



GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

Classroom Study Material

(May 2019 to February 2020)



DELHI



LUCKNOW



JAIPUR



HYDERABAD



PUNE



AHMEDABAD



CHANDIGARH



8468022022



9019066066



enquiry@visionias.in



[/c/VisionIASdelhi](https://www.youtube.com/c/VisionIASdelhi)



[/Vision_IAS](https://www.facebook.com/Vision_IAS)



[vision_ias](https://www.instagram.com/vision_ias)



www.visionias.in



[/VisionIAS_UPSC](https://www.telegram.com/@VisionIAS_UPSC)



GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

Table of Contents

1. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE _____	9	1.16. Arya Project _____	20
1.1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) _____	9	1.17. Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) _____	20
1.2. PM Fasal Bima Yojana _____	9	1.18. National Agricultural Higher Education Project (NAHEP) _____	20
1.3. Formation And Promotion Of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) _____	10	1.19. Other Initiatives _____	21
1.4. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY) _____	11	2. MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING _____	23
1.5. Green Revolution – Krishonnati Yojana	11	2.1. Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) scheme _____	23
1.5.1. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture _____	12	2.2. National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) _____	23
1.5.2. National Food Security Mission _____	12	2.3. Nationwide artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP) _____	23
1.5.3. National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture _____	13	2.4. National Mission on Bovine Productivity _____	24
1.5.3.1. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana _____	13	2.5. National Program for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD) _____	24
1.5.3.2. Participatory Guarantee Scheme (PGS) _____	14	2.6. National Dairy Plan-I _____	24
1.5.4. Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing _____	14	2.7. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) _____	25
1.5.5. National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology _____	14	2.8. Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries _____	25
1.5.6. Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue _____	15	2.9. Quality Milk Programme _____	25
1.6. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana – RAFTAAR (RKVY-RAFTAAR) _____	15	2.10. Other Schemes _____	26
1.6.1. Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) _____	16	3. MINISTRY OF AYUSH _____	27
1.7. Soil Health Card Scheme _____	16	3.1. National Ayush Mission _____	27
1.8. National Agricultural Market (NAM) _____	16	3.2. Central Sector Scheme for Promoting Pharmacovigilance of Ayush Drugs _____	27
1.9. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) _____	17	3.3. Other Schemes _____	27
1.10. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana _____	17	4. MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS _____	29
1.11. Yuva Sahakar-Cooperative Enterprise Support and Innovation Scheme _____	18	4.1. Department of Fertilisers _____	29
1.12. Kisan Credit Card (KCC) _____	18	4.1.1. Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme _____	29
1.13. Strengthening & Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India (SMPMA) _____	19	4.1.2. Urea Subsidy in India _____	29
1.14. National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) _____	19	4.1.3. City Compost Scheme _____	29
1.15. Interest Subvention Scheme _____	19	4.2. Department of Pharmaceuticals _____	29
		4.2.1. Scheme for Promotion of Medical Device Parks _____	29
		4.2.2. Promotion of Bulk Drug Parks _____	29



4.2.3. Production Linked Incentive Scheme (for promotion of domestic manufacturing of critical KSMs/Drug Intermediates and APIs) _____	30
4.2.4. Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme (for promoting domestic manufacturing of medical devices) _____	30
4.2.5. Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadi Pariyojana (PMBJP) _____	30
4.2.6. Scheme for Development of Pharmaceutical Industry _____	31
4.2.7. Other Schemes _____	31
4.3. Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals _____	31
4.3.1. Plastic Parks Scheme _____	31
5. MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION _____	32
5.1. Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik (Udan)/Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) _____	32
5.2. Other Schemes _____	33
6. MINISTRY OF COAL _____	34
6.1. Shakti (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala Transparently in India) _____	34
6.2. Other Schemes _____	34
7. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE _____	36
7.1. Start Up India _____	36
7.2. Champion Services Sector Scheme (CSSS) _____	36
7.3. Make in India _____	37
7.4. Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) _____	37
7.5. Transport and Marketing Assistance (TMA) Scheme _____	37
7.6. Other Schemes _____	38
8. MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION _____	40
8.1. Department of Telecommunication (DOT) _____	40
8.1.1. National Broadband Mission _____	40
8.1.2. Bharat Net Project _____	40
8.1.3. Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Sanchar Kaushal Vikas Pratisthan Scheme _____	40
8.1.4. Tarang Sanchar _____	41
8.2. Department of Posts _____	41
9. MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION _____	42
9.1. Department of Food and Public Distribution _____	42
9.1.1. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) _____	42
9.1.2. Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) _____	42
9.1.3. Integrated Management of Public Distribution System _____	42
9.2. Department of Consumer Affairs _____	43
9.2.1. Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) _____	43
9.2.2. Other Schemes _____	43
10. MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS _____	44
11. MINISTRY OF CULTURE _____	45
11.1. Project Mausam _____	45
11.2. Scheme for Promotion of Culture of Science (SPOCS) _____	45
11.3. Seva Bhoj Scheme _____	45
11.4. Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India _____	45
11.5. Other Schemes _____	46
12. MINISTRY OF DEFENCE _____	47
12.1. One Rank One Pension Scheme _____	47
12.2. Other Schemes _____	47
13. MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION _____	48
14. MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI _____	50
14.1. Swachha Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM (G)] _____	50
14.2. Atal Bhujal Yojna _____	51
14.3. Namami Gange Yojana _____	52
14.4. Jal Kranti Abhiyan _____	52
14.5. National Hydrology Project _____	53
14.6. Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) 2.0 _____	53
14.7. Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) _____	53
14.8. Other Schemes _____	54
15. MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES _____	55
15.1. National Monsoon Mission (Phase II 2017-2020) _____	55
15.2 Other Schemes _____	55
16. MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS & IT _____	56
16.1. Digital India _____	56
16.2. Jeevan Pramaan _____	56



16.3. Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) _____	56	19.6. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana _____	70
16.4. Cyber Swachhta Kendra (CSK) _____	57	19.7. Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY) _____	70
16.5. India BPO Promotion Scheme _____	57	19.8. Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) _____	70
16.6. National Supercomputing Mission _____	57	19.9. Stand Up India Scheme _____	71
16.7. Stree Swabhiman _____	58	19.10. Gold Monetization Scheme _____	71
16.8. Electronics Development Fund (EDF) _____	58	19.11. Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme _____	72
16.9. National Policy on Software Products (2019) _____	58	19.12. Swachh Bharat Kosh (SBK) _____	72
16.10. Software Technology Park Scheme _____	59	20. MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES _____	73
16.11. Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) Scheme _____	59	20.1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) _____	73
16.12. Scheme for Promotion of manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS) _____	59	20.2. Mega Food Park _____	73
16.13. Production linked incentive scheme (PLI) _____	60	20.3. Operation Greens _____	73
16.14. Other Schemes _____	60	20.4. Other Schemes _____	74
17. MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE _____	62	21. MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE _____	75
17.1. National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) _____	62	21.1. National Health Mission (NHM) _____	75
17.2. Secure Himalaya Project _____	63	21.2. National Rural Health Mission _____	75
17.3. Green Skill Development Programme _____	63	21.3. National Urban Health Mission _____	76
17.4. National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) _____	63	21.4. Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram _____	76
17.5. India Cooling Action Plan _____	64	21.5. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) _____	76
17.6. Other Schemes _____	64	21.6. Janani Suraksha Yojana _____	76
18. MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS _____	66	21.7. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram _____	77
18.1. Know India Programme _____	66	21.8. Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan _____	77
18.2. Sameep - Students and MEA Engagement Programme _____	66	21.9. Laqshya- Labour Room Quality Improvement Initiative _____	77
18.3. Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana _____	66	21.10. Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (SUMAN) initiative _____	77
18.4. ITEC-Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation Programme _____	66	21.11. Mother's Absolute Affection (MAA) _____	78
19. MINISTRY OF FINANCE _____	67	21.12. Umbrella scheme for Family Welfare and Other Health Interventions _____	78
19.1. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana _____	67	21.13. Mission Parivar Vikas _____	78
19.2. National Pension System _____	67	21.14. Universal Immunization Programme _____	79
19.3. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana _____	68	21.15. Mission Indradhanush _____	79
19.4. Atal Pension Yojana _____	69		
19.5. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana _____	69		



21.16. EVIN (Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network) _____	79
21.17. National Deworming Initiative (National Deworming Day) _____	80
21.18. Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) _____	80
21.19. Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) _____	81
21.20. Integrated Diseases Surveillance Program (IDSP) _____	81
21.21. Intensified Diarrhea Control Fortnight (IDCF) _____	81
21.22. National Viral Hepatitis Control Program _____	81
21.23. IT Initiatives in Health _____	82
21.24. Other Schemes _____	82
22. MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES & PUBLIC ENTERPRISES _____	84
22.1. Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles-II (Fame) _____	84
22.2. National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) _____	84
22.3. SAMARTH Udyog Bharat 4.0 _____	84
23. MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS _____	85
23.1. Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) _____	85
23.2. Border Area Development Programme (BADP) _____	85
23.3. Cyber Crime Prevention Against Women and Children (CCPWC) _____	85
23.4. Other Schemes _____	86
24. MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS _____	87
24.1. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-Urban _____	87
24.2. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana- Urban (National Urban Livelihoods Mission): DAY-NULM _____	87
24.3. Smart Cities Mission _____	88
24.4. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) _____	89
24.5. National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) _____	89
24.6. Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) _____	89
25. MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT _____	91
25.1. National Initiative For School Heads' And Teachers' Holistic Advancement (NISHTHA) _____	91
25.2. Pradhan Mantri Innovative Learning Programme – DHRUV _____	91
25.3. National Educational Alliance for Technology (NEAT) _____	91
25.4. STRIDE _____	92
25.5. Samagra Siksha- An Integrated Scheme for School Education _____	92
25.5.1. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) _____	93
25.5.2. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan _____	93
25.5.3. Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat _____	93
25.5.4. Vidyanjali _____	93
25.5.5. Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan _____	93
25.6. Mid-Day Meal Scheme _____	94
25.7. Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) _____	95
25.8. Study In India _____	95
25.9. Education Quality Upgradation and Inclusion Programme (EQUIP) _____	96
25.10. Madhyamik and Uchchar Shiksha Kosh (MUSK) _____	96
25.11. Udaan- Giving Wings to Girls _____	96
25.12. Unnat Bharat Abhiyan _____	97
25.13. Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat Programme _____	97
25.14. Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) _____	97
25.15. Scheme for Higher Education Youth in Apprenticeship and Skills (SHREYAS) _____	97
25.16. Other Schemes _____	98
26. MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT _____	101
26.1. Deendayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Karyakram _____	101
26.2. Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana _____	101
26.3. Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers _____	101



26.4. National Child Labour Project Scheme _____	102	30.1. Honey Mission _____	111
26.5. Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour (Pencil) Portal _____	102	30.2. Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme	111
26.6. National Career Service _____	102	30.3. Zero Defect and Zero Effect (ZED) Scheme _____	111
26.7. Atal Bimit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana _____	102	30.4. Solar Charakha Mission _____	112
26.8. PM Shram-Yogi Maandhan Yojana _____	103	30.5. A Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional (SFURTI) _____	112
26.9. National Pension Scheme for Traders and Self Employed Persons (Pradhan Mantri Laghu Vyapari Maan-Dhan Yojana) _____	103	30.6. PM Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) _____	112
26.10. Employees' State Insurance Scheme	104	30.7. Interest Subvention Scheme guidelines for MSMEs _____	113
26.11. Other Schemes _____	104	31. MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY _____	115
27. MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE _____	105	31.1. Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) _____	115
27.1. Pro Bono Legal Service _____	105	31.2. Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Power Project _____	115
27.2. Nyaya Mitra _____	105	31.3. Atal Jyoti Yojana (AJAY) _____	115
27.3. Other Schemes _____	105	31.4. Development of Solar Cities Scheme	116
28. MINISTRY OF MINES _____	106	31.5. Suryamitra Skill Development Programme _____	116
28.1. Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) _____	106	31.6. Green Energy Corridor Project _____	116
28.2. Other Schemes _____	106	31.7. Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahaabhiyan (KUSUM) Scheme _____	117
29. MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS _____	107	31.8. Other Schemes _____	117
29.1. Cyber Gram _____	107	32. MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ _____	118
29.2. Jiyo Parsi _____	107	32.1. Gram Swaraj Abhiyan _____	118
29.3. Nai Roshni _____	107	32.2. Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) _____	118
29.4. USTTAD- Upgrading The Skill and Training in Traditional Art Craft for Development _	108	33. MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS _____	119
29.5. Nai Manzil _____	108	33.1. Comprehensive Online Modified Modules On Induction Training (COMMIT) _____	119
29.6. Padho Pardesh _____	108	34. MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS _____	120
29.7. Nai Udaan _____	109	34.1. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) _____	120
29.8. Manas-Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills _____	109	34.2. Pratyaksh Hanstantrit Labh (PAHAL)	120
29.9. Hamari Dharohar _____	109	34.3. Direct Benefit Transfer in PDS Kerosene (DBTK) Scheme _____	120
29.10. Learn and Earn (Seekho Aur Kamao)	109		
29.11. Mahila Samridhi Yojana _____	110		
29.12. Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) _____	110		
29.13. Other Schemes _____	110		
30. MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSME) _____	111		



34.4. Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat Scheme _____	121	38.5. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Grameen) _____	132
34.5. Pradhan Mantri Ji-Van (Jaiv Indhan-Vatavaran Anukool Fasal Awashesh Nivaran) Yojana _____	121	38.6. Mission Antyodaya _____	132
34.6. National Gas Grid _____	121	38.7. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) _____	133
34.7. City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network _____	122	38.8. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) _____	133
34.8. Other Schemes _____	122	38.9. District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA) _____	134
35. MINISTRY OF POWER _____	123	38.10. Other Schemes Under DAY-NRLM _____	134
35.1. Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) _____	123	38.10.1. Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY) _____	134
35.2. Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) _____	123	38.10.2. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana _____	135
35.3. National Led Programme _____	124	38.11. Neeranchal National Watershed Project _____	135
35.3.1. Unnat Jyoti by Affordable Leds for All (UJALA) _____	124	39. MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY _____	136
35.3.2. Street Lighting National Program _____	124	39.1. Vigyan Jyoti _____	136
35.4. Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) _____	124	39.2. Local Treatment Of Urban Sewage For Healthy Reuse (Lotus-Hr) Program _____	136
35.5. Integrated Power Development Scheme (For Urban Areas) _____	125	39.3. Intensification of Research In High Priority Areas (IRHPA) _____	136
35.6. Sustainable and Accelerated Adoption of Efficient Textile Technologies to Help Small Industries (SAATHI) _____	125	39.4. Unique Methods Of Management And Treatment Of Inherited Disorders (UMMID) Initiative _____	137
35.7. Other Schemes _____	125	39.5. National Biopharma Mission _____	137
36. MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS _____	126	39.6. Biotech-Kisan [Krishi Innovation Science Application Network] _____	137
36.1. Kisan Rail Scheme _____	126	39.7. Cattle Genomics Scheme _____	138
36.2. Avataran _____	126	39.8. INSPIRE (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research) Scheme _____	138
36.3. Mission Satyanishtha _____	126	39.9. Integrated Cyber Physical Systems Program _____	139
36.4. Other Schemes _____	127	39.10. National Mission On Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems _____	139
37. MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS _____	128	39.11. Atal Jai Anusandhan Biotech Mission- Undertaking Nationally Relevant Technology Innovation (UNATI) _____	139
37.1. Bharatmala Pariyojana _____	128	39.12. Other Schemes _____	140
37.2. Other Schemes _____	128	40. MINISTRY OF SHIPPING _____	142
38. MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT _____	130	40.1. Sagarmala _____	142
38.1. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAANJHI) _____	130	40.2. Jal Marg Vikas Project _____	142
38.2. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana _____	130		
38.3. Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission _____	131		
38.4. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) _____	131		



41. MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP	143
41.1. Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana	143
41.2. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)	143
41.3. Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)	143
41.4. Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE)	144
41.5. National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)	144
41.6. Jan Shikshan Santhans (JSS)	144
41.7. Other Schemes	145
42. MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT	146
42.1. Swachhta Udyami Yojana	146
42.2. Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)	146
42.3. Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan/ Accessible India Campaign	146
42.4. Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana	146
42.5. Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)	147
42.6. National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (2018-2023)	147
42.7. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DRDS)	147
42.8. Other Schemes	148
43. MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION	149
43.1. Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	149
43.2. Other Schemes	149
44. MINISTRY OF STEEL	150
44.1. Mission Purvodaya	150
44.2. Steel Research and Technology Mission of India (SRTMI)	150
45. MINISTRY OF TEXTILE	151
45.1. Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP)	151
45.2. Silk Samagra- Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry	151
45.3. National Technical Textiles Mission	152
44.4. Powertex India Scheme	152
45.5. Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)	153
45.6. Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SAMARTH)	153
45.7. Other Schemes	154
46. MINISTRY OF TOURISM	155
46.1. Swadesh Darshan	155
46.2. National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Scheme	155
46.3. Adopt A Heritage/Apni Dharohar Apni Pehchan Project	155
46.4. Paryatan Parv	156
46.5. Other Schemes	156
47. MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS	157
47.1. Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS)	157
47.2. Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas	157
47.3. Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana	157
47.4. Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana	157
47.5. Scheme for 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP'	158
47.6. Other Schemes	158
48. MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT	159
48.1. Integrated Child Development Services	159
48.1.1. National Nutrition Mission (Poshan Abhiyaan)	159
48.1.2. Bhartiya Poshan Krishi Kosh	159
48.1.3. Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)	160
48.1.4. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	160
48.2. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)	161
48.2.1. Sukanya Samruddhi Yojana	161
48.3. Ujjawala Scheme	162

48.4. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Boys-Saksham _____	162	50.4. National Mission on Transformative Mobility and Battery Storage _____	167
48.5. Swadhar Greh Scheme _____	162	50.5. Other Schemes _____	167
48.6. Gender Champions Scheme _____	163	51. PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE _____	168
48.7. Sakhi One Stop Centres _____	163	51.1. Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation (PRAGATI) _____	168
48.8. Other Schemes _____	163	51.2. Other Schemes _____	168
49. MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS _____	165	52. DEPARTMENT OF SPACE/ ISRO'S INITIATIVES _____	169
50. NITI AAYOG _____	166	52.1. Bhuvan-Isro's Geo-Portal _____	169
50.1. Atal Innovation Mission _____	166	52.2. Yuva Vigyani Karyakram (YUVIKA) _____	169
50.2. Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital (SATH) Programme _____	166	52.3. Other Schemes _____	169
50.3. Aspirational Districts Programme _____	166	53. STATE GOVERNMENT SCHEMES _____	170

FOUNDATION COURSE 2021 PRELIMS CUM MAINS | GENERAL STUDIES

TURN YOUR ROOM INTO A CLASSROOM

Features of the Program:

- Includes a comprehensive coverage of all topics of GS Mains, GS Prelims, CSAT & Essay
- Comprehensive coverage of Current Affairs through Live/Online classes of PT-365 & Mains 365 & News Today - A Daily Current Affairs Initiative
- One senior mentor will be provided for each group consisting of 25 students for regular mentoring, performance monitoring, guidance and support. It will be done through various modes like Google Hangouts & Groups, email and telephonic communication.

LIVE/ONLINE CLASSES

Date & Timings **21st MAY, 5 PM**

1. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

1.1. PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMMAN NIDHI (PM-KISAN)

Objective	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide income support to all Small and Marginal landholding farmer families having cultivable land. To supplement the financial needs of the farmers in procuring various inputs to ensure proper crop health and appropriate yields, commensurate with the anticipated farm income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector Scheme. Income support of Rs.6000/- per year is provided to all land holding farmer families across the country, irrespective of land size, in three equal instalments of Rs.2000/- every four months. Definition of family for the Scheme is husband, wife and minor children. Responsibility of identification of beneficiary farmer families rests with the State / UT Governments. Fund is directly transferred to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries. Farmers can do their self-registration through the Farmers Corner in the portal or through Common Service Centers. The benefit shall be paid to only those farmers families whose names are entered into the land records except for Forest dwellers, North-eastern states and Jharkhand which has separates provisions for land records. PM-KISAN Mobile App was launched on 1st Anniversary of PM KISAN on which farmers can view the status of their application, update or carry out corrections of their Aadhaar cards and also check history of credits to their bank accounts. Exclusions: Certain categories of beneficiaries of higher economic status such as institutional land holders, former and present holder of constitutional posts, persons who paid income tax in last assessment year etc. shall not be eligible for benefit under the scheme. All PM-KISAN beneficiaries will be given the Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) so that farmers can take easy loans from the banks. This will help all such farmers to get short term loan for crop & animal/fish rearing at a maximum interest of 4% on timely repayment.

1.2. PM FASAL BIMA YOJANA

Objectives	Intended beneficiaries	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of natural calamities, pests & diseases. To stabilise the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming. To encourage farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices. 	<p>All farmers including sharecroppers and tenant farmers growing notified crops in a notified area during the season who have insurable interest in the crop are eligible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Centrally sponsored scheme and it replaced all other existing insurance schemes except the Restructured Weather-Based Crop Insurance Scheme. A uniform premium of only 2% to be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops and 1.5% for all Rabi crops. In case of annual commercial and horticultural crops, the premium to be paid by farmers will be only 5%. The balance premium was to be paid by state and central government in equal proportions. However, recently, Centre has slashed its share of the premium subsidy from 50% to just 25% in irrigated areas and 30% for unirrigated areas from the kharif season of 2020. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Districts having 50% or more irrigated area will be considered as irrigated area/district Central Share in Premium Subsidy has been increased to 90% for North Eastern States from the existing sharing pattern of 50:50 Central Subsidy under PMFBY to be limited for premium rates upto 30% for unirrigated areas/crops and 25% for irrigated areas/crops. It was compulsory for loanee farmers availing crop loans for notified crops in notified areas. However, now it has been made voluntary for all farmers, including those with existing crop loans. Yield Losses: due to non-preventable risks, such as Natural Fire and Lightning, Storm, Hailstorm, Cyclone, Typhoon, Tempest, Hurricane, Tornado. Risks due to Flood, Inundation and Landslide, Drought, Dry spells, Pests/ Diseases also will be covered.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure flow of credit to the agriculture sector. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-harvest losses are also covered which include losses from unseasonal and cyclonic rainfalls and hailstorms. The Scheme shall be implemented on an 'Area Approach basis'. Defined Area (i.e., unit area of insurance) is Village or above. It can be a Geo-Fenced/Geo-mapped region having homogenous Risk Profile for the notified crop. Insured sum of crops: States/UTs can either choose scale of finance or district level value of notional average yield at MSP. Farm gate price will be considered for the other crops for which MSP is not declared. Public sector insurer (Agriculture Insurance Company of India, United India Insurance Company etc.) and private insurance companies are empanelled for implementation of the scheme. The farmers will be paid 12% interest by insurance companies for the delay in settlement claims beyond two months of prescribed cut-off date. States have been allowed to set up their own insurance companies for implementing the scheme. Recently, Government has modified some provisions of ongoing schemes of PMFBY and RWBCIS as under: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation of business to Insurance Companies to be done for 3 years. Currently, the tenders floated by the States are for 1/2/3 year periods. Flexibility to States/UTs to implement the Scheme with option to select any or many of additional risk covers/features States not to be allowed to implement the Scheme in subsequent Seasons in case of considerable delay by States in release of requisite Premium Subsidy to concerned Insurance Companies beyond a prescribed time limit. (Cut-off dates for Kharif and Rabi seasons will be 31st March and 30th September). Recently, Maharashtra became the first state to integrate its land records with the web portal of PMFBY. It will facilitate online access of land details to farmers, solve the issue of over-insurance and prevent insurance of ineligible people.
---	--	---

1.3. FORMATION AND PROMOTION OF FARMER PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS (FPOS)

Objectives	Intended beneficiaries	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,000 FPOs would be formed in five years period from 2019-20 to 2023-24 to ensure economies of scale for farmers. Handholding support to each FPO would be continued for 5 years from its year of inception for which support will continue till 2027-28. 	<p>Small and marginal farmers who do not have economic strength to apply production technology, services and marketing value addition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector Scheme under Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) Implemented by- Small Farmers Agri-business Consortium (SFAC), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). Also, States can nominate their Implementing Agency in consultation with DAC&FW. Cluster Based Business Organizations (CBBOs) will be formed at cluster/state level. These CBBOs will consist of specialists and will serve as a platform for an end to end knowledge for all issues in FPO promotion. Minimum number of members in FPO will be 300 in plain area and 100 in North East & hilly areas. At least 15% of the targeted FPOs would be in aspirational districts with at least one FPO in each block of aspirational districts. Credit guarantee facility up to Rs 2 crore of project loan per FPO. Credit Guarantee Funds (CGF) will be created by NABARD and NCDC. FPOs will be promoted under "One District One Product" cluster to promote specialization and better processing, marketing, branding & export by FPOs.

1.4. PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN MAAN-DHAN YOJANA (PM-KMY)

Objectives	Intended beneficiaries	Salient Features
It is an old age pension scheme to provide social security net to around 3 crore Small and Marginal old age farmers as they have minimal or no savings to provide for old age and to support them in the event of consequent loss of livelihood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small and Marginal Farmer (SMF) of age of 18- 40 years - a farmer who owns cultivable land up to 2 hectares as per land records of the concerned State/UT. • Exclusions: SMFs covered under any other statutory social security schemes such as National Pension Scheme (NPS), Employees' State Insurance Corporation scheme, Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-SYM) etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Central Sector Scheme. • It is a voluntary and contribution-based pension scheme for farmers in the entry age group of 18 to 40 years and a minimum monthly pension of Rs. 3000 will be provided to them on attaining the age of 60 years. • The monthly contribution by farmer ranges between Rs.55 to 200 to the Pension Fund, depending on the age of entry into the Scheme, with provision of equal contribution by the Central Government. • The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) will be the Pension Fund Manager and responsible for Pension pay out. • In case of death of the farmer before retirement date, the spouse may continue in the scheme by paying the remaining contributions till the remaining age of the deceased farmer. • If the farmer dies after the retirement date, the spouse will receive 50% of the pension as Family Pension. After the death of both the farmer and the spouse, the accumulated corpus shall be credited back to the Pension Fund. • Synergy with other initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ farmers can opt to allow his/her monthly contribution to the Scheme to be made from the benefits drawn from the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PMKISAN) Scheme directly. But its not compulsory. • The initial enrolment to the PM-KMY is being done through the Common Service Centres (CSCs) • Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) of the CSCs who are field level functionaries, have also been provided incentives for ensuring maximum enrolment of farmers • There will be an appropriate grievance redressal mechanism of LIC, banks and the government. • An empowered committee of secretaries has also been constituted for monitoring, review and amendment of the scheme.

1.5. GREEN REVOLUTION – KRISHONNATI YOJANA

Objective	Salient Features
To develop the agriculture and allied sector in a holistic and scientific manner to increase the income of farmers by enhancing production, productivity and better returns on produce.	<p>It is a Centrally Sponsored Umbrella Scheme that has been implemented since 2016-17. It comprises of 11 schemes / missions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)- to promote holistic growth of horticulture sector • National Food Security Mission (NFSM) including National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)- to increase production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals, oilseeds and commercial crops through area expansion, restoring soil fertility and improving productivity. • National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)- to promote sustainable agriculture practices focusing on integrated farming, appropriate soil health management and synergizing resource conservation technology. • Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)- to strengthen ongoing programmes of states/local bodies to achieve food security, empowering farmers, strengthen programme planning, ICT usage etc. • Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)- to increase production of certified / quality seed, increase seed replacement rate (SRR) and upgrade the quality of farm saved seeds. • Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)- to increase the reach of farm mechanization, promote 'Custom Hiring Centres' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost. • Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine- to minimize loss to quality and yield of agricultural crops, shield agricultural bio-security, facilitate exports and promote good agricultural practices.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census, Economics and Statistics- to undertake the agriculture census, study of the cost of cultivation of principal crops, to undertake research studies on agro-economic problems etc. • Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation (ISAC)- to provide financial assistance for improving the economic conditions of cooperatives, remove regional imbalances. • Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing (ISAM)- to develop and provide agricultural marketing infrastructure, promote innovative and latest technologies and integrate markets through a common online market platform. • National e-Governance Plan (NeGP-A)- to improve access of farmers to information & services, making available timely and relevant information to the farmers for increasing their agriculture productivity.
--	---

1.5.1. MISSION FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF HORTICULTURE

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote holistic development of Horticulture sector (including bamboo & coconut) • Encourage aggregation of farmers in into groups such as FPOs. • Enhance horticulture production, augment farmers' income and strengthen nutritional security. • Improve productivity by ways of germplasm, planting material and water use efficiency through micro-irrigation. • Support skill development and create employment generation opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which was started from 2014-15 comprising of following sub-schemes and areas of operation - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Horticulture Mission: to promote holistic growth of horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies ○ Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States: It is a technology mission which focuses on production of quality planting material, organic farming, efficient water management etc. ○ Promote, develop and disseminate technologies and generate employment opportunities. ○ National Horticulture Board is implementing various schemes under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) in all States and UTs. ○ Coconut Development Board is implementing various schemes under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) in all Coconut growing states in the country. ○ Central Institute for Horticulture, Nagaland for providing technical back stopping through capacity building and training of farmers and Field functionaries in the North Eastern Region. • Strategy- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adopt end-to-end approach with backward and forward linkages. ○ Promote R&D technologies for cultivation and other activities with special focus on cold chain infrastructure. ○ Improve productivity through diversification of crops, extension of technology and increasing acreage of orchards etc. ○ Improve post-harvest management, value addition processing and marketing infrastructure. ○ Promote FPOs and their links with Market aggregators and financial institutions. • Funding – Central government contributes 90% in NE States and Himalayan States and 60% in all other states while remaining is contributed by state government. • In 2014, Project CHAMAN was launched which envisages use of satellite remote sensing data along with Geographical Information System (GIS) for generating action plans for horticultural development.

1.5.2. NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals and commercial crops through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner. • Restore soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level. • Enhancing farm level economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which was launched in 2007. • From the years 2018-19 and 2019-20, NMOOP and Seed Village Programme are now a part of NFSM and thus NFSM will have eight components viz. (i) NFSM- Rice; (ii) NFSM-Wheat; (iii) NFSM-Pulses; (iv) NFSM-Coarse Cereals (Maize, Barley), (v) NFSM-Sub Mission on Nutri Cereals; (vi) NFSM-Commercial Crops; (vii) NFSM-Oilseeds and Oilpalm; and (viii) NFSM-Seed Village Programme

1.5.3. NATIONAL MISSION ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make agriculture more sustainable, productive, remunerative and climate resilient. Conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures. Adopt comprehensive soil management practices and optimize utilization of water resources. Capacity building of farmers in the domain of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It derives its mandate from Sustainable Agriculture Mission which is one of the eight missions outlined under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). NMSA will cater to key dimensions of 'Water use efficiency', 'Nutrient Management' and 'Livelihood diversification' through adoption of sustainable development pathway. Main Components of NMSA are – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rain-fed Area Development On Farm Water Management (now subsumed under the 'Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)' component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana) Soil Health Management Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modelling and Networking Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) National Bamboo Mission (NBM) Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region is a sub-mission under this. It aims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain.

1.5.3.1. PARAMPARAGAT KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote natural resource based integrated and climate resilient sustainable farming systems. To reduce cost of agriculture to farmers through sustainable integrated organic farming systems thereby enhancing farmer's net income per unit of land. To protect environment from hazardous inorganic chemicals by adoption of eco-friendly low-cost traditional techniques and farmer friendly technologies. To empower farmers through their own institutional development in the form of clusters and group with capacity to manage production, processing, value addition and certification management. To make farmers entrepreneurs through direct market linkages with local and national markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Paramparogat Krishi Vikas Yojana" is an elaborated component of Soil Health Management (SHM) under National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Cluster Approach: 20 or more farmers form a cluster having 20ha or 50 acre land to take organic farming farmers will be eligible for an assistance of Rs 50000 per hectare for a three-year period for adopting the traditional methods of cultivation and standard organic farming practices like zero budget natural farming and permaculture. At least 30% of the budget allocations need to be earmarked for women beneficiaries/ farmers. Components - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification through cluster approach - mobilization of farmers, form clusters, identification of land resources and training on organic farming and PGS Certification and quality control. Adoption of organic village for manure management and biological nitrogen harvesting through cluster approach –action plan for Organic Farming, Integrated Manure Management, Packing, Labelling and Branding of organic products of cluster. <p>Other recent developments in the scheme: Guidelines have been revised in October 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Advisory Committee (NAC) under Chairmanship of Secretary (A&C) constituted under NMSA will be the policy-formulating body giving overall direction and guidance to the Mission and monitor and review its progress and performance. National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF): NCOF being the secretariat for PGS-India programme shall be the monitoring body for PGS certification programme including authorization of RCs, selection of NABL accredited labs and random surveillance through the RCOFs. JAIVIK KHETI PORTAL: A dedicated portal for organic farming acting as both a knowledge platform as well as marketing platform will be developed. Convergence with other Central Sector Schemes like MIDH, NFSM and with schemes of other ministries like MOFPI, SMES, MoRD etc. for relevant components is highly encouraged.
Mission Organic Value Chain Development in North East region (MOVCDNER)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is Central Sector scheme. Like PKVY, it also aims at promotion of cluster/ Farmers Producer Organization (FPO) based chemical free, low input cost,

	<p>sustainable organic farming and support farmers from input procurement to market linkages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organic farming of niche crops of North East Region for exports is also being supported under MOVCNDR, where in FPOs are supported for organic inputs, post-harvest management practices including infrastructure creation, marketing in a value chain mode.
--	--

1.5.3.2. PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SCHEME (PGS)

<p>Participatory Guarantee System (Scheme) –India (PGS-India)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote domestic organic market growth and also to enable S&M farmers to have easy access to organic certification, a decentralized organic farming certification system called PGS-India is being implemented by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. It is outside the framework of third-party system of certification (which is a pre-requisite to enter export market of organic produce) and it is a group-certification system including farmers, traders and consumers (hence the name) and it is supported by PKVY scheme. PGS ensures that their production takes place in accordance with laid-down quality standards. It is not applicable for off-farm activities like transport, storage etc. The certification is in the form of a documented logo or a statement. <p>Food Safety and Standards (Organic Food) Regulations, 2017 requires Organic food to comply with the requirements of labelling of FSSAI in addition to that of NPOP or PGS-India in order to sell organic produce to end consumers. However, those small organic producers whose annual turnover is below 12 lakhs have been exempted but they cannot use Jaivik Bharat Logo.</p>
<p>Related information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jaivik Bharat Logo: to distinguish organic products from inorganic. National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP): It is implemented by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It focuses on the accreditation programme for Certification Bodies, standards for organic production, promotion of organic farming etc in order to boost such exports from India. It grants organic farming certification through a process of third party certification. 	

1.5.4. INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Objectives	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote creation of agricultural marketing infrastructure by providing backend subsidy support to State, cooperative and private sector investments. To promote Integrated Value Chains (confined up to the stage of primary processing only) to provide vertical integration of farmers with primary processors. To use ICT as a vehicle of extension to sensitize and orient farmers to respond to new challenges in agricultural marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ISAM will have the following five components <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) [the existing schemes of Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (GBY) and Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization (AMIGS) will be merged as AMI] Marketing Research and Information Network (MRIN) Strengthening of Agmark Grading Facilities (SAGF), Agri-Business Development (ABD) through Venture Capital Assistance (VCA) and Project Development Facility (PDF) Choudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Agriculture Marketing (NIAM).

1.5.5. NATIONAL MISSION ON AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND TECHNOLOGY

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the extension system farmer-driven and farmer-accountable by way of new institutional arrangements for technology dissemination To restructure and strengthen agricultural extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practices to farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Centrally Sponsored Scheme was introduced under the umbrella of Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA). It envisages strengthening the extension machinery through 4 sub-schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE) Sub Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP)

Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to promote agricultural mechanization among small and marginal farmers and in the areas where the level of mechanization and availability of power is very low. Mission Components- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through training, testing and demonstration Demonstration, training and distribution of Post-Harvest Technology and Management (PHTM) Financial Assistance for Procurement of Agriculture Machinery and Equipment Establish Farm Machinery Bank for Custom Hiring Promotion of Farm Mechanization and Equipment in North-Eastern Region.
--	---

1.5.6. PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION FOR IN-SITU MANAGEMENT OF CROP RESIDUE

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting environment from air pollution and preventing loss of nutrients and soil micro-organisms caused by burning of crop residue; Promoting in-situ management of crop residue by retention and incorporation into the soil through the use of appropriate mechanization inputs; Promoting Farm Machinery Banks for custom hiring of in- situ crop residue management machinery to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual ownership. Creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration, capacity building activities and differentiated Information, Education and Communication strategies for effective utilization and management of crop residue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector Scheme applicable in states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi. Under the scheme, financial assistance @50% of the cost is provided to the farmers for purchase of in-situ crop residue management machines on individual ownership basis. The financial assistance for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres of in-situ crop residue management machinery is @ 80% of the project cost. It also encourages undertaking Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities for creating awareness among farmers. Within one year of its implementation utilizing an amount of Rs. 500 crore, the happy seeder/zero tillage technology was adopted in 8 lakh hectares of land in the North-Western States of India. During 2019-20, 32,808 machineries have been distributed and 8662 Custom Hiring Centres have been established.

