

VISIONIAS

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Classroom Study Material
GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

JULY 2015 – JUNE 2016

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A. MINISTRY: HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

A.1. STREET VENDORS ACT

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of livelihoods rights, • Social security of street vendors, • Regulation of urban street vending in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Through demarcation of vending zones, conditions for and restrictions on street vending. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street vendors in general • Urban population in particular 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A town vending authority in each local authority, for implementing the provisions of the bill. • Town vending committee (TVC) to ensure participatory decision making. • TVC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Comprises of comprises of the municipal commissioner, representatives of street vendors, local authority, planning authority, local police, resident welfare association and other traders associations. ○ Is required to have representation of officials and non-officials and street vendors. It has been provided that 40% members of the TVC will be from amongst street vendors to be selected through election, ○ Any person intending to undertake street vending needs to register with the town vending committee (TVC). • The local authority shall, in consultation with the planning authority, frame a street vending plan once every five years.

A.2. PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (PMAY)

PMAY & PMAY (Gramin) are launched to achieve → Housing for All by 2022 Mission		
Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct two crore houses across the nation. • Covers the entire urban area consisting of 4041 statutory towns with initial focus on 500 Class I cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor people (BPL) and • People living under EWS and LIG categories in urban establishments of the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership of houses will be in the name of woman or jointly with husband • 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 • Implemented in three phases as follows, viz. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Phase-I</u> (April 2015 - March 2017) to cover 100 Cities to be selected from States/UTs as per their willingness; b. <u>Phase - II</u> (April 2017 - March 2019) to cover additional 200 Cities and c. <u>Phase-III</u> (April 2019 - March 2022) to cover all other remaining Cities.

A.3. NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on the primary issues pertaining to urban poverty such as imparting skill training, enabling entrepreneurship develop, providing wage employment and self-employment opportunities to the urban poor. Providing shelter equipped with essential services in phased manner to urban poor including urban homeless Addressing the livelihood concerns of urban poor including urban homeless. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban poor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street Vendors Slum dwellers Homeless Rag pickers Unemployed Differently abled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It replaces the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana NULM is now renamed as <u>Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana</u> Organizing urban poor in Self Help Groups (SHGs) Creating opportunities for <u>skill development</u> for urban poor leading to <u>market based employment</u> Helping urban poor to set <u>up self-employment ventures</u> by ensuring easy access to credit. All the states and union territories have been empowered to implement day-NULM in all the remaining 3,250 statutory urban local bodies even if they have a population of less than one lakhs each

A.4. SMART CITIES

Ministry of Urban Development

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To drive economic growth To create sites of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production Efficiency Consumption Sustainable living spaces(Waste management etc.,) Remove regional disparities Promoting mixed land use in area based developments Housing and inclusiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban population(for improved civic amenities, participation) ULBs Urban Governance Urban planners due to holistic planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current plan is to select 20 cities this year followed by 40 each in the next two years. States are asked to nominate names of cities for a '<u>City Challenge Competition</u>' and the chosen ones will <u>get Central fund of Rs 100 crore</u> each year for 5 years. Smart city plans will be implemented by a <u>special purpose vehicle</u> States/UTs and Urban local bodies will have 50:50 equity in SPV. <u>Area-based development</u> <u>Basic services</u> provided: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> adequate water supply, Assured electricity supply, sanitation, including solid waste management <u>Replicability</u> and Scalability of model smart cities. <u>Localized</u> and moulded for specific needs: Developed along DMIC for boosting employment, manufacturing sector; a GIFT city for financial services etc., Kochi Smart city – IT city; <u>Sustainability</u>: Renewable energy; Efficient and intelligent

		<p>transportation for ex: Janmarg by Ahmedabad Municipality and GJ govt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>People participatory</u> approach in Maza Swapna, Pune. • <u>PPP</u>: Expertise, private players + efficiency • Improvement in <u>Urban Governance</u> – Multi channel citizen services(Common service centres, e-governance, m-governance etc.); Integrated asset mngmt., planning etc., • <u>Vulnerability reduction</u>: Climate Change action plans + Adaptation strategies
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IAS

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B. MINISTRY OF FINANCE

B.1. NATIONAL PENSION SCHEME

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide retirement income to all the citizens To institute pension reforms and to inculcate the habit of saving for retirement amongst the citizens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All citizens of India between the age of 18 and 60 Government employees for Tier – I All citizens i.e., private employees and unorganized sector workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All citizens of India between the age of 18 and 60 years can join this plan. Administered by pfrda Defined contributions scheme. 3 types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tier 1 NPS account Tier 2 NPS account NPS - Swavalamban scheme 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 Simple- opening an account with nps provides a permanent retirement account number (pran), which is a unique number and it remains with the subscriber throughout his lifetime. Portable- nps provides seamless portability across jobs and across locations, unlike all current pension plans, including that of the epfo. Flexible- nps offers a range of investment options and choice of pension fund manager (pfms) Investor can choose overall risk by diversifying into different asset classes, called as asset allocation, (e=equity, c=credit risk, securities other than government, g=government securities)

B.2. PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make youth <u>job creators</u> and not job seekers To “fund the unfunded” by bringing such enterprises to the formal financial system and <u>extending affordable credit</u> to them Development and <u>refinancing activities</u> relating to micro units and mfis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any Indian citizen who has a business plan for a non-farm sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It enables a small borrower to borrow from all public sector banks such as PSU banks, regional rural banks and cooperative banks, private sector banks, foreign banks, micro finance institutions (MFI) and non banking finance companies (NBFC) for loans up to Rs 10 lakhs for non-farm income generating activities. 3 types of loans to be allotted by micro units development and refinance agency bank. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shishu : covering loans upto 50,000/- Kishor : covering loans above 50,000/- and upto 5 lakhs Tarun : covering loans above 5 lakhs and upto 10 lakhs There is <u>no subsidy</u> for the loan given under PMMY.

B.3. JAN SURAKSHA YOJANA: ATAL PENSION YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The subscribers would receive the fixed minimum pension at the age of 60 years, depending on their contributions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open to all Indians between the age of 18 and 40 any bank account holder who is not a member of any statutory social security scheme can avail of the scheme All existing members of the government's 'Swavalamban Yojana NPS Lite' will automatically be migrated to the Atal pension Yojana. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The central government would also co-contribute 50% of the total contribution or Rs. 1000 per annum, whichever is lower, to each eligible subscriber, for a period of 5 years. The minimum age of joining APY is 18 years and maximum age is 40 years It will now replace the Swavalamban scheme, which did not gain much popularity across the country will not be able to exit the scheme before the age of 60 2,405,268 people have already registered for the scheme as on April 16, 2016

B.4. JAN SURAKSHA YOJANA-PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHA BIMA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aimed at covering the population not covered under any accidental insurance cover at an highly affordable premium of just Rs.12 per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available to people in the age group 18 to 70 years Having a savings bank account Who give their consent to join and enable auto-debit on or before 31st may for the coverage period 1st June to 31st may on an annual renewal basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Between the date of commencement of enrolment on 01st may till the date of launch of the scheme by the pm on 9th may, 4.42 crore subscribers were enrolled in the PMJJBY scheme.

B.5. JAN SURAKSHA YOJANA-PRADHAN MANTRI JEEVAN JYOTI BIMA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A one year life insurance scheme Renewable from year to year Offering coverage for death due to any reason 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years Life cover up to age of 55 To those having a savings bank account who gives their consent to join and enable auto-debit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The risk cover on the lives of the enrolled persons has commenced from 1st June 2015 Life cover of Rs. 2 lakhs is available for a one year period stretching from 1st June to 31st may at a premium of Rs.330/- per annum per member.

B.6. KRISHI KALYAN CESS-PROPOSED IN BUDGET 2016

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proceeds from this would be exclusively used for financing initiatives for improvement of agriculture and welfare of farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers and Population dependent on agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Krishi Kalyan Cess @ 0.5% on all taxable services w.e.f. 1st June 2016.

“You are as strong as your foundation”

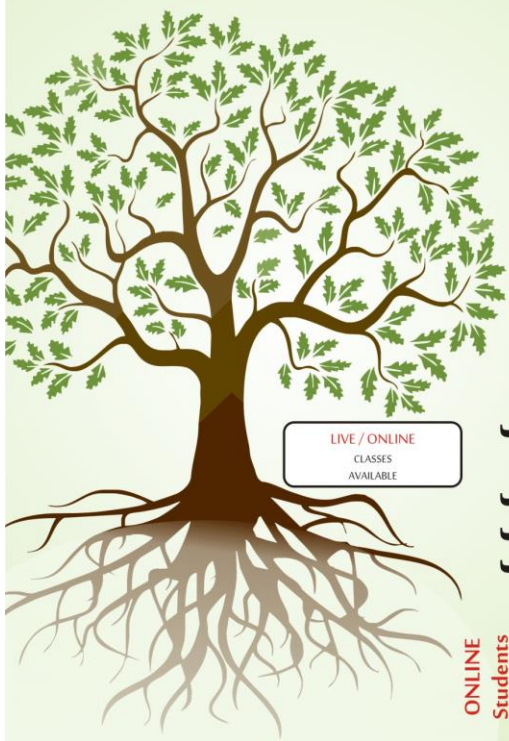
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- ↳ Access to recorded classroom videos at your personal student platform
- ↳ Includes comprehensive, relevant & updated study material
- ↳ Includes All India GS Mains, GS Prelims, CSAT & Essay Test Series

NOTE - Students can watch LIVE video classes on their ONLINE PLATFORM at their homes. The students can ask their doubts and subject queries during the class through LIVE Chat Option. They can also note down their doubts & questions and convey to our classroom mentor at Delhi center and we will respond to the queries through phone/mail.

