAM will ensure common procedures for issue of licences, levy of fee and movement of produce. • New Features added to the scheme such as E-NAM Mobile App, BHIM Payment facility, MIS dashboard for better analysis and insights, grievance redressal mechanism for Mandi Secretaries and integration with Farmer Database to ease the registration and identification process will further strengthen e-NAM. • **Fund Allocation** – The Scheme is being funded through Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (AITF).

1.8. MISSION FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF HORTICULTURE

Objective	Salient features
• Promote holistic development of Horticulture sector (including bamboo & coconut) through area based regionally differentiated strategies in consonance with comparative advantage of each state and their diverse agro-climatic features. • Encourage aggregation of farmers in into groups such as FPOs. • Enhance horticulture production, augment farmers' income and strengthen nutritional security. • Improve productivity by ways of germplasm, planting material and water	• It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which was started from 2014-15 comprising of following sub-schemes and areas of operation - ○ **National Horticulture Mission**: to promote holistic growth of horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies ○ **Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States:** It is a technology mission which focuses on production of quality planting material, organic farming, efficient water management etc. ○ **National Agro-forestry & Bamboo Mission**: It aims to ▪ Promote the growth of bamboo through an area based regionally differentiated strategy. ▪ Increase area under bamboo with improved varieties to enhance yields. ▪ Promote marketing of bamboo and bamboo-based handicrafts. ▪ Establish convergence among stakeholders for bamboo ○ **Promote, develop and disseminate technologies and generate employment opportunities.** ○ **National Horticulture Board** ○ **Coconut Development Board** ○ **Central Institute for Horticulture, Nagaland**. • Strategy- ○ Adopt end-to-end approach with backward and forward linkages. ○ Promote R&D technologies for cultivation and other activities with special focus on cold chain infrastructure.

use efficiency through micro-irrigation. • Support skill development and create employment generation opportunities	○ Improve productivity through diversification of crops, extension of technology and increasing acreage of orchards etc. ○ Improve post-harvest management, value addition processing and marketing infrastructure. ○ Promote FPOs and their links with Market aggregators and financial institutions. ○ Meticulous reporting and monitoring; data base generation, compilation and analysis • Funding – Central government contributes 100% in North Easter States and 85% in all other states while remaining 15% is contributed by state government. • In 2014, Project CHAMAN was launched which envisages use of satellite remote sensing data along with Geographical Information System (GIS) for generating action plans for horticultural development. ○ It also provides data for area and production estimation of 7 horticultural crops (Potato, Onion, Chilli, Mango, Banana and Citrus) in 12 major states. ○ CHAMAN also carries out research activities on horticultural crop condition studies, diseases assessment and precision farming. ○ It will ensure development of digital inventory of all horticulture zones in country. ○ It will help decide cold storage hubs and manage inflation through accurate data of food stocks.

1.9. RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA – RAFTAAR (RKVY-RAFTAAR)

Objective	Salient features
• To make farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmer's efforts, risk mitigation and promoting agri-business entrepreneurship. • To attend national priorities through several sub-schemes • To empower youth through skill development, innovation and agri-entrepreneurship based business models	• RKVY, initiated in 2007 as an umbrella scheme for holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors, has been recently revamped as RKVY-RAFTAAR – Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation for 2017-19 and 2019-20. • It provided states with considerable flexibility and autonomy for planning and executing programs. • The decentralised planning for agriculture and allied sectors is initiated by the states through District Agriculture Plan and State Agriculture Plan based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of appropriate technology and natural priorities. • It will incentivize states to **increase allocations for agriculture and allied sectors** and help in creation of **post-harvest infrastructure** and promotion of private investment in the farm sector across the country. • Fund Allocation - 60:40 grants between Centre and States in states and 90:10 for North Eastern States and Himalayan States through following streams – ○ Infrastructure & Assets and Production Growth ○ RKVY-RAFTAAR special sub-schemes of National Priorities ○ Innovation and agri-entrepreneur development • Sub-schemes include ○ Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India ○ Crop Diversification Program – It is being implemented in the Original Green Revolution States of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh to diversify area from water guzzling crop ○ Reclamation of Problem Soil ○ Foot & Mouth Disease – Control Program (FMD-CP) ○ Saffron Mission ○ Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP).

1.10. BRINGING GREEN REVOLUTION TO EASTERN INDIA (BGREI)

Objective	Salient features
• To increase production and productivity of rice and wheat by adopting latest crop production technologies • To promote cultivation in rice fallow area to increase cropping intensity & income of the farmers. • To create water harvesting structures and efficient utilization of water potential • To promote post-harvest technology and marketing support	• The program was launched in 2010-11 to address constraints limiting the productivity of "rice based cropping system" in eastern India comprising seven states – Assam, Bihar, Chattisgrah, Jharkhand, Orissa, Eastern Uttar Pradesh (Purvanchal) and West Bengal. • Various initiatives under the scheme are – ○ Block or cluster development of improved production technology ○ Asset building activities for farm improvement ○ Site specific activities for farm renovation ○ Seed production and distribution ○ Marketing support and post-harvest management

1.11. ACCELERATED FODDER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (AFDP)

Objective	Salient features
• To accelerate production of fodder through promotion of integrated technologies and processes for enhancing the availability of fodder throughout the year.	• It is implemented through a cluster based approach comprising an area of 500 ha under Fodder/Dual purpose crop. • The program will be operationalized through a three-tier planning-implementation-reviewing structure. • It is expected to enhance the availability of green and dry fodder and add to availability of fodder during lean period.

1.12. SOIL HEALTH CARD SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
• To issue soil health cards every 3 years, to all farmers of the country, so as to provide a basis to address nutrient deficiencies in fertilization practices. • To strengthen functioning of Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) through capacity building, involvement of agriculture students and effective linkage with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) / State Agricultural Universities (SAUs). • To diagnose soil fertility related constraints with standardized procedures for sampling uniformly across states. • To build capacities of district and state level staff and of progressive farmers for promotion of nutrient management practices.	• It is a centrally sponsored scheme launched by the Government of India in 2015. • It is being implemented through the Department of Agriculture of all the State and Union Territory Governments. • Assistance is provided to the State Government to issue Soil Health Card and also develop a database to improve service delivery. • Soil Health Card issued to farmers carry crop-wise recommendations of nutrients and fertilizers required for the individual farms. • The experts will analyze the strength and weaknesses (micronutrients deficiency) of the soil collected from farms and suggest measures to deal with it. • It will contain the status of his soil with respect to 12 parameters, namely N,P,K (Macro-nutrients); S (Secondary-nutrient); Zn, Fe, Cu, Mn, Bo (Micro - nutrients); and pH, EC, OC (Physical parameters).

1.13. NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION

Objective	Salient features
• Increasing production of **rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals and commercial crops** through **area expansion and productivity enhancement** in a sustainable manner. • Restore soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level.	• It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which was launched in 2007. • The approach of the scheme is to bridge the yield gap in respect of these crops through dissemination of improved technologies and farm management practices while focusing on districts which have high potential but relatively low level of productivity at present.

• Enhancing farm level economy.	• Major Components – National Food Security Mission – Rice, National Food Security Mission – Wheat, National Food Security Mission – Pulses, National Food Security Mission – Coarse Cereals and National Food Security Mission – Commercial Crops.

1.14. KISAN CREDIT CARD (KCC)

Objective	Implementation agency	Salient features
• To provide adequate and timely credit support from the banking system under single window.	• Commercial Banks, RRBs and cooperatives.	• The loan disbursed under KCC is broad based and may be used for short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops, post-harvest expenses, produce marketing loan, consumption requirement of farmer household etc. • The loans disbursed under KCC Scheme for notified crops are covered under Crop Insurance Scheme. • The KCC has been extended to fisheries and animal husbandry farmers to help them meet their working capital needs. • Scheme covers risk of KCC holders against death or permanent disability resulting from accidents caused by external, violent and visible means.

1.15. NATIONAL MISSION ON OILSEEDS AND OIL PALM

Objective	Salient features
• To accelerate the production of vegetable oils (oilseeds, oil palm and Tree Born Oilseeds (TBOs))	• The Scheme was launched during 2014-15 with a target of increasing production of oilseeds to 42 mn tonnes by FY2022 from estimated 34 mn tonnes in FY2017 • It is implemented under three sub-mission namely – Mini Mission I – Oilseeds, MM II – Oil Palm, MM III- TBO. • Strategy and guidelines – ○ Increasing Seed Replacement Ratio (SRR) with a focus on Varietal Replacement. ○ Increasing irrigation coverage under oilseeds from 26% to 36%. ○ Diversification of area from low yielding cereals crop to oilseeds crops; intercropping of oilseeds with cereals/pulses/sugarcane; ○ Use of fallow land after paddy/potato cultivation. ○ Expansion of cultivation of Oil Palm and tree borne oilseeds in watersheds and wastelands. ○ Increasing availability of quality of quality planting material enhancing procurement of oilseeds and collection. ○ Processing of tree borne oilseeds. • It will also address the research gaps which are crucial for increasing the production of oilseeds.

1.16. NATIONAL MISSION ON AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND TECHNOLOGY

Objective	Salient features
• To make the extension system farmer-driven and farmer-accountable by way of new institutional arrangements for technology dissemination • To restructure and strengthen agricultural extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practices to farmers.	• This scheme was introduced under the umbrella of Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA). • It envisages strengthening the extension machinery through 4 sub-schemes: ○ Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE) ○ Sub Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) ○ Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) ○ Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP) • The objectives under the scheme will be achieved through extensive physical outreach and interactive methods of information dissemination. • The Sub Missions have been separated for administrative purposes however they are interlinked at field level and have to be disseminated among farmers and other stakeholders through a string extension network.

Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation	• It aims to promote agricultural mechanization among **small and marginal farmers** and in the areas where the level of mechanization and availability of power is very low. • Mission Components- ○ Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through training, testing and demonstration ○ Demonstration, training and distribution of Post-Harvest Technology and Management (PHTM) ○ Financial Assistance for Procurement of Agriculture Machinery and Equipment ○ Establish Farm Machinery Bank for Custom Hiring ○ Promotion of Farm Mechanization and Equipment in North-Eastern Region.

1.17. STRENGTHENING & MODERNIZATION OF PEST MANAGEMENT APPROACH IN THE COUNTRY (SMPMA)

Objectives	Implementation Agency	Salient Features
• Maximize crop production with minimum input costs. • Minimize environmental pollution in soil, water and air due to pesticides. • Minimize occupational health hazards due to chemical pesticides. • Conserve ecosystem and maintain ecological equilibrium. • Judicious use of chemical pesticides for reducing pesticide residues.	• 35 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) established across the country	• It is a central sector scheme launched with following components- ○ **Integrated Pest Management (IPM)** – It is environment friendly broad ecological approach for managing pest problems. ○ **Locust Control and Research –** under this locust warning organizations have been established to monitor, forewarn and control locust in Scheduled Desert Area (of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana) and to conduct research on locust and grasshoppers. ○ **Implementation of Insecticides Act, 1968 –** It regulates the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings, animals and environment.

1.18. NATIONAL MISSION ON BOVINE PRODUCTIVITY

Objective	Salient features
• To enhance the milk production and productivity • To make dairying more remunerative to the farmers	• It was launched in 2016 to enhance milk production and productivity and making dairy more remunerative for farmers. • The is being implemented through following four components – ○ **Pashu Sanjivani** - It is a wellness program under which each of the milch animals are identified using UID and given a health card (Nakul Swasthya Patra) that will record the breed, its age and details of vaccination, among other details. ○ **Advanced Reproductivity Technique** - under the component sex sorted semen production facility is being created at 10 A graded semen stations and 50 Embryo Transfer Technology Labs with IVF facilities are being created in the country ○ **E-Pashu Haat Portal** - It is an e-trading market portal for linking farmers and breeders of indigenous breed. ○ **Establishment of National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds -** for enhancing milk production and productivity through genomic selection among indigenous breeds.

1.19. NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR BOVINE BREEDING AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT (NPBBDD)

Objective	Salient features
• To arrange quality Artificial insemination services at farmer's footsteps	• The program was initiated in 2014 by merging on-going schemes of National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB), Intensive Dairy

• To bring all breedable females under organised breeding through Artificial Insemination (AI) or natural service using germplasm of high genetic merits. • To conserve, develop and proliferate selected indigenous bovine breeds of high socio-economic importance • To provide quality breeding inputs in breeding tracts of important indigenous breeds so as to prevent the breeds from deterioration and extinction • To create and strengthen infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products • To create training infrastructure for training of dairy farmers • To strengthen dairy cooperative societies/Producers Companies at village level • To assist in rehabilitation of potentially viable milk federations/unions	Development Programme (IDDP), Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality & Clean Milk Production (SIQ & CMP) and Assistance to Cooperatives (A-C). • The scheme has three components namely – ○ National Program for Bovine Breeding (NPBB): It will establish **MAITRI** (Multi-purpose AI Technician in Rural India) to deliver the breeding inputs at doorstep. ○ National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) ○ Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)

Rashtriya Gokul Mission	• To conserve and develop indigenous breeds including up to 40% nondescript breeds. • Breed improvement program for indigenous breeds to improve their genetic makeup and increase the stock • Enhancement on milk production and productivity • Upgradation of nondescript cattle using elite indigenous breeds like Gir, Sahiwal, Rathi, Deoni, Tharparkar, Red Sindhi • Distribution of disease free high genetic merit bull for natural service. • Establishment of Integrated Indigenous Cattle Centres or ***Gokul Grams*** in the native breeding tracts of indigenous breeds. • Enhance the productivity of the indigenous breeds of India through professional farm management and superior nutrition

1.20. NATIONAL DAIRY PLAN-I

Objective	Salient features
• To help increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production. • To help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organized milk-processing sector.	• It is a Central Sector Scheme being implemented by the National Dairy Development Board through end implementing agency for a period of 2011-12 to 2018-19. • NDP-I will focus on 18 major milk producing states namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh etc. • Various Components of the Scheme are – • **Productivity enhancement** – ○ production of high genetic merit cattle and buffalo bulls and import of Jersey Bulls for semen production; ○ improving nutrition of milch animals to produce milk commensurate with their genetic potential and for reducing methane emission • **Village based milk procurement systems for weighing, testing quality of milk received and making payment to milk producers.** • **Project Management and Learning**

1.21. DAIRY ENTREPRENUERSHIP DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (DEDS)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• To promote setting up of modern dairy farms for production of clean milk • To encourage heifer calf rearing, thereby conserving good breeding stock	• Farmers, individuals, NGOs, group of organized sectors such	• This scheme has been fragmented into two separate schemes – Dairy Venture Capital Fund and Poultry Venture Capital Fund.

• To bring structural changes in the unorganised sector so that initial processing of milk can be taken up at the village level itself • To upgrade the quality and traditional technology to handle milk on a commercial scale • To generate self-employment and provide infrastructure mainly for unorganised sector.	as SHGs, dairy cooperatives etc.	• This central sector scheme is being implemented by NABARD as a nodal agency. • The Scheme is open to organized as well as unorganized sector.

1.22. INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES

Objective	Salient features
• To fully tap the total fish potential of the country both in the inland and the marine sector and triple the production by 2020 • To transform the fisheries sector as a modern industry with special focus on new technologies and processes • To double the income of the fishers and fish farmers with special focus on increasing productivity and better marketing postharvest infrastructure including e-commerce and other technologies and global best innovations • To ensure inclusive participation of the fishers and fish farmers in the income enhancement • To triple the export earnings by 2020 with focus on benefits flow to the fishers and fish farmers including through institutional mechanisms in the cooperative, producer companies and other structures • To enhance food and nutritional security of the country	• It is a Central Sector Scheme on Blue Revolution. • It is an umbrella scheme formulated by merging all the existing schemes • It aims at enhancing fish production from 107.95 lakh tonne (2015-16) to about 150 lakh tonne by the end of the 2019-20. • It aims to augment the export earnings with a focus on increased benefit flow to the fishers and fish farmers for doubling their income. • The scheme has the following components: o National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and its activities. o Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture. o Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations. o Strengthening of Database & Geographical Information System of the Fisheries Sector. o Institutional Arrangement for Fisheries Sector. o Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and other need based Interventions. o National Scheme on Welfare of Fishermen.

1.23. PANDIT DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAY UNNAT KRISHI SHIKSHA YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
• To build skilled Human Resource at village level relevant to national needs towards organic farming and sustainable agriculture. • To Provide rural India with professional support in the field of Organic Farming/ Natural Farming/ Rural Economy/ Sustainable Agriculture.	• This scheme, being implemented by ICAR, was launched in 2016 to include trained farmers of the field of Organic Farming/Natural Farming/Cow Based Economy for training and capacity building of other farmers of nearby areas. • Under this scheme 100 training centers were proposed to be opened for agricultural education. • **Training Centres** will be selected on the basis of farmers who have already attended training course conducted under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan earlier or are having working/handling of natural farming in their own land plus must know all basics, fundamental, theory and practices of natural farming

1.24. NATIONAL INNOVATIONS ON CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE (NICRA)

Objective	Salient features
• To enhance the resilience of Indian agriculture covering crops, livestock and fisheries to climatic variability and climate change through development and	• It is a network of projects of the **Indian Council of Agricultural Research** (ICAR). • It takes into account the **critical assessment** of different crops/zones in the country **for vulnerability** of rainfall.

application of improved production and risk management technologies • To demonstrate **site specific technology packages** on farmers' fields for adapting to current climate risks • To enhance the **capacity building of scientists** and other stakeholders in climate resilient agricultural research and its application	• It undertakes installation of state-of art equipment like flux towers for measurement of greenhouse gases in large field areas. • It undertakes comprehensive field evaluation of new and emerging approaches of paddy cultivation. • The research on adaptation and mitigation covers crops, livestock, fisheries and natural resource management. • The project consists of **four components** viz. **Strategic Research, Technology Demonstration, Capacity Building and Sponsored/Competitive Grants.**

1.25. INTEREST SUBVENTION SCHEME

Objectives	Salient Features
• To make available agricultural credit for Short Term crop loans at an affordable rate to give a boost to agricultural productivity and production in the country.	• It provides concessional of 2% per annum for crop loans to farmers, upto Rs. 3 lakh at 7% rate of interest. • An additional interest subvention of 3 per cent per annum is available to the "prompt payee farmers. • Interest subvention will be available to Public Sector Bank, Private Sector Bank and to NABARD for providing concessional refinance to RRBs and Cooperative Banks. • The Scheme is provided for four segments namely; ○ Interest subvention for short term crop loans. ○ Interest subvention for post-harvest loans. ○ Interest subvention under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM). ○ Interest subvention for relief to farmers affected by natural calamities.

1.26. ARYA PROJECT

Objectives	Salient Features
• To attract and empower the Youth in Rural Areas to take up various Agriculture, allied and service sector enterprises for sustainable income and gainful employment in selected districts. • To enable the Farm Youth to establish network groups to take up resource and capital intensive activities like processing, value addition and marketing. • To demonstrate functional linkage with different institutions and stakeholders for convergence of opportunities available under various schemes/program for sustainable development of youth.	• The GOI launched ARYA – "Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture" in 2015. • It is implemented through Krishi Vikas Kendra in one district from each State. KVKs will involve the Agricultural Universities and ICAR Institutes as Technology Partners. . • In one district, 200-300 Rural youths will be identified for their skill development in entrepreneurial activities and establishment of related micro-enterprise units. • At KVKs also one or two enterprise units will be established so that they serve as entrepreneurial training units for farmers.

1.27. KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• To be a frontline extension in agriculture, and to serve as a single window mechanism for addressing the technology needs of farmers • To demonstrate location specific technologies and build capacity of farmers.	• Rural youth, farm women and Farmers (skill development training)	• Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has created a network of 645 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country and 106 more KVKs will be established. • **Directorate of Extension in State Agriculture Universities** also helps KVKs in its activities. • KVKs lay strong emphasis on skill development training of rural youth, farm women and farmers • Provide latest technological inputs like seeds, planting materials and bio-products.

• To serve as links between research and extension and also with farmers.		• Advise farmers on timely crop/enterprise related recommendations, including climate resilient technologies. • Diagnose and solve problems emerging from district agro-ecosystems and lead in adoption of innovations.

1.28. AGRI UDAAN

Objectives	Salient Features
• To bring start-up revolution in agriculture which has been mostly concentrated in Services sector.	• It is a food and Agriculture Accelerator announced by ICAR-NAARM and IIM-A's incubator centres • It focuses on catalyzing scale-up Food & Agribusiness start-ups through rigorous mentoring, industry networking and Investor pitching. • The main idea is to attract rural youth and train them to add value to agriculture and farmer's produce.

1.29. MERA GAON-MERA GAURAV

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• To promote direct interface of scientists with the farmers and hasten the land to lab process. • To imbibe a sense of ownership among the agricultural scientists • To provide farmers with required information, knowledge and advisories on regular basis by adopting villages.	• Scientists with ground level experience • Farmers	• This scheme involves scientists of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and state agricultural universities. • Groups of four multidisciplinary scientists each will be constituted at these institutes and universities. Each group will "adopt" five villages within a radius of maximum 100 km.

1.30. OTHER INITIATIVES

Initiative	Salient Features
Operation Greens	• It aims to ensure price stability which would ensure sustainable price to farmers as well as availability of vegetables at affordable prices to consumers. • Initially, it would focus on three basic vegetables namely tomatoes, onions and potatoes (TOP) • It will further promote Farmer Producers Organisations (FPOs), agri-logistics, processing facilities and professional management to achieve its objective. • It is a 500-crore project on the lines of Operation Flood (enhancing milk production).
Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)	• It is a centrally sponsored scheme under which four schemes related to oilseeds, pulses, oil palm and maize have been merged into one. • It is being implemented by **Department of Agriculture and Cooperation**. • ISOPOM gives flexibility to states to utilize the funds for the scheme and crop of their choice to the extent of 10% of the financial allocation. • It also allows states to involve private sector in implementation of the scheme with a financial cap of 15%. • Financial assistance is also provided to the farmers. • It also aims to promote crop diversification.
Accelerated Pulses Production Program	• It aims to demonstrate plant nutrients and plant protection centric improved technologies and management practices in compact units of 1000 hectares each for five major pulse crops viz. Bengal gram, Black gram (Urdbean), Red gram (Arhar), Green gram (Moongbean), and Lentil (Masur) • It is 100 % funding by Union Ministry of Agriculture and implemented under the NFSM-Pulses. • It has been conceptualised to take up the active propagation of key technologies such as Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM). • Department of Agriculture Cooperation and farmer welfare is implementing this programme through i) Commissioners/Directors of Agriculture of pulse producing states, and ii) Central Government Institutes: NCIPM of ICAR.

Mission Fingerling	• The Mission Fingerling has been launched under Blue Revolution which envisages adopting an integrated approach. • It targets enhancing fisheries production from 10.79 mmt (2014-15) to 15 mmt in 2020-21 • The scheme will facilitate the establishment of hatcheries and Fingerling rearing pond to ensure certain level of production of fish fingerling, Post Larvae of shrimp and crab in the country.
National Livestock Mission	• It involves sustainable development of livestock sector and focuses on improving availability of quality feed and fodder. • Sub-mission under NLM - Sub-Mission on Livestock Development, Sub-Mission on Pig Development in North-Eastern Region, Sub-Mission on Fodder and Feed Development, Sub-Mission on Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension. • The subsidy under Entrepreneurship Development & Employment Generation (EDEG) component of Sub-Mission on Livestock Development is channelized through NABARD.
Quality Mark Award Scheme	• The Award Scheme has been initiated by National Dairy Development Board under the 'White Revolution'. • It is aimed at bringing about process improvement in the entire value chain catering to the domestic and foreign market. • The scheme will instill confidence in the consumers for the quality of milk being marketed by cooperatives. • The award of Quality Mark shall be valid for three years subject to maintenance of quality, food safety standards and compliance with terms and conditions of the agreement. • An eleven-member committee has been envisaged to oversee the work which includes the representatives of DADF, FSSAI etc.
E-Krishi Samvad	• It is an online interface through which farmers and other stakeholders can directly approach ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) with their problems for effective solutions. • Stakeholders can also upload photographs of crop diseases, animals or fishes for diagnostics and remedial measures instantly from the specialists. • Appropriate solutions from specialists will be provided via SMS.
E-Rakam Portal	• It is joint initiative of MSTC Ltd. (a Mini Ratna PSU under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel) and Central Railside Warehousing Company. • It is an auction platform to help farmers get reasonable price for the produce and not fall prey to middlemen as well as save them the effort to carting the produce to the mandi. • The farmers will be paid directly into their bank accounts.

Farmer First Initiative	• The focus is on farmer's Farm, Innovations, Resources, Science and Technology (FIRST).
	• It is an ICAR initiative with focus on:
	  ○ Enriching Farmer – Scientist interface
	  ○ Technology assemblage, application and feedback
	  ○ Partnership and institutional building
	  ○ Content mobilization
	• It will also identify and integrate economically viable and socially acceptable entrepreneurial activities as models of enhanced earnings to the farmers in different agro-ecological situations

Hortinet – Farmer Connect App	• It is an integrated traceability system developed by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for providing Internet based electronic services for facilitating farm registration, testing and certification of Grape, Pomegranate and Vegetables for export from India to the European Union in compliance with standards.
	• It is expected to increase the accessibility and reach of the Traceability software system among the farmers and other stakeholders.
	• It will also assist State Horticulture/ Agriculture Department to capture real time details of farmers, farm location, products and details of inspections directly from the farm.
	• The key features of the app are:
	  ○ Registration of farmers, farms and products by State Horticulture/Agriculture department
	  ○ Capture geo location of the farms registered through the app
	• Sample collection by APEDA authorized Laboratories along with geo location of the sample.

Gramin Retail Agriculture Markets (GrAMs)	• GrAMs have been launched in the Budget 2017-18 under the Agri Market Development Fund to develop the retail market in the agriculture marketing sector.

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	• Under this initiative 22,000 rural haats and 585 AMC markets would be developed and upgraded into GrAMs. • In these GrAMs physical infrastructure will be strengthened using MGNREGA and other government schemes. • They will also be electronically linked to e-NAM and exempted from APMC regulations. • They will provide farmers facility to make direct sale to consumers and bulk purchasers.
Agro-forestry – Medh Par Ped	• It is a campaign for extension and capacity building for farmers for additional income.
Agricultural Market Information Network (AGMARKNET) portal	• It is a G2C e-governance portal that caters to the needs of various stakeholders such as farmers, industry, policy makers and academic institutions by providing agricultural marketing related information from a single window. • It facilitates web- based information flow, of the daily arrivals and prices of commodities in the agricultural produce markets spread across the country
National Agriculture Higher Education Project	• The project has been launched in collaboration with World Bank and Indian Council of Agriculture Research with an objective of providing more relevant and higher quality education to Agricultural University students. • Component of the Project are – ○ support to agricultural universities ○ investment in ICAR for leadership in agricultural higher education ○ project management and learning
Zero Hunger Program	• The program aims to address the intergenerational and multifaceted malnutrition through sectoral coordination. • It will act as a model of integrated approach to deal with hunger and malnutrition.
Dairy Processing and Development Fund	• It has been set up in NABARD with a corpus of Rs. 8000 crore and is managed by National Dairy Development Board. • Fund is used to modernize old and obsolete milk processing units particularly in cooperative sector and will result in enhancing milk processing capacity thereby adding more value to the produce of the farmers and increasing their income.

2. MINISTRY OF AYUSH

2.1. NATIONAL AYUSH MISSION

Objective	Salient features
• To provide cost effective AYUSH Services, with a universal access through upgrading AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) • To strengthen institutional capacity at the state level • Support cultivation of medicinal plants by adopting Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) • Support setting up of clusters through convergence of cultivation, warehousing, value addition and marketing and development of infrastructure for entrepreneurs.	• **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** introduced in 2014 and has been extended further till 2020. • AYUSH systems of medicine, namely Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha & Sowa-Rigpa and Homoeopathy. • Components of the Mission ○ Mandatory Components (80% of the Resource pool) ▪ AYUSH Services (including co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals(DH) ▪ AYUSH Educational Institution ▪ Quality Control of ASU &H Drugs ▪ Medicinal Plants ○ Flexible Components (20% of resource pool) ▪ AYUSH Wellness Centres including Yoga & Naturopathy ▪ IEC activities, ▪ Tele-medicine ▪ Crop Insurance for Medicinal Plants ▪ Public Private Partnership provision and Interest subsidy component for Private AYUSH educational Institutions. • Monitoring and Evaluation ○ Dedicated MIS monitoring and evaluation cell would be established at Centre/ State level.

2.2. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Salient Features
Mission madhumeha	• To provide **cost-effective treatment** and control of non-communicable disease of **Diabetes**. • Launched in 2016, it will be implemented **throughout the country** through a specially designed **National Treatment Protocol** for effective management of Diabetes through Ayurveda.
Swasthya Raksha programme-	• To **promote health, health education** in villages, awareness about cleanliness of domestic surroundings and environment. • **Mass campaigning** through rallies, Nukkad Nataks focussing on personal, environmental and social hygiene are being undertaken for creating awareness about hygiene and health.

3. MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

3.1. DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS

3.1.1. NUTRIENT BASED SUBSIDY SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
• To ensure that adequate quantity of P&K is made available to the farmers at statutory controlled price. • To ensure balanced use of fertilizers, improve agriculture productivity, promote growth of indigenous fertilizer industry and to reduce the burden of subsidy.	• Under this scheme a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis, is provided to fertilizer companies (other than Urea) depending on its nutrient content to fertilizer manufacturer. • Under this scheme Minimum Retail Price (MRP) of Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers has been left open and the manufacturers/importers/ marketers are allowed to fix MRP of P&K fertilizers at reasonable level. • MRP will be decided taking into account the international and domestic prices of P&K fertilizers, exchange rate, and inventory level in the country.

3.1.2. OTHER SCHEMES

City Compost scheme	• Under the scheme, a market development assistance of Rs. 1500 per tonne of city compost for scaling up production and consumption of the product, is being provided. • Fertilizer companies and marketing entities will also co-market City Compost with chemical fertilizers through their dealers' network. • Under the provision of adoption, companies also adopt villages for promoting the use of compost. • An appropriate BIS standard/ Eco-Mark ensures that environment friendly quality product reaches the farmers.

3.3. DEPARTMENT OF PHARMA

3.3.1. PRADHAN MANTRI BHARTIYA JANAUSHADI PARIYOJANA (PMBJP)

Objective	Implementation agency	Salient features
• Making quality medicines available at affordable prices for all, particularly the poor and disadvantaged. • Reduce and redefine unit cost of treatment per person. • Create awareness among public regarding generic	• Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) with full funding support from department	• It was earlier known as Jan Aushadi Pariyojana and has been recently renamed as PMBJP. • **Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janushadi Kendras** have been set up to provide generic drugs which are available at lesser prices but are equivalent in quality and efficacy as expensive branded drugs. • PMBJK may also be opened by any Government agencies in any Government building owned by Government bodies and any NGOs/ Charitable Society/ Institution/ Self-help Group/ Individual Entrepreneurs/ Pharmacist/ Doctor can also open the PMBJK at outside of the hospital premises or any other suitable place.

medicines and create demand through medical practitioners.		• An amount of Rs.2.5 lakhs shall be extended to NGOs/ agencies/individuals establishing JAK in government hospital premises where space is provided free of cost by Govt. to operating agency

3.3.2. SUVIDHA

Objective	Salient features
• To ensure achievement of government's vision of Affordable and Quality Healthcare for All.	• It is an affordable sanitary napkin launched to ensure 'Swachhta, Swasthya and Suvidha' for the underprivileged Women of India. • It has been manufactured by Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertaking of India. • The Sanitary Pad is 100% biodegradable as a special additive has been added which makes it biodegradable when reacted with Oxygen after use. • It has been launched on World Women's Day and is currently available at 3200 Janaushudhi Kendras.