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

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen the farmers' efforts through creation of required pre and postharvest agri-infrastructure that increases access to quality inputs, storage, market facilities etc. and enables farmers to make informed choices. To provide autonomy, flexibility to States to plan and execute schemes as per local/ farmers' needs To promote value chain addition linked production models that will help farmers increase their income as well as encourage productivity To mitigate risk of farmers with focus on additional income generation activities - like integrated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RKVY, initiated in 2007 as an umbrella scheme for holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors, has been recently revamped as RKVY-RAFTAAR – Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation for 2017-19 and 2019-20. Its tenure has been increased to 31st March 2021. It provided states with considerable flexibility and autonomy for planning and executing programs. Decentralised planning for agriculture and allied sectors is initiated by the states through District Agriculture Plan and State Agriculture Plan based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of appropriate technology and natural priorities. State Agriculture Departments act as Nodal Implementing Agency It will incentivize states to increase allocations for agriculture and allied sectors and help in creation of post-harvest infrastructure and promotion of private investment in the farm sector across the country. Fund Allocation - 60:40 grants between Centre and States in states and 90:10 for North Eastern States and Himalayan States. Fund breakup: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular RKVY-RAFTAAR (Infrastructure & Assets and Production Growth)- 70% of annual outlay to be allocated to states as grants (out of this, 20% are flexi-funds) RKVY-RAFTAAR special sub-schemes of National Priorities- 20% Innovation and agri-entrepreneur development- 10% (In case the funds not utilized, it will be diverted to regular RKVY & sub-schemes) For UTs the grant is 100% as Central share. Sub-schemes include

farming, mushroom cultivation, bee keeping etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attend national priorities through several sub-schemes To empower youth through skill development, innovation and agri-entrepreneurship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India Crop Diversification Program (CDP)– It is being implemented in the Original Green Revolution States of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh to diversify area from water guzzling crop Reclamation of Problem Soil (RPS) Foot & Mouth Disease – Control Program (FMD-CP) Saffron Mission Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP)- farmers/ FPOs/ Cooperatives in the drought affected districts/blocks are provided financial assistance of Rs. 3200/ha (upto a maximum area of two ha) for taking up additional production of fodder.
---	---

1.6.1. BRINGING GREEN REVOLUTION TO EASTERN INDIA (BGREI)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase production and productivity of rice and wheat by adopting latest crop production technologies To promote cultivation in rice fallow area to increase cropping intensity & income of the farmers. To create water harvesting structures and efficient utilization of water potential To promote post-harvest technology and marketing support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program was launched in 2010-11 to address constraints limiting the productivity of “rice based cropping system” in eastern India comprising seven states – Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Eastern Uttar Pradesh (Purvanchal) and West Bengal. Various initiatives under the scheme are – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Block or cluster development of improved production technology Asset building activities for farm improvement Site specific activities for farm renovation Seed production and distribution Marketing support and post-harvest management

1.7. SOIL HEALTH CARD SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To issue soil health cards every 2 years, to all farmers, so as to provide a basis to address nutrient deficiencies in fertilization practices. To develop and strengthen the functioning of Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) through capacity building, involvement of agriculture students and effective linkage with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) / State Agricultural Universities (SAUs). To build capacities of district and state level staff and of progressive farmers for promotion of nutrient management practices and balanced use of fertilizers Ensure additional income to farmers and increasing yields and promoting sustainable farming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2015. Soil Health Card is issued to farmers which carries crop-wise recommendations of nutrients and fertilizers required for the individual farms. Farmers can also get recommendations for additional crops on demand. The experts analyse the strengths and weaknesses of the soil collected from farms and suggest measures to deal with it. It will contain the status of his soil with respect to 12 parameters, namely N, P, K (Macro-nutrients); S (Secondary- nutrient); Zn, Fe, Cu, Mn, Bo (Micro - nutrients); and pH, EC, OC (Physical parameters). Based on this, SHC provides two sets of fertilizer recommendations for six crops (three for kharif and three for rabi) including recommendations of organic manures. Farmers can also track soil samples on the SHC Portal. Under the scheme, village youth and farmers up to 40 years of age are eligible to set up Soil Health Laboratories and undertake testing. Assistance is provided to farmers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 2500/ha for distribution of micronutrients For setting up of mini soil testing labs Recently a pilot project ‘Development of Model Villages’ has been taken up where soil samples collection has been taken up at individual farm holding with farmer’s participation instead of sample collection at grids.

1.8. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKET (NAM)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote genuine price discovery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector scheme with funding coming from Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (AITF).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases farmers' options for sale and access to markets Liberal licensing of traders / buyers and commission agents. One license for a trader valid across all markets in the State. Harmonisation of quality standards of agricultural produce Single point levy of market fees, i.e. on the first wholesale purchase from the farmer. To promote stable prices and availability of quality produce to consumers. Provision of Soil Testing Laboratories in/or near the selected mandi 	<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 a unified national market for agricultural commodities. Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) has been selected as the lead agency to implement it. Central government will provide the software free of cost to the states and in addition, a one-time grant of up to Rs. 30 lakhs per market will be given for related equipment and infrastructure requirements. 585 wholesale regulated markets/ APMC Markets have been so far integrated with e-NAM platform in 16 States and 2 Union Territories (UTs). For the local trader in the mandi / market, NAM offers the opportunity to access a larger national market for secondary trading. Bulk buyers, processors, exporters etc. benefit from being able to participate directly in trading at the local mandi / market level, thereby reducing their intermediation costs. Recently, the first inter-State trade on e-Nam between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana has been carried out. FPOs have also been on-boarded on e-NAM portal and they have started uploading their produce for trading from their premise. Also, 23 Warehouses of CWC located in AP have been declared as Deemed Market under Agriculture Produce and Livestock Marketing (APLM) Act which will facilitate trading through these warehouses on e-NAM portal.
--	---

1.9. PRADHAN MANTRI ANNADATA AAY SANRAKSHAN ABHIYAN (PM-AASHA)

Objective	Salient Features
<p>To ensure that farmers get remunerative prices for their produce.</p>	<p>It has three components complementing the existing schemes of the Department of Food and Public Distribution for procurement of paddy, wheat and other cereals and coarse grains where procurement takes place at MSP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price Support Scheme (PSS): Under this, physical procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra will be done by Central Nodal Agencies. Besides National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED), FCI will also take up procurement of crops under PSS. The expenditure and losses due to procurement would be borne by the Centre. Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS): This will cover all oilseeds for which MSP is notified and Centre will pay the difference between the MSP and actual selling/ model price to the farmer directly into his bank account. Farmers who sell their crops in recognized mandis within the notified period can benefit from it. Pilot of Private Procurement and Stockiest Scheme (PPSS): In the case of oilseeds, the States will have the option to roll out PPSS in select districts where a private player can procure crops at MSP when market prices drop below MSP. The private player will then be compensated through a service charge up to a maximum of 15% of the MSP of the crop.

1.10. PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level, To enhance recharge of aquifers and introduce sustainable water conservation practices. To explore the feasibility of reusing treated municipal waste water for periurban agriculture To attract greater private investments in irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralized State level planning and projectised execution' structure, in order to allow States to draw up a District Irrigation Plan (DIP) and a State Irrigation Plan (SIP). Investments will happen at farm level. It will be supervised and monitored by Inter-Ministerial National Steering Committee (NSC) under PM with Union Ministers of all concerned Ministries. A National Executive Committee (NEC) is to be constituted under the Chairmanship of the Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog to oversee programme implementation. PMKSY has been formulated amalgamating ongoing schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP); Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP); and On Farm Water Management (OFWM) component of National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Water budgeting is done for all sectors namely, household, agriculture and industries.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote extension activities relating to water harvesting, water management and crop alignment for farmers and grass root level field functionaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long Term Irrigation Fund has been instituted under PMKSY in NABARD for funding and fast tracking the implementation of incomplete major and medium irrigation projects. A dedicated Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under PMKSY has been set up to provide states financial assistance on concessional rate of interest.
--	--

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	PMKSY (Har Khet ko Pani)	PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop)	PMKSY (Watershed Development)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation Faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation including National Projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation Creation of new water sources through Minor Irrigation (both surface and ground water) Repair, restoration and renovation of water bodies; Strengthening carrying capacity of traditional water sources, construction of rain water harvesting structures (Jal Sanchay); Jal Mandir (Gujarat); Khatri, Kuhl (H.P.); Zabo (Nagaland); Eri, Ooranis (T.N.); Dongs (Assam); Katas, Bandhas (Odisha and M.P.) Command area development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Agriculture Promoting efficient water conveyance and precision water application devices like drips, sprinklers, pivots, rain - guns in the farm (Jal Sinchan) Extension activities for promotion of scientific moisture conservation, Crop combination, crop alignment etc., (ICT) interventions through NeGP -- precision irrigation technologies, on farm water management, crop alignment etc. and also to do intensive monitoring of the Scheme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Land resources, Ministry of Rural development Effective management of runoff water and improved soil & moisture conservation activities Converging with MGNREGS DPAP, DDP and IWDP were consolidated under this component Cluster Approach in selection and preparation of projects <p>Read more on Neeranchal National Watershed Project under Ministry of Rural Development</p>

1.11. YUVA SAHAKAR-COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISE SUPPORT AND INNOVATION SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
To cater to the needs and aspirations of the youth, NCDC has come up with this youth-friendly scheme for attracting them to cooperative business ventures. It would encourage cooperatives to venture into new and innovative areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched by: National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) CSIF fund: The scheme will be linked to a 'Cooperative Start-up and Innovation Fund (CSIF)' created by the NCDC with an annual outlay of Rs 100 crore and it has special incentive for cooperatives of North Eastern region, Aspirational Districts and cooperatives with women/SC/ST/PwD members. Funding: The funding for the project will be up to 80% of the project cost for the special categories as against 70% for others. The scheme envisages 2% less than the applicable rate of interest on term loan for the project cost up to Rs 3 crore including 2 years moratorium on payment of principal. Eligibility: All types of cooperatives in operation for at least one year and having positive net-worth are eligible.
About NCDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the sole statutory organisation (under Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare) functioning as an apex financial and developmental institution exclusively devoted to cooperative sector. It strengthens and promotes programmes across sectors relating to agriculture and allied fields like dairy, poultry, livestock, fisheries, cotton ginning and spinning, sugar and notified services like hospitality, transport, rural housing, hospitals/health care etc.

1.12. KISAN CREDIT CARD (KCC)

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features
To provide adequate and timely credit support from the banking system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All farmers-individuals/Joint borrowers who are owner cultivators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The loan disbursed under KCC is broad based and may be used as working capital and for short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops, post-harvest expenses, produce marketing loan, consumption requirement of farmer household etc.

<p>under single window.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenant farmers, Oral lessees and Share Croppers etc. • SHGs or Joint Liability Groups of farmers including tenant farmers, share croppers etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loans disbursed under KCC Scheme for notified crops are covered under Crop Insurance Scheme. • It also provides facility of ATM enabled RuPay Card, one-time documentation, and any number of withdrawals within the limit. • Scheme covers risk of KCC holders against death or permanent disability resulting from accidents caused by external, violent and visible means. • Also, the government has taken several initiatives for KCC saturation which include adding farmers engaged in animal husbandry and fisheries, no processing fee of loan under KCC and raising limit of collateral free agriculture loan from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹1.6 lakh.
-----------------------------	---	--

1.13. STRENGTHENING & MODERNIZATION OF PEST MANAGEMENT APPROACH IN INDIA (SMPMA)

Objectives	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximize crop production with minimum input costs. • Minimize environmental pollution in soil, water and air due to pesticides. • Minimize occupational health hazards due to chemical pesticides. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a central sector scheme launched with following components- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Integrated Pest Management (IPM) – It is environment friendly broad ecological approach for managing pest problems. ○ Locust Control and Research – under this locust warning organizations have been established to monitor, forewarn and control locust in Scheduled Desert Area (of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana) and to conduct research on locust and grasshoppers. ○ Implementation of Insecticides Act, 1968 – It regulates the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings, animals and environment. • Implementing Agency - 35 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs)

1.14. NATIONAL INNOVATIONS ON CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE (NICRA)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance the resilience of Indian agriculture covering crops, livestock and fisheries to climatic variability and climate change through development and application of improved production and risk management technologies • To demonstrate site specific technology packages on farmers' fields for adapting to current climate risks • To enhance the capacity building of scientists and other stakeholders in climate resilient agricultural research and its application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a network of projects of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). • It takes into account the critical assessment of different crops/zones in the country for vulnerability of rainfall. • It undertakes installation of state-of art equipment like flux towers for measurement of greenhouse gases in large field areas. • It undertakes comprehensive field evaluation of new and emerging approaches of paddy cultivation. • The project consists of four components viz. Strategic Research, Technology Demonstration, Capacity Building and Sponsored/ Competitive Grants.

1.15. INTEREST SUBVENTION SCHEME

Objectives	Salient Features
<p>To make available agricultural credit for Short Term crop loans at an affordable rate to give a boost to agricultural productivity and production in the country.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provides concession of 2% per annum for short-term crop loans to farmers, upto Rs. 3 lakh at 7% rate of interest. • An additional interest subvention of 3 per cent per annum is available to the “prompt payee farmers. • The benefit of interest subvention is extended for a period of up to six months (post-harvest) to small and marginal farmers having KCC on loan against negotiable warehouse receipts with the purpose of preventing distress sale of produce. • Interest subvention will be available to Public Sector Bank, Private Sector Bank and to NABARD for providing concessional refinance to Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scheme is provided for four segments namely; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interest subvention for short term crop loans. ○ Interest subvention for post-harvest loans. ○ Interest subvention under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM). ○ Interest subvention for relief to farmers affected by natural calamities.
--	--

1.16. ARYA PROJECT

Objectives	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To attract and empower the Youth in Rural Areas to take up various Agriculture, allied and service sector enterprises for sustainable income and gainful employment in selected districts. • To enable the Farm Youth to establish network groups to take up resource and capital intensive activities like processing, value addition and marketing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GOI launched ARYA – “Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture” in 2015. • It is implemented through Krishi Vigyan Kendra in one district from each State. KVKs will involve the Agricultural Universities and ICAR Institutes as Technology Partners. • In one district, 200-300 Rural youths will be identified for their skill development in entrepreneurial activities and establishment of related micro-enterprise units. • At KVKs also one or two enterprise units will be established so that they serve as entrepreneurial training units for farmers.

1.17. KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS (KVK)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be a frontline extension in agriculture, and to serve as a single window mechanism for addressing the technology needs of farmers • To demonstrate location specific technologies and build capacity of farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has created a network of 669 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country and more KVKs will be established. • KVKs lay strong emphasis on skill development training of rural youth, farm women and farmers • Provide latest technological inputs like seeds, planting materials and bio-products. • Advise farmers on timely crop/enterprise related recommendations, including climate resilient technologies. • Diagnose and solve problems emerging from district agro-ecosystems and lead in adoption of innovations. • It is an integral part of the National Agricultural Research System (NARS). • The KVK scheme is 100% financed by Govt. of India and the KVKs are sanctioned to Agricultural Universities, ICAR institutes, related Government Departments and NGOs working in Agriculture.

1.18. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL HIGHER EDUCATION PROJECT (NAHEP)

Objective	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accentuate the relevance and quality of higher agricultural education in selected AUs • Student and faculty development • Improve learning outcomes, employability and entrepreneurship; and • Enhancing institutional and system management effectiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding: It will be funded by the World Bank and the Indian Government on a 50:50 basis. • Components <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional Development Plans (IDPs): NAHEP would provide Institutional Development Grants to selected participating AUs, which seek to improve learning outcomes and future employment for AU students and faculty teaching performance and research effectiveness. • Centre of Advanced Agricultural science & Technology (CAAST): CAAST Grants will be provided to selected participating AUs to establish multidisciplinary centers for teaching, research and extension on critical and emerging agricultural topics. • Innovation Grants to selected participating AUs to make AUs reform ready (i.e., attain accreditation); and promote mentoring of non-accredited AUs by existing reform-ready AUs and other interstate and international academic partnerships. • Results Monitoring and Evaluation: The Education Division/ ICAR would establish a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Cell to oversee the progress of activities across all NAHEP components.

1.19. OTHER INITIATIVES

Initiative	Salient Features
Accelerated Pulses Production Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to demonstrate plant nutrients and plant protection centric improved technologies and management practices in compact units of 1000 hectares each for five major pulse crops viz. Bengal gram, Black gram (Urdbean), Red gram (Arhar), Green gram (Moongbean), and Lentil (Masur) It is 100 % funding by Union Ministry of Agriculture and implemented under the NFSM-Pulses. It has been conceptualised to take up the active propagation of key technologies such as Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM). Department of Agriculture Cooperation and farmer welfare is implementing this programme through i) Commissioners/Directors of Agriculture of pulse producing states, and ii) Central Government Institutes: NCIPM of ICAR.
Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Union cabinet has recently approved creation of a Rs, 2,000 crore Agri- Market Infrastructure Fund (AMIF) for development and upgradation of rural agriculture markets. It will be created with NABARD and will provide the state/ UT governments subsidized loans for their proposal for developing marketing infrastructure in 585 Agriculture Produce Market Committees (APMCs) and 10,000 villages. States can access AMIF for innovative integrated market infrastructure projects, including through public private partnerships.
Gramin Retail Agriculture Markets (GrAMs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GrAMs have been launched in the Budget 2017-18 under the Agri Market Development Fund to develop the retail market in the agriculture marketing sector. Under this initiative 22,000 rural haats and 585 APMC would be developed and upgraded into GrAMs. In these GrAMs physical infrastructure will be strengthened using MGNREGA and other government schemes. They will also be electronically linked to e-NAM and exempted from APMC regulations. They will provide farmers facility to make direct sale to consumers and bulk purchasers.
Agricultural Market Information Network (AGMARKNET) portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a G2C e-governance portal that caters to the needs of various stakeholders such as farmers, industry, policy makers and academic institutions by providing agricultural marketing related information from a single window. It facilitates web- based information flow, of the daily arrivals and prices of commodities in the agricultural produce markets spread across the country
E-Krishi Samvad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an online interface through which farmers and other stakeholders can directly approach ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) with their problems for effective solutions. Stakeholders can also upload photographs of crop diseases, animals or fishes for diagnostics and remedial measures instantly from the specialists. Appropriate solutions from specialists will be provided via SMS or through web.
E-Rakam Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is joint initiative of MSTC Ltd. (a Mini Ratna PSU under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel) and Central Railside Warehousing Company. It is an auction platform to help farmers get reasonable price for the produce and not fall prey to middlemen as well as save them the effort to carting the produce to the mandi. The farmers will be paid directly into their bank accounts.
Farmer First Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The focus is on farmer's Farm, Innovations, Resources, Science and Technology (FIRST). It is an ICAR initiative with focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enriching Farmer – Scientist interface Technology assemblage, application and feedback Partnership and institutional building Content mobilization It will also identify and integrate economically viable and socially acceptable entrepreneurial activities as models of enhanced earnings to the farmers in different agro-ecological situations
Hortinet – Farmer Connect App	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an integrated traceability system developed by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for providing Internet based electronic services for facilitating farm registration, testing and certification of Grape, Pomegranate and Vegetables for export from India to the European Union in compliance with standards. It will also assist State Horticulture/ Agriculture Department to capture real time details of farmers, farm location, products and details of inspections directly from the farm.

Zero Hunger Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program aims to address the intergenerational and multifaceted malnutrition through sectoral coordination. It will act as a model of integrated approach to deal with hunger and malnutrition.
Meghdoot app	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of Earth Sciences and Agriculture have launched a mobile application that will provide location, and crop and livestock-specific weather-based agro advisories to farmers in local languages. Developed by the India Meteorological Department, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology and Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Ministries will provide forecast to farmers relating to temperature, rainfall, humidity, and wind speed and direction, which play critical roles in agricultural operations The information is not based on real time but would be updated twice a week on Tuesdays and Fridays.
AGRI UDAAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to scale-up Food & Agribusiness start-ups through rigorous mentoring & training of rural youth, industry networking and Investor pitching. It is considered as India's 1st Food & Agribusiness accelerator and was announced by ICAR-NAARM and IIM-A's incubator centres.
MERA GAON-MERA GAURAV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This scheme involves scientists of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and state agricultural universities. Under this scheme, each group of 4 multidisciplinary scientists constituted at these institutes and universities will select 5 villages within a radius of maximum 100 km and will remain in touch with the selected villages and provide information to the farmers on technical and other related aspects in a time frame.
Unified Package Insurance Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to provide insurance based financial protection to citizens associated in agriculture sector and will provide yield-based crop insurance to the farmers based on his ownership rights of the land and sown crop. It includes: crop insurance (PMFBY/WBCIS), Personal Accident Insurance, Life Insurance as per Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Student Safety Insurance (covers accidental death or disability of students as well as death of father or mother), insurance of personal and work assets. The scheme will be a one-year cover, renewable from year to year.
Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Unnat Krishi Shiksha Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: to provide professional support in the field of Organic Farming/ Natural Farming/ Rural Economy/ Sustainable Agriculture and build skilled Human Resource at village level in these areas. This scheme, being implemented by ICAR, was launched in 2016. It is being run under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan activities of Ministry of Agriculture and Family Welfare. 100 farmers training centers across the country have been identified on the basis of knowledge, skill, ability and experiences related to Organic Farming, Natural Farming and Cow based Economy and having facilities to conduct training programmes for farmers.

2. MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING

2.1. DAIRY PROCESSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND (DIDF) SCHEME

Objectives	Intended beneficiaries	Salient Features
To create additional milk processing capacity, invest in infrastructure to modernize and bring efficiency in dairy processing plants and machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will benefit 95 lakh milk producers covering 50,000 villages End Borrowers such as Milk Unions, State Dairy Federations, Milk Cooperatives, Milk Producer Companies etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Central Sector Scheme was launched by Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying Under the scheme, fund has been set up under NABARD. Funding will be in the form of interest-bearing loan, implemented by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and National Dairy Development Cooperation (NCDC) directly through the End Borrowers. The respective State Government will be the guarantor of loan repayment Recently, government increased the interest subvention or subsidy on loans given to the dairy sector from 2% to 2.5%. The funding period of the scheme is revised (earlier 2017- 18 to 2019-20: now 2018-19 to 2022-23) and the repayment period has been extended up to 2030-31.

2.2. NATIONAL ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME (NADCP)

Objective	Salient features
To control the livestock diseases the foot and mouth disease and brucellosis in livestock by 2025 and eradicate these by 2030.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It seeks to vaccinate over 600 million livestock including cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats and pigs against the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). It also aims at vaccinating 36 million female bovine calves annually in its fight against the brucellosis disease. Funding: 100% funding from the Central Government, for a period of five years till 2024. Ministry of Agriculture, Department (of Animal and Husbandry) had initiated 'FMD Mukh Bharat' under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during 2016-17, a program to cover all the states which were not covered under the six-monthly vaccination scheme. <p>Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is a severe, highly contagious viral disease of livestock that has a significant economic impact. The disease affects cattle, swine, sheep, goats and other cloven-hoofed ruminants.</p> <p>Brucellosis is a bacterial disease caused by various Brucella species, which mainly infect cattle, swine, goats, sheep and dogs. Humans generally acquire the disease through direct contact with infected animals, by eating or drinking contaminated animal products, or by inhaling airborne agents.</p>

2.3. NATIONWIDE ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION PROGRAMME (NAIP)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing milk production Improving genetic merit of milch animals with high quality seed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of the program to inseminate over 1 crore bovines in 6 months & ear-tag them with 'PashuAadhaar' which is a unique identification provided to the animals so as to enable the Government to identify and track the animals uniquely with all details such as the breed, age, gender and owner details. Every cow and buffalo under AI will be tagged and can be tracked through the Information Network on Animal Productivity and Health (INAPH) Database. NAIP is a campaign mode genetic upgradation program covering all breeds of bovines to enhance the milk production using low cost breeding technology for improving genetic merit of milch animals with high quality seed. The gestation period for getting the benefits from the AI bovine is approximately 3 years.

2.4. NATIONAL MISSION ON BOVINE PRODUCTIVITY

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the milk production and productivity To make dairying more remunerative to the farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was launched in 2016 to enhance milk production and productivity and making dairy more remunerative for farmers. The is being implemented through following four components – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pashu Sanjivani - It is a wellness program under which each of the milch animals are identified using UID and given a health card (Nakul Swasthya Patra) that will record the breed, its age and details of vaccination, among other details and uploading data on INAPH database. Advanced Reproductivity Technique - under the component sex sorted semen production facility is being created at 10 A graded semen stations and 50 Embryo Transfer Technology Labs with IVF facilities are being created in the country. E-Pashu Haat Portal - It is an e-trading market portal for linking farmers and breeders of indigenous breed. Establishment of National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds (NBGC-IB) - for enhancing milk production and productivity through genomic selection among indigenous breeds.

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

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To arrange quality Artificial insemination services at farmer's doorsteps To conserve, develop and proliferate selected indigenous bovine breeds of high socio-economic importance To create and strengthen infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products To create training infrastructure for training of dairy farmers To strengthen dairy cooperative societies/Producers Companies at village level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program was initiated in 2014 by merging on-going schemes of National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB), Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP), Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality & Clean Milk Production (SIQ & CMP) and Assistance to Cooperatives (A-C). The scheme has three components namely – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Program for Bovine Breeding (NPBB): It will establish MAITRI (Multi-purpose AI Technician in Rural India) to deliver the breeding inputs at doorstep. National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)

Rashtriya Gokul Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breed improvement program for indigenous breeds to improve their genetic makeup and increase the stock Enhancement on milk production and productivity Upgradation of nondescript cattle using elite indigenous breeds like Gir, Sahiwal, Rathi, Deoni, Tharparkar, Red Sindhi Establishment of Integrated Indigenous Cattle Centres or Gokul Grams in the native breeding tracts of indigenous breeds. Scheme is implemented on 100% grant-in-aid basis. Significant initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gopal Ratna awards: For farmers maintaining the best herd of Indigenous Breed(s) and practicing best management practices. Kamdhenu awards: For Best managed Indigenous Herd by Institutions/Trusts/ NGOs/ Gaushalas or best managed Breeders' Societies Gokul Gram: these are integrated cattle development centres to promote indigenous cattle rearing and conservation in a scientific manner, propagate high genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds, optimize modern Farm Management practices and utilize animal waste in economical way i.e. cow dung/urine.
--------------------------------	--

2.6. NATIONAL DAIRY PLAN-I

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help increase productivity of milch animals and thereby 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector Scheme being implemented by the National Dairy Development Board.

<p>increase milk production.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organized milk-processing sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDP-I will focus on 18 major milk producing states namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh etc. which together account for over 90% of the country's milk production. Various Components of the Scheme are – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Productivity enhancement Village based milk procurement systems for weighing, testing quality of milk received and making payment to milk producers. Project Management and Learning
--	---

2.7. DAIRY ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (DEDS)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote setting up of modern dairy farms for production of clean milk To bring structural changes in the unorganised sector so that initial processing of milk can be taken up at the village level itself To upgrade the quality and traditional technology to handle milk on a commercial scale To generate self-employment and provide infrastructure mainly for unorganised sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dairy Venture Capital Fund (DVCF) scheme has been modified and renamed as Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) in 2010. This central sector scheme is being implemented by NABARD as a nodal agency. The Scheme is open to organized as well as unorganized sector.

2.8. BLUE REVOLUTION: INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To fully tap the total fish potential of the country both in the inland and the marine sector and triple the production by 2020 To double the income of the fishers and fish farmers with special focus on increasing productivity and better marketing postharvest infrastructure including e-commerce and other technologies and global best innovations To triple the export earnings by 2020 with focus on benefits flow to the fishers and fish farmers including through institutional mechanisms in the cooperative, producer companies and other structures To enhance food and nutritional security of the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Core Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Blue Revolution (the Neel Kranti Mission). It is an umbrella scheme formulated by merging all the existing schemes It aims at enhancing fish production from 107.95 lakh tonne (2015-16) to about 150 lakh tonne by the end of the 2019-20. The scheme has the following components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and its activities. Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture. Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations. Strengthening of Database & Geographical Information System of the Fisheries Sector. Institutional Arrangement for Fisheries Sector. Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and other need based Interventions. National Scheme on Welfare of Fishermen. The Mission Fingerling has been launched under Blue Revolution which envisages adopting an integrated approach. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It targets enhancing fisheries production from 10.79 mmt (2014-15) to 15 mmt in 2020-21. The scheme will facilitate the establishment of hatcheries and Fingerling rearing pond to ensure certain level of production of fish fingerling, post larvae of shrimp and crab in the country.

2.9. QUALITY MILK PROGRAMME

Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve Global (Codex) standards for domestic consumption of milk and ensuring traceability & increasing share of milk and milk products in world exports. As of now, India exports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD) launched Quality Milk Programme in July, 2019. In the first phase of the programme during 2019-20, approval has been granted for strengthening of 231 dairy plants under NPDD scheme to equip them to detect adulterants in milk (Urea, maltodextrin, ammonium sulphate, detergent, sugar, neutralisers etc.).

<p>only 0.01% of the world dairy export market.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable all cooperative dairy plants to supply Quality Milk tested on all microbiological/chemical parameters to their consumers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fourier transform Infrared (FTIR) technology-based Milk Analyser (for accurate detection and estimation of milk composition and adulterants) has been granted approval. In addition one each of State Central laboratory for 18 States has been approved.
--	--


2.10. OTHER SCHEMES

<p>National Livestock Mission</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It involves sustainable development of livestock sector and focuses on improving availability of quality feed and fodder. Sub-mission under NLM - Sub-Mission on Livestock Development, Sub-Mission on Pig Development in North-Eastern Region, Sub-Mission on Fodder and Feed Development, Sub-Mission on Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension.
<p>Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding: The approval entails an estimated fund size of Rs.7,522 crore, majority of which will be contributed by Nodal Loaning Entities (NLEs). Apart from that, there will also be beneficiaries contribution and budgetary support from the Government of India. Nodal Loaning Entities: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), National Cooperatives Development Corporation (NCDC) and all scheduled Banks shall be the Nodal Loaning Entities. Financing investment activities: FIDF would provide concessional finance to State Governments/UTs and State entities, cooperatives, individuals and entrepreneurs etc., for taking up of the identified investment activities of fisheries development.
<p>National Action Plan for Control and Eradication of Glanders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glanders is a contagious and fatal disease of equines (horses, donkeys and mules). Humans can also get the disease. It is caused by the bacterium Burkholderia mallei. No vaccine is available for the disease. As per the action plan, infected animal should be eliminated immediately. In case absolutely essential, the positive animal may be transported to appropriate area for destruction and further disposal in closed vehicles. All the zoo-sanitary measures should be followed at the time of culling and disposal of carcasses.

“You are as strong as your Foundation”

FOUNDATION COURSE GENERAL STUDIES

PRELIMS CUM MAINS 2021



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 GS Mains, GS Prelims & Essay
- Access to LIVE as well as Recorded Classes on your personal student platform
- Includes All India GS Mains, GS Prelims, CSAT & Essay Test Series
- Our Comprehensive Current Affairs classes of PT 365 and Mains 365 of year 2021

ONLINE Students
NOTE - Students can watch LIVE video classes of our COURSE 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.

21 MAY | 5 PM
LIVE / ONLINE BATCH

DELHI

Regular Batch 5 Feb 9 AM	Weekend Batch 11 June 1:30 PM	21 June 9 AM	LUCKNOW 18 June 5 PM	HYDERABAD PUNE AHMEDABAD JAIPUR 17 June	CHANDIGARH 15 July 5 PM
---------------------------------------	--	------------------------	--	---	---

LIVE/ONLINE CLASSES ALSO AVAILABLE

3. MINISTRY OF AYUSH

3.1. NATIONAL AYUSH MISSION

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide cost effective AYUSH Services, with a universal access through upgrading AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) To strengthen institutional capacity at the state level Support cultivation of medicinal plants by adopting Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) Support setting up of clusters through convergence of cultivation, warehousing, value addition and marketing and development of infrastructure for entrepreneurs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced in 2014 and has been extended further till 2020. AYUSH systems of medicine, namely Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha & Sowa-Rigpa and Homoeopathy. Components of the Mission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandatory Components (80% of the Resource pool) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ AYUSH Services (including co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DH)) ✓ AYUSH Educational Institution ✓ Quality Control of ASU &H Drugs, Medicinal Plants ✓ School Health Programme: to address both physical and mental health needs of School going children using Yoga and counselling Flexible Components (20% of resource pool) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ AYUSH Wellness Centres including Yoga & Naturopathy ✓ IEC activities, ✓ Tele-medicine ✓ Crop Insurance for Medicinal Plants ✓ Public Private Partnership provision and Interest subsidy component for Private AYUSH educational Institutions. Monitoring and Evaluation - Dedicated MIS monitoring and evaluation cell would be established at Centre/ State level. AYUSH Gram: one village per block will be selected where AYUSH based lifestyles are promoted. It has been decided to operationalize 10% of the Health and Wellness Centers (HWCs) of the Ayushman Bharat Scheme through the Ministry of AYUSH through State / UT Governments. So, 1,032 AYUSH Dispensaries under NAM will be upgraded as AYUSH Health and Wellness Centres. Subsidy is being given to farmers for cultivation of medicinal plants.

3.2. CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME FOR PROMOTING PHARMACOVIGILANCE OF AYUSH DRUGS

Objective	Salient features
To develop the culture of documenting adverse effects and undertake safety monitoring of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy drugs and surveillance of misleading advertisements appearing in the print and electronic media.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector Scheme. Three-tier network of National Pharmacovigilance Centre (NPvCC), Intermediary Pharmacovigilance Centres (IPvCCs) and Peripheral Pharmacovigilance Centres (PPvCC). All India Institute of Ayurveda, New Delhi, an autonomous body under the Ministry of AYUSH, has been designated as NPvCC for coordinating various activities of the initiative.

3.3. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Salient Features
Mission Madhumeha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide cost-effective treatment and control of non-communicable disease of Diabetes. Launched in 2016, it will be implemented throughout the country through a specially designed National Treatment Protocol for effective management of Diabetes through Ayurveda.
Swasthya Raksha programme-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote health, health education in villages, awareness about cleanliness of domestic surroundings and environment. Mass campaigning through rallies, Nukkad Nataks focussing on personal, environmental and social hygiene are being undertaken for creating awareness about hygiene and health.

Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim- to prevent bio-piracy by protecting misappropriation of Indian traditional medicinal knowledge at International Patent Offices and to classify this traditional knowledge as per international patent classification systems. • It is a collaborative project of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and the Ministry of AYUSH. • TKDL contains about 1250 formulations selected from various classical texts of Indian Systems of Medicine existing in local languages such as Sanskrit, Urdu, Tamil etc. They are converted into digitized searchable database in international languages like English.
National AYUSH Grid Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has been launched for induction of IT into the AYUSH Sector for development of healthcare delivery at all levels, research, education, schemes and various health programs. • Ministry has taken up various pilot projects like AYUSH Hospital Management Information System (A-HMIS), Yoga locator application, Telemedicine etc. which shall be merged into AYUSH Grid Project after completion of pilot period.
Scheme for Integrated Health Research (SIHR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIHR has been drawn up in collaboration with NITI Aayog and Invest India (AGNI Platform). • Aim- To address the untapped potential of integration of AYUSH Systems with modern medicine through evidence based integrative practices.

फाउंडेशन कोर्स सामान्य अध्ययन

प्रारंभिक एवं मुख्य परीक्षा 2021

इनोवेटिव क्लासरूम प्रोग्राम

Scan the QR CODE to download VISION IAS app

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

28 MAY | 5 PM

लाइव / ऑनलाइन बैच

DELHI | 18 FEB | 9 AM | 16 JUNE | 1:30 PM

LUCKNOW | 9 JULY | 9 AM | JAIPUR | 17 JUNE | 9 AM

लाइव / ऑनलाइन कक्षाएं भी उपलब्ध

4. MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

4.1. DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS

4.1.1. NUTRIENT BASED SUBSIDY SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
To ensure balanced use of fertilizers, improve agriculture productivity, promote growth of indigenous fertilizer industry, encourage competition among fertilizer companies and to reduce the burden of subsidy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the NBS Policy, a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis is provided on each grade of the subsidized Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers depending upon its nutrient content. Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of P&K fertilizers has been left open and the manufacturers/importers/ marketers are allowed to fix MRP of P&K fertilizers at reasonable level. MRP will be decided taking into account the international and domestic prices of P&K fertilizers, exchange rate, and inventory level in the country. 22 grades of P&K fertilizers namely DAP, MAP, TSP, MOP, Ammonium Sulphate, SSP and 16 grades of NPKS (Nitrogen (N), Phosphate (P), Potash (K) and Sulphur (S)) complex fertilizers are covered under the NBS Policy. Recently, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) also approved inclusion of a complex fertilizer namely Ammonium Phosphate under NBS Scheme.

4.1.2. UREA SUBSIDY IN INDIA

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urea Subsidy is a part of Central Sector Scheme of Department of Fertilizers Urea is being provided to the farmers at a statutorily notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP). The difference between the delivered cost of Fertilizers at farm gate and net market realization by the urea units is given as subsidy to the Urea manufacturer/Importer by the Govt. of India. So, it also includes freight subsidy for movement of urea across the country. Accordingly, farmers are getting Urea at affordable MRP because of the subsidy provided by the Government.

4.1.3. CITY COMPOST SCHEME

To support Swachh Bharat Mission and provide City Compost at subsidized rates to farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the scheme, a market development assistance of Rs. 1500 per tonne of city compost for scaling up production and consumption of the product, is being provided. Promotion of city compost will be done by fertilizer companies and marketing entities. Companies will also adopt villages for promoting the use of compost. An appropriate BIS standard/ Eco-Mark will be developed to ensure better market acceptance.
---	---

4.2. DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICALS

4.2.1. SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF MEDICAL DEVICE PARKS

Objective	Salient features
The Scheme aims to promote Medical Device Parks in the country in partnership with the States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will be implemented by a State Implementing Agency (SIA) from 2020-21 to 2024-25. A maximum grant-in-aid of Rs.100 crore per park will be provided to the States. The target is to provide financial assistance for Common Infrastructure Facilities for 4 Medical Device parks. It is expected to reduce manufacturing cost of medical devices in the country. <p>Note: India depends on imports up to an extent of 85% of total domestic demand of medical devices.</p>

4.2.2. PROMOTION OF BULK DRUG PARKS

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop 3 mega Bulk Drug parks in India in partnership with States to reduce manufacturing cost of bulk drugs in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of India will give Grants-in-Aid to States with a maximum limit of Rs. 1000 Crore per Bulk Drug Park. Parks will have common facilities such as solvent recovery plant, distillation plant, power & steam units, common effluent treatment plant etc.

country and dependency on other countries for bulk drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme will be implemented by State Implementing Agencies (SIA) to be set up by the respective State Governments A sum of Rs. 3,000 crore has been approved for this scheme for next 5 years. Despite India being the 3rd largest pharmaceutical industry in the world by volume, it is significantly dependent on import of basic raw materials, viz., Bulk Drugs that are used to produce medicines. In some specific bulk drugs the import dependence is 80 to 100%.
--	--

4.2.3. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE SCHEME (FOR PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING OF CRITICAL KSMS/DRUG INTERMEDIATES AND APIS)

(a scheme with similar name is also launched by MeitY)

Objective	Salient features
For promotion of domestic manufacturing of critical KSMS/Drug Intermediates and APIs by attracting large investments in the sector to ensure their sustainable domestic supply and thereby reduce India's import dependence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial incentive will be given to eligible manufacturers of identified 53 critical bulk drugs on their incremental sales over the base year (2019-20) for a period of 6 years. Out of 53 identified bulk drugs, 26 are fermentation based bulk drugs and 27 are chemical synthesis based bulk drugs. Rate of incentive will be 20% (of incremental sales value) for fermentation based bulk drugs and 10% for chemical synthesis based bulk drugs. The scheme will be implemented through a Project Management Agency (PMA) to be nominated by the Department of Pharmaceuticals. A sum of Rs. 6,940 crore has been approved for next 8 years.