- ↳ Post processed videos are uploaded on student's online platform within 24-48 hours of the live class.
- ↳ The uploaded Class videos can be viewed any number of times

LIVE / ONLINE CLASSES AVAILABLE

C. MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT

C.1. MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
1. To enhance enrolment, retention and attendance 2. Improve nutritional levels among children,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every child in every government and government aided primary school • Scheme also available in government aided and local body schools, schools under education guarantee scheme (EGS) and alternative & innovative education (AIE) centres, recognized as well as unrecognized madarasas / maqtabas supported under SSA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Planning commission study: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Successful in addressing classroom hunger in sample schools. b. Created a platform for children of all social and economic backgrounds to take meals together, thereby facilitating achieving the objective of social equity. • ASER report says: improved retention rates

C.2. RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universalisation of elementary education in the country • To narrow down gender and social gaps in elementary education. • To provide increasing access to learning opportunities at secondary, technical and higher levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every child in the age group of 6 to 14 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are entitled for free and compulsory education. • RTE ensures compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education to improve the standard of elementary education in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ It includes improvement in infrastructural facilities ✓ Sanctioning of new teacher posts in government schools. ✓ Free textbooks are being provided • Rte provides for rational deployment of appropriately trained teachers, appropriate pupil –teacher ratios • Rte provides for development of curriculum in consonance with the values enshrined in the constitution • Rte prohibits (a) physical punishment and mental harassment (b) screening procedures for admission of children; (c) capitation fee; (d) private tuition by teachers and (e) running of schools without recognition,

C.3. RASHTRIYA UCHCHATAR SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RUSA)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve access, equity and quality in higher education through planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher education or college going students. • Eligible state higher 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is proposed to improve the gross enrolment ratio from 19% at present to 30% by 2020. <p>TRANSFORMATIVE REFORMS IN THE STATE HIGHER</p>

<p>development of higher education at the state level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing strategic funding to eligible state higher educational institutions • Improve the overall quality of state institutions 	<p>educational institutions.</p>	<p>education system by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Norms and standards and adopt accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework. b) Promoting autonomy in state universities and improving governance in institutions. c) Ensure reforms in the <u>affiliation, academic and examination systems</u>. d) Ensure adequate availability of <u>quality faculty</u> e) Improve research and innovations.
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C.4. DIGITAL GENDER ATLAS FOR ADVANCING GIRL'S EDUCATION IN INDIA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help identify low performing geographic pockets for girls, particularly from marginalised groups such as scheduled castes, schedule tribes and Muslim minorities, on specific gender related education indicators. • Help identify and focus on vulnerable girls, including girls with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Girls</u> from marginalised groups such as scheduled castes, schedule tribes and Muslim minorities • Girls with disabilities etc., 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main components of the gender atlas are : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (i) composite gender ranking ○ (ii) trend analysis of gender indicators ○ (iii) vulnerabilities based on educational indicators . • Atlas is placed on the <u>MoHRD website</u> and available and ready to use <u>by states/districts/blocks-education administrators or any other interested.</u> • Atlas provides a comparative composite index based on quartile ranking of gender related indicators at national, state, district and block levels. • The atlas enables a <u>trend analysis</u> and <u>tracking</u> of performance of individual <u>gender related parameters</u> across periods of time. • Visualization is based on the map management information system (MMIS) technology that enables innovative visualization of data on maps.

C.5. RASHTRIYA AVISHKAR ABHIYAN

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • connecting school based knowledge to life outside the school and making learning of science mathematics a joyful and meaningful activity, to bring focus on innovation and use of technology • To inculcate a spirit of inquiry, experimentation, creativity. • To leverage the potential for science, mathematics and technology learning in non-classroom settings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students in the age group of 6 - 18 years • Government schools, KVs, special schools, special training centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Inside classroom and outside classroom activities.</u> • <u>Mentoring by institutes like IITs/ IIMs/ IISERs</u> and other central universities and reputed organisations through innovative programmes, student exchanges, demonstrations, student visits, etc to develop a natural sense of passion towards learning of science and maths.

C.6. ASMITA (ALL SCHOOL MONITORING INDIVIDUAL TRACING ANALYSIS)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To track the educational journey of close to 25 crore school students from Class I to Class XII across the 15 lakhss private and government schools in the country. ASMITA will help track leakages and corruption in mid-day meals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School students benefitted by increased learning outcomes Governments due to reduced corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched under <u>Shala Asmita Yojana (SAY)</u>. 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. Students will <u>be tracked through their Aadhaar numbers</u> and incase those not having unique number will be provided with it. The success of the programme hinges on <u>states' participation</u> as local authorities will have to feed data on a daily basis in the online tracking system.

C.7. ISHAN VIKAS AND ISHAN UDAY

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ishan Uday -- ten thousand fresh scholarships Ishan Vikas -- Select Engineering college students from northeast to be taken Premier institutes for internships. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit of Class IX and Class XI students to 22 premier institutes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> College going students in the 8 states of North East 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ishan Uday - scholarships are provided in general degree course, technical and professional courses including medical and para-medical courses. We also have RUSA complementing ISHAN schemes, to improve higher educational institutions 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)]

C.8. SARAANSH

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To analyze students' performance in order to take remedial measures and monitor the progress of student 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students under CBSE schools in class IX, X, XI or XII CBSE schools, teachers and parents closer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Self Review</u>: a tool for comprehensive self-review and analysis for CBSE affiliated schools and parents. <u>Performance and take decisions</u>: It helps the schools to look at their performance in scholastic and co-scholastic areas at an aggregate level, and at the level of each student in the school. <u>Communication with parents</u>: All the performance metrics are presented through numbers as well as in charts/ graphs for easy understanding. Saransh helps schools compare their performance vis-à-vis other schools under various categories i.e., All India, Regional, State and within their school category

C.9. UNNAT BHARAT

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building <u>institutional capacity</u> in Institutes of higher education in research & training relevant to the <u>needs of rural India</u>. Provide rural India with <u>professional resource support</u> from institutes of higher education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villages and their population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connecting institutions of higher education, including IITs, NITs and Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs) etc. with local communities to address the development challenges through appropriate technologies.



“ The Secret To Getting Ahead Is Getting Started ”

ALTERNATIVE CLASSROOM PROGRAM for

GS PRELIMS & MAINS

2018 & 2019

Starts: 16th August

- Approach is to build fundamental concepts and analytical ability in students to enable them to answer questions of Preliminary as well as Mains examination
- Includes comprehensive coverage of all the topics for all the four papers of G.S. Mains , GS Prelims & Essay
- Access to recorded classroom videos at personal student platform

- Includes comprehensive, relevant & updated study material
- Includes All India G.S. Mains, Prelim, CSAT & Essay Test Series of 2017, 2018 & 2019 (for students enrolling in 2019 program)
- A current affairs classroom course of PT 365 & Mains 365 of year 2018/2019 (for students enrolling in 2019 program)



CSE 2015

AIR 1



TINA DABI

AIR 4



ARTIKA SHUKLA

AIR 5



SHASHANK TRIPATHI

7 IN TOP 10
50+ IN TOP 100
500+ SELECTIONS
IN CSE 2015

DELHI: 2nd Floor, Apsara Arcade, Near Metro Gate 6, 1/8 B, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh. Contact : - 8468022022, 9650617807, 9717162595

JAIPUR

9001949244, 9799974032

PUNE

9001949244, 7219498840

HYDERABAD

9000104133, 9494374078

D. MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

D.1. SAANSAD ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (SAANJHI)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop three Adarsh grams (model villages) by march 2019, by each mp, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers of <u>adarsh grams/</u> Model villages in particular And all the rural populace in general. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of parliament (mps) are the pivots this scheme will run on. 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. The MP will identify one gram Panchayat to be taken up immediately, and two others to be taken up a little later. Inspired by the principles and values of Mahatma Gandhi, the scheme places equal stress on : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nurturing values of national pride, patriotism, Community spirit, self-confidence and on Developing infrastructure. SAANJHI aims at instilling certain values, such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. In the villages and their people so that they get transformed into models for others. The scheme will be implemented through a village development plan that would be prepared for every identified gram Panchayat

D.2. BACKWARD REGION GRANT FUND

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To address regional imbalances in development, by way of providing financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into the identified backward districts, so as to: <u>Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure</u> Strengthen, to this end, <u>Panchayat and municipality level governance</u> with more appropriate capacity building, to facilitate participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local felt needs, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backward villages Panchayati raj institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BRGF development grants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No central funding stream is as '<u>untied</u>' as the BRGF - the funds can be applied to any preference of the Panchayat/ municipality, so long as it fills a development gap Major shift in approach from top-down plans to participative plans prepared from the grassroots level upwards. The guidelines of the programme entrust the <u>central role in planning and implementation of the programme</u> to Panchayats in rural areas, municipalities in urban areas and district planning committees BRGF capacity building grants: no other programme spends as much funds, nearly 11 percent of the total allocation, for capacity building and staff provisioning.

D.3. STARTUP VILLAGE ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAMME (SVEP)

SVEP is under NRLM

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create an ecosystem for rural population to be able start their own enterprises for sustainable livelihood Foster 1.82 lakhs entrepreneurs over a period of four years, in 40 blocks across 14 states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This programme is worth an estimated \$72 mn (inr 484 cr.). To be launched on the lines of the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojana Generate <u>livelihood through self-employment</u> Will be a sub scheme under the national rural livelihood mission Loans will be made available through <u>Self Help Groups</u> for starting the enterprise

D.4. PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide <u>all weather road connectivity</u> in rural areas of the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in the plain areas and 250 persons and above in hill states, the tribal and the desert areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A fully funded centrally sponsored scheme Launched on 25 December, 2000 75 paise per liter has been earmarked for this scheme out of cess levied on high speed diesel Up gradation work is not central to the scheme The unit for this program is habitation and not revenue village

D.5. INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA (IAY)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim of Indira Awaas Yojana is to provide financial assistance to the rural poor living below the poverty line (BPL) for <u>construction of a house</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bpl rural households of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, non-scheduled castes & non-scheduled tribes, ex-servicemen of the armed & paramilitary forces killed in action, physically & mentally challenged persons, freed bonded laborers & minorities are eligible to get assistance under indira awaas Yojana. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In June, 1985 Indira Awaas Yojana was launched as a sub scheme of RLEGP Indira awaas Yojana was made an independent scheme with effect from 1st January, 1996 Funding of IAY is shared between the centre & state in the ratio of 75:25. In case of uts, entire fund of iay is provided by the centre Rs.35,000/- per unit for the plain areas & Rs.38,500/- for the hilly/difficult areas The assistance for up gradation of unserviceable kutcha house to pucca/semi pucca house is Rs.15,000/- for all areas The assistance for credit-cum-subsidy scheme is also Rs.12,500/- per unit

D.6. RURBAN MISSION

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to spur social, economic and infrastructure development in rural areas by developing a cluster of 300 smart villages by 2019-20 across the country Providing <u>citizen service centres</u>- for electronic delivery of citizen centric services and e-gram connectivity, public transport, LPG gas connections, agro processing, agri services including storage and warehousing, sanitation, provision of piped water supply, solid and liquid waste management and upgrading education facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal and plain villages having a population of about 25000 to 50000 Hilly, desert or tribal areas with a population of 5000 to 15000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shyama prasad mukherjee rurban mission (SPMRM) a successor of PURA. SPMRM was announced in the union budget 2014-15 Smart village is an area which possesses the economic characteristics and lifestyles of an urban area while retaining its essential rural area features It is a cluster based approach State Governments would identify 'clusters' These clusters would be developed by provisioning of <u>economic activities, developing skills & local entrepreneurship</u> and providing infrastructure amenities. The Rurban Mission will thus develop a cluster of Smart Villages. The scheme will function <u>with 14 mandatory components</u> 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. The funding for rurban clusters will be through various schemes of the government converged into the cluster, while preferred mode is PPP.