3.3.3. OTHER SCHEMES

Pharma Jan Samadhan	• It is a web enabled system for redressal of consumers' grievances relating to pricing and availability of medicines. • It has been created by **National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority** (NPPA). • It would serve as a robust e-governance tool for effective implementation of the Drugs (Price Control) Order 2013.
'Pharma Sahi Daam' Mobile App	• It is a mobile App. developed by NPPA which shows the MRP fixed by NPPA for various scheduled drugs on real time basis.

3.4. DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS

3.4.1. PLASTIC PARKS SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
• Increase the competitiveness, polymer absorption capacity and value addition in the domestic downstream plastic processing industry • Increase investments and achieve environmentally sustainable growth • Adopt a cluster development approach to achieve the above objectives	• It was envisaged in the National Plastic Park Policy in 2010 which was modified in 2013 • The scheme support setting up of a need based "Plastic Parks' which is an ecosystem with requisite state of the art infrastructure • It will also provide financial support for infrastructure development such as administrative buildings, roads, water supply etc. • It shall also support initiatives to ensure that the capacity of the beneficiary SPV and member enterprises is suitably strengthened in order to absorb the proposed initiatives. • Funding Pattern – The centre will provide 50% of the funds and rest will be contributed by the SPV formed by State Government or State Industrial Development Corporation.

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4. MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

4.1. UDE DESH KA AAM NAAGRIK (UDAM)

Objectives	Salient features

• Providing connectivity to un-served and under-served airports of the country through revival of existing air-strips and airports.
• To develop the regional aviation market
• To make flying affordable.
	• UDAN will be applicable on flights which cover between 200 km and 800 km with no lower limit set for hilly, remote, island and security sensitive regions.
	• The selected airline operator would have **to provide a minimum of 9 and a maximum of 40 UDAN Seats** (subsidized rates)on the UDAN Flights for operations through fixed wing aircraft and a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 13 Seats on the Flights for operations through helicopters.
	• The fare for a one hour journey of appx. 500 km on a fixed wing aircraft or for a 30 minute journey on a helicopter would now be capped at Rs. 2,500, with proportionate pricing for routes of different stage lengths / flight duration.
	• This would be achieved through:
	  ○ a financial stimulus in the form of concessions from Central and State governments and airport operators and
	  ○ a Viability Gap Funding to the interested airlines to kick-off operations from such airports so that the passenger fares are kept affordable.
	• A **Regional Connectivity Fund** would be created to meet the viability gap funding requirements under the scheme. The RCF levy per departure will be applied to certain domestic flights.
	• The partner State Governments (other than North Eastern States and Union Territories where contribution will be 10 %) would contribute a 20% share to this fund.
	• In addition to VGF, the Centre will also provide concessions such as 2 percent excise on Value Added Tax (VAT) and service tax at 1/10th the rate and liberal code sharing with domestic as well as international airlines for RCS airports.
	• State governments will have to provide free security and fire service, utilities at concessional rates and reduce VAT on ATF to 1 percent. No landing charges, parking charges and Terminal Navigation Landing Charges will be imposed for RCS flights
	• UDAN has a unique **market-based model** to develop regional connectivity.
	• The **Airports Authority of India** is the implementing authority of the scheme.

4.2. DIGIYATRA

Objectives	Salient features
• To bring together entire industry to develop a digital ecosystem that will deliver Indian customers a seamless, consistent and paperless service experience at every touch point of their journey.	• All aviation stakeholders – airlines, airport operators, security and immigration agencies, cab operators, retail establishment and others are working to devise digital standards which can enable seamless exchange of data and information. • The platform will be built on 4 key pillars, like Connected Passengers, Connected Airports, Connected Flying and Connected Systems.

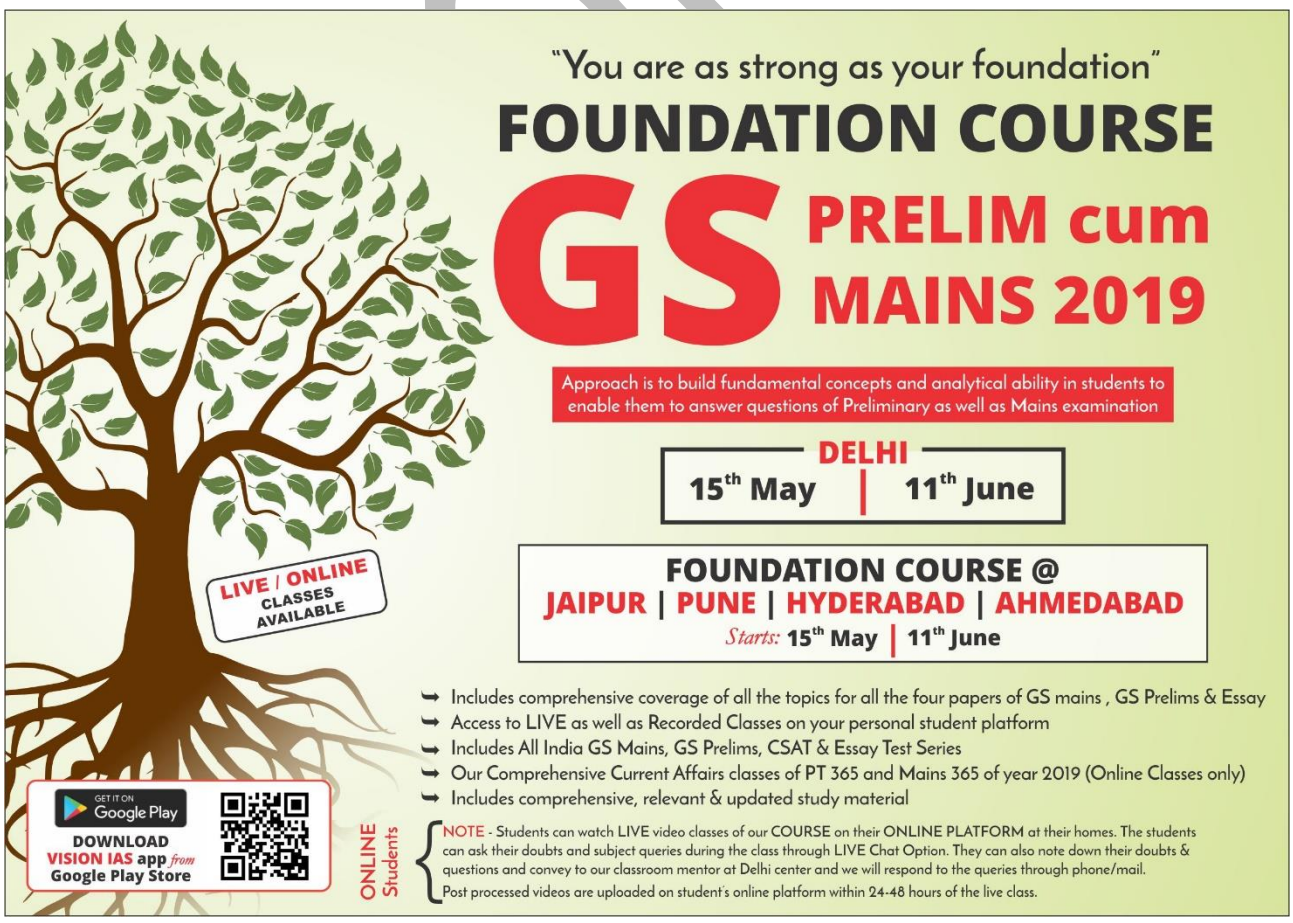
5. MINISTRY OF COAL

5.1. SHAKTI (SCHEME FOR HARNESSING AND ALLOCATING KOYALA TRANSPARENTLY IN INDIA) SCHEME

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
• to alleviate one key challenge in power sector i.e. lack of coal linkage • to provide affordable	• Power companies (assured coal supply) • Consumers (reduced cost of power) • Indigenous Coal Sector (reduction in Imported coal)	• **It** is a transformational policy for **auction and allotment of coal linkages** • This policy will award **fuel supply agreements (FSA) to coal plants** already holding letters of assurance (LoAs). • Coal linkages would be allocated to **state-owned power distribution companies** (discoms).

power, access to coal and accountability in the allocation of coal	• Banking Sector (reduced NPAs)	• These, in turn, would assign linkages to state or central power generation companies via **allocation,** and Private units through **auction**. • The independent power producers (IPPs) participating in the auction will **bid for discounts** on the existing tariff and this would be adjusted from the gross coal bills.

UTTAM (UNLOCKING TRANSPARENCY BY THIRD PARTY ASSESSMENT OF MINED COAL) app	• The app aims to **ensure transparency and efficiency in coal quality monitoring process** and bring coal governance closer to people. The app provides coverage of Third Party Sampling which includes information on production, dispatch and quantity sampled of coal. It has interactive map based view to provide holistic coverage of coal quality across subsidiaries on quality parameters such as declared Gross Calorific Value (GCV), analysed GCV and coverage parameters such as location and quantity sampled.



6. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

6.1. START UP INDIA

Objectives	Salient features
To build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and startups in the country which will drive economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.	• **Simplification and Handholding:** ○ Simple Compliance Regime for startups based on Self-certification ○ Launch of Mobile app and Portal for compliance and information exchange ○ **Startup India Hub** to handhold startups during various phases of their development. ○ Legal support and fast-tracking patent examination at reduced costs ○ Relaxed norms of public procurement for startups ○ Faster exit for startups • **Funding support and Incentives** ○ Providing funding support through a Fund of Funds at Small Industries Development Bank of India with a corpus of Rupees 10,000 crore ○ Credit guarantee fund for startups through Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) with a Corpus of Rs.500 crore per year for the next four years ○ Tax exemption on capital gains invested in Fund of Funds ○ Tax exemption to startups for 3 years • **Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation** ○ Organizing Startup Fests to showcase innovations and providing collaboration platforms ○ Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) with Self –Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU) Program of NITI Aayog ○ Harnessing private sector expertise for setting up incubators ○ Setting up of 7 new research parks modeled on the Research Park at IIT Madras ○ Launching of innovation focused programs for students. ○ Annual Incubator Grand Challenge to promote good practices among incubators.

6.2. MAKE IN INDIA

Objectives	Salient features
• To transform India into a global design and manufacturing hub.	• It aims to: ○ Target an increase in manufacturing sector growth to 12-14% per annum over the medium term. ○ An increase in the share of manufacturing in the country's Gross Domestic Product from 16% to 25% by 2022. ○ To create 100 million additional jobs by 2022 in manufacturing sector. ○ Creation of appropriate skill sets among rural migrants and the urban poor for inclusive growth. ○ An increase in domestic value addition and technological depth in manufacturing. ○ Enhancing the global competitiveness of the Indian manufacturing sector. ○ Ensuring sustainability of growth, particularly with regard to environment. • An Investor Facilitation Cell (IFC) dedicated for the Make in India campaign was formed in 2014 with an objective to assist investors in seeking regulatory approvals, hand-holding services through the pre-investment phase, execution and after-care support. • Various sectors have been opened up for investments like Defence, Railways, Space, etc. Also, the regulatory policies have been relaxed to facilitate investments and ease of doing business. • Six industrial corridors are being developed across various regions of the country. Industrial Cities will also come up along these corridors.

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6.3. TRADE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EXPORT SCHEME (TIES)

Objectives	Salient features
To enhance export competitiveness by bridging gaps in export infrastructure, creating focused export infrastructure, first mile and last mile connectivity for export-oriented projects and addressing quality and certification measures.	• It would provide financial assistance for setting up and upgradation of existing infrastructure with export linkages like border haats, cold chains, dry ports etc. • The Central and State Agencies, including Export Promotion Councils, Commodities Boards, SEZ Authorities and Apex Trade Bodies recognised under the EXIM policy of Government of India; are eligible for financial support under this scheme. • The Central Government funding will be in the form of grant-in-aid, normally not more than the equity being put in by the implementing agency or 50% of the total equity in the project. (In case of projects located in North Eastern States and Himalayan States including J&K, this grant can be upto 80% of the total equity).

6.4. GOVERNMENT E-MARKETPLACE

Objective	Salient features
• To facilitate procurement of goods and services by various **Central and State Government Ministries / Departments, Central & State Public Undertakings (CPSUs & SPSUs), Autonomous institutions and Local bodies.**	• It has been envisaged by Government of India as the **National Procurement Portal of India.** • It is a completely paperless, cashless and system driven e-market place that enables procurement of common use goods and services **with minimal human interface.** • It makes the process more transparent and efficient with complete security features due to e-sign at various stages. • The purchases through GeM by Government users have been authorized and made mandatory by Ministry of Finance. • It also enables the government buyers to procure Make in India and small scale industries goods very easily. • It is being directly monitored by the PMO office. • GeM SPV section 8 Company registered under the companies Act, 2013 which replaced the Directorate General of Supplies & Disposal (DGS&D) owns and operates the portal. • Recently, GeM 3.0 was announced which would offer standardised and enriched catalogue management, powerful search engine, real time price comparison, user rating, advanced MIS and analytics.

6.5. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Feature
Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops	• To protect plantation growers from the twin risks of weather and price arising from yield loss due to adverse weather parameters, pest attacks etc. and from income loss caused by fall in international/domestic prices through crop insurance mechanism. • It will be implemented on a pilot basis for two years covering tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom and tobacco in eight districts in West Bengal, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu by the Commodity Boards through selected insurance companies.
MERCHANDISE EXPORTS FROM INDIA SCHEME	• It is an export promotion scheme launched under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20. • It has replaced 5 different schemes of earlier FTP (Focus Product Scheme, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Agri. Infrastructure Incentive Scrip, Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana) for rewarding merchandise exports which had varying conditions (sector specific or actual user only) attached to their use. • Now there would be no conditionality attached to the scrips issued under the scheme.
Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)	• It was launched under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2015-20 replacing the earlier scheme 'Served from India Scheme'. • SEIS shall apply to `Service Providers' located in India' instead of `Indian Service Providers'. Thus, SEIS provides for rewards to all Service providers of notified services, who are providing services from India, regardless of the constitution or profile of the service provider.

	• Under SEIS, the service providers of notified services are incentivized in the form of Duty Credit Scrips at the rate of 3 or 5% on their net foreign exchange earnings. These SEIS scrips are transferrable and can also be used for payment of a number of Central duties/taxes including the basic customs duty.
NIRYAT BANDHU SCHEME	Announced as part of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 in 2011 to focus on mentoring the first generation entrepreneurs in the field of international trade.
eBiz	• It aims to be the entry point for all individuals, businesses and organizations (local and international) who would like to do business or have any existing business in India by creating a one-stop-shop of convenient and efficient online G2B services to the business community, by reducing the complexity in obtaining information and services related to starting businesses in India, and dealing with licenses and permits across the business life-cycle. • It is being implemented by Infosys Technologies Limited (Infosys) under the guidance and aegis of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).

7. MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION

7.1. DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATION

7.1.1. BHARAT NET PROJECT

Objective	Salient features
• To provide broadband connectivity to Gram Panchayats through optical fibre network.	• It aims to provide a minimum bandwidth of 100 Mbps to each of the 2.5 lakhs GPs. • It will facilitate delivery of e-governance, e-health, e-education, e-banking, public internet access, G2C, B2B, P2P, B2C etc., weather, agricultural and other services to rural India. • It is the new brand name of NOFN (National Optic Fibre Network) which is being implemented in three phases. • First phase – Envisaged to provide one lakh gram panchayats with broadband connectivity by laying underground optic fibre cable lines with deadline of 31st December 2017, which was achieved. • Second Phase – It will provide connectivity to all 2,50,500 Panchayats using an optimal miz of underground fibre, fibre over powerlines, radio and satellite media to be completed by March 2019. • Third Phase – It will be implemented from 2019 to 2023 during which state-of-the-art, future-proof network, including fiber between districts and blocks, with ring topology would be created. • It is being implemented by a special purpose vehicle named Bharat Broadband Network Ltd. set up under Companies Act. • BSNL, Railtel and Power Grid are executing agencies for the project in the ratio of 70:15:15. • It is being funded by the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).

7.1.2. PANDIT DEEN DAYAL UPADHAYAY SANCHAR KAUSHAL VIKAS PRATISTHAN SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features
• To supplement telecom skilled manpower creation for the growth of telecom sector and to generate livelihood for the youth of the nation.	• Initially it is going to start the skill development program in UP, Bihar, Odisha, Punjab and Haryana and train 10,000 people in 1st phase on a pilot basis. In the coming days, it will be implemented across India. • DoT plans to establish more than 1,000 Sanchar Kaushal Vikas Pratisthan which will train youth according to the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) and local needs of the telecom sector. • The government will also reward people doing innovative work in the telecom space.

7.2. DEPARTMENT OF POSTS

DARPAN (Digital Advancement of Rural Post Office for A New India) Project	• It aims to improve the quality of service and achieve "financial inclusion". • It is an Information Technology (IT) modernization project. It offers core banking services to the account holders • It intends to provide a low power technology solution to each Branch Postmaster (BPM) which will enable each of approximately 1.29 Lakhs Branch Post Offices (BOs) to improve the level of services being offered to rural customers across all the states.
Sampoorna Bima Gram Yojana	• It aims to provide affordable life insurance services to people living in rural areas of the country through the postal network. • It will identify at least one village (having a minimum of 100 households) in each of the revenue districts of the country and cover all households with a minimum of one RPLI (Rural Postal Life Insurance) policy. • All villages under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana would also be covered under the scheme to turn them into Sampoorna Beema Gram.
Deen Dayal Sparsh Yojana	• SPARSH stands for Scholarship for Promotion of Aptitude & Research in Stamps as a Hobby • It is a pan India scheme launched by the government to increase the collection and study of postal stamps. • It would award annual scholarship of INR 6000 to children of Standard VI to IX having good academic record and also pursuing Philately as a hobby through a competitive selection process in all postal circles.

7.3. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Feature
Cool EMS Service	Cool EMS (Express Mail Service) is one-way service from Japan to India which allows customers in India to import Japanese food items for personal use which is allowed under Indian regulations. Initially, Cool EMS Service will be available in Delhi only. Food items will be carried by Japan Post in special cool boxes containing refrigerant to preserve the quality of the food items.
Tarang Sanchar	• It is a national EMF portal, developed in PPP mode, for Information sharing on Mobile Towers and EMF (electromagnetic field) Emission Compliances. • Indian norms had prescribed 10 times stricter limits for radiation emission in comparison to global standards. • Any person can request for EMF emission measurement at a location by paying a nominal fee of Rs 4000/- online.

8. MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

8.1. DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

8.1.1. ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA (AAY)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• To target poorest of poor population and provide them relief from hunger	• 2.5 crore households covering 38% of BPL	• It covers poorest of the poor families from amongst the BPL families covered under Targetted Public Distribution System within the States and provides them food grains at a highly subsidized rate of Rs.1/ per kg coarse grains, Rs.2/ per kg. for wheat and Rs. 3/ per kg for rice. • The AAY is part of NFSA (National Food Security Act) and the households under AAY are entitled to 35 Kg of foodgrains per household per month • The States/UTs are required to bear the distribution cost, including margin to dealers and retailers as well as the transportation cost.

8.1.2. TARGETED PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (TPDS)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• To identifying the poor households and giving them a fixed entitlement of food grains, rice and/ or wheat, at specially subsidized prices.	• The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) provides for all India coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and up to 50% of the urban population of the country for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains. • Thus, the coverage under TPDS has been delinked from the poverty estimates.	• It is operated under the **joint responsibility** of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. • **Central Government** is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the FCI. • **State/UT Governments** is responsible for the operational responsibilities for allocation and distribution of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs). • The targeted households are entitled to 5kg food grains per person per month at rates Rs.1/ per kg coarse grains, Rs.2/ per kg. for wheat and Rs. 3/ per kg for rice.

8.1.3. INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Objective	Salient features
• To bring more transparency and efficiency in distribution of foodgrains.	• It is a new central sector scheme with following objective: ○ To integrate PDS system/portals of States/UTs with Central System/portals, ○ Introduction of National Portability: provide the option to PDS beneficiaries to lift their entitled foodgrains from the Fair Price Shops (FPS) of their choice at the national level. Presently, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi has started portability at the State level, whereas, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Telangana have also started portability in the few FPS areas within the State. ○ De-duplication of ration cards/beneficiary

8.1.4. PRICE STABILIZATION FUND (PSF)

Objective	Salient features
• To mitigate volatility in the prices of agricultural produce	• The Fund was established with a corpus of 500 crore which aims to establish price stability through ○ Promotion of direct purchase from farmers /farmers' associations at farm gate/Mandi. ○ Maintaining a strategic buffer stock that would discourage hoarding and unscrupulous speculation. ○ Protecting consumers by supplying such commodities at reasonable prices through calibrated release of stock. • It is a Central Sector Scheme, to support market interventions for price control of perishable agri-horticultural commodities. • The Fund will be managed by Prize Stabilization Fund Management Committee which will approve all proposals from state government and central agencies and will be maintained as a corpus fund by Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC). • Funding – ○ The States will have to set up a revolving fund to which Centre and State will contribute equally (50:50). ○ The Ratio will be 75:25 in North East states.

8.2. DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Digitally Safe Consumer Campaign	• It has been launched by the ministry in collaboration with Google to raise awareness and protect consumer interest on the internet. • It aims to integrate the internet safety message into everyday tasks that the consumers undertake over the internet such as financial transactions, using e-mails, doing e-commerce or simply surfing the internet for information.

	• Google will work on educating consumer organizations in India, help in training members of the Consumer Affairs department, and also work with officials in the National Consumer Helpline.
INGRAM	• Integrated Grievance Redress Mechanism (INGRAM) has been launched by the Department of Consumer Affairs to create awareness, advise and redress consumer grievances. • This portal will also act as a central registry to lodge consumer complaints. • It will also bring all the stakeholders together onto a single platform. • The portal will also help in creating awareness among consumers to protect their rights and inform them of their responsibilities • It provides facility of registering online grievances which will be redressed within 60 days.

9. MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

National CSR Data Portal	• It is a platform to disseminate Corporate Social Responsibility related data and information filed by eligible companies filed on MCA21 registry in their financial statement. • It can generate pre-defined reports with respect to expenditure across states, districts, development sectors etc. and also provides feedback on projects.
MCA21 Project	• It aims to fully automate all processes related to the proactive enforcement and compliance of the legal requirements under the Companies Act, 1956, New Companies Act, 2013 and Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008.
Corporate Data Portal	• It will make available all the financial and non-financial information of the companies available (including annual financial statements, annual report and various event-based filings) for public viewing. • It would also cater to customized data services for research and analysis.

10. MINISTRY OF CULTURE

10.1. PROJECT MAUSAM

Objective	Salient features
• To explore the multifaceted Indian Ocean 'world' – collating archaeological and historical research in order to document the diversity of cultural, commercial and religious interactions in the Indian Ocean.	• It involves the **Archaeological Survey of India** (ASI), Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (**IGNCA**) and **National Museum**. • At macro level, the focus of the project is to re-establish and re-connect communications between 39 countries of the Indian Ocean world, which would lead to enhanced understanding of cultural values and economic ties. • At micro level, it also focuses on understanding national cultures in the regional maritime milieu. • One of the main objective of the project is to inscribe places and sites identified under Project Mausam as **trans-national nomination** for inscription on **UNESCO's World Heritage List**

10.2. SCIENCE CITY AND SCIENCE CENTRES

Objective	Salient features
• To portray the growth of science and technology and their application in industry and human welfare • To create awareness and public understanding, appreciation and engagement of public • To popularise science and technology for benefit of students and for common man.	• Setting up of Science Cities and Science Centres in all the States of the country is provided under Scheme for promotion of Culture of Science. • Implementing Agency is **National Council of Science Museums** (an autonomous organization of Ministry of Culture) • Interested states have to provide land and share the cost of setting up of facility and corpus for upkeep and maintenance.

10.3. OTHER SCHEMES

National Mission on Cultural Mapping and Roadmap	• The Scheme falls under Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat. • It establishes the cultural mapping (i.e. database of cultural assets and resources) via running nationwide cultural awareness programme called Hamari Sanskriti Hamari Pahchan Abhiyan for the development of all art forms and artists. • It also seeks to establish a National Cultural Working Place (NCWP) portal for obtaining information, knowledge sharing etc. in the field of all art forms.
Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme	• It aims to preserve and promote rare and vanishing art forms whether classical or folk/tribal. • It involves nurturing of young talents to acquire skills in their chosen field of art through some financial assistance by the Zonal Cultural Centre (ZCCs) in the form of scholarship under the guidance of Experts and Masters in these fields. • Under the scheme, the Great Masters of respective art form capable of training interested shishya are identified. Thus, the scheme in-turn provides security to large number of old and retired artists.
Adarsh Smarak	• It aims to provide amenities of international standard around monuments such as provide Interpretation and audio-video centre, streamline waste water and garbage disposal etc. • It is being implemented by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) which recently identified 75 monuments in addition to the initially identified 25 monuments with high tourist footfall as "Adarsh Smarak".
National Mission on Manuscripts	• It was established in 2003 as a unique project for identifying documenting, conserving and making accessible the manuscript heritage of India. • It aims to establish a digital National Manuscripts Library at Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) • It promotes ready access to these manuscripts through publication, both in book form as well as electronic form.

11. MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

11.1. ONE RANK ONE PENSION SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
• To provide uniform pension be paid to the Armed Forces personnel retiring in the same rank with the same length of service, regardless of their date of retirement.	• Under the scheme the benefits will be provided w.e.f. 1st July 2014. • The arrears will be paid in four half-yearly instalments. However all widows, including war widows will be paid arrears in one instalment. • Pension will be re-fixed for all pensioners retiring in the same rank and with the same length of service as the average of minimum and maximum pension in 2013. • Personnel who voluntarily retire will not be covered under the OROP scheme. • In future, the pension would be re-fixed every 5 years.

12. MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION

Scheme	Details
North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP)	• It is being supported by **Word Bank.** • The project will have **three-pronged approach to livelihood strengthening** for achieving sustainable development. These are: Social empowerment, Economic empowerment, Partnership and linkages. • The specific **project objectives** are- ○ Create **sustainable community institutions** around women Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Youth Groups of men and women (YG) and Community Development Groups (CDG). ○ Build **capacity of community institutions** for self governance, bottom up planning, democratic functioning with transparency and accountability. ○ **Increase economic and livelihood** opportunities ○ Develop **partnership of community institutions** for natural resource management, microfinance, market linkages, and sectoral economic services.
North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme" (NESIDS)	• It is Central Sector Scheme with 100 % funding from the Central Government. The aim is to fill up the gaps in creation of infrastructure in specified sectors till March, 2020. • It will broadly cover creation of infrastructure under following sectors; ○ Physical infrastructure relating to water supply, power, connectivity and specially the projects promoting tourism. ○ Infrastructure of social sectors of education and health. The funds under the scheme, will be distributed among North Eastern States on the basis of well-defined criteria on certain parameters e.g. Area, Population, Human Development Index, Road density.
Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR)	• It is an accrual of the unspent balance of the mandatory 10 % budgetary allocation for the north-eastern region of the Ministry/Department. It was created in 1997-98 with a funding pattern of 90:10 to- ○ Ensure speedy development of NER by increasing the targeted flow of budgetary resources. ○ Finance social and physical infrastructure projects pertaining to subjects in the Union and concurrent list of the Constitution. • Underutilisation of fund by one state will be transfer to better performing states. • Under the NLCPR (State) Scheme, priority projects of North Eastern States are being funded and under NLCPR-Central Scheme, funds are provided to Central Ministries for implementing projects of national and regional importance. • Recently, a NLCPR- central funded **Tuirial Hydro Electric Project** was inaugurated in Mizoram.
North East Road Sector Development Scheme	• Objective is to take up rehabilitation/construction/upgradation of neglected inter-state roads (including bridges on the roads) in the North Eastern Region. Other criteria of roads to be constructed under the scheme are; ○ Roads in socio-politically neglected pockets of NER;

	○ Roads required for security or strategic viewpoint, not covered in any other programmes; ○ Roads necessary from the viewpoint of market access for agriculture produce and roads of economic importance on gap filling approach. • The Scheme will be implemented by North-Eastern council. While screening, appraisal, sanction and monitoring will be through an Empowered Inter-Ministerial Committee. • Construction and maintenance of roads is implemented by National Highways Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL.
Hill Area Development Programme for Northeast	• Under the programme **Special Central Assistance** is given to designated hill areas in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in the development of these ecologically fragile areas. • Following are objectives of programme; ○ It aims to minimise the gap between hill and valley district of states in terms infrastructure, quality of roads, health and education etc. with a serious research and deliberation. ○ Eco-restoration, eco- development and eco preservation. While taking care of the socio economic and developmental needs of the District. ○ To develop land use planning for forest areas to cultivable areas to conserve soil, water and increase productivity of land, economic upliftment of tribes in an isolated settlement and also to ensure peoples participation in all developmental activities. ○ **"Area based Approach"** adopted and integrated plans to be prepared for all watersheds and high priority watershed shall be chosen for treatment. ○ Use of scientific interventions will be encouraged i.e. Application of Remote sensing, etc. • Promotion of Non-Conventional Energy sources i.e. Solar, Hydro, Bio-gas, etc.,
North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project(NERCORMP)	It was initially **operated in three states** and six districts viz: Assam (Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills), Manipur (Ukhrul and Senapati) and Meghalaya (West Garo Hills and West Khasi Hills). **NERCOMP III was further expanded** to include districts of Changlang, Tirap, and Longding in Arunachal Pradesh and Chandel and Churachandpur in Manipur. The project adopts a holistic approach of development with two broad focus areas; • Social mobilization, organization and capacity building to tap and realize the great latent potential of the communities by employing time tested their traditional value systems and culture. • Intervene with the economic and social activities and infrastructure with predominant thrust on income generating activities to achieve economic transformation. • **Major project activities:** Capacity Building of Communities and Participating Agencies, Livelihood Activities, Extension and Technology Transfer, Credit, Social Sector Activities, Village Roads and Rural Electrification, Community Based Bio-diversity Conservation, Convergence with ongoing Government schemes, and Marketing Support.

13. MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (MDWS)

13.1. SWACHHA BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN) [SBM (G)]

Objective	Strategy	Components
• 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	• The Strategy is to move towards a 'Swachh Bharat' by making it a massive mass movement. • For purposes of effective planning and implementation of SBM(G), it is proposed that 'district' be considered the base unit of intervention • Implementation Framework of each State be prepared	• **Start-up activities** – This includes updating baselines surveys, orientation of key personnel and preparation of plans. • **IEC** (Information, Education and Communication) Component: Focus of SBM-G is on **Behaviour Change Communication (BCC).** It is not a 'stand-alone' separate activity, **community action and generation of peer pressure on the outliers** is key to it.

• 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	with a road map of activities covering the three important phases necessary for the Programme: ○ **Planning** - A project proposal shall be prepared by the District, incorporating Gram Panchayat-wise details and scrutinized, and consolidated by the State Government into a State Plan. ○ **Implementation** – This includes advocacy and communication, financing and toilet construction. Setting up Rapid Action Learning Unit (RALU) ○ **Sustainability** – This includes sustaining ODF communities and verification. • A five-tier implementation mechanism should be set up at the National/ State/ District/ Block/ Village level • Corporate houses should be encouraged to participate as an essential part of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).	• **Capacity Building** • **Construction of Individual Household Latrines** - While selecting eligible households for providing incentive under SBM(G), order of preference shall be – BPL followed by SC/SC APL households • **Availability of Sanitary Material** - through Rural Sanitary Marts (RSM), Production Centers (PC), Self Help Groups (SHG) and Community Sanitary Complex (CSC). • **Provision of Revolving Fund at the District** - can also be accessed by APL households not covered by incentives under the guidelines. • **Equity and inclusion** – This also includes raise awareness and skills on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), specifically amongst adolescent girls in schools. • **Solid and Liquid Resource Management** • **Administrative Charges** - States shall be permitted to utilize funds under this component as per requirement • The monitoring also uses a robust community led system, like Social Audit. Community-based monitoring and vigilance committees will help in creating peer pressure. • **Foot soldiers of Swachh Bharat**: An army of 'foot soldiers' or 'Swachhagrahis', earlier known as 'Swachhata Doots' is developed.

NAMAMI GANGE:	(For complete scheme read MOWR, RW&GR) This is an initiative of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (**MOWR, RD&GR**) to make villages on the bank of River Ganga Open Defecation Free and interventions dealing with solid and liquid waste management are being implemented by **MDWS.** All 4470 villages located across 52 districts of **Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal** have been declared ODF with active help of state governments.
GANGA GRAM PROJECT	This project has been launched **in 2017** in collaboration with National Mission on Clean Ganga (NMCG) for **sanitation based integrated development of all 4470 villages** along the River Ganga. This project will include water conservation activities, encourage horticulture and medicinal plants, promotion of tourism, development of Ghats, modernisation of crematoria, solid waste disposal facilities, abatement of untreated liquid waste water into Ganga and promote better sanitation practices through IEC.
SWACHHTA ACTION PLAN (SAP)	All the ministries/Departments are to bring Swachhta as an element in their schemes and activities from 2017, so that each of them and the institutions, corporations and offices under them can contribute to achieve Swachh Bharat.
SWACHH SWASTHA SARVATRA	A joint initiative of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation to achieve better health outcomes through improved sanitation and increased awareness and healthy lifestyles. The three key components of Swachh Swasth Sarvatra 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

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	• 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.
SWACHH ICONIC PLACES (SIP)	This initiative is in partnership with Ministries of Urban Development, Tourism and Culture with MDWS being the nodal ministry. 100 places across India have been identified as **"iconic" due to their heritage, religious and/or cultural significance.** The SIP initiative is to improve the cleanliness conditions at these places to a distinctly higher level. So far in **first two phases, 20 iconic places have been taken up**. All these 20 Iconic 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.**
Swachh Shakti, 2018	Hosted by UP Govt. The initiative was launched by MDWS in 2017 to recognise and felicitate women sarpanch, swachhagrahi, and women champions for their contribution towards Swachha Bharat.
RASHTRIYA SWACHHTA KENDRA (RSK)	It was announced on centenary of Champaran Satyagraha i.e. 10 April, 2017. It will be located opposite to Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi at Rajghat. RSK is planned to disseminate all information on sanitation matters and advanced toilet technology among people.
Darwaza Band Media Campaign	This is an aggressive mass media campaign by MDWS 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.**
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 jan aandolan (mass movement) for sanitation. There will be targeted cleaning of public and tourist places under this campaign.

13.2. NATIONAL RURAL DRINKING WATER PROGRAM

Objective	Focused Area	Salient Features
• ensuring sustainability (source) of water availability in terms of **potability, adequacy, convenience, affordability and equity**. • to realise **'Har Ghar Jal'** by 2030-a component of SDG. Also, access to safe and adequate drinking water **within reasonable distance** • provide drinking water facility, especially piped water supply, to Gram Panchayats that have achieved open defecation free status on priority basis; • ensure all **government schools and anganwadis** have access to safe drinking water; • provide **access to information through online reporting mechanism** with information placed in public domain to bring in transparency and informed decision making.	• **piped water supply**, • coverage of Open Defecation Free **(ODF) declared villages, SAGY-GPs** (Sansad Adardh Gram Yojana Gram Panchayat), **Ganga GPs, Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts, Border Out Posts (BOP)** with piped water supply and Institutional set up for proper O&M of water supply assets etc.	• **This is a centrally sponsored scheme (50:50), started in 2009.** • The restructured scheme has provided **more flexibility to the states release of fund under various components**. • The scheme is to be continued **co-terminus with the 14th Finance Commission cycle** i.e. from 2017-18 to 2019-2020. • Funds are earmarked for North-East States, Desert Development Programme (DDP), Natural Calamities for providing assistance to States/ UTs and Water Quality for allocation to States with chemically contaminated quality affected habitations and JE/ AES affected high priority districts with bacteriological contamination. • **National Water Quality Sub Mission (NWQSM) on Arsenic and Fluoride** has been started to provide safe drinking water to about 28,000 affected habitations in the country by March 2021.

The 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.

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14. MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES

14.1. NATIONAL MONSOON MISSION (PHASE II 2017-2020)

Objective	Participating Institutions	Features
• To improve Seasonal and Intra-seasonal Monsoon Forecast • To improve Medium Range Forecast. • to develop a state of the art **dynamical prediction system for monsoon rainfall** on all different time scales i.e. from short-range to seasonal.	• The **Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology** (IITM), Pune will coordinate and lead the effort for improving the forecasts on seasonal and intra seasonal scale. • **National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting** (NCMRWF), Noida will lead and coordinate the efforts for improving the forecasts in the medium range scale up to week two forecasts. • These will be made operational by the **India Meteorological Departmen**t (IMD), New Delhi	• For Long range forecasting (upto a season), American model called **Climate Forecast System (CFS)** is used, which is a **coupled-Ocean forecasting system** i.e. it combines data from ocean, atmosphere and land. • For short to medium range (upto 20 days) **Unified Model (UM)** developed by UK is used. • In its phase I, IMD was able to develop **high resolution-coupled dynamical prediction system** (seasonal and extended time scale). **For the first time, IMD used the Monsoon Mission dynamical model to prepare operational seasonal forecast of 2017 monsoon rainfall over India.** • The Ministry has now launched the **Monsoon Mission Phase II program, for next 3 years (2017-2020)** with emphasis on predicting extremes and development of applications based on monsoon forecasts.

SAFAR	• An integrated early warning **System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting and Research (SAFAR)** was launched by Minister for Science& Technology and Earth Sciences.

15. MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS & IT

15.1. DIGITAL INDIA

Objective	Salient features
• To transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.	• The Digital India programme is centred on **three key vision areas**: Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen, Governance & Services on Demand, Digital Empowerment of Citizens • It aims to provide the much needed thrust to the **nine pillars** of growth areas, namely: Broadband Highways, Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, Public Internet Access Programme, e-Governance: Reforming Government through Technology, e-Kranti: NeGP 2.0, Information for All, Electronics Manufacturing, IT for Jobs, Early Harvest Programmes. • **Public Private Partnerships** would be preferred wherever feasible to implement e-Governance projects • For effective management of the Digital India programme, the programme management structure would consists of a **Monitoring Committee on Digital India headed by the Prime Minister**, a Digital India Advisory Group chaired by the Minister of Communications and IT and an Apex Committee chaired by the Cabinet Secretary. • The positions of Chief Information Officers (CIO) would be created in at least 10 key Ministries so that various e-Governance projects could be designed, developed and implemented faster.

15.2. JEEVAN PRAMAAN

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• To facilitate on-line submission of Life Certificate by pensioners	• Pensioners of Central Government, State	• It is AADHAR Biometric Authentication based digital life certificates (DLCs) for Pensioners.

and streamline the process of getting **Life certificate.**	Government or any other Government organization	• DLC can be obtained through various Jeevan Pramaan Centres which are being operated by CSCs, Banks, Government offices or by using the client application on any PC/mobile/tablet. • It will do away with the requirement of a pensioner having to submit a physical Life Certificate in November each year, in order to ensure continuity of pension being credited into their account.

15.3. PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMIN DIGITAL SAKSHARTA ABHIYAN

Objectives	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient features
• To make 6 crore rural households digitally literate and reaching around 40% of rural households by covering one member from eligible household by 31st March 2019.	• Citizens of India between the age group of **14 to 60 years**. • Priority to Non-smartphone users, Antyodaya households, college drop-outs, Participants of the adult literacy mission and Digitally illiterate school students from class 9th to 12th where Computer/ICT Training is not available in their schools	• It will empower the citizens to operate computer or digital access devices, thus, enabling them to use IT and related services **especially Digital Payments**. • It aims to **bridge digital divide** by targeting the rural population including marginalised sections (SC, ST, BPL, women, differently-abled persons and minorities). • **Implementing Agency** – CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd., special purpose vehicle incorporated under the Companies Act 1956. • The identification of the beneficiaries would be carried out by CSC-SPV in active collaboration with District e-Governance Society, Gram Panchayats, and Block Development Officers.

15.4. CYBER SWACHHTA KENDRA

Objective	Salient features
• To enhance the cyber security of Digital India's IT infrastructure by providing information on botnet/ malware threats and suggesting remedial measures.	• They are also known as **Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre**. • It is part of Digital India initiative and is being operated by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) under provisions of Section 70B of the IT Act, 2000. • It is set up in accordance with the objectives of the 'National Cyber Security Policy' which envisages creating a secure cyber ecosystem in the country. • This centre works in coordination with the Department of Telecommunications, Internet service providers (ISPs), Antivirus companies and Industry to notify the end users regarding infection of their system and providing them assistance to clean their system through free e-tools. • It will also enhance awareness among citizens regarding botnet and malware infection along with measures to be taken to secure their devices.

Tools provided under CSK	Function
• M Kavach	• It is indigenously developed comprehensive mobile device security solution for Android devices addressing various threats related to mobile phones.
• USB Pratirodh	• It is a USB protector to help clean various external storage devices like USB(s), memory cards, external hard disks, etc.
• AppSamvid	• It is a desktop solution which protects systems by allowing installation of genuine applications through white listing. This helps in preventing threats from malicious applications.

15.5. INDIA BPO PROMOTION SCHEME

Objectives	Implementing agency	Salient features
• To incentivize the establishment of BPO firms and their extension to Tier 2	• Software Technology Park of India,	• Financial support is provided up to 50% of the expenditure towards Capital Expenditure and/or

and Tier 3 cities providing about 1.45 lakh jobs, distributed across various states in proportion to the population of State with financial support in form of Viability Gap Funding.	an autonomous society under the MeitY	Operational Expenditure subject to an upper limit of 1 Lakh per seat. • Special incentives are provided for employing women and persons with disability, generating employment beyond target and wider dispersal within state. • It also involves encouragement of local entrepreneurs and special consideration for Hilly areas and rural areas.

North-East BPO Promotion Scheme	• The Scheme has been launched under 'Digital India' program to incentivise establishment of 5000 seats of BPO/ITES operations in NorthEast with an outlay of 50 crore up to 31March 2019. It is being implemented by STPI. • The scheme provides special incentive for training employees and incentive for diversity and inclusion in addition, employing women and people with disability etc.

15.6. NATIONAL SUPERCOMPUTING MISSION

Objectives	Salient features
• To make India one of the world leaders in Supercomputing and to enhance India's capability in solving grand challenge problems of national and global relevance. • To attain global competitiveness and ensure self-reliance in the strategic area of supercomputing technology.	• The mission would be implemented jointly by Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) through two organizations the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) and the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore. • The Mission envisages empowering our national academic and R&D institutions spread over the country by installing a vast supercomputing grid comprising of more than 70 high-performance computing facilities • These supercomputers will also be networked on the National Supercomputing grid over the National Knowledge Network (NKN, a programme under same ministry which connects academic institutions and R&D labs over a high-speed network. • The Mission also includes development of highly professional High Performance Computing (HPC) aware human resource.

15.7. STREE SWABHIMAN

Objectives	Beneficiaries	Salient features
• To facilitate the society at large by empowering its women entrepreneurs to not only provide sanitary pads at their common service centers (CSCs) but also to educate women to overcome this social taboo & encourage usage of sanitary pads.	• rural and semi-urban women entrepreneurs	• Under this project, sanitary napkin micro manufacturing units (semi-automatic and manual process production unit) are being set up at CSCs across India, particularly those operated by women entrepreneurs. • The product (sanitary napkin) will be sold under the "Swabhimaan" brand name and the Organization with the help of Village Level Entrepr eneur (VLEs) and SHG groups will obtain the trade license for marketing the sanitary napkins at a subsidized rate. • It also has a menstrual hygiene related awareness generation component and aims to increase usage of sanitary napkins among rural girls in schools and colleges by making the napkins available to almost 1,000 girls in the primary and secondary schools in their village, encompassing girls from 7th to 12th grade. • CSC SPV will try to raise funds to provide sanitary pads to girl students in Rural Areas of Country free of cost.

15.8. ELECTRONICS DEVELOPMENT FUND (EDF)

Objectives	Salient features
• To achieve "Net Zero Imports" by	• It is set up as a "Fund of Funds" to participate in professionally managed "Daughter Funds" which in turn will provide risk capital to companies developing new technologies in the area of electronics, nano-electronics and Information Technology (IT).

2020 as envisaged in digital india scheme.	• The EDF will also help attract venture funds, angel funds and seed funds towards R&D and innovation in the specified areas. • It will help create a battery of Daughter funds and Fund Managers who will be seeking good start-ups (potential winners) and selecting them based on professional considerations. • CANBANK Venture Capital Funds Ltd. (CVCFL) is the Fund Manager for EDF.

15.9. MODIFIED SPECIAL INCENTIVE PACKAGE SCHEME(M-SIPS)

Objectives	Eligibility	Salient features
• To offset disability and attract investments in Electronic manufacturing	• The scheme is available for both new projects and expansion projects.	• The scheme provides capital subsidy of 20% in SEZ (25% in non-SEZ) for units engaged in electronics manufacturing. • It also provides for reimbursements of CVD/ excise for capital equipment for the non-SEZ units. • For some of the high capital investment projects like fabs, it provides for reimbursement of Central Taxes and Duties. • The term of the scheme has been extended upto 2020. • A unit receiving incentives under the scheme, will provide an undertaking to remain in commercial production for a period of at least 3 years.

15.10. BHARAT INTERFACE FOR MONEY (BHIM)

Objectives	Salient features
• To enable fast, secure, reliable cashless payments through your mobile phone.	• It is an app that makes payment transactions simple, easy and quick using Unified Payments Interface (UPI). It enables direct bank to bank payments instantly and collect money using a Mobile number or Payment address. • It is developed by the National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI), a not-for-profit company for providing retail payment systems in India under guidance from RBI • It is interoperable with other Unified Payment Interface (UPI) applications, and bank accounts. • Any Indian citizen can pay digitally using their biometric data like their thumb imprint on a merchants' biometric enabled device which could be smart phone having a biometric reader. The users need to have an Aadhaar linked bank account and mobile number / credit /debit card. Any citizen without access to smart phones, internet, debit or credit cards will be able to transact digitally through the BHIM Aadhaar platform.

15.11. SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY PARK SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features

• For the development and export of computer software, including export of professional services using communication links or physical media.	• It is a 100% export-oriented scheme which integrates concept of 100 percent Export Oriented Units (EOU) and Export Processing Zones (EPZ) and the concept of Science Parks / Technology Parks.
	• It is unique in its nature as it focuses on one product / sector, i.e. computer software.
	• Other important features include
	  ○ Provisioning of single-point contact services for member units.
	  ○ A company can set up STP unit anywhere in India.
	  ○ 100 Percent Foreign Equity is permitted.
	  ○ All the imports of Hardware & Software in the STP units are completely duty free, import of second hand capital goods also permitted.
	  ○ Re-Export of capital goods is also permitted.
	  ○ The sales in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) shall be permissible up to 50 Percent of the export in value terms.

15.12. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Feature
Digishala	• It aims to promote cashless transactions post-demonetisation, especially in rural and semi-urban areas

	• DigiShala is a free-to-air channel broadcasted nationally on DD Free Dish DTH service. • It was launched as part of the 'Digidhan' campaign which aims to spread awareness about digital transactions
Cyber Surakshit Bharat Initiative	• It has been launched by MeitY, in association with National e-Governance Division (NeGD) and industry partners. • It is first public-private partnership of its kind and will leverage the expertise of the IT industry in cybersecurity. • The founding partners include leading IT companies such as Microsoft, Intel, WIPRO. Its knowledge partners include Cert-In, NIC, NASSCOM and consultancy firms Deloitte and EY. • It will be operated on three principles of Awareness, Education and Enablement. • It aims to spread awareness about cybercrime and build capacity of Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) and frontline IT staff across all government departments.
E-samapark	• It aims to establish proactive communication by digitization of campaigns and connect the government directly with citizens across India by running mailer, outbound dialing and SMS campaigns. • It also maintains a database of contacts of the nodal officers, representatives and citizens which is updated periodically.
E-waste Awareness Program	• It aims to provide financial support to MeitY's Societies, Academic Institutions, Industry Associations and professional organisations for organizing workshops/ seminars and making campaign material for wide circulation on ill-effects associated with e-waste.
Nation-wide Hackathon #OpenGovDataHack	• It would be conducted by NIC and IAMAI as a part of the Startup Eco-system Development Programme • A 24hours Hackathon themed on Drinking Water & Sanitation, Transport, Education, Crime & Health will take place in seven cities
SECURE, SCALABLE & SUGAMYA WEBSITE AS A SERVICE'(S3WAAS)	• It is a website generating and deployment product hosted on the National Cloud of NIC. It leverages technology to generate secure websites using templates which are highly customizable and can seamlessly be deployed on a scalable software defined infrastructure.
GI Cloud – MeghRaj	• It is aimed at utilizing and harnessing the benefits of Cloud Computing with focus on accelerating delivery of e-services in the country while optimizing ICT spending of the Government. • The architectural vision of GI Cloud consists of a set of discrete cloud computing environments spread across multiple locations, built on existing or new (augmented) infrastructure, following a set of common protocols, guidelines and standards issued by the Government of India.
DigiLocker	• It is a platform for issuance and verification of documents & certificates in a digital way, thus promoting paperless governance. • Indian citizens who sign up for a DigiLocker account get a dedicated cloud storage space that is linked to their Aadhaar (UIDAI) number. • Organizations that are registered with Digital Locker can push electronic copies of documents and certificates (e.g. driving license, Voter ID, School certificates) directly into citizens lockers. • Citizens can also upload scanned copies of their legacy documents in their accounts which can be electronically signed using the eSign facility.
e-Taal	• It is a web portal for dissemination of e-Transactions statistics of National and State level e-Governance Projects including Mission Mode Projects in near real-time. It presents quick analysis of transaction counts in tabular and graphical form.
UMANG	• **Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance** is developed by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and National e-Governance Division (NeGD) to drive Mobile Governance in India. • It intends to provide major services offered by Central and State Government departments, Local bodies and other utility services from private organizations. It provides a unified approach where citizens can install one application to avail multiple government services. • Its service has been made available on multiple channels like mobile application, web, IVR and SMS which can be accessed through smartphones, feature phones, tablets and desktops.

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16. MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

16.1. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON CLIMATE CHANGE (NAPCC)

Objective	Missions	Features
• to achieve a sustainable development path that simultaneously advances economic and environmental objectives. • To fulfill India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC under Paris Agreement • to protect the vulnerable and poor sections of society through inclusive and sustainable development strategy, sensitive to climate change • to devise efficient and cost effective strategies	Missions included under it: 1. **National Solar Mission** (under MNRE) 2. **National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency** (under Ministry of Power) 3. **National Mission on Sustainable Habitat** (under Ministry of Urban Development) 4. **National Water Mission** (under MoWR) 5. **National Mission Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem** (under MoS&T) 6. **National Mission for a Green India** (under MoEFCC) 7. **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture** (under Ministry of Agriculture) 8. **National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change** (under MoS&T)	It is a policy document **prepared by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change**.The NAPCC is guided by the principles of - • **Protection** - of the poor and vulnerable sections of society through inclusive development strategy • **Achieving national growth** - through a qualitative change and economic direction that enhances ecological sustainability • **Demand side management** • **Better technology** - that looks into aspects of mitigation or adaptation, • **Market mechanism** - that rewards sustainable development, • **Inclusivity**- that invites linkups with civil society and local government institutions • Many of the sectors most at risk from climate change - such as water and agriculture - are the responsibility of state governments, so all states have to develop a **SAPCC** which implements the national policy framework taking into account their own unique vulnerabilities. • GoI is also implementing a dedicated **National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC)** to implement adaptation actions in vulnerable sectors across the country.

NATIONAL MISSION FOR A GREEN INDIA (GIM)	One of the 8 missions under NAPCC, implemented by MoEFCC. The mission uses **both public and private lands** and includes **local communities** in planning, decision making, monitoring etc. The Green India mission aims to • **increase forest/tree cover** to the extent of 5 million hectares (mha) and improve quality of forest/tree cover on another 5 mha of forest/non-forest lands; • **improve/enhance eco-system services like carbon sequestration and storage** (in forests and other ecosystems), hydrological services and biodiversity; along with provisioning services like fuel, fodder, and timber and non-timber forest produces (NTFPs) and • To **increase forest based livelihood income** of about 3 million households.

CLIMATE RESILIENCE BUILDING AMONG FARMERS THROUGH CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT	• It is a **regional project** approved by National Steering Committee on Climate Change (MoEFCC) **under NAFCC** • The project aims to **mitigate climate change impacts** and **enhance adaptive capacity** and also to counter the adverse environmental impacts that arise from **stubble burning.** • The project will be implemented following a **phased approach**. The first phase of the project has been approved at a cost of approximately Rs. 100 Crore for the States of **Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.** • **awareness generation** and **capacity building** activities will be undertaken to encourage farmers to adopt alternate practices which would also help diversify livelihood options and enhance farmer's income. • **technological interventions** will be undertaken for timely management of crop residue in addition to effective utilisation of existing machineries.

VISION IAS

	• Implementable and sustainable **entrepreneurship models** will be created in **rural areas** through upscaling successful initiatives and innovative ideas. • Based upon the performance in the first phase, the scope could be enhanced and more activities can be supported subsequently.

16.2. SECURE HIMALAYA PROJECT

Objective	Features
to ensure conservation of **locally and globally significant biodiversity, land and forest resources in high Himalayan ecosystem** spread over four states of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarkhand and Sikkim.	• It is launched by MoEFCC in association with the **United Nations Development Programme** (UNDP). • The project is **6 years long** and is meant for **specific landscapes** including Changthang (Jammu and Kasmir), Lahaul - Pangi and Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh), Gangotri - Govind and Darma - Byans Valley in Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand) and Kanchenjunga - Upper Teesta Valley (Sikkim). • The project includes **protection of snow leopard and other endangered species and their habitat**s and also securing livelihoods of people in region and enhancing enforcement to **reduce wildlife crime.** • Under it, enhanced enforcement efforts and monitoring will be undertaken **to curb illegal trade in some medicinal and aromatic plants** which are among most threatened species in these landscapes.

17. MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

17.1. KNOW INDIA PROGRAMME

Objectives	Salient features
• To familiarize Indian-origin youth (18-30 years) with their Indian roots and contemporary India.	• It is a three-week orientation programme for diaspora youth conducted with a view to promote awareness on different facets of life in India and the progress made by the country in various fields e.g. economic, industrial, education, science & technology, communication & information Technology, culture. • It provides a unique forum for students & young professionals of Indian origin to visit India, share their views, expectations & experiences and to develop closer bonds with the contemporary India.

17.2. SAMEEP - STUDENTS AND MEA ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Objectives	Salient features
• To take Indian foreign policy and its global engagements to students across the country. • To drive interest in diplomacy as a career option.	• All the ministry officers - under-secretary and above - will be asked to go to their hometowns, particularly their alma maters. • They will be expected to interact with the students about the way the MEA works, basic elements of its policies, how diplomacy is conducted, and generally give students an idea of what a career in the MEA would look like.

17.3. PRAVASI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA

Objective	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient features
Training and certification of Indian workforce keen on overseas employment in select sectors and job roles, in line with international standards, to facilitate overseas employment opportunities.	• Blue collar workers • Any candidate of Indian nationality who undergoes a skill development training in an eligible sector by an eligible training provider. • RPL and traditional skill holders	• It is a skill development initiative of the MEA in partnership with the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship which will be implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). • The short-term program (of 2 weeks to one month) will prepare the candidates holistically in taking up challenging assignments in different countries with confidence and meet transnational skill requirements. • It involves training them in suitable skill sets which address the requirements in communication, trade specific knowledge and skills along with cultural orientation. These will be in line with international standards.

18. MINISTRY OF FINANCE

18.1. NATIONAL PENSION SCHEME

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• To provide retirement income to all the citizens • To institute pension reforms and to inculcate the habit of saving for retirement amongst the citizens.	NPS is applicable to: • All citizens of India between the age of 18 and 60 years • All new employees of Central Government service (except Armed Forces) and Central Autonomous Bodies joining Government service on or after 1st January 2004.	• It is administered by P**ension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority.** • Under the NPS, the individual contributes to his retirement account and his employer can also co-contribute. • It is designed on **defined contribution basis** wherein the subscriber contributes to his account, there is no defined benefit that would be available at the time of exit from the system and the accumulated wealth depends on the contributions made and the income generated from investment of such wealth. • The recordkeeping, administration and customer service functions for all subscribers of the NPS are being handled by the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL), which is acting as the Central Recordkeeper for the NPS.

	• All the employees of State Governments, State Autonomous Bodies joining services after the date of notification by the respective State Governments.
	• Any other government employee who is not mandatorily covered under NPS can also subscribe to NPS
	• All citizens i.e., private employees and unorganized sector workers.
	• Non Resident Indians (NRIs) with bank accounts in India
		• The subscriber will be allotted a unique **Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN)** which is **portable** and can be used from any location in India.
		• PRAN will provide access to two personal accounts:
		  ○ **Tier I Account**: This is a non-withdrawable account meant for savings for retirement. The tax treatment for contribution made in Tier I account is Exempted-Exempted-Taxed (EET).
		  ○ **Tier II Account**: This is simply a voluntary savings facility. The subscriber is free to withdraw savings from this account whenever subscriber wishes. No tax benefit is available on this account.
		• All existing members of the government's 'Swavalamban Yojana NPS lite' will automatically be migrated to the Atal pension Yojana. It will now replace the Swavalamban scheme
		• **NPS returns are market linked.** It offers 3 funds to subscribers: Equities, Corporate Bonds, Government Securities.
		• Subscriber can exit from NPS after 10 years of account opening or attaining 60 years of age whichever is early. Only up to 40% of Corpus withdrawn in lump sum is exempt from tax.
		• PFRDA recently announced that the National Pension System (NPS) subscribers will now have the option to partially withdraw funds from their accounts for pursuing higher education or setting up new business. NPS withdrawl is allowed but only after 3 years of subscription. Subscribers are permitted to withdraw not exceeding 25% of the contributions made only by subscriber.

18.2. PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features

• Increasing access of finance to the unbanked but also bring down the cost of finance from the last Mile Financers to the micro/small enterprises, most of which are in the informal sector.	• Any Indian Citizen who has a business plan for a non-farm sector income generating activity such as manufacturing, processing, trading or service sector and whose credit need is less than Rs 10 lakh.	• MUDRA loans are extended by banks, NBFCs, MFIs and other eligible financial intermediaries as notified by MUDRA Ltd.
		• MUDRA Bank would be responsible for refinancing all Last Mile Financiers such as Non-Banking Finance Companies, Societies, Trusts, Section 8 Companies, Co-operative Societies, Small Banks, Scheduled Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks which are in the business of lending to micro/small business entities engaged in manufacturing, trading and services activities.
		• A refinance corpus for MUDRA at 20000 crores, to be allocated by RBI from the Priority Sector lending shortfall has also be formed.
		• 3 types of loans to be allotted by micro units' development and refinance agency bank are:
		  ○ **Shishu**: covering loans upto Rs. 50,000
		  ○ **Kishor**: covering loans above Rs. 50,000 and upto 5 lakhs
		  ○ **Tarun**: covering loans above Rs. 5 lakh and upto 10 lakhs
		• There is no subsidy for the loan given under PMMY. However, at present, MUDRA extends a reduction of 25bps in its interest rates to MFIs / NBFCs, who are providing loans to women entrepreneurs.
		• Banks have been mandated by RBI not to insist for collateral security in the case of loans upto 10 lakh extended to the units in the Micro Small Enterprises sector.
		• The overdraft amount of 5000 sanctioned under PM Jan Dhan Yojana has been also classified as MUDRA loans under Prime Minister MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)

18.3. ATAL PENSION YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• The subscribers would receive the fixed minimum pension at the age of 60 years, depending on their contributions.	• Open to all Indians between the age of 18 and 40. • It is mainly focused on citizens in unorganized sector.	• The Central Government co-contribute 50% of the total contribution or Rs. 1000 per annum, whichever is lower, to each eligible subscriber account, for a period of 5 years, who join the NPS between the period 1st June, 2015 and 31st December, 2015 and **who are not members of any statutory social security scheme and who are not income tax payers.** • It replaced the Swavalamban scheme. • The beneficiaries will not be able to exit the scheme before the age of 60 • The minimum period of contribution by the subscriber under this would be 20 years or more. • In case of death of subscriber, the spouse of the subscriber shall be entitled for the same amount of pension till his or her death. • After the death of both the subscriber and the spouse, the nominee of the subscriber shall be entitled to receive the pension wealth, as accumulated till age of 60 years of the subscribe • It is administered by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority. The Institutional Architecture of NPS would be utilised to enrol subscribers under APY.

18.4. PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHA BIMA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• is a one year cover Personal Accident Insurance Scheme, renewable from year to year, offering protection against death or disability due to accident.	• Available to citizens (including NRIs) in the age group 18 to 70 years having a bank account.	• Premium payable is Rs.12/- per annum per member. • Risk coverage available will be Rs. 2 lakhs for accidental death and permanent total disability • Rs. 1 lakhs for permanent partial disability • Individuals who exit the scheme at any point may re-join the scheme in future years by paying the annual premium • The scheme is offered/administered through Public Sector General Insurance Companies (PSGICs) and other general insurance companies.