4.2.4. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME (FOR PROMOTING DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING OF MEDICAL DEVICES)

(a scheme with similar name is also launched by MeitY)

Objective	Salient features
The Scheme aim to boost domestic manufacturing by attracting large investments in medical device sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PLI Scheme for promoting domestic manufacturing will be implemented by a Project Management Agency (PMA) to be nominated by Department of Pharmaceuticals from 2020-21 to 2024-25. Under the Scheme, incentive @ 5% of incremental sales over base year 2019-20 will be provided on the segments of medical devices identified It seeks to provide assistance to about 25-30 manufacturers under the following categories of medical devices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cancer care/Radiotherapy medical devices Radiology & Imaging medical devices Nuclear Imaging Devices etc. It will lead to expected incremental production of Rs. 68,437 crore over a period of five years.

4.2.5. PRADHAN MANTRI BHARTIYA JANAUSHADI PARIYOJANA (PMBJP)

Objective	Salient features
Making quality medicines available at affordable prices for all, particularly the poor and disadvantaged, through exclusive outlets "Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras", so as to reduce out of pocket expenses in healthcare.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide generic drugs which are available at lesser prices but are equivalent in quality and efficacy as expensive branded drugs. Create awareness about generic medicines through education and publicity so that quality is not synonymous with only high price State Governments or any organization / reputed NGOs / Trusts / Private hospitals / Charitable institutions / Doctors / Unemployed pharmacist/ individual entrepreneurs are eligible to apply for new Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras. An amount of Rs.2.5 lakhs shall be extended to NGOs/agencies/ individuals establishing Janaushadhi Kendras (JAK) in government hospital premises where space is provided free of cost by Govt. to operating agency. Implementing Agency - Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) JANAUSHADI SUVIDHA: Centre has launched the oxo-biodegradable sanitary napkins under the PMBJP. It will ensure 'Swachhta, Swasthya and Suvidha' for underprivileged women. It has been manufactured by Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertaking of India.

4.2.6. SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Objective	Features
To ensure drug security in the country by increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of domestic pharmaceutical industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Central Sector Scheme with a total financial outlay of Rs. 480 Crore. • It has following sub-schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assistance to Bulk Drug Industry for Common Facility Centre: financial assistance in the form of one time grant (maximum 100 crore per CFC or 70% of cost whichever is less) would be provided for creation of common facilities in any upcoming Bulk Drug Park promoted by State Governments. ○ Assistance to Medical Device Industry for Common Facility Centre: financial assistance in the form of one time grant (maximum 25 crore per CFC or 70% of cost whichever is less) would be provided for creation of common facilities in any upcoming Medical Device Park promoted by State Governments ○ Pharmaceuticals Technology Upgradation Assistance Scheme: to facilitate Small and Medium Pharma Enterprises (SMEs) to upgrade their plant and machinery. Assistance in the form of interest subvention will be provided to 250 pharma SMEs. ○ Assistance for Cluster Development: an existing scheme Cluster Development Programme for Pharma Sector (CDP-PS) has been subsumed under the umbrella scheme. Grant-in-aid of 20crore or 70% of project cost whichever is less is provided. ○ Pharmaceutical Promotion Development Scheme: aims at the promotion, development and export promotion in Pharmaceutical sector by extending financial support.

4.2.7. OTHER SCHEMES

Pharma Jan Samadhan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a web enabled system for redressal of consumers' grievances relating to pricing and availability of medicines, created by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA). • It would serve as a robust e-governance tool for effective implementation of the Drugs (Price Control) Order 2013. • NPPA will initiate action on any complaint within 48 hrs of its receipt.
'Pharma Sahi Daam' Mobile App	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a mobile App. developed by NPPA which shows the MRP fixed by NPPA for various scheduled drugs on real time basis.

4.3. DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS

4.3.1. PLASTIC PARKS SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
To increase competitiveness and investments, achieve environmentally sustainable growth and adopt the cluster development approach to consolidate the capacities in plastic sector. It also seeks to reduce plastic imports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was envisaged in the National Plastic Park Policy in 2010 which was modified in 2013. • The scheme support setting up of a need based "Plastic Parks" an eco-system with requisite state of the art infrastructure and enabling common facilities to assist the sector move up the value chain and contribute to the economy more effectively. • Funding Pattern: The centre will provide 50% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crore per project and rest will be contributed by the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed by State Government or State Industrial Development Corporation.

5. MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

5.1. UDE DESH KA AAM NAAGRIK (UDAN)/REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY SCHEME (RCS)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate / stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable by supporting airline operation through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators ○ Financial (Viability Gap Funding or VGF) support • To provide connectivity to unserved and underserved regions through revival of existing air strips and airports. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Under-served airports are those which do not have more than 7 flights a week (14 for priority areas), while unserved airports are those where there are no scheduled commercial flights. ○ Ministry aims to operationalize 1000 routes and more than 100 airports in the next 5 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airports Authority of India (AAI) is designated as implementing agency • It is a key component of National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016. • The scheme would be in operation for a period up to 10 years from the date of notification of the Scheme Version 1.0. • It has a unique demand and market-based model to develop regional connectivity. RCS will be operational only in States and at airports/aerodromes/helipads which commit and support the scheme by providing concessions as required in the scheme. • Airfares on regional flights are capped at ₹2,500/ hour of approximately 500 km on an aircraft or for a 30 min on helicopter. • Airlines have to provide 50% of the seats (minimum of 9 and a maximum of 40 UDAN Seats) at subsidized rates. Remaining 50% seats will be priced at market rate. For helicopters, if seats are less than or equal to 13 then it is required to provide 100% as RCS seats, but if capacity is more than 13 then maximum 13 will be considered as RCS seats. • Support in the form of Concessions and Viability Gap Funding will be provided to selected operators for RCS routes under the scheme. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Centre will share 80% of the VGF collected by charging a levy of up to ₹8,500 on each departing flight of domestic airlines and the rest 20% will come from the respective state governments (other than NE states, UK, HP and UTs which will contribute 10%). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Regional Connectivity Fund would be created for this purpose. ○ However, for the routes classified as State RCS Routes and Lakshadweep Specific Route, the State Governments and Ministry of Home Affairs respectively, shall be responsible for reimbursing 100% of the VGF under the scheme. ○ State governments have to provide free security & fire service, utilities at concessional rates, free land for RCS airports etc. ○ Airport/Aerodrome/Helipad operators: No landing charges, parking charges and Terminal Navigation Landing Charges will be imposed for RCS flights etc. • In case any rehabilitation/upgradation of infrastructure is required at airports/water aerodromes/helipad to make them operational for RCS operations, it can be undertaken by AAI upon payment of required costs from respective State Government/airport/Water Aerodrome/Helipad operator. Ownership will not change however. • In last 3 rounds, around 700 RCS routes were awarded, 106 airports and 31 heliports were constructed and 232 RCS routes were operationalized. • Recently, 4th round of bidding for UDAN was launched to further enhance the connectivity to remote and regional areas and develop the airports and operationalize the pending routes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It will focus on priority areas like Hilly states, North East Region, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir and Islands. (3-14 flights per week as compared to non-priority areas where it is 3-7 flights per week) ○ Revision of (Viability Gap Funding) VGF cap- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ provision of VGF for Category 2/3 aircrafts (> 20 seats) has now been enhanced to all flights that would operate in Priority areas. ✓ VGF cap applicable for various stage lengths for operation through category 1/1 A aircrafts (<20-seater) has also been revised. ○ Promoting short-haul routes- provision of VGF would be restricted for routes with stage length up to 600 kms for Category 2/3 aircrafts ○ Well defined Prioritization framework for award of VGF- descending order of priority will be: Airports already developed by AAI, followed by airports not part of the above list but located in Priority Area(s), followed by airports located in areas other than Priority Area(s). ○ Flexibility to change the frequency of flights by Selected Airline Operator- provided that the total scheduled flights is adhered to within a period of 1 year. ○ It will allow operation of helicopter and sea planes.

5.2. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Salient Features
DigiYatra Platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is biometrics-based digital processing system for passenger entry and related requirements at the airport. It facilitates paperless travel and avoid identity checks at multiple points in an airport. Each passenger would get a unique Digi Yatra ID.
NABH (Nextgen Airports for Bharat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It seeks expansion of the airport capacity more than 5 times to handle a billion trips a year. It aims to establish about 100 airports in 10-15 years at an estimated investment of Rs 4 lakh crore and a large percentage of the investment is to come from the private sector.
Krishi Udan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Announced in Budget 2020-21. Yet to be launched. Krishi Udan will be launched by the Aviation Ministry on international and national routes. By assisting farmers in transporting agricultural products it will immensely help improve value realisation (on agricultural products), especially in the north-east and tribal districts.

#PrelimsIsComing

ABHYAAS 2020

ALL INDIA GS PRELIMS MOCK TEST SERIES

4 TEST | ONLINE / OFFLINE

- 🎯 Available in **ENGLISH / हिन्दी**
- 🎯 All India ranking & detailed comparison with other students
- 🎯 **Vision IAS** Post Test Analysis™ for corrective measures and continuous performance improvement

OFFLINE IN 65 CITIES

Register @

www.visionias.in/abhyaas

AGRA | AHMEDABAD | ALIGARH | AMRITSAR | AURANGABAD | BAREILLY | BENGALURU | BHAGALPUR | BHOPAL | BHUBANESWAR | BILASPUR | CHANDIGARH | CHENNAI | COIMBATORE | CUTTACK | DEHRADUN | DELHI | DHANBAD | DHARWAD | DIBRUGARH | GHAZIABAD | GORAKHPUR | GREATER NOIDA | GUWAHATI | GWALIOR | HYDERABAD | IMPHAL | INDORE | ITANAGAR | JABALPUR | JAIPUR | JAMMU | JHANSI | JODHPUR | KANPUR | KOCHI | KOLKATA | KOZHIKODE | KURUKSHETRA | LUCKNOW | LUDHIANA | MADURAI | MANGALURU | MEERUT | MUMBAI | NAGPUR | NASHIK | ORAI | PATIALA | PATNA | PRAYAGRAJ | PUNE | RAIPUR | RAJKOT | RANCHI | ROHTAK | SHILLONG | SHIMLA | THIRUVANANTHAPURAM | UDAIPUR | VADODARA | VARANASI | VIJAYAWADA | VISAKHAPATNAM | WARANGAL

6. MINISTRY OF COAL

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

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make coal available to all the Thermal Power Plants of the country in a transparent and objective manner and at the same time ensure that the benefits of linkage coal are transferred to the end consumers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power companies (assured coal supply) Consumers (reduced cost of power) Indigenous Coal Sector (reduction in Imported coal) Banking Sector (reduced NPAs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHAKTI is basically a Coal Linkage Policy that would provide coal linkages (or supplies) to power plants which lacks fuel supply agreements (FSAs) through coal auctions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It also seeks to achieve Coal linkage rationalization which means buying coal from mines which are closer to the power plant or any practice that leads to more economic gains. Coal linkages would be allocated to state-owned power distribution companies (Discoms). These, in turn, would assign these linkages to thermal power plants. For the use of coal in state/ central generating plants, the deciding criteria shall be plant efficiency, coal transportation cost, transmission charges and the overall cost of power. Private-owned independent power plants (IPPs) have to bid for the coal linkage. The basis of bidding would be the location of source of coal, quantity of coal, amount of power and delivery point of power they generate. Earlier, power purchase agreements (PPAs) were a pre-requisite for getting coal linkage. But the government has now relaxed the norms under SHAKTI as per the recommendations of P K Sinha committee. Now, Power plants not having PPAs will start getting coal linkages under auctions from Coal India Ltd and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd, which would help reduce stress in the sector.

6.2. OTHER SCHEMES

UTTAM (Unlocking Transparency By Third Party Assessment Of Mined Coal) app	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Coal and Coal India Limited (CIL) developed UTTAM app which aims to provide an App for all citizens and coal consumers to monitor the process of Third Party Sampling of coal across Coal India Limited (CIL) subsidiaries. It has interactive map based view to provide holistic coverage of coal quality across subsidiaries on quality parameters such as declared Gross Calorific Value (GCV), analysed GCV and coverage parameters such as location and quantity sampled.
Coal Mine Surveillance and Management System (CMSMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a web-based GIS application through which location of sites for unauthorised mining can be detected. The basic platform used in the system is of Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology's (MeiTY) map which provides village level information.
Khan Prahari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a tool for reporting any activity taking place related to illegal coal mining like rat hole mining, pilferage etc. One can upload geo-tagged photographs of the incident along with textual information directly to the system. The identity of the complainant shall not be revealed.
Sustainable Development Cell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coal Ministry has decided to establish SDC for promoting sustainable coal mining and address environmental concerns during the closure of mines. It will adopt a systemic approach, starting from collection & analysis of data, planning, adoption of best practices etc. SDC will advise, mentor, plan and monitor mitigation measures taken by coal companies for maximising utilisation of available resources in a sustainable way. It will also formulate the future policy framework for environmental mitigation measures, including the Mine closure Fund. It will act as nodal point at Ministry of Coal level in this matter.

<p>PRAKASH (Power Rail Koyla Availability through Supply Harmony) portal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Portal aims at bringing better coordination for coal supplies among all stakeholders - Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, Coal India, Railways and power utilities to ensure adequate availability and optimum utilization of coal at thermal power plants. • The Portal is developed by NTPC and sources data from different stakeholders such as Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Centre for Railway Information System (CRIS) and coal companies. • The Portal is designed to help in mapping and monitoring entire coal supply chain and tracking movement of coal from mines to power plants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coal Stock at supply end (mines) ○ Coal quantity /rakes planned ○ Coal quantity in transit ○ Coal availability at power generating station. • The Portal will make available four reports including Daily Power Plant Status, Periodic Power Plant Status, Plant Exception Report and Coal Dispatch Report.
---	--

LIVE / ONLINE CLASSES AVAILABLE

ENGLISH MEDIUM
2 April | 5 PM

हिन्दी माध्यम
7 April | 5 PM

- Specific targeted content: oriented towards Prelims exam
- Extra classes to cover rest of the current affairs of March and April 2020
- Doubt Clearing sessions and mentoring
- Complete coverage of The Hindu, Indian Express, PIB, Economic Times, Yojana, Economic Survey, Budget, India Year Book, RSTV, etc from May 2019 to April 2020

One Year

CURRENT AFFAIRS

FOR PRELIMS 2020 IN 60 HOURS

7. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

7.1. START UP INDIA

Objectives	Salient features
To build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and startups in the country.	<p>The Action Plan is based on three pillars – Simplification and handholding, funding support and incentives, industry-academia partnership and incubation. Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPI&IT) (formerly DIPP) is the implementing agency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplification and Handholding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Simple Compliance Regime for startups based on Self-certification ○ Launch of Mobile app and Portal for compliance and information exchange ○ Startup India Hub to handhold startups during various phases of their development. ○ Legal support and fast-tracking patent examination at reduced costs ○ Relaxed norms of public procurement for startups ○ Faster exit for startups • Funding support and Incentives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) has been setup with a corpus of Rs. 10,000 crores managed by SIDBI. Government participates in the capital of SEBI registered Alternate Investment Funds (AIFs), known as daughter funds, who in turn invest in Indian startups through equity/equity-linked instruments. ○ Credit guarantee fund for startups through SIDBI ○ Tax exemption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ on capital gains arising out of sale of residential house/plot if the amount is invested in eligible Startup for purchase of asset ✓ on long-term capital gains if it is invested in a fund notified by Central Government (maximum investment is Rs. 50 lakh) ✓ Income tax exemption for any 3 consecutive years out of 7 years since incorporation ✓ On Angel tax: on Investments above Fair Market Value of startup. Under the new rules, the overall consideration for shares issued by a start-up has been increased to Rs 25 crore from the earlier limit of Rs 10 crore. ○ With recent amendment in Income Tax Act, condition of minimum holding of 50% of share capital or voting rights in a startup has been relaxed to 25%. • Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Organizing Startup Fests to showcase innovations and providing collaboration platforms ○ Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) with Self –Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU) Program of NITI Aayog ○ Harnessing private sector expertise for setting up incubators ○ Setting up of 7 new research parks modeled on the Research Park at IIT Madras ○ Annual Incubator Grand Challenge to promote good practices among incubators. <p>Definition of start-up broadened: An eligible start-up would be one that is registered with the government and has been incorporated for less than 10 years (from previous 7 years), and has a turnover that has not exceeded ₹100 crore over (earlier 25 crores) that period. Moreover, the entity should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A private limited company or a limited liability partnership • Incorporated on or after 1st April 2016 but before 1st April 2021, and <p>Products or services or processes are undifferentiated, have potential for commercialization and have significant incremental value for customers or workflow.</p>

7.2. CHAMPION SERVICES SECTOR SCHEME (CSSS)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address sectoral and cross cutting issues including regulatory reforms, service standards, data protection etc. • Promote innovation to enhance competitiveness and productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Central Sector, umbrella scheme of Department of Commerce for the period 2019-20 to 2023-24. • 12 Champion services sectors have been identified to give focused attention on their promotion. Example: IT & ITeS, tourism, legal services, financial services etc. • Ministries/Departments concerned with these sectors have been directed to finalize and implement the Action Plans for the identified Champion Services Sectors which in effect would be their sectoral schemes operating under the umbrella scheme CSSS. Example: nodal ministry for CSSS: IT & ITeS is Ministry of electronics and technology.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boost services exports across broad range of services • Skill training and employment creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The respective line Ministries/Departments will also finalize a monitoring mechanism to monitor implementation under the overall guidance of the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) under Cabinet Secretary. • A dedicated fund of Rs. 5000 crores has been proposed to be established to support initiatives for sectoral Action Plans of the Champion Sectors.
---	---

7.3. MAKE IN INDIA

Objectives	Salient features
To promote India as an important investment destination and a global hub in manufacturing, design and innovation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Make in India” initiative is based on four pillars: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New Processes: It recognizes 'ease of doing business' as the single most important factor to promote entrepreneurship. ○ New Infrastructure: Government intends to develop industrial corridors and smart cities, create world class infrastructure with state-of-the-art technology and high-speed communication. Innovation and research activities are supported through a fast paced registration system and improved infrastructure for IPR (intellectual property right) registration. ○ New Sectors: FDI has been opened up in Defence Production, Insurance, Medical Devices, Construction and Railway infrastructure in a big way. ○ New Mindset: In order to partner with industry in economic development of the country Government shall act as a facilitator and not a regulator. An Investor Facilitation Cell (IFC) dedicated for the Make in India campaign was formed in 2014 with an objective to assist investors in seeking regulatory approvals, hand-holding services through the pre-investment phase, execution and after-care support. • Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPI&IT) coordinates action plans for 15 manufacturing sectors while Department of Commerce coordinates 12 service sectors.

7.4. TRADE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EXPORT SCHEME (TIES)

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

7.5. TRANSPORT AND MARKETING ASSISTANCE (TMA) SCHEME

To provide assistance for the international component of freight and marketing of agricultural produce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All exporters, duly registered with relevant Export Promotion Council as per Foreign Trade Policy, of eligible agriculture products shall be covered under this scheme. • Export categories which are not eligible include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Products exported from SEZs/ EOUs/ EHTPs/ STPs/ BTPs/ FTWZs ○ Exports through trans-shipment, i.e. exports that are originating in third country but trans- shipped through India; ○ Export of goods through courier or foreign post offices using e-Commerce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance under TMA would be provided in cash through direct bank transfer as part reimbursement of freight paid. • The scheme covers freight and marketing assistance for export by air as well as by sea (both normal and refrigerated cargo). • The scheme would be included in the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20). <p>*FTP has been extended by 1 year.</p>
---	--	--

7.6. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Feature
Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect plantation growers (tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom and tobacco) from the twin risks of weather and price arising from yield loss due to adverse weather parameters, pest attacks etc. and from income loss caused by fall in international/domestic prices through crop insurance mechanism. It is being implemented on a pilot basis for two years from September 2016 in eight districts in West Bengal, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu by the Commodity Boards through selected insurance companies.
Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) scheme, which at present is available on export of garments and made-ups, will now be extended to all exports in a phased manner. The new scheme will replace the extant Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), which was challenged by the US last year in WTO. The new scheme will allow reimbursement of duties on export inputs and indirect taxes through freely transferrable scrips. Scrips are incentives that can be used to pay duties.
Scheme for Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government has introduced a new Scheme for Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) for exporters for re-imbursement of taxes and duties paid by them such as value added tax, coal cess, mandi tax, electricity duties and fuel used for transportation, which are not getting exempted or refunded under any other existing mechanism. RoDTEP is a WTO-consistent scheme under which indirect taxes on inputs are consumed in the production process. It will also work to fill in the void left by MEIS.
Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was launched under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2015-20 replacing the earlier scheme 'Served from India Scheme'. SEIS shall apply to 'Service Providers' located in India instead of 'Indian Service Providers'. Thus, SEIS provides for rewards to all Service providers of notified services, who are providing services from India, regardless of the constitution or profile of the service provider. Under SEIS, the service providers of notified services are incentivized in the form of Duty Credit Scrips at the rate of 3 or 5% on their net foreign exchange earnings. These SEIS scrips are transferrable and can also be used for payment of a number of Central duties/taxes including the basic customs duty.
Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It allows import of capital goods (except those specified in negative list) for pre-production, production and post-production at zero customs duty. Import under EPCG Scheme shall be subject to an export obligation equivalent to 6 times of duties, taxes and cess saved on capital goods, to be fulfilled in 6 years reckoned from date of issue of Authorisation.
Niryat Bandhu Scheme	Announced as part of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 in 2011 to focus on mentoring the first generation entrepreneurs in the field of international trade .
eBiz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will serve as a 24X7 online single-window system for providing efficient and convenient Government to business (G2B) services to investors and businesses, by reducing the complexity in obtaining information and services related to starting businesses in India, and dealing with licenses and permits across the business life-cycle. It is being implemented by Infosys Technologies Limited (Infosys) under the guidance and aegis of Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPI&IT).
Scheme for IPR Awareness – Creative India; Innovative India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims at raising IPR awareness amongst students, youth, authors, artists, budding inventors and professionals to inspire them to create, innovate and protect their creations and inventions across India including Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 cities as well as rural areas in the 2017-2020. It has been launched by Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM) under the aegis of the Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPI&IT).
Project Monitoring Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an institutional mechanism of DPIIT for resolving a variety of issues including fast tracking the approvals for large Public, Private and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Projects. A Project Proponent with an anticipated investment of Rs. 1000 crore in case of domestic investments and Rs. 500 crore in case of FDI projects and facing delays in obtaining approvals from the public authorities, can upload any issue on the PMG's e-suidha portal Projects with anticipated investment less than the above monetary threshold can be uploaded on the PMG portals of the respective State Governments where such projects are located. DPIIT is mandated as the nodal body for the review of public and private projects facing challenges and facilitates their resolution through PMG. PMG is situated at Invest India.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Invest India is the National Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency that helps investors looking for investment opportunities and options in India. It is set up as a non-profit venture under DPIIT, MoC&I.
Integrate to Innovate Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Invest India under Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) in partnership with energy companies has launched Integrate to Innovate Programme for startups in energy sector. ● It is a 3-month corporate acceleration programme for energy startups housed at the corporate premises. ● The selected startups will receive a cash prize grant of upto ₹ 5 Lakh per startup along with an opportunity to pilot their product with corporates.
Invest India business immunity platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Invest India has designed this platform as a comprehensive resource to help businesses and investors get real-time updates on India's active response to COVID-19 (Coronavirus). ● It keeps a regular track on developments in the control of the virus, provides the latest information on various central and state government initiatives, gives access to special provisions, and answers and resolves queries through emails and on WhatsApp.
'SWAYATT' initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SWAYATT is an initiative to promote Start-ups, Women and Youth Advantage Through e-Transactions on Government e Marketplace (GeM). ● It will bring together the key stakeholders within the Indian entrepreneurial ecosystem to Government e-Marketplace, the national procurement portal.

“ **The Secret To Getting Ahead Is Getting Started** ”

ALTERNATIVE CLASSROOM PROGRAM *for*

GENERAL STUDIES

PRELIMS & MAINS 2022 & 2023

DELHI

Regular Batch	Weekend Batch
5 Feb 9 AM	11 June 1:30 PM
	21 June 9 AM

- 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 GS Mains , GS Prelims and Essay
- Includes All India GS Mains, Prelim, CSAT and Essay Test Series of 2021, 2022, 2023
- Our Comprehensive Current Affairs classes of PT 365 and Mains 365 of year 2021, 2022, 2023 (Online Classes only)
- Includes comprehensive, relevant and updated study material
- Access to recorded classroom videos at personal student platform

Scan the QR CODE to download **VISION IAS** app

8. MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION

8.1. DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATION (DOT)

8.1.1. NATIONAL BROADBAND MISSION

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadband access to all villages by 2022 Laying of incremental 30 lakhs route km of Optical Fiber Cable and increase in tower density from 0.42 to 1.0 tower per thousand of population by 2024 Creation of a digital fiber map of the Digital Communications network and infrastructure, including Optical Fiber Cables and Towers Significantly improve quality of services for mobile and internet Develop a Broadband Readiness Index (BRI) Address policy and regulatory changes required to accelerate the expansion and creation of digital infrastructure and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It gives emphasis on the three principles of universality, affordability and quality Vision: to fast track growth of digital communications infrastructure, bridge the digital divide, facilitate digital empowerment and inclusion and provide affordable and universal access of broadband for all. Funding: Investment of USD 100 billion (Rs 7 Lakh Crore) will come from different stakeholders like government and industry, including Rs 70,000 crore (10%) from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). USOF is a statutory fund (under Indian Telegraph (Amend.) Act, 2003) and is utilized exclusively for meeting Universal Service Obligation i.e. ensuring that un/underserved rural areas are effectively connected through a reliable and ubiquitous telecommunications network.

8.1.2. BHARAT NET PROJECT

Objective	Salient features
To provide broadband connectivity to Gram Panchayats (GP) through optical fibre network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to provide a minimum bandwidth of 100 Mbps to each of the 2.5 lakhs GPs. It will facilitate delivery of e-governance, e-health, e-education, e-banking, public internet access, G2C, B2B, P2P, B2C etc., weather, agricultural and other services to rural India. It is the new brand name of NOFN (National Optic Fibre Network) which is being implemented in three phases. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First phase – Envisaged to provide one lakh gram panchayats with broadband connectivity by laying underground optic fibre cable lines with deadline of 31st December 2017, which was achieved. Second Phase – It will provide connectivity to all 2,50,000 Panchayats using an optimal mix of underground fibre, fibre over powerlines, radio and satellite media to be completed by March 2019. Third Phase – It will be implemented from 2019 to 2023 during which state-of-the-art, future-proof network, including fiber between districts and blocks, with ring topology would be created. It is being implemented by a special purpose vehicle named Bharat Broadband Network Ltd. set up under Companies Act. It is being funded by the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).

8.1.3. PANDIT DEEN DAYAL UPADHAYAY SANCHAR KAUSHAL VIKAS PRATISTHAN SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features
To supplement telecom skilled manpower creation for the growth of telecom sector and to generate livelihood for the youth of the nation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In pilot phase, it will train 10,000 people from UP, MP, Bihar, Odisha, Punjab and Haryana and train 10,000 people in 1st phase on a pilot basis. DoT plans to establish more than 1,000 Sanchar Kaushal Vikas Pratisthan which will train youth according to the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) and local needs of the telecom sector. The government will also reward people doing innovative work in the telecom space.

8.1.4. TARANG SANCHAR

Scheme	Feature
Tarang Sanchar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a web portal for information sharing on Mobile Towers and Electromagnetic frequency (EMF) Emission Compliance. It has been developed in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode by Department of Telecommunications with Industry. Indian norms had prescribed 10 times stricter limits for radiation emission in comparison to global standards. Any person can request for EMF emission measurement at a location.

8.2. DEPARTMENT OF POSTS

DARPAN (Digital Advancement of Rural Post Office for A New India) Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to improve the quality of service and achieve “financial inclusion” of un-banked rural population. As part of IT modernization project, it intends to provide a low power technology solution to each Branch Postmaster (BPM) which will enable 1.29 Rural Lakhs Branch Post Offices (BOs). Recently, DARPAN-PLI application was launched for seamless collection of premium for Postal Life Insurance (PLI) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) policies.
Sampoorna Bima Gram Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to provide affordable life insurance services to people living in rural areas of the country through the postal network. It will identify at least one village (having a minimum of 100 households) in each of the revenue districts of the country and cover all households with a minimum of one RPLI (Rural Postal Life Insurance) policy. All villages under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana would also be covered under the scheme to turn them into Sampoorna Beema Gram.
Deen Dayal Sparsh Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPARSH stands for Scholarship for Promotion of Aptitude & Research in Stamps as a Hobby. It is a pan India scheme launched by the government to increase the collection and study of postal stamps. It would award annual scholarship of INR 6000 to children of Standard VI to IX having good academic record and also pursuing Philately as a hobby through a competitive selection process in all postal circles.
Cool EMS Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cool EMS (Express Mail Service) is one-way service from Japan to India which allows customers in India to import Japanese food items for personal use which is allowed under Indian regulations. Initially, it will be available in Delhi only. Food items will be carried by Japan Post in special cool boxes containing refrigerant to preserve the quality of the food items.

9. MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

9.1. DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

9.1.1. ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA (AAY)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To target poorest of poor population and provide them relief from hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landless agriculture labourers, marginal farmers, rural artisans /craftsmen and persons earning their livelihood on daily basis in the informal sector. • Households headed by widows or terminally ill persons/disabled persons/ persons aged 60 years or more with no assured means of subsistence or societal support; • Widows or terminally ill persons or disabled persons or persons aged 60 years or more or single women or single men with no family or societal support or assured means of subsistence • All primitive tribal households; • All eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families of HIV positive persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It covers poorest of the poor families from amongst the BPL families covered under Targeted Public Distribution System within the States and provides them food grains at a highly subsidized rate of Rs.1/ per kg coarse grains, Rs.2/ per kg. for wheat and Rs. 3/ per kg for rice. • In order to identify the households, the guidelines are stipulated according to the following criteria like landless agriculture labourers, marginal farmers, rural artisans /craftsmen etc. and Households headed by widows or terminally ill persons/disabled persons/ persons aged 60 years or more with no assured means of subsistence or societal support. • It is a part of NFSA (National Food Security Act) and the households under AAY are entitled to 35 Kg of foodgrains per household per month • States/UTs are required to bear the distribution cost, including margin to dealers and retailers as well as the transportation cost.

9.1.2. TARGETED PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (TPDS)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To identify the poor households and giving them a fixed entitlement of food grains, rice and/ or wheat, at specially subsidized prices.	The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) provides for all India coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and up to 50% of the urban population of the country for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains. Thus, the coverage under TPDS has been delinked from the poverty estimates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. • Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India (FCI). • State/UT Governments is responsible for the operational responsibilities for allocation and distribution of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs). • Under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), the targeted households are entitled to 5kg food grains per person per month at rates Rs.1/ per kg coarse grains, Rs.2/ per kg. for wheat and Rs. 3/ per kg for rice. • The end retail price is fixed by the States/UTs after taking into account margin for wholesalers/ retailers, transportation charges, levies local taxes etc.

9.1.3. INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of nation-wide portability in food grains distribution. • Creation of national level data repository for de-duplication of beneficiary data (Aadhaar based) • Use of advanced data analytics techniques to bring about continuous improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a central sector scheme with following objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To integrate PDS system of States/UTs with Central System. ○ Introduction of National Portability: provide the option to PDS beneficiaries to lift their entitled foodgrains from the Fair Price Shops (FPS) of their choice at the national level. • It is in continuation of 'End-to-End Computerization of PDS Operations' to bring more transparency and efficiency in distribution of foodgrains.

9.2. DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

9.2.1. PRICE STABILIZATION FUND (PSF)

Objective	Salient features
To mitigate volatility in the prices of agricultural produce like onion, potatoes and pulses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was set up in 2014-15 under the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) and it was transferred from DAC&FW to the Department of Consumer Affairs (DOCA) w.e.f. 1st April, 2016. • The Fund aims to establish price stability through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promotion of direct purchase from farmers /farmers' associations at farm gate/Mandi. ○ Maintaining a strategic buffer stock that would discourage hoarding and unscrupulous speculation. ○ Protecting consumers by supplying such commodities at reasonable prices through calibrated release of stock. • It is a Central Sector Scheme. • The Fund will be managed by Prize Stabilization Fund Management Committee which will approve all proposals from state government and central agencies and it will be maintained in a Central Corpus Fund account to be opened by Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), which will act as Fund Manager. • Funding – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The States will have to set up a revolving fund to which Centre and State will contribute equally (50:50). ○ The Ratio will be 75:25 in North East states.

9.2.2. OTHER SCHEMES

Digitally Safe Consumer Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has been launched by the ministry in collaboration with Google India on raising awareness about internet safety amongst Indian consumers. • It aims to integrate the internet safety message into everyday tasks that the consumers undertake over the internet such as financial transactions, using e-mails, doing e-commerce or simply surfing the internet for information.
INGRAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Grievance Redress Mechanism (INGRAM) has been launched by the Department of Consumer Affairs to create awareness, advise and redress consumer grievances. • This portal will also act as a central registry to lodge consumer complaints. • It will also bring all the stakeholders together onto a single platform. • It provides facility of registering online grievances which will be redressed within 60 days.

10. MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

National CSR Data Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will capture information on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities carried out by eligible companies, filed on the MCA21 registry in their financial statements. It contains all filed information, which can generate pre-defined reports with respect to expenditure across states, districts, development sectors, etc also provides feedback on projects.
MCA21 Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is e-governance initiative to ensure the efficiency of the core services regarding company affairs. The project is aimed at enabling an easy and secure access of Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) services to the corporate entities, professionals and the public by fully automating all processes related to the proactive enforcement and compliance of the legal requirements.
LLP settlement scheme, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry has launched this scheme for condonation of delays in filings of documents by limited liability partnership (LLP) firms. LLPs are flexible legal and tax entity that allows partners to benefit from economies of scale by working together while also reducing their liability for actions of other partners.
Corporate Data Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will make available all the financial and non-financial information of the companies available (including annual financial statements, annual report and various event-based filings) for public viewing. It would also cater to customized data services for research and analysis.
SPICe+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPICe+ is an integrated Web form offering 10 services by 3 Central Govt Ministries & Departments. (Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Ministry of Labour & Department of Revenue in the Ministry of Finance) and One State Government (Maharashtra), thereby saving as many procedures, time and cost for Starting a Business in India. Ministry of Corporate Affairs launched the Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company Electronically Plus (SPICe+). It replaced earlier version SPICe which was an eform. The simplified application provides for Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) registration among other things.
Independent Director's Databank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoCA has launched Independent Director's Databank in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder. It is a pioneering initiative of the Ministry to provide an easy to access & navigate platform for the registration of existing Independent Directors as well as individuals aspiring to become independent directors. Companies also may register themselves with the databank to search, select and connect with individuals who possess the right skills and attitude for being considered for appointment as Independent Directors

11. MINISTRY OF CULTURE

11.1. PROJECT MAUSAM

Objective	Salient features
To explore the multifaceted Indian Ocean 'world' – collating archaeological and historical research in order to document the diversity of cultural, commercial and religious interactions in the Indian Ocean.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is implemented by Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi as the nodal coordinating agency with support of Archeological Survey of India and National Museum as associate bodies. At macro level, the focus of the project is to re-establish and re-connect communications between 39 countries of the Indian Ocean world, which would lead to enhanced understanding of cultural values and economic ties. At micro level, it also focuses on understanding national cultures in the regional maritime milieu. One of the main objectives of the project is to inscribe places and sites identified under Project Mausam as trans-national nomination for inscription on UNESCO's World Heritage List.

11.2. SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF CULTURE OF SCIENCE (SPOCS)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To portray the growth of science and technology and their application in industry and human welfare To create awareness and public understanding, appreciation and engagement of public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up of Science Cities and Science Centres in all the States of the country is provided under this scheme. Implementing Agency is National Council of Science Museums (an autonomous organization of Ministry of Culture) Interested states have to provide land and share the cost of setting up of facility and corpus for upkeep and maintenance.

11.3. SEVA BHOJ SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
To reduce financial burden of Charitable Religious Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It envisages reimbursing Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) and Central Government's share of Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) paid on purchase of specific raw food items by Charitable/Religious Institutions for distributing free food to public. It is applicable to all Charitable Religious Institutions such as Temples, Gurudwara, Mosque, Church, Dharmik Ashram, Dargah, Matth, Monasteries etc. which follows following norms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> which have been in existence for preceding five years before applying for financial assistance/grant. which have been distributing free food to public for at least past three years on the day of application. which serve free food to at least 5000 people in a month. which should not be blacklisted under provisions of FCRA or any other Act/Rules of the Central/State Government.

11.4. SAFEGUARDING THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND DIVERSE CULTURAL TRADITIONS OF INDIA

Objective	Salient features
To reinvigorate and revitalize various institutions , groups, individuals, identified non-MoC institutions, non-government organisations, researchers and scholars so that they may engage in activities/ projects for strengthening, protecting, preserving and promoting the rich intangible cultural heritage (ICH) of India .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will cover all recognized domains of ICH such as oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage, Performing arts, Social practices, rituals and festive events, Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe, traditional craftsmanship etc. The scheme is being implemented through Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Culture

11.5. OTHER SCHEMES

National Mission on Cultural Mapping and Roadmap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scheme falls under Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat. It establishes the cultural mapping (i.e. database of cultural assets and resources) via running nationwide cultural awareness programme called Hamari Sanskriti Hamari Pahchan Abhiyan for the development of all art forms and artists. It also seeks to establish a National Cultural Working Place (NCWP) portal for obtaining information, knowledge sharing etc. in the field of all art forms.
Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was launched through Zonal Cultural Centre to preserve and promote rare and vanishing art forms whether classical or folk/tribal so that the young talents be nurtured to acquire skills in their chosen field of art through some financial assistance by the ZCCs in the form of scholarship under the guidance of Experts and Masters in these fields.
Adarsh Smarak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to provide amenities of international standard around monuments such as provide Interpretation and audio-video centre, streamline waste water and garbage disposal etc. It is being implemented by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).
National Mission on Manuscripts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was established in 2003 as a unique project for identifying documenting, conserving and making accessible the manuscript heritage of India. It aims to establish a digital National Manuscripts Library at Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA). It promotes ready access to these manuscripts through publication, both in book form as well as electronic form.
Cultural Heritage Youth Leadership Programme (CHYLP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to promote, understand and develop fondness for India's rich cultural heritage amongst the youth with a view to develop appropriate leadership qualities amongst youth. It focusses on the less privileged children residing in backward areas by interacting with them in vernacular languages for their better understanding. Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture, is the implementation agency for this programme.
Jatan and Darshak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of culture in collaboration with Centre for Development for Advanced Computing (C-DAC) has developed a software named "Jatan" that is set to revolutionise museum experience. Also aimed at improving the museum visit experience among the differently-abled, C-DAC has developed "Darshak", a mobile-based application. It allows real-time museum visitors gather all details about objects or artifacts simply by scanning a QR code placed near the object.