Clusters: geographically contiguous Gram Panchayats with a population of about 25000 to 50000 in plain and coastal areas and a population of 5000 to 15000 in desert, hilly or tribal areas.

D.7. MGNREGA-MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance <u>livelihood security</u> in rural areas by providing at least <u>100 days</u> of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every <u>household</u> whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural population Unskilled manual labourers Seasonal unemployed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the statutory minimum wages. Strong social safety net for the vulnerable groups Sustainable development of an agricultural economy-employment on works that address drought, deforestation and soil erosion, water and soil conservation, afforestation and land development works 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 At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women Social audit has to be done by the gram sabha.

D.8. DDU GRAMEEN KAUSHAL YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To bridge the <u>skill gap</u> that prevents India's rural poor from competing in the modern market, such as the <u>lack of formal education and marketable skills</u>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural Youth: 15 - 35 Yrs SC/ST/ Women /PCTG/ PWD: upto 45 Yrs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Enable Poor and Marginalized to Access Benefits</u> Demand led skill training at no cost to the rural poor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusive Program Design Shifting Emphasis from Training to Career Progression job retention Proactive Approach to Build Placement Partnerships <u>Regional Focus</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater emphasis on projects for poor rural youth in Jammu and Kashmir (HIMAYAT), The North-East region and 27 Left-Wing Extremist (LWE) districts (ROSHINI) <u>3-tier implementation model.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DDU-GKY National Unit at MoRD functions as the policy-making, technical support and facilitation agency. The DDU-GKY State Missions provide implementation support; and the Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) implement the programme through skilling and placement projects.

E. MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

E.1. MANUAL SCAVENGING ACT

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate the insanitary latrines. Prohibit:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment as manual scavengers Hazardous manual cleaning of sewer and septic tanks. Survey of manual scavengers and their rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safai Karmacharis Health benefits to general population due to better sanitation practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definitions of manual scavengers and insanitary latrines widened to cover not only dry latrines but other insanitary latrines as well. Offences under the act are cognizable and non-bailable and attract stringent penalties. Vigilance/monitoring committee at sub-division, district, state and central govt. Levels. National commission for Safai karmacharis (NCSK) would, inter alia, monitor implementation of the act and enquire into complaints regarding contravention of the provisions of the act. Provision of construction of adequate number of sanitary community latrines in urban areas, within three years from the date of commencement of this act to eliminate the practice of open defecation.

E.2. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SAFAI KARAMCHARIS (NCSK)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To monitor the implementation of the act; To enquire into complaints regarding contravention of the provisions of the act, and to convey its findings to the concerned authorities with recommendations requiring further action; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safai Karmacharis Health benefits to general population due to better sanitation practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It follows a Camp approach Can take suo motu notice of matter relating to non-implementation of the act. Advises the central and the state governments for effective implementation of the provisions of the act. National Safai karmacharis finance and development corporation, nodal agency for rehabilitation of the identified manual scavengers and their dependents.

E.3. DEENDAYAL DISABLED REHABILITATION SCHEME (DDRS)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, 	"Disability" means-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting voluntary action: parents/guardians and voluntary organisations are encouraged to provide rehabilitation services.

<p>equity, social justice and empowerment of persons with disabilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage voluntary action for ensuring effective implementation of the people with disabilities (equal opportunities and protection of rights) act of 1995. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blindness; Low vision; Leprosy-cured; Hearing impairment; Loco motor disability; Mental retardation; Mental illness; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including early intervention, Development of daily living skills, education, Skill-development oriented towards employability, training and awareness generation.
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E.4. SUGAMYA BHARAT ABHIYAN

Department of Empowerment of Persons With Disabilities

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A nation-wide campaign for achieving universal accessibility for persons with disabilities (pwds). 	<p>"Disability" means-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blindness; Low vision; Leprosy-cured; Hearing impairment; Loco motor disability; Mental retardation; Mental illness; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part a: built environment accessibility An accessible government building is one, where persons with disabilities have no barrier in entering it and using all the facilities therein. B: transportation system accessibility Conducting accessibility audit of all the international airports, domestic airports, major railway stations. Part c: information and communication eco-system accessibility Daily captioning and sign-language interpretation. <u>Accessible police stations</u>, <u>accessible hospitals</u>, <u>accessible tourism</u>, and <u>accessible digital India</u> etc. Organisations, both public and private are encouraged to use their csr funds for building accessible infrastructure.

F. MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

F.1. NATIONAL POLICY FOR CHILDREN

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To secure the <u>rights</u> of children. To track and monitor the progress of what is already being done for children <u>across ministries</u> and sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All children – defined in policy as every person below the age of eighteen years and covers all children within the territory and jurisdiction of the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Childhood is an integral part of life with a value of its own Children are not a homogenous group and their different needs need different responses, and approach should be in a multi-sectoral and multidimensional fashion to secure the rights of children. As children’s needs are multi-sectoral, <u>interconnected and require collective action</u>, the policy calls for purposeful convergence and coordination across different sectors and levels of governance. <p>The policy has identified four key priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survival, Health and nutrition; Education and development; Protection and participation, for focused attention.

F.2. INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holistic development of the child To prevent and reduce young child under-nutrition (% underweight children 0-3 years) by 10 percentage points, Enhance early development and learning outcomes in all children 0-6 years of age, improve care and nutrition of girls and women and Reduce anaemia prevalence in young children, girls and women by one fifth by the end of 12th five year plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children under six years age, Pregnant and Lactating mothers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A centrally sponsored scheme The engagement of the anganwadi worker and helper from the same village Package of six services i.e. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SNP, pre-school education, Health and nutrition education, Immunization, Health check up and Referral services to the beneficiaries AEC-cum-crèche, AWC-cum-counselor

F.3. GENDER BUDGETING SCHEME

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieving gender mainstreaming so as to ensure that benefits of development reach women as much as men. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To initiate an integrated approach and guide the gender budgeting cells (GBCS) setup by different central ministries/departments by disseminating the concept, tools and strategy of gb To organize workshops, encourage state governments and pris and provide assistance Grants under the scheme will include: 1. Grants for research & documentation 2. Grants for training 3. Grants for sustained and combined research and training activities

F.4. DIGITAL GUDDA GUDDI BOARD

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To work as a platform for dissemination of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Material on BBBP. To update monthly birth statistics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female gender in general Sensitization of society Girl children, Infants in particular 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Digital Guddi-Gudda Board is an <u>innovation</u> of District <u>Jalgaon</u> in Maharashtra. The digital board displays audio video material as well as still frames for <u>disseminating information</u>. This Board is being displayed at <u>important state offices</u> including that of the Chief Minister, district level offices, Zila Panchayat offices, primary health centers and other public places frequently visited by the common man.

The Union Ministry of Women and Child Development on 1 July 2015 adopted the 'Digital Guddi-Gudda Board' as a Best Practice under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme.

F.5. SUKANYA SAMRUDDHI YOJANA

Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Finance

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To <u>motivate parents to open an account</u> in the name of a girl child and for her welfare to deposit maximum of their savings upto the prescribed limits, To meet the requirement of higher education expense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For girls below age of 10 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A small savings scheme, The Sukanya Samriddhi Account facilitating their education and marriage expenses. 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. Interest rate: <u>9.1% compounded annually</u>. No income tax for this year. Account can be opened via post office or commercial banks, account will remain operative until she reaches 21 age.

F.6. UJJAWALA SCHEME

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration and repatriation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victims of commercial sexual exploitation 	<p>Rehabilitative centres are given financial support for providing shelter and basic amenities such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

F.7. NATIONAL MISSION FOR EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN (NMEW)/ MISSION POORNA SHAKTI

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure economic empowerment of women. to ensure that violence against women is eliminated progressively. To ensure social empowerment of women with emphasis on health and education. To oversee gender mainstreaming of programmes, policies, institutional arrangements and processes of participating ministries, institutions and organizations. To undertake awareness generation as well as advocacy activities to fuel demand for benefits under various schemes and programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women Villagers in general due to empowerment of women Girl children and Infants → due to women receiving better services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mission aims to provide a single window service for all programmes run by the government for women under aegis of various central ministries. Poorna Shakti Kendra (PSK) at every village. Coordinators at the Kendras would reach out to the women with the motto "hum sunenge naari ki baat!" Facilitating inter-sector convergence of scheme being tried out using convergence model. commission research, strengthen institutional framework, enhance economic empowerment of girls through skill development, micro credit

F.8. PRIYADARSHINI SCHEME

Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme in the Mid Gangetic Plains

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood enhancement Envisages holistic empowerment of 1,08,000 poor women and adolescent girls through formation of 7200 SHGs. Address women's political, legal and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women Villagers in general due to empowerment of women Girl children and Infants → due to women receiving better services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4745 self-help groups (SHGS) formed in up and bihar Community service centres (CSCS) National bank for agriculture and rural development (NABARD) is the lead programme agency for the implementation Training to the SHG members on topics such as income generation and allied activities, marketing of products and social issues etc.

health problem issues through rigorous capacity building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women industrialists are offered comprehensive loan services at liberal conditions & at concessional fee of interest, for financial actions
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F.9. SABLA

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adolescent girls (11–18 years old under all icds projects in selected 200 districts in all states/uts in the country.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

F.10. KUDUMBASHREE PROJECT

Government of Kerala

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For wiping out absolute poverty from the state of kerala through concerted community action under the leadership of local self-governments <u>reaching out family through women</u>, and community through family, is the ultimate target of kudumbashree. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women Villagers in general due to empowerment of women Girl children and Infants → due to women receiving better services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kudumbashree is built around three critical-components, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Microcredit, Entrepreneurship and Empowerment Unique three-tier structure of kudumbashree.: the grassroots of kudumbashree are neighbourhood groups (NHG in short) that send representatives to the ward level area development societies (ads). The ADS sends its representatives to the community development society (CDS). Poverty is seen as the deprivation of money, and also as the deprivation of <u>basic rights</u>. Formation of women collectives Skill-upgrade training: to facilitate economic development, suitable skill upgrades training will be given to women. <u>Thrift - credit operations and 24-hour banking system</u>

F.11. INDIRA GANDHI MATRITVA SAHYOG YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short term <u>income support objective</u> Encouraging the women to follow <u>(optimal) nutrition and feeding practices</u>, including early and exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months Promoting <u>appropriate practice, care and institutional service</u> utilization during pregnancy, delivery and lactation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pregnant and lactating (P & L) women of 19 years of age or above for first two live births in 53 selected districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) -- providing cash incentives upon fulfilment of certain health and nutrition conditions. Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) for pregnant and lactating women to improve their health and nutrition status to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives to pregnant and nursing mother. The beneficiaries are paid Rs.6000/ in two instalments through bank accounts or post office accounts. Partly compensate for wage loss to P&L women both prior to and after delivery of the child.