18.5. PRADHAN MANTRI JEEVAN JYOTI BIMA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• A one year life insurance scheme • Renewable from year to year • Offering coverage for death due to any reason	• Available to citizens (including NRIs) in the age group of 18 to 50 years • Subject to annual renewal, benefits are available till the age of 55(entry, however, will not be possible beyond the age of 50 years).	• It provides coverage of Rs. 2 lakh in case of death due to any reason. It charges an annual premium of Rs. 330. • It is offered / administered through LIC and other Indian private Life Insurance companies.

18.6. PRADHAN MANTRI VAYA VANDANA YOJANA (PMVVY)

Objectives	Beneficiaries	Salient features
• To provide social security during old age and protect elderly persons against a future fall in their interest	• Elderly persons aged 60 years and above	• It will provide an assured pension based on a guaranteed rate of return of 8 per cent for 10 years. • The scheme can be purchased by payment of a lump sum Purchase Price ranging from a minimum of Rs 1,50,000 for a minimum pension of Rs 1000 per month to a maximum of Rs 7,50,000 for a maximum pension of Rs 5,000 per month. • Recently, union cabinet gave approval for extending the investment limit from Rs 7.5 lakhs to Rs 15 lakhs as well as extension of time limits for

income due to uncertain market conditions.		subscription from 4th May 2018 to 31st March, 2020 under the Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandan Yojana (PMVVY). • It will be implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). • The difference between the return generated by LIC and the guaranteed 8 percent interest would be compensated through the subsidy given to LIC. • The scheme also allows for premature exit for the treatment of any critical/ terminal illness of self or spouse. • On death of the Pensioner during the policy term of 10 years, the Purchase Price shall be refunded to beneficiary. • Loan facility is available after completion of 3 policy years. The maximum loan that can be granted shall be 75% of the Purchase Price.

18.7. PRADHAN MANTRI JAN-DHAN YOJANA (PMJDY)

Objectives	Salient features
• to ensure comprehensive financial inclusion of all the households in the country by providing universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic bank account to every household, financial literacy, access to credit, insurance, remittance and pension facility.	• Account can be opened in any bank branch or Business Correspondent (Bank Mitr) outlet. • Special Benefits under PMJDY Scheme include: o RuPay debit card, with inbuilt accident insurance cover of Rs. 1 lakh o No minimum balance required. o The scheme provides life cover of Rs. 30,000/- payable on death of the beneficiary, subject to fulfillment of the eligibility condition. o Beneficiaries of Government Schemes will get Direct Benefit Transfer in these accounts. o Overdraft facility upto Rs.5000/- is available in only one account per household, preferably lady of the household after satisfactory operation of the account for 6 months.

18.8. STAND UP INDIA SCHEME

Objectives	Beneficiaries	Salient features
• The Stand up India scheme aims at promoting entrepreneurship among women and scheduled castes and tribes.	• SC/ST and/or woman entrepreneur, above 18 years of age.	• It facilitates bank loans between Rs 10 lakh and Rs 1 Crore to **at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise**. This enterprise may be in **manufacturing, services or the trading sector**. • In case of non-individual enterprises at least 51% of the shareholding and controlling stake should be held by either an SC/ST or woman entrepreneur. • Borrower should not be in default to any bank/financial institution. • It covers all Scheduled Commercial banks. • Borrower shall be required to bring in minimum of 10% of the project cost as own contribution. • The rate of interest would be lowest applicable rate of the bank for that category (rating category) not to exceed (base rate (MCLR) + 3%+ tenor premium). • Besides primary security, the loan may be secured by collateral security or guarantee of Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Stand-Up India Loans (CGFSIL) as decided by the banks. • The loan is repayable in 7 years with a maximum moratorium period of 18 months. • Rupay debit card to be issued for convenience of the borrower.

18.9 GOLD MONETIZATION SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features
• To mobilise gold held by households	• It provides different options to the people to monetize the gold, by modifying the already existing two schemes, namely **'Revamped Gold Deposit Scheme' and the 'Revamped Gold Metal Loan' scheme.**

and institutions of the country and facilitate its use for productive purposes, and • in the long run, to reduce country's reliance on the import of gold. • To provide a fillip to the gems and jewellery sector in the country by making gold available as raw material on loan from the banks.	• **All scheduled commercial banks** (excluding RRBs) have been allowed to implement the scheme. • **Revamped Gold Deposit Scheme (R-GDS):** It will provide the depositors of gold, improved infrastructure (in terms of ease of depositing, faster processing' transparency) and greater flexibility in the terms and tenure of deposits. ○ The **minimum deposit at any one time shall be 30 grams** of raw gold (bars, coins, jewellery excluding stones and other metals). There is **no maximum limit** for deposit under the scheme. ○ A Gold Savings Account denominated in grams of gold will be opened by customers at any time, , even prior to depositing gold at the Collection and Purity Testing Centres. ○ The banks will enter into a tripartite Legal Agreement with refiners and Collection and Purity Testing Centres that are selected by them to be their partners in the scheme. ○ The deposits under the revamped scheme can be made for a short-term period of 1-3 years; a medium-term period of 5-7 years and a long-term period of 12-15 years. ○ The principal and interest on short term deposits shall be denominated in gold. In the case of medium and long term deposits, the principal will be denominated in gold. However, the interest on MLTGD shall be calculated in Indian Rupees with reference to the value of gold at the time of the deposit. ○ **Gold Reserve Fund:** The difference between the current borrowing cost for the Government and the interest rate paid by the Government under the medium/long term deposit will be credited to the Gold Reserve Fund. This Fund will be used to absorb the price risk of the gold and pay back the amounts due to the depositor, based on the gold rates prevalent at the time of redemption. • Tax exemptions under the GMS include exemption of interest earned on the gold deposited and exemption from capital gains made through trading or at redemption. • **Revamped Gold Metal Loan (GML) Scheme:** A Gold Metal Loan Account, denominated in grams of gold, will be opened by the bank for jewellers.

18.10. SOVEREIGN GOLD BOND SCHEME

Objectives	Salient Features
• To develop a financial asset as an alternative to purchasing metal gold.	• Sovereign Gold Bonds will be issued on payment of rupees and denominated in grams of gold. • Bonds will be issued on behalf of the Government of India by the RBI. Thus, the Bonds will have a sovereign guarantee. • The bond would be restricted for sale to resident Indian entities. • The investment limit per fiscal year has been increased to 4 kg for individuals, 4 Kg for Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) and 20 Kg for Trusts and similar entities notified by the Government from time to time. • The Government will issue bonds with a rate of interest which will be calculated on the value of the gold at the time of investment. • Bonds will be available both in demat and paper form. • The tenor of the bond could be for a minimum of 5 to 7 years, so that it would protect investors from medium term volatility in gold prices. Since the bond, will be a part of the sovereign borrowing, these would need to be within the fiscal deficit target for 2015-16 and onwards. • Bonds can be used as collateral for loans. • Bonds to be easily sold and traded on exchanges to allow early exits for investors who may so desire. • On maturity, the redemption will be in rupee amount only which would not be a fixed sum, but linked to the price of gold. • The deposit will not be hedged and all risks associated with gold price and currency will be borne by GoI through the Gold Reserve Fund.

18.11. SWACHH BHARAT KOSH (SBK)

Objectives	Salient features
• To attract Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds from Corporate Sector and contributions from individuals and philanthropists to	• It would be administered by a Governing Council chaired by Secretary, Department of Expenditure.

achieve the objective of Clean India (Swachh Bharat) by the year 2019.	• Donations to the "Swachh Bharat Kosh", other than the sums spent for "Corporate Social Responsibility" are eligible for 100% deduction under section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961. This is applicable to the assessment year 2015-16 and subsequent years.

19. MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

19.1. PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA (PMKSY)

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features
• To supplement agriculture, modernize processing and decrease agri-waste.	• It would benefit 20 lakh farmers directly and generate 5,30,500 direct/ indirect employment in the country by the year 2019-20.	• Earlier named as SAMPADA (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters), this central sector scheme has been approved for the period of 2016-20 coterminous with the 14th Finance Commission cycle. • It is an umbrella scheme incorporating ongoing schemes of the Ministry of Food Processing which will result in creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. • Schemes under PMKSY - 1. Mega Food Parks 2. Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure 3. Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure 4. Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities 5. Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters 6. Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages 7. Human Resources and Institutions. • Last three schemes are new initiatives launched under the scheme while first 4 were the ongoing schemes.

19.2. MEGA FOOD PARK

Objective	Implementing Agency	Salient features
• To provide modern infrastructure for food processing units in the country and ensure value addition of agricultural produce including dairy, fisheries etc. • Establish sustainable raw material supply chain in a cluster. • Address needs of small and micro food processing enterprising by providing plug and play facilities.	• A Special Purpose Vehicle which is a Body Corporate under the Indian Companies Act	• It is Based on '**Cluster' approach** and envisages creation of state of art support infrastructure in a well-defined agri/horticulture zone for setting modern food processing units along with well-established supply chain. • The supply chain consists of collection centres, primary centres, central processing centres, cold chain and around 30- 35 fully developed plots for entrepreneurs to set up food processing units. • **Funding** – Grant in aid of 50% of eligible cost in general and 75% in north-east and difficult areas subject to a maximum of 50 crore per project.

19.3. SCHEME OF COLD CHAIN, VALUE ADDITION & PRESERVATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Objective	Implementing Agency	Salient features
• To provide integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities, without any break, from the farm gate to the consumer.	• Integrated Cold Chain project is set up by Partnership/ Proprietorship Firms, companies, Corporations, Cooperatives, SHGs, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, etc.	• It aims to facilitate the establishment of a strong cold chain thus providing efficient storage and transportation. • Components - Minimal processing centres at farm level, distribution hubs with multi products and multi Control Atmosphere, mobile pre-cooling vans and reefer trucks and irradiation facility.

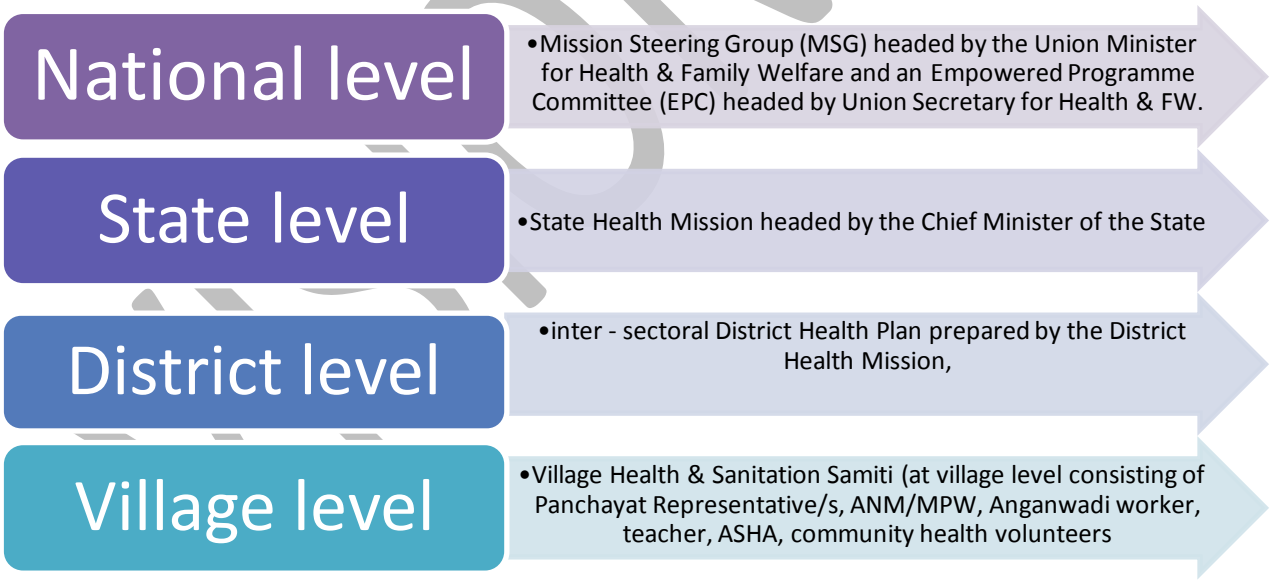
19.4. OTHER SCHEMES

Initiative	Salient features
• Nivesh Bandhu	• It is an investor facilitation portal which would provide information on Central and State Governments' investor friendly policies, agro-producing clusters, infrastructure, and potential areas of investment in the food processing sector.

20. MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

20.1. NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION (NHM)

Objective	Component
• Reduction in child and maternal mortality • Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases. • Access to integrated comprehensive primary health care. • Population stabilisation, gender and demographic balance. • Revitalize local health traditions & mainstream AYUSH. • Universal access to public services for food and nutrition, sanitation and hygiene and universal access to public health care services with emphasis on services addressing women's and children's health and universal immunisation. • Promotion of healthy life styles.	• It is a major instrument of financing and support to the States to strengthen public health systems and healthcare delivery. This financing to the States are based on the State's **Programme Implementation Plan (PIP).** • **2 sub schemes under it** ○ National Rural Health Mission ○ National Urban Health Mission • States that show improved progress made on key Outcomes/Outputs such as IMR, MMR, Immunization, number and proportion of quality certified health facilities etc. will be able to receive **additional funds as incentives**. • It also focuses on Reproductive Maternal-Neonatal-Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) and Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases.



20.2. NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION

Objective	Salient features
• To provide **accessible, affordable, accountable and effective primary** healthcare facilities, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. • Establishing a **fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery** system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels,	**Initiatives under NRHM:** • Accredited social health activists • Janani Suraksha Yojana • Mobile medical units • Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) • Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) • Mother and child health wings (MCH wings)

• Ensures **simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants** of health such as water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality.	• RMNCH+A: Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child and Adolescent Health. • Free drugs and free diagnostic service • District hospital and knowledge center (DHKC) • Mainstreaming AYUSH: revitalizing local health traditions. Cities and towns with population below 50,000 will continue to be covered under NRHM.

20.3. NATIONAL URBAN HEALTH MISSION

Objective	Salient features
• To meet **health care needs of the urban population** with the focus on urban poor, slum dwellers, by making available to them **essential primary health care services** and • Reducing their out of pocket expenses for treatment	• Need based city specific urban health care system • Partnership with community and local bodies and NGOs • District health action plan • Funding pattern will be 75:25 for all the states and 90:10 for Special Category s States. • Under the Programme the support is being provided by the **Asian Development Bank (ADB)** based on progress related to certain indicators. • For **Service Delivery Infrastructure** it provides- Urban–Primary Health Centre, Urban-Community Health Centre (U-CHC) and Referral Hospitals and Outreach services. • For **Community Process** it includes Mahila Arogya Samiti and ASHA/Link Worker.

20.4. RASHTRIYA KISHOR SWASTHYA KARYAKRAM

Objective	Salient features
• To cater and address health and development needs of the **country's adolescents (10-19 years)**.	• Students are **screened in schools** and then referred to health facilities for early detection of diseases, particularly the non-communicable diseases (NCDs). • Six **thematic areas** of RKSK namely- nutrition, sexual reproductive health, substance misuse, non - communicable diseases, mental health, injuries and violence. • It introduces **community-based interventions** through **peer educators** (**Saathiyas**). • **Saathiya resource kit:** to help peer educators, especially in villages, discuss sensitive issues and answer teenage queries in their community in an informed manner. • To guide the implementation of this programme, MOHFW in collaboration with UN Population Fund (UNFPA) has developed a **National Adolescent Health Strategy**. **Menstrual Hygiene Scheme (MHS)** • Being implemented by Health Ministry as part of Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram. • It provides subsidized sanitary napkins among adolescent girls residing **primarily in rural areas**. • **Aim:** to reach 15 million girls aged 10 to 19 and in 152 districts across 20 states.

20.5. RASHTRIYA BAL SWASTHYA KARYAKRAM (RBSK)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• It aims at **early identification and early intervention** for children to cover 4 'D's viz. Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, Development delays including disability.	• The services aim to cover all **children of 0-6 years** of age group in rural areas and urban slums, in addition to older **children up to 18 years** of age enrolled in classes 1st to 12th in Government and	• Part of **(child health screening and early intervention services under NRHM)** -- reproductive and child health initiatives • Children diagnosed with illnesses shall receive follow up including **surgeries at tertiary level, free-of-cost under NRHM.** • Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services under RBSK envisages to cover **30**

• Zero cost treatment and medical support	Government-aided schools.	**selected health conditions** for Screening, early detection and free management. • Child screening under RBSK is at two levels community level and facility level.

20.6. JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• Reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.	• Pregnant woman • New born babies (neonates)	• It is under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and is a centrally sponsored scheme • Eligible pregnant women are **entitled for cash assistance** irrespective of the age of mother and number of children for giving birth in a government or accredited private health facility. • Focuses on **poor pregnant woman** in all states with a special dispensation for low performing states. • **Performance based incentives** to women health volunteers known as Asha (accredited social health activist) for promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women. • A small cash assistance is also given for home deliveries.

20.7. JANANI SHISHU SURAKSHA KARYAKRAM

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• To mitigate the problem of out of **pocket expenses** which prevents institutional attendance of pregnant women. • To provide better health facilities for **pregnant women and sick neonates**.	• Pregnant women who access Government health facilities for their delivery.	• **Zero expense deliveries**: pregnant women are entitled for free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free blood whenever required, and free diet up to 3 days for normal delivery and 7 days for c-section in public institutions (entitlement based approach) • Free transport from home to institution. • It supplements the cash assistance given to a pregnant woman **under Janani Suraksha Yojana** (JSY). It has **no component for cash assistance** within itself.

20.8. PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHIT MATRITVA ABHIYAAN

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient Features
• Reduce maternal and infant mortality rates through safe pregnancies and safe deliveries	• All Pregnant Women who are in **the 2nd & 3rd Trimesters of pregnancy**.	• To provide fixed-day assured, comprehensive and **quality antenatal care** universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month free of cost. • One of the critical components of the Abhiyan is identification and follow-up of high risk pregnancies. • **Private sector doctors** would support the initiatives of government. • This scheme is available for both **rural and urban areas.**

20.9. LAQSHYA- LABOR ROOM QUALITY IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVE.

Objective	Salient Features
• To improve **quality of care in labour room** and maternity Operation Theatre (OT). • Reduce preventable maternal and newborn mortality, morbidity and stillbirths associated with the care around delivery in Labour room and Maternity OT and ensure respectful maternity care.	• This initiative will be implemented in Government Medical Colleges (MCs) besides District Hospitals (DHs), and high delivery load Sub- District Hospitals (SDHs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs). • The initiative plans to conduct quality certification of labour rooms and also incentivize facilities achieving the targets outlined.

20.10. MOTHER'S ABSOLUTE AFFECTION (MAA)

Objective	Salient Features
• It is a nation-wide programme to promote **breastfeeding and counselling** related to it to prevent malnutrition at early stages.	• Community awareness generation • Strengthening **inter personal communication** through ASHA • Skilled **support for breastfeeding** at delivery points in public health facilities • Monitoring and award/recognition for various lactating mothers.

20.11. MISSION PARIVAR VIKAS

Objectives	Salient Features
• To accelerate access to high quality family planning choices based on information, reliable service and supplies within a right based framework. • To reach the replacement level fertility goals of 2.1 by 2025.	• Focus on **improving access to contraceptives** through delivering assured services, dovetailing with new promotional schemes, ensuring commodity security, building capacity (service providers), creating an enabling environment along with close monitoring and implementation. • **National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme (NFPIS)** under this client are insured in the eventualities of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization and the providers/ accredited institutions are indemnified against litigations in those eventualities. • It will also distribute a kit **(Nayi Pahal)** containing products of family planning and personal hygiene among newly-wed couples. • It will increase sterilization services, roll out injectable contraceptive at subcentre level and generate awareness about condoms and pills. • Focus will be on 145 high fertiliy districts in seven high Total Fertility Rate states (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam)

20.12. UNIVERSAL IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME

Objectives	Salient Features
• Provide **free of cost vaccines** to all children across the country to protect them against 12 Vaccine Preventable Diseases (VPDs). • Rapidly **increase immunization coverage** • Establish a **reliable cold chain system** to the health facility level • Achieve **self-sufficiency in vaccine production** • Strengthen and maintain **robust surveillance system for Vaccine Preventable Diseases** (VPDs) and Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI); • Introduce and expand the use of new and **underutilized vaccines and technology in UIP.**	100 Percent Funded by the central government. Under UIP, Government of India is providing vaccination free of cost against 12 vaccine preventable diseases i.e. • Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio • Measles (measles-rubella (MR) vaccine – single vaccine for dual protection against measles and rubella) • severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis, • Hepatitis B. • Meningitis & Pneumonia caused by Hemophilus Influenza type B across the country; (Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) was recently launched against pneumonia and meningitis.) • Rubella, Japanese Encephalitis and Rotavirus diarrhoea → These 3 only in selected states.

20.13. MISSION INDRADHANUSH

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• To ensure full immunization to more than 90% by December 2018. • The ultimate goal is to	• Children who are **partially vaccinated or unvaccinated** and pregnant women who have been left uncovered under the routine	• All vaccines are available **free of cost** under 'universal immunization programme' • **7 vaccine preventable diseases** which include diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis, measles and hepatitis b. • "Catch-up" campaign mode aim to cover all the children who have been left out or missed out for immunization.

ensure full immunization with all available vaccines for children up to two years and pregnant women.	immunisation programme.	• **First phase of mission** has identified and targeted 201 high focus districts in the country that have the highest number of partially immunized and unimmunized children. • **Technical support** to be given by WHO, UNICEF, Rotary International etc. • In addition to this, vaccines for Japanese Encephalitis, Haemophilus influenza type B, inactivated polio vaccine, Rotavirus vaccine and Measles Rubella vaccine are also being provided in selected states. **Intensified Mission Indradhanush** • Launched in October 2017, to cover **low performing areas** in the selected districts and urban areas. • **Special attention** will be given to unserved/low coverage pockets in sub-centre and urban slums with migratory population. The **focus** is also on the **urban settlements** and cities identified **under National Urban Health Mission** (NUHM).

20.14. EVIN (ELECTRONIC VACCINE INTELLIGENCE NETWORK)

Objective	Salient features
• To address widespread **inequities in vaccine coverage** by supporting state governments in overcoming constraints of ○ infrastructure, ○ monitoring and ○ human resources	• It aims to support the Government of India's Universal Immunization Programme. • It is an **indigenously developed technology** system in India that provides **real-time information** on vaccine stocks and flows, and storage temperatures across all cold chain points; right down to vaccine storage points in state, district and health centres, using mobile and web-based dashboards. • In partnership with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, UNDP is currently rolling out eVIN in 12 states.

20.15. NATIONAL DEWORMING INITIATIVE

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• To **prioritize investment** in control of soil transmitted helminthes (sth) infections	• De-worm all pre-school and school-age children (enrolled and non-enrolled) between the ages of 1-19 years	• Implemented through combined efforts of Department of School Education and Literacy under Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. • It will be implemented through the schools and Aanganwadi centres. • It will create mass awareness about the most effective and low-cost STH treatment administering **Albendazole tablets**. • **Behavior change practices** in terms of cleanliness, hygiene, use of toilets, wearing shoes/chappals, washing hands • **National Centre for Diseases Control** is the nodal agency to conduct STH mapping • It is **a single fixed-day approach** to treating intestinal worm infections in all children aged 1- 19 years observed every year on February 10.

20.16. AYUSHMAN BHARAT -NATIONAL HEALTH PROTECTION MISSION (AB-NHPM)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• To provide medical cover up to Rs5 lakh per year per household for secondary and	• It is a health insurance scheme for BPL families and workers in the	• It subsumes the centrally sponsored schemes - Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and the Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS). • **Using JAM**: It would be a **cashless and Aadhaar enabled** for better targeting of beneficiary

tertiary health care. National Health Agency (NHA)- It will be set up to manage NHPS.	unorganized sector.	• It will be **portable across the country** and a beneficiary covered under the scheme will be allowed to take cashless benefits from any public/private empanelled hospitals across the country. • Along with NHPS Ayushman Bharat programme has another component viz, **Health and Wellness Centre.** • **Health and Wellness Centre** were envisioned under National Health Policy, 2017. Under this 1.5 lakh centres will bring health care system closer to the homes of people. These centres will provide comprehensive health care, including for non-communicable diseases and maternal and child health services.

20.17. RASHTRIYA AROGYA NIDHI (RAN)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• To provide for **financial assistance to patients**.	• Patients, living below poverty line who are suffering from major life-threatening diseases.	• RAN has been registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. • Financial Assistance is given as a '**one time grant'**. • Assistance in RAN is not directly provided to the Patient but is given to the Superintendent of the hospital in which treatment is being taken. Assistance admissible for treatment in **Government Hospital only.** • It is operationalized through 4 windows – revolving fund, direct financial assistance, State Illness Assistance Fund and Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund. • Recently, Cabinet has approved a closure of RAN.

20.18. IT INITIATIVES IN HEALTH

Scheme	Salient Features
ANMOL	• It is a tablet-based application allowing ANMs to update data on the benediciaries under their jurisdiction. This will be Aadhar enabled.
Kilkari	• It aims to give free, weekly, time-appropriate 72 audio messages about pregnancy, child birth and child care directly to families' mobile phones from the second trimester of pregnancy until the child is one year old.

20.19. INTEGRATED DISEASES SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM (IDSP)

Objective	Salient Features
• The key objective is to strengthen/maintain decentralized laboratory based **IT enabled disease surveillance system** for epidemic prone diseases to monitor disease trends and to detect and respond to outbreaks in early rising phase through trained Rapid Response Team (RRTs).	• It seeks to **set up a Central Disease Surveillance Unit** and a State Surveillance Unit in each State where data is collected and analyzed • An **early warning system** has been put into place in order to take timely preventive steps. • Under IDSP data is **collected on epidemic prone diseases** on weekly basis. • Whenever there is a rising trend of illnesses in any area, it is investigated by the **Rapid Response Teams** (RRT) to diagnose and control the outbreak. • The program covers both **communicable as well as non-communicable diseases** and there is focus on inter sectoral co-ordination for zoonotic diseases.

20.20. INTENSIFIED DIARRHEA CONTROL FORTNIGHT (IDCF)

Objective	Salient Features
• To ensure high coverage of ORS and Zinc use rates in children with diarrhoea throughout the country along with inculcating appropriate behaviour in care givers for diarrhoea prevention	• It involves **three action framework**- ○ **Mobilize:** health personnel, State Governments and other stakeholders (NGOs). ○ **Prioritize investment**: Government and International organisation. ○ **Create mass awareness**: ORS and Zinc therapy demonstration will be conducted at state, district and village levels.

& management of under-five children, with emphasis on the high priority areas and vulnerable communities.	• The IDCF strategy is **three folds**, as below: 1) Improved availability and use of ORS and Zinc at the community 2) Facility level strengthening to manage cases of dehydration 3) Enhanced advocacy and communication on prevention and control of diarrhoea through IEC campaign

20.21. OTHER SCHEMES

Initiatives	Features
National Program for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment (NPCB)	• It was launched in 1976 as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme to reduce the prevalence of blindness from 1.4% to 0.3%. • It has now been made part of Non Communicable Diseases under the umbrella of National Health Mission. • The current goal of NPCB is to reduce the prevalence of blindness to 0.3% by the year 2020.
'Project Sunrise'	• It's an **AIDS prevention special programme for the North-East** will be implemented in 20 districts of the eight states with an aim to diagnose 90% of drug addicts with HIV and put them under treatment by 2020 • It's steered by National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) funded under the Centre for Disease Control and will be implemented in coordination with state AIDS control organisations and non-government organisations (NGOs)
Mission SAMPARK	○ Aim is to trace those who are Left to Follow Up and are to be brought under Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) services. "Community Based Testing" will be taken up for fast-tracking the identification of all who are HIV positive. **Target 90-90-90 Treatment for All** • By 2020, 90% of all the people living with HIV will know their HIV Status • By 2020, 90% of all the people with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy. • By 2020, 90% of all the people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression.
AMRIT Program	• Retail outlets of the name AMRIT pharmacy to sell drugs for cancer and heart diseases at **highly discounted rates**. • The project has been floated in a **tie-up with government-owned HLL Lifecare Ltd** (HLL) which is deputed to establish and run the AMRIT chain of pharmacies across the countryIt helps in bringing specialist care and knowledge to areas where there is none.
Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana	• It would **correct regional imbalances in affordable healthcare** and to augment facilities for quality medical education in the under-served States by establishing AIIMS in various regions of India and upgrade government medical colleges.

21. MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES & PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

21.1. NATIONAL ELECTRIC MOBILITY MISSION PLAN (NEMMP)

Objective	Salient features
• It aims to achieve full national fuel security by promoting hybrid and electric vehicles 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 kick start 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, motors, systems integration, battery management system, testing infrastructure, and ensuring industry participation in the same. ○ Promoting charging infrastructure ○ Supply side incentives ○ Encouraging retro-fitment of on-road vehicles with hybrid kit.

21.2. FASTER ADOPTION AND MANUFACTURING OF (HYBRID &) ELECTRIC VEHICLES (FAME)

Objective	Salient features
• It aims at promoting eco-friendly vehicles in the country. • To provide fiscal and monetary incentives for adoption and market creation of both hybrid and electric technologies vehicles in the country.	• Scheme is proposed to be **implemented till 2020.** • It is under the **National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020.** • **Incentivise all vehicle segments**, including two-wheelers, three-wheeler auto, passenger four-wheeler vehicle, light commercial vehicles and buses. • Manufacturer will reduce the purchase price which will be **reimbursed to them by the Government**. • The scheme has four focus areas viz. **technology development, demand creation, pilot projects and charging infrastructure.** • Recently, government announced subsidy to 11 cities under FAME India, for launching electric buses, taxis and three-wheelers.

22. MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

22.1. CRIME AND CRIMINAL TRACKING NETWORK AND SYSTEMS (CCTNS)

Objectives	Salient features
• 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'.	• CCTNS would be implemented in a way where the States and UTs play a major role. • MHA and 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:** It 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.

22.2. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Feature
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.
'Bharat Ke Veer'	• It is an IT based platform, with an objective to enable willing donors to contribute towards the family of a braveheart who sacrificed his/her life in line of duty. The amount so donated will be credited to the account of 'Next of Kin' of those Central Armed Police Force/Central Para Military Force soldiers.
Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)	• Cabinet has given its approval for implementation of umbrella scheme of "Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)" for years 2017-18 to 2019-20. • Special provision has been made under the Scheme for internal security, law and order, women security, availability of modern weapons, mobility of police forces, logistics support, hiring of

	helicopters, upgradation of police wireless, National Satellite Network, CCTNS project, E-prison project etc. • Under the umbrella scheme, central budget outlay of Rs.10,132 crore has been earmarked for internal security related expenditure for Jammu & Kashmir, North Eastern States and left wing extremism affected States. • Scheme of Special Central Assistance (SCA) for 35 worst LWE affected districts has been introduced with an outlay of Rs.3,000 crore to tackle the issue of underdevelopment in these district.

23. MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

23.1. PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (PMAY)- URBAN

PMAY(Urban) & PMAY (Gramin) have been launched to achieve → Housing for All by 2022 Mission

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• Construct two crore houses across the nation by 2022. • Covers the entire urban area consisting of 4041 statutory towns with initial focus on 500 Class I cities in 3 phases	• 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 + -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.	• It will provide central assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other implementing agencies through States/UTs for: ○ In-situ Rehabilitation of existing slum dwellers using land as a resource through private participation ○ Credit Linked Subsidy (CLSS) ○ Affordable Housing in Partnership with public or private sector ○ Subsidy for Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancement. • Credit linked subsidy component will be implemented as a Central Sector Scheme while other three components will be implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). • 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. • 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 lakhs per house, on an average, will be available under the slum rehabilitation programme • National Housing Bank and Housing and Urban Development Corporation(HUDCO) have been designated as Central Nodal Agencies (CAN) 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.

VISION IAS

23.2. DEEN DAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA- URBAN (NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features

• To uplift the urban poor folks by enhancing sustainable livelihood opportunities through skill development.	• Urban poor
	  ○ Street Vendors
	  ○ Slum dwellers
	  ○ Homeless
	  ○ Rag pickers
	• Unemployed
	• Differently abled
		It provides for:
		• **Employment through Skill Training and Placement** through City Livelihood Centers.
		• **Social Mobilization and Institution Development** through formation of Self-Help Groups (SHG) for training members and hand holding, an initial support of 10, 000 is given for each group.
		• **Subsidy to urban poor** - An interest subsidy of 5% - 7% for setting up individual micro-enterprises with a loan of up to 2 lakhs and for group enterprises with a loan limit of up to Rs.10 lakhs.
		• Cost of construction of **shelters for urban homeless** is fully funded under the Scheme.
		• **Other means** - Development of vendor markets and also the promotion of skills for the vendors through setting up infrastructure and special projects for the rag picker and differently abled etc.

23.3. SMART CITIES MISSION

Objective	Salient features
• It aims to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. • It aims to focus on sustainable and inclusive development and to set examples that can be replicated both within and outside the Smart City, catalysing the creation of similar Smart Cities in various regions and parts of the country. • To improve the ease of living particularly for poor, women, elderly and differently abled.	• The Mission **will cover 100 cities** and its duration will be five years (FY2015-16 to FY2019- 20). • The **strategic components** of Area-based development in the Smart Cities Mission are city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (greenfield development) plus a Pan-city initiative in which Smart Solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city. • It will be operated as a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** (CSS) and the Central Government proposes to give **financial support** to the Mission to the extent of Rs. 48,000 crores over five years i.e. on an average Rs. 100 crores per city per year. **An equal amount, on a matching basis, will have to be contributed by the State/ULB**. • States are asked to nominate names of cities for a **'City Challenge Competition'** and the chosen ones will get Central fund. • Cities will prepare their **Smart City Proposal** (SCP) containing the vision, plan for mobilisation of resources and intended outcomes in terms of infrastructure up-gradation and smart applications. • 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. State/UT and the ULB will be the promoters having 50:50 equity shareholding. • Funds provided by the Government of India in the Smart Cities Mission to the SPV will be in the form of tied grant and kept in a separate Grant Fund.

23.4. ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION (AMRUT)

Objective	Salient Features

The Mission will focus on the following Thrust Areas:
• water supply,
	• Five hundred cities will be taken up under AMRUT which include:
	  ○ All Cities and Towns with a population of over one lakh with notified Municipalities, including Cantonment Boards (Civilian areas),
	  ○ All Capital Cities/Towns of States/ UTs, not covered in above ,

• sewerage facilities and septage management, • storm water drains to reduce flooding, • pedestrian, non-motorized and public transport facilities, parking spaces, and • enhancing amenity value of cities by creating and upgrading green spaces, parks and recreation centers, especially for children.	○ All Cities/ Towns classified as Heritage Cities by MoUD under the HRIDAY Scheme, ○ Thirteen Cities and Towns on the stem of the main rivers with a population above 75,000 and less than 1 lakh, and ○ Ten Cities from hill states, islands and tourist destinations (not more than one from each State). • The total outlay for AMRUT is Rs. 50,000 crore for five years from FY2015-16 to FY2019-20 and the Mission will be operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. • Ten percent of the annual budget allocation shall be kept apart and given to the States/UTs every year as incentive for achievement of Reforms. • Central assistance will be released in three instalments in the ratio of 20:40:40 based on achievement stated in State Annual Action Plans. • States will transfer funds to urban local bodies within 7 days of transfer by central government and no diversion of funds to be made. • It makes States equal partners in planning and implementation of projects, thus actualizing the spirit of cooperative federalism by replacing the project-by-project sanctions by MoUD by approval of the State Annual Action Plan once a year by the MoUD and the States have to give project sanctions and approval at their end. • It also involves individual and institutional capacity building of the Mission Cities and ULBs. • Recently, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has decided to provide incentive to ULBs covered under AMRUT for Issuance of Municipal Bonds. • The ministry will incentivise up to 10 Urban Local bodies (ULBs) for up to a maximum of 26 crores.

23.5. NATIONAL HERITAGE CITY DEVELOPMENT AND AUGMENTATION YOJANA (HRIDAY)

Objectives	Salient features
• Focus on holistic development of heritage cities and to preserve and revitalise soul of the heritage city to reflect the city's unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative & secured environment.	• It is a **central sector scheme**, where 100% funding will be provided by Government of India. • With a duration of 4 years (Completing in November, 2018) and a total outlay of INR 500 Crores, • It is being implemented in 12 identified Cities namely, Ajmer, Amaravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal. The scheme is implemented in a mission mode. • The scheme will broadly **focus on four theme areas** i.e. Physical Infrastructure, Institutional Infrastructure, Economic Infrastructure & Social Infrastructure. • Identified cities/towns will be required to prepare Heritage Management Plan (HMP) for the city/town and develop and execute Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for availing assistance under the scheme.

23.6. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (URBAN)

Objectives	Salient features
• Eliminate open defecation, • Conversion of insanitary toilets to pour flush toilets, • Eradication of manual scavenging, • 100% collection and scientific processing/disposal reuse/recycle of Municipal Solid Waste, • To bring about a behavioral change in people regarding healthy sanitation practices, • Generate awareness among the citizens about sanitation and its linkages with public health. • Strengthening of urban local bodies to design, execute and operate systems,	• The Mission will be in force till 2nd October 2019. • The Mission has following components: ○ Construction of Household Toilets, ○ Community and Public Toilets, ○ Municipal Solid Waste Management, ○ Information, Education & Communication (IEC) and Public Awareness, ○ Capacity Building and Administrative & Office Expenses (A&OE). • The funding pattern between the Central Government and the State Government/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) is 75%:25%(90%: 10% for North Eastern and special category states).

• To create enabling environment for private sector participation in Capital Expenditure and Operation & Maintenance (O&M) costs.	• The gap in financing of the components could be met by the beneficiary contribution, private funding, funds with private companies under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and **the Swachh Bharat Kosh of the Ministry of Finance.**

24. MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT

24.1. INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION

- This scheme (from 1st April, 2018 to 31st March, 2020) was recently approved by the Cabinet. It subsumes the following three schemes-
  - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
  - Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, &
  - Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education-To create a sound institutional infrastructure for pre-service and in-service training of elementary & secondary school teachers and for provision of academic resource support to elementary and secondary schools.

24.1.1. RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RMSA)

Objective	Salient features
• To **enhance access to secondary education** and to **improve its quality** through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers, providing universal access to secondary level education	• Important **physical facilities** provided under the scheme are: Additional class rooms, Laboratories, Toilet blocks, Residential Hostels for Teachers in remote areas etc. • The scheme envisages to enhance the enrolment by providing a secondary school with a reasonable distance (5-7 km) of habitation, with an aim to ensure GER of 100 per cent and universal retention by 2020. • Important **quality interventions** provided under the scheme are: appointment of additional teachers to **reduce PTR to 30:1**, focus on Science, Math and English education, training of teachers, etc. • Important **equity interventions** provided in the scheme are: preference to Ashram schools for upgradation, preference to areas with concentration of SC/ST/Minority for opening of schools etc. • Apart from focusing on the vulnerable groups (ST/SC groups, minority girls, etc.) it also aims at inclusive education for differently abled children.

24.1.2. SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAAN

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features

• Universal elementary education access and retention.
• Bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and
• Enhancement of learning levels of children.
	• Children between 6-12 years of age from all backgrounds.	• A **flagship programme** which includes variety of interventions, like opening of new schools, construction of toilets (Swach Vidyalaya Campaign – separate toilets for girls and boys in all schools), periodic teacher training and academic resource support etc.
		• Sub-Programmes under SSA:
		  ○ The 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB)
		  ○ The Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA)
		  ○ Vidyanjali
		  ○ **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas** – in educationally backward blocks to promote girls' education.

24.1.3. PADHE BHARAT BADHE BHARAT

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient Features
• Special focus on improving **language development** and to	• Focus on children in classes 1 and 2 to improve learning outcomes.	• Launched in 2014, it is implemented countrywide. • The two **tracks of the programme** are: Early reading and writing with comprehension (ERWC) and Early mathematics (EM).

create interest in **mathematics**. • To recognise social perspective of home-school transition.	• Reading Initiative: upto class 8	• As a **follow up,** National Reading Initiative was launched to develop and promote the habit of reading among students in elementary schools, thereby extending the programme up to class 8.

24.1.4. VIDYANJALI

Objectives	Beneficiaries	Salient Features
• Creating an ecosystem, wherein education will be attached with imbibing knowledge and improving learning output.	• Children of Government school, Government Aided school etc.,	• Will enhance the community involvement (by involving volunteers like NRIs, retired teachers, government officials, defence personnel, professionals, etc.) in Government run elementary schools and effectively engage children in co-scholastic activities like- reading, creative writing, public speaking, play acting, preparing story books etc. • The programme has been piloted in 21 states.

24.1.5. RASHTRIYA AVISHKAR ABHIYAN

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• To leverage the potential for science, mathematics and technology learning in non-classroom settings. • To encourage and nurture schools to be incubators of innovation.	• Students in the age group of 6 - 18 years in Government schools, KVs, special schools, special training centers etc.	• **Mentoring by institutes like IITs**/ IIMs/ IISERs and other central universities and reputed organizations through innovative programmes, student exchanges, etc. to develop a natural sense of passion towards learning of science and maths. • It is a step to promote scientific temper and enquiry promoting the **fundamental duty under Article 51(A)**.

24.2. MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• To enhance enrolment, retention and attendance • Improve nutritional levels among children,	• Every child in every government and government aided **primary school (**extended to cover children of upper primary classes (i.e. class VI to VIII) in 2007) • Scheme also available in government aided and local body schools, schools under education guarantee scheme (EGS) and alternative & innovative education (AIE) centers, recognized as well as unrecognized Madarsas/ Maqtabs supported under SSA.	• **Minimum content** of 300 calories of energy and 8-12 gram protein per day for a minimum of 200 days. • For **upper primary stage** was fixed at 700 calories and 20 grams of protein. • It is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme (60:40)** which will be fully sponsored by the Union Government. • **Aadhaar linking:** The schools and Anganwadis have been asked to collect the Aadhaar number of the children beneficiaries. **Automated Monitoring System** • It's a **data collection** for real time monitoring of Mid Day Meal Scheme • Under the system, States/UTs have set up a suitable system of data collection (i.e. Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS)/SMS/Mobile Application/ Web Application) from schools on a daily basis and using it for purpose of monitoring and timely follow up action.

24.3. RASHTRIYA UCHCHATAR SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RUSA)

Objective	Salient features
• It aims to usher **transformative reforms** in the **State Higher Education System** by creating a facilitating institutional structure for planning and monitoring at	• Launched in 2013, it is a **centrally sponsored flagship** scheme.

the state level, promoting autonomy in State Universities and improving governance in institutions. • Correct regional imbalances in access to higher education. • Create an enabling atmosphere in the higher educational institutions to devote themselves to research and innovations. • Expand the institutional base by creating additional capacity in existing institutions and establishing new institutions • Improve equity in higher education by providing adequate opportunities of higher education to SC/STs and socially and educationally backward classes.	• The **central funding** would be **norm based and outcome dependent.** • It is proposed to **improve the gross enrolment ratio** from 19% at present to 30% by 2020. • The scheme will give **priority to the Aspirational Districts**, identified by the NITI Aayog. • **Transformative reforms** in the state higher education system by: a) Conforming to norms and standards and adoption of **accreditation** as a mandatory quality assurance framework. b) Promoting **autonomy** in state universities. c) Ensure reforms in the affiliation, academic and examination systems. d) Ensure adequate availability of quality faculty

24.4. MADHYAMIK AND UCHCHTAR SHIKSHA KOSH (MUSK)

Objective	About Fund	Utilization of Fund
• It would be utilized for schemes of **secondary and higher education**, all over the country.	• All proceeds of "Secondary and Higher Education Cess" will be credited into it. A cess @ 1% on central taxes, called the "Secondary and Higher Education Cess" was levied through Finance Act, 2007. • The expenditure on schemes of the Department of School Education & Literacy and Department of Higher Education would be initially incurred from the gross budgetary support (GBS) and the expenditure would be financed from the MUSK only after the GBS is exhausted. • The fund would be operationalised as per the present arrangements under **Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh** (PSK) wherein the proceeds of cess are used for Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Schemes of the Department of School Education & Literacy. • The MUSK would be maintained as a Reserve Fund in the non-interest bearing section of the **Public Accounts of India.**	**For Secondary Education-** • Rashtriya Madhyamik Shlksha Abhiyan Scheme • National Means-Cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme and • National Scheme for Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education. **For Higher Education-** • Schemes of Interest Subsidy and contribution for guarantee funds, Scholarship for College & University Students • Rashtriya Uchchtar Shiksha Abhiyaan • Scholarship (from Block Grant to the institutions) and National Mission on Teachers and Training.

24.5. UDAAN- GIVING WINGS TO GIRLS

Objective	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient Features
• To address the **challenge of low enrolment of girls** in technical education institutes. • To **minimize the gap** between school education & engineering entrance examination. • To **enrich and enhance** teaching and learning of Science and Mathematics at senior secondary level.	• Girls studying in classes XI only from KVs/ NVs/ Government Schools of any recognised Board/CBSE affiliated private schools in India.	• Launched by CBSE under guidance of Ministry of HRD. • It trains girl students in entrance examinations to top institutions and provides them incentives and support through tutorials, video classes, etc. • Supports 1,000 selected disadvantaged girls per year.

24.6. UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

Objective	Salient features
• To enable higher educational institutions to work with the people of	• **Building institutional capacity** in Institutes of higher education in research & training relevant to the national needs, especially of rural India.

rural India in identifying development challenges and evolving appropriate solutions for accelerating sustainable growth.	• Provide **rural India with professional resource support** from institutes of higher education, especially those which have acquired academic excellence in the fields of Science, Engineering and Technology, and Management. • The second edition of the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (2.0) under which institutions have been selected on a Challenge Mode and the scheme has been extended to 750 reputed Higher Educational Institutes (both public and private) of the country. • Students from these educational institutions will adopt villages and visit them to get acquainted with lifestyle of people there and the problems faced by them.

24.7. EK BHARAT SHRESTHA BHARAT PROGRAMME

Objective	Salient features
• To actively **enhance interaction between people of diverse cultures** living in different States and UTs in India to promote greater mutual understanding amongst them.	• As per the programme, each year, every State/UT would be paired with another State/UT in India for reciprocal interaction between the people. • The paired States/ UTs are to enter into MoUs with each other to carry out common activities under Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat • **Rashtriya Ekta Shivir** are organised under this programme by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

24.8 TECHNICAL EDUCATION QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (TEQIP)

Objective	About the Programme
• To **overhaul the quality of technical education** in the Low-Income States and Special Category States (SCS). • To employ graduates from premier colleges like IITs, NITs etc to **teach in engineering colleges** in backward districts for a period of 3 years as a part of TEQIP Phase 3.	• The project, implemented as a Central sector Scheme, commenced with the **World Bank assistance**, as a long term programme of 10-12 years. • The present 3rd Phase of the schemes has central, eastern and north-eastern region and hill states as its focus states The **measures under TEQIP include:** • **Institution based**: accreditation of the courses through National Board of Accreditation, governance reforms, improving the processes, digital initiatives, securing autonomy for the colleges. • **Student based:** improving the quality of teaching, teacher training, equipping the class rooms, revision of syllabus, industry interaction, compulsory internships for students, training the students in industry relevant skills, preparing them for the GATE exam etc

24.9. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Salient features
Vittiya Saksharata Abhiyan (VISAKA)	To encourage, create awareness and motivate all people to use a **digitally enabled cashless economic system** for transfer of fund. • Emphasized upon cashless economy **and appealed to faculty of higher institutions** to make their respective campus cashless. • NCC/NSS **volunteers to spread awareness** about these digital modes of transactions to shopkeepers, vendors in nearest market place
Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (Imprint) India	It seeks **to develop a road map for research** to solve major engineering and technology challenges in 10 technology domains relevant for the country (like health care technology, nano technology, advance resources, sustainable habitat, etc.) • It's a **joint initiative** of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institute of Science (IISc) under the ministry. Recently, **IMPRINT-2 has been approved by Government** with a **revised strategy** under which, this national initiative will be jointly funded and steered by MHRD and Department of Science and Technology (DST).

Institute of Eminence scheme	• To provide an enabling regulatory architecture to ten public and ten private Higher Educational Institutions to emerge as world-class Teaching and Research Institutions. • **Creating 20 institutes of eminence,** including 10 in the government institution and 10 in private Institutions to enable them to reach amongst top 100 of world institutions ranking. • Selected institution will get Rs. 200 crore every year for five years to improve their institution into a world-class facility. • Government constituted a panel, headed by **N Gopalaswami**, for identification of top 20 best higher education institutions
Digital Gender Atlas for Advancing Girl's Education in India	Help identify **low performing geographic pockets for girls**, **particularly from marginalized groups** such as scheduled castes, schedule tribes and Muslim minorities, including girls with disabilities, on specific gender related education indicators. • The main components of the gender atlas are: (i) **Composite gender ranking** (ii) Trend analysis of gender indicators (iii) Vulnerabilities based on educational indicators. • It enables a trend analysis and tracking of performance of individual gender related parameters across periods of time. It has been developed in **collaboration with UNICEF**.
Shala Gunvatta (Shagun) Portal	It is a **twin track approach** to monitor progress of implementation of the various components of SSA while also capturing and sharing of best practices from States and UTs. **The portal has two parts** • **Online Monitoring** will capture the progress in implementation. • **SSA Repository** is a repository of innovative practices, success stories, evaluation reports, and interventions initiated across all the States and Union Territories in the area of Elementary Education.
DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) Portal	• It will serve as **National Digital Infrastructure** for Teachers. • It will enable, accelerate and amplify **solutions in realm of teacher education.** It will aid teachers to learn and train themselves for which assessment resources will be available. • It will help teachers to **create training content**, profile, in-class resources, assessment aids, news and announcement and connect with teacher community.
Ishan Vikas	• Gives **exposure to students in premier institutes** such as- [IITs, National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs)] • A **Special Scholarship Scheme** for school students from northeast (8 states) to Premier institutes for general degree course, technical and professional courses including medical and para-medical courses.
Ishan Uday	To improve GER ration in the North East region of the country The scheme has 10,000 slots for fresh scholarships every year for students from North Eastern Region (8 states) whose parental income is below Rs. 4.5 lakhs per annum.
Shala ASMITA (All School Monitoring Individual Tracing Analysis) Yojana	• To t**rack the educational journey of school students** from Class I to Class XII across the private and government schools. • ASMITA will be an online database which will carry information of student attendance and enrolment, learning outcomes, mid-day meal service and infrastructural facilities among others. • It will carry information about student attendance and enrolment, mid-day meal service, learning outcomes and infrastructural facilities, among other things, on one platform for both private and government schools. • Students will be tracked through their Aadhaar numbers
SWAYAM	• To **bridge the digital divide** for students who have hitherto remained untouched by the digital revolution and have not been able to join the mainstream of the knowledge economy. • An **indigenous developed IT platform** that facilitates hosting of all the courses, taught in classrooms from 9th class till post-graduation to be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time, free of cost. • The courses hosted on SWAYAM are in **4 quadrants** – (1) video lecture, (2) specially prepared reading material that can be downloaded/printed (3) self-assessment tests through tests and quizzes and (4) an online discussion forum for clearing the doubts.
Saakshar Bharat Programme	Its 4 **broad objectives** are- • **Impart functional literacy and numeracy** to non-literate and non-numerate adults

	• Enable the **neo-literate adults to continue their learning** beyond basic literacy and acquire equivalency to formal educational system • Impart non and neo-literates **relevant skill development** programmes to improve their earning and living conditions and • Promote a learning society by providing opportunities to neo literate adults for continuing education. **Eligibility criteria**: A district, including a new district carved out of an erstwhile district that had adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent or below, as per 2001 census. In addition, all left wing extremism-affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rate, are also eligible for coverage under the programme. • **Intended Beneficiaries**- Non-literate adults in the age group of 15 years and beyond
Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN)	• It is to foster greater collaboration and exchange of knowledge between local students/ faculty and international scholars.
Operation Digital Board	• It aims to introduce digitally enabled class rooms to act as a necessary instructional tool (e.g. smart board, audio-visual videos, education provider like Educomp, Tata Class Edge etc.) to improve the quality of education with interesting learning experience. It will be launched with the involvement of the Central and State governments, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) and community support.
National Academic Depository (NAD)	• It is a 24X7 online store house of all academic awards viz. certificates, diplomas, degrees, mark-sheets etc. duly digitised and lodged by academic institutions / boards / eligibility assessment bodies. • It ensures easy access to and retrieval of an academic award and also validates and guarantees its authenticity and safe storage.
SAKSHAM	• It's a **scholarship scheme for differently abled students** to pursue technical education based on merit in the qualifying examination to pursue technical education.

25. MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

25.1. DEENDAYAL UPADHYAY SHRAMEV JAYATE KARYAKRAM

Objective	Salient features

• To improve the labour laws, improve compliance
• To improve condition of labour in India
	• **A dedicated Shram Suvidha Portal:**
	  ○ To 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:**
	  ○ Provident Fund account is portable and universally accessible
	• **Apprentice Protsahan Yojana:**
	  ○ 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.

25.2. PRADHAN MANTRI ROJGAR PROTSAHAN YOJANA

Objectives	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient Features
• To incentivize employers promoting employment generation and providing social security benefits to the workers	• All establishments registered with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) can apply for availing benefits. The establishments must have a valid LIN (Labour Identification Number).	• Under the scheme, the government provided **8.33% of the contribution of Employers to the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS)** (12% in case of textile, leather and footwear industry) in respect of new employees (who have joined on or after 1st April 2016) having a new Universal Account Number (UAN), with salary up to Rs 15,000/- per month. • This Scheme has a **dual benefit** - The informal sector workers would also get social safety net and the employer is incentivized for increasing the employment base of workers in the establishment. **Recent changes** • **Scope of the scheme has been enhanced** - The GoI will now contribute the **employer's full admissible contribution** (12%) for the first three years from the date of registration of the new employee, and for all the sectors including existing beneficiaries for their remaining period of three years.

25.3. CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME FOR REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOURERS, 2016

Objective	Salient features

• To provide protection to the freed bonded labourers from eviction from their homestead.
• To provide economic and social rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers.
	• It provides 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.
	• It provides for creation of a **Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Fund** at District level by each State with 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.

25.4. PLATFORM FOR EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT FOR NO CHILD LABOUR (PENCIL) PORTAL

Objective	Salient features
• To involve Centre, State, District, Governments, civil society and the general public in achieving the target of child labour free society.	• It is an electronic portal to combat the menace of child labour and trafficking. • It has various components - complaint corner, child & adolescent labour tracking system, NCLP (National Child Labour Project) and State Resource Centre. • 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

25.5. NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR PROJECT SCHEME

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• 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	• 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	• The scheme was started to rehabilitate child labour by adopting a sequential approach. • Under the scheme the children engaged in child labour would be identified and withdrawn from the identified areas. • They are then prepared for mainstream education along with vocational training and ensure convergence of services for the benefit of child and family. • The Scheme will be implemented in close coordination with state, district administration and civil society.

25.6. NATIONAL CAREER SERVICE

Objective	Salient features
• 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.	• It was launched in July 2017 to replace the National Employment Service comprising a network of 978 employment exchanges. • IT comprises an ICT-based portal, a countrywide set-up of career centres, a multilingual call centre, and a network of career counsellors. • **The national ICT portal** primarily facilitates registration of job seekers, job providers, skill providers, career counsellors etc. • It envisages 100 model career centres to provide a variety of employment related services with primary focus on Career Counseling

25.7. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME - 2016

Objective	Salient features
• To provide financial assistance to workers for construction of new houses	• It has been launched in 1989 and has been revised many times till present. • It provides housing subsidy of Rs. 1,50,000/- per worker in three installments directly into the bank account of the beneficiaries. • The beneficiaries include workers engaged in Beedi/Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore & Chrome Ore Mines (IOMC)/Limestone Ore Mines, Dolomite Ore Mines (LSDM) /Mica Mines and Cine Industries, registered with the Labour Welfare Organisation.

26. MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

26.1. PRO BONO LEGAL SERVICE

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient features
• To encourage lawyers and legal professionals to provide pro bono legal services • To recognize pro bono legal work being provided by lawyers and legal professionals • To create a database capturing vital information of lawyers for appropriate positions in the relevant position.	• Litigants from marginalised communities (including members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, women, children, senior citizens, persons with low income and persons with disabilities).	• The initiative is a web based platform, through which interested lawyers can register themselves to volunteer pro bono services for the underprivileged litigants. • It aims to **create a database capturing vital information of lawyers** for appropriate positions in the relevant field.

26.2. NYAYA MITRA

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient Feature
• **Reducing pendency of cases** across selected districts, with special focus on those pending for more than 10 years.	Litigant with delayed justice	• Nyaya Mitra would be a retired judicial or executive officer (with legal experience). **Function of Nyaya Mitra** • Facilitate the connection of litigants to District Legal Service Authority (DLSA), CSC Tele Law, and other government agencies. And civil society organisations. • Render assistance towards prison reforms.

26.3. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Details
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 portal provides **online services to litigants** such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders, and final judgments.
Access to Justice for Marginalised People (2008-2017).	• The project involves awareness campaign, capacity building and action directed toward strengthening access to justice for the poor, particularly women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and minorities. • It is in **partnership of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Department of Justice (DoJ).** • The project extends to the **eight UN Development Action Framework** states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha. • Its main components are- Strengthening Capacities of Legal Services Authorities, Technical Support to National Mission on Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms, Legal Empowerment and Fresh Evidence Gathered to Strengthen Policy on Judicial Training and Justice Delivery.
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 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 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 will be available on a single web-based online application. • **Government will intervene and give legal opinion online** to resolve such disputes.

27. MINISTRY OF MINES

27.1. PRADHAN MANTRI KHANIJ KSHETRA KALYAN YOJANA (PMKKKY)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• 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.	• **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 • **Affected and Displaced Persons and families** defined under Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	• To provide for the welfare of areas and people affected by mining related operations, using the funds generated by **District Mineral Foundations (DMFs)**, as mandated by Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015. • The state government will establish a DMF in every district affected by mining related operations. • **High priority areas** - at least **60% of PMKKKY funds** to be utilized under these heads: ○ Drinking water supply ○ Environment preservation and pollution control measures ○ Health care ○ Education ○ Welfare of Women and Children ○ Skill development ○ Sanitation • **Up to 40% of the PMKKKY funds** to be utilized under these heads ○ Physical infrastructure ○ Irrigation ○ Energy and Watershed Development ○ Any other measure for enhancing environmental quality in mining district • Approval of Gram Sabha will be required for all plans and projects taken under PMKKKY in villages within scheduled areas.

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

28. MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

28.1. CYBER GRAM

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
• 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	• Students studying in Recognised Madarsas/ Schools having no facility of computer education. • Students of Classes 6th to 10th from such institutions	• The Cybergram Initiative is a component under Multi-Sector Development Program (MsDP) of the ministry of minority affairs. • The Union Government and State Government contribution will be 75:25 (90:10 for NE states including Sikkim) • Common Service Centres e-Governance services India Ltd (CSC SPV) will prescribe

○ Access financial, social and government services ○ Use Internet for communications ○ Reinforcing the learning of trained beneficiaries by providing free Internet access for 30 hours.	• Any other students belonging to Minority Community residing in minority concentration areas.	thirty-nine (39) hours Basic Computer Concepts (BCC) syllabus for the training. • The Village Level Entrepreneur VLEs (having computers and internet availability) near Madrasas/Schools would be the lowest level in the implementation structure of the Initiative and would be the Training Centre under the Initiative. The **Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)** aims at improving the socio-economic conditions of minorities and providing basic amenities to them for improving the quality of life of the people and reducing imbalances in the identified minority concentration areas.

28.2. JIYO PARSI

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient Features
• to reverse the declining trend of Parsi population by adopting a scientific protocol and structured interventions (infertility treatment), stabilize their population and increase the population of Parsis in India. • to bring attitudinal change regarding health of the community.	• Parsi married couples of childbearing age	• It is a Central sector scheme • Jiyo Parsi Publicity Phase-2 was launched in 2017 (phase-1 in 2013) • The component of the scheme includes ○ **Advocacy:** counseling, workshops, etc ○ **Health of the community:** crèche/ childcare support, senior citizen honorarium for childcare, assistance to elderly. ○ **Medical assistance:** financial assistance for Assisted Reproductive technology including IVF and surrogacy ○ Confidentiality ○ Out-reach program/Information, education and communication.

28.3. NAI ROSHNI-FOR LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT OF MINORITY WOMEN

OBJECTIVE	INTENDED BENEFICIARY	FEATURES
• empower and instill confidence among minority women, including their neighbours from other communities living in the same village/locality • economic empowerment of the trainee women.	• women belonging to all minority community • Non-minority women of the locality (not exceeding 25% of the project) • Further, Efforts should be made for having a representative mix ○ womenSC/ST/OBC/PH women (25% of the group) ○ Elected women representatives of the PRI (Panchayat)	• leadership development trainings in the village / urban locality at local bodies level. • Training will be Non-residential and Residential • It is implemented through selected Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) all over the country. • The training is provided on various training modules covering issues relating to women viz. Leadership of women through participation in decision making, Educational Programme for women, Health and Hygiene, Legal rights of women, Financial Literacy, Digital Literacy, Swachh Bharat, Life Skills and Advocacy for Social and Behavioural Change.