ALL INDIA TEST SERIES

Get the Benefit of Innovative Assessment System from the leader in the Test Series Program

PRELIMS

- General Studies** (हिन्दी माध्यम में भी उपलब्ध)
- CSAT** (हिन्दी माध्यम में भी उपलब्ध)

> VISION IAS Post Test Analysis™ > All India Ranking
 > Flexible Timings > Expert support - Email/Telephonic Interaction
 > ONLINE Student Account to write tests and Performance Analysis > Monthly Current Affairs Analysis

for **PRELIMS 2021** starting from **7 June**

Start: 26 April प्रारंभिक 2021 के लिए **21 जून**

MAINS

- General Studies** (हिन्दी माध्यम में भी उपलब्ध)
- Essay** (हिन्दी माध्यम में भी उपलब्ध)
- Philosophy**

for **MAINS 2021** starting from **10 May**

Start: 15 March मुख्य 2021 के लिए **24 मई**

Scan the QR CODE to download **VISION IAS** app

12. MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

12.1. ONE RANK ONE PENSION SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
To provide uniform pension be paid to the Armed Forces personnel retiring in the same rank with the same length of service, regardless of their date of retirement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the scheme the benefits will be provided w.e.f. 1st July 2014. The arrears will be paid in four half-yearly instalments. However all widows, including war widows will be paid arrears in one instalment. Pension will be re-fixed for all pensioners retiring in the same rank and with the same length of service as the average of minimum and maximum pension in 2013. Personnel who voluntarily retire will not be covered under the OROP scheme. In future, the pension would be re-fixed every 5 years.

12.2. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Salient features
National Integration Tour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are educational and motivational tours for youth of Jammu & Kashmir and North Eastern States, with an aim to provide an insight into the rich heritage of the country as well as various developmental and industry initiatives that are underway. It is a part of the Indian Army's ongoing outreach programme to foster the spirit of National Integration across the entire country.
Mission Raksha Gyan Shakti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Defence Production launched this initiative to enhance self-reliance in defence. The Directorate General of Quality Assurance (DGQA) is coordinating and implementing the programme. Its aim is to inculcate Intellectual Property Right (IPR) culture in Indian defence manufacturing ecosystem.
Defence Space Agency (DSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DSA is a tri-service agency of the Indian Armed Forces to command the space assets of the Army, Navy and Air Force, including the military's anti-satellite capability. DSA draws personnel from all three branches of the Armed Forces. It became operational in Nov, 2019 Headquartered in Bengaluru, the agency is tasked with operating the space-warfare assets of India. Defence Space Research Organization (DSRO) is the scientific organisation responsible for developing space-warfare systems and technologies for the Defence Space Agency.

13. MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION

Scheme	Details
North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is being supported by Word Bank. The project will have three-pronged approach to livelihood strengthening for achieving sustainable development. These are: Social empowerment, Economic empowerment, Partnership and linkages. The specific project objectives are- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create sustainable community institutions around women Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Youth Groups of men and women (YG) and Community Development Groups (CDG). Recently, the project has released a Community Investment Fund (CIF) for SHGs. Build capacity of community institutions for self governance, bottom up planning, democratic functioning with transparency and accountability. Increase economic and livelihood opportunities Develop partnership of community institutions for natural resource management, microfinance, market linkages, and sectoral economic services. It covers two districts each in Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and 5 districts in Tripura.
North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is Central Sector Scheme with 100 % funding from the Central Government. The aim is to fill up the gaps in creation of infrastructure in specified sectors till March, 2020. It will broadly cover creation of infrastructure under following sectors; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical infrastructure relating to water supply, power, connectivity and specially the projects promoting tourism. Infrastructure of social sectors of education and health. The funds under the scheme, will be distributed among North Eastern States on the basis of well-defined criteria on certain parameters e.g. Area, Population, Human Development Index, Road density. The NESIDS will be over and above the existing schemes of Government of India and State Governments of the NE Region. Only those projects would be considered for funding under the scheme which are not supported under any other scheme of Central or State Government.
Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an accrual of the unspent balance of the mandatory 10 % budgetary allocation for the north-eastern region of the Ministry/Department. It was created in 1997-98 with a funding pattern of 90:10 to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure speedy development of NER by increasing the targeted flow of budgetary resources. Finance social and physical infrastructure projects pertaining to subjects in the Union and concurrent list of the Constitution. Under the NLCPR (State) Scheme, priority projects of North Eastern States are being funded and under NLCPR-Central Scheme (implemented by North East Council), funds are provided to Central Ministries for implementing projects of national and regional importance.
North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective is to take up rehabilitation/construction/upgradation of neglected inter-state roads (including bridges on the roads) in the North Eastern Region. Other criteria of roads to be constructed under the scheme are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads in socio-politically neglected pockets of NER; Roads required for security or strategic viewpoint, not covered in any other programmes; Roads necessary from the viewpoint of market access for agriculture produce and roads of economic importance on gap filling approach. The Scheme will be administered and monitored in the Ministry of DoNER through an Empowered Inter-Ministerial Committee under chairmanship of Secretary, DoNER.
Hill Area Development Programme for Northeast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme will benefit the hilly areas of Manipur, Tripura and Assam. It aims to minimise the gap between hill and valley district of states in terms infrastructure, quality of roads, health and education etc. with a serious research and deliberation. It is aimed at giving a focused attention to the lesser developed hilly areas and will be initiated on a pilot basis in the hilly district of Tamenglong in Manipur.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Central Assistance is given to designated hill areas in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in the development of these ecologically fragile areas.
North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project(NERCORMP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a joint developmental initiative of the North Eastern Council (NEC), Ministry of DoNER and International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD). • The project's primary objective is to improve the livelihood options of economically vulnerable groups in a sustainable manner through the promotion of livelihood opportunities and strengthening of local institutions that relate to livelihood development. • The current phase i.e. Phase-III of the project covered Tirap (Undivided) and Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh; Churachandpur and Chandel districts of Manipur. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It was initially operated in three states and six districts viz: Assam (Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills), Manipur (Ukhrul and Senapati) and Meghalaya (West Garo Hills and West Khasi Hills). • Major project activities: Capacity Building of Communities and Participating Agencies, Livelihood Activities, Extension and Technology Transfer, Credit, Social Sector Activities, Village Roads and Rural Electrification, Community Based Bio-diversity Conservation, Convergence with ongoing Government schemes, and Marketing Support.
Digital North East: Vision 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched under the Digital India programme it will be coordinated by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and will be implemented by various central government ministries and governments of north eastern states, • The document identifies eight digital thrust areas -digital infrastructure, digital services, digital empowerment, promotion of electronics manufacturing, promotion of IT and IT enabled services including BPOs, digital payments, digital innovation & startups, and cyber security.
Social Infrastructure Development and Fund (SIDF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIDF has been created in the Public Account for North Eastern Region, especially for Arunachal Pradesh and other border areas facing special problems that cannot be tackled through normal schemes. • It is a one-time package that covers projects, prioritized by the State Governments as per their requirement, which, inter alia, include construction of new roads and bridges, re-establishment of new sub-stations/transmission lines, construction/upgradation of hospitals, establishment of schools, water supply projects etc.
Bamboo Technology/ Industrial Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recently, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region announced that it will set up Bamboo Technology parks in UTs of J&K and Ladakh which is in consonance with the National Bamboo Mission (NBM). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Mission envisages promoting the holistic growth of the bamboo sector by adopting an area-based strategy and to increase the area under bamboo cultivation and marketing. It also seeks to increase the availability of quality planting material, setting up nurseries and strengthening marketing of bamboo products. • Also, first ever Bamboo Industrial Park in NE was approved to be set up in Assam. • The Cane and Bamboo Technology Centre (CBTC) under NEC will implement the project.

14. MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

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

Objective	Strategy	Components
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019 Motivate communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation Develop, wherever required, community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid & Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas Create significant positive impact on gender and promote social inclusion by improving sanitation especially in marginalized communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategy is to move towards a 'Swachh Bharat' by making it a massive mass movement. For purposes of effective planning and implementation of SBM(G), it is proposed that 'district' be considered the base unit of intervention Implementation Framework of each State be prepared with a road map of activities covering the three important phases necessary for the Programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning – A project proposal shall be prepared by the District, incorporating Gram Panchayat-wise details and scrutinized, and consolidated by the State Government into a State Plan. Implementation – This includes advocacy and communication, financing and toilet construction. Setting up Rapid Action Learning Unit (RALU) Sustainability – This includes sustaining ODF communities and verification. A five-tier implementation mechanism should be set up at the National/ State/ District/ Block/ Village level Corporate houses should be encouraged to participate as an essential part of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start-up activities – This includes updating baselines surveys, orientation of key personnel and preparation of plans. IEC (Information, Education and Communication) Component: Focus of SBM-G is on Behaviour Change Communication (BCC). It is not a 'stand-alone' separate activity, community action and generation of peer pressure on the outliers is key to it. Capacity Building Construction of Individual Household Latrines - While selecting eligible households for providing incentive under SBM(G), order of preference shall be – BPL followed by SC/SC APL households Availability of Sanitation Material - through Rural Sanitary Mats (RSM), Production Centers (PC), Self Help Groups (SHG) and Community Sanitary Complex (CSC). Provision of Revolving Fund at the District - can also be accessed by APL households not covered by incentives under the guidelines. Equity and inclusion – This also includes raise awareness and skills on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), specifically amongst adolescent girls in schools. Solid and Liquid Resource Management Administrative Charges - States shall be permitted to utilize funds under this component as per requirement The monitoring also uses a robust community led system, like Social Audit. Community-based monitoring and vigilance committees will help in creating peer pressure. Foot soldiers of Swachh Bharat: An army of 'foot soldiers' or 'Swachhagrahis', earlier known as 'Swachhata Doots' is developed.

Swachh Sarvatra	Swastha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A joint initiative of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Jal Shakti to achieve better health outcomes through improved sanitation and increased awareness and healthy lifestyles. The three key components of Swachh Swasth Sarvatra are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Health Centres (CHCs) in ODF blocks will be supported to achieve Kayakalp certification (a certificate for high standard of sanitation and hygiene). Gram Panchayat of Kayakalp Primary Health Centres (PHCs) prioritized to become ODF Training in WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) of CHC/PHC nominees The MDWS will undertake ODF activities in the Gram Panchayat of Kayakalp award winning PHCs and will provide WASH training to a nominee of those CHCs and PHCs.
Swachh Places (SIP)	Iconic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This initiative is in partnership with concerned state and local governments and 3 Central Ministries of Housing and Urban Affairs, M/o Tourism and M/o Culture with MJS being the nodal ministry. 100 places across India have been identified as "iconic" due to their

	<p>heritage, religious and/or cultural significance. The SIP initiative is to improve the cleanliness conditions at these places to a distinctly higher level. So far in first two phases, 20 iconic places have been taken up. All these 20 Iconic Sites have designated PSUs or corporates for financial and technical support. Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple in Madurai has been adjudged the cleanest iconic place in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ten new iconic sites, namely, RaghavendraSwamy Temple (Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh); Hazardwari Palace (Murshidabad, West Bengal); Shri Sarveshwar Mahadev Temple/Brahma Sarovar Temple (Kurukshetra, Haryana); VidurKuti (Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh); Mana village (Chamoli, Uttarakhand); Pangong Lake (Leh-Ladakh, J&K); Nagvasuki Temple (Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh); ImaKeithal/market (Imphal, Manipur); Sree Dharma Sastha Temple/Sabarimala Temple (Kerala); and Kanvashram (Uttarakhand) have been taken up under Phase III.
Rashtriya Swachhta Kendra (RSK)	It was announced on centenary of Champaran Satyagraha i.e. 10 April, 2017. It will be located opposite to Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi at Rajghat. RSK is planned to disseminate all information on sanitation matters and advanced toilet technology among people.
Darwaza Band Media Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an aggressive mass media campaign by MDWS aiming at Behavior Change. The 'Darwaza Band' campaign has been supported by the World Bank. It is designed to encourage behaviour change in men who have toilets but are not using them. Recently, the Swachh Bharat Mission(G) launched the 'Darwaza Band -Part 2' campaign which focuses on sustaining the open defecation free status of villages across the country.
Swachhta hi Sewa Campaign	It is a fortnight-long sanitation campaign to highlight the cleanliness initiative, Swachh Bharat Mission. Its objective is to mobilise people and reinforce jan aandolan (mass movement) for sanitation. There will be targeted cleaning of public and tourist places under this campaign.
GOBAR Dhan scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDWS launched the Galvanising Organic Bio-Agro Resource dhan or "GOBARdhan" scheme on 30th April 2018, at Karnal, Haryana. The scheme is aimed at keeping villages clean while increasing the income of farmers and cattle owners by promoting local entrepreneurs to convert cattle dung, and other organic resources, to biogas and organic manure.
Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) Dashboard, ODF-Plus Advisory and the ODF-Plus & Swachh Gram Darpan App	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are prepared by NIC and have been launched by the Ministry. Aim is to foster healthy competition between States and districts undertaking ODF-plus activities. The Swachh Gram Darpan app allows people to monitor how the programme is working at district and state levels.

14.2. ATAL BHUJAL YOJNA

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve ground water management in priority areas in the country through community participation. To foster behavioural changes that promote conservation and efficient use of water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector Scheme to be implemented over a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25, with World Bank assistance. The priority areas identified under the scheme fall in the states of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These States represent about 25% of the total number of over- exploited, critical and semi-critical blocks in terms of ground water in India. They also cover two major types of groundwater systems found in India - alluvial and hard rock aquifers- and have varying degrees of institutional readiness and experience in groundwater management. The scheme will also facilitate convergence of ongoing Government schemes in the states by incentivizing their focussed implementation in identified priority areas. Funds under the scheme will be made available to the participating states as Grants. Funds under the scheme will be provided to the states for strengthening the institutions responsible for ground water governance, as well as for encouraging community involvement for improving ground water management to foster behavioural changes that promote conservation and efficient use of water.

14.3. NAMAMI GANGE YOJANA

Objective	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"> Will cover 8 states/UTs, 47 towns & 12 rivers under the project. Establishment of Clean Ganga Fund. Under the aegis of National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) & State Programme Management Groups (SPMGs) States and ULBs and PRIs will be involved in this project. Setting river centric urban planning process to facilitate better citizen connects, through interventions at Ghats and River fronts. Entry Level Activities: river surface cleaning to address the floating solid wastes; rural sanitation to arrest the pollution (solid & liquid) entering through rural sewage drains and construction of toilets Medium Term Activities: <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) Jal Shakti, (b) Environment, Forests & Climate Change, (c) Shipping, (d) Tourism, (e) Urban Development and (f) Rural Development

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

Another **Ganga Gram Project** has been launched by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in 2017 in collaboration with National Mission on Clean Ganga (NMCG).

14.4. JAL KRANTI ABHIYAN

Objective	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening grass root involvement of all stakeholders including Panchayati Raj Institutions and local bodies in the water security. Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) Encouraging the adoption/utilization of traditional knowledge in water resources conservation and its management; Enhancing livelihood security through water security in rural areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program involves use of modern technologies along with traditional wisdom for devising area/region specific innovative measures for increasing water security. There are four important components of Jal Kranti Abhiyan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jal Gram Yojana: two villages in every district, preferably facing acute water scarcity are being selected as “Jal Grams” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ From each Jal Grams, one elected representative of Panchayat and one representative of the Water Users Association are being identified as Jal Mitra/ Neer Nari and training is being imparted to them to create mass awareness. ✓ Expenditure on various works being taken in each Jal Gram will be met from existing schemes of Central/State Governments, such as PMKSY, MGNREGA, RRR of water bodies, AIBP etc. Development of Model Command Area: a model command area of about 1000 hectare in a State shall be identified. It shall be selected by the ministry, in consultation with state governments, from an existing / ongoing irrigation project in the state where funds for development are available from various schemes. Pollution Abatement and Mass Awareness Programme. A card known as Sujalam Card (with the logo “Water Saved, Water Produced) is being prepared for every Jal gram which would provide the yearly status/information on availability of water for the village from all sources. Central Water Commission (CWC) and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) are the nodal agencies for implementation. States will be encouraged to form State Water Policy in accordance with National Water Policy, 2012.

14.5. NATIONAL HYDROLOGY PROJECT

Objective	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set up a system for timely and reliable water resources data acquisition, storage, collation and management. to build capacity of the State and Central sector organisations in water resources management through the use of Information Systems and adoption of State-of-the-art technologies like Remote Sensing. lead time in flood forecast from 1 day to atleast 3 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector Scheme (2016) The project is supported by World Bank (50% loan) The components of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Situ Hydromet Monitoring System and Hydromet Data Acquisition System. Setting up of National Water Informatics Centre (NWIC)- recently set up to maintain a comprehensive water resource data. Water Resources Operation and Management System Water Resources Institutions and Capacity Building NHP will gather Hydro-meteorological data which will be stored and analysed and can be assessed by any user. It will facilitate integrated water resource management by adopting river basin approach through collation and management of hydro-meteorological data. This will also help in water resource assessment.

14.6. DAM REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (DRIP) 2.0

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to improve the safety and operational performance of selected existing dams and associated appurtenances in a sustainable manner, to strengthen the dam safety institutional setup of participating States/Implementing Agencies (CWC). 	Seven states of India , namely Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, and Uttarakhand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an externally-aided project as 80% of the total project is provided by the World Bank as loan/credit and remaining 20% is borne by the States / Central Government in which repair and Rehabilitation of dams will be done. The Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for the Dams has been proposed that identifies potential emergency conditions at a dam and prescribes the procedures to be followed to minimize loss of life and property damage.

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

14.7. JAL JEEVAN MISSION (JJM)

Objectives	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JJM aims at providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household by 2024. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FHTC – Functionality of a tap connection is defined as having infrastructure, i.e. household tap connection providing water in adequate quantity, i.e. at least 55 lpcd (litre per capita per day), of prescribed quality, i.e. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JJM is an upgraded version of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) that was launched in 2009. Components under JJM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> development of in-village piped water supply infrastructure development of reliable drinking water sources and/or augmentation of existing sources to provide long-term sustainability of water supply system technological interventions for removal of contaminants where water quality is an issue greywater management (domestic non-faecal wastewater) development of utilities, water quality laboratories, water quality testing & surveillance, R&D, knowledge centre, capacity building of communities, etc Community driven approach: The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India has placed the subject of drinking water in the 11th Schedule. So, under JJM, Gram Panchayats and local community play the pivotal role. Fund sharing pattern: 90:10 for Himalayan and North-Eastern States; 50:50 for other States and 100% for UTs. Institutional Mechanism for implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Jal Jeevan Mission: provide policy guidance, financial assistance and technical support to States State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM): finalization of State Action Plan (SAP), financial planning etc.

<p>BIS:10500 standard, on regular basis, i.e. continuous supply in long-term.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to provide functional tap connection to Schools, Anganwadi centres, GP buildings, Health centres, wellness centres and community buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM): headed by Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector (DC), it is responsible for overall implementation of JJM. Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committees: provide FHTC to every existing rural HH, ensure preparation of Village Action Plan (VAP) etc. Implementation strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time bound completion of schemes has been proposed Priority to cover water quality affected habitations will be given No expenditure like electricity charges, salary of regular staff, and purchase of land, etc, will be allowed from the central share 'utility-based approach': this will enable institutions to function as utilities and focus on drinking water supply services and recover water tariffs from all kinds of consumers. Convergence: convergence with existing schemes such as MGNREGS to implement measures like rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge etc. Incentive for community: community would be rewarded to the tune of 10% of the capital expenditure on their respective in-village water supply scheme Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S): includes setting up and maintenance of water quality testing labs and surveillance activities by community.
--	--

Jalmani Programme	This programme involves installation of Stand Alone Purification System in rural schools , since 2008. The ownership of the water purification system lies with school authorities, while funds are provided to the village panchayats by the State Governments for operating this program.
Swajal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a community demand driven, decentralized, single village, preferably solar powered, mini Piped Water Supply (PWS) programme for the 117 aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog. Gram Panchayats in partnership with rural communities and State sectoral agencies would be involved in the execution of the scheme and also operate and maintain the scheme. The programme would also sustain ODF status. The scheme will train hundreds of rural technicians for operation and maintenance of Swajal units.

14.8. OTHER SCHEMES

NAQUIM (National Aquifer Mapping and Management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The primary objective of the Aquifer Mapping Exercise can be summed up as “Know your Aquifer, Manage your Aquifer”. This program was initiated to map aquifers through advanced techniques. This will help in managing Aquifer recharge, river bank filtration and identification of critically stressed blocks as well as identification of contaminated blocks. It can help integrate ground water availability with ground water accessibility and quality aspects. The Ministry of Water Resources is implementing the National Aquifer Mapping Programme. Associated institutions are the Central Ground Water Board, the National Geophysical Research Institute, the World Bank, DFID, and State Ground Water Departments.
Water Resource Information System (WRIS)	India-WRIS WebGIS is a ‘Single Window’ solution for comprehensive and, authoritative data of India’s water resources along with allied natural resources in a standardized national GIS framework with tools to search, access, and analyze the data for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). The project has been jointly undertaken by CWC, MoWR and NRSC, ISRO, DoS (Department of Space) in year 2009.
Arth Ganga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a sustainable development model through economic activity along the banks of Ganga River. As part of this process, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers should be encouraged to engage in sustainable agriculture practices, including zero budget farming, etc Creation of infrastructure for water sports and development of camp sites, cycling and walking tracks etc would also be taken up. Priority could be given to women Self Help Groups and ex-servicemen organizations. ‘Hybrid’ tourism potential of the river basin area- for purposes of religious as well as adventure tourism.

15. MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES

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

Objective	Participating Institutions	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve Seasonal and Intra-seasonal Monsoon Forecast To improve Medium Range Forecast. To develop a state-of-the-art dynamical prediction system for monsoon rainfall on all different time scales i.e. from short-range to seasonal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune will coordinate and lead the effort for improving the forecasts on seasonal and intra seasonal scale. National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), Noida will lead and coordinate the efforts for improving the forecasts in the medium range scale up to week two forecasts. These will be made operational by the India Meteorological Department (IMD), New Delhi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Long range forecasting (upto a season), American model called Climate Forecast System (CFS) is used, which is a coupled-Ocean atmosphere modelling system i.e. it combines data from ocean, atmosphere and land. For short to medium range Unified Model (UM) developed by UK is used. In its phase I, IMD was to develop high resolution-coupled dynamical prediction system (seasonal and extended time scale). For the first time, IMD used the Monsoon Mission dynamical model to prepare operational seasonal forecast of 2017 monsoon rainfall over India. The Ministry has launched the Monsoon Mission Phase II program, for next 3 years (2017-2020) with emphasis on predicting extremes and development of applications based on monsoon forecasts.

15.2 OTHER SCHEMES

SAFAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An integrated early warning System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting and Research (SAFAR) was launched by Minister for Science & Technology and Earth Sciences.
“Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science (O-SMART)”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme encompasses a total of 16 sub-projects addressing ocean development activities such as Services, Technology, Resources, Observations and Science. Implementation of O-SMART will help in addressing issues relating to Sustainable Development Goal-14, which aims to conserve use of oceans, marine resources for sustainable development. This scheme also provides necessary scientific and technological background required for implementation of various aspects of Blue Economy.
Red Atlas Action Plan Map (for Chennai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The atlas is aimed at flood mitigation, preparedness, operations and management aspects in Chennai. It is prepared by India Meteorological Department (IMD), National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR) and National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) in association with TN State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) and Greater Chennai Corporation.
Gagan Enabled Mariner’s Instrument for Navigation and Information (GEMINI) device	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a low-cost device designed to use the GAGAN (GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation) satellite system to transmit the Potential Fishing Zones (PFZ) and Ocean States Forecasts (OSF) and disaster warnings or forecasts to fishermen. Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), joined hands with Airports Authority of India (AAI) to present this device.

16. MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS & IT

16.1. DIGITAL INDIA

Objective	Salient features
To transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Digital India programme is centred on three key vision areas: Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen, Governance & Services on Demand, Digital Empowerment of Citizens It aims to provide the much needed thrust to the nine pillars of growth areas, namely: Broadband Highways, Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, Public Internet Access Programme, e-Governance: Reforming Government through Technology, e-Kranti: NeGP 2.0, Information for All, Electronics Manufacturing, IT for Jobs, Early Harvest Programmes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E-Kranti: National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) 2.0: objective of E-kranti is to redefine NeGP to bring about transformational and outcome-oriented e-Governance initiatives, provide Integrated Services (not individual) and to promote optimum usage of core ICT and promote citizen centric services. Public Private Partnerships would be preferred wherever feasible to implement e-Governance projects. For effective management of the Digital India programme, the programme management structure would consist of a Monitoring Committee on Digital India headed by the Prime Minister, a Digital India Advisory Group chaired by the Minister of Communications and IT and an Apex Committee chaired by the Cabinet Secretary. The positions of Chief Information Officers (CIO) would be created in at least 10 key Ministries so that various e-Governance projects could be designed, developed and implemented faster. In order to take the benefits of Digital India to every corner of country, a vast network of more than 2.5 lakh Common Services Centers has been created. This has developed digital entrepreneurs among poor, marginalized, Dalits and women of India.

16.2. JEEVAN PRAMAAN

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To facilitate on-line submission of Life Certificate by pensioners and streamline the process of getting Life certificate.	Pensioners of Central Government, State Government or any other Government organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is AADHAR Biometric Authentication based digital life certificates (DLCs) for Pensioners. DLC can be obtained through various Jeevan Pramaan Centres which are being operated by CSCs, Banks, Government offices or by using the client application on any PC/mobile/tablet. It will do away with the requirement of a pensioner having to submit a physical Life Certificate in November each year, in order to ensure continuity of pension being credited into their account.

16.3. PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMIN DIGITAL SAKSHARTA ABHIYAN (PMGDISHA)

Objectives	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient features
To make 6 crore rural households digitally literate and reaching around 40% of rural households by covering one member from eligible household by 31 st March 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens of India between the age group of 14 to 60 years. Priority to Non-smartphone users, Antyodaya households, college drop-outs, Participants of the adult literacy mission and Digitally illiterate school students from class 9th to 12th where Computer/ICT Training is not available in their schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will empower the citizens to operate computer or digital access devices, thus, enabling them to use IT and related services especially Digital Payments. It aims to bridge digital divide by targeting the rural population including marginalised sections (SC, ST, BPL, women, differently-abled persons and minorities). Implementing Agency: CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd., special purpose vehicle (CSC-SPV) incorporated under the Companies Act 1956. The identification of the beneficiaries would be carried out by CSC-SPV in active collaboration with District e-Governance Society, Gram Panchayats, and Block Development Officers.

16.4. CYBER SWACHHTA KENDRA (CSK)

Objective	Salient features
To enhance the cyber security of Digital India's IT infrastructure by providing information on botnet/malware threats and suggesting remedial measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are also known as Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre. • It is part of Digital India initiative and is being operated by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) under provisions of Section 70B of the IT Act, 2000. • It is set up in accordance with the objectives of the 'National Cyber Security Policy' which envisages creating a secure cyber ecosystem in the country. • It works in coordination with Internet service providers, Antivirus companies and Industry. • It will also enhance awareness among citizens regarding botnet and malware infection along with measures to be taken to secure their devices. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The popular attacks that happen these days using botnets are called the Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks.

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

16.5. INDIA BPO PROMOTION SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features
Creation of employment opportunities for the youth, by promoting the IT/ IT Enabled Services (ITES) Industry particularly by setting up the BPO/ITES operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to incentivize establishment of 48,300 seats distributed among each State in proportion of State's population, with financial support up to Rs. 1lakh/seat in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) • Special incentives are provided for employing women and persons with disability, generating employment beyond target and wider dispersal within state. • It also involves encouragement of local entrepreneurs and special consideration for Hilly areas and rural areas. • Metro Cities Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, NCR & Pune has been excluded from scheme. • Implementing Agency - Software Technology Park of India (STPI), an autonomous society under the MeitY • There is also a separate North-East BPO Promotion Scheme under the Digital India Programme to incentivize establishment of 5000 seats of BPO/ITES operations in NorthEast

16.6. NATIONAL SUPERCOMPUTING MISSION

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make India one of the world leaders in Supercomputing and to build capacity of the country to develop the next generation of supercomputer experts. • To attain global competitiveness and ensure self-reliance in the strategic area of supercomputing technology. • The target of the mission was set to establish a network of supercomputers ranging from a few Tera Flops (TF) to Hundreds of Tera Flops (TF) and three systems with greater than or equal to 3 Peta Flops (PF) in academic and research institutions of National importance across the country by 2022. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mission would be implemented jointly by Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) through two organizations the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) and the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore. • The Mission envisages empowering our national academic and R&D institutions spread over the country by installing a vast supercomputing grid comprising of more than 70 high-performance computing facilities • These supercomputers will also be networked on the National Supercomputing grid over the National Knowledge Network (NKN), a programme under same ministry which connects academic institutions and R&D labs over a high-speed network. • The Mission also includes development of highly professional High Performance Computing (HPC) aware human resource.

16.7. STREE SWABHIMAN

Objectives	Beneficiaries	Salient features
To facilitate the society at large by empowering its women entrepreneurs to not only provide sanitary pads at their common service centers (CSCs) but also to educate women to overcome this social taboo & encourage usage of sanitary pads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural and semi-urban women entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under this project, sanitary napkin micro manufacturing units (semi-automatic and manual process production unit) are being set up at CSCs across India, particularly those operated by women entrepreneurs. The product (sanitary napkin) will be sold under the “Swabhimaan” brand name and the Organization with the help of Village Level Entrepreneur (VLEs) and SHG groups will obtain the trade license for marketing the sanitary napkins at a subsidized rate. It also has a menstrual hygiene related awareness generation component and aims to increase usage of sanitary napkins among rural girls in schools and colleges by making the napkins available to almost 1,000 girls in the primary and secondary schools in their village, encompassing girls from 7th to 12th grade. CSC SPV will try to raise funds to provide sanitary pads to girl students in Rural Areas of Country free of cost.

16.8. ELECTRONICS DEVELOPMENT FUND (EDF)

Objectives	Salient features
To achieve “Net Zero Imports” by 2020 as envisaged in digital india scheme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is set up as a “Fund of Funds” to participate in professionally managed “Daughter Funds” which in turn will provide risk capital to companies developing new technologies in the area of electronics, nano-electronics and Information Technology (IT). The EDF will also help attract venture funds, angel funds and seed funds towards R&D and innovation in the specified areas. It will help create a battery of Daughter funds and Fund Managers who will be seeking good start-ups (potential winners) and selecting them based on professional considerations. CANBANK Venture Capital Funds Ltd. (CVCFL) is the Fund Manager for EDF.

16.9. NATIONAL POLICY ON SOFTWARE PRODUCTS (2019)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create a robust software product ecosystem, which aims to develop India as a Software Product Nation and the global software product hub. Policy aims to align with other Government initiatives such as Start-up India, Make in India and Digital India, Skill India etc so as to help the industry grow at Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 40% to reach \$70-80 billion by 2025, while creating employment opportunities for 3.5 million people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy has the following five missions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to promote the creation of a sustainable Indian software product industry, driven by intellectual property (IP), leading to a 10-fold increase in Indian share of the Global Software product market by 2025. To nurture 10,000 technology startups in software product industry, including 1000 such technology startups in Tier-II and Tier-III towns & cities and generating direct and in-direct employment for 3.5 million people by 2025. To create a talent pool for software product industry through up-skilling of 1,000,000 IT professionals, motivating 1 lakh school and college students and generating 10,000 specialized professionals that can provide leadership. To build a cluster-based innovation driven ecosystem by developing 20 sectoral and strategically located software product development clusters having integrated ICT infrastructure, marketing, incubation, R&D/testbeds and mentoring support. In order to evolve and monitor scheme & programmes for the implementation of this policy, National Software Products Mission will be set up with participation from Government, Academia and Industry. National Software Product Mission (NSPM) is to be housed in Ministry of Electronics and IT (MeitY) under a Joint Secretary, with participation from Government, Academia and Industry. An outlay of Rs.1500 crore is involved to implement the programmes/ schemes envisaged under this policy over the period of next 7 years. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The amount is divided into Software Product Development Fund (SPDF) and Research & Innovation fund.

16.10. SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY PARK SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features
For the development and export of computer software, including export of professional services using communication links or physical media.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first Software policy came up in 1986. It resulted into Software Technology Park (STP) scheme in 1991. It is a 100% export-oriented scheme which integrates concept of 100 percent Export Oriented Units (EOU) and Export Processing Zones (EPZ) and the concept of Science Parks / Technology Parks. It is unique in its nature as it focuses on one product / sector, i.e. computer software. Other important features include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provisioning of single-point contact services for member units. A company can set up STP unit anywhere in India. 100 Percent Foreign Equity is permitted. All the imports of Hardware & Software in the STP units are completely duty free, import of second hand capital goods also permitted. Re-Export of capital goods is also permitted. The sales in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) shall be permissible up to 50 Percent of the export in value terms.

16.11. MODIFIED ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING CLUSTERS (EMC 2.0) SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For development of world class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities through Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs) To aid the growth of the ESDM sector, help development of entrepreneurial ecosystem, drive innovation and catalyze the economic growth of the region by attracting investments in the sector, increasing employment opportunities and tax revenues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MeitY notified EMC Scheme (1.0) in 2012 which was open for receipt of applications upto October, 2017. A further period of 5 years (i.e. upto October, 2022) is available for disbursement of funds for the approved projects. It is in line with National Policy for electronics (NPE) 2019. EMC 2.0 Scheme would support setting up of both Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs) and Common Facility Centers (CFCs). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EMC would set up in geographical areas of certain minimum extent, preferably contiguous, where the focus is on development of basic infrastructure, amenities and other common facilities for the ESDM units. For CFC, there should be a significant number of existing ESDM units located in the area and the focus is on upgrading common technical infrastructure and providing common facilities for the ESDM units in such EMCs, Industrial Areas/ Parks/ industrial corridors. Financial assistance will be provided over a period of 8 years. It will act as a pull for large companies to come to India bringing along their entire components manufacturing ecosystem.

16.12. SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF MANUFACTURING OF ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS AND SEMICONDUCTORS (SPECS)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of electronic components manufacturing ecosystem deepening of Electronics value chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the scheme, Cabinet has recently approved to offer financial incentive of 25% of capital expenditure on plant, machinery, equipment, associated utilities and technology, including for R&D to the industrial units making investment for manufacturing of capital goods, electronic components, semiconductors etc. This will cater to all segments of electronics manufacturing such as Mobile, Consumer electronics, Industrial Electronics, Automotive, Medical Electronics, Telecom Equipment, Computer Hardware etc. Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is likely to attract new investments in Electronics Sector to the tune of at least Rs. 20,000 crore. Direct employment of approximately 1,50,000 is expected to be created in the manufacturing units, including indirect employment of about 4,50,000. Reducing dependence on import of components by large scale domestic manufacturing that will also enhance the digital security

16.13. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE SCHEME (PLI)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boost domestic manufacturing • Attract large investments in the electronics value chain including manufacturing of mobile phones, semiconductor packaging and electronic components including Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) units. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the scheme, electronic manufacturing companies will get an incentive of 4 to 6% on incremental sales (over base year) of goods manufactured in India and covered under target segments, to eligible companies over a period of next 5 years. • The scheme shall only be applicable for target segments namely mobile phones and specified electronic components • The government estimates that under PLI scheme, domestic value addition for mobile phones is expected to rise to 35-40 per cent by 2025 from the current level of 20-25 per cent and generate additional 8 lakh jobs, both direct and indirect. • The scheme will also help in creating 2-4 "champion Indian companies".

16.14. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Feature
Digishala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a free-to-air channel which aims to promote cashless transactions post-demonetisation, especially in rural and semi-urban areas • It was launched as part of the 'Digidhan' campaign which aims to spread awareness about digital transactions
Cyber Surakshit Bharat Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has been launched by MeitY, in association with National e-Governance Division (NeGD) and industry partners to strengthen cybersecurity ecosystem in India in line Government's vision for a 'Digital India'. • It is first public-private partnership of its kind and will leverage the expertise of the IT industry in cybersecurity. • The founding partners include leading IT companies such as Microsoft, Intel, WIPRO. Its knowledge partners include Cert-In, NIC, NASSCOM and consultancy firms Deloitte and EY. • It will be operated on three principles of Awareness, Education and Enablement. • It aims to spread awareness about cybercrime and build capacity of Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) and frontline IT staff across all government departments.
E-sampark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to establish proactive communication by digitization of campaigns and connect the government directly with citizens across India by running mailer, outbound dialing and SMS campaigns. • It also maintains a database of contacts of the nodal officers, representatives and citizens which is updated periodically.
Awareness Programme on Environmental Hazards of Electronic Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to provide financial support to MeitY's Societies, Academic Institutions, Industry Associations and professional organisations for organizing workshops/ seminars and making campaign material for wide circulation on ill-effects associated with e-waste.
Secure, Scalable & Sugamya Website as a Service (S3WAAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a website generating and deployment product hosted on the National Cloud of National Informatics Centre . • It leverages technology to generate secure websites using templates which are highly customizable and can seamlessly be deployed on a scalable software defined infrastructure.
GI Cloud – MeghRaj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is aimed at utilizing and harnessing the benefits of Cloud Computing with focus on accelerating delivery of e-services in the country while optimizing ICT spending of the Government. • The architectural vision of GI Cloud consists of a set of discrete cloud computing environments spread across multiple locations, built on existing or new (augmented) infrastructure, following a set of common protocols, guidelines and standards issued by the Government of India.
DigiLocker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a platform for issuance and verification of documents & certificates in a digital way, thus promoting paperless governance. • Indian citizens who sign up for a DigiLocker account get a dedicated cloud storage space that is linked to their Aadhaar (UIDAI) number.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizations that are registered with Digital Locker can push electronic copies of documents and certificates (e.g. driving license, Voter ID, School certificates) directly into citizens lockers. Citizens can also upload scanned copies of their legacy documents in their accounts which can be electronically signed using the eSign facility.
e-Taal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a web portal for dissemination of e-Transactions statistics of National and State level e-Governance Projects including Mission Mode Projects in near real-time. It presents quick analysis of transaction counts in tabular and graphical form.
UMANG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG) is developed by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and National e-Governance Division (NeGD) to drive Mobile Governance in India. It intends to provide major services offered by Central and State Government departments, Local bodies and other utility services from private organizations. It provides a unified approach where citizens can install one application to avail multiple government services. Its service has been made available on multiple channels like mobile application, web, IVR and SMS which can be accessed through smartphones, feature phones, tablets and desktops.
National Information Centre-Computer Emergency Response Team (NIC-CERT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a dedicated body to detect, prevent and mitigate the impact of cyber-attacks, by monitoring data across the NIC platform, including communication between all the levels of government and between governments to citizens.
Project Cyber Shikshaa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Microsoft & Data Security Council of India (DSCI) in association with Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY) have launched Project Cyber Shikshaa for skilling women engineering graduates in the niche field of Cyber Security.
Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme for Electronics and IT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its objective is to enhance the number of PhDs in Electronics System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) and IT/IT Enabled Services (IT/ITES) sectors in the country. It provides 25% more fellowship amount than most of the other PhD Schemes. Scheme also provides infrastructural grant of ₹ 5,00,000/- per candidate to the academic institutions for creation/ up-gradation of laboratories.
Ideate for India - Creative Solutions using Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MeitY launched a National Challenge for Youths, “Ideate for India - Creative Solutions using Technology” with an aim to give school students (class 6-12) an opportunity to become solution creators for the problems. The Challenge has been designed by the National e- Governance Division, Ministry of Electronics & IT in collaboration with Intel India, with support from the Department of School Education and Literacy.
Indian Software Product Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will act as a single window portal for cataloguing for all companies and products developed in India with key analytics, category-wise listing with options of porting database to Government e-Marketplace (GeM) for enhanced market access.
'Build for Digital India' programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will be rolled out by Google and MeitY The programme will offer a platform to engineering students to develop market-ready, technology-based solutions that address key social problems in areas like healthcare, agriculture, education, smart cities and infrastructure, women safety etc. Google will also offer mentorship sessions in product design, strategy and technology to the most promising products and prototypes.
Hack the Crisis India: Online Hackathon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is part of global Hack the Crisis movement where the technology and startup entrepreneurs/coders would work to create dedicated solutions during an online 48 hour hackathon for the containment of Coronavirus crisis. It will also cover developing solutions to deal with its aftermath.

17. MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

17.1. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON CLIMATE CHANGE (NAPCC)

Objective	Missions	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve a sustainable development path that simultaneously advances economic and environmental objectives. To fulfill India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC under Paris Agreement. To protect the vulnerable and poor sections of society through inclusive and sustainable development strategy, sensitive to climate change To devise efficient and cost effective strategies 	Missions included under it: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> National Solar Mission (under MNRE) National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (under Ministry of Power) National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (under Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs) National Water Mission (under MoWR) National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (under MoS&T) National Mission for a Green India (under MoEFCC) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (under Ministry of Agriculture) National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (under MoS&T) 	It is a policy document prepared by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change . The NAPCC is guided by the principles of - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection - of the poor and vulnerable sections of society through inclusive development strategy Achieving national growth - through a qualitative change and economic direction that enhances ecological sustainability Devising efficient and cost effective strategies for end use Demand side management Better technology - that looks into aspects of mitigation or adaptation. Market mechanism - that rewards sustainable development, Inclusivity - that invites linkups with civil society and local government institutions Many of the sectors most at risk from climate change - such as water and agriculture - are the responsibility of state governments, so all states have to develop a SAPCC which implements the national policy framework taking into account their own unique vulnerabilities. GoI is also implementing a dedicated National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) to implement adaptation actions in vulnerable sectors across the country.

National Mission For A Green India (GIM)	One of the 8 missions under NAPCC, implemented by MoEFCC. The mission uses both public and private lands and includes local communities in planning, decision making, monitoring etc. The Green India mission aims to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase forest/tree cover to the extent of 5 million hectares (mha) and improve quality of forest/tree cover on another 5 mha of forest/non-forest lands; improve/enhance eco-system services like carbon sequestration and storage (in forests and other ecosystems), hydrological services and biodiversity; along with provisioning services like fuel, fodder, and timber and non-timber forest produces (NTFPs) and To increase forest-based livelihood income of about 3 million households.
---	--

Climate Resilience Building Among Farmers Through Crop Residue Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a regional project approved by National Steering Committee on Climate Change (MoEFCC) under NAFCC The project aims to mitigate climate change impacts and enhance adaptive capacity and also to counter the adverse environmental impacts that arise from stubble burning. The project will be implemented following a phased approach. The first phase of the project has been approved at a cost of approximately Rs. 100 Crore for the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Awareness generation and capacity building activities will be undertaken to encourage farmers to adopt alternate practices which would also help diversify livelihood options and enhance farmer's income. Technological interventions will be undertaken for timely management of crop residue in addition to effective utilisation of existing machineries. Implementable and sustainable entrepreneurship models will be created in rural areas through upscaling successful initiatives and innovative ideas. Based upon the performance in the first phase, the scope could be enhanced and more activities can be supported subsequently.
--	---

17.2. SECURE HIMALAYA PROJECT

Objective	Features
To ensure conservation of locally and globally significant biodiversity, land and forest resources in high Himalayan ecosystem spread over four states of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir (now UTs), Uttarakhand and Sikkim.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It stands for Securing Livelihoods, Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of High Range Himalayan Ecosystem (SECURE) Himalayas project. The project was launched in the background of increasing habitat degradation, fragmentation of area which is increasing due to the high dependence of the local communities on the natural resources and unplanned infrastructure. It is launched by MoEFCC in association with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). TRAFFIC is a partnering agency in SECURE Himalaya. This project is funded by government of India, United Nation Development Program, Global Environment Facility. The project is 6 years long and is meant for specific landscapes including Changthang (Jammu and Kashmir), Lahaul - Pangl and Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh), Gangotri - Govind and Darma - Byans Valley in Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand) and Kanchenjunga - Upper Teesta Valley (Sikkim). The project includes protection of snow leopard and other endangered species and their habitats and also securing livelihoods of people in region and enhancing enforcement to reduce wildlife crime. Under it, enhanced enforcement efforts and monitoring will be undertaken to curb illegal trade in some medicinal and aromatic plants which are among most threatened species in these landscapes.

17.3. GREEN SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Objective	Features
Skilling the youth of India, especially dropouts and in increasing the availability of skilled workforce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is initiative for skill development in the environment and forest sector to enable India's youth to get gainful employment and/or self-employment It has been conceptualised and developed in MoEF&CC in consultaon with the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), the nodal agency for synergizing skill development iniaves in the country, under the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). All courses will be National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant. It is utilising the vast network and expertise of Environmental Information System (ENVIS) Hubs/ Resource Partners (RPs). After a pilot project in 2017, ministry has taken following steps to expand it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased budget allocation for ENVIS in budget 2018-19 by 33%. Out of this, the training courses under GSDP will be funded. Increased target: A total of 5.5 lakh people will be imparted training by 2021. More green skills now: The government has identified 35 courses including pollution monitoring (air/water/noise/soil), effluent treatment plant operation, forest management, water budgeting etc. GSDP-ENVIS is a mobile app that will help boost employability and entrepreneurship of the youth in the country.

17.4. NATIONAL CLEAN AIR PROGRAMME (NCAP)

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stringent implementation of mitigation measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution Augment and strengthen air quality monitoring network across the country Augment public awareness and capacity building measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a pollution control initiative to cut the concentration of particles (PM10 & PM2.5) by 20-30% by 2024. It will have 2017 as the base year for comparison and 2019 as the first year. It is to be implemented in 102 non-attainment cities. These cities are chosen on the basis of Ambient Air Quality India (2011-2015) and WHO report 2014/2018. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) shall execute the nation-wide programme for the prevention, control, and abetment of air pollution within the framework of the NCAP. The NCAP will be institutionalized by respective ministries and will be organized through inter-sectoral groups. The program will partner with multilateral and bilateral international organizations, philanthropic foundations and leading technical institutions to achieve its outcomes.

- The Apex Committee in the MoEFCC will periodically review the progress. Annual performance will be periodically reported upon. Appropriate indicators will be evolved for assessing the emission reduction benefits of the actions.

17.5. INDIA COOLING ACTION PLAN

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide sustainable cooling and thermal comfort for all while securing environmental and socio-economic benefits for the society. • reducing both direct and indirect emissions. 	<p>The ICAP provides a 20-year perspective and outlines actions needed to provide access to sustainable cooling.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) reduce cooling demand across sectors by 20% to 25% by 2037-38, (ii) reduce refrigerant demand by 25% to 30% by 2037-38, (iii) Reduce cooling energy requirements by 25% to 40% by 2037-38, (iv) recognise “cooling and related areas” as a thrust area of research under national Science and Technology Programme, (v) training and certification of 100,000 servicing sector technicians by 2022-23, synergizing with Skill India Mission.

17.6. OTHER SCHEMES

Schemes	Features
PARIVESH (Pro-Active and Responsive facilitation by Interactive, Virtuous and Environmental Single-window Hub)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a web based, role based workflow application which has been developed for online submission and monitoring of the proposals submitted by the proponents for seeking Environment, Forest, Wildlife and Coastal Regulation Zone Clearances from Central, State and district level authorities. • The system has been designed, developed and hosted by the MoEFC, with technical support from National Informatics Centre, (NIC) • The system includes monitoring of compliance reports including geo-tagged images of the site by regulatory body or inspecting officers even through the Mobile App for enhanced compliance monitoring. • It also provides access to previous Environment Impact Assessment Reports.
Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme where GoI provides financial and technical assistance to the State/UT Governments for activities aimed at wildlife conservation. • The scheme has following three components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support to Protected Areas (National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves) ○ Protection of Wildlife Outside Protected Area ○ Recovery programmes for saving critically endangered species and habitats.
Himalayan Research Fellowships Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to create a young pool of trained environmental managers, ecologists and socioeconomists. • This pool will help generate information on physical, biological, managerial and human aspects of Himalayan environment and development. • The fellowship scheme will be executed through various universities and institutions working in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) and preference will be given to the Institutions from northeastern states. • The financial support will be provided under the National Mission on Himalayan Studies (NMHS) (a Central Sector Grant in-aid scheme) and the fellowships will be awarded for a maximum period of three years. • The research may be undertaken in any of the identified broad thematic areas of the NMHS such as water resource management including rejuvenation of springs and catchments, hydropower development, assessment and prediction of water-induced hazards, livelihood options including ecotourism opportunities, biodiversity management including recovery of threatened species and skill development.
Environmental Information System (ENVIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoEF&CC has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme ENVIS since 1982-83. • ENVIS, by providing scientific, technical and semi- technical information on various environmental issues, has served in facilitating policy formulation and environment management at all levels of Government as well as in decision-making aimed at environment protection and its improvement for sustaining good quality of life for all living beings. • ENVIS is a decentralized network of various centres which can be broadly categorized as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ENVIS Hubs: Centres dealing with "State of the Environment and Related Issues" and are hosted by State Government /UT Administrations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ENVIS Resource Partners (RPs): Centres which are hosted by environment-related governmental and non-governmental organisations/ institutes of professional excellence ● It has been designated as the National focal point for INFOTERRA, a global environmental information network of UN Environment Programme (UNEP).
NGC-Ecoclub Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environment Education Awareness and Training (EEAT) is a central sector scheme that aims to promote environmental awareness and to mobilize people’s participation for conservation of environment. ● Its objectives are achieved through the implementation of four programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Green Corps (NGC), ○ National Environment Awareness Campaign, ○ Seminars/Workshops, and ○ National Nature Camping Programme. ● NGC- Ecoclub Programme: To impart knowledge to school children through hands on experience, about their immediate environment, inculcate compassion and sensitize children on issues related to environment and development. ● Recently, the first annual meeting of the State Nodal Agencies implementing the NGC Ecoclub programme was organized by MoEF&CC’s Education Division in collaboration with the GEER Foundation (Gujarat).
‘Leadership Group for Industry Transition’ initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It was launched at the UN Climate Action Summit to help guide the world’s hard-to-decarbonize and energy-intensive sectors/industries toward the low-carbon economy. ● It would be a public-private effort announced by India and Sweden together with some other countries. ● It is supported by the World Economic Forum, the Energy Transitions Commission, Mission Innovation, Stockholm Environment Institute, the European Climate Foundation etc.
Colombo Declaration on Sustainable Nitrogen Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● United Nations member states endorsed a proposed roadmap for action on nitrogen challenges called the Colombo Declaration on Sustainable Nitrogen Management ● It seeks to halve nitrogen waste by 2030. ● The Colombo Declaration has been developed with the technical support of the International Nitrogen Management System (INMS), a joint activity of the UNEP and the International Nitrogen Initiative supported by the Global Environment Facility.

FAST TRACK COURSE 2020

GENERAL STUDIES PRELIMS

PURPOSE OF THIS COURSE

The GS Prelims Course is designed to help aspirants prepare for & increase their score in General Studies Paper I. It will not only include discussion of the entire GS Paper I Prelims syllabus but also that of previous years' UPSC papers along with practice & discussion of Vision IAS classroom tests and the All India Prelims Test Series. Our goal is that the aspirants become better test takers and can see a visible improvement in their Prelims score on completion of the course.

Art & Culture

Geography

Polity

Indian History

International Relations

Science and Technology

Environment

Economics

INCLUDES

- Access to recorded classroom videos at your personal student platform.
- Comprehensive, relevant & updated **HARD COPY** of the study material for prelims syllabus. (For online students, it will be dispatched through Post)
- Classroom MCQ based tests and access to **ONLINE PT 365 Course**.
- All India Prelims Test Series 2020 and Comprehensive Current Affairs.

ADMISSION

OPEN

TOTAL NO OF CLASSES

60

18. MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

18.1. KNOW INDIA PROGRAMME

Objectives	Salient features
To familiarize Indian-origin youth (18-30 years) with their Indian roots and contemporary India.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a three-week orientation programme for diaspora youth conducted with a view to promote awareness on different facets of life in India and the progress made by the country in various fields e.g. economic, industrial, education, science & technology, communication & information Technology, culture. Preference given to PIOs from Girmitiya countries –Girmitiya's are descendents of indentured Indian labourers brought to Fiji, Mauritius, South Africa, East Africa, the Malay Peninsula, Caribbean & South America (Guyana, Trinidad & Tobago and Suriname) to work in sugar plantations.

18.2. SAMEEP - STUDENTS AND MEA ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take Indian foreign policy and its global engagements to students across the country. To drive interest in diplomacy as a career option. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is voluntary programme in which all the ministry officers - under-secretary and above - will be asked to go to their hometowns, particularly their alma maters. They will be expected to interact with the students about the way the MEA works, basic elements of its policies, how diplomacy is conducted, and generally give students an idea of what a career in the MEA would look like.

18.3. PRAVASI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
Training and certification of Indian workforce keen on overseas employment in select sectors and job roles, in line with international standards, to facilitate overseas employment opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a skill development initiative of the MEA in partnership with the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship which will be implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). The short-term program (of 2 weeks to one month) will prepare the candidates holistically in taking up challenging assignments in different countries with confidence and meet transnational skill requirements. It involves training them in suitable skill sets which address the requirements in communication, trade specific knowledge and skills along with cultural orientation. These will be in line with international standards.

18.4. ITEC-INDIAN TECHNICAL & ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROGRAMME

Objective	Salient features
It is a demand-driven, response-oriented programme that focuses on addressing the needs of developing countries through innovative technological cooperation between India and the partnering nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is fully funded by Government of India& as launched in 1964 by Ministry of External Affairs. Although ITEC is essentially a bilateral programme, its resources have also been used for financing trilateral and regional undertakings such as with the Economic Commission for Africa, UNIDO and G-77 ITEC programme has significantly augmented India's soft power among developing nations It is an important aspect of South-South cooperation
e-SANAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project e-Sanad aims at providing a centralized platform for faceless, cashless and paperless document verification service for Indian citizens, foreigners who have obtained any documents (educational or commercial etc.) from document issuing authorities in India.
e-VidyaBharti (Tele-education) and e-ArogyaBharti (Tele-medicine) Project (e-VBAB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two separate platforms, will link various educational institutions and hospitals in India and the participating African countries. It is fully funded by MEA, GoI. e-VBAB project also offers tele-medicine and continuing medical education for African doctors, paramedics and patients. It will also give an opportunity for Global acceptance of Indian University Education system and Indian medical Health services.

19. MINISTRY OF FINANCE

19.1. PRADHAN MANTRI GARIB KALYAN YOJANA

Scheme components	Beneficiaries	Total number of beneficiaries	Benefits
Insurance scheme for health workers fighting COVID-19	It covers public healthcare workers like Safai karamcharis, nurses, ASHA workers, paramedics, technicians, doctors etc. working in Central/State governmental hospitals or health/wellness centres.	Around 22.12 lakh health workers	50 lakh insurance cover is provided for 90 days in case any health professional, who while treating Covid-19 patients meet with some accident or is at some risk of being impacted. Any private healthcare provider requisitioned by hospitals related to any government , for COVID-19 related responsibilities, will also be covered subject to numbers indicated by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. This benefit will be over and above any other insurance cover being availed of by the beneficiary.
PM Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana	Poor households getting benefits from PDS	80 crore	Free 5kg of wheat or rice per person per month over and above present entitlement under PDS which is 5kg wheat or rice. Also, Free 1 kg of pulses per family
PM-Kisan	Farmers	8.7 crore	Transfer of Rs. 2000 in April
Cash transfers under PM Garib Kalyan Yojana	MGNREGA workers	13.62 crore families	Wage hiked to 202 from 182 w.e.f. April 1. Each worker to get Rs. 2000 additional
	All women covered under PM Ujjwala Yojana	8.3 crore families	Free gas cylinders for April-June
	Women account holders	20.40 crore women	Rs. 500/month for April-June
	Poor, senior citizens, widows, Divyangs	3 crore	Ex-gratia of Rs. 1000/month during April-June
	Organizations with up to 100 employees, out of which 90% are having wage less than Rs. 15000/month	80 lakh employees	Contributory share of 12% each by employee and employer to be deposited by Government for April-June
SHGs	SHGs	63 lakh SHGs benefiting 6.85 crore households	Limit for collateral free loan raised to Rs 20 lakh from Rs 10 lakh
Other components of PM Garib Kalyan package	Workers registered under EPF	4.8 crore workers	EPF Regulations will be amended to include Pandemic as the reason to allow non-refundable withdrawal up to 75% of three months wages, whichever is lower
	Building and Other Construction Workers	3.5 Crore registered workers	Under Building and Other Construction Workers (BOCW) Act, 1996 all States/UTs were advised to transfer funds in the account of construction workers through DBT mode from the Cess fund collected and constituted by the BOCW Welfare Boards under the BOCW cess Act, 1996. Workers should be registered under Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Fund (cess fund) to avail the benefit.
	States where PMKKKY is undergoing	-	District Mineral Fund (DMF) funds will be utilized for supplementing and augmenting facilities of medical testing, screening as well as treating the patients affected with this pandemic.

19.2. NATIONAL PENSION SYSTEM

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide retirement 	NPS is applicable to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Indian citizens of India, resident or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is administered by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA).

<p>income to all the citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To institute pension reforms and to inculcate the habit of saving for retirement amongst the citizens. 	<p>non-resident and OCIs (added recently) till the age of 65 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new employees of Central Government service (except Armed Forces) and Central Autonomous Bodies joining Government service on or after 1st January 2004. All the employees of State Governments, State Autonomous Bodies joining services after the date of notification by the respective State Governments. Any other government employee who is not mandatorily covered under NPS can also subscribe to NPS All citizens i.e., private employees and unorganized sector workers. Non Resident Indians (NRIs) with bank accounts in India 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the NPS, the individual contributes to his retirement account and his employer can also co-contribute. It is designed on defined contribution basis wherein the subscriber contributes to his account, there is no defined benefit that would be available at the time of exit from the system and the accumulated wealth depends on the contributions made and the income generated from investment of such wealth. Contributions made towards the NPS are eligible for an additional tax deduction up to ₹50,000. This is over and above the ₹1,50,000 limit of deduction available under sec 80CCD (1) or tax deductions available to individuals who make contributions under NPS. Government has increased the income tax exemption limit on withdrawal from NPS to 60%, from 40%, on exiting the scheme, effectively making withdrawal from the pension scheme 100% tax-free. The recordkeeping, administration and customer service functions for all subscribers of the NPS are being handled by the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL), which is acting as the Central Recordkeeper for the NPS. The subscriber will be allotted a unique Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN) which is portable and can be used from any location in India. PRAN will provide access to two personal accounts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tier I Account: This is a non-withdrawable account meant for savings for retirement. Tier II Account: This is simply a voluntary savings facility. The subscriber is free to withdraw savings from this account whenever subscriber wishes. No tax benefit is available on this account. NPS returns are market linked. It offers 3 funds to subscribers: Equities, Corporate Bonds, Government Securities. Subscriber can exit from NPS after 10 years of account opening or attaining 65 years of age whichever is early. EEE tax status (tax exempt at entry, investment, and maturity) for the NPS (earlier it was EET) has been given. Apart from partially withdrawing money for exigencies like health, marriage, house and education, subscriber can also withdraw 25 percent of the contributions after three years of joining for skill development activity like startups, new ventures.
---	---	---

19.3. PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<p>Increasing access of finance to the unbanked but also bring down the cost of finance from the last Mile Financers to the micro/small enterprises, most of which are in the informal sector.</p>	<p>Any Indian Citizen who has a business plan for a non-farm sector income generating activity such as manufacturing, processing, trading or service sector and whose credit need is less than Rs 10 lakh.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For implementing the Scheme, government has set up an NBFC named, Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Ltd (MUDRA). MUDRA loans are extended by banks, NBFCs, MFIs and other eligible financial intermediaries as notified by MUDRA Ltd. The funding support from MUDRA are of two types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Micro Credit Scheme (MCS) for loans up to 1 lakh finance through MFIs. Refinance Scheme for Commercial Banks / Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) / Small Finance Banks / Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs). The present authorised capital of MUDRA is at Rs. 5000 crore with a paid up capital of Rs.1675.93 crore. RBI has allocated an amount of Rs 20,000 crore from Priority Sector shortfall of Commercial Banks for creating a Refinance Corpus Fund. 3 types of loans to be allotted by micro units' development and refinance agency bank are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shishu: covering loans upto Rs. 50,000

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kishor: covering loans above Rs. 50,000 and upto 5 lakhs ○ Tarun: covering loans above Rs. 5 lakh and upto 10 lakhs • There is no subsidy for the loan given under PMMY. However, at present, MUDRA extends a reduction of 25bps in its interest rates to MFIs / NBFCs, who are providing loans to women entrepreneurs. • Banks have been mandated by RBI not to insist for collateral security in the case of loans upto 10 lakh extended to the units in the Micro Small Enterprises sector. • To mitigate the issue of collateral and to provide comfort to the lending institutions, a Credit Guarantee Product is extended by creation of a Fund called “Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units” (CGFMU). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Scheme is being managed by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd. (NCGTC), an agency promoted by the GOI. • MUDRA Card is a debit card issued against the MUDRA loan account. The borrower can make use of MUDRA Card in multiple drawals and credits, so as to manage the working capital limit in cost-efficient manner and keep the interest burden minimum.
--	--	---

19.4. ATAL PENSION YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
The subscribers would receive the fixed minimum pension at the age of 60 years , depending on their contributions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open to all Indians between the age of 18 and 40 having a savings bank account in a bank or post-office. Therefore, minimum period of contribution by any subscriber under APY would be 20 years or more. • It is mainly focused on citizens in unorganized sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Central Government co-contribute 50% of the total contribution or Rs. 1000 per annum, whichever is lower, to each eligible subscriber account, for a period of 5 years, who join the NPS between the period 1st June, 2015 and 31st December, 2015 and who are not members of any statutory social security scheme and who are not income tax payers. • Under the APY, subscribers would receive a fixed minimum pension of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000 per month, at the age of 60 years, depending on their contributions, which itself would vary on the age of joining the APY. • It replaced the Swavalamban scheme. • Subscribers can voluntarily exit before the age of 60 years from APY subject to certain conditions, on deduction of Government co-contribution and return/interest thereon. • In case of premature death of subscriber (death before 60 years of age), spouse of the subscriber can continue contribution to APY account of the subscriber, for the remaining vesting period, till the original subscriber would have attained the age of 60 years. • The minimum period of contribution by the subscriber under this would be 20 years or more. • In case of death of subscriber, the spouse of the subscriber shall be entitled for the same amount of pension till his or her death. • After the death of both the subscriber and the spouse, the nominee of the subscriber shall be entitled to receive the pension wealth, as accumulated till age of 60 years of the subscribe • It is administered by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority. The Institutional Architecture of NPS would be utilised to enroll subscribers under APY.

19.5. PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHA BIMA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
It is a one year cover Personal Accident Insurance Scheme , renewable from year to year, offering protection	Available to citizens (including NRIs) in the age group 18 to 70 years having a bank account.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premium payable is Rs.12/- per annum per member. • Risk coverage available will be Rs. 2 lakhs for accidental death and permanent total disability • Rs. 1 lakhs for permanent partial disability • Individuals who exit the scheme at any point may re-join the scheme in future years by paying the annual premium

against death or disability due to accident.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme is offered/administered through Public Sector General Insurance Companies (PSGICs) and other general insurance companies. Government has converged the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility.
--	--

19.6. 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 citizens (including NRIs) in the age group of 18 to 50 years. Subject to annual renewal, benefits are available till the age of 55 (entry, however, will not be possible beyond the age of 50 years). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provides coverage of Rs. 2 lakh in case of death due to any reason. It charges an annual premium of Rs. 330. Risk cover under PMJJBY is applicable only after the first 45 days of enrolment. It is offered / administered through LIC and other Indian private Life Insurance companies.

19.7. PRADHAN MANTRI VAYA VANDANA YOJANA (PMVVY)

Objectives	Beneficiaries	Salient features
To provide social security during old age and protect elderly persons against a future fall in their interest income due to uncertain market conditions.	Elderly persons aged 60 years and above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will provide an assured pension based on a guaranteed rate of return of 8 per cent for 10 years, with an option to opt for pension on a monthly / quarterly / half yearly and annual basis. Union cabinet approved extending the investment limit from Rs 7.5 lakhs to Rs 15 lakhs as well as extension of time limits for subscription from 4th May 2018 to 31st March, 2020. It will be implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The difference between the return generated by LIC and the guaranteed 8 percent interest would be compensated through the subsidy given to LIC. The scheme also allows for premature exit only for the treatment of any critical/ terminal illness of self or spouse. On death of the Pensioner during the policy term of 10 years, the Purchase Price shall be refunded to beneficiary. Loan facility is available after completion of 3 policy years. The maximum loan that can be granted shall be 75% of the Purchase Price. No tax benefits are available.

19.8. PRADHAN MANTRI JAN-DHAN YOJANA (PMJDY)

Objectives	Salient features
To ensure comprehensive financial inclusion of all the households in the country by providing universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic bank account to every household , financial literacy, access to credit, insurance, remittance and pension facility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Account can be opened in any bank branch or Business Correspondent (Bank Mitra) outlet. It focuses on coverage of households as against the earlier plan which focused on coverage of villages. It focuses on coverage of rural as well as urban areas. Any individual above the age of 10 years can open Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA) Account. <p>Special Benefits under PMJDY Scheme include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No minimum balance required. The scheme provides life cover of Rs. 30,000/- payable on death of the beneficiary, subject to fulfillment of the eligibility condition. Beneficiaries of Government Schemes will get Direct Benefit Transfer in these accounts. Overdraft facility upto Rs.10000/- is available in only one account per household, preferably lady of the household after satisfactory operation of the account for 6 months. There will not be any conditions attached for OD upto Rs 2,000. The National Mission for Financial Inclusion (PMJDY) to continue beyond 14.8.2018 Age limit for availing OD facility to be revised from 18-60 years to 18-65 years.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the expanded coverage from "every household to every adult", accidental insurance cover for new RuPay card holders to be raised from Rs 1 lakh to Rs 2 lakh to new PMJDY accounts opened after 28.8.18.
--	---

19.9. STAND UP INDIA SCHEME

Objectives	Beneficiaries	Salient features
It aims at promoting entrepreneurship among women and scheduled castes and tribes.	SC/ST and/or woman entrepreneur, above 18 years of age.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It facilitates bank loans between Rs 10 lakh and Rs 1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise. This enterprise may be in manufacturing, services or the trading sector. In case of non-individual enterprises at least 51% of the shareholding and controlling stake should be held by either an SC/ST or woman entrepreneur. Borrower should not be in default to any bank/financial institution. It covers all Scheduled Commercial banks. Borrower shall be required to bring in minimum of 10% of the project cost as own contribution. The rate of interest would be lowest applicable rate of the bank for that category (rating category) not to exceed (base rate (MCLR) + 3%+ tenor premium). Provision of handholding support is available under the scheme, in case borrower is a Trainee Borrower. The offices of SIDBI and NABARD are designated as Stand-up Connect Centres, who will arrange for the support required. SIDBI is a refinancing agency. Besides primary security, the loan may be secured by collateral security or guarantee of Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Stand-Up India Loans (CGFSIL) as decided by the banks. The loan is repayable in 7 years with a maximum moratorium period of 18 months. It also provides for Creation of a credit guarantee mechanism through the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC)

19.10. GOLD MONETIZATION SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mobilise gold held by households and institutions of the country and facilitate its use for productive purposes, and In the long run, to reduce country's reliance on the import of gold. To provide a fillip to the gems and jewellery sector in the country by making gold available as raw material on loan from the banks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme allows banks' customers to deposit their idle gold holdings for a fixed period in return for interest in the range of 2.25-2.50%. Recently RBI made changes, the scheme could now be availed by charitable institutions, the central government, the state government or any other entity owned by the central government or the state government, apart from individual and joint depositors. Scheme provides different options to the people to monetize the gold, by modifying the already existing two schemes, namely 'Revamped Gold Deposit Scheme' and the 'Revamped Gold Metal Loan' scheme. All scheduled commercial banks (excluding RRBs) have been allowed to implement the scheme. The minimum deposit at any one time shall be 30 grams of raw gold (bars, coins, jewelry excluding stones and other metals). There is no maximum limit for deposit under the scheme. The deposits can be made for a short-term period of 1-3 years; a medium-term period of 5-7 years and a long-term period of 12-15 years. (minimum tenure is one year) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principal and interest on short term deposits shall be denominated in gold. In the case of medium and long term deposits, the principal will be denominated in gold. However, the interest shall be calculated in Indian Rupees with reference to the value of gold at the time of the deposit. The difference between the current borrowing cost for the Government and the interest rate paid by the Government under the medium/long term deposit will be credited to the Gold Reserve Fund. Tax exemptions under the GMS include exemption of interest earned on the gold deposited and exemption from capital gains made through trading or at redemption.

- Earlier, customers had to first approach the collection and purity testing centres (CPTCs) which issued depositors purity certificate on gold deposited. RBI has recently liberalized this rule and Banks may accept the deposit of gold at designated branches at their discretion.

19.11. SOVEREIGN GOLD BOND SCHEME

Objectives	Salient Features
Reducing the demand for physical gold by shifting a part of the estimated 300 tons of physical bars and coins purchased every year for Investment into gold bonds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sovereign Gold Bonds will be issued on payment of rupees and denominated in grams of gold. • Bonds will be issued on behalf of the Government of India by the RBI. Thus, the Bonds will have a sovereign guarantee. • These bonds are sold through scheduled commercial banks (except RRBs, Small Finance Banks and Payment banks), Stockholding Corporation of India Ltd., SEBI authorised trading members, designated post offices and stock-exchanges. • The Bonds shall be denominated in units of one gram of gold and multiples thereof. • The bond would be restricted for sale to resident Indian entities. • The investment limit per fiscal year has been increased to 4 kg for individuals, 4 Kg for Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) and 20 Kg for Trusts and similar entities notified by the Government from time to time. • The Government will issue bonds with a rate of interest which will be calculated on the value of the gold at the time of investment. • Bonds will be available both in demat and paper form. • The tenor of the bond could be for a minimum of 5 to 7 years. • Bonds can be used as collateral for loans. • Bonds to be easily sold and traded on exchanges to allow early exits for investors who may so desire. • On maturity, the redemption will be in rupee amount only which would not be a fixed sum, but linked to the price of gold. • The deposit will not be hedged and all risks associated with gold price and currency will be borne by Gol through the Gold Reserve Fund.

19.12. SWACHH BHARAT KOSH (SBK)

Objectives	Salient features
To attract Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds from Corporate Sector and contributions from individuals and philanthropists to achieve the objective of Clean India (Swachh Bharat) by the year 2019.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would be administered by a Governing Council chaired by Secretary, Department of Expenditure. • Donations to the “Swachh Bharat Kosh”, other than the sums spent for “Corporate Social Responsibility” are eligible for 100% deduction under section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961. This is applicable to the assessment year 2015-16 and subsequent years.

20. MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

20.1. PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA (PMKSY)

Objective	Salient features
To supplement agriculture, modernize processing and decrease agri-waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earlier named as SAMPADA (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters), this central sector scheme has been approved for the period of 2016-20 coterminous with the 14th Finance Commission cycle. • It is an umbrella scheme incorporating ongoing schemes of the Ministry of Food Processing which will result in creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. • Schemes under PMKSY - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mega Food Parks ○ Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure ○ Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure ○ Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities ○ Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters ○ Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages ○ Human Resources and Institutions. • Last three schemes are new initiatives launched under the scheme while first 4 were the ongoing schemes.

20.2. MEGA FOOD PARK

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide modern infrastructure for food processing units in the country and ensure value addition of agricultural produce including dairy, fisheries etc. on hub and spokes model. • Establish sustainable raw material supply chain in a cluster. • Address needs of small and micro food processing enterprising by providing plug and play facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is based on 'Cluster' approach and envisages creation of state of art support infrastructure in a well-defined agri/horticulture zone for setting modern food processing units along with well-established supply chain. • The supply chain consists of collection centres, primary centres, central processing centres, cold chain and around 30- 35 fully developed plots for entrepreneurs to set up food processing units. • The minimum land required for a Central Processing Centre in Mega Food Park is 50 acre and implementation period is 30 months. • Funding – Grant in aid of 50% of eligible cost in general and 75% in north-east and difficult areas subject to a maximum of 50 crore per project. • Implementing Agency: A Special Purpose Vehicle which is a Body Corporate under the Indian Companies Act.

20.3. OPERATION GREENS

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing value realisation of TOP farmers by targeted interventions to strengthen Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) production clusters and their Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs), and linking/connecting them with the market. • Price stabilisation for producers and consumers by proper production planning in the TOP clusters and introduction of dual use varieties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation Greens was announced in the Budget speech of 2018-19 with an outlay of Rs 500 crores to stabilize the supply of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) crops and to ensure availability of TOP crops throughout the country round the year without price volatility. • The Centre has identified 17 top producing clusters across 8 states (Maharashtra, Bihar, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha and West Bengal) for the first phases of this initiative. • The government also intends to utilize the 28 centres of excellence under Indo-Israel Cooperation for the demonstration of new technologies in production and the supply of quality planting material and capacity building to farmers under the scheme. • Government has laid down special strategy and grants-in-aid under the scheme to ensure enhanced production of TOP crops and to augment value chain. • Strategy for Operation Greens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Short term Price Stabilisation Measures: National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED) will be the Nodal Agency to implement price stabilisation measures. MoFPI will provide 50% of the subsidy on the following two components:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in post-harvest losses by creation of farm gate infrastructure, development of suitable agro-logistics, creation of appropriate storage capacity linking consumption centres to increase shelf life. • Increase in food processing capacities and value addition in TOP value chain with firm linkages with production clusters. • Setting up of a market intelligence network to collect and collate real time data on demand and supply and price of TOP crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Transportation of Tomato Onion Potato(TOP) Crops from production to storage; ✓ Hiring of appropriate storage facilities for TOP Crops; ○ Long Term Integrated value chain development projects such as Capacity Building of FPOs & their consortium, Quality production, Post-harvest processing facilities, Agri-Logistics, Marketing / Consumption Points, and Creation and Management of e-platform for demand and supply management of TOP Crops. • Grants-in-Aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The pattern of assistance will comprise of grants-in-aid at the rate of 50% of the eligible project cost in all areas, subject to maximum Rs. 50 crores per project (For FPOs the grant-in-aid will be at rate of 70%). ○ Eligible Organisation would include State Agriculture and other Marketing Federations, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO), cooperatives, companies, Self-help groups, food processors, logistic operators, service providers, supply chain operators, retail and wholesale chains and central and state governments and their entities/ organizations which will be eligible to participate in the programme and to avail financial assistance. • Market Intelligence and Early Warning System (MIEWS) portal: it was launched recently by MoFPI. It will provide ‘real time monitoring’ of prices of tomato, onion and potato (TOP) and for simultaneously generating alerts for intervention under the terms of the Operation Greens (OG) scheme. It will enable the government to monitor the supply situation for timely market interventions and price stabilisation in case of a price crash during a glut. Portal will disseminate information related to TOP crops such as prices and arrivals, area, yield and production, crop calendars and crop agronomy, in an easy-to-use visual format.
--	---

20.4. OTHER SCHEMES

Initiative	Salient features
Nivesh Bandhu	It is an investor facilitation portal which would provide information on Central and State Governments’ investor friendly policies, agro-producing clusters, infrastructure, and potential areas of investment in the food processing sector.
Scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition & Preservation Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to provide integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities, without any break, from the farm gate to the consumer in order to reduce post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture agri-produce. • Components - Processing centers at farm level, distribution hubs with multi products and multi Atmosphere, mobile pre-cooling vans and refrigerated trucks and irradiation facility. • Integrated Cold Chain project is set up by Partnership/ Proprietorship Firms, companies, Corporations, Cooperatives, SHGs, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, etc.

21. MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

21.1. NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION (NHM)

Objective	Component
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in child and maternal mortality Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases. Access to integrated comprehensive primary health care. Population stabilisation, gender and demographic balance. Revitalize local health traditions & mainstream AYUSH. Universal access to public services for food and nutrition, sanitation and hygiene and universal access to public health care services with emphasis on services addressing women's and children's health and universal immunisation. Promotion of healthy life styles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a major instrument of financing and support to the States to strengthen public health systems and healthcare delivery. This financing to the States is based on the State's Programme Implementation Plan (PIP). 2 sub schemes under it <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Rural Health Mission National Urban Health Mission States that show improved progress made on key Outcomes/Outputs such as IMR, MMR, Immunization, number and proportion of quality certified health facilities etc. will be able to receive additional funds as incentives. It also focuses on Health System Strengthening, Reproductive Maternal-Neonatal-Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) and Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases.

National level

- Mission Steering Group (MSG) headed by the Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare and an Empowered Programme Committee (EPC) headed by Union Secretary for Health & FW.

State level

- State Health Mission headed by the Chief Minister of the State

District level

- inter - sectoral District Health Plan prepared by the District Health Mission,

Village level

- Village Health & Sanitation Samiti (at village level consisting of Panchayat Representative/s, ANM/MPW, Anganwadi worker, teacher, ASHA, community health volunteers)

21.2. NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide accessible, affordable, accountable and effective primary healthcare facilities, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. Establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels, Ensures simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants of health such as water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality. 	<p>Initiatives under NRHM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accredited social health activists (ASHA) Janani Suraksha Yojana National Mobile medical units Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) Mother and child health wings (MCH wings) RMNCH+A: Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child and Adolescent Health. Free drugs and free diagnostic service District hospital and knowledge center (DHKC) Mainstreaming AYUSH: revitalizing local health traditions. <p>Cities and towns with population below 50,000 will continue to be covered under NRHM.</p>

21.3. NATIONAL URBAN HEALTH MISSION

Objective	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 Reducing their out of pocket expenses for treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It would cover all State capitals, district headquarters and cities/towns with a population of more than 50000. Need based city specific urban health care system. Partnership with community and local bodies and NGOs. District health action plan. Funding pattern will be 75:25 for all the states and 90:10 for Special Category States. Under the Programme the support is being provided by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) based on progress related to certain indicators. For Service Delivery Infrastructure it provides- Urban-Primary Health Centre, Urban-Community Health Centre (U-CHC) and Referral Hospitals and Outreach services. For Community Process it includes Mahila Arogya Samiti and ASHA/Link Worker.