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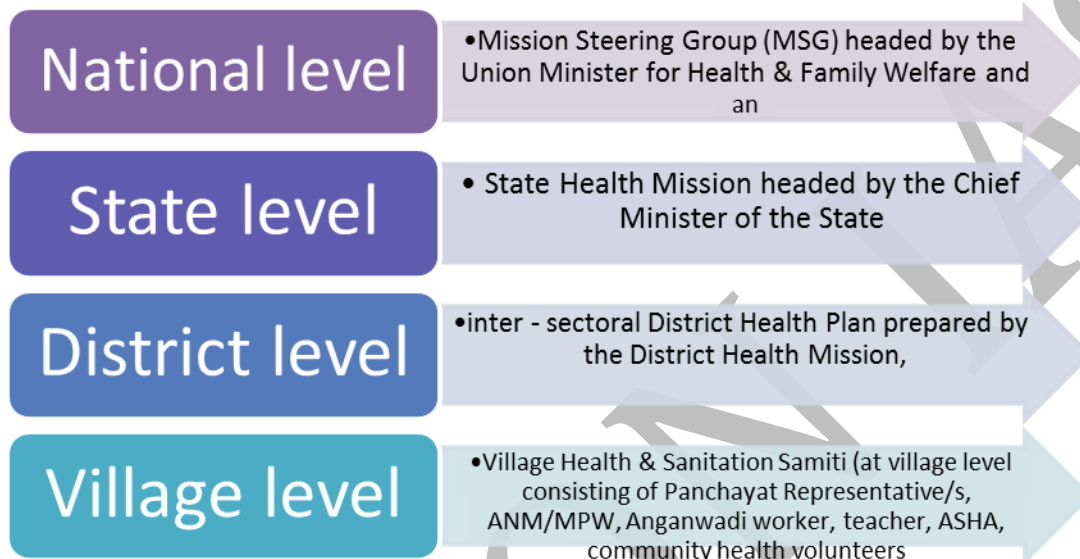
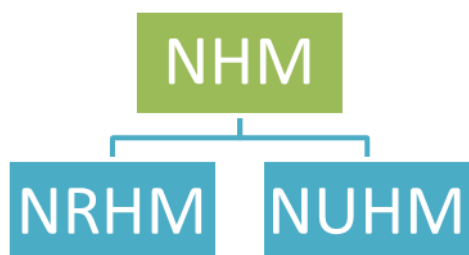
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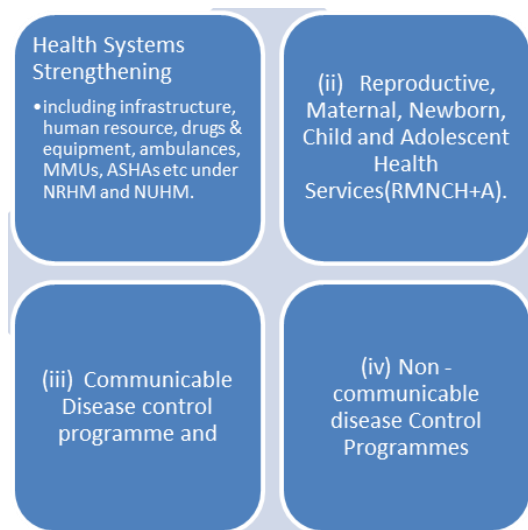
G. MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

G.1. NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION



Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the healthcare services, particularly in rural areas. • To provide accessible, affordable, accountable and effective primary healthcare facilities, especially to poor and vulnerable sections of population. • Establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels, • Ensures simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants of health such as water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neo-natal children • Infants • Children • Adolescents • Mothers • And general population 	<p>Initiatives under NRHM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) • Free drugs and free diagnostic service • District hospital and knowledge center (DHKC) • Mainstreaming AYUSH – revitalizing local health traditions. • Strengthening existing PHCs and CHCs, and provision of 30- 50 bedded • Promoting non-profit sector

Components of NRHM



G.2. NATIONAL URBAN HEALTH MISSION

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neo-natal children Infants Children Adolescents Mothers And general population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need based city specific urban health care system Partnership with community and local bodies and ngos District health action plan Entre-state funding pattern will be 75:25 for all the states and 90:10 for Special Category s States.

G.3. ACCREDITED SOCIAL HEALTH ACTIVIST (ASHA)

It is a Part of NRHM

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To work as an interface between the community and the public health system. To be a fountainhead of community participation in public health programmes in her village. To help villagers and mothers access immunisation, ante natal check-up (anc), post natal check-up supplementary nutrition, sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neo-natal children Infants Children Adolescents Mothers And general population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key components of the national rural health mission is to provide every village in the country with a trained female community health activist ASHA be the first port of call for any health related demands of deprived sections of the population, especially women and children, who find it difficult to access health services. Create awareness on health and its social determinants promoter of good health practices Provide information to the community on determinants of health such as nutrition, basic sanitation & hygienic practices

G.4. MISSION INDRADHANUSH

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full immunization coverage from present 65% to 90% for all children by 2020 • All children under the age of two years and pregnant women are fully immunized with all available vaccines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All children under the age of two years and • pregnant women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 where the aim is to cover all the children who have been left out or missed out for immunization. • 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.

G.5. RASHTRIYA SWASTHYA BIMA YOJANA (RSBY)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recognise the diversity with regard to public health infrastructure, their socio-economic conditions and the administrative network. • The health insurance scheme aims to facilitate launching of health insurance projects in all the districts of the states in a phased manner for bpl workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any Below Poverty Line (BPL) family, whose information is included in the district BPL list prepared by the State government and who has enrolled for RSBY. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government- run health insurance scheme for the BPL family. • It-enabled and smart-card-based cashless healthy insurance cover, up to Rs. 30,000/- per annum on a family floater basis • RSBY was revamped in October 2014 as a part of Shramevajayantey event and links RSBY's beneficiary's bank account with Aadhaar card. • Single central smart card to be issued to include other welfare schemes Like Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana and national old age pension scheme. • RSBY was revamped in October 2014 as a part of Shramevajayantey event • Revamped RSBY to be merged with national health assurance mission: (universal insurance is key to the concept of health assurance)

- States can add to both by paying for the additional coverage.
- Health ministry is also looking at developing an it platform where health-related schemes not just of this ministry but also those of other ministries that have a bearing on health - for example, the janani shishu suraksha yojana of the women and child development ministry - can be managed from the same platform and a common registration system, ensuring there is neither duplication nor wastage of resources.

G.6. RASHTRIYA BAL SWASTHYA KARYAKRAM (RBSK)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<p>a. Health screening for <u>4 ds -defects at birth, diseases, deficiencies and development delays</u> including disability.</p> <p>b. Equitable child health, care and <u>early detection</u> and treatment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The services aim to cover all children of 0-6 years of age group in rural areas and urban slums, Children up to 18 years of age enrolled in classes 1st to 12th in government and government-aided schools. Reach and benefit of about 27 crore children in a phased manner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Community based newborn screening by ASHAs (age 0-6 weeks) for birth defect From 6 week to 18 years, screening by mobile health teams (consists of two doctors (AYUSH) one male and one female, one ANM/staff nurse and one pharmacist)

G.7. JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional <u>delivery among pregnant women.</u> Part of rmncha+ of nrhm To new born babies from pregnancy related complications and deaths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pregnant woman New born babies (neonates) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible pregnant women are entitled for <u>cash assistance</u> 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 with a <u>special dispensation for low performing states.</u> Performance based <u>incentives to women health volunteers</u> known as <u>Asha</u> (accredited social health activist) for promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.

Low performing states: states that have low institutional delivery rates, namely, the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Orissa, And Jammu And Kashmir.

G.8. JANANI SHISHU SURAKSHA KARYAKRAM

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pregnant woman New born babies (neonates) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme emphasizes utmost importance on “free entitlements”. The idea is to eliminate out-of-pocket expenses for both pregnant women and sick neonates. 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. <u>Free transport</u> from home to institution, It supplements the cash assistance given to a pregnant woman under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).

G.9. SOIL TRANSMITTED HELMINTHES (STH) INFECTIONS

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prioritize investment in control of soil transmitted helminthes (sth) infections Aims to create mass awareness about the most effective and low-cost sth treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special emphasis on children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Union minister for health and family welfare launched the national deworming day Administering albendazole tablets Behavior change practices in terms of cleanliness, hygiene, use of toilets, wearing shoes/chappals, washing hands The de-worming initiative was implemented in 277 districts and 9.49 lakhs frontline workers were trained for NDD 2015 India is now launching national de-worming day 2016 to cover the whole country, aiming towards a massive target of 27 crore children in 536 districts of the country

G.10. RASHTRIYA AROGYA NIDHI (RAN)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for <u>financial assistance to patients</u>, living below poverty line who are suffering from major <u>life threatening diseases</u>, To receive medical treatment at any of the super specialty hospitals/institutes or other govt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients, living below poverty line who are suffering from major life threatening diseases, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 The state government can grant up to Rs 1.5 lakhs, beyond which needs centre's sanction

H. MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND IT

H.1. NATIONAL OPTICAL FIBRE NETWORK

Department of Electronics and IT

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide <u>broadband connectivity to over two lakhs Gram Panchayats</u> through optical fibre network. To provide a minimum bandwidth of <u>100 Mbps</u> to each of the 2.5 lakhs GPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link <u>600 million rural citizens</u> of India across 2.5 lakhs Gram Panchayats of India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landmark initiative in taking forward the vision of <u>Digital India</u> A <u>digitally empowered society and knowledge economy</u>. <u>100 Mbps</u> bandwidth to every GP, thereby facilitating 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.