28.4. USTTAD- UPGRADING THE SKILL AND TRAINING IN TRADITIONAL ART CRAFT FOR DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE	INTENDED BENEFICIARY	FEATURES
• to build capacity of master craftsmen/artisan and training	• Minority community	• It is a Central Sector Scheme

of young generation through them • to preserve rich heritage of traditional arts/crafts of minorities and build capacity of traditional artisans/craftsmen. • to establish linkage of traditional skills with International Market • to improve employability of existing workers • to ensure dignity of labour • to enable minorities to avail the benefits of growing market	• Non-Minority community (25% BPL) • Minority belonging to PH category (3% reservation) • Minority women (33% seats) • 14-45 years age and minimum qualification should be Class V for non-PH beneficiaries.	• Upgradation of skills and Training through Certificate and Diploma Courses in traditional Arts/Crafts through training institutions. • Training on soft skills, spoken english and IT will also be provided. • more than one member of the family is eligible to gain benefits. • USTTAD apprenticeship stipened for R&D will be provided • exhibition/Marketing of their products will be done through Hunar Haat and Shilp Utsav. • Talented master craftsmen/artisan will be recognized and awarded.

HUNAR HAAT	• Hunar Haats are organised by Ministry of Minority Affairs under USTTAD scheme. These Haats provide platforms for marketing the products of master artisans, craftsmen and culinary experts belonging to the minority communities. Hence, increases the employment and income generation opportunities of the minority communities. Ministry is willing to establish a **"Hunar Hub"** in all states of the country where artisans will be provided training, as per present requirement.

28.5. NAI MANZIL

OBJECTIVE	INTENDED BENEFICIARY	FEATURES
• **Mobilise youth from minority communities who are school drop-outs** and provide them with formal education and certification up to level 8th or 10th through National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) or other State open schooling systems. • to provide **integrated Skill Training to the youth** in market driven skills • **Provide placements** to at least 70% of the trained youth • **Raise awareness** and sensitization in health and life skills.	• minority BPL youths in the age group of 17 to 35 years who are school-dropouts or educated in the community education institutions like Madarsas. • Minority girls	• It is an integrated scheme of education and skill. • A **Non-residential programme** of 9-12 months duration involving a Basic Bridge Programme (For Class VIII or Class X) is provided. • Minimum 30% seats are earmarked for minority girls. • The scheme covers the entire country. • World Bank supports the scheme. • The women trained under "Nai Roshni", scheme for leadership development of Minority women, will also be used as mobilizers for this scheme

28.6. PADHO PARDESH

OBJECTIVE	INTENDED BENEFICIARY	FEATURES
• to award interest subsidy to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of notified minority communities so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability.	• Students enrolled for course at Masters, M. Phil and Ph.D levels abroad • Girl students	• This is a Central Sector Scheme • The interest Subsidy shall be linked with the existing Educational Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA) • 35% seats will be earmarked for girl students. • the scheme shall be available to the eligible students only once, either for Masters, M.Phil or Ph.D levels. • This is an interest subsidy scheme and the Candidate will have to bear the Principal installments and interest beyond moratorium period (Course period).

28.7. NAI UDAAN

OBJECTIVE	INTENDED BENEFICIARY	FEATURES
• to provide financial support to the minority candidates clearing prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission and State Public Service Commissions • to increase the representation of the minority in the Civil Services and Group A and B services.	• only candidates belonging to notified Minority Communities who clear the Prelim examinations conducted by UPSC; SPSC or SSC etc. • Income based eligibility criteria (Rs 6 lakh/annum).	• This is a Central Sector Scheme • Every year up to 2000 candidates will be given financial support under the scheme throughout the country on fulfilling the eligibility criteria till the budgetary allocation is exhausted. • Financial support will be availed by candidate for one time only • Selection of the candidates will be based on first-come-first- serve basis • The distribution of slots for different minorities is based on the data of Census, 2011.

28.8. MANAS-MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL ACADEMY FOR SKILLS

OBJECTIVE	INTENDED BENEFICIARY	FEATURES
• 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 • to cater to all Skill up-gradation/Skill Development needs of Minority communities in India. It aims at providing them training in all those skills which are determined by the current & future market demand, focusing primarily on increasing their self-employment potential, by setting-up / up-grading their business enterprises. • 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'.	• Marginalised section of minority communities • Madrasas/Maktabs • Women/girl child of minority community	• It is a special purpose vehicle and is an innovative scheme (kind of Give back to community) under which 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.

28.9. HAMARI DHAROHAR

OBJECTIVE	INTENDED BENEFICIARY	FEATURES
• To curate rich heritage of minorities under overall concept of Indian Culture. • to preserve literature/ documents etc. • to support and promote calligraphy etc. • further Research and Development.	• For fellowship: A minority having Post graduate with 50% marks and Girl/ women candidates belonging to minority community	• It is a central sector scheme • Ministry of Minority Affairs will implement this scheme with the help of Ministry of Culture. • Documentation of oral traditions and art forms, support to ethnic museums, workshops/ seminars/exhibitions, fellowship for R&D, etc will be provided under the scheme. • the funding is project based and not the State/District-wise. • Digitisation of Medieval documents regarding Mathematics and Medicine is also being done.

28.10. LEARN AND EARN (SEEKHO AUR KAMAO)

OBJECTIVE	INTENDED BENEFICIARY	FEATURES
• to encourage the youth from the minority communities to take up employment based skills training • to bring down the unemployment rate of minority communities. • to conserve and update traditional skills of minorities and establish their linkages with market • to improve employability of existing workers, school dropouts and to ensure their placements.	• Minority candidate between 14-35 years of age with minimum class V qualification. • Minority Women candidates (33%). • Disabled candidates and non-minority BPL can also be considered under the scheme.	• This a Central Sector scheme • It has two components: a) Placement Linked skill training program for modern trades b) Skills training program for traditional art forms/crafts/trades • The skill training for modern skills must result in 75% placement, out of which 50% should be in organised sector • It is a PPP based scheme, and priority will be given to institutions which guarantee 75% placements. • SHGs will be created.

28.11. MAHILA SAMRIDDHI YOJANA

OBJECTIVE	INTENDED BENEFICIARY	FEATURES
• economic empowerment of the trainee women so that they ultimately become independent and can move out of the confines of their homes and take benefits from the development of country.	• Women • Minority women	• It is being implemented by National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) • training is given to a group of around 20 women in any suitable women friendly craft activity such as tailoring, cutting and embroidery, etc. • This group has to form a SHG. • after the training, micro-credit (max. 1 Lakh at 7% interest) is provided to the members of the SHG so formed.

28.12. OTHER SCHEMES

GHAREEB NAWAZ SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES	• These Centres will be established in 100 districts of the country which will effectively ensure employment oriented skill development of youth belonging to Minority communities. They will also offer certificate course in Goods and Services Tax accounting/programming and other related subjects. First such centre was opened in Hyderabad.
Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship	• for Meritorious Girls belonging to Minorities implemented through Maulana Azad Education Foundation.
Tehreek-e-Taalim Scheme	• The scheme has been launched by the Central government in 100 districts of the country to take government's educational programmes to the minority communities and 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.

29. MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

29.1. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL SOLAR MISSION (JNNSM)

Objective	Targets	Features
• to establish India as a global leader in solar energy.	• the target of the mission is to create 100 GW (earlier target was 20 GW) solar power capacity by 2022. • The target will principally comprise of 40 GW Rooftop and 60 GW through Large and Medium Scale Grid Connected Solar Power Projects. • The target also includes setting up of dedicated manufacturing capacities for poly silicon	• The Mission has 3 phases i.e. Phase I (2010-13), Phase II (2013-15) and Phase III (2017-22). • This 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

	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	Corporation of India (SECI) and for decentralized generation through small solar projects • The Government may approach bilateral and international donors as also the Green Climate Fund for achieving this target.
SRISTI (SUSTAINABLE ROOFTOP IMPLEMENTATION FOR SOLAR TRANSFIGURATION OF INDIA)	• This is a **proposed scheme** to incentivise the installation of rooftop solar projects, so as to achieve the national solar rooftop target of **40 GW by 2022,** within National Solar Mission. Under this scheme it is proposed that **Central financial assistance** will be provided only for rooftop installation in **residential sectors.** Also, financial support will be given to **Discoms** based on their **performance** to accelerate deployment of rooftop solar plants.	

29.2. SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SOLAR PARKS AND ULTRA MEGA POWER PROJECT

Objective	Features
• 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 • contribute to long term energy security of the state by avoiding procurement of expensive fossil fuels for conventional power plants • promote ecologically sustainable growth by **reduction in carbon emissions** and carbon footprint.	• **40 GW solar power capacity** will be generated under the scheme by 2019-20 • It would ensure setting up of at least **50 solar parks** each with a capacity of **500 MW** and above in various parts of the country. • Smaller parks in Himalayan and other **hilly States** with difficult terrain will also be considered under the scheme. • **All the States and UTs** are eligible for benefits under the scheme. • **Solar Energy Corporation India (SECI)** will administer the scheme under the direction of MNRE. The approved grant will be released by SECI. • The State Governments/UTs are required to select the SPPD (solar power park developer) for developing and maintaining the solar parks.

29.3. ATAL JYOTI YOJANA (AJAY)

Objective	Beneficiary	Features
to provide **Solar Street Lighting Systems** for public use and to popularise solar energy.	People of the 5 states - Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.	• It is a sub-scheme under **Off-Grid and Decentralized Solar Application Scheme** of MNRE. • Energy Efficiency Services limited (**EESL**) is its implementing agency • Under this scheme **Solar LED Lights** are to be installed in **rural, semi-urban and urban areas** which do not enjoy adequate coverage of power.

29.4. DEVELOPMENT OF SOLAR CITIES SCHEME

Objective	Features
• to **motivate the local Governments** for adopting renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency measures.	• TThe Solar City 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 proposed to be supported for development as Solar Cities.

29.5. SURYA MITRA SCHEME

Objective	Beneficiary	Features
• to create skilled manpower in commissioning, installation, O&M of solar power plants and equipments.	• Rural and urban youth - **50,000 solar photovoltaic technicians will be trained by March 2020.**	• MNRE is the sponsor (100%) and **NISE (National Institute of Solar Energy**) is implementing the scheme. • 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. • 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. • **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.

29.6. GREEN ENERGY CORRIDOR PROJECT

Objective	Features
• evacuation of renewable energy from generation points to the load centres i.e. to enable the flow of renewable energy into the National Grid Network.	• the green energy corridor is grid connected network for the transmission of renewable energy produced from various renewable energy projects. • Two green corridor transmission networks are envisioned in the corridor. 1. 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. 2. Green Corridors II: This is intra-state transmission network 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.

30. MINISTRY OF PANCHYATI RAJ

30.1. GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN

Objective	Salient features
• promote social harmony, spread awareness about pro-poor initiatives of government, reach out to poor households.	• The campaign is undertaken under the name of "Sabka Sath, Sabka Gaon, Sabka Vikas" • It is a special focused intervention of seven schemes in backward districts. • **Seven Scheme** are: Pradhan Mantir Jan Dhan Yojan, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Bimna yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, SAUBHAGYA, UJALA, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwla Yojana, Mission Indradhanush.

30.2. RASHTRIYA GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN (RGSA)

Objective	Salient features
• Enhance capacities and effectiveness of Panchayats and the Gram Sabha.	• It is revamped version of **Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan** • Promote **devolution of powers** and responsibilities to Panchayats according to the spirit of the Constitution and PESA Act. • Create and strengthen democratic local self-government in areas where Panchayats do not exist. • Strengthen Gram Sabhas to function effectively as the basic forum of people's participation, transparency and accountability within the Panchayat system.

	• The components for which support is extended under the programme include the following: ○ Capacity building for strengthening Panchayati Raj ○ Development of institutional capability for training ○ Implementation of PESA ○ E- governance support structures

31. MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

31.1. COMPREHENSIVE ONLINE MODIFIED MODULES ON INDUCTION TRAINING (COMMIT)

Objective	Salient features
• To improve the public service delivery mechanism and provide citizen centric administration through capacity building of officials who interact with the citizens on day-to-day basis.	• It is developed by DoPT in **collaboration with United Nations Development Programme** (UNDP), • It will be **implemented through** State Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs). • It will supplement 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.

31.2. CENTRAL STAFFING SCHEME

Objective	Intended beneficiaries	Salient features
• Helps in **building up capabilities** at the State level and contributing towards developing national perspectives at the decision-making levels.	• Employee in State government (Can be Member of All India Services) with minimum service of 9 years.	• It provides a **systematic arrangement for selection and appointment of eligible officers** from the participating services at the level of Deputy Secretary, Director, Joint Secretary, Additional Secretary and Secretary in the Central Government.

Portal	Details
Centralized Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)	• 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) and the Department of Pensions and Pensioners' Welfare. (DP&PW) 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. ○ Suggestions.

32. MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

32.1. PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA (PMUY)

Objective	Intended benefits	Salient features
• to provide **8 Crore** (earlier target was 5 crore) **deposit**	• Any **Below Poverty Line (BPL) family,** whose information is included in	• **The tagline of this scheme is "swachh indhan, behtar jeewan".** • LPG Connection is released **in the name of adult woman of the BPL Family**, subject to the condition

free LPG connections to women from BPL households to be achieved by **2020** (earlier target year was 2019).	the district BPL list prepared by the State government. • Launch of this scheme will also provide a great boost to the **'Make in India'** campaign as all the manufacturers of cylinders, gas stoves, regulators, and gas hose are domestic. • **Premature deaths** will be prevented as Indoor air pollution is responsible for a significant number of **acute respiratory illnesses** in young children and women.	that no LPG connection exists in the name of any family member of the household. • Central Government will provide financial support of **Rs 1600** for each LPG connection. • **SECC (Socio Economic and Caste Census) data** will be used to confirm eligibility. • The scheme has been expanded to cover all **SC/ST** households, beneficiaries of Antyoday Anna Yojana **(AAY), PMAY (Gramin), forest dwellers, most backward classes (MBC), Tea and Ex-Tea Garden Tribes, people residing in Islands and rivers etc.** in addition to SECC identified households. • 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.

32.2. PRATYAKSH HANSTANTRIT LABH (PAHAL)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• To reduce diversion and eliminate duplicate or bogus LPG connections. • rationalizing subsidies based on approach to cut subsidy leakages, but not subsidies themselves • Introduce Direct cash transfer for subsidies.	• Consumers using LPG cylinders. • Government due to reduced leakages. Public money will be saved. • Oil marketing companies - as intermediaries are eliminated.	• It is the **world's largest cash subsidy** (added to Guinness Book of world records) under the Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme. • Domestic LPG cylinders will be sold to LPG consumers in the entire country at Market Determined Price (without subsidy). An advance payment will also as soon as a person books the first cylinder, to ensure that he has enough money to buy it at market price. • The total cash benefit applicable on LPG cylinder will then be transferred to the CTC (Cash Transfer Compliant) consumer for each subsidized cylinder delivered (up to the cap) as per his entitlement. • LPG consumers who do not wish to avail the LPG subsidy for LPG cylinders can simply choose to opt out of subsidy. • **Consumers** needs 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.

32.3. DIRECT BENEFIT TRANSFER IN PDS KEROSENE (DBTK) SCHEME

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Features
• To bring reforms in Allocation and Distribution of PDS, • for better subsidy management • for reducing subsidy outgo by means of curbing diversion of subsidized kerosene.	**Kerosene Consumers of** 33 districts identified by 9 State Governments namely, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat.	• Similar to **PAHAL,** the consumer will pay the non-subsidized price of kerosene at the time of purchase. • the amount of subsidy will be directly transferred to the bank account of the beneficiary. • an initial amount of subsidy shall be credited to all eligible beneficiaries to avoid any inconvenience during the initial non-subsidised purchase. • implementing States will be given **fiscal incentives** equivalent to 75 % of subsidy saved in the first two years, 50 % of subsidy saved in third year and 25 % of subsidy saved in 4th year. • Further, States/ UTs are **encouraged to become `Kerosene Free'** by brining all households under LPG. • So far **5 UTs** i.e Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Dadar and Nagar Haveli & Puducherry and **three States** i.e. Haryana, Andhra Pradesh & Punjab have become **`Kerosene Free'. After Delhi, Chndigarh was the second city to become kerosene free.**

32.4. PRADHAN MANTRI LPG PANCHAYAT SCHEME

Objective	Features
• The panchayat will be used as a **backup for PMUY.** • to distribute LPG connections among rural areas where conventional fuel is used for domestic purposes. • to **resolve issues and wrong traditional beliefs** among people through officials of oil PSUs, NGOs, Asha workers and other social workers.	• 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. • One lakh LPG Panchayats would be activated across the country during next one and a half years. One panchayat will have around 100 LPG customers of nearby areas. • 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.

32.5. OTHER SCHEMES

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.** The selected start-ups will work in various energy fields such as converting waste plastics to petroleum fuels, solar stove, multipurpose fuel from agricultural waste biomass and leak detectors for liquefied natural gas (LNG) cylinders etc. **Various PSUs like IOCL, ONGC, BPCL, GAIL and Engineers India ltd.** have contributed to make a corpus of 320 crore towards this.
PRADHAN MANTRI URJA GANGA/NATIONAL GAS GRID	• This is a gas pipeline project aimed to have a **gas based economy** and to enhance the **share of gas in the energy basket to 15%.** Under this project **additional 15,000 km of gas pipeline network will be developed in Eastern India**. The project originates at **Jagdishpur** (Uttar Pradesh). The main trunk of pipeline ends to **Haldia (West Bengal) and Dhamra (Odisha)**. Hence, piped cooking gas will be available to residents of Varanasi and later to millions of people in UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha. The project is being implemented by state-run gas utility **GAIL.**
SAKSHAM (SANRAKSHAN KSHAMTA MAHOTSAV)-2018	• It is an annual flagship **event of PCRA** (Petroleum Conservation Research Association). It is a month long campaign 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. The event gets huge media coverage as well.

33. MINISTRY OF POWER

33.1. UJWAL DISCOM ASSURANCE YOJANA (UDAY)

Objective	Salient features
• financial **turnaround and revival of Power Distribution companies** (DISCOMs) • In long term - **affordable and accessible 24x7 Power for All.**	• Ambitious target of **making all state DISCOMs profitable by 2018-19.** The outcome will be measured through **two indicators i.e.** Reduction of **AT&C loss to 15%** by 2018-19 and Reduction in **gap between Average cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realised to Zero** by 2018-19 • This is through four initiatives (i) improving operational efficiencies of DISCOMs; (ii) reduction of cost of power; (iii) reduction in interest cost of DISCOMs; (iv) enforcing financial discipline on DISCOMs through alignment with state finances. • States shall take over **75% of DISCOM debt** as on 30 September 2015 over two years i.e 50% of DISCOM debt shall be taken over in 2015-16 and 25% in 2016-17. • Government of India will **not include the debt** taken over by the states as per the above scheme in the calculation of fiscal deficit (for **FRBM)** of respective states in the financial years 2015-16 and 2016-17. The scheme availability period has expired on 31-03-2017.

	• States will issue **non-SLR including State Development Loans (SDL) bonds** in the market or directly to the respective banks / financial institutions (FIs) holding the DISCOM debt to the appropriate extent. • DISCOM debt not taken over by the state shall be converted by the banks / FIs into loans or bonds. • West Bengal and Odisha are the only two states that have not joined the scheme. Odisha had joined earlier but left. Overall 27 states have joined the scheme.

33.2. DEENDAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAM JYOTI YOJANA (DDUGJY)

Objective	Salient features

• **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
	• Components of DDUGY:
	  ○ **Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders** facilitating judicious rostering of supply to agricultural & non- agricultural consumers in the rural areas;
	  ○ **Strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution (ST&D) infrastructure in rural areas**, including metering at distribution transformers, feeders and consumers end
	  ○ **Rural electrification**, as per CCEA approval for completion of the targets laid down under RGGVY by subsuming RGGVY in DDUGJY and carrying forward the approved outlay for RGGVY to DDUGJY;
	• **Micro grid and off grid** distribution network will also be strengthened.
	• Rural Electrification Corporation is the Nodal Agency for implementation of DDUGJY.

33.3. NATIONAL LED PROGRAMME

The programme was launched in 2005 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)**

33.3.1. UNNAT JYOTI BY AFFORDABLE LEDS FOR ALL (UJALA)

Objectives	Salient features
• To promote **efficient lighting** • To reduce **electricity bills** and help preserve **environment**	• LED bulbs are provided to domestic consumers with a target to **replace 77 crore incandescent bulbs** with LED bulbs. • **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 instalment from their electricity bill. • **Bachat Lamp Yojana** (offered CFL at the cost of incandescent bulb) was replaced by **DELP Scheme** (Domestic Efficient Lighting Program- provided LED bulbs). This scheme is now called as UJALA.

33.3.2. STREET LIGHTING NATIONAL PROGRAM

Objective	Salient Features
• to replace India's 14 million (1.34 crore) **conventional street lights with Smart LED** variants **by 2019.**	• It is **world's Largest Street Light Replacement Programme.** • **EESL** enables municipalities to replace conventional lights with LEDs **at no upfront cost.** • 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. Also, free replacements and maintenance of lights at no additional cost is done by EESL.

33.4. PRADHAN MANTRI SAHAJ BIJLI HAR GHAR YOJANA (SAUBHAGYA)

Objective	Beneficiary	Features

• to achieve **universal household electrification in the country by December, 2018**
• Providing Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) based standalone systems for un-electrified households in remote and inaccessible areas.
	• Un-electrified households in
	  ○ Rural areas
	  ○ Remote and inaccessible areas
	  ○ economically poor households in Urban areas (Non-poor urban households are excluded from this scheme).
	• All DISCOMS including Private ones
	• Skilled manpower
		• **Rural Electrification Corporation Limited** (REC) is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme.
		• All DISCOMs including Private Sector DISCOMs, State Power Departments and RE Cooperative Societies shall be eligible for financial assistance under the scheme in line with DDUGJY.
		• Government will provide **free electricity to all households with atleast one deprivation under Socio-Economic and Caste Census** (SECC) data 2011 in rural areas and economically poor households in urban areas, while **others will be charged 500 Rs per household in ten equal installments with the bill.**
		• The beneficiary household will get five LED lights, one DC fan, one DC power plug. It also includes the Repair and Maintenance **(R&M) for 5 years.**
		• The households located in **remote and inaccessible areas** would be provided with Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) based standalone systems with LED lights, fan, power plug etc.

33.5. INTEGRATED POWER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (FOR URBAN AREAS)

Objective	Salient Features

to provide quality and reliable 24x7 power supply in the **urban area.**	• **Financial assistance** is provided to all Discoms (including private ones).
	• **Maximum grants** provided by GoI to the states under this scheme is **75% (90% for special category states).**
	• **The scheme provides for**
	  ○ strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in urban areas;
	  ○ metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers in urban areas; and
	  ○ IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network.
	• The projects under the scheme shall be formulated for urban areas (Statutory Towns) only
	• **PFC (Power Finance Corporation Ltd) is the nodal agency**

33.6. KISAN URJA SURAKSHA EVAM UTTHAAN MAHAABHIYAN (KUSUM) SCHEME

Objective	Features
• It aims to incentivise farmers to run solar farm water pumps and use barren land for generating solar power to have extra income.	• **Utilisation of barren land** by farmers to generate **10,000 MW** of solar energy and sell it to grid. For this, discoms would be given 50 paise per unit as generation-based incentives to buy power from farmers for five years. • The government will provide **subsidy** to farmers for buying **17.5 lakh off grid solar farm pumps**. The Centre and the states will provide 30% subsidy each on solar pumps. Another 30% will be met through loans while 10% of the cost will be borne by the farmer. • **Solarisation of grid-connected farm pumps** involving 7,250 MW capacity. • **Solarisation of government departments' grid connected water pumps**. • The total cost of the capacities under this scheme would be Rs 1.4 lakh crore, out of which, the Centre will provide Rs 48,000 crore financial assistance.

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

Objective	Features
to increase efficiency of small and medium Powerloom units through energy and cost savings.	• **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, • **Cluster wise demonstration** projects and workshops will be organized.

33.8. OTHER SCHEMES

URJA (Urban Jyoti Abhiyan) APP	• URJA App offers information on Consumer complaints redressal, Release of new service connection, Average number of interruptions faced by consumer, Average duration of interruptions faced by consumer, Number of consumers making e-payments, Energy lost / power theft, etc.
MERIT (Merit Order Despatch of Electricity for Rejuvenation of Income and Transparency) web portal	• Displays the actual data of dispatched generation by the states transparently and provides opportunity to states for improving their power purchase portfolio.

34. MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

34.1. AVATARAN

Objectives	Salient features
• Transformation of Indian Railways through seven Mission mode activities.	It was launched in budget 2016-17 and envisages the following: • **Mission 25 Tonne** – It aims to increase revenue by augmenting carrying capacity. To achieve this 10-20% freight loading will be done through 25-tonne axle-load wagons in 2016-17 and target movement of 70% of freight traffic on high axle load wagons by FY19-20. • **Mission Zero Accident**: It comprises of two sub missions a. Elimination of unmanned level crossings: The goal is to eliminate all unmanned level crossings on Broad Gauge in the next 3-4 years. b. TCAS (Train Collision Avoidance System): An indigenous technology has been developed to prevent head on collisions and improve throughput by increasing average sectional speeds. • **Mission PACE** (Procurement and Consumption Efficiency): This mission aims to improve our procurement and consumption practices to improve the quality of goods and services. • **Mission Raftaar**: It targets doubling of average speeds of freights trains and increasing the average speed of superfast mail/express trains by 25 kmph in the next 5 years. Loco hauled passenger trains will be replaced by DEMU/MEMU over the next five years. It will complement Mission 25 Tonne to increase throughput of the railway system. • **Mission Hundred**: This mission will commission at least a hundred sidings in the next 2 years. • **Mission beyond book-keeping:** It will establish an accounting system where outcomes can be tracked to inputs. This will transform IR as right accounting would determine right costing and hence right pricing and right outcomes. • **Mission Capacity Utilisation**: It proposes to prepare a blueprint for making full use of the huge new capacity that will be created through two Dedicated Freight Corridors between Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Kolkata scheduled to be commissioned by 2019.

34.2. YATRI MITRA SEWA

Objectives	Salient features
• To provide support to old and differently abled passengers requiring assistance at the stations.	• A Yatri Mitra can either be a Sahayak or any other person provided by IRCTC or the service provider appointed by IRCTC for this purpose. • IRCTC may provide this service 'Free of cost' through some NGO, PSUs etc under CSR. However, if there is lack of response, IRCTC may arrange this service on payment basis through a service provider or on its own. • Yatri Mitra shall provide Wheel chair cum porter services to differently abled, ailing and old persons.

34.3. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Feature
SFOORTI	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	Under this plan, all employees in each railway zone will be put through a week's training in skills and knowledge relevant to their work area over next one year.
Project Swarn	It has been 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.

35. MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS

35.1. BHARATMALA PARIYOJANA

Objectives	Salient features

Umbrella program for the highways sector that focuses on optimizing efficiency of freight and passenger movement across the country by bridging critical infrastructure gaps.	• 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 NHDP, taking the total to 34,800 km.
	• Bharatmala Project category:
	  ○ Economic Corridor
	  ○ Feeder Route or Inter Corridor
	  ○ National Corridor Efficiency Improvement
	  ○ Border Road and International Connectivity
	  ○ Port Connectivity and Coastal Road
	  ○ Green Field Expressway
	  ○ Balance NHDP Works.
	• Enhanced focus on improving connectivity in North East and leveraging synergies with Inland Waterways.
	• Special attention to fulfill 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 aimed to enhance the freight transportation in India through improving cost, time, tracking and transferability of consignments through infrastructure, procedural and Information Technology (IT) interventions.
	• National Highways Authority of India has created a **National Highways Investment Promotion Cell** (NHIPC) for attracting domestic and foreign investment for highways projects.
	• The cell will focus on engaging with global institution investors, construction companies, developers and fund managers for building investor participation in road infrastructure projects. It will help to raise funds for investment of Rs. 5,35,000/- crores required under 'Bharatmala Pariyojana'.

35.2. OTHER SCHEMES

• Setu Bharatam	• Development of bridges for safe and seamless travel on National Highways and to make all National Highways free of railway level crossings by 2019. • 208 Railway Over Bridges (ROB)/Railway Under Bridges (RUB) will be built at the level crossings at a cost of Rs. 20,800 crore as part of the programme • Also, about 1500 old and worn down bridges will also be improved by replacement/widening/strengthening in a phased manner at a cost of about Rs. 30,000 crore.
• Char Dham Highway Project	• The Government has decided to upgrade highway connectivity to two lane with paved shoulders to Chardham from Rishikesh leading to Kedarnath, Badrinath, Gangotri & Yamunotri including Tanakpur - Pithoragarh section targeted for completion by 2020. This also has provision for landslide mitigation and other road safety measures, which will provide all weather road connectivity for pilgrims and for movement of defense forces.
• INFRACON	• It is the National Portal for Infrastructure Consultancy Firms and Key Personnel. It acts as a kind of bridge 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 kind of a web-based market place that brings together the material providers and the prospective buyers on a common platform. • It aims to facilitate contractors and cement buyers engaged in executing central/state funded roads and highways and bridge construction projects to place cement orders online with the registered cement companies offering cement at competitive rates in the vicinity of project execution locations. • Given the success of INAM-PRO with cement, other materials like steel and steel slag have also been brought on this platform so as to make this as a comprehensive e-market place for infrastructure providers.

36. MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

36.1. SAANSAD ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (SAANJHI)

Objective	Salient features

• 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
	• It aims 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.
	• Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency and Rajya Sabha MP a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected.
	• Nominated MPs may choose a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country.
	• In the case of urban constituencies (where there are no Gram Panchayats), the MP will identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural consitutency.
	• 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
	• SAANJHI aims at instilling certain values, such as

○ 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.	○ People's participation, ○ Antyodaya, ○ gender equality, dignity of women, ○ Social justice, spirit of community service, ○ Cleanliness, eco-friendliness, maintaining ecological balance, ○ Peace and harmony, mutual cooperation, ○ Self-reliance, local self-government, ○ Transparency and accountability in public life, etc.

36.2. PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
• To provide Connectivity, by way of **an All-weather Road** to the eligible unconnected Habitations in the **rural areas** with a population of ○ **500 persons and above in plain areas.** ○ **250 persons and above** in respect of the Hill States, the Desert Areas, the Tribal areas and selected Tribal and Backward Districts.	• A fully funded centrally sponsored scheme • 75 paise per liter has been earmarked for this scheme out of cess levied on high speed diesel • The **unit for this program is a habitation** and not a revenue village. • It also has an upgradation component with a target to upgrade existing rural roads in order to ensure full farm to market connectivity. PMGSY-II aims to cover upgradation of existing selected rural roads based on a criterion to make the road network vibrant. • PMGSY is aggressively encouraging use of "Green Technologies" and non-conventional materials like waste plastic, cold mix, geo-textiles, fly-ash, iron and copper slag etc. in rural roads.

36.3. SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJI RURBAN MISSION

Objective	Salient features
• To stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters	• 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. • 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. • Clusters will be selected by the state governments. • The State Government shall identify existing Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored and State Government Schemes relevant for the development of the cluster and converge their implementation in an integrated and time bound manner. • 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 to ensure an optimum level of development of a cluster, which include skill development training linked to economic activities, digital literacy, fully equipped mobile health unit and inter-village road connectivity.

36.4. MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA)

Objective	Salient features
The core objectives of the MGNREGS are: • Providing **not less than 100 days of unskilled manual work** as a	• It goals are: ○ **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.