21.4. RASHTRIYA KISHOR SWASTHYA KARYAKRAM

Objective	Salient features
To cater and address health and development needs of the country's adolescents (10-19 years) .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students are screened in schools and then referred to health facilities for early detection of diseases, particularly the non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Six thematic areas of RKSK namely- nutrition, sexual reproductive health, substance misuse, non-communicable diseases, mental health, injuries and violence. It introduces community-based interventions through peer educators (Saathiyas). Saathiya resource kit: to help peer educators, especially in villages, discuss sensitive issues and answer teenage queries in their community in an informed manner. To guide the implementation of this programme, MOHFW in collaboration with UN Population Fund (UNFPA) has developed a National Adolescent Health Strategy. <p>Menstrual Hygiene Scheme (MHS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being implemented by Health Ministry as part of Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram. It provides subsidized sanitary napkins among adolescent girls residing primarily in rural areas. Aim: to reach 15 million girls aged 10 to 19 and in 152 districts across 20 states.

21.5. RASHTRIYA BAL SWASTHYA KARYAKRAM (RBSK)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims at early identification and early intervention for children to cover 4 'D's viz. Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, Development delays including disability. Zero cost treatment and medical support 	The services aim to cover all children of 0-6 years of age group in rural areas and urban slums, in addition to older children up to 18 years of age enrolled in classes 1st to 12th in Government and Government-aided schools.	<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. Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services under RBSK envisages to cover 30 selected health conditions for Screening, early detection and free management. Child screening under RBSK is at two levels community level and facility level.

21.6. JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
Reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pregnant woman New born babies (neonates) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and is a centrally sponsored scheme Eligible pregnant women are entitled for cash assistance irrespective of the age of mother and number of children for giving birth in a government or accredited private health facility. BPL pregnant women, who prefer to deliver at home, are entitled to a cash assistance of Rs. 500 per delivery regardless of the age of pregnant women and number of children.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focuses on poor pregnant woman in all states with a special dispensation for low performing states. • Performance based incentives to women health volunteers known as ASHA (accredited social health activist) for promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women. • A small cash assistance is also given for home deliveries.
--	--	---

21.7. 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. 	Pregnant women who access Government health facilities for their delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero expense deliveries: pregnant women are entitled for free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free blood whenever required, and free diet up to 3 days for normal delivery and 7 days for c-section in public institutions (entitlement based approach). Similar entitlements are there for all sick newborns and infants. • Free transport from home to institution. • It supplements the cash assistance given to a pregnant woman under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). It has no component for cash assistance within itself.

21.8. PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHIT MATRITVA ABHIYAAN

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient Features
Reduce maternal and infant mortality rates through safe pregnancies and safe deliveries	All Pregnant Women who are in the 2nd & 3rd Trimesters of pregnancy .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide fixed-day assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month free of cost. • One of the critical components of the Abhiyan is identification and follow-up of high risk pregnancies. • Private sector doctors would support the initiatives of government. • This scheme is available for both rural and urban areas.

21.9. LAQSHYA- LABOUR ROOM QUALITY IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVE

Objective	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve quality of care in labour room and maternity Operation Theatre (OT). • Reduce preventable maternal and newborn mortality, morbidity and stillbirths associated with the care around delivery in Labour room and Maternity OT and ensure respectful maternity care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This initiative will be implemented in Government Medical Colleges (MCs) besides District Hospitals (DHs), and high delivery load Sub- District Hospitals (SDHs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs). • The initiative plans to conduct quality certification of labour rooms and also incentivize facilities achieving the targets outlined.

21.10. SURAKSHIT MATRITVA AASHWASAN (SUMAN) INITIATIVE

Objective	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assuring dignified, respectful and quality health care at no cost • Zero tolerance for denial of services for every woman and newborn visiting the public health facility • Zero Preventable Maternal and Newborn Deaths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant women, mothers up to 6 months after delivery, and all sick newborns will be able to avail free healthcare benefits which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At least four antenatal check-ups ○ One checkup during the 1st trimester ○ At least one checkup under Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan ○ Iron Folic Acid supplementation ○ Tetanus Diphtheria injection and ○ other components of comprehensive ANC package and six home-based newborn care visits • There will be zero expense access to the identification and management of complications during and after the pregnancy. • The government will also provide free transport from home to health institutions.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a positive birth experience to both mother and infant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be assured referral services with the scope of reaching health facility within one hour of any critical case emergency and Drop back from institution to home after due discharge (minimum 48 hrs). • Under the scheme, the pregnant women will have a zero-expense delivery and C-section facility in case of complications at public health facilities • Along with initiative, its website and the grievance redressal portal were also launched.
--	---

21.11. MOTHER'S ABSOLUTE AFFECTION (MAA)

Objective	Salient Features
It is a nation-wide programme to promote breastfeeding and counselling related to it to prevent malnutrition at early stages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community awareness generation • Strengthening inter personal communication through ASHA. • Skilled support for breastfeeding at delivery points in public health facilities. • Monitoring and award/recognition for various lactating mothers.

21.12. UMBRELLA SCHEME FOR FAMILY WELFARE AND OTHER HEALTH INTERVENTIONS

Objectives	Intended beneficiaries	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To move from care for sickness to the concept of wellness • To improve the Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (mCPR) • Help Family Planning and reach population stabilization • Enable better child and mother health 	Components of Social Marketing of Contraceptives, Free Supply of Contraceptives are specifically targeted towards low income group people. However, the overall scheme is not restricted to any particular group or category and has a mandate to cover the population throughout India.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Central Sector scheme and all its components are also 100% funded by the Centre. • Sub schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Swastha Nagrik Abhiyan (SNA): aims to create a social movement for health, create awareness and to encourage healthy lifestyles. It is based on 7 core areas like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, balanced/healthy diet, addressing any kind of substance abuse, Yatri suraksha (preventing traffic related deaths), Nirbhaya Nari (against gender violence), safety at workplace and reducing indoor and outdoor pollution. ○ Population Research Centres (PRC): MoHFW has established a network of PRCs with the mandate to provide research-based inputs related to the Health and Family Welfare Programs and Policies at the national and state levels ○ Health Surveys and Health Research (HSR): For sourcing of data on population, health and nutrition for India and its States including through periodically conducted National Family Health Survey. The NFHS provides valuable data for policy and programmes right up to the district level. ○ Social Marketing of Contraceptives: For branding, attractive packaging, marketing and selling of products and services related to Family Planning for low-income groups at affordable prices. ○ Free Supply of Contraceptives: For providing a free supply of contraceptives including condoms, Oral Contraceptive Pills, Pregnancy Test Kits, other contraceptives, etc. to States.

21.13. MISSION PARIVAR VIKAS

Objectives	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To accelerate access to high quality family planning choices based on information, reliable service and supplies within a right based framework. • To reach the replacement level fertility goals of 2.1 by 2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on improving access to contraceptives through delivering assured services, dovetailing with new promotional schemes, ensuring commodity security, building capacity (service providers), creating an enabling environment along with close monitoring and implementation. • It will also distribute a kit (Nayi Pahal) containing products of family planning and personal hygiene among newly-wed couples. • It will increase sterilization services, roll out injectable contraceptive at subcentre level and generate awareness about condoms and pills. • Focus will be on 146 high fertility districts in seven high Total Fertility Rate (TFR) states (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam) having TFR of 3 and above

21.14. UNIVERSAL IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME

Objectives	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide free of cost vaccines to all children across the country to protect them against 12 Vaccine Preventable Diseases (VPDs). • Rapidly increase immunization coverage • Establish a reliable cold chain system to the health facility level • Achieve self-sufficiency in vaccine production • Strengthen and maintain robust surveillance system for Vaccine Preventable Diseases (VPDs) and Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI); • Introduce and expand the use of new and underutilized vaccines and technology in UIP. 	<p>100 Percent Funded by the central government. Under UIP, Government of India is providing vaccination free of cost against 12 vaccine preventable diseases i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio • Measles (measles-rubella (MR) vaccine – single vaccine for dual protection against measles and rubella) • severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis, • Hepatitis B. • Meningitis & Pneumonia caused by Hemophilus Influenza type B across the country • Rotavirus vaccine (RVV) to prevent Rotavirus diarrhoea (it was expanded recently covering the entire nation) • For two diseases Japanese Encephalitis and Pneumococcal Pneumonia, vaccines are available only in selected states. Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccine is in the process of expansion while JE vaccine is provided only in the endemic districts.

21.15. MISSION INDRADHANUSH

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure full immunization to more than 90%. ○ A child is said to be fully immunized if child receives all due vaccine as per national immunization schedule within 1st year age of child. • The ultimate goal is to ensure full immunization with all available vaccines for children up to two years and pregnant women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus is given on pockets of low immunization coverage and hard to reach areas where the proportion of unvaccinated and partially vaccinated children is highest. • Pregnant women who have been left uncovered under the routine immunisation programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All vaccines are available free of cost as under Universal Immunization Programme. It was launched in 2014 to strengthen and re-energize the programme and achieve full immunization coverage for all children and pregnant women at a rapid pace • The Government identified 201 high focus districts across 28 states in the country that have the highest number of partially immunized and unimmunized children. • A total of six phases of Mission Indradhanush have been completed covering 554 districts across the country. • Technical support to be given by WHO, UNICEF, Rotary International etc. • “Catch-up” campaign mode aims to cover all the children who have been left out or missed out for immunization. <p>Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recently, IMI 2.0 was started for a special focus on improving coverage in areas with "low" immunisation. • IMI 2.0 aims to achieve targets of full immunization coverage in 272 districts in 27 States and shall be implemented in the block level (652 blocks) in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Enhanced focus on left outs, dropouts, and resistant families and hard to reach areas will be there. • It will focus on urban, underserved population and tribal areas • It consists of 4 rounds of immunization that will be conducted in the selected districts and urban cities between Dec 2019 - March 2020. <p>IMI was one of 12 best practices from around the world to be featured in British Medical Journal.</p>

21.16. EVIN (ELECTRONIC VACCINE INTELLIGENCE NETWORK)

Objective	Salient features
<p>To address widespread inequities in vaccine coverage by supporting state governments in overcoming constraints of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infrastructure, • monitoring and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to support the Government of India’s Universal Immunization Programme. • It is an indigenously developed technology system in India that provides real-time information on vaccine stocks and flows, and storage temperatures across all cold chain points; right down to vaccine storage points in state, district and health centres, using mobile and web-based dashboards.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> human resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> eVIN system has been completed in 12 states in the first phase. Second phase is ongoing in 9 states. eVIN is to be scaled up to entire country.
---	---

21.17. NATIONAL DEWORMING INITIATIVE (NATIONAL DEWORMING DAY)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To reduce the prevalence of Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) or parasitic intestinal worms so that they are no longer a public health problem	All pre-school and school-age children (enrolled and non-enrolled) between the ages of 1-19 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented through combined efforts of Department of School Education and Literacy under Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. It will be implemented through the schools and Aanganwadi centres. It will create mass awareness about the most effective and low-cost STH treatment administering Albendazole tablets. Behavior change practices in terms of cleanliness, hygiene, use of toilets, wearing shoes/chappals, washing hands National Centre for Diseases Control is the nodal agency to conduct STH mapping It is a single fixed-day approach to treating intestinal worm infections in all children aged 1- 19 years observed every year on February 10 and August 10.

21.18. AYUSHMAN BHARAT - PRADHAN MANTRI JAN AROGYA YOJANA (AB-PMJAY)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To provide medical cover up to Rs5 lakh per year per household for secondary and tertiary health care. National Health Authority (NHA)- It will be set up to manage NHPS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a health insurance scheme for BPL families and workers in the unorganized sector. Beneficiaries to be identified on the basis of SECC-2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It subsumes the centrally sponsored schemes - Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and the Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS). Using JAM: It would be a cashless and Aadhaar enabled for better targeting of beneficiary It will be portable across the country and a beneficiary covered under the scheme will be allowed to take cashless benefits from any public/private empanelled hospitals across the country. The scheme is creating a cadre of certified frontline health service professionals called Pradhan Mantri Aarogya Mitras (PMAMs) who will be primary point of facilitation for the beneficiaries to avail treatment at the hospital and thus, act as a support system to streamline health service delivery. Along with NHPS Ayushman Bharat programme has another component viz, Health and Wellness Centre. Health and Wellness Centre were envisioned under National Health Policy, 2017. Under this 1.5 lakh centres will bring health care system closer to the homes of people. These centres will provide comprehensive health care, including for non-communicable diseases and maternal and child health services. National Health Protection Scheme (Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana): covers over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries selected on the basis of SECC data) providing coverage upto 5 lakh rupees per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. National Health Authority (NHA)- set up to manage NHPS. National portability: beneficiaries will be able to move across state borders and access services across the country through the provider network seamlessly The States will have the option of implementing this scheme through a Trust model or Insurance Company based model, though the Trust model will be preferred. So far 33 states and UTs are implementing the scheme. School Health Ambassador Initiative was recently launched under it. In this, two teachers in every school are to be made as Health and Wellness ambassador to foster the growth, development and educational achievement of school going children by promoting their health and well-being

21.19. RASHTRIYA AROGYA NIDHI (RAN)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To provide for financial assistance to patients.	Patients, living below poverty line who are suffering from major life-threatening diseases. Not included: Government servants and their families and Families covered under Ayushman Bharat scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAN has been registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. Financial Assistance is given as a 'one-time grant'. Assistance in RAN is not directly provided to the Patient but is given to the Superintendent of the hospital in which treatment is being taken. Assistance admissible for treatment in Government Hospital only. It is operationalized through 4 windows – revolving fund, direct financial assistance, State Illness Assistance Fund and Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund. Scheme for financial assistance for patients suffering from specified rare diseases has also been included under RAN.

21.20. INTEGRATED DISEASES SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM (IDSP)

Objective	Salient Features
The key objective is to strengthen/maintain decentralized laboratory based IT enabled disease surveillance system for epidemic prone diseases to monitor disease trends and to detect and respond to outbreaks in early rising phase through trained Rapid Response Team (RRTs).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It seeks to set up a Central Disease Surveillance Unit and a State Surveillance Unit in each State where data is collected and analyzed An early warning system has been put into place in order to take timely preventive steps. Under IDSP data is collected on epidemic prone diseases on weekly basis. Whenever there is a rising trend of illnesses in any area, it is investigated by the Rapid Response Teams (RRT) to diagnose and control the outbreak. The program covers both communicable as well as non-communicable diseases and there is focus on inter sectoral co-ordination for zoonotic diseases. IDSP as a segment of IHIP (Integrated Health Information Platform) intends to receive person-level data from health facilities across all States and Union Territories on all health events.

21.21. INTENSIFIED DIARRHEA CONTROL FORTNIGHT (IDCF)

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient Features
To ensure high coverage of ORS and Zinc use rates in children with diarrhea throughout the country along with inculcating appropriate behaviour in care givers for diarrhea prevention & management of under-five children, with emphasis on the high priority areas and vulnerable communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All under-five children including their care-givers/mothers for community mobilization Under 5 years children suffering from diarrhoea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It involves three action framework- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize: health personnel, State Governments and other stakeholders (NGOs). Prioritize investment: Government and International organisation. Create mass awareness: ORS and Zinc therapy demonstration will be conducted at state, district and village levels. The IDCF strategy is three folds: 1) Improved availability and use of ORS and Zinc at Households 2) Facility level strengthening to manage cases of dehydration 3) Enhanced advocacy and communication on prevention and control of diarrhea through IEC campaign

21.22. NATIONAL VIRAL HEPATITIS CONTROL PROGRAM

Objective	Salient Features
To reduce morbidity and mortality due to viral hepatitis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish National program management unit at the Centre which will act as the hepatitis cell within the National Health Mission. Establish State program management unit which will also be the state coordination unit in the first year and will act as the hepatitis cell within existing state health governance structure i.e. state health society. Upgrade and strengthen the existing laboratories in the state to perform the requisite diagnostic functions for testing of viral hepatitis. Free drugs and diagnosis for Hepatitis B and C will be provided under the programme.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish 665 testing centres in the public sector that can offer access to quality assured testing and diagnosis of hepatitis over 3 years. • Establish at least 100 treatment sites in the public sector that can offer access to quality assured management of Viral Hepatitis with focus on treatment of Hepatitis C over 3 years. It aims to treat a minimum of 3 lakh hepatitis C cases over a period of three years.
--	--

21.23. IT INITIATIVES IN HEALTH

Scheme	Salient Features
ANM Online application-ANMOL	It is a tablet-based application allowing ANMs to update data on the beneficiaries under their jurisdiction. This will be Aadhar enabled.
Kilkari	It aims to give free, weekly, time-appropriate 72 audio messages about pregnancy, child birth and child care directly to families' mobile phones from the second trimester of pregnancy until the child is one year old.
E-RaktKosh initiative	It is an integrated Blood Bank Management Information System which interconnects all the Blood Banks of the State into a single network.

21.24. OTHER SCHEMES

Initiatives	Features
National Program for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was launched in 1976 as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme (now 60:40 in all states and 90:10 in NE States) to reduce the prevalence of blindness from 1.4% to 0.3%. • It has now been made part of Non Communicable Diseases under the umbrella of National Health Mission. • The current goal of NPCB is to reduce the prevalence of blindness to 0.3% by the year 2020. • In 2017, the definition of blindness has been changed in consonance with the definition of blindness used by WHO for global comparison.
'Project Sunrise'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's an AIDS prevention special programme for the North-East being implemented in 20 districts of the eight states with an aim to diagnose 90% of drug addicts with HIV and put them under treatment by 2020 • It's steered by National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), funded under the Centre for Disease Control and will be implemented in coordination with state AIDS control organisations and non-government organisations (NGOs).
National AIDS Control Programme-IV (NACP-IV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to accelerate the process of reversal and further strengthen the epidemic response in India through a cautious and well-defined integration process over the next five years. • Its Objectives were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduce new infections by 50% (2007 Baseline of NACP III) ○ Provide comprehensive care and support to all persons living with HIV/AIDS and treatment services for all those who require it. • It was aimed at zero infection, zero stigma and zero death. <p>Recently Cabinet approved continuation of NACP-IV beyond 12th Five Year Plan for a period of three years from 2017 to 2020.</p>
Mission SAMPARK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim is to trace those who are Left to Follow Up and are to be brought under Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) services. "Community Based Testing" will be taken up for fast-tracking the identification of all who are HIV positive. <p>Target 90-90-90 Treatment for All- It is a strategy of UNAIDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2020, 90% of all the people living with HIV will know their HIV Status • By 2020, 90% of all the people with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy. • By 2020, 90% of all the people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression.
Affordable Medicines And Reliable Implants For Treatment (AMRIT) Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AMRIT pharmacies provide drugs for cancer and cardiovascular diseases along with cardiac implants at a 60 to 90 per cent discount on prevailing market rates. The project has been floated in a tie-up with government-owned HLL Lifecare Ltd (HLL) which is deputed to establish and run the AMRIT chain of pharmacies across the country. It helps in bringing specialist care and knowledge to areas where there is none.
Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would correct regional imbalances in affordable healthcare and to augment facilities for quality medical education in the under-served States by establishing AIIMS in various regions of India and upgrade government medical colleges.
National Health Profile- 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective of this annual publication is to create a database of health information of India which is comprehensive, up-to-date and easily accessible to all stakeholders in the healthcare sector.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Health Profile covers- Demographic information, Socio-economic information, Health status, Health finance indicators, Comprehensive information on health infrastructure and human resources in health. It is prepared by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence.
National Health Resource Repository (NHRR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the first ever registry in India of authentic, standardised and updated geospatial data of all public and private healthcare resources which inter-alia includes, hospitals, diagnostic labs, doctors and pharmacies, etc. NHRR is conceptualised by CBHI. ISRO is the project technology partner for providing data security. Under the Collection of Statistics Act 2008, healthcare establishments such as hospitals, doctors, clinics, diagnostic labs, pharmacies and nursing homes would be enumerated under this census.
Nikshay Poshan Yojana (NKY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India announced the scheme for incentives for nutritional support to TB patients. All TB patients notified on or after 1st April 2018 including all existing TB patients under treatment are eligible to receive incentives. The patient must be registered/notified on the NIKSHAY portal. Financial incentive of Rs.500/- per month in cash or Kind for each notified TB patient for duration for which the patient is on anti-TB treatment is given through DBT in Aadhar-enabled bank account of beneficiary. Its implementation is done under the National Health Mission.
Food Safety Mitra (FSM) scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSM scheme will support small and medium scale food businesses to comply with food safety laws and facilitate licensing and registration, hygiene ratings and training. It would also create new employment opportunities for youth and FSMs would undergo training and certification by FSSAI to do their work and get paid by food businesses for their services.
Dakshata Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to improve the availability of essential supplies and strengthen the competency of providers of the labour room, including medical officers, staff nurses, and ANMs. It involves clinical update cum skills standardization training for the providers of the labour rooms, post training follow-up and mentoring support, improving accountability of service providers and implementation of the MNH (Maternal and New-born health) Tool kit at the delivery points.
National Data Quality Forum (NDQF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was launched by The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)'s National Institute for Medical Statistics (ICMR - NIMS), in partnership with Population Council. Aim is to improve quality of health and demographic data in India It will bring all relevant stakeholders, subject matter experts, industry leaders, decision makers, and data scientists/analysts on a common platform for discussing improvements in the quality of data ecosystem in India. NDQF will integrate learnings from scientific and evidence-based initiatives and will gear towards establishing protocols and good practices when dealing with data collection, storage, use and dissemination that can be applied to health and demographic data, as well as replicated across industries and sectors.

22. MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES & PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

22.1. FASTER ADOPTION AND MANUFACTURING OF (HYBRID &) ELECTRIC VEHICLES-II (FAME)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage faster adoption of electric & hybrid vehicle by the way of market creation and indigenization. To provide fiscal and monetary incentives for adoption and market creation of both hybrid and electric technologies vehicles in the country. to achieve the target of more than 30% electric vehicles by 2030. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAME Phase II builds over the Phase 1 of the scheme (which began in 2015 & has been extended till March, 2019) with greater focus on demand-creation by pushing adoption of EVs in public transport/commercial segment (in comparison to consumer segment). It will be implemented over the period of 3 years from 2019-20 to 2021-22. Electrification of the public & shared transport: it is planned to support 10 Lakhs e-2W (electric – 2 Wheeler), 5 Lakhs e-3W, 55000 4Ws and 7000 Buses. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand incentives on operational expenditure mode for electric buses will be delivered through State/city transport corporation (STUs). Incentives will be given to 3-wheeler/4 wheeler vehicles used for public transport or registered for commercial purposes. In e-2Ws segment, the focus will be on the private vehicles. Local manufacturing: Special incentives will be given for local manufacturing of critical components for electric vehicles, especially the lithium ion batteries. Only advanced battery and registered vehicles will be incentivized under the scheme. Establishment of charging infrastructure: About 2700 charging stations will be established in metros, million plus cities, smart cities and cities of hilly states across the country. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The guidelines propose setting up at least one charging station in a grid of 3km x 3km in the cities; and on both sides of highways connecting major city clusters at every 25km. Existing retail outlets of oil marketing companies (OMCs) will be given higher preference for setting up public charging stations. It is under the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020.

22.2. NATIONAL ELECTRIC MOBILITY MISSION PLAN (NEMMP)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve national energy security Mitigation of the adverse impact of vehicles on the environment. Growth of domestic manufacturing capabilities in the automobile sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It targets 6-7 million sales of hybrid and electric vehicles year on year from 2020 onwards. Government aims to provide fiscal and monetary incentives to kick start this nascent technology which would be administered through an efficient and effective electronic mechanism/portal.

22.3. SAMARTH UDYOG BHARAT 4.0

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To spread awareness To support Indian manufacturing to adopt and assimilate Industry 4.0 technology such as Data Analytics, 3D Printing, Artificial Intelligence, Virtual Reality, Robotics etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smart Advanced Manufacturing and Rapid Transformation Hub (SAMARTH) Udyog Bharat 4.0 is an Industry 4.0 initiative of Department of Heavy Industry, under its scheme on Enhancement of Competitiveness in Indian Capital Goods Sector. Four centres of Industry 4.0 having a unique identity for spreading awareness and branding have been sanctioned under SAMARTH Udyog. It is emphasized that these centres would have resource sharing, common platform of industry 4.0 and network each other's resources.
Enhancement of Competitiveness in Indian Capital Goods Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It seeks to make Indian capital goods sector globally competitive The scheme addresses the issue of technological depth creation in the capital goods sector besides creating common industrial facility centers. The scheme consists of five components which are Advanced Centres of Excellence, Integrated Industrial Infrastructure Facilities (IIFC), Common Engineering Facility Centre (CEFC), Testing & Certification Centre (T&CC) and Technology Acquisition Fund Programme (TAFP).

23. MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

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

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Citizen Centric Police Services via a web portal • Pan India search on National database of Crime & Criminal records • Crime and Criminal reports at State and Center • Computerization of Police Processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a plan scheme conceived in the light of experience of a non-plan scheme namely - Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) (2004-09). • It aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing through adopting of principle of e-Governance and creation of a nationwide networking infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled-state-of-the-art tracking system around 'Investigation of crime and detection of criminals'. • Ministry of Home Affairs and National Crime Records Bureau would play a key role in planning the program in collaboration with the Police leadership within States. • Digital Police Portal has been launched under the CCTNS project: It will enable citizens to register FIRs online and the portal will initially offer seven Public Delivery Services in 34 States & UTs, like Person and Address Verification e.g. of employees, tenants, nurses etc, permission for hosting Public Events, Lost & Found Articles and Vehicle theft etc. • The Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) aims to integrate the CCTNS project with the e-courts and e-prisons databases in the first instance and with the other pillars of the criminal justice system - Forensics, Prosecution, Juvenile homes and a nationwide Fingerprint data base of criminals in a phased manner.

23.2. BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BADP)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the special developmental needs and well being of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border • To saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management. • It is an important intervention of the Central Government to bring about development of border areas by supplementing the State Plan Funds to bridge the gaps in socio-economic infrastructure on one hand and improving the security environment in border areas on the other. • The States and UTs covered are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal along with UT of Jammu & Kashmir and UT of Laddakh. • Under this programme priority is given to the areas closer to the border. • The implementation of BADP is on participatory and decentralized basis through the Panchayati Raj institutions, Autonomous Councils and local bodies. • Recent Changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For comprehensive and all-round development of border villages, it has been decided to develop 61 model villages. ○ Each model village will provide all basic facilities like primary health centre, primary education, community centre, connectivity, drainage, drinking water, etc. to enable sustainable living in border areas. ○ BADP Online Management System has been launched for better planning, monitoring and implementation of various projects under BADP. ○ Border States can submit their respective Annual Action Plans online and receive approvals from Ministry of Home Affairs in electronic mode which will bring in transparency in the sanction process and improve quality of planning and implementation.

23.3. CYBER CRIME PREVENTION AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN (CCPWC)

Objectives	Salient features
To have an effective mechanism to handle cybercrimes against	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main features of scheme are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Online cybercrime reporting platform ○ One national level cyber forensic laboratory ○ Training of Police officers, judges & prosecutors

women and children in the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cybercrime awareness activities ○ Research & Development ● Central Cybercrime Reporting Portal has also been launched to report complaints pertaining to Child Pornography/ Child Sexual Abuse Material or sexually explicit content. ○ One can also report complaints pertaining to cybercrimes such as mobile crimes, online and social media crimes, online financial frauds etc. through this portal.
-----------------------------------	---

23.4. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Feature
Assistance to States and UTs for Narcotics Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It aims to assist state governments and Union Territories which are contributing in controlling the inter-state and cross border drug trafficking. Under it financial assistance will be provided to all the anti-narcotics agencies. ● The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) being the national nodal agency for drug administration will process the requests from state governments.
UDAAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is a Special Industry Initiative for J&K funded by Ministry of Home Affairs and implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). ● It is focused on providing skills and job opportunities to youth of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) who are graduate, post graduate and three-year diploma engineers. ● Simultaneously, the aim is also to provide exposure to corporate India towards the rich talent pool available in J&K.
'Bharat Ke Veer'	It is an IT based platform, with an objective to enable willing donors to contribute towards the family of a braveheart who sacrificed his/her life in line of duty. Amount so donated will be credited to the account of 'Next of Kin' of those Central Armed Police Force/Central Para Military Force soldiers.
Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cabinet has given its approval for implementation of umbrella scheme of "Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)" for years 2017-18 to 2019-20. ● The objective of the scheme is to gradually reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Army and the Central Armed Police Forces to control internal security and law and order situations by equipping the State Police Forces adequately and strengthening their training infrastructure.
'e-Sahaj' portal	The portal allows organizations/individuals to apply for security clearance in certain sensitive sectors before issue of licence/permit, permission, contract etc, to companies/bidders/individuals by the administrative Ministry.
BOLD-QIT	Union Home Minister launched BOLD-QIT (Border Electronically Dominated QRT Interception Technique) under Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) on Indo-Bangladesh border in Dhubri district of Assam, as an effective deterrence against illegal infiltration.

24. MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

24.1. PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (PMAY)- URBAN

PMAY(Urban) & PMAY (Gramin) have been launched to achieve → Housing for All by 2022 Mission		
Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States/Union Territories (UTs) and Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries against the validated demand for houses for about 1.12 cr. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries include Economically weaker section (EWS), low-income groups (LIGs) and Middle-Income Groups (MIGs). The annual income cap is up to Rs 3 lakh for EWS, Rs 3-6 lakh for LIG and Rs 6 to 18 lakhs for MIG. The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will provide central assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other implementing agencies through States/UTs for: <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> Credit linked subsidy component will be implemented as a Central Sector Scheme while other three components will be implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). EWS category of beneficiaries is eligible for assistance in all four verticals of the Missions whereas LIG and MIG categories are eligible under only Credit linked subsidy scheme (CLSS) component of the Mission. Under the Mission, beneficiaries can take advantage under one component only. The houses constructed/acquired with central assistance under the mission should be in the name of the female head of the household or in the joint name of the male head of the household and his wife, and only in cases when there is no adult female member in the family, the house can be in the name of male member of the household. Flexibility to States for choosing best options to meet the demand of housing in their states Central grant of Rs. one lakh per house, on an average, will be available under the slum rehabilitation programme. National Housing Bank and Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) have been designated as Central Nodal Agency (CAN) for implementation of CLSS. Geo-tagging for monitoring the progress of construction of houses, Public Financial Management System (PFMS) to ensure electronic fund flow and Technology Sub-Mission to implement new construction technologies, have been introduced. Government has also sanctioned 'infrastructure status' for the affordable housing sector, giving a boost to PMAY.

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

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To uplift the urban poor households by enhancing sustainable livelihood opportunities through skill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban poor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street Vendors Slum dwellers Homeless Rag pickers Unemployed Differently abled 	<p>NULM was launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MHUPA) in 2013 by replacing the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). It provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment through Skill Training and Placement through City Livelihood Centres. Social Mobilization and Institution Development through formation of Self-Help Groups (SHG) for training members and hand holding, an initial support of 10, 000 is given for each group.

development.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidy to urban poor - An interest subsidy of 5% - 7% for setting up individual micro-enterprises with a loan of up to 2 lakhs and for group enterprises with a loan limit of up to Rs.10 lakhs. • Cost of construction of shelters for urban homeless is fully funded under the Scheme. • Other means - Development of vendor markets and also the promotion of skills for the vendors through setting up infrastructure and special projects for the rag picker and differently abled etc. • Recently Ministry of Housing launched a web portal named PAiSA- Portal for Affordable Credit and Interest Subvention Access. It acts as a centralized electronic platform for processing interest subvention on bank loans to beneficiaries under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).
--------------	--	--

24.3. SMART CITIES MISSION

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. • It aims to focus on sustainable and inclusive development and to set examples that can be replicated both within and outside the Smart City, catalysing the creation of similar Smart Cities in various regions and parts of the country. • To improve the ease of living particularly for poor, women, elderly and differently abled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mission will cover 100 cities and its duration will be five years (FY2015-16 to FY2019-20). • The strategic components of Area-based development in the Smart Cities Mission are city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (greenfield development) plus a Pan-city initiative in which Smart Solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city. • It will be operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and the Central Government proposes to give financial support to the Mission to the extent of Rs. 48,000 crores over five years i.e. on an average Rs. 100 crores per city per year. An equal amount, on a matching basis, will have to be contributed by the State/ULB. • States are asked to nominate names of cities for a 'City Challenge Competition' and the chosen ones will get Central fund. • Cities will prepare their Smart City Proposal (SCP) containing the vision, plan for mobilisation of resources and intended outcomes in terms of infrastructure up-gradation and smart applications. • The implementation of the Mission at the City level will be done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) which will be headed by a CEO and have nominees of Central Government, State Government and ULB on its Board. The SPV will be a limited company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 at the city-level, in which State/UT and the ULB will be the promoters having 50:50 equity shareholding. • The private sector or financial institutions could be considered for taking equity stake in the SPV, provided the shareholding pattern of 50:50 of the State/UT and the ULB is maintained and the State/UT and the ULB together have majority shareholding and control of the SPV. • Funds provided by the Government of India in the Smart Cities Mission to the SPV will be in the form of tied grant and kept in a separate Grant Fund. • Under the SCM, 100 Smart Cities have been selected in 4 Rounds based on All India Competition. All 100 cities have incorporated Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs). • 20:20 model/concept: Centre has recently introduced a 100-day challenge where the top performing 20 Smart cities have been paired with the bottom 20 as sister cities. They will help the laggard cities to kick-start the smartening up process by borrowing technical know-how and financial studies. • Integrated Control and Command Centres (ICCC) are being setup which are contributing in providing several online services to the citizens. It has also helped in crime prevention, better surveillance and reduction in crime against women.
Other significant initiatives under the Smart Cities Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The "Ease of Living" Index is an initiative of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) to help cities assess their liveability vis-à-vis global and national benchmarks and encourage cities to move towards an 'outcome-based' approach to urban planning and management. • India Urban Observatory: A state-of-the-art India Urban Observatory has become operational in the MoHUA. The Observatory will plug into various sources of data from cities both from real-time and archival sources for generating insights through analytics for cities, academia, industry and governments. This will greatly contribute towards evidence policy making.

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

Objective	Salient Features
<p>The Mission will focus on the following Thrust Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water supply, • sewerage facilities and septage management, • storm water drains to reduce flooding, • pedestrian, non-motorized and public transport facilities, parking spaces, and • enhancing amenity value of cities by creating and upgrading green spaces, parks and recreation centers, especially for children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched in 2015, AMRUT completes its mission period in March 2020. But, Centre has decided to extend the mission period of by 2 more years till 2022. • Five hundred cities will be taken up under AMRUT which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All Cities and Towns with a population of over one lakh with notified Municipalities, including Cantonment Boards (Civilian areas), ○ All Capital Cities/Towns of States/ UTs, not covered in above , ○ All Cities/ Towns classified as Heritage Cities by MoUD under the HRIDAY Scheme, ○ Thirteen Cities and Towns on the stem of the main rivers with a population above 75,000 and less than 1 lakh, and ○ Ten Cities from hill states, islands and tourist destinations (not more than one from each State). • It will be operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. • It makes States equal partners in planning and implementation of projects, thus actualizing the spirit of cooperative federalism by replacing the project-by-project sanctions by MoUD by approval of the State Annual Action Plan once a year by the MoUD and the States have to give project sanctions and approval at their end. • It also involves individual and institutional capacity building of the Mission Cities and ULBs. • Central assistance is allocated to States/UTs based on urban population and number of statutory Urban Local Bodies leaving no scope for any discretion. • 10% percent of the annual budget allocation is kept apart and given to the States/UTs every year as incentive for achievement of Reforms. • It has decided to provide incentive to ULBs covered under AMRUT for Issuance of Municipal Bonds.

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

Objectives	Salient features
<p>Focus on holistic development of heritage cities and to preserve and revitalise soul of the heritage city to reflect the city's unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative & secured environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a central sector scheme, where 100% funding will be provided by Government of India. • The Scheme is being implemented in 12 identified Cities namely, Ajmer, Amaravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal. The scheme is implemented in a mission mode. • The scheme will broadly focus on four theme areas i.e. Physical Infrastructure, Institutional Infrastructure, Economic Infrastructure & Social Infrastructure. • Identified cities/towns will be required to prepare Heritage Management Plan (HMP) for the city/town and develop and execute Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for availing assistance under the scheme.