Transforming Rural India



H.2. NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS PORTAL

Department of Electronics & Information Technology

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ease scholarship process right from submission of student 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students Institutions State government departments 	<p>Simplified process for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The students common application form for all scholarships Onetime registration of students based on eligibility

<p>application, verification, sanction and disbursement to end beneficiary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A platform for disbursement for all the scholarships provided by the government of India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central ministries /departments 	<p>criteria,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System itself suggests the schemes for which a student is eligible <p>Improved transparency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of duplicate applications • Release of scholarship amount directly to bank accounts of students through DBT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ SMS and e-mail alerts at every step of scholarship process ✓ Serve as a decision support system (DSS) as up-to date information is available on demand ✓ Scalable and configurable platform
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H.3. JEEVAN PRAMAAN

Department of Electronics and IT

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate on-line submission of Life Certificate by pensioners • To streamline the process of getting Life certificate and making it hassle free and much easier for the <u>pensioners</u>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pensioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AADHAR Biometric Authentication based digital life certificates for Pensioners. • 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. • Submission of Digital Life Certificate also ensures authenticity of pension payments.

I. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

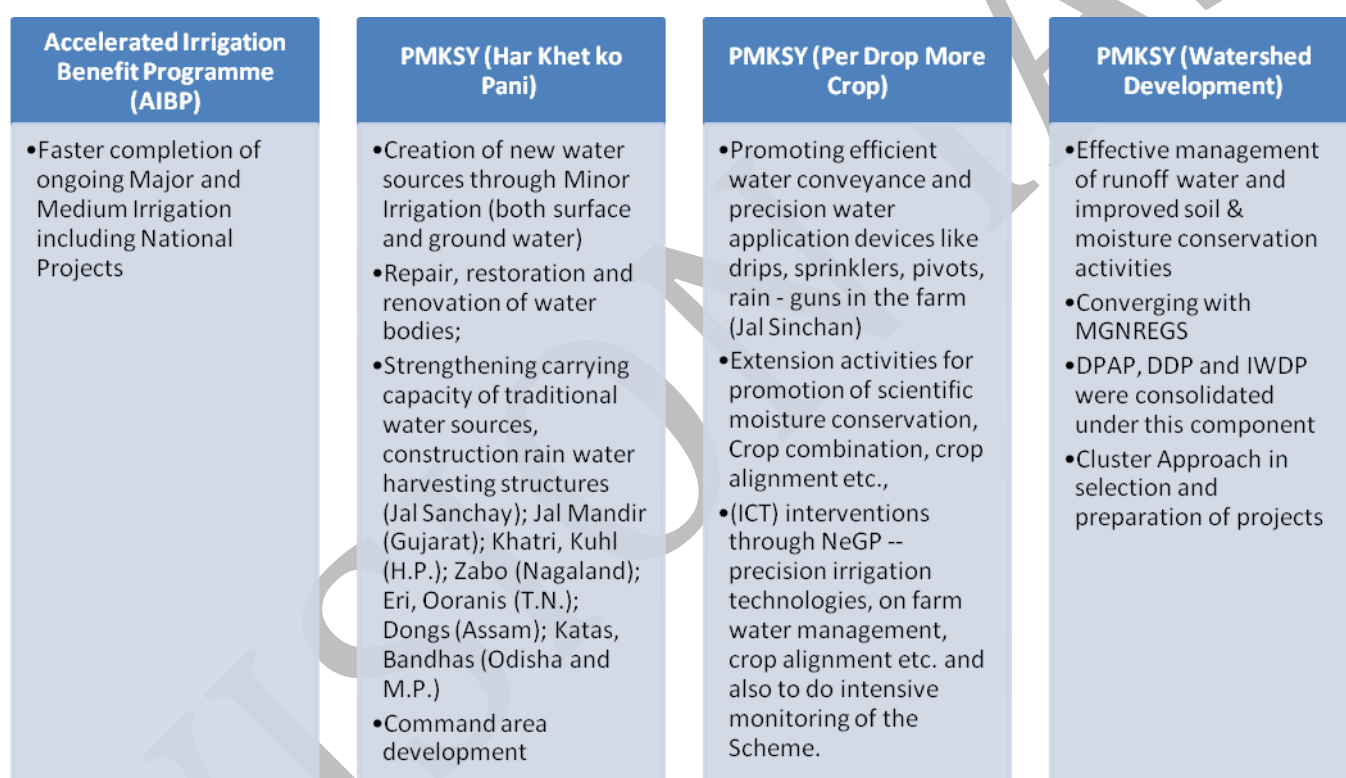
I.1. PM FASAL BIMA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide <u>insurance coverage and financial support</u> to the farmers in the event of natural calamities, pests & diseases. To stabilise the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming. To <u>encourage</u> farmers to adopt <u>innovative</u> and modern agricultural <u>practices</u>. To ensure flow of <u>credit</u> to the agriculture sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All farmers growing <u>notified crops</u> in a <u>notified area</u> during the season who have insurable interest in the crop are eligible. Landless labourers with more jobs Rural economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One crop one rate A uniform premium of <u>only 2%</u> to be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops and <u>1.5%</u> for all Rabi crops. In case of annual commercial and horticultural crops, the premium to be paid by farmers will be <u>only 5%</u>. There is no upper limit on Government subsidy so farmers <u>will get claim against full sum insured without any reduction</u>. The premium rates to be paid by farmers are very low and balance premium will be paid by the Government <u>Yield Losses</u>: 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. <u>Post harvest losses</u> are also covered. The <u>use of technology</u>: Smart phones 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 '<u>Area Approach basis</u>' 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

I.2. PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve <u>convergence of investments</u> in irrigation at the field level, <u>Expand cultivable area</u> under assured irrigation (har khet ko pani). 28.5 lakh hectares is target for year 2016-17. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small and middle farmers who cannot afford pump-set irrigation Ecological 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An outlay of Rs. <u>50,000 crore</u> over a period of five years (2015-16 to 2019-20) to <u>bring 140 lakh hectares</u> of additional area under irrigation. Decentralized State level planning and execution' structure, in order to allow States to draw up a <u>District Irrigation Plan (DIP)</u> and a <u>State Irrigation Plan (SIP)</u> Administration: Inter-Ministerial <u>National Steering Committee (NSC)</u> under PM with Union Ministers of all concerned Ministries. <u>A National Executive Committee</u>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Improve on-farm water use efficiency</u> to reduce wastage of water, • Enhance the <u>adoption of precision-irrigation</u> and other water saving technologies (<u>More crop per drop</u>), • Enhance <u>recharge of aquifers</u> and introduce sustainable water conservation practices 	<p>sustainability i.e., ecology as a whole</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers of Drought prone areas 	<p>(NEC) is to be constituted under the Chairmanship of the Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog to oversee programme implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMKSY has been formulated amalgamating ongoing schemes viz. <u>Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)</u> of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation; <u>Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)</u> of Department of Land Resources; and <u>On Farm Water Management (OFWM)</u> component of National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (<u>NMSA</u>) of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. • <u>Water budgeting</u>: is done for all sectors namely, household, agriculture and industries.
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I.3. NEERANCHAL WATERSHED PROGRAM

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To further strengthen and provide technical assistance to the Watershed Component of PMKSY • Access to irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small and middle farmers who cannot afford pump-set irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank assisted National Watershed Management Project. • Bring about <u>institutional changes</u> in watershed and rainfed agricultural management practices in India • Build systems that ensure watershed programmes and <u>rainfed irrigation management practices are better</u>

<p>to every farm (Har Khet Ko Pani) and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • efficient use of water (Per Drop More Crop) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological sustainability • Farmers of Drought prone areas 	<p><u>focussed</u>, and more coordinated, and have quantifiable results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devise strategies for the <u>sustainability of improved watershed</u>. Management practices in programme areas, even after the withdrawal of project support • Through the <u>watershed plus approach</u>, support improved equity, livelihoods, and incomes through forward linkages, on a platform of inclusiveness and local participation.
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I.4. PARAMPARAGAT KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support and promote organic farming and thereby improving soil health. • Reduce farmer's dependence on fertilizers and agricultural chemicals to improve yields • motivate the farmers for natural resource mobilization for input production. • government plans to form around 10 thousand clusters in three years and cover an area of 5 Lakh hectares under organic farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers doing organic farming • Farmers from NE india such as Sikkim • Food processing industries • Organic foods – export industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Paramparogat Krishi Vikas Yojana" is an elaborated component of Soil Health Management (SHM) of major project National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). • Cluster Approach: 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. • Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) and Quality control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and Online Registration of farmer • Soil sample collection and testing • Process documentation of conversion into organic methods, inputs used, cropping pattern followed, organic manures and fertilizer used etc., for PGS certification • Inspection of fields of cluster member <p>Adoption of organic village for manure management and biological nitrogen harvesting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Manure Management • Packing, Labeling and Branding of organic products of cluster

I.5. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKET (NAM)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote genuine price discovery Increases farmers' options for sale and access to markets Part of the various schemes initiated to double farmers income in next five years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 585 regulated wholesale markets in states/union territories (UTs). Farmers Local traders Bulk buyers, processors Farm produce exporters Overall economy of the nation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAM is a pan-india electronic trading portal which seeks to network the existing apmcs and other market yards to create <u>a unified national market</u> for agricultural commodities. Nam is a "virtual" market but it has a physical market (mandi) at the back end. <u>Small farmers agribusiness consortium (sfac)</u> has been selected as the lead agency to implement the national e-platform. 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 21 mandis from 8 states have been linked to national agriculture market, 200 mandis will be linked within five months and 585 mandis by march, 2018. For the local trader in the mandi / market, nam offers the opportunity <u>to access a larger national market for secondary trading.</u> Bulk buyers, processors, exporters etc. Benefit from being able to <u>participate directly</u> in trading at the local mandi / market level through the nam platform, thereby reducing their intermediation costs. The gradual integration of all the major mandis in the states into NAM will <u>ensure common procedures for issue of licences</u>, levy of fee and movement of produce.