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 and • Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions.	○ **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. • 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. • Wages are to be paid according to the Minimum Wages Act 1948 for agricultural labourers in the State, unless the Centre notifies a wage rate. • **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 is allowed. • The central government bears the 100 percent wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75 percent 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. • **GeoMGNREGA** is a unique endeavor of the MoRD in association with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO and National Informatics Centre for geotagging of assets created under MGNREGA.

36.5. PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (GRAMEEN)

Objective	Salient features
• Provide a pucca house, with basic amenities, to all houseless householder and households living in kutcha and dilapidated house in rural areas by 2022. • Immediate objective is to cover 1.00 crore households which are houseless or living in kutcha house/dilapidated house in three years from 2016-17 to 2018- 19.	• Unit assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakh in plain and Rs 1.30 lakh in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP district. Beneficiaries can also avail loan upto Rs. 7000 from financial institutions. • **Provision of assistance for toilets** (Rs. 12000) for construction of toilets though convergence with Swacch Bharat Mission-Gramin, MGNREGS or any other dedicated the source of funding. • The **cost of unit assistance is to be shared between Central and State Government** in the ratio 60:40 in plain areas and 90:10 for North Eastern and the Himalayan States. • Beneficiary selection is to be done using housing deprivation parameters in the **Socio Economic and Caste Census** (SECC), 2011 to be verified by Gram Sabha. • Beneficiary is **entitled to 90/95 person day of unskilled labour** from MGNREGS. • It allows for construction using l**ocal materials and local house designs.** The beneficiary to be assisted by in-house construction with house design typologies inclusive of disaster resilience features the are suitable to their local geo-climatic conditions. • A pan-India **training and certification programme of** Masons has been launched in the States/UTs. • 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.

36.6. MISSION ANTYODAYA

Objectives	Salient features
• **Rapid Rural Transformation** to bring households out of poverty through diversification and development of multiple livelihoods, which will transform lives and livelihood through measurable outcomes. • 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.	• 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. • Over 25 departments and ministries of Central and State Governments will be participating in this Mission through their specific programmes and schemes. • Key Outcomes envisaged o Strong infrastructure base for selected GPs/clusters through prioritised implementation of schemes in line with the GPDPs/cluster development plans. o Effective social capital promoting participatory planning and implementation of the schemes engaging wide range of stakeholders at GP/cluster. o Enhanced economic opportunities through diversified livelihoods including non-farm sector, skilling of rural youth and women, development of value chains and promotion of enterprise. o Strengthened democratic processes through capacity building of PRIs, public disclosures, GP level formal and social accountability measures such as social audit. • Key Processes under Mission Antyodaya: o Carry out baseline survey of households and monitor the progress periodically. o Ensure convergence of programmes/ schemes targeted towards development of rural areas. o Institutionalize partnerships at Gram Panchayat/cluster between PRIs, community organizations, NGOs, SHGs, institutions and field level functionaries of different departments (e.g., ASHA workers, Anganwadi Workers, etc.) o Promote enterprise through partnership with institutions and professionals. • In partnership with State Governments, Department of Rural Development has completed the ranking of 50,000 Gram Panchayats on parameters of physical infrastructure, human development and economic activities.

36.7. NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

Objectives	Salient features
To provide support to aged persons, widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on death of primary bread winner, belonging to below poverty line households.	Presently it comprises of • **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)** : The eligible age for IGNOAPS is 60 years. The pension is Rs.200 p.m. for persons between 60 years and 79 years. For persons who are 80 years and above the pension is Rs.500/ - per month. • **Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)** : The eligible age is 40 years and the pension is Rs.300 per month. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary will get Rs.500/ - per month. • **Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)** : The eligible age for the pension er is 18 years and above and the disability level has to be 80%. The amount is Rs.300 per month and after attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary will get Rs 500/ - per month . Dwarfs will also be a n eligible category for this pension. • **National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)** : Rs. 20000/ - will be given as a lumpsum assistance to the bereaved household in the event of death of the bread - winner. • **Annapurna Scheme** : 10 kgs of food grains (wheat or rice) is given per month per beneficiary. The scheme aims at providing food security to meet the requirements of those eligible old aged persons who have remained uncovered under the IGNOAPS.

36.8. DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA- NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION (DAY-NRLM)

Objectives	Salient features
• 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).	• **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) - NRLM Target Households (NTH) are identified through the Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) instead of the BPL. The PIP is a community-driven process where the CBOs themselves dentify the poor in the village using participatory tools. The list of poor identified by the CBO is vetted by the Gram Sabha. • It provides **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). • It implements **Aajeevika Skill Development Programme** (ASDP). 25% of NRLM Funds are earmarked for this purpose. 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 linesof Rural Development Self Employment Institute (RUDSETI) model. • NRLM, through **Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)**, is promoting and facilitating 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. • **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 and create an enabling environment to facilitate all States and Union Territories to transit to the NRLM. NRLP would be implemented in 13 high poverty states accounting for about 90 percent of the rural poor in the country.

36.9. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION AND MONITORING COMMITTEE (DISHA)

Objectives	Salient features
• To ensure a better coordination among all the elected representatives in Parliament, State Legislatures and Local Governments (Panchayati Raj Institutions/Municipal Bodies) for efficient and time-bound development of districts.	• The Chairperson of the DISHA should be a Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) elected from the district, nominated by the Ministry of Rural Development. • Where there are more than one Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) representing the district, the senior-most Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) should be nominated as the Chairperson. • The other Members of parliament (Lok Sabha) representing the district should be designated as Co-Chairpersons • One MP (Rajya Sabha) representing the State and exercising option to be associated with the district level Committee of that district (on first come basis), to be designated as Co-Chairpersons by the Ministry of Rural Development'

	• This committee will have coordination and Monitoring powers. Its role is to facilitate timely execution of approved Projects. It will have powers in seeking effective follow up of issues raised during the deliberation. • The District Collector will be the Member Secretary responsible for the timely follow up on recommendations. • The DISHA supercedes the District Vigilance & Monitoring Committee. • DISHA will cover all non-statutory schemes of Government of India that are administered in general. However, the functions of schemes that have been specifically assigned under a statute cannot be assigned to any other committee for monitoring.

36.10. OTHER SCHEMES UNDER DAY- NRLM

36.10.1. AAJEEVIKA GRAMEEN EXPRESS YOJANA (AGEY)

Objectives	Salient features

• To provide an alternative source of livelihoods to members of SHGs under DAY-NRLM by facilitating them to operate public transport services in backward rural areas, as identified by the States.
• To provide safe, affordable and community monitored rural transport services to connect remote villages with key services and amenities by making use of the supports available within the framework of DAY-NRLM
	• Under the programme, the Community Investment Fund (CIF) provided to Community based Organisations (CBOs) under the existing provisions of DAY-NRLM scheme will be utilised to support the SHG members to operate the public transport services.
	• It provides two options for implementation.
	• **Option I:**
	  ○ Vehicle will be financed by the Community Based Organisations (CBOs) out of its CIF corpus. The vehicle will be purchased and owned by CBO and leased to SHG member.
	  ○ The beneficiary SHG member will operate the vehicle on selected route and will pay a monthly lease rental to the CBO.
	  ○ The decision regarding the ownership of the vehicle after the cost of vehicle is fully paid up through lease rental will be taken by the CBO.
	• **Option II:**
	  ○ CBO will provide an interest free loan from its CIF corpus to SHG member for purchase of the vehicle.
	  ○ SHG member will repay the loan over a maximum period of 6 years and bear all the costs connected with the operation of the vehicle, including annual cost of insurance, road tax, permit cost, maintenance cost and all other running costs of the vehicle (i.e., fuel, oil, etc.).
	  ○ After repayment of the loan, the ownership of the vehicle will be transferred to the SHG member.

36.10.2. STARTUP VILLAGE ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAMME (SVEP)

Objective	Salient features

• To enable rural poor to set up their enterprises by developing a sustainable model for Village Entrepreneurship promotion through integrated ICT techniques and tools for training and capacity building, enterprise advisory services and to provide loans from banks/SHG & federations.
• To develop local resources by training a pool of village level community cadre (CRP EP) and build the capacity of the NRLM and SHG federations to monitor and direct the work of the CRP EPs.
	• It is comprehensively built on the cornerstones of financial linkages, capacity-building, evolving processes and system of enterprise-tracking and offering community-based advisory support/services to build resilient rural enterprises.
	• It includes -
	  ○ Design of an IT-enabled platform for market potential assessment and performance tracking of enterprises.
	  ○ Creation of a Block Resource Centre (BRC) as accountable local institutions to serve as repository of information and provide critical support along with bank linkage for village entrepreneurs.
	  ○ A dedicated Community Enterprise Fund (CEF) which provides accessible seed finance to new and existing entrepreneurs
	  ○ Strategic sub-sector intervention in farm produce, artisanal products, non-timber forest produce and other goods and services

• To help the rural entrepreneurs to access finance for starting their enterprises from the NRLM SHG and federations, the banking systems.	• It will initially support creating and strengthening of 1,82,200 village enterprises in 125 blocks across 24 States in the country over a 5 year period from 2014 - 15 to 2018 - 19.

36.10.3. DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAMEEN KAUSHALYA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• 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.	• Rural Youth: 15 - 35 Yrs • SC/ST/ Women/ PCTG/ PWD: upto 45 Yrs	• 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 75% 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.** o The DDU-GKY National Unit at MoRD functions as the policy-making, technical support and facilitation agency. o The DDU-GKY State Missions provide implementation support; and o the Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) implement the programme through skilling and placement projects.

37. MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

37.1. NATIONAL BIOPHARMA MISSION

Objective	Focus of the scheme	Features
• 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 • Other objectives include - Creating and enhancing technology transfer and intellectual property management capacities, building human capital and establishing shared infrastructure facilities for both	• 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. • The programme will help deliver **6-10 new products** in the next five years, create several dedicated facilities for next-generation skills. • The initial focus will be on Vaccines for **HPV, Dengue and biosimilars for cancer, diabetics and rheumatoid arthritis** and medical devices and diagnostics. • This mission will develop platform technologies for **product validation**, link institutions to strengthen **clinical trial networks**, promote partial **de-risking for novel products**, and build	• NBM is an industry-academia collaborative mission launched by **Department of Bio-technology**. • The mission will be implemented by **BIRAC** (Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council). • It will include the **World Bank assisted INNOVATE IN INDIA (i3) program** to create an enabling ecosystem to promote entrepreneurship and indigenous manufacturing in the sector. • Private sector, Government and Academia are together considered as the triple helix of medical innovation which can spur the much required

product discovery validation and manufacturing.	capacities in emerging areas such as **translational bioinformatics, bioethics** etc.	development of Biopharma.

37.2. BIOTECH-KISAN [KRISHI INNOVATION SCIENCE APPLICATION NETWORK]

Objective	Components of the scheme	Features
• **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.	• The Program will provide support to three components: ○ **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.	• Scientists will work **in sync with farmers** to understand problem and find solutions • **Mahila KISAN Biotech- fellowship**s, for training and education in farm practices for women farmers. • The scheme will also support women farmers in developing small enterprises. • Biotech KISAN will connect farmers with science in the **15 agro-climatic zones of the country** in a manner, which constantly links problems with available solutions. • 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).

37.3. CATTLE GENOMICS SCHEME

Objective	Features
• 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.	• 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.

37.4. INSPIRE (INNOVATION IN SCIENCE PURSUIT FOR INSPIRED RESEARCH) SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
• to attract young students to study science and	• INSPIRE has three components: • Scheme for Early Attraction of Talent (**SEATS**): This includes INSPIRE AWARDS (MANAK), and INSPIRE INTERNSHIP • Scholarship for Higher Education (**SHE**)

pursue research career • to promote creative thinking and foster a culture of innovation among children. • to attract, attach, retain and nourish talented young scientific Human Resource for strengthening the R&D foundation and base.	• Assured Opportunity for Research Careers (**AORC**) • Scheme for Early Attraction of Talent (SEATS) aims at attracting talented youth to study science by providing INSPIRE Award, to experience the joy of innovations, of Rs.5,000/- to one million young learners in the age group 10-15 years. There shall be annual Summer/Winter Camps for about 50,000 youth at more than 100 locations, for toppers in Class X board examinations for exposure with global leaders in Science, through INSPIRE Internship. • SHE 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. • AORC has two sub-components. In the first component i.e. **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. In the second component i.e. **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. • It does not believe in conducting competitive exams for identification of talent at any level. It believes in and relies on the efficacy of the existing educational structure for identification of talent.

37.5. INTEGRATED CYBER PHYSICAL SYSTEMS PROGRAM

Objectives	Salient Features
• To encourage the interdisciplinary approach in academia • To encourage greater synergy between the university scientists and industry.	• Broad research thematic areas under the Program are ○ Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems Research (ICPSR) ○ Data Science Research (DSR) ○ Internet of Things Research (IoTR) ○ Cyber Security Research (CSR) ○ Indian Heritage in Digital Space (IHDS) ○ Epidemiology data & Analytics (EDA) • 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. • Robotics, artificial intelligence, digital manufacturing, big data analysis, quantum communication and IoTs will be exploited.

37.6. OTHER SCHEMES

TARE (Teacher Associates 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 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. AWSAR carries monetary incentive of Rs. 10,000/- each for 100 best entries from PhD scholars and 20 from Post-Doctoral Fellows in a year along with a Certificate of Appreciation besides getting the story published/projected in mass media.
Pt 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.
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)** • **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	• The scheme has been launched by SERB with an aim **to connect the Indian academic and research and development (R&D) systems to the best of global science and scientists** for a sustained international collaborative research. • The VAJRA Faculty should be an **active researcher working in an overseas leading academic / research / industrial organization with significant accomplishments in R&D**.

38. MINISTRY OF SHIPPING

38.1. SAGARMALA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• 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 ○ 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	• Ports and labour involved in port sector • Population in Coastal regions which will be developed in CEZs. • Jobs from transportation sector	• Components of Sagarmala Programme are: ○ **Port Modernization & New Port Development** ○ **Port Connectivity Enhancement:** Enhancing the connectivity of the ports to the hinterland, optimizing cost and time of cargo movement through multi-modal logistics solutions including domestic waterways (inland water transport and coastal shipping) ○ **Port-linked Industrialization:** Developing port-proximate industrial clusters and Coastal Economic Zones to reduce logistics cost and time of EXIM and domestic cargo ○ **Coastal Community Development:** Promoting sustainable development of coastal communities through skill development & livelihood generation. • Projects considered for funding under Sagarmala Programme will either be provided equity support (SPV route) from Sagarmala Development Company Limited (set up under the Companies Act, 2013 to assist the State level/zone level Special Purpose Vehicles) or funded (other than equity support) from the budget of Ministry of Shipping. • In order to execute the last mile connectivity rail connectivity and internal rail projects of the Major Ports more effectively and efficiently a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) – **The Indian Port Rail Corporation** (IPRC) is incorporated under the Companies Act 2013, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Shipping. • National Sagarmala Apex Committee chaired by Minister of Shipping will provide overall policy guidance and approve National Perspective plan.

container movement		• A National Perspective Plan has been crafted after detailed consultations with key stakeholders in the central and state governments, public sector companies as well as private players from shipping, ports, etc. • **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) under Sagarmala Programme. • CEMS will have campuses at Vishakhapatnam and Mumbai, and will provide industry-relevant skill development, equip students with employable engineering and technical skills in the port and maritime. • **Coastal Berth Scheme under Sagarmala**: It aims to provide financial support to ports or state governments for creation of infrastructure for movement of cargo and passenger by sea or national waterways.

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

39. MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

39.1. PRADHAN MANTRI YUVA YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
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.	• 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. ○ **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**

39.2. PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA (PMKVY)

Objectives	Salient features
To enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.	• Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). • The Short-Term Training imparted at PMKVY Training Centres (TCs) is expected to benefit candidates **who are either school/college dropouts or unemployed.** Training will be imparted according to the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF). • The Special Projects component under this scheme, envisages the creation of a platform that will facilitate trainings in special areas and/or premises of Government bodies, Corporates or Industry bodies, and trainings in special job roles not defined under the available Qualification Packs (QPs)/National Occupational Standards (NOSs).

	• Upon successful completion of their assessment, candidates shall be provided placement assistance by Training Partners (TPs). • Training and Assessment fees are completely paid by the Government. • This skill certification scheme will be implemented through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). • Under **the relaunched PMKVY,** which started October 2, 2016 placement tracking has been made mandatory. • An initiative has also been taken to set up Model Skill Centres called Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs), in districts. • **YUVA** – It is a skill development programme and an initiative by Delhi Police in a tie up with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) under PMKVY to connect with youth by upgrading their skill as per their competencies.

39.3. SKILLS ACQUISITION AND KNOWLEDGE AWARENESS FOR LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION (SANKALP)

Objectives	Salient features

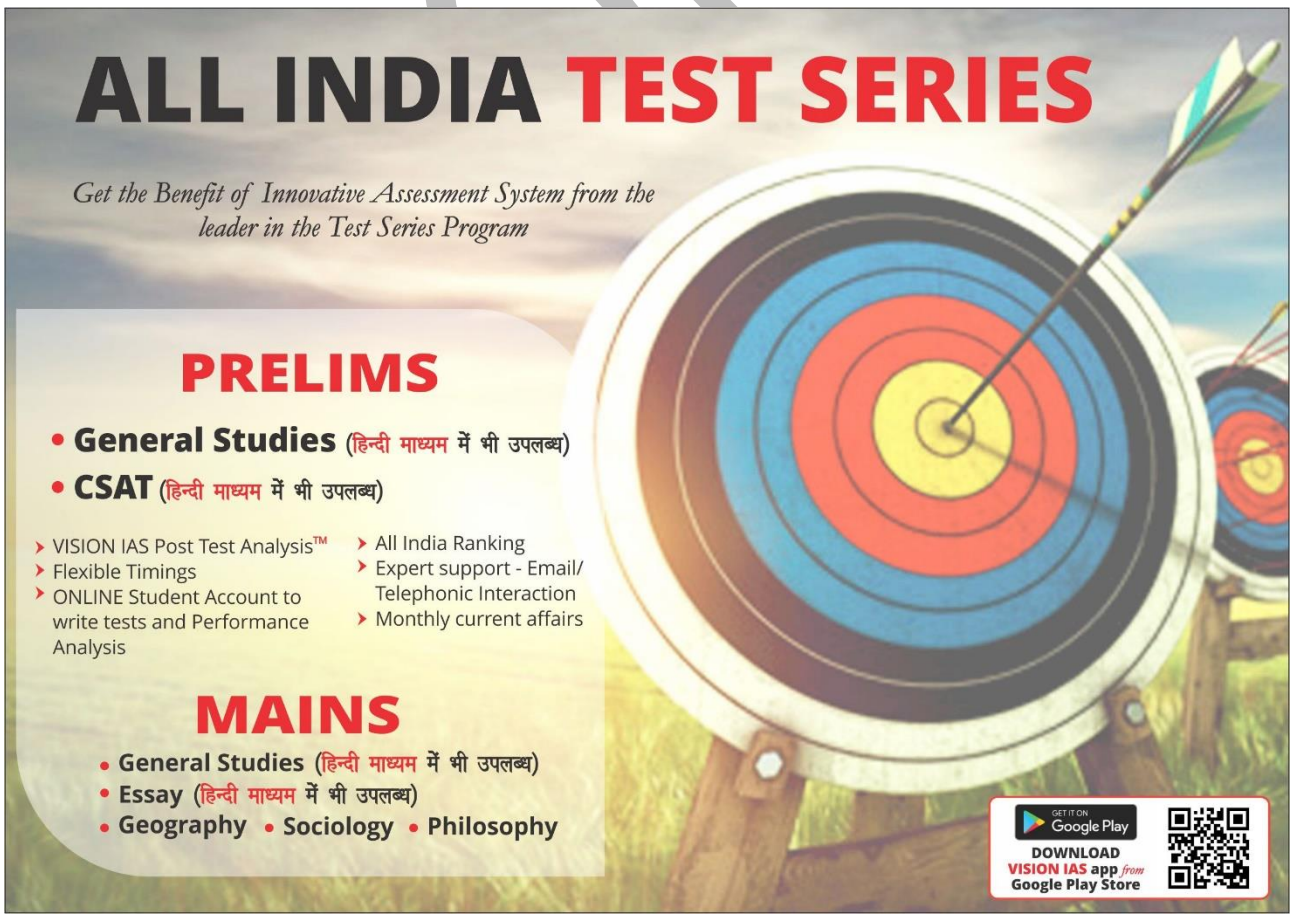
It consists of four objectives:
• **Strengthened institutional mechanisms** at National and State levels to guide planning, delivery and monitoring of market relevant training;
• **Improved Quality and Market Relevance** of Skill Development programs;
• **Improved access** to and completion of skills training for female trainees and other disadvantaged groups; and
• Expanding skills training through **private-public partnerships** (PPPs).
	• It is an outcome-oriented project supported by World Bank
	• It has been designed to operationalize the sub-missions under the National Skill Development Mission.
	• It is a centrally sponsored scheme.
	• It envisages setting up of:
	  ○ National Skill Certification Body
	  ○ National Accreditation board and National Skill Research Division within National Skill Development Agency.
	  ○ 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,
	• A **Skills Fund** has been provisioned under SANKALP with an aim to set up industry lead and job-oriented skill training institutions. It shall be set up as competitive challenge fund that shall provide verifiable and reliable use of grants (subject to maximum ceiling per project) for a long term, sustainable, impact at a local community/ province/ national level.
	• **India International Skill Centers** (IISC) are being set up to train for overseas placements.

39.4. SKILL STRENGTHENING FOR INDUSTRIAL VALUE ENHANCEMENT (STRIVE)

Objectives	Salient features
• to develop a robust mechanism for delivering quality skill development training by strengthening institutions such as State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs), National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), ITIs and National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) etc.	• It is a Rs. 2,200 crore - central sector scheme, with half of the scheme outlay as World bank loan assistance. • It is an outcome focused schemes marking shift in government's implementation strategy in vocational education and training from inputs to results. • It shall incentivize ITIs to improve overall performance including apprenticeship by involving SMEs, business association and industry clusters.

39.5. NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP PROMOTION SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features
• 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.	• NAPS has provision for sharing of expenditure incurred in both providing training and stipend to the apprentice. • 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. • It will be implemented by Director General of Training (DGT)



40. MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

40.1. SWACHHTA UDYAMI YOJANA

Objective	Features
• It has twin objective of cleanliness and providing livelihood to Safai Karamcharis and liberated Manual Scavengers to achieve the overall goal of "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" initiated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister	• **National Safari Karmacharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC)** is implementing the scheme. • It is 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 • 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.

40.2. DEENDAYAL DISABLED REHABILITATION SCHEME (DDRS)

Objective	Salient features
• To create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of persons with disabilities. • To encourage voluntary action for ensuring effective implementation of the people with disabilities (equal opportunities and protection of rights) act of 1995.	• Promoting voluntary action: parents/guardians and voluntary organisations are encouraged to provide rehabilitation services. • To provide financial assistance to facilitate delivery of various services to voluntary organizations' **grants-in-aid to NGOS** • to make available the whole range of services necessary for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities ○ Including early intervention, ○ Development of daily living skills, education, ○ Skill-development oriented towards employability, ○ Training and awareness generation.

40.3. SUGAMYA BHARAT ABHIYAN/ ACCESSIBLE INDIA CAMPAIGN

Objective	Salient features
• For achieving universal accessibility for Persons With Disabilities (PWDs).	• For creating universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities, the campaign has been divided into three verticals: Built Environment Accessibility; Transport System Accessibility and Information & Communication ecosystem accessibility. • **Other initiatives under the scheme are-** ○ Organisations, both public and private are encouraged to use their CSR funds for building accessible infrastructure. ○ '**Inclusiveness and Accessibility Index**' is to be used by the government to assess the effort of various industries on how are they making their workplace ready for Persons with Disabilities (PwD). ○ "**Sugamya Pustakalaya**" is an online library for Persons with print disabilities as part of the Accessible India (Sugamya Bharat) Campaign. • **Divyang Sarathi Mobile App**- For easy information dissemination to Divyanjans (Persons with disabilities) pertaining to the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD), including its various acts, rules, regulations and guidelines, etc.

40.4. RASHTRIYA VAYOSHRI YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
• To help the Senior Citizens to overcome their age related	• Providing Physical Aids and Assisted-living Devices for Senior citizens belonging to BPL category' for ex: Low vision, Hearing impairment, Loss of teeth and Locomotor disability etc.

physical impairment and to lead a dignified and productive life with minimal dependence on care givers or other members of the family.	• In case of multiple disabilities/infirmities manifested in the same person, the assistive devices will be given in respect of each disability/impairment. • **Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO**) will undertake one-year free maintenance of the aids & assisted living devices. • The expenditure for implementation of the scheme will be met from the "Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund".

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

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features
• To assist the manual scavengers, identified during various surveys, for their rehabilitation in alternative occupations.	• Manual Scavengers (as defined under the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013" and their dependents, irrespective of their income, are eligible for assistance under the Scheme.)	As per the revised Scheme, identified manual scavengers, one from each family, are provided one-time cash assistance. Following benefits to the identified manual scavengers and their dependants. • Onetime cash assistance. • Loans for project cost on concessional rates of interest. • Credit linked back-end capital subsidy. • Skill Development Training upto two years with stipend.

40.6. PRADHAN MANTRI ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (PMAGY)

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features

To ensure integrated development of the selected 1000 villages with more than 50% SC population into "model villages" 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
	• Scheduled Castes (SC) majority villages having SC Population concentration > 50%	• **Developing Adarsh Gram (Model Village):** These villages should be covered with all the facilities necessary for dignified living.
		• Important components include- physical infrastructure, sanitation and environment, Social Infrastructure, Human Development and Social Harmony and livelihood.
		• Integrated development of SC Majority Villages by:
		  ○ convergent implementation of the relevant Central and State Schemes.
		  ○ providing these villages Central Assistance in form of gap-filling funds to the extent of Rs.20.00 lakh per village, to be increased by another 5 lakh if State make a matching contribution.
		  ○ providing gap-filling component to take up activities which do not get covered under the existing Central and State Government Schemes are to be taken up under the component of 'gap filling'.

40.7. OTHER SCHEMES

Initiatives	Features
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/NonGovernmental Organizations (NGOs)/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) / local bodies and the community at large.

VISION IAS

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 of Inclusive India Initiative are
	  ○ Inclusive Education,
	  ○ Inclusive Employment
	  ○ Inclusive Community Life
	• National Trust will be the nodal agency for the initiative.

Dr. Ambedkar scheme for Social integration through Inter Caste Marriages	• An amount of Rs 5 lakhs is given to each couple, released in two installments. • 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 Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment & 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 (LIC), it provide 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 / halfyearly and annual basis. • The differential return, i.e., the difference between the return generated by LIC and the assured return of 8% per annum would be borne by as subsidy on an annual basis.

41. MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

41.1. MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (MPLADS)

Objectives	Beneficiaries	Salient features
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.	• The public in general and SC/STs in particular	• The MPLADS is fully funded by Government of India. The annual MPLADS non-lapsable fund entitlement per MP constituency is Rs. 5 crore. • Lok Sabha Members can recommend works within their Constituencies and Elected Members of Rajya Sabha can recommend works within the State of Election (with select exceptions). • **Nominated Members** of both the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha can recommend works anywhere in the country. • MPs are to recommend every year, works costing **at least 15 per cent of the MPLADS entitlement for the year for areas inhabited by Scheduled Caste population and 7.5 per cent 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. • In the event of "Calamity of severe nature" in any part of the country, an MP can recommend works up to a maximum of Rs.1 crore for the affected district. Whether a calamity is of severe nature or not, will be decided by the Government of India. • If an elected Member of Parliament finds the need to contribute MPLADS funds to a place outside that State/UT, or outside the constituency within the State, or both, the MP can recommend eligible works up to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakh.

42. MINISTRY OF STEEL

42.1. STEEL RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY MISSION OF INDIA (SRTMI)

Objective	Beneficiaries	Features
• 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.	• Iron & Steel Sector of India • Make in India • Manufacturing sector • Human Resource Development through R&D • Export Sector	• It is an **industry driven initiative** which has been setup as a Registered Society wherein **Ministry of Steel is a facilitator.** • 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

43. MINISTRY OF TEXTILE

43.1. SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED TEXTILE PARK (SITP)

Objective	Features
• to provide financial assistance to a group of entrepreneurs to establish state-of-the-art infrastructure facilities in a cluster for setting up their textile units, conforming to international environmental and social standards and thereby mobilize private investment in the textile sector and generate fresh employment opportunities.	• The Scheme targets industrial clusters and locations with high growth potential, which require strategic interventions for developing world-class infrastructure support. • An ITP under the scheme should preferably have 25 integrated units with components like Land (registered under the name of SPV), common infrastructure (compound, road, drainage, electricty, etc), buildings for common facilities (creche, canteen, laboratories, etc), and factory buildings for production purposes. • The total project cost shall be funded through a mix of Equity/Grant - from the Ministry of Textiles, State Government, State Industrial Development Corporation, Industry, Project Management Consultant and Loan - from Banks/ Financial Institutions. • The Government of India's (GOI) support under the Scheme by way of Grant or Equity will be limited to 40% (90% for first two projects in N.E states and J&K) of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crore. • the combined equity stake of GOI/State Government/State Industrial Development Corporation, if any, should not exceed 49%. • The release of GoI assistance to the SPV shall be done in 3 (three) installments in the ratio of 30:40:30 depending upon fulfillment of terms and conditions. • Each project will normally be completed in 3 years from the date of release of the first installment of government grant. (Delays can lead to cancellation of project and imposition of penalty). • The ITPs can also get benefits from ATUFS, SAMARTH, etc.

43.2. INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SILK INDUSTRY

Objective	Features

• to improve the productivity and quality of silk through **R&D intervention.**
• 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 thereby making India self-sufficient in silk.
• to increase **productive employment from 85 lakhs to 1 crore persons by 2020.**
	• It is a central sector scheme implemented by Ministry of Textile through Central Silk Board
	• The Scheme has four components
	  ○ Research & Development (R&D), Training, Transfer of Technology and IT Initiatives
	  ○ Seed Organizations and farmers extenson centres
	  ○ Coordination and Market Development for seed, yarn and silk products and
	  ○ Quality Certification System (QCS)
	• 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.
	• Brand Promotion of Indian silk will be encouraged through quality certification by **Silk Mark** in the domestic as well as Export market.

43.3. POWERTEX INDIA SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features

• 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).
	• It has **nine major components:** In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerlooms, Group Workshed Scheme (GWS), Yarn Bank Scheme, PM Credit Scheme, Solar Energy Scheme, Common Facility Centre (CFC), Tex Venture Capital Fund, Facilitation, IT, Awareness, Market Development and Publicity for Powerloom Schemes, and Grant-in-Aid and Modernisation & Upgradation of Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs)
	• The two major schemes are:
	  1. **Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme (PMCS)** for powerloom weavers and
	  2. **Solar energy scheme** for powerlooms.
	• **PMCS for power looms:** financial assistance (including margin money subsidy and interest reimbursement) will be given as against the credit facility under **Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana** and under **Stand-Up India** to SC/ST/Women entrepreneurs of the **decentralised power loom units.**
	• There is also a provision of universal insurance to the powerloom workers (18-59 years age) in case of natural death, accidental death and partial / permanent disability due to accident.