24.6. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (URBAN)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate open defecation, • Conversion of insanitary toilets to pour flush toilets, • Eradication of manual scavenging, • 100% collection and scientific processing/disposal reuse/recycle of Municipal Solid Waste, • To bring about a behavioral change in people regarding healthy sanitation practices, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) was launched by on 2nd October 2014 for five years (2014-2019) with an aim to make a Swachh India. With urban areas of 35 States (except 52 ULBs of West Bengal) Open Defecation Free (ODF), India has realized the vision of an ODF India. • The Mission has following components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction of Household Toilets, ○ Community and Public Toilets, ○ Municipal Solid Waste Management, ○ Information, Education & Communication (IEC) and Public Awareness, ○ Capacity Building and Administrative & Office Expenses (A&OE).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate awareness among the citizens about sanitation and its linkages with public health. • Strengthening of urban local bodies to design, execute and operate systems, • To create enabling environment for private sector participation in Capital Expenditure and Operation & Maintenance (O&M) costs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The funding pattern between the Central Government and the State Government/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) is 75%:25% (90%: 10% for North Eastern and special category states). • The gap in financing of the components could be met by the beneficiary contribution, private funding, funds with private companies under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the Swachh Bharat Kosh of the Ministry of Finance. • Going forward, the Ministry will be focusing on 100% processing and safe disposal of solid waste, complete faecal sludge and septage management and wastewater treatment and reuse. • The Water Plus, SBM ODF + and SBM ODF ++ protocols are geared towards this objective.
Related Initiatives	
Swachh Survekshan 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SS League 2020 was introduced with the objective of sustaining the on-ground performance of cities along with continuous monitoring of service level performance when it comes to cleanliness. • “Continuous Survekshan”: SS League 2020 was conducted in 3 quarters, i.e. April- June, July – September and October- December 2019. • The score is to be evaluated on the basis of monthly updation of SBM-U online MIS (Management Info system) by cities along with citizen’s validation on the 12 service level progress indicators through outbound calls. (No direct observation is there in SS League 2020) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (SBM(U) MIS project recently won a e-governance award.) • Ranks have been assigned in two categories, namely, cities with population of one lakh and above and cities with population of less than 1 lakh. • The performance of cities in SS League 2020 is crucial to their ranking in Swachh Survekshan 2020 due to the 25% weightage of the quarterly assessments to be included in the annual survey
SBM ODF+ and ODF++ Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The original ODF protocol, issued in March 2016, said, “A city/ward is notified as ODF city/ward if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating in the open. With 18 states / UTs and 3,223 cities declared ODF. • The ODF+ protocol says that a city, ward or work circle could be declared ODF+ if, “at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating and/or urinating in the open, and all community and public toilets are functional and well-maintained.” • The ODF++ protocol adds the condition that “faecal sludge/septage and sewage is safely managed and treated, with no discharging and/or dumping of untreated faecal sludge/septage and sewage in drains, water bodies or open areas.”
Water Plus Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to provide a guideline for cities and towns to ensure that no untreated waste-water is released into the environment thereby enabling sustainability of the sanitation value chain.
Swachh Swasth Sarvatra (SSS)- Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will be implemented in convergence between MoHUA and MoHFW • Scope of activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enabling and supporting wards/cities where Kayakalp Urban-Public Health Centres/U-CHCs are located to become/sustain ODF ○ Strengthening U-PHCs/U-CHCs that have Kayakalp score of below 70% in ODF wards/cities to progress to higher score ○ Build capacity through training in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) to nominees of health facilities and ULBs.
Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities launched by MOHUA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The star-rating initiative will be rating cities on a 7-star rating system based on 25 key parameters for solid waste management, which will include Door to Door Collection, bulk generator compliance, source segregation, sweeping, scientific processing of waste, scientific land filling, plastic waste management, construction and demolition management, dump remediation & citizen grievance redressal system etc. • Cities are required to carry out self-assessment and self-verification for achieving a certain star rating. Citizens have to be involved as well. This self-declaration will be further verified through an independent third-party agency appointed by MoHUA for 1-star, 3-star, 5-star and 7-star garbage free ratings.
e-Dharti App and E-Dharti Geo Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land & Development Office (L&DO) deals with public applications which are mainly related to Conversion of property from leasehold to freehold, Substitution of names of legal heirs and Mutation in the name of purchaser, etc. • Under this app, all the three modules i.e. Conversion, Substitution and Mutation have been made online for public to submit their applications related to these. • The portal is a GIS based mapping of each and every Government property under L&DO (Land & Development Office), whether it is allotted or still lying vacant.

25. MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT

25.1. NATIONAL INITIATIVE FOR SCHOOL HEADS' AND TEACHERS' HOLISTIC ADVANCEMENT (NISHTHA)

Objective	Beneficiaries	Key Features
To motivate and equip teachers to encourage and foster critical thinking in students, handle diverse situations and act as first level counsellors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All teachers and Heads of Schools at the elementary level in all Government schools Faculty members of State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs), District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) as well as Block Resource Coordinators and Cluster Resource Coordinators in all States and UTs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was launched under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha and will train over 42 lakh teachers across the country. Different modules under the programme include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardized module: developed at national level for all States and UTs. Activity-based modules: including educational games and quizzes, Social- emotional learning, motivational interactions, team building, preparation for school-based assessment, in-built continuous feedback mechanism, online monitoring and support system, training need and impact analysis. Post training module: this integrated training programme is embedded with post training interventions including provision of mentoring. Use of technology: A Mobile App and Learning Management System (LMS) based on MOODLE (Modular Object-Oriented Dynamic Learning Environment) have been developed by NCERT to ensure smooth facilitation, availability of digital content and technology enabled teaching methods to support the teacher.

25.2. PRADHAN MANTRI INNOVATIVE LEARNING PROGRAMME – DHRUV

Objective	Key Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and encourage talented children to enrich their skills and knowledge and contribute to the society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme is named after a pole star called DHRUV TARA. The program aims to cover two areas namely Science and Arts and will be expanded gradually to other fields like creative writing etc. The program was launched from Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). It is a 14-day learning programme in which around 60 students are selected broadly from Class 9 to Class 12 all over the country and they will be mentored and nurtured by renowned experts in different areas.

25.3. NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR TECHNOLOGY (NEAT)

Objective	Key features
To use Artificial Intelligence to make learning more personalised and customised as per the requirements of the learner for better learning outcomes in higher education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of start-up companies for developing technological solutions called as EdTech Companies would be recognised through a PPP model. A National NEAT platform would be created and maintained that would provide one-stop access to these technological solutions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EdTech companies would manage registration of learners through the NEAT portal and would be free to charge fees as per their policy. MHRD would act as a facilitator to ensure that the solutions are freely available to a large number of economically backward students <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As their contribution towards the National cause, the companies would have to offer free coupons to the extent of 25% of the total registrations for their solution through NEAT portal. MoUs will be signed with the shortlisted EdTech companies and awareness programs would be taken up by MHRD to create awareness of the NEAT solutions to teachers and students. Independent Expert Committees would be constituted for evaluating and selecting the EdTech solutions.

- **All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)** under MHRD, the national level regulator for technical education in the country, **would be the implementing agency for NEAT programme.**

25.4. STRIDE

Objective	Key features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify young talent, strengthen research culture, build capacity, promote innovation and support trans-disciplinary research relevant to national development and to enhance the overall well-being of society. • To fund high impact national network projects in the identified thrust areas in Humanities and human sciences, and Indian knowledge systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was announced by University Grants Commission (UGC). • It has 3 components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Component 1: Research capacity building in diverse disciplines by mentoring, nurturing and supporting young talents to innovate pragmatic solutions for local, regional, national and global problems. Grant available is upto Rs. 1 crore. ○ Component 2: focused on enhancing problem solving skills with the help of inclusive innovation and action research to innovate pragmatic solutions for local, regional, national priorities to contribute to India's developing economy. Grant upto Rs. 50 lakh to 1 crore is available for projects under this component. ○ Component 3: will fund high impact research projects in the identified thrust areas in humanities and human sciences through multi institutional network. Grant available under this component is upto Rs. 1 crore for one Higher Educational Institution and upto Rs. 5 crores for a multi institutional network.

25.5. SAMAGRA SIKSHA- AN INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION

Objectives	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision of quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students; • Bridging Social and Gender Gaps in School Education; • Ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education; • Ensuring minimum standards in schooling provisions; • Promoting Vocationalisation of education; • Support States in implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009; and • Strengthening and up-gradation of SCERTs/State Institutes of Education and DIET as a nodal agencies for teacher training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This scheme (from 1st April, 2018 to 31st March, 2020) was recently approved by the Cabinet. It subsumes the following three schemes- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan ○ Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, and ○ Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education-To create a sound institutional infrastructure for pre-service and in-service training of elementary & secondary school teachers and for provision of academic resource support to elementary and secondary schools. • Samagra Shiksha envisages 'school' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels. • The Scheme will be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme by the Centre through a single State Implementation Society (SIS) at the State/UT level. • The major interventions, across all levels of school education, proposed under the scheme are: (i) Universal Access including Infrastructure Development and Retention; (ii) Gender and Equity; (iii) Inclusive Education; (iv) Quality; (v) Financial support for Teacher Salary; (vi) Digital initiatives; (vii) RTE Entitlements including uniforms, textbooks etc.;(viii) Pre-school Education; (ix) Vocational Education; (x) Sports and Physical Education; (xi) Strengthening of Teacher Education and Training; (xii) Monitoring; (xiii) Programme Management; and (xiii) National Component. • Focus on regional balance: It is proposed that preference in the interventions would be given to Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs), LWEs affected districts, Special Focus Districts (SFDs), Border areas and the 115 Aspirational districts. • RAKSHA: it is self-defence training where the girls are taught to become psychologically, intellectually and physically strong enough to protect themselves in times of distress.

25.5.1. RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RMSA)

Objective	Salient features
To enhance access to secondary education and to improve its quality through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers, providing universal access to secondary level education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important physical facilities provided under the scheme are: Additional class rooms, Laboratories, Toilet blocks, Residential Hostels for Teachers in remote areas etc. • The scheme envisages to enhance the enrolment by providing a secondary school with a reasonable distance (5-7 km) of habitation, with an aim to ensure GER of 100 per cent and universal retention by 2020. • Important quality interventions provided under the scheme are: appointment of additional teachers to reduce PTR to 30:1, focus on Science, Math and English education, training of teachers, etc. • Important equity interventions provided in the scheme are: preference to Ashram schools for upgradation, preference to areas with concentration of SC/ST/Minority for opening of schools etc. • Apart from focusing on the vulnerable groups (ST/SC groups, minority girls, etc.) it also aims at inclusive education for differently abled children.

25.5.2. SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAAN

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features
Universal elementary education access and retention. Bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and Enhancement of learning levels of children.	Children between 6-14 years of age from all backgrounds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A flagship programme which includes variety of interventions, like opening of new schools, construction of toilets (Swachh Vidyalaya Campaign – separate toilets for girls and boys in all schools), periodic teacher training and academic resource support etc. • Sub-Programmes under SSA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) ○ The Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA) ○ Vidyanjali ○ Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalyas – in educationally backward blocks to promote girls' education.

25.5.3. PADHE BHARAT BADHE BHARAT

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special focus on improving language development and to create interest in mathematics. • To recognise social perspective of home-school transition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on children in classes 1 and 2 to improve learning outcomes. • Reading Initiative: upto class 8 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched in 2014, it is implemented countrywide. • The two tracks of the programme are: Early reading and writing with comprehension (ERWC) and Early mathematics (EM). • As a follow up, National Reading Initiative was launched to develop and promote the habit of reading among students in elementary schools, thereby extending the programme up to class 8. • An annual library grant has been provided in all Government schools

25.5.4. VIDYANJALI

Objectives	Beneficiaries	Salient Features
Creating an ecosystem, wherein education will be attached with imbibing knowledge and improving learning output.	Children of Government school, Government Aided school etc. (Std 1 st -8 th)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will enhance the community involvement (by involving volunteers like NRIs, retired teachers, government officials, defence personnel, professionals, etc.) in Government run elementary schools and effectively engage children in co-scholastic activities like- reading, creative writing, public speaking, play acting, preparing story books etc. • The programme has been piloted in 21 states.

25.5.5. RASHTRIYA AVISHKAR ABHIYAN

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To leverage the potential for science, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students in the age group of 6 - 18 years in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring by institutes like IITs/ IIMs/ IISERs and other central universities and reputed



<p>mathematics and technology learning in non-classroom settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage and nurture schools to be incubators of innovation. 	<p>Government schools, KVs, special schools, special training centers etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> school going students from classes I to XII in sciences 	<p>organizations through innovative programmes, student exchanges, etc. to develop a natural sense of passion towards learning of science and maths.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a step to promote scientific temper and enquiry promoting the fundamental duty under Article 51(A).
--	--	---

25.6. MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

Objectives of MDM	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient features
<p>To enhance the enrollment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improve nutritional levels among school going children.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School children studying in Classes I to VIII of Government, Local body and Government - aided schools, Special Training centres (STC) and Madarasas and Maktabs supported under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan The Centres run under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)/Alternative & Innovative Education (AIE) and National Children Labour Project (NCLP) schools of all areas across the country are also included under the MDM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It envisages to provide cooked mid-day meal with 450 calories and 12 g of protein to every child at primary level and 700 calories and 20 g of protein at upper primary level. It also involves providing nutritional support to children of elementary stage in drought-affected area during summer vacation. It is a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme and the cost of the MDMS is shared between the central and state governments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The central government provides free food grains to the states. The cost of cooking, infrastructure development, transportation of food grains and payment of honorarium to cooks and helpers is shared by the centre with the state governments. The central government provides a greater share of funds. The contribution of state governments differs from state to state. At national level, an Empowered Committee, headed by Minister of Human Resource Development and also a National level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (NSMC) as well as Programme Approval Board (PAB) monitor the scheme and suggest measures for its smooth and effective implementation. At the State level, a State Level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee headed by the State Chief Secretary and, at the District Level, a District Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the senior-most Member of Parliament of Lok Sabha of the district monitors the implementation of the scheme
<p>Recent revised norms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual increase in Cooking cost linked to Inflation Index to offset the impact of inflation on the food items under Mid Day Meal Scheme. Revision of the transportation rate from Rs 75 per quintal, for other than NE & Himalayan States to PDS rate (subject to maximum of Rs.150 per quintal). Revision of Management Monitoring and Evaluation (MME) rate from 2% to 3% of the total admissible recurring Central Assistance. This would enable the States and UTs for better supervision and monitoring of the scheme. The assistance for kitchen devices has been enhanced from Rs 5,000 per school to Rs 10,000 - Rs 25,000 based on enrolment to enable the schools for procuring/replacing adequate kitchen devices. Two new components have also been approved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair of kitchen-cum stores: Assistance of Rs. 10,000 for the kitchen-cum-stores constructed ten years ago on sharing basis between Center and States Fortification of food items in a systematic manner through Food Corporation of India (FCI) starting with rice Kitchen gardens in each school will be encouraged. Delegation of power of implementing the scheme with minor modifications from the existing guidelines to District Level Committee Chaired by the District Magistrate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also, The States and UTs have been given flexibility to utilize, with the prior approval of MHRD, 5% of their Annual Work Plan & Budget for new interventions. Other norms include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of Pulses from buffer stock -The States and UTs may procure pulses as per their local taste for the Mid-Day Meal from the Central buffer stock created by the Government of India. 		

- **Monitoring of attendance** – All States and UTs are required to ensure that daily data from 100% schools is uploaded through Automated Monitoring System (AMS).
- **Menu under MDM** - States and UTs are required to adopt ways to develop a menu that reflects local taste and local produce that is different on different days.
- **Tithi Bhojan:** to encourage people from the community to celebrate important days such as child birth, marriage, birthdays etc. by contributing to the MDM Scheme. Tithi Bhojan is not a substitute to MDM but it supplements or compliments MDM.
- **Usage of Jails, Temples, Gurudwaras etc. for MDM**- All States and UTs are being advised to involve community and other agencies such as Jails, Temples, Gurudwaras etc. in the Mid Day Meal Scheme.

25.7. RASHTRIYA UCHCHATAR SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RUSA)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to usher transformative reforms in the State Higher Education System by creating a facilitating institutional structure for planning and monitoring at the state level, promoting autonomy in State Universities and improving governance in institutions. • Correct regional imbalances in access to higher education. • Create an enabling atmosphere in the higher educational institutions to devote themselves to research and innovations. • Expand the institutional base by creating additional capacity in existing institutions and establishing new institutions • Improve equity in higher education by providing adequate opportunities of higher education to SC/STs and socially and educationally backward classes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched in 2013, it is a centrally sponsored flagship scheme. • The central funding would be norm based and outcome dependent. • It is proposed to improve the gross enrolment ratio to 30% by 2020. • The scheme will give priority to the Aspirational Districts, identified by the NITI Aayog. • Transformative reforms in the state higher education system by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conforming to norms and standards and adoption of accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework. ○ Promoting autonomy in state universities. ○ Ensure reforms in the affiliation, academic and examination systems. ○ Ensure adequate availability of quality faculty

25.8. STUDY IN INDIA

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage flow of inbound international students in India • To make India a preferred education destination/hub for foreign students; • To improve the soft power of India with focus on the neighbouring countries and use it as a tool in diplomacy; • To increase India's market share of global education exports from less than 1 percent to 2 percent. • Improvement in overall quality of higher education; • To reduce the export-import imbalance in the number of international students; • Increase in global ranking of India as educational destination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a joint initiative of Ministry of HRD, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Commerce and Industry. • EdCIL (India) Limited, a Mini Ratna Category I CPSE is the implementing agency. • The programme focuses on attracting International students from select 30 plus countries across South-East Asia, Middle East and Africa. • The programme envisages participation of select reputed Indian institutes/universities by way of offering seats for the International students at affordable rates, along with fee waivers to meritorious foreign students ranging from 100% to 25%. • A centralised admission web-portal acts as a single window for the admission of foreign students. • The programme also envisages setting up of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ call centres for support; ○ algorithm for allocation of seats to the meritorious candidates; ○ selection of top 100 partner institutions on the basis of National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) grading and National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) ranking; ○ branding activities in the target countries; ○ and close coordination with Indian missions abroad and foreign missions in India.

25.9. EDUCATION QUALITY UPGRADATION AND INCLUSION PROGRAMME (EQUIP)

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education and resolve the geographically and socially skewed access to higher education institutions in India • Upgrade the quality of education to global standards • Position at least 50 Indian institutions among the top-1000 global universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a vision plan aiming at ushering transformation in India's higher education system by implementing strategic interventions in the sector over five years (2019-2024). • EQUIP has been prepared based on reports of Ten expert groups constituted to deliberate upon important aspects of Higher Education. • Strategies and Initiatives under it include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strategies for Expanding Access ○ Towards Global Best Teaching/Learning Processes ○ Promoting Excellence ○ Governance Reforms ○ Assessment, Accreditation and Ranking Systems ○ Promotion of Research and Innovation ○ Employability and Entrepreneurship: ○ Using Technology For Better Reach ○ Internationalization of Higher Education ○ Financing Higher Education

25.10. MADHYAMIK AND UCHCHTAR SHIKSHA KOSH (MUSK)

Objective	About Fund	Utilization of Fund
It would be utilized for schemes of secondary and higher education , all over the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All proceeds of "Secondary and Higher Education Cess" will be credited into it. A cess @ 1% on central taxes, called the "Secondary and Higher Education Cess" was levied through Finance Act, 2007. • The expenditure on schemes of the Department of School Education & Literacy and Department of Higher Education would be initially incurred from the gross budgetary support (GBS) and the expenditure would be financed from the MUSK only after the GBS is exhausted. • The fund would be operationalised as per the present arrangements under Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK) wherein the proceeds of cess are used for Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Schemes of the Department of School Education & Literacy. • The MUSK would be maintained as a Reserve Fund in the non-interest bearing section of the Public Accounts of India. 	For Secondary Education- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme • National Means-Cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme and • National Scheme for Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education. For Higher Education- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schemes of Interest Subsidy and contribution for guarantee funds, Scholarship for College & University Students • Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyaan • Scholarship (from Block Grant to the institutions) and National Mission on Teachers and Training.

25.11. UDAAN- GIVING WINGS TO GIRLS

Objective	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To address the challenge of low enrolment of girls in technical education institutes. • To minimize the gap between school education & engineering entrance examination. • To enrich and enhance teaching and learning of Science and Mathematics at senior secondary level by addressing the three dimensions of education - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls studying in classes XI only from KVVs/ NVVs/ Government Schools of any recognised Board/CBSE affiliated private schools in India. • The program is open to Indian citizens residing in India only. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched by CBSE under guidance of Ministry of HRD. • It trains girl students in entrance examinations to top institutions and provides them incentives and support through tutorials, video classes, etc. • Students are provided free offline / online resources through virtual weekend contact classes and study material on pre-loaded tablet while studying in Class XI and Class XII for preparation of admission test to various premier engineering colleges in the country.

curriculum design, transaction and assessments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The annual family income should be less than 6 lakh/annum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports 1,000 selected disadvantaged girls per year.
---	---	---

25.12. UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

Objective	Salient features
To enable higher educational institutions to work with the people of rural India in identifying development challenges and evolving appropriate solutions for accelerating sustainable growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building institutional capacity in Institutes of higher education in research & training relevant to the national needs, especially of rural India. IIT Delhi has been designated to be the Coordinating Institute (CI) for UBA. Provide rural India with professional resource support from institutes of higher education, especially those which have acquired academic excellence in the fields of Science, Engineering and Technology, and Management. The second edition of the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (2.0) under which institutions have been selected on a Challenge Mode and the scheme has been extended to 750 reputed Higher Educational Institutes (both public and private) of the country. Students from these educational institutions will adopt villages and visit them to get acquainted with lifestyle of people there and the problems faced by them.

25.13. EK BHARAT SHRESTHA BHARAT PROGRAMME

Objective	Salient features
To actively enhance interaction between people of diverse cultures living in different States and UTs in India to promote greater mutual understanding amongst them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per the programme, each year, every State/UT would be paired with another State/UT in India for reciprocal interaction between the people. The paired States/ UTs are to enter into MoUs with each other to carry out common activities under Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat Rashtriya Ekta Shivir are organised under this programme by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

25.14. TECHNICAL EDUCATION QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (TEQIP)

Objective	About the Programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To overhaul the quality of technical education in the Low-Income States and Special Category States (SCS). To employ graduates from premier colleges like IITs, NITs etc to teach in engineering colleges in backward districts for a period of 3 years as a part of TEQIP Phase 3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project, implemented as a Central sector Scheme, commenced with the World Bank assistance, as a long term programme of 10-12 years. The present 3rd Phase of the schemes has central, eastern and north-eastern region and hill states as its focus states <p>The measures under TEQIP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institution based: accreditation of the courses through National Board of Accreditation, governance reforms, improving the processes, digital initiatives, securing autonomy for the colleges. Student based: improving the quality of teaching, teacher training, equipping the class rooms, revision of syllabus, industry interaction, compulsory internships for students, training the students in industry relevant skills, preparing them for the GATE exam etc

25.15. SCHEME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION YOUTH IN APPRENTICESHIP AND SKILLS (SHREYAS)

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve employability of students by introducing employment relevance into the learning process of the higher education system. To forge a close functional link between education and industry/service sectors on a sustainable basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a programme basket comprising the initiatives of three Central Ministries, namely the <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Human Resource Development: introduction of BA/BSc/B.Com (Professional) courses in the higher educational institutions. Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship: National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS). Ministry of Labour & Employment: National Career Service (NCS) It will be implemented by the Sector Skill Councils (SSCs). It aims to cover 50 lakh students by 2022.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide skills which are in demand, to the students in a dynamic manner To establish an ‘earn while you learn’ system into higher education To help business/industry in securing good quality manpower To link student community with employment facilitating efforts of the Government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme would witness simultaneous implementation along three tracks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add-on Apprenticeship: The students who are currently completing the degree programme would be invited to choose a job role of their choice from a selected list of apprenticeship job roles given by the Sector Skill Councils Embedded Apprenticeship: The existing B.Voc programmes would be restructured to include a mandatory apprenticeship ranging from 6 to 10 months depending on the requirement of the skill. Linking National Career Service with Colleges: National Career Service (NCS) portal of Ministry of Labour & Employment would be linked with the Higher Education institutions. Financing: Under the NAPS scheme, Central Government shares 25% of the stipend per month subject to a maximum of Rs.1500 p.m during the period of the apprenticeship. Apart from that, an amount upto Rs.7500 will be met towards basic training cost, where needed.
---	---

25.16. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Salient features
Vittiya Saksharata Abhiyan (VISAKA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage, create awareness and motivate all people to use a digitally enabled cashless economic system for transfer of fund. Emphasize upon cashless economy and appeal to faculty of higher institutions to make their respective campus cashless. NCC/NSS volunteers to spread awareness about these digital modes of transactions to shopkeepers, vendors in nearest market place.
Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) 2.0 India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It seeks to develop a road map for research to solve major engineering and technology challenges in 10 technology domains relevant for the country (like health care technology, nano technology, advance resources, sustainable habitat, etc.) It is a joint initiative of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institute of Science (IISc) under the ministry. Recently, IMPRINT-2 has been approved by Government with a revised strategy under which, this national initiative will be jointly funded and steered by MHRD and Department of Science and Technology (DST). Key features of IMPRINT-II include– <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principle objective is to translate knowledge into viable technology MHRD and DST will be equal partners in the scheme It will be open to all MHRD funded Higher Education Institute (HEI)/Centrally Funded Technical Institution (CFTI). Its scope has been extended to private institutions as well. Projects with industry support will be preferred. The erstwhile Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana scheme will also be subsumed with IMPRINT-2.
Institute of Eminence scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each public Institution selected as ‘Institution of Eminence’ will get financial assistance up to Rs. 1000 Crore over the period of five years under this scheme. IOE is a tag given to institutions which are either <ul style="list-style-type: none"> among Top 50 in the National institution Ranking Framework (in their category) or among Top 500 in internationally recognised rankings like the Times Higher Education World University Rankings; have a good mix of foreign and domestic students as well as faculty; have international standard infrastructure and are multi-disciplinary in their approach.
Digital Gender Atlas for Advancing Girl’s Education in India	<p>Help identify low performing geographic pockets for girls, particularly from marginalized groups such as scheduled castes, schedule tribes and Muslim minorities, including girls with disabilities, on specific gender related education indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main components of the gender atlas are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Composite gender ranking Trend analysis of gender indicators Vulnerabilities based on educational indicators. It enables a trend analysis and tracking of performance of individual gender related parameters across periods of time. It has been developed in collaboration with UNICEF.

Shala Guvvatta (Shagun) Portal	It is a twin track approach to monitor progress of implementation of the various components of SSA while also capturing and sharing of best practices from States and UTs. The portal has two parts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online Monitoring will capture the progress in implementation. • SSA Repository is a repository of innovative practices, success stories, evaluation reports, and interventions initiated across all the States and Union Territories in the area of Elementary Education.
Vidwan portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VIDWAN is the premier database of profiles of scientists / researchers and other faculty members working at leading academic institutions and other R & D organisation involved in teaching and research in India. • The database developed and maintained by Information and Library Network Centre (INFLIBNET) with financial support from the National Mission on Education through ICT (NME-ICT).
DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will serve as National Digital Infrastructure for Teachers. • It will enable, accelerate and amplify solutions in realm of teacher education. It will aid teachers to learn and train themselves for which assessment resources will be available. • It will help teachers to create training content, profile, in-class resources, assessment aids, news and announcement and connect with teacher community.
Ishan Vikas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives exposure to students in premier institutes such as- [IITs, National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs)] • A Special Scholarship Scheme for school students from northeast (8 states) to Premier institutes for general degree course, technical and professional courses including medical and para-medical courses.
Ishan Uday Scholarship Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote higher education and increase GER ratio in the North East region of the country • The scheme has 10,000 slots for fresh scholarships every year for students from North Eastern Region (8 states) whose parental income is below Rs. 4.5 lakhs per annum. • It is administered by University Grants Commission (UGC).
Shala ASMITA (All School Monitoring Individual Tracing Analysis) Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To track the educational journey of school students from Class I to Class XII across the private and government schools. • It will be an online database which will carry information of student attendance and enrolment, learning outcomes, mid-day meal service and infrastructural facilities among others. • It will carry information about student attendance and enrolment, mid-day meal service, learning outcomes and infrastructural facilities, among other things, on one platform for both private and government schools. • Students will be tracked through their Aadhaar numbers.
SWAYAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To bridge the digital divide for students who have hitherto remained untouched by the digital revolution and have not been able to join the mainstream of the knowledge economy. • An indigenous developed IT platform that facilitates hosting of all the courses, taught in classrooms from 9th class till post-graduation to be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time, free of cost. • SWAYAM Prabha: It is an initiative to provide 32 High Quality Educational Channels through DTH (Direct to Home) across the length and breadth of the country on 24X7 basis.
Saakshar Bharat Programme	Its 4 broad objectives are- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impart functional literacy and numeracy to non-literate and non-numerate adults • Enable the neo-literate adults to continue their learning beyond basic literacy and acquire equivalency to formal educational system • Impart non and neo-literates relevant skill development programmes to improve their earning and living conditions and • Promote a learning society by providing opportunities to neo literate adults for continuing education. Eligibility criteria: A district, including a new district carved out of an erstwhile district that had adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent or below, as per 2001 census. In addition, all left wing extremism-affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rate, are also eligible for coverage under the programme. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intended Beneficiaries- Non-literate adults in the age group of 15 years and beyond
Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is to foster greater collaboration and exchange of knowledge between local students/faculty and international scholars. • The lectures under GIAN would be made available to the students across the country through the SWAYAM, the MOOCs platform and the National Digital Library.

National Academic Depository (NAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a 24X7 online store house of all academic awards viz. certificates, diplomas, degrees, mark-sheets etc. duly digitised and lodged by academic institutions / boards / eligibility assessment bodies. It ensures easy access to and retrieval of an academic award and also validates and guarantees its authenticity and safe storage.
National Institution Ranking Framework (NIRF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This framework outlines a methodology to rank institutions across the country, launched in 2015. The parameters broadly cover “Teaching, Learning and Resources,” “Research and Professional Practices,” “Graduation Outcomes,” “Outreach and Inclusivity,” and “Perception”.
Impactful Policy Research in Social Sciences (IMPRESS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the Scheme, 1500 research projects will be awarded for 2 years to support the social science research in the higher educational institutions and to enable research to guide policy making. The Indian Council of Social Science and Research (ICSSR) will be the project implementing agency.
SPARC — Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim: To boost joint research with global universities from 28 countries and get international expertise to solve major national problems, train Indian students in the best laboratories, deepen academic engagement and improve the international ranking of Indian Institutes. Eligibility: All Indian institutions ranked in top 100 of National Institutional Ranking Framework will be eligible for this scheme that targets PhD and postdoctoral researchers. Foreign institutions in top 100 to top 200 of global academic rankings from the 28 target countries will be eligible. A set of Nodal Institutions (NI), from India, for each participating foreign country has been identified to help, handhold and coordinate with willing Participating Indian (PI) Institutions to forge alliance with the Institutions of concerned participating foreign country, for academic and research collaboration. Implementing Agency: IIT Kharagpur will be the National Coordinating (NC) Institution.
Operation Digital Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to set up one digital and interactive board per classroom in government and government-aided schools by 2022. It will be introduced in schools from class 9th onwards as well as in higher education institutions. It aims to make the learning as well as the teaching process interactive and popularize flipped learning as a pedagogical approach. University Grant Commission will be the implementing agency of ODB for higher education.
STARS Scheme (Scheme for Translational and Advanced Research in Science)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under this, 500 science projects would be funded. The project will be coordinated by the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore. It seeks to promote interdisciplinary and translational research and with the key objective of supporting socially relevant research, the following 6 basic thrust areas have been identified: Physics, Chemistry, Biological Sciences, Nanosciences, Data Sciences & Mathematics, and Earth Sciences
Integrated National School Education Treasury (INSET)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INSET is envisaged as a fully integrated, instantly accessible and seamless information network for all parameters relating to the students, teachers, and schools in the country. The aim is to create an easily accessible multi-layered eco-system of information – school wise, block-wise, district-wise, constituency-wise, state-wise and region-wise.

26. MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

26.1. DEENDAYAL UPADHYAY SHRAMEV JAYATE KARYAKRAM

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the labour laws, improve compliance. To improve condition of labour in India. To provide conducive environment for industrial development 	<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 Transparent Labour Inspection Scheme for random selection of Units for inspection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilizing technology to eliminate human discretion in selection of units for Inspection Uploading of Inspection Reports within 72 hours of inspection mandatory Universal Account Number: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provident Fund account is portable and universally accessible Apprentice Protsahan Yojana: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the number of apprentices. Reimbursing 50% of the stipend paid to apprentices during first two years of their training Revamped Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana: <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 namely Aam Admi Bima Yojna and National Old Age Pension Scheme.

26.2. PRADHAN MANTRI ROJGAR PRO TSAHAN YOJANA

Objectives	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient Features
To incentivize employers promoting employment generation and providing social security benefits to the workers	All establishments registered with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) can apply for availing benefits. The establishments must have a valid LIN (Labour Identification Number).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is being implemented by Ministry of Labour and Employment through the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO). Under the scheme, Government is paying full employers' contribution of 12% (towards Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' Pension Scheme both), for all sectors for a period of 3 years in respect of new employees who have been registered with the EPFO on or after 1st April 2016, with salary up to Rs. 15,000 per month. The entire system is online and AADHAR based with no human interface in the implementation of the scheme. PMRPY has a dual benefit i.e. on the one hand, the employer is incentivised for increasing the employee base in the establishment through payment of EPF contribution of 12% of wage, which otherwise would have been borne by the employer and on the other hand, a large number of workers find jobs in such establishments.

26.3. CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME FOR REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOURERS

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide protection to the freed bonded labourers from eviction from their homestead. To provide economic and social rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provides financial assistance for rehabilitation of a rescued bonded labour. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ₹1 lakh per adult male beneficiary ₹2 lakh for special category beneficiaries such as women and children ₹3 lakh in cases of extreme deprivation or marginalisation such as transgenders, women or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation or trafficking, in cases of differently abled persons, or in situations where the district magistrate deems it fit. The financial assistance for rehabilitation is 100% reimbursed by the Central Government. District Administration is mandated to restore the bonded labourer to the possession of such homestead or other residential premises as early as practicable. It provides for creation of a Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Fund at District level by each State with a permanent corpus of at least Rs. 10 lakh. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire penalties recovered from the perpetrators of the bonded labour upon conviction, may be deposited in this special fund. This fund will be utilised for extending immediate help to the released bonded labourers.

- The amount of Rehabilitation assistance has been linked with conviction of the accused. However, immediate assistance upto Rs. 20,000/- may be provided to the rescued bonded labour by the District Administration irrespective of the status of conviction proceedings.

26.4. NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR PROJECT SCHEME

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To eliminate all forms of child labour To contribute to the withdrawal of all adolescent workers from Hazardous Occupations/ Processes and their Skilling and integration in appropriate occupations. Raising awareness amongst stakeholders and target communities Creation of a Child Labour Monitoring, Tracking and Reporting System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All child workers below the age of 14 years in the identified target area Adolescent workers below the age of 18 years in hazardous occupations/ processes Families of Child workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector Scheme. The overall approach of the project is to create an enabling environment in the target area, where children are motivated and empowered through various measures to enroll in schools and refrain from working, and households are provided with alternatives to improve their income levels. It will be implemented in close coordination with State, District administration and civil society. The children engaged in child labour would be identified and withdrawn from the identified areas. They are then prepared for mainstream education along with vocational training and ensure convergence of services for the benefit of child and family. The payment of stipend to the children is made on modular basis for a minimum of three months through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Under this Scheme the District Project Societies (DPS) are set up under the Collector/District Magistrate to conduct survey to identify children working in hazardous occupations and processes and for overseeing the implementation of the project

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

Objective	Salient features
To foster the creation of a child labour free India, which will seamlessly integrate implementing and monitoring mechanisms for both, enforcement of the legislative provisions and effective implementation of the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an online portal which connects the Centre to the state government, district and to all project societies to combat the menace of child labour and trafficking. It has five components -- Child Tracking System, Complaint Corner, State Government, NCLP and Convergence. At the State Government level the monitoring is to be done by State Resource Centre established at State Labour Department. At district level District Nodal Officers (DNOs) are nominated to take action on the complaints of their respective districts

26.6. NATIONAL CAREER SERVICE

Objective	Salient features
To bridge the gap between those who need jobs and those who want to hire them, between people seeking career guidance and training and those who can provide the counselling and training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the transformation of National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counseling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. which are offered through the Employment Exchanges. The NCS portal provides for registration of employers, job seekers, placement organisations and training providers to offer employment related services online.

26.7. ATAL BIMIT VYAKTI KALYAN YOJANA

Objectives	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient Features
For providing unemployment allowance to	Employees covered under the Employees' State Insurance (ESI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a scheme approved by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) that aims to benefit its subscribers, who are mainly formal sector workers who have become unemployed for

workers rendered jobless due to the “changing employment pattern”.	Act, 1948 (ESI Act applies to factories with 10 or more workers and it is also applicable to shops, hotels, restaurants, cinemas and road transport undertakings)	<p>whatever reason, by providing cash through bank account transfer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cash benefit given to the unemployed persons searching for new employment will be to the extent of 25% of the average per day earning during the previous four contribution periods (around 2 years) to be paid up to maximum 90 days of unemployment (once in lifetime of the insured person). The money will be paid from their own contribution towards the ESI scheme.
--	---	---

26.8. PM SHRAM-YOGI MAANDHAN YOJANA

Objectives	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient Features
To provide pension to unorganized sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unorganised workers whose monthly income is Rs 15,000/ per month or less and belong to the entry age group of 18-40 years are eligible for the scheme They should not be covered under New Pension Scheme (NPS), Employees’ State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) scheme or Employees’ Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). Further, he/she should not be an income tax payer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pension: They shall receive minimum assured pension of Rs 3000/- per month after age of 60 years. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of death during the receipt of pension, his/her spouse shall be entitled to receive 50% of the pension received by the beneficiary as family pension. In case of death before 60 years of age, his/her spouse will be entitled to join and continue the scheme subsequently by payment of regular contribution or exit the scheme as per provisions of exit and withdrawal. Family pension is applicable only to spouse. Contribution by the Subscriber: He/she is required to contribute the prescribed contribution amount from the age of joining PM-SYM till the age of 60 years. Matching contribution by the Central Government: PMSYM is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme on a 50:50 basis where prescribed age-specific contribution shall be made by the beneficiary and the matching contribution by the Central Government. The contributions from workers per month will change depending on the applicant's age.

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

Objective	Intended Beneficiaries	Features
To provide monthly minimum assured pension to Laghu Vyaparis, i.e. traders who are self-employed and working as shop owners, retail traders, rice mill owners, oil mill owners, workshop owners, commission agents, brokers of real estate, owners of small hotels, restaurants and other Laghu Vyaparis.	<p>The traders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the age group of 18-40 years with an annual turnover, not exceeding Rs.1.5 crore having a savings bank account in their name and Aadhar number. who are not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS/PM-SYM or an income tax payer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a voluntary and contribution based central sector scheme and is an extension of the PM Shram Yogi Maan-dhan Yojana. The Central Government shall establish a Pension Fund to be administered by Life Insurance Corporation of India. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary till the age of 60 years, which will vary depending on the age at which they enter the scheme and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. Subscribers, after attaining the age of 60 years, are eligible for a monthly minimum assured pension of Rs.3,000/-. Enrolment to the Scheme is done through the Common Service Centres, with its network of 3.50 lakh Centres across the country. It envisages a coverage of about 50 lakh enrolments under the Scheme for 2019-20. In order to achieve this, various measures including celebration of Pension Week/ Pension Saptah have been taken. In case of permanent disability of beneficiary before superannuation age, the spouse can continue in scheme by remitting the balance amount until the loan tenure is reached. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If there is no spouse, then the total contribution along with interest will be paid to the beneficiary.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of death occurs after the retirement date, the spouse will receive 50% of the pension as the family pension. After the loss of both the pensioner and the spouse, the fund will be credited back to the nodal agency.
--	--	--

26.10. EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
<p>To provide protection to employees as defined in the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 against sickness, disablement, death due to employment injury, maternity benefit, and to provide medical care to insured persons and their families.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a self-financing scheme that caters to the social security and health insurance needs of the employees. • The scheme is funded by both the employer and the employee, which would be remitted into the Employees State Insurance Fund. • The fund is regulated by the ESI Act, 1948, and is administered by the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), which is an autonomous body that was statutorily formed by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. • The ESI Act, 1948, applies to organisations with 10 or more employees, drawing a salary of up to ₹21,000. • The Government of India through Ministry of Labour and Employment decides the rate of contribution under the ESI Act. • The rate of contribution is fixed at 4% of the wages with employers' share being 3.25% and employees' share being 0.75%. • It is not applicable for seasonal factories, factories engaged in the pursuit of blending, packing or repacking tea or coffee or any other processes as notified by the Central Government.