I.6. KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be a <u>frontline extension in agriculture</u>, and to serve as a <u>single window mechanism</u> for addressing the technology needs of farmers To Demonstrate of location specific technologies. To serve as links between research and extension and also with farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural youth, Farm women and Farmers (skill development training) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has created a network of 642 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country Directorate of Extension in State Agriculture Universities also helps KVKs in its activities. KVKs lay strong emphasis on <u>skill development</u> training of rural youth, farm women and farmers KVKs provide <u>latest technological inputs like seeds</u>, planting materials and bio-products. KVKs <u>advise farmers on timely crop/enterprise</u> related recommendations, including <u>climate resilient technologies</u> u KVKs diagnose and solve <u>problems</u> emerging from <u>district agro-ecosystems</u> and are perfectly located to lead adoption of innovations.

I.7. OTHER MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PROGRAMMES

1. Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centres:
 - ✓ Two months' training is imparted to eligible selected candidates through Nodal Training Institutes identified across the country.
2. Kisan Call Centres (KCCs):
 - ✓ Provides agriculture related information through toll free telephone lines.
 - ✓ Replies to the farmer's queries are given in 22 local languages.
3. Exhibitions and Fairs:
 - ✓ Regional Agricultural Fairs are organized by the State Agricultural Universities/ICAR Institutes with the support of DAC to disseminate information on development of agriculture.
4. Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)
5. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Interventions:
 - ✓ The important portals include SEEDNET, DACNET, AGMARKNET, RKVY, ATMA, NHM, INTRADAC, NFSM and APY.

I.8. MERA GAON-MERA GAURAV

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientists to "select villages as per their convenience and remain in touch with the selected villages and <u>provide information to the farmers on technical and other related aspects in a time frame through personal visits or on telephone.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientists with ground level experience • Farmers with 'lab to land' extension services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This scheme involves 6,000 scientists functioning at the various centres and institutes of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and over 15,000 scientists working with 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. • Scientists may perform the functions with the help of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA):

I.9. NATIONAL GOKUL MISSION

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Conserve and Develop, and enhance the productivity of Indigenous Breeds To undertake breed improvement programme for indigenous cattle breeds so as to improve the genetic makeup and increase the stock; Enhance milk production and productivity; Upgrade nondescript cattle using elite indigenous breeds like Gir, Sahiwal, Rathi, Deoni, Tharparkar, Red Sindhi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian livestock with upgraded genetics Farmers with additional income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rashtriya Gokul Mission is a focussed project under National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development 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 Distribution of disease free high genetic merit bulls for natural service.

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J. OTHERS

J.1. 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	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent gender biased sex selective elimination Ensure survival & protection of the girl child Ensure education of the girl child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-natal girl child Infant girls and girl children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% central assistance. New Kasturba Gandhi Bal Vidhyalay ~50 more by 2015. Celebrate girl child day on 24th January Panchayat Gudda-Guddi boards Enforcement of (<u>PC&PNDT</u>) act, <u>awareness and advocacy campaign</u> and multi-sectoral action in select 100 districts which are low on child sex-ratio (CSR). A sustained social mobilization and communication campaign to create <u>equal value for the girl child & promote her education.</u> Enable inter-sectoral and inter-institutional convergence at district/block/grassroot levels. Sukanya samruddi Yojana is a sub-component of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao. Implemented under the overall guidance and supervision of concerned District Magistrate/Deputy Commission Rs.

J.2. STAND UP INDIA SCHEME

Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To leverage the institutional credit structure to reach out to these underserved sectors of the population by facilitating bank loans in the non-farm sector. To facilitate at least two such projects per bank branch (scheduled commercial bank) on an average one for each category of entrepreneur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrepreneurs from sc and st backgrounds and Women entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composite loan <u>between Rs. 10 lakhs and upto Rs.100 lakhs</u>, inclusive of working capital component for setting up any new enterprise. Debit card (RUPAY) for drawal of working capital. Credit history of borrower to be developed. Refinance window through small industries development bank of India (<u>SIDBI</u>) with an initial amount of Rs.10,000 crore. Creation of a corpus of Rs. 5,000 crore for credit guarantee through <u>NCGTC</u>. <u>Handholding support</u> for borrowers with comprehensive support for pre loan training needs, facilitating loan, factoring, marketing etc. Web portal for online registration and support services.

J.3. PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imparting skill training to youth, focussing on improved curricula, better pedagogy and trained instructors. The training includes soft skills, personal grooming, behavioural change to cover 24 lakhs persons with training of 14 lakhs fresh entrants and certification of 10 lakhs persons under recognition of prior learning (rpl). To make industrial training institutes (itis) to start skill development training under the scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any candidate of Indian nationality who undergoes a skill development training in an eligible sector by an eligible training provider. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented through the national skill development corporation (NSDC). Public private partnership (PPP) entity. Skill training would be done based on the national skill qualification framework (NSQF) and industry led standards. A monetary reward is given to trainees on assessment and certification by third party assessment bodies. The average monetary reward would be around Rs.8000 per trainee. Mobilization would be done through skill Melas organized at the local level with participation of the state governments, municipal bodies, Pachayati Rai institutions and community based organizations. The target for skilling would be aligned to demand from other flagship programmes launched in recent times such as make in India, digital India, national solar mission and Swachh Bharat abhiyan.

J.4. PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing free LPG connections to women from BPL households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any Below Poverty Line family, whose information is included in the district BPL list prepared by the State government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial support of Rs 1600 for each LPG connection to the BPL households. The poor have limited access to cooking gas (LPG). According to WHO estimates about 5 lakhs deaths in India alone due to unclean cooking fuels. Most of these premature deaths were due to <u>non-communicable diseases</u> such as heart disease, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and lung cancer. Indoor air pollution is also responsible for a significant number of <u>acute respiratory illnesses</u> in young children. According to experts, having an open fire in the kitchen is like burning 400 cigarettes an hour.

J.5. PAHAL

Ministry of Petroleum

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce diversion and eliminate duplicate or bogus LPG connections. Introduce Direct cash transfer for subsidies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumers using LPG cylinders. Government due to reduced leakages Oil marketing companies – as intermediaries are eliminated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the world's largest cash subsidy under the Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme In the PAHAL (DBTL) district(s), domestic LPG cylinders will be sold to CTC domestic LPG consumers at Market Determined Price (does not include subsidy) from the date of launch of the scheme. Amount transferred to consumer : The total cash 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. Consumers needs to have a bank account to receive his subsidy. This is facilitated by Jan Dhan. Also seeding with AADHAAR is expected to bring better monitoring.

J.6. FOREST RIGHTS ACT, 2006

Implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To <u>recognize forest rights</u> of beneficiaries And vest the forest rights and Occupation of forest I 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titles distributed to forest dwelling scheduled tribes/other traditional forest dwellers Implement FRA in a "<u>campaign mode</u>" and states have been given detailed advisory to complete the process of recognition and vesting of forest rights in a time bound manner. Forest rights committee by the gram sabha Conflicting claims adjudicated by the gram sabha, sub-divisional level committee and the district level committee

Forest rights

- Rights to hold and live in the forest land under the individual or common occupation for habitation or for self-cultivation for livelihood,
- Rights to ensure their control over forest resources which, inter-alia, include right of ownership, access to collect, use and dispose of minor forest produce,
- Community rights such as nistar;
- Habitat rights for primitive tribal groups and pre-agricultural communities;
- right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use

J.7. NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR PROJECT

Ministry of Labour and Employment

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To rehabilitate the children withdrawn from work Enforcement of child labour laws and protect children rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children who have been working as child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rescued child labour to be enrolled in special schools, where they are provided education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care. Project societies at the district level are to be fully funded for opening up of special school/rehabilitation centers for the rehabilitation of child labour. Creating awareness of the harmful effects of child labour Linking child labour elimination with sarva shiksha abhiyan to ensure child's right to education.

J.8. DEENDAYAL UPADHYAY SHRAMEV JAYATE KARYAKRAM

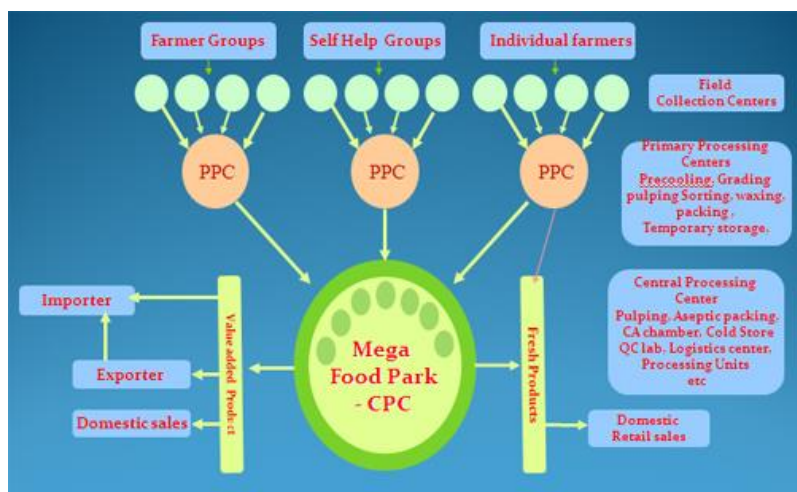
Ministry of Labour & Employment

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the labour laws, improve compliance Improve condition of labour in India To harness India's demographic dividend, and facilitate ease of doing business in the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised Labour force Apprentices Organized manufacturing units Economy in general 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A dedicated Shram Suvidha Portal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 An all-new Random Inspection Scheme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilizing technology to eliminate human discretion in selection of units for Inspection Universal Account Number: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provident Fund account is portable and universally accessible Apprentice Protsahan Yojana: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reimbursing 50% of the stipend paid to apprentices during first two years of their training Revamped Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing a Smart Card for the workers in the unorganized sector seeded with details of two more social security schemes.