43.4. AMENDED TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION FUND SCHEME (ATUFS)

Objective	Features
• 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	• It is a credit-linked **Central Sector Scheme**. • Under the scheme subsidy is given to the **units/entities through nodal financial institutions** and not through the state govt. • there is a provision of **one-time capital subsidy over a period of 5 years** for **eligible bench-marked machinery**. • It covers **Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS),** while earlier schemes of TUFS had provisions both for interest reimbursement as well as Capital Subsidy.

indirectly promote investment in the textile machinery manufacturing.	• ATUFS is targeted towards **focused segments** like garmenting, and the segments which have achieved desired level of modernization like spinning etc. have been excluded.

43.5. SCHEME FOR CAPACITY BUILDING IN TEXTILE SECTOR (SAMARTH)

Objective	Beneficiary	Features
• 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**.	• 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.	• 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**. • Trainees will be assessed and certified by an **accredited Assessment Agency.** • There shall be **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.

43.6. OTHER SCHEMES

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	• The first ever state-of-the-art trade centre and crafts museum 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	• was launched at Institute of Carpet Technology, Badohi to impart technical and soft-skills training to **weavers from traditional carpet-weaving families.**

44. MINISTRY OF TOURISM

44.1. SWADESH DARSHAN

Objectives	Beneficiary	Salient features
• 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; • **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**;	• Residents of these cities and towns • Our ancient heritage • Tourists and tourism sector	• Under the scheme **fifteen thematic circuits have been identified** for development. • They are: 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

• **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		Circuit, Sufi Circuit and Tirthankar Circuit. • **Tourist Circuit is defined as a route having at least three major tourist destinations which are distinct and apart.**

44.2. NATIONAL MISSION ON PILGRIMAGE REJUVENATION AND SPIRITUAL AUGMENTATION DRIVE (PRASAD) SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features
• **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 relegious destinations; • Promote **local art, culture, handicraft, cuisine,** etc.	• Under the PRASHAD scheme twenty five **sites have been identified for development**. • 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.

44.3. ADOPT A HERITAGE/APNI DHAROHAR APNI PEHCHAN PROJECT

Objective	Beneficiary	Features
• Develop **basic tourism infrastructur**e 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.**	• Heritage sites • Private and Public Companies and Corporate Individuals • 14 adopted monuments are: Jantar Mantar, Purana Quila, Safdarjung Tomb, Agrasen ki Baoli, and Qutub Minar (Delhi), Hampi (Karnataka), Ajanta Caves (Maharashtra), Sun Temple, Raja Rani Temple and Ratnagiri Monuments (Odisha), Leh Palace and Mt. StokKangri (Jammu & Kashmir), Mattancherry Palace Museum (Kerala), Gangotri Temple Area and Trail Gaumukh (Uttarakhand).	• a unique endeavour of Ministry of Tourism in close collaboration with **Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)** • Under this scheme, **Private, Public Sector Companies and Corporate individuals can adopt the sites** and take up the responsibility for making heritage and tourism more sustainable through conservation and development. • The project primarily focuses on development and maintenance of **world-class tourist infrastructure and amenities.** • **Recently, seven shortlisted companies** were given 'Letters of Intent' for fourteen monuments under this scheme. • These companies will be the future **'Monument Mitras'** who would associate pride with their CSR activities. • Recently, Red Fort has been adopted by Dalmia Bharat Group under the scheme.

44.4. OTHER SCHEMES

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.**

45. MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

45.1. EKLAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL (EMRS)

Objective	Adopted Strategy	Features
• To provide quality middle and high-level education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in remote areas, • to enable them to avail of reservation in high and professional educational courses and as jobs in government and public and private sectors • to have access to the best opportunities in education at par with the non-ST population.	• Comprehensive physical, mental and socially relevant development of all students enrolled in each and every EMRS. • **Focus differentially** on the educational support to be made available to those in Standards XI to X, so that their **distinctive needs** can be met. • Support the construction of infrastructure that **provides education, physical, environmental and cultural needs of student life.** • Support the annual running expenses in a manner that offers reasonable remuneration to the staff and upkeep of the facilities.	• **all Tribal blocks with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 Tribal persons** will have Ekalavya Model Residential School (EMRS) by **2022.** • Ekalavya schools provide **boarding and lodging facilities** to tribal students. • They are at par with the **Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas** (schools aimed at providing high quality education to all students irrespective of their socio-economic backgrounds). • These schools will have special facilities for **preserving local art and culture** besides providing training in sports and skill development.

45.2. SCHEME OF ASHRAM SCHOOLS IN TRIBAL SUB-PLAN AREAS

Objective	Features
to **increase education among Scheduled Tribes** including PTGs (Primitve Tribes Group).	• This is a **centrally sponsored scheme** operational in the Tribal Sub-Plan Areas • 100% central assistance is provided for construction of all ST girls' ashram schools and boys' ashram schools in naxal-affected districts identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time and for boys' ashram schools other than in naxal-affected districts only, 50% of the total estimated cost is shared by the Ministry. Under the scheme, **only construction cost** is provided in full or shared by the Ministry. • It has been proposed by the Government to **discontinue the Scheme from 2018-19** and subsume the intervention in the scheme '**Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS/TSP**)'. SCA to TSP gets 100% grant from centre. • These schools are **demand driven** and are from **primary to senior secondary level.**

45.3. VANBANDHU KALYAN YOJANA

Objective	Features
• 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	• It is a **central sector scheme** • this is actually **a process (**rather than just scheme) which utilises an **Outcome-based approach** and convergence strategy. • 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.** • Based on **low literacy criteria** blocks are selected from each **10 states with schedule V areas** to be developed under the scheme.

46. MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION

46.1. NAMAMI GANGE YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
• 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	• Will cover 8 states/UTs, 47 towns & 12 rivers under the project. • Establishment of **Clean Ganga Fund.** • Under the aegis of National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) & State Programme Management Groups (SPMGs) **States and ULBs and PRIs will be involved** in this project. • Setting **river centric urban planning process** to facilitate better citizen connects, through interventions at Ghats and River fronts. • **ENTRY LEVEL ACTIVITIES:** 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 • **MEDIUM TERM ACTIVITIES:** ○ Expansion of **coverage of sewerage infrastructure** in 118 urban habitations on banks of Ganga. ○ Pollution will be checked through **Treatment of waste water** in drains by applying bio-remediation method, in-situ treatment, municipal sewage & effluent treatment plants ○ Managing the **industrial pollution.** ○ **Biodiversity conservation, Afforestation, and water quality monitoring** • **LONG TERM ACTIVITIES:** determination of ecological-flow, increased water-use efficiency, and improved efficiency of surface irrigation.

Recognizing the multi-sectoral, multi-dimensional and multi-stakeholder nature of the Ganga Rejuvenation challenge, the key Ministries comprising of (a) WR, RD&GR, (b) Environment, Forests & Climate Change, (c) Shipping, (d) Tourism, (e) Urban Development, (f) Drinking Water and Sanitation and Rural Development are working together.

GANGA GRAM YOJANA was started in 2016 by MoWR to develop the villages located along the main stem of river Ganga which have historic, cultural, and religious and/or tourist importance under Namami Gange programme.

Another **Ganga Gram Project** has been launched by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in 2017 in collaboration with National Mission on Clean Ganga (NMCG). (For more details about the project, kindly see schemes given under MDWS).

46.2. JAL KRANTI ABHIYAN

Objective	Salient Features
• 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	• The program involves **use of modern technologies along with traditional wisdom** for devising area/region specific innovative measures for increasing water security. • There are four important components of Jal Kranti Abhiyan ○ **Jal Gram Yojana:** two villages, 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/ Neer Nari** and training is being imparted to them to create mass awareness. ▪ 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. ○ **Development of Model Command Area:** a model command area of about 1000 hectare in a State shall be identified. It shall be selected by the ministry, in consultation with state governments, from an existing / ongoing irrigation

conservation and its management; • Enhancing livelihood security through water security in rural areas.	project in the state where funds for development are available from various schemes. ○ **Pollution Abatement** and ○ **Mass Awareness Programme.** • A card known as **Sujalam Card** (with the logo "Water Saved, Water Produced) is being prepared for every Jal gram which would provide the yearly status/information on availability of water for the village from all sources. • Central Water Commission (CWC) and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) are the nodal agencies for implementation. • States will be encouraged to form State Water Policy in accordance with National Water Policy, 2012.

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46.3. NATIONAL HYDROLOGY PROJECT

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient Features
• 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.	• the earlier Hydrology projects were limited to 13 states. The NHP will cover **entire country.**	• It is a **Central Sector Scheme** (2016) • The project is supported by **World Bank** (50% loan) • The components of the project are: a) In Situ Hydromet Monitoring System and Hydromet Data Acquisition System. b) Setting up of National Water Informatics Centre (NWIC) c) Water Resources Operation and Management System d) Water Resources Institutions and Capacity Building • 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-

• lead time in flood forecast from 1 day to atleast 3 days		meteorological data. This will also help in water resource assessment.

46.4. DAM REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (DRIP)

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient features
• 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).	the **seven states of India**, namely Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, and Uttarakhand.	• It is an **externally-aided project** as 80% of the total project is provided by the **World Bank** as loan/credit and remaining 20% is borne by the States / Central Government in which **repair and Rehabilitation of 225 dams** will be done. • it is proposed **to extend DRIP for a period of two year i.e. upto June 202**0 in view of anticipated complexities in some of the important activities of DRIP. • The **Emergency Action Plan (EAP)** for the Dams has been proposed that identifies potential emergency conditions at a dam and prescribes the procedures to be followed to minimize loss of life and property damage.

DHARMA (DAM HEALTH AND REHABILITATION MONITORING APPLICATION)	This is a **software program** launched during **International Dam Safety Conference - 2018** at Thiruvananthapuram under DRIP. 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.

46.5. NATIONAL GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT SCHEME (NGMIS)

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
• **Sustainable management of ground water** by addressing supply as well as demand side to reduce ground water consumption. • The project also aims to **create awareness among farmers** about the ill effects of rapid drying-up of groundwater in the wells	• It will be implemented across the country, **special focus will be on states having 'dark' (over-exploited) zones** where the withdrawal of water is more than the recharge. These states include Haryana, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh (Bundelkhand region and parts of western UP) and Madhya Pradesh (Bundelkhand region).	• Half of the total cost will be supported by **World Bank** as a loan. • It has four components: (i) decision support tools for groundwater management; (ii) state specific institutional and legal framework for sustainable groundwater management; (iii) enhance groundwater recharge and improve water use efficiency; and (iv) strengthening community-based institutions to foster management • It consists of two Results Areas that aim to capture the Scheme's four components. ○ Improved planning and implementation of groundwater management interventions through community-led Water Security Plans (WSPs) ○ Strengthened institutional framework and effective groundwater data monitoring and disclosure • potential investment categories will be excluded from NGMIP. These include: (i) construction of major dams and new large scale irrigation systems; and (ii) major industrial wastewater collection, treatment and recharge systems through injection.

46.6. ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA

Objective	Features
sustainable ground water management with emphasis on	• Proposed in **2018** • It is a **Central Sector Scheme** and is proposed to be implemented with **World Bank assistance.**

demand side interventions with community participation	• It would initially be implemented with community participation in 78 identified districts in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

46.7. OTHER SCHEMES

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. This is the largest component of **National Ground Water Management Improvement Program (NGMIP).**
India Water week 2017	From 10-14 Oct, 2017. Theme was "Water and Energy for Inclusive growth"
Jal Manthan IV	A two days program of MOWR with **technical support from CWC** for wide consultations among various stakeholders to brain-storm **new ideas for solutions to various issues of water sector.**
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, MoWR and NRSC, ISRO, DoS in year 2009.
Protection of Majuli Island	This is **a new scheme (2017)** for protection of Majuli Island in Assam from flood and erosion of river Brahmaputra. The major components of the scheme include • Bank revetment with geo bags filled with earth / sand for a reach length of 27 km in 14 locations • RCC porcupine works in 41 locations • Construction of a sluice and • Construction of a Pilot channel for a length of 3.50 km. This is an endeavor of Brahmaputra Board. The funding for the project would be from Ministry of DoNER.

47. MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

47.1. INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Objective	Salient features
• 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; and • to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.	• 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. • Package of six services i.e. ○ Supplementary nutrition programme ○ Pre-school education ○ Health and nutrition education, ○ Immunization, ○ Health check up and ○ Referral services to the beneficiaries **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.

	• **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana** • **Poshan Abhiyan** • **Scheme for Adolescent Girls**

47.1.1. NATIONAL NUTRITION MISSION (POSHAN ABHIYAAN)

About	Target	Salient features
• National Nutrition Strategy laid down the roadmap to launch National Nutrition Mission. • It is a flagship programme which would be executed with the **Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD**) as the nodal ministry along with **Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** which ensures convergence with various programmes**.**	• The mission has a target to reduce stunting, undernutrition, and low birth weigh by 2 per cent per annum, and anaemia by 3 per cent annually. • It aims to focus mainly on children up to the age of 6 years, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls. • It would also strive to achieve reduction in stunting from 38.4% (NFHS-4) to 25% by 2022 (Mission 25 by 2022). • It will be implemented in three phases: 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. 315 'high burden' are to be covered in the first phase, 235 in next and the remaining in last.	• NNM as an apex body will monitor, supervise, fix targets and guide the nutrition related interventions through the life cycle concept. • Mapping of various schemes contributing under malnutrition • ICT (Information and Communication Technology) based real time monitoring system. • Incentivizing states/UTs for meeting targets • Incentivizing Anganwadi Workers (AWW) for using IT based tools and eliminating the need for registers • Measurement of height of children at Anganwadi Centres • Social Audits to track the health progress of the children • Setting-up Nutrition Resource Centres

47.1.2. SCHEME FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• Enable the adolescent girls for self-development and empowerment • Improve their nutrition and health status. • Promote awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, adolescent reproductive and sexual health (ARSH) and family and child care. • To educate, skill and make them ready for life's challenges.	• Adolescent girls (11–18 years old under all icds projects in selected 200 districts in all states/UTs in the country.)	• Nutrition provision • Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation • Health check-up and referral services • Nutrition & health education (NHE) • Counseling/guidance on family welfare, ARSH, child care practices and home management. • Upgrade home-based skills, life skills and integrate with the national skill development program (NSDP) for vocational skills. • Mainstream out of school adolescent girls into formal/non-formal education. • Provide information/guidance about existing public services such as PHC, CHC, post office, bank, police station, etc.

47.1.3. PRADHAN MANTRI MATRU VANDANA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• Providing partial compensation for the wage loss in terms of cash incentive s so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first living child. • The cash incentive provided would lead to	• All Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers, excluding PW&LM who are in regular employment with the Central Government or the State Governments or PSUs or those	• Cash incentive of Rs 5000 in three instalments i.e. 1st instalment of Rs 1000/ - on early registration of pregnancy, 2nd instalment of Rs 2000/ - after six months of pregnancy and 3rd instalment of Rs 2000/ - after child birth is registered and the child has received the first cycle of BCG, OPV, DPT and Hepatitis - B, or its equivalent/ substitute. • The eligible beneficiaries would receive the incentive given under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for Institutional delivery and the incentive

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improved health seeking behaviour amongst the Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW& LM).	who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force.	received under JSY would be accounted towards maternity benefits so that on an average a woman gets Rs 6000 / - • Universal screening of pregnant women for Anaemia and Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, Calcium supplementation in pregnancy, Deworming in pregnancy.

47.2. BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO

Joint Initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Objective	Salient features

• Prevent gender biased sex selective elimination
• Ensure **survival & protection** of the girl child
• Ensure education and participation of the girl child.
	• Two components under the scheme include-
	  ○ Advocacy and Media Campaign on Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao
	  ○ Multi-Sectoral intervention in selected Gender Critical Districts worse on CSR
	• A sustained social mobilization and communication campaign to create equal value for the girl child & promote her education.
	• Enable inter-sectoral and inter-institutional convergence at district/block/grassroot levels.
	• It's a Pan India Scheme, with 100% assistance from Central Government
	• It has no provision for individual cash transfer.
	Monitorable targets include-
	• Improve the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) in selected gender critical districts by 2 points in a year.
	• Reduce Gender differentials in Under Five Child Mortality Rate from 7 points in 2014(latest available SRS report) 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% by 2018-19.
	• Provide functional toilet for girls in every school in selected districts.
	• Improve the Nutrition status of girls - by reducing number of underweight and anemic girls under 5 years of age.
	• Ensure universalization of ICDS
	• Promote a protective environment for Girl Children through implementation of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012.
	• Train Elected Representatives/ Grassroot functionaries as Community Champions to mobilize communities to improve CSR and promote Girl's education.
	• Monitoring of the BBBP Scheme would be at following levels 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 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme by The Union Ministry of Women and Child Development.

47.2.1. SUKANYA SAMRUDDHI YOJANA

Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Finance

Objective	Salient features
• 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	• A small savings scheme, it is a part of BBBP. • The Sukanya Samriddhi Account is opened to facilitate their education and marriage expenses with a minimum deposit of Rs 1,000 and a maximum of Rs 1.5 lakh. • 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. 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.

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

47.3. UJJAWALA SCHEME

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• For prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration and repatriation of cross-border victims to their country of origin	• Women and children who are vulnerable and victims to human trafficking.	Rehabilitative centres are given financial support for providing shelter and basic amenities such as: • Food, clothing, medical care, legal aid; • Education in the case the victims are children, • Vocational training and income generation activities to provide the victims with alternate livelihood option.

47.4. RAJIV GANDHI SCHEME FOR EMPOWERMENT OF ADOLESCENT BOYS-SAKSHAM

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• All-round development of Adolescent Boys (ABs) to make them self-reliant, gender-sensitive and aware citizens.	• Adolescent boys (both school going and out of school) in the age-group of 11 to 18 years	• 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.

47.5. SWADHAR GREH SCHEME

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features
• To setup Swadhar Greh in every district with capacity of 30 women to: ○ 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.	• 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 Swadhar Greh with their mothers (Girls upto age of 18 and boys upto age of 8).	• Any government or civil society organization could seek assistance under the Scheme. • The Objectives would be pursued adopting the following strategies- ○ Temporary residential accommodation with the provision of food, clothing, medical facilities etc. ○ Vocational and skill up gradation trainings for economic rehabilitation of such women ○ Counseling, awareness generation and behavioral trainings ○ Legal aid and Guidance ○ Counseling through telephone

47.6. GENDER CHAMPIONS SCHEME

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

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features
• To make young boys and girls gender sensitive and create positive social norms which value the rights of women and girls.	• Gender Champions can be both boys and girls above 16 years of age enrolled in educational institutions.	• 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.

47.7. SAKHI ONE STOP CENTRES

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features
• 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.	• All women including girls below 18 years of age affected by violence, irrespective of caste, class, religion, region, sexual orientation or marital status.	• It's funded through Nirbhaya Fund. • The Central Government provide 100% financial assistance to the State Government /UT Administrations under the Scheme. • **Implementing Agency**: State Government/ UT Administration.

47.8. OTHER SCHEMES

Initiatives	Features
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 for the socio-economic empowerment of women
Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK)	• Provides an interface for rural women to approach the government for availing their entitlements and for empowering them through training and capacity building. • PMMSK Block level initiatives: Under it, community engagement is envisioned in 115 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	• Due to scattered information on various women centric schemes/legislations there is a lack of awareness among people regarding the same. • To address this problem government launched NARI portal as a single window access to information and services on various women centric schemes/legislations
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.
Support to Training and Employment	• To provide competencies and skill that enable women to become self-employed/entrepreneurs.

Programme for Women (STEP)	• The scheme is intended to benefit women who are in the age group of 16 years and above across the country.
Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)	• To extend micro-finance services to bring about socio-economic upliftment of poor women.
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.

48. MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

Scheme	Details
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. ○ 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 2020 and 2024 Olympic Games under the Target Olympic Podium scheme.
Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram	• 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. • For information dissemination youth would be made aware about the new umbrella scheme through distribution of IEC materials.
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. • It is based on Gujarat's model of "**Khel Mahakumbh**" in which schools and colleges from across the country participate in 27 different disciplines. • 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. • Initiative is based on: Pan Indian Sports Scholarship Scheme, Building of Sports University National Physical Fitness Drive.
Mission XI million	• To **make football the sport** of choice in India. • The initiative will focus on games that can be adapted to different field sizes and conditions, with special emphasis in small sided games.
National Service Scheme (NSS)	• It aims to inculcate the **voluntary community services** into student youth. • 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. • NSS attempts to establish meaningful **linkages between 'Campus and Community'**, 'College and Village' and 'Knowledge and Action'

49. NITI AAYOG

49.1. ATAL INNOVATION MISSION

Objective	Salient features

• To give substantial boost to the **innovation ecosystem** and to catalyze the entrepreneurial spirit in the country based on a detailed study and deliberations on innovation and entrepreneurial needs of India in the years ahead.
• **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
	• 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
	• The holistic framework includes-
	  ○ **Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs)**
	  Where students from Class 6th to Class 12th **learn innovation** skills and develop ideas
	  ○ **Atal Incubation Centres (AICs):**
	  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 and Atal Grand Challenges –**
	  To promote technology driven innovations and product creation for social and commercial impact
	  ○ **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.

49.2. SUSTAINABLE ACTION FOR TRANSFORMING HUMAN CAPITAL (SATH) PROGRAMME

Objective	Salient features
• To initiate transformation in the education and health sectors • Aims to identify and build future 'role model' states.	• NITI Aayog will work in close collaboration with their 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 Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Odisha.

49.3. ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS PROGRAMME

Objective	Salient features
• To **quickly and effectively transform** some of the most underdeveloped districts of the country.	• It focuses on **transforming 115 districts across 28 states** that have witnessed the least progress along certain development parameters. • Broad contours of the programme include **convergence** (of central and state schemes), **collaboration (**of central, state level '**Prabhari' officers & district collectors**), and **competition** among districts. • **49 indicators** across **five core dimensions** have been identified: **health and nutrition**, **education**, **financial inclusion**, **agriculture and water resources**, **skill development and basic infrastructure**. • Dashboard to monitor real-time progress in the districts. • **Cooperative Federalism**: Local, state and central governments work together to design, implement and monitor measures to drive development in the districts.

50. PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

50.1 PRO-ACTIVE GOVERNANCE AND TIMELY IMPLEMENTATION (PRAGATI)

Objective	Salient features
• 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	• A multi-purpose and multi-modal platform that uniquely bundles **three latest technologies**: ○ Digital data management, ○ video-conferencing and ○ 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. • PM will hold a monthly programme where he will interact with the Government of India Secretaries, and Chief Secretaries • It is not a public web platform

50.2. OTHER SCHEMES

National Defence Fund	• The Fund is administered by an Executive Committee, with PM as Chairperson, and Defence, Finance and Home Ministers as Members. • 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. • It is used for the welfare of the members of the Armed Forces (including Para Military Forces) and their dependents • Using this fund, a scholarship scheme named **'PM Scholarship Scheme**" to encourage technical and post-graduation. education for the widows and wards of the deceased personnel of Armed Forces and Para Military Forces is being implemented.
Project Monitoring Group	• It is an institutional mechanism for resolving a variety of issues including fast tracking the approvals for large Public, Private and Public–Private Partnership (PPP) Projects. • A Project Proponent with an anticipated investment of Rs. 1000 crore in case of domestic investments and Rs. 500 crore in case of FDI projects and facing delays in obtaining approvals from the public authorities, can upload any issue on the PMG's e-suvidha portal • Projects with anticipated investment less than the above monetary threshold can be uploaded on the PMG portals of the respective State Governments where such projects are located.
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.

51. DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

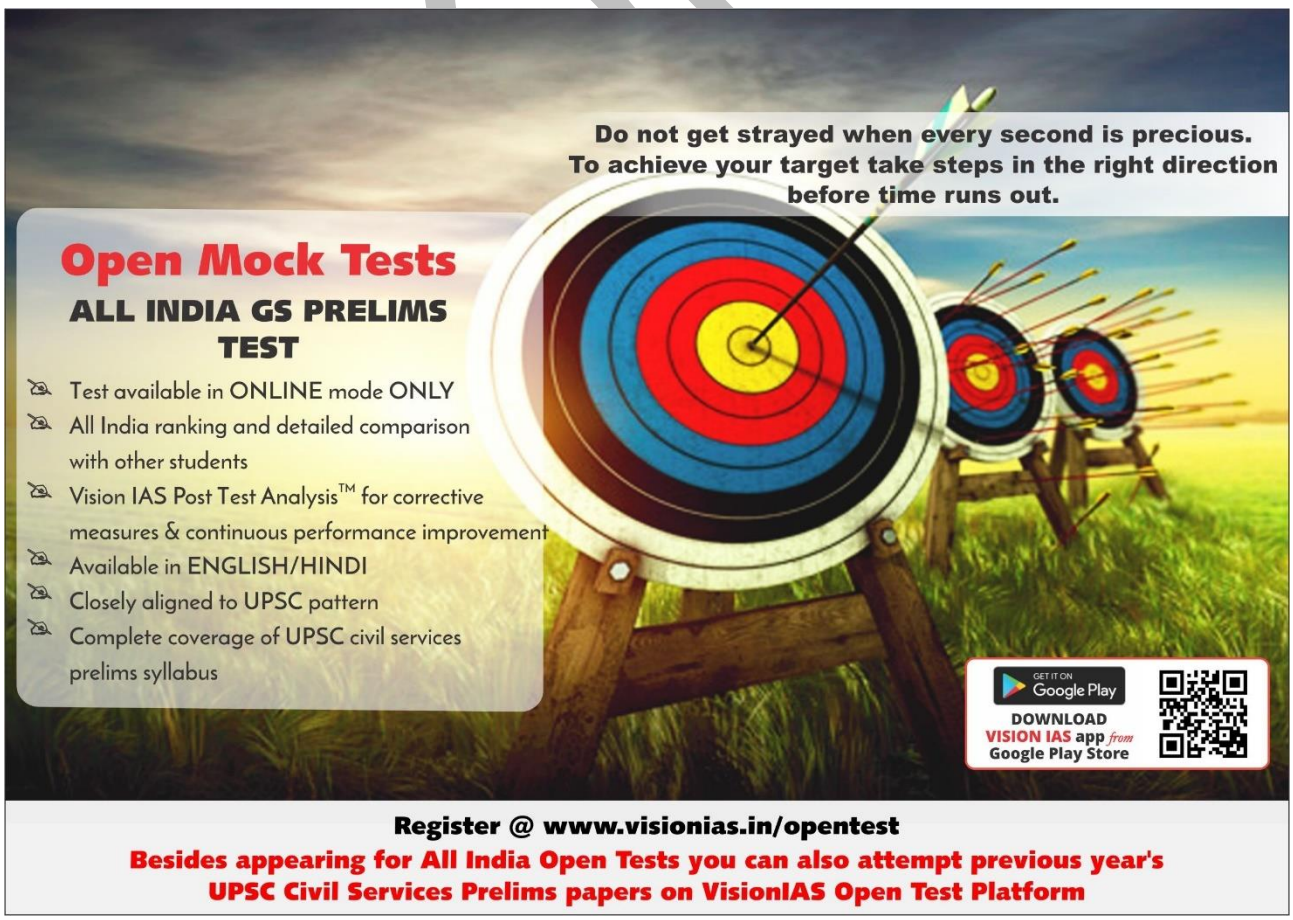
51.1. BHUVAN-ISRO'S GEO-PORTAL

Objective	Salient Features

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

51.2. SAKAAR

Salient Features	• 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.



52. STATE GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

Scheme	State	Salient Feature
Kanyashree Prakalpa Scheme	West Bengal	• It is conditional cash transfer scheme for girls who belong to families with annual family income not more than Rs. 1, 20,000 • It aims to improve the status and well-being of the girl child by incentivizing schooling of all teenage girls and delaying their marriages until the age of 18. • United Nations awarded Kanyashree scheme first place for Public Service.
Mission Kakatiya	Telangana	• The mission aims to enhance the development of agriculture-based income for small and marginal farmers, by ○ Accelerating the development of minor irrigation infrastructure, ○ Strengthening community-based irrigation management and ○ 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). • It aims to cover 25000 rural and 67 urban habitations through pipelines.
Krishi Bhagya scheme	Karnataka	• Helping farmers take up water conservation measures such as constructing farm ponds in their agriculture land and saving every drop of rainwater for use during dry spells to protect standing crops.
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	Madhya Pradesh	• Under this, government support to producers does not involve direct market intervention. • The market is, instead, allowed to set prices based on normal supply and demand forces while the government simply pays the difference between the MSP and the market- determined price. • It applies to 8 kharif crops including moong, tur, til etc.
Saur Sujala Yojana	Chattisgarh	• Solar powered irrigation pumps of 3HP and 5HP capacity would be distributed to farmers by March 2019.
SARANA Balyam Scheme	Kerala	• This scheme aims to protect and rehabilitate the children from child labour, begging and harassment.
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.
GRAVIT Yojna	Haryana	• **Gramin Vikas ke liye Tarun (GRAVIT)** aims to train 60000 volunteers from villages and provide them a free of cost certification programme to start a micro business thus tackling employment challenge in the state and also reducing BPL population to some extent.
Bhamashah Swasthya Bima Yojana	Rajasthan	• It is a scheme to provide **cashless health facility** for the identified families covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

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53. OTHER SCHEMES

53.1. UNIFIED PAYMENT INTERFACE (UPI) PROJECT

Launched by RBI

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
• To move the country towards a more cashless model • Financial inclusion • To offer architecture to facilitate next generation online immediate payments leveraging trends such as increasing smartphone adoption, Indian language interfaces, and universal access to internet and data.	• Economy--reduced tax evasion and black marketing • Economic growth – increased velocity of money • Indian financial markets – now become more mature, flexible and adaptive • E-commerce • Consumers in general	• The two important features of UPI are, (i) it facilitates customer convenience by eliminating the need for providing detailed account/beneficiary details, through the use of virtual address and (ii) it facilitates interoperability of person-to-merchant payments (both push and pull). • Developed by the national payment corporation of india (NPCI). • ***Simple*** -- an account holder should be able to send and receive money from their mobile phone with just "pay to" or "collect from" a "payment address" (such as aadhaar number, mobile number, rupay card, virtual payment address, etc.) With a single click. • ***Innovative*** • Easy to adopt • ***Secure*** -- upi has a single click-two factor authentication system which means that with one click the transaction is authenticated at two levels. The user will need a mobile phone with a mobile pin called mpin and a virtual id offered by the provider. With a click the transaction is checked if the mobile pin matches with the virtual address only then does the transaction goes through. • ***Cheap transactional cost*** – mobile phone as authentication device, use of virtual payment addresses, and use of third party portable authentication schemes such as aadhaar should allow both acquiring side and issuing side cost to be driven down.

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