J.9. MEGA FOOD PARK

Ministry of Food processing Industries

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce wastage of perishables; To raise processing of food items from 6% to 20% To raise India's share in Food Processing Industry from 1.5% to 3%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Around 5 Lakh farmers. Employment through the value chains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government provides Financial Assistance up to Rs. 50 Crore to set up modern infrastructure facilities for food processing called Mega Food Parks. Hub and spoke architecture comprising Collection Centers (CCs) and Primary Processing Centers (PPCs) as spokes linked to a Central Processing Centre as hub. Cluster based approach. Demand driven with focus on strong backward and forward integration Enabling Infrastructure Creation along the supply chain and technology Implementation through Stakeholder participation with private led initiative through Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)



J.10. NATIONAL AYUSH MISSION

Ministry of AYUSH

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide cost effective and equitable AYUSH health care. To revitalize and strengthen the AYUSH systems To improve educational institutions capable of imparting quality AYUSH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients due to low cost medicine and increased access. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Components of the Mission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandatory Components (80% of the Resource pool) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYUSH Services AYUSH Educational Institutions Quality Control of ASU &H Drugs Medicinal Plants Flexible Components (20% of resource pool) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYUSH Wellness Centres including Yoga &

<p>education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the adoption of <u>Quality standards of AYUSH</u> drugs and making available the sustained supply of AYUSH raw-materials. 		<p>Naturopathy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IEC activities, Tele-medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and Evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dedicated MIS monitoring and evaluation cell would be established at Centre/ State level.
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J.11. NAMAMI GANGA YOJANA

Water Resources Ministry

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To clean and protect the Ganga river in a comprehensive manner. Watershed management of Ganga river basin and reducing runoff and pollution 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecology and Aquatic life-forms of Ganga river. Livelihoods for fishermen and others directly dependent on river Economy of local area due to Increase in tourism Cultural benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will cover 8 states, 47 towns & 12 rivers under the project. Establishment of <u>Clean Ganga Fund</u>. 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 <u>river centric urban planning process</u> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of coverage of sewerage infrastructure in 118 urban habitations on banks of Ganga. Pollution will be checked through Treatment of waste water in drains by applying bio-remediation method, in-situ treatment, municipal sewage & effluent treatment plants Managing the industrial pollution. Biodiversity conservation, Afforestation, and water quality monitoring Long term activities: 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 have been working together since June, 2014 to arrive at an action plan.

J.12. JAN AUSHADI STORES

Department of Pharma, ministry of chemicals and fertilizers

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make low priced quality medicines available for all through dedicated stores. • Reduce unit cost of treatment per person • Encourage doctors, more specifically in government hospitals, to prescribe generic medicines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor : due to reduced out of pocket expenditure and indebtedness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI)</u> is the implementation agency for Jan Aushadhi. • Affordability, quality and easy availability of generic medicines at affordable prices to all, especially the poor, throughout the country, through outlets known as Jan Aushadhi Stores (JASs). • Any NGO/Charitable Society/Institution/Self Help Group with experience of minimum 3 years of successful operation in welfare activities, can also open the Jan Aushadhi store outside the hospital premises. • Will provide a stimulus to the generic pharma in specific and pharmaceutical industry as a whole



K. MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMMES

K.1. PRAGATI

Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation by Prime Minister's Office (PMO)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aimed at starting a culture of Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation. Aimed at 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common people due to better governance and Beneficiaries of various social schemes due to better implementation Citizens with Public grievances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A <u>multi-purpose and multi-modal platform</u> PRAGATI platform uniquely <u>bundles three latest technologies</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital data management, video-conferencing and geo-spatial technology. A three-tier system: It also offers a unique combination in the direction of <u>cooperative federalism</u> since it brings on one stage the Secretaries of Government of India and the Chief Secretaries of the States. Prime Minister will <u>hold a monthly programme</u> where he will interact with the Government of India Secretaries, and Chief Secretaries through Video-conferencing enabled by data and geo-informatics visuals

K.2. ATAL INNOVATION MISSION

Niti Aayog

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To give substantial boost to the <u>innovation ecosystem</u> and to catalyze the entrepreneurial spirit in the country Aim will be an innovation promotion <u>platform involving academics, entrepreneurs, and researchers</u> drawing upon national and international experiences to foster a culture of innovation, R&D in India. The platform will also promote a network of world-class innovation <u>hubs Grand Challenges, Start-up businesses and other self-employment activities</u>, particularly in technology driven areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Startup entrepreneurs Innovators Entrepreneurs in non-farm sector As R&D is strengthened, economy in general. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An initial sum of Rs. 500 crore and Rs. 1000 crore respectively for AIM and SETU. <u>Entrepreneurship promotion through Self-Employment and Talent Utilization(SETU)</u>, is techno-financial, incubation and facilitation programme to give support and encouragement to young start-ups and other self-employment technology-intensive ideas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SETU aims to create around 100,000 jobs through start-ups <u>Innovation promotion</u>: to provide a platform where innovative ideas are generated.

K.3. UDAY (UJWAL DISCOM ASSURANCE YOJANA)

Ministry of Power

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the financial turnaround and revival of Power Distribution companies (DISCOMs), To ensure a sustainable permanent solution to the problem. In long term - affordable and accessible 24x7 Power for All. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DISCOMs Power Sector as a whole Through Renewable Purchase Obligations Renewable Energy will also get a boost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ambitious target of making all DISCOMs profitable by 2018-19. This is through four initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. States will issue non-SLR including 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.

K.4. DEENDAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAM JYOTI YOJANA

Ministry of Power

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrifying all villages and habitations as per new definition Providing access to electricity to all rural households Providing electricity Connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families free of charge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural population Agricultural and irrigation activities DISCOMs-as there losses are prevented due to metering Economy as a whole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Components of DDUGY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feeder separation (rural households & agricultural) and strengthening of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure; Metering at all levels (input points, feeders and distribution transformers); Micro grid and off grid distribution network. Rural electrification This will help in providing round the clock power to rural households and adequate power to agricultural consumers Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has been subsumed in the new scheme as its rural electrification component. As many as 96% of un-electrified villages have been electrified across the country as on May 2014 and intensive electrification of 80% villages has been completed while free electricity connections have been provided to 77% BPL households under the flagship programme, RGGVY.

K.5. NAI MANZIL SCHEME

Ministry of Minority Affairs

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment generation of the youths and also extending loans for opening enterprises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All out of school / dropped out students and those studying in Madrasas. It is so because they will not be getting formal Class XII and Class X Certificates rendering them largely unemployed in organised sector. The scheme is intended to cover people in between 17 to 35 age group from all minority communities as well as Madrasa students. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme would provide 'bridge courses' to the trainees and get them Certificates for Class XII and X through 'distance medium educational system' and at the same time also provides them trade basis skill training in 4 courses – Manufacturing, Engineering, Services, Soft skills. This scheme will provide avenues for continuing higher education and also open up employment opportunities in the organised sector.

K.6. USTAD

Ministry of Minority Affairs

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At upgrading Skills and Training in preservation of traditional Ancestral Arts/Crafts of minorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 minorities as notified by Govt. Applicable in entire India 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish linkages of traditional arts/crafts with the national and international market and ensure dignity of labour.

Hamari Darohar:

The Scheme aims to preserve rich heritage of minority communities in context of Indian culture.

K.7. INSPIRE (INNOVATION IN SCIENCE PURSUIT FOR INSPIRED RESEARCH)

Department of Science & Technology (MoS&T)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attract talent to Science. To communicate to the youth of the country the excitements of creative pursuit of science, attract talent to the study of science at an early age and thus <u>build the required critical human resource</u> pool for strengthening and expanding the Science & Technology system and R&D base. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young children into developed and skilled scientific Human Resource Strengthened R&D foundation of the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It does not believe in conducting competitive exams for identification of talent at any level. It believes in and relies on the <u>efficacy of the existing educational structure for identification of talent.</u> INSPIRE has three components: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Scheme for Early Attraction of Talent (SEATS) Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE) Assured Opportunity for Research Careers (AORC)

K.8. SENIOR CITIZEN WELFARE FUND

Proposed by Finance Minister during Budget

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sole motive of welfare of senior citizens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old aged pensioners BPL population and marginal farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Money in accounts which have been inoperative (about Rs. 3,000 crore in the PPF, and approximately Rs. 6,000 crore in the EPF corpus)for more than seven years will be diverted in this fund. Huge benefit to the beneficiaries as the amount will be used to subsidise the premiums of aged pensioners, BPL population and marginal farmers.

K.9. PROJECT MAUSAM

Ministry of Culture

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish cross cultural linkages and to revive historic maritime cultural and economic ties under 'Project Mausam' with 39 Indian Ocean countries. At the macro level, it aims to re-connect and re-establish communications between countries of the Indian Ocean world, which would lead to an enhanced understanding of cultural values and concerns; while at the micro level, the focus is on understanding national cultures in their regional maritime milieu. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The people of 39 Indian ocean countries with enhanced culture, Friendship leading to commercial and religious interactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is to be implemented by the <u>Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)</u> as the nodal agency ASI will get research support of the <u>Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA)</u> and <u>National Museum</u> as associate bodies. The Government has identified 39 countries to bring on board for trans-national nomination for World Heritage. This project aims to explore the <u>multi-faceted Indian Ocean 'world'</u> – collating archaeological and historical research in order to <u>document the diversity of cultural, commercial and religious</u> interactions in the Indian Ocean – extending from East Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, the Indian Subcontinent and Sri Lanka to the Southeast Asian archipelago. A joint Sail Voyage by Indian Navy Sail Training Ship Tarangini and Royal Navy of Oman Sail Training Ship Shabab Oman was conducted from 24 November to 03 December 2015 to commemorate 60 years of diplomatic relationship

K.10. SETU BHARATAM

Ministry of Road, Transport and Highway

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of bridges for safe and seamless travel on National Highways to make all National 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nation and Economy - infrastructure network is vital for the growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is being <u>done to prevent the frequent accidents and loss of lives at level crossings.</u> 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

Highways free of railway level crossings by 2019	and development of a nation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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K.11. SAGARMALA

Ministry of Shipping

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the capacity of major and non-major ports and modernizing them to make them efficient To provide infrastructure to transport goods to and from ports quickly, efficiently and cost-effectively To develop access to new development regions with intermodal solutions and promotion of the optimum modal split, enhanced connectivity with main economic centers and beyond. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ports and labour involved in port sector Population in Coastal regions which will be developed in CEZs. Jobs from transportation sector And finally the nation as a whole due to increased economic growth increasing exports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focusing on <u>three pillars</u> of development, namely <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Supporting and enabling <u>Port-led Development</u> <u>Port Infrastructure Enhancement</u>, including modernization and setting up of new ports, and <u>Efficient Evacuation</u> to and from hinterland. An integrated planning for “Sagarmala” with a National Perspective Plan (NPP) is being prepared for the entire coastline, which will identify potential geographical regions to be called <u>Coastal Economic Zones (CEZs)</u>. NPP would ensure synergy and integration with planned Industrial Corridors, Dedicated Freight Corridors, National Highway Development Programme, Industrial Clusters and sezs Also strive to ensure sustainable development of the population living in the Coastal Economic Zone (CEZ). National Sagarmala Apex Committee (<u>NSAC</u>) is envisaged for overall policy guidance and high level coordination

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

K.12. GARIB KALYAN YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To eliminate poverty To Take Pro-Poor Schemes to Grassroots Level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefeciaries of various poverty alleviation schemes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Pay-and-attend workshop</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revisit the government’s pro-poor welfare programmes and ideate ways to effectively implement them and maximise their outreach. To “motivate and appraise” the mps for effective implementation of government-run schemes Improve the co-ordination between senior ministers, local mps, district administration etc.,

K.13. MINISTRY OF MINES

Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To implement various developmental and welfare projects/programs in mining affected areas that <u>complement the existing ongoing schemes/projects</u> of State and Central Government; To minimize/<u>mitigate the adverse impacts, during and after mining</u>, on the environment, health and socio-economics of people in mining districts; and To ensure <u>long-term sustainable livelihoods</u> for the affected people in mining areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected people & 'Displaced family as defined under Land Acquisition Act People living in Directly affected areas – where direct mining-related operations such as excavation, mining, blasting, beneficiation and waste disposal are located. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for the welfare of areas and people affected by mining related operations, using the funds generated by <u>District Mineral Foundations (DMFs)</u>. <u>Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015</u>, mandated the setting up of DMFs in all districts in the country affected by mining related operations. High priority areas – <u>at least 60% of PMKKKY funds to be utilized under these heads:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 to be utilized under these heads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical infrastructure Irrigation Energy and Watershed Development

K.14. SPORTS TALENT SEARCH SCHEME

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Indian sports, Honour to the country by success in National/International sports events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All schools in different States / uts throughout the country (both rural and urban) Talented sportspersons in the age group of 8 – 12 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of talented sportspersons in the age group of 8 – 12 years in schools all over the country through a battery of tests Nurturing of identified talented sportspersons in sports schools will help broaden the pool of sportspersons in the country.

K.15. MOBILE APP: HIMMAT

Ministry of Home Affairs

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prompt response from policemen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women in distress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency call application for women in distress Launched by Delhi police Uttar Pradesh Police is planning a similar app called Nirbhaya (Mobile App) Installation of a physical panic button and Global Positioning System in Mobile Phone Handsets Rules 2016' notified .

K.16. UNIFIED PAYMENT INTERFACE (UPI) PROJECT

Launched by RBI

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To move the country towards a more cashless model Financial inclusion To offer an 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

L. REPORTS

L.1. ELDERLY IN INDIA 2016

A report by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Summary:

- Both the share and size of elderly population is increasing over time. From 5.6% in 1961 the proportion has increased to 8.6% in 2011
- Rural – urban:
 - ✓ 71 per cent of elderly population resides in villages while 29 per cent is in cities.
 - ✓ 66 per cent of elderly men and 28 per cent of elderly women were working, while in urban areas only 46 per cent of elderly men about 11 per cent of elderly women were working.
- Disease susceptibility/ disabilities:
 - ✓ Prevalence of heart diseases among elderly population was much higher in urban areas than in rural parts
 - ✓ Urinary problems were more common among aged men while more aged women reported to suffer from problem of joints
 - ✓ Most common disability among the aged persons was locomotor disability and visual disability as per census 2011.
- Sex ratio among elderly people was as high as is 1033 in 2011.
- Old-age dependency ratio climbed from 10.9 per cent in 1961 to 14.2 per cent in 2011 for India as a whole
- The life expectancy at birth during 2009-13 was 69.3 for females as against 65.8 years for males.
- The percent of literates among elderly persons increased from 27% in 1991 to 44% in 2011. the literacy rates among elderly females (28%) is less than half of the literacy rate among elderly males (59%).

L.2. GENDER PARITY INDEX (GPI)

- Gender parity index usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females. this index is released by UNESCO.
- **For education:** it is calculated as the quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given stage of education (primary, secondary, etc.). The same methodology can be used for calculating any value.
- In McKinsey global institute's report, the Power Of Parity: Advancing Women's Equality in India or India's global gender parity score or GPS is 0.48, where a score of 1 would be ideal.
- India's score represents an "extremely high" level of gender inequality, which compares poorly with 0.71 for western EUROPE and 0.74 for north AMERICA and OCEANIA.
- "India could boost its GDP by \$ 0.7 trillion in 2025, i.e., GDP can incrementally increase by 1.4%.
- At 0.67, even the average FEMDEX of the five best states in India in terms of gender parity — Mizoram, Kerala, Meghalaya, Goa, And Sikkim - is comparable with the GPS for only china and Indonesia.

INDIA AND THE WORLD

India trails far behind both China and Western Europe

	Western Europe	China	India
GENDER EQUALITY AT WORK			
Labour force participation (Female/Male ratio)	0.792	0.817	0.338
Unpaid care work (Male/Female ratio)	0.482	0.389	0.102
GENDER EQUALITY IN SOCIETY			
Maternal mortality per 100,000 births	6	32	190
Education level (Female/Male ratio)	0.997	0.973	0.763
LEGAL PROTECTION AND POLITICAL VOICE			
Legal protection index	0.771	0.583	0.399
Political representation (Female/Male ratio)	0.486	0.191	0.114
PHYSICAL SECURITY AND AUTONOMY			
Child marriage (%age of girls)	1	2	27
Violence against women (%age of women)	22	15	37

SOURCE: MCKINSEY GLOBAL INSTITUTE REPORT 'THE POWER OF PARITY: ADVANCING WOMEN'S EQUALITY IN INDIA', NOVEMBER 2015

L.3. GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX (GII) - UNDP

Summary:

- GII is introduced in the 2010 human development report 20th anniversary edition by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- **Gender inequality index (GII)** is an index for measurement of gender disparity.
- GII is a composite measure which captures the loss of achievement within a country due to gender inequality.
- It uses three dimensions to do so:
 - Reproductive health for women (maternal mortality rate + adolescent birth rate),
 - Empowerment (based on the share of parliamentary seats held by them + the per cent of 25 year plus population with secondary education) and
 - Economic status (labour force participation).
- To remedy the shortcomings of the previous indicators, the **Gender Development Index (GDI)** and the **Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)**.
- In the entire South Asia, only war-torn Afghanistan has a worse ranking than India.
- India ranks 130 of 155 countries on GII.
- In India, merely 12.2 percent of the seats are held by women as against 27.6 percent in Afghanistan with a record of violations against women's rights.
- In India work participation rate is at a dismal figure of 27 percent for women versus 79.9 percent for men.

L.4. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX - UNDP

What is it?

It is an international measure of acute poverty covering over 100 developing countries

The MPI assesses poverty at the individual level.

Who is MPI poor?

If someone is deprived **in a third or more of ten (weighted) indicators**, the global index identifies them as 'MPI poor', and the extent – or intensity - of their poverty is measured by the number of deprivations they are experiencing.

Dimension	Indicators
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child mortality • Nutrition
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Years of schooling • School attendance
Living standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooking fuel • Toilet • Water • Electricity • Floor • Assets

L.5. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) - UNDP

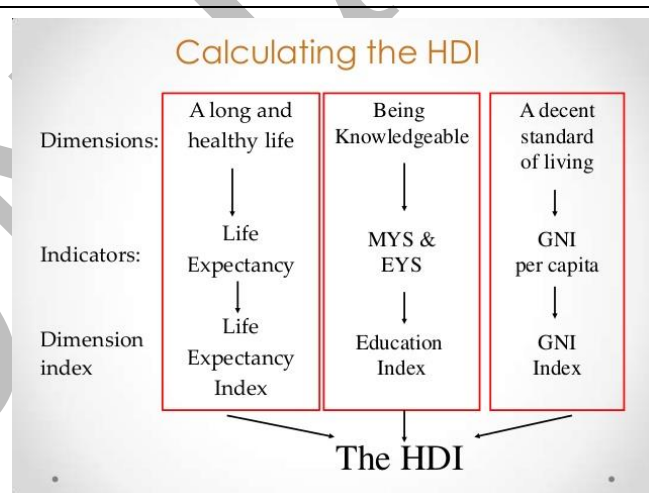
What is it?

HDI is a composite statistic of used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.

- It is a summary measure for assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development - a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.

How is INDIA faring?

- India is ranked in the medium human development category. The country continued to rank low in the HDI, but has climbed five notches to the 130th rank in the latest UNDP report on account of rise in life expectancy and per capita income.
- Between 1980 and 2014, India's HDI value increased from 0.362 to 0.609, an increase of 68.1 percent
- However expected years of schooling is stagnant at 11.7 since 2011. Also, mean years of schooling at 5.4 has not changed since 2010.
- **Life expectancy at birth:** it increased to 68 years in 2014 from 67.6 in the previous year and 53.9 in 1980.
- **Gross national income (GNI) per capita:** it was 5,497 us dollars in 2014.
- **Gender development index (GDI):** female HDI value/ male HDI value:
- On India's GDI, the report said the 2014 female HDI value for India is 0.525 in contrast to 0.660 for males, resulting in a GDI value of 0.795 in the year 2014.



CSE 2013



GAURAV AGRAWAL
AIR-1

CSE 2014



NIDHI GUPTA
AIR-3



VANDANA RAO
AIR-4



SUHARSHA BHAGAT
AIR-5

AIR-1
TINA DABI



AIR-6
ASHISH TIWARI



AIR-4
ARTIKA SHUKLA



AIR-9
KARN SATYARTHI



AIR-5
SHASHANK TRIPATHI



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