26.11. OTHER SCHEMES

<p>Samadhan (Software Application for Monitoring and Disposal, Handling of Industrial Disputes) Portal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a dedicated web portal for conciliation, arbitration and adjudication of the industrial disputes. • It brings all stakeholders - Government, Industry and Labour - involved in industrial disputes on single integrated platform. • Workers have the option to go to the labour court directly in case no action is initiated within 45 days of raising a dispute online, putting a time limit on the process which presently is missing.
---	--

27. MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

27.1. PRO BONO LEGAL SERVICE

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage lawyers and legal professionals to provide pro bono legal services (for the public good-without fees) To create a database capturing vital information of lawyers for appropriate positions in the relevant position. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a web based platform, through which interested lawyers can register themselves to volunteer pro bono services for the underprivileged litigants, who are unable to afford it. Through this online portal, litigants from marginalised communities can apply for legal aid and advice from the pro bono lawyers.

27.2. NYAYA MITRA

Objective	Salient Feature
<p>Reducing pendency of cases across selected districts, with special focus on those pending for more than 10 years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functionalized through a retired judicial or executive officer (with legal experience) designated as the 'Nyaya Mitra', the project would be operated out of District Facilitation Centres, housed in CSCs. Nyaya Mitra's responsibilities would include among others assistance to litigants who are suffering due to delay in investigations or trial, by actively identifying such cases through the National Judicial Data Grid, providing legal advice and connecting litigants to DLSA, CSC Tele Law, other government agencies and civil society organisations. He/she shall also refer the marginalized applicants to Lok Adalats for dispute resolution and render assistance towards prison reforms within the district, in coordination with the district judiciary and other stakeholders.

27.3. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Details
<p>e-Courts Integrated Mission Mode Project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is one of the e-Governance projects being implemented in High Courts and district/subordinate courts of the country. Conceptualized under "National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of Information and Communication Technology in the Indian Judiciary-2005". The E-courts National portal provides online services to litigants such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders, and final judgments.
<p>Tele-Law Initiative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a portal launched to make legal aid easily accessible to the marginalized communities and citizens living in rural areas. It aimed at facilitating delivery of legal advice through an expert panel of lawyers stationed at the State Legal Services Authorities (SLSA). It will be available across the CSC network. It will enable people to seek legal advice from lawyers through video conferencing. Every CSC will engage a Para Legal Volunteer (PLV), who will be the first point of contact for the rural citizens.
<p>Legal Information Management & Briefing System (LIMBS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a web based portal developed by Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law & Justice for monitoring and handling of various court cases of Govt. Departments and Ministries. It aims to have information relating to all court/tribunal cases being handled by the various Ministries/Departments and other organs of the Government of India on a single web-based online application. Government will intervene and give legal opinion online to resolve such disputes.

28. MINISTRY OF MINES

28.1. PRADHAN MANTRI KHANIJ KSHETRA KALYAN YOJANA (PMKKKY)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To implement various developmental and welfare programs in mining affected areas To minimize/mitigate the adverse impacts, during and after mining, on the environment, health and socio-economics of people in mining districts To ensure long-term sustainable livelihoods for the affected people in mining areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People living in directly affected areas - where direct mining-related operations such as excavation, mining, blasting, beneficiation and waste disposal are located. Indirectly affected areas on account of economic, social and environmental consequences due to mining-related operations like by way of deterioration of water, soil and air quality etc Affected and Displaced Persons and families defined under Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will be implemented by the District Mineral Foundations (DMFs) of the respective districts using the funds accruing to the DMF. DMF are non-profit trusts and is mandated by Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015. The act says that every mine holder has to contribute 10% of their royalty towards the funds if mining leases are granted after Jan, 2015. DMF's objective is to 'work for the interest and benefit of persons, and areas affected by mining-related operations'. High priority areas - at least 60% of PMKKKY funds to be utilized like drinking water supply, Environment preservation and pollution control measures, Health care, Education, Welfare of Women and Children, Skill development and Sanitation Up to 40% of the PMKKKY funds to be utilized under these heads Physical infrastructure, Irrigation, Energy and Watershed Development and any other measure for enhancing environmental quality in mining district Approval of Gram Sabha will be required for all plans and projects taken under PMKKKY in villages within scheduled areas.

28.2. OTHER SCHEMES

TAMRA (Transparency, Auction Monitoring and Resource Augmentation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a web portal and mobile application, to streamline the process of various statutory clearances required for mining operations. It displays block-wise, state-wise and mineral-wise information of the blocks to be auctioned.
Project SUDOOR DRISHTI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an MoU between IBM (Indian Bureau of Mines) and National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) of Department of Space for monitoring of Mining activity through satellite. Bhuvan-based services will be used for the monitoring of periodic changes of the mining areas within mining lease boundary.

29. MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

29.1. CYBER GRAM

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
<p>To provide hands-on training in computers for the students of Minority Community and to enable them to acquire basic ICT skills that would empower them to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Become digitally literate • Actively participate in knowledge based activities • Access financial, social and government services • Use Internet for communications • Reinforcing the learning of trained beneficiaries by providing free Internet access for 30 hours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students studying in Recognised Madarasas/ Schools having no facility of computer education. • Students of Classes 6th to 10th from such institutions • Any other students belonging to Minority Community residing in minority concentration areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cybergram Initiative is a component under Multi-Sector Development Program (MsDP) of the ministry of minority affairs. • The Union Government and State Government contribution will be 75:25 (90:10 for NE states including Sikkim) • Common Service Centres e-Governance services India Ltd (CSC SPV) will prescribe thirty-nine (39) hours Basic Computer Concepts (BCC) syllabus for the training. • The Village Level Entrepreneur VLEs (having computers and internet availability) near Madrasas/Schools would be the lowest level in the implementation structure of the Initiative and would be the Training Centre under the Initiative. <p>The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) aims at improving the socio-economic conditions of minorities and providing basic amenities to them for improving the quality of life of the people and reducing imbalances in the identified minority concentration areas.</p>

29.2. JIYO PARSI

Objective	Salient Features
<p>To reverse the declining trend of Parsi population by adopting a scientific protocol and structured interventions (infertility treatment), stabilize their population and increase the population of Parsis in India.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Central sector scheme • Jiyo Parsi Publicity Phase-2 was launched in 2017 (phase-1 in 2013) • The component of the scheme includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advocacy: counseling, workshops, etc. ○ Health of the community: crèche/ childcare support, senior citizen honorarium for childcare, assistance to elderly. ○ Medical assistance: financial assistance for Assisted Reproductive technology including IVF and surrogacy ○ Confidentiality ○ Out-reach program/Information, education and communication.

29.3. NAI ROSHNI

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • empower and instill confidence among minority women, including their neighbours from other communities living in the same village/locality • economic empowerment of the trainee women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women belonging to all minority community • Non-minority women of the locality (not exceeding 25% of the project) • Further, Efforts should be made for having a representative mix <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Women SC/ST/OBC/PH women (25% of the group) ○ Elected women representatives of the PRI (Panchayat) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership development trainings in the village / urban locality at local body level. • Training will be Non-residential and Residential • It is implemented through selected Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) all over the country. • The training is provided on various training modules covering issues relating to women viz. Leadership of women through participation in decision making, Educational Programme for women, Health and Hygiene, Legal rights of women, Financial Literacy, Digital Literacy, Swachh Bharat, Life Skills and Advocacy for Social and Behavioural Change.

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

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to build capacity of master craftsmen/artisan and training of young generation through them to preserve rich heritage of traditional arts/crafts of minorities and build capacity of traditional artisans/craftsmen. to establish linkage of traditional skills with International Market to improve employability of existing workers to ensure dignity of labour to enable minorities to avail the benefits of growing market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minority community Non-Minority community (25% BPL) Minority belonging to PH category (3% reservation) Minority women (33% seats) 14-45 years age and minimum qualification should be Class V for non-PH beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector Scheme Upgradation of skills and Training through Certificate and Diploma Courses in traditional Arts/Crafts through training institutions. Training on soft skills, spoken english and IT will also be provided. more than one member of the family is eligible to gain benefits. USTTAD apprenticeship stipend for R&D will be provided exhibition/Marketing of their products will be done through Hunar Haat and Shilp Utsav. Talented master craftsmen/artisan will be recognized and awarded.

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

29.5. NAI MANZIL

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilise youth from minority communities who are school drop-outs and provide them with formal education and certification up to level 8th or 10th through National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) or other State open schooling systems. to provide integrated Skill Training to the youth in market driven skills Provide placements to at least 70% of the trained youth Raise awareness and sensitization in health and life skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> minority BPL youths in the age group of 17 to 35 years who are school-dropouts or educated in the community education institutions like Madarasas. Minority girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an integrated scheme of education and skill. A Non-residential programme of 9-12 months duration involving a Basic Bridge Programme (For Class VIII or Class X) is provided. Minimum 30% seats are earmarked for minority girls. The scheme covers the entire country. World Bank supports the scheme. The women trained under "Nai Roshni", scheme for leadership development of Minority women, will also be used as mobilizers for this scheme

29.6. PADHO PARDESH

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
To award interest subsidy to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of notified minority communities so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability.	Students who belong to minority communities viz. Muslims Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, and Parsis and want to pursue higher studies i.e. Masters, M.Phil & Ph. D level abroad.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a Central Sector Scheme This is an interest subsidy scheme and the Candidate will have to bear the Principal installments and interest beyond moratorium period (Course period). The interest Subsidy shall be linked with the existing Educational Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA) 35% seats will be earmarked for girl students. The scheme shall be available to the eligible students only once, either for Masters, M.Phil or Ph.D levels.

29.7. NAI UDAAN

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide financial support to the minority candidates clearing prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission and State Public Service Commissions To increase the representation of the minority in the Civil Services and Group A and B services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> only candidates belonging to notified Minority Communities who clear the Prelim examinations conducted by UPSC; SPSC or SSC etc. Income based eligibility criteria (Rs 8 lakh/annum). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a Central Sector Scheme Every year up to 2000 candidates will be given financial support under the scheme throughout the country on fulfilling the eligibility criteria till the budgetary allocation is exhausted. Financial support will be availed by candidate for one time and for one exam only. Selection of the candidates will be based on first-come-first-serve basis The distribution of slots for different minorities is based on the data of Census, 2011.

29.8. MANAS-MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL ACADEMY FOR SKILLS

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to fulfill the vision of SKILL INDIA and achieve the overriding goal of Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas. to provide gainful employment/self-employment to minorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a special purpose vehicle and is an innovative scheme (kind of Give back to community) under which the leading celebrities in various skill sets are used as the driving force behind the skill development projects, in their respective fields It has identified and launched Skill Development Programme in various Madaras and other traditional Educational Institutions (TEIs) The trained candidate will be provided financial assistance from NMDFC (National Minorities development and Finance Commission), if they are willing to establish their own business. MANAS will establish 'Research Chairs' to support the arts and crafts of minority community which are going to phase out due to globalisation & in the process, help in preserving 'Hamari Dharohar'.

29.9. HAMARI DHAROHAR

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
To curate rich heritage of minorities under overall concept of Indian Culture.	For fellowship: A minority having Post graduate with 50% marks and Girl/women candidates belonging to minority community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a central sector scheme Ministry of Minority Affairs will implement this scheme with the help of Ministry of Culture. Documentation of oral traditions and art forms, support to ethnic museums, workshops/seminars/exhibitions, fellowship for R&D, etc will be provided under the scheme. Funding is project based and not the State/District-wise. Digitisation of Medieval documents regarding Mathematics and Medicine is also being done.

29.10. LEARN AND EARN (SEEKHO AUR KAMAO)

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to encourage the youth from the minority communities to take up employment based skills training to bring down the unemployment rate of minority communities. to conserve and update traditional skills of minorities and establish their linkages with market to improve employability of existing workers, school dropouts and to ensure their placements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minority candidate between 14-35 years of age with minimum class V qualification. Minority Women candidates (33%). Disabled candidates and non-minority BPL can also be considered under the scheme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This a Central Sector scheme It has two components: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Placement Linked skill training program for modern trades Skills training program for traditional art forms/crafts/trades The skill training for modern skills must result in 75% placement, out of which 50% should be in organised sector It is a PPP based scheme, and priority will be given to institutions which guarantee 75% placements. SHGs will be created.

29.11. MAHILA SAMRIDDHI YOJANA

Objective	Features
Economic empowerment of the trainee women so that they ultimately become independent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is being implemented by National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) training is given to a group of around 20 women in any suitable women friendly craft activity such as tailoring, cutting and embroidery, etc. This group has to form a SHG. after the training, micro-credit (max. 1 Lakh at 7% interest) is provided to the members of the SHG so formed.

29.12. PRADHAN MANTRI JAN VIKAS KARYAKRAM (PMJVK)

Objective	Features
To support the projects sanctioned under erstwhile Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for completion of the sanctioned and ongoing projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) under Ministry of Minority Affairs has been restructured and renamed as Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK). The criteria for identification of Minority Concentration Towns (MCTs) and Cluster of Villages has been rationalised and is based on 2011 census: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earlier only those Towns which were found backward in terms of both in Basic Amenities and Socio-economic parameters were taken up as MCTs. Now, the Towns which were found backward in either or both of the criteria have been taken up as MCT. Now the population criteria for selection of cluster of villages has been lowered to 25% population of minority community (which was earlier at least 50%). Funding of the scheme would be from budgetary provision of the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The recurring/maintenance expenses will be borne by the State Government/UTs/Organization. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% would be earmarked for projects related to education, health and skill development. 33 to 40% would be specifically allocated for women centric projects. The PMJVK would now cover five more States/UTs namely Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Goa and Pondicherry (total 32 States/UTs). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minority Concentration Areas of 61 districts out of 115 Aspirational districts have been covered under PMJVK. Unit area of implementation has been further broadened by including Minority Concentration Districts Headquarters in addition to the minority concentration Blocks, Minority Concentration Towns and cluster of minority concentration villages. The area to be covered under PMJVK would be 57% more (308 districts) as compared to the existing MsDP (196 districts). Monitoring Mechanism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An online module along with geo-tagging has been included. All implementing agencies are to brought under Public Finance Management System (PFMS) and its effective use ensured to monitor fund utilization has been made in PMJVK.

29.13. OTHER SCHEMES

Ghareeb Nawaz Skill Development Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These Centres will be established in 100 districts of the country which will effectively ensure employment oriented skill development of youth belonging to Minority communities. They will also offer certificate course in Goods and Services Tax accounting/programming and other related subjects. First such centre was opened in Hyderabad.
Tehreek-e-Taalim Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme has been launched by the Central government in 100 districts of the country to take government's educational programmes to the minority communities and to bring Madrasas and minority institutions into mainstream. Training will be provided in maths, science, computers, hindi and english to the teachers of these institutions. Women teachers (50%) will also get benefit from the scheme.
Naya Savera scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free Coaching and Allied Scheme with the aim to enhance skills and knowledge of students and candidates from minority communities to get employment in Government Sector/ Public Sector Undertakings, jobs in private sector and admission in reputed institutions in technical and professional courses at under-graduate and post-graduate levels.

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

30.1. HONEY MISSION

Objective	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an end-to-end implementation framework for beekeeping skill development, which provides employment rural & urban unemployed youth. • Enforce nationally acceptable standards of Good Beekeeping Practices (GPB). • Develop a network of quality master trainers. • Offer a passage for overseas market for hive products. • Enable pathways from novice beekeepers to viable commercial beekeeping by handholding to credit linkages. • Promote convergence and co-ordination between all the stakeholders of beekeeping in India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Honey Mission' was launched in August 2017 in line with Prime Minister's call for 'Sweet Revolution' in 2016 while introducing Banas Honey project at Deesa in Gujarat's Banaskantha district. • The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) provides beekeepers practical training about examination of honeybee colonies, identification and management of bee enemies and diseases, honey extraction and wax purification, etc. • KVIC being the nodal agency of Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) provides loans for setting up units of processing, packaging and labelling units for the honey. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Honey is a Minor Forest Produce (MFP) under The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. • Recently, 'Apiary on Wheels' was designed by the KVIC for the easy upkeep and migration of Bee Boxes having live Bee colonies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is like an attachment which can be easily connected with a Tractor or a Trolley and may be pulled to any suitable destination. ○ It is designed to reduce the labour and cost of maintaining and upkeeping Bee Boxes and live bee colonies across India.

30.2. CREDIT LINKED CAPITAL SUBSIDY SCHEME

Objective	Features
<p>To facilitate technology to MSEs through institutional finance for induction well established and proven technologies in the specific sub-sector/products approved under the scheme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme provides an upfront subsidy of 15 per cent on institutional credit up to Rs 1 crore for MSMEs units in the specified 51 sub-sectors including tiny, khadi, village and coir industrial. • It is a demand-driven scheme without any upper limit on overall annual spending on the subsidy disbursal. • There is an additional 10 per cent subsidy for SC-ST entrepreneurs while special provisions have been made for 117 'aspirational' districts, hill states and the north-eastern region • It is crucial in raising MSME contribution to gross domestic product and increasing exports from the sector. • It also includes installation of improved packaging technique as well as anti-pollution measures, energy conservation machinery, in-house testing and on-line quality control. • It is linked with term loans availed by the MSEs from Banks or Financial Institutions and it is being implemented by 12 nodal banks/agencies including SIDBI and NABARD. • To claim subsidy under CLCSS, eligible MSEs are required to apply online through Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs), from where the MSEs availed term loan for up-gradation of technology. • It is a component of Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Up-gradation scheme (CLCS-TUS). • The Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) was launched in 2000 and the changes in ceiling of credit from ₹ 40.00 lakhs to ₹ 1.00 crore with the rate of subsidy enhanced from 12% to 15% was approved in 2005.

30.3. ZERO DEFECT AND ZERO EFFECT (ZED) SCHEME

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop and implement a 'ZED' culture in India based on the principles of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Zero Defect (focus on customer) i.e. Zero non-conformance/non-compliance and Zero waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 50 parameters for ZED rating and additional 25 parameters for ZED Defence rating under ZED Maturity Assessment Model. • The MSMEs are provided financial assistance for the activities to be carried out for ZED certification i.e.,

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Zero Effect (focus on society) i.e. Zero air pollution/liquid discharge (ZLD)/solid waste and Zero wastage of natural resources ● To enable the advancement of Indian industry to a position of eminence in the global marketplace and leverage India's emergence as the world's supplier through the 'Made in India' mark. 	<p>Assessment / Rating, Additional rating for Defence angle, Gap Analysis, Handholding, Consultancy for improving the rating of MSMEs by Consultants and Re-Assessment / Re-Rating.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Quality Council of India (QCI) is the National Monitoring & Implementing Unit (NMIU) for implementation of ZED. ● More than 22,288 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have registered themselves under this scheme.
--	---

30.4. SOLAR CHARAKHA MISSION

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To ensure inclusive growth by generation of employment, especially for women and youth, and sustainable development through solar charkha clusters in rural areas. ● To boost rural economy and help in arresting migration from rural to urban areas. ● To leverage low-cost, innovative technologies and processes for sustenance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is the employment generating venture to train rural people in weaving/spinning ● The Mission will cover 50 clusters and every cluster will employ 400 to 2000 artisans. ● Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is the implementing agency. ● The looms and spindles will be completely powered by Solar energy. ● The Scheme would cover three types of interventions, namely- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capital subsidy for individual and for Special Purpose Vehicle. ○ Interest subvention for Working Capital. ○ Capacity building. ● Solar Charkha units have been classified as Village Industries.

30.5. A SCHEME OF FUND FOR REGENERATION OF TRADITIONAL (SFURTI)

Objective	Target sectors/Beneficiaries	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To develop clusters of traditional industries in the country over a period of five years. ● To make traditional industries more competitive, market-driven, productive and profitable. ● To strengthen the local governance system of industry clusters, with active participation of the local stakeholders, so that they are enabled to development initiatives. ● To build up innovated and traditional skills, improved technologies, advanced processes, market intelligence and new models of public-private partnerships, so as to gradually replicate similar models of cluster-based regenerated traditional industries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Artisans, workers, machinery makers, raw material providers, entrepreneurs, institutional and private business development service (BDS) providers. ● Artisan guilds, cooperatives, consortiums, networks of enterprises, self-help groups (SHGs), enterprise associations, etc. ● Implementing agencies, field functionaries of Government institutions/organisations and policy makers, directly engaged in traditional industries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is the nodal agency(NA) for Khadi and Village Industry clusters and Coir Board (CB) shall be the NA for Coir based clusters. ● The Scheme would cover three types of interventions namely 'soft interventions', 'hard interventions' and 'thematic interventions ● Hard Interventions include creation of Common Facility Centres (CFCs), Raw material banks (RMBs), Up-gradation of production infrastructure, Tools and technological up-gradation etc. ● Soft Interventions include counselling, trust building, skill development and capacity building etc. ● Thematic intervention include Brand building and promotion campaign, New media marketing, e-Commerce initiatives, Innovation, Research & development initiatives and Developing institutional linkages with the existing & proposed clusters.

30.6. PM EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME (PMEGP)

Objectives	Eligibility	Key features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Any individual, above 18 years of age. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Launched in 2008, it is central sector scheme ● It is a credit linked subsidy programme launched by merging the two schemes namely Prime Minister's

<p>up of new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises in non-farm sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans and rural and urban unemployed youth in the country, so as to help arrest migration of rural youth to urban areas. • To increase the wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment. • To facilitate participation of financial institutions for higher credit flow to micro sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal qualification of passing VIII standard is necessary for project above Rs.10.00 lakhs in manufacturing and above Rs. 5.00 lakhs for Service Sector. • Self Help Groups and Charitable Trusts. • Institutions registered under Societies Registration Act,1860. • Production based Co-operative Societies. 	<p>Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) at National Level and ○ State KVIC Directorates, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) and banks at State Level. • No income ceiling is there for assistance for setting up projects under PMEGP. • Assistance under the Scheme is available only to new units to be established. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Existing units or units already availed any Govt. Subsidy either under State/Central Govt. Schemes are not eligible. • The Government subsidy under the scheme is routed by KVIC through the identified Banks for eventual distribution to the beneficiaries/entrepreneurs in their Bank accounts. • Per capita investment should not exceed Rs. 1.00 lakhs in plain areas and Rs. 1.50 lakhs in Hilly areas. • The scheme's targets are fixed taking into account the extent of backwardness of state; extent of unemployment; extent of fulfilment of previous year targets; population of state/union territory; and availability of traditional skills and raw material. • A minimum target of 75 projects/district is awarded to all districts of the country to achieve inclusive growth. • Higher rate of subsidy (25-35 per cent) will be applicable for women, SC/ST, OBC, Physically Disabled, NER applicants in rural areas • Under the scheme, beneficiaries can get loans up to ₹25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹10 lakh in the service sector. • Since its inception in 2008-09, a total of about 5.70 lakh micro enterprises have been assisted providing employment to an estimated 47 lakh persons, till 2019-20.
--	---	---

30.7. INTEREST SUBVENTION SCHEME GUIDELINES FOR MSMEs

Objective	Salient features
<p>To increase productivity and provides incentives to MSMEs for onboarding on GST platform which helps in formalization of economy, while reducing the cost of credit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched in 2018, the scheme provides a 2% interest subvention on fresh or incremental loans for all GST registered MSMEs having valid Udyog Aadhar Number (UAN). • It aims at encouraging both manufacturing and service enterprises. • It will be in operation for a period of two financial years FY 2019 and FY 2020. • Term loan/ working capital extended during the FY 2019 and FY 2020 would be eligible for coverage. • The term loan or working capital should have been extended by Scheduled Commercial Banks. • In order to ensure maximum coverage and outreach, all working capital or term loan would be eligible for coverage to the extent of Rs100 lakh during the period of the Scheme. • Exceptions: MSMEs already availing interest subvention under any of the Schemes of the State/ Central Government will not be eligible under the proposed Scheme. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The loan accounts on the date of filing claim should not have been declared as NPA. • Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is the national-level nodal implementation agency for the scheme.

	Recent Modifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trading activities without UAN have also been made eligible for the scheme. Requirement of UAN has been dispensed with for units eligible for GST
--	--

OTHER SCHEMES

Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to improve the ease of doing business. It is an online portal which facilitates the registration of entrepreneurs in the MSME sectors. Upon the registration, the user will be allocated an unique Udyog Aadhar Number (UAN).
Regulation of MSME functions:	<p>MSME SAMADHAAN Portal- for empowering micro and small entrepreneurs across the country to directly register their cases relating to delayed payments.</p> <p>MSME SAMBANDH Portal- to help in monitoring the implementation of public procurement policy for micro and small enterprises.</p> <p>MSME SAMPARK Portal – A digital platform wherein jobseekers (passed out trainees/students of MSME Technology Centres) and recruiters get connected.</p>
A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry & Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to set up a network of technology centers, incubation centres to accelerate entrepreneurship and also to promote start-ups for innovation and entrepreneurship in rural and agriculture based industry the planned outcomes of ASPIRE are setting up Technology Business Incubators (TBI), Livelihood Business Incubators (LBI) and creation of a Fund of Funds for such initiatives with SIDBI.
'Udyami Mitra' Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was launched by SIDBI to provide easy access to credit and hand-holding services for micro small medium enterprises (MSME). to enable access to contact less loans, convergence with different agencies (including state/central subsidy agencies), co-lending, wholesale capital access to lenders from SIDBI as well as MUDRA Now new age FinTechs, non-banking finance companies and small finance banks are being on-boarded on the platform for enhancing flow of credit to MSMEs
SIDBI Assistance to Facilitate Emergency (SAFE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SIDBI is supporting MSMEs manufacturing products or providing services related to fighting the Coronavirus with the launch of this new scheme. Under the scheme, loans are being extended at a low rate of interest of 5% within 48 hours. Both, existing SIDBI customers and new to SIDBI customers can avail of this loan up to INR 50 Lakh as either a term loan or a working capital term loan, with no collateral property required Coverage: Expenditure related to roduction or service of permitted drugs, sanitisers, masks etc. However, greenfield projects and items not directly related to Covid19, Traders etc. are not covered.

31. MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

31.1. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL SOLAR MISSION (JNNSM)

Objective	Targets	Features
To establish India as a global leader in solar energy , by creating the policy conditions for its diffusion across the country as quickly as possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create 100 GW (earlier target was 20 GW) solar power capacity by 2022 with investment around Rs. 6,00,000 cr. The target will principally comprise of 40 GW Rooftop and 60 GW through Large and Medium Scale Grid Connected Solar Power Projects. The target also includes setting up of dedicated manufacturing capacities for poly silicon material to annually make about 2 GW capacity of solar cells. To promote programmes for off grid applications, reaching 2000 MW by 2022 including 20 million solar lighting systems. To achieve 20 million sq. solar thermal collector area by 2022. To deploy 20 million solar lighting systems for rural areas by 2022. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mission has 3 phases i.e. Phase I (2010-13), Phase II (2013-15) and Phase III (2017-22). This capital subsidy will be provided for Rooftop Solar projects in various cities and towns, for Viability Gap Funding (VGF) based projects to be developed through the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) and for decentralized generation through small solar projects The Government may approach bilateral and international donors as also the Green Climate Fund for achieving this target.

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

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a huge impetus to solar energy generation by acting as flagship demonstration facility to encourage project developers and investors. To enable states to bring in significant investment from project developers to meet its Solar Renewable Purchase Obligation mandate and to provide employment to local population To reduce carbon footprint by avoiding emissions equivalent to the solar park's installed capacity and generation. To avoid procuring expensive fossil fuels to power conventional power plants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It envisages supporting the States in setting up solar parks at various locations in the country with a view to create required infrastructure for setting up of Solar Power Projects. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The solar parks are installations of multiple solar photovoltaic modules by different firms at one set location which provides all infrastructural facilities. The solar parks will provide suitable developed land with all clearances, transmission system, water access, road connectivity, communication network, etc. This scheme will facilitate and speed up installation of grid connected solar power projects for electricity generation on a large scale. 40 GW solar power capacity will be generated under the scheme by 2019-20 It would ensure setting up of at least 50 solar parks each with a capacity of 500 MW and above in various parts of the country. Smaller parks in Himalayan and other hilly States with difficult terrain will also be considered under the scheme. All the States and UTs are eligible for benefits under the scheme. Solar Energy Corporation India (SECI) will administer the scheme under the direction of MNRE. The approved grant will be released by SECI. The State Governments/UTs are required to select the SPPD (solar power park developer) for developing and maintaining the solar parks.

31.3. ATAL JYOTI YOJANA (AJAY)

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient Features
To provide 'Solar Street Lighting Systems' for public use like lighting roads, bus stops etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha & Assam Hilly States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a sub scheme Under Off –grid and Decentralized Solar Thermal Application scheme of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Services limited (EESL) is its implementing agency. It will cover rural, semi urban and urban areas.

and improvement in security & safety through better lightening.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Eastern States including Sikkim • Island of Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep • Aspirational Districts of other states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar Street Light with LED capacity of 12 W will be provided as per MMRE specification in areas which do not enjoy adequate coverage of power. • 75% of the cost of Lighting systems through MNRE budget, and the remaining 25% would be provided from MPLADS Funds, Panchayat Funds or Municipalities and other Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) Funds. • Training programmes for maintenance and protection for wide dissemination and to popularize solar technology. • The Phase II is being implemented during 2018-19 and 2019-20
---	--	---

31.4. DEVELOPMENT OF SOLAR CITIES SCHEME

Objective	Features
To promote the use of Renewable Energy in Urban Areas by providing support to the Municipal Corporations for preparation and implementation of a Road Map to develop their cities as Solar Cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Solar City aims at minimum 10% reduction in projected demand of conventional energy at the end of five years (2012-17), through enhanced supply from renewable energy sources and energy efficiency measures. • The program assists Urban Local Governments by providing financial assistance up to Rs. 50.00 Lakhs per city/town and technical help. • A total of 60 cities/towns are approved to be supported for development as Solar Cities. • The criteria set by the ministry for the identification of cities include a city having population between 50,000 to 50 lakh (with relaxation given to special category states including northeast states), initiatives and regulatory measures already taken along with a high level of commitment in promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy.

31.5. SURYAMITRA SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Objective	Beneficiary	Features
To develop the skills of youth, considering the opportunities for employment in the growing Solar Energy Power Project's installation, operation & maintenance in India and abroad	Rural and urban youth - 50,000 solar photovoltaic technicians will be trained by March 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNRE is the sponsor (100%) and NISE (National Institute of Solar Energy) is implementing the scheme. • It is a skill development program of duration 600 hrs or 90 days. • Special emphasis is given to skill youth from SC/ST/OBC categories. • The qualification required to participate in the program is ITI (Electrical & Wireman)/Diploma in Engineering (Electrical, Electronics & Mechanical). Higher qualified participants such as B. Tech etc. are not eligible for this programme. • Short term training programmes for small hydro, entrepreneurship development, operation & maintenance of solar energy devices and boiler operations in co-generation plants are also organised.

31.6. GREEN ENERGY CORRIDOR PROJECT

Objective	Features
For evacuation & integration of the renewable energy (RE) from generation points to the load centres i.e. to enable the flow of renewable energy into the National Grid Network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is grid connected network for the transmission of renewable energy produced from various renewable energy projects. • Two green corridor transmission networks are envisioned in the corridor. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Green Corridor I: Inter-State transmission network is constructed for connecting renewable energy-rich states. Power Grid Corporation of India (PGCIL) is implementing this corridor. Asian Development Bank (ADB) has provided loan assistance. ○ Green Corridors II: This is intra-state transmission network implemented by respective states and connects solar parks in different states. • Intra-State Transmission System is being implemented by eight renewable energy rich States (Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh) • The first phase of the program is designed to support 33 GW of solar and wind power, while the second phase will link 22 GW capacity. • Germany is providing technical and financial assistance.

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

Objective	Features
<p>To provide financial and water security to farmers.</p> <p>Budget 2020-21 has sought to expand the coverage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheme to enable farmers to set up solar power generation capacity on their fallow/barren lands and to sell it to the grid. 20 lakh farmers to be provided for setting up stand-alone solar pumps Another 15 lakh farmers to be helped to solarise their grid-connected pump sets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to add a solar capacity of 25,750 MW by 2022. The proposed scheme consists of three components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Component-A: 10,000 MW of Decentralized Ground Mounted Grid Connected Renewable Power Plants. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable power plants of capacity 500 KW to 2 MW will be setup by individual farmers/ cooperatives/panchayats /farmer producer organisations (FPO) on their barren or cultivable lands referred as Renewable Power Generator (RPG). The power generated will be purchased by the DISCOMs at Feed in tariffs determined by respective SERC. The scheme will open a stable and continuous source of income to the rural land owners. Performance Based Incentives @ Rs. 0.40 per unit for five years to be provided to DISCOMs. Component-B: Installation of standalone Solar Powered Agriculture Pumps. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual farmers will be supported to install standalone solar pumps of capacity up to 7.5 Horsepower (HP). It will be mandatory to use indigenously manufactured solar panels with indigenous solar cells and modules. Centre and state to share 30 per cent of pump cost each; farmer to provide the remaining 40 per cent (can access bank loan for up to 30 per cent of the cost) Component-C: Solarisation of Grid-connected Solar Powered Agriculture Pumps. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual farmers will be supported to solarise pumps of capacity up to 7.5 HP. Solar PV capacity up to two times of pump capacity in kW is allowed under the scheme. The farmer will be able to use the generated energy to meet the irrigation needs and the excess available energy will be sold to DISCOM. This will help to create an avenue for extra income to the farmers, and for the States to meet their RPO targets. The Scheme will have substantial environmental impact in terms of savings of CO2 emissions.

31.8. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Salient features
Scheme For Biomass Based Cogeneration Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to support Biomass based Cogeneration Projects in Sugar mills and Other Industries for power generation in the country. It will provide Central Financial assistance(CFA) for projects utilizing biomass like bagasse, agro-based industrial residue, crop residues, wood produced through energy plantations, weeds, wood waste produced in industrial operations, etc. Municipal Solid Waste is not covered under the programme. The assistance will be provided at the rate of Rs.25 Lakh/MW (for bagasse cogeneration projects) and Rs.50 Lakh/MW (Non-bagasse Cogeneration projects) after successful commissioning and commencement of commercial generation and performance testing of the plant. Registered Companies, Partnership Firms, Proprietorship Firms, Cooperatives, Public Sector Companies, Government owned Firms are eligible for financial support available under the scheme. Biomass based cogeneration projects which intend to add capacity to the existing plants will also be considered for grant of CFA.

32. MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

32.1. GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN

Objective	Salient features
To promote social harmony, reach out to poor rural households, obtain feedback on ongoing programmes, enrol in new initiatives, focus on doubling farmers' income, enhance livelihood opportunities and re-emphasise national priorities such as cleanliness and strengthen Panchayati Raj institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The campaign is undertaken under the name of “Sabka Sath, Sabka Gaon, Sabka Vikas” It is a special focused intervention of seven schemes in backward districts. Seven Scheme are: Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Bimna yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, SAUBHAGYA, UJALA, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, and Mission Indradhanush.

32.2. RASHTRIYA GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN (RGSA)

Objective	Salient features
For developing governance capabilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recently, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs gave its approval for restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA). It is revamped version of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan It will extend to all States and UTs of the Country and will also include institutions of rural local government in non-Part IX areas, where Panchayats do not exist. It aims at making rural local bodies self-sustainable, financially stable and more efficient. It seeks to address critical gaps that hinder the success of Panchayats by enhancing their capacities and effectiveness, and promote devolution of powers and responsibilities. Strengthen Gram Sabhas to function effectively as the basic forum of people's participation, transparency and accountability within the Panchayat system. The RGSA has also envisaged a major role for Panchayats in “Aspirational Districts” and in Mission Antyodaya clusters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‘Mission Antyodaya’ seeks to converge government interventions with Gram Panchayats as the basic unit for planning by following a saturation approach by pooling resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods.

33. MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

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

Objective	Salient features
To improve the public service delivery mechanism and provide citizen centric administration through capacity building of officials who interact with the citizens on day-to-day basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will supplement the existing 12-Day Induction Training Program launched in 2014-15 for newly recruited state Government officials to develop in them Generic & Domain specific competencies. It is developed by DoPT in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), It will be implemented through State Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs).

Portal	Details
Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a platform based on web technology which primarily aims to enable submission of grievances by the aggrieved citizens from anywhere and anytime. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DAR&PG) is the nodal agency for the dealing with complaint in this portal. Tracking grievances is also facilitated on this portal through the system generated unique registration number. Issue not taken under the CPGRAMS portal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub-judice cases or any matter concerning judgment given by any court. Personal and family disputes. RTI matters. Anything that impacts upon territorial integrity of the country or friendly relations with other countries. Suggestions

PT 365 - Government Schemes

ADMISSION OPEN

MONTHLY CURRENT AFFAIRS REVISION 2020

GS PRELIMS + MAINS

LIVE / ONLINE CLASSES AVAILABLE

Scan the QR CODE to download VISION IAS app

- Detailed topic-wise up-to-date contextual understanding of all current issues.
- Opportunities for discussion and debate through "Talk to expert" and during offline presentations in class.
- Assessment of your understanding through MCQs and Mains oriented questions after each topic.
- Two to three classes will be held every fortnight.
- The Course plan (35-40 classes) covers important current issues from standard sources like The Hindu, Indian Express, Business Standard, PIB, PRS, AIR, RS/LSTV, Yojana etc.

हिंदी माध्यम में भी उपलब्ध

34. MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

34.1. PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA (PMUY)

Objective	Intended benefits	Salient features
<p>Target of the scheme to provide 8 Crore (earlier target was 5 crore) deposit free LPG connections to women from BPL households has been achieved.</p>	<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. Launch of this scheme will also provide a great boost to the 'Make in India' campaign as all the manufacturers of cylinders, gas stoves, regulators, and gas hose are domestic. Premature deaths will be prevented as Indoor air pollution is responsible for a significant number of acute respiratory illnesses in young children and women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recently, government has extended the scope of beneficiaries, it will cover all the poor households of the country. Under this, new beneficiaries will be those among holders of both ration cards and Aadhaar, who will identify themselves as poor through self-declaration. LPG Connection is released in the name of adult woman of the BPL Family, subject to the condition that no LPG connection exists in the name of any family member of the household. Central Government will provide financial support of Rs 1600 for each LPG connection. Consumers will have the option to purchase gas stove and refills on EMI (zero interest), recovered through LPG subsidy received by the beneficiary. No recovery of loan is effecting for initial 6 refills.

34.2. PRATYAKSH HANSTANTRIT LABH (PAHAL)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove incentive for diversion and Weed out fake/duplicate connections Protect entitlement and ensure subsidy to the consumer. Improve the availability/delivery of LPG cylinders for genuine users Allow Self Selection in subsidy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumers using LPG cylinders. Government due to reduced leakages. Public money will be saved. Oil marketing companies - as intermediaries are eliminated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the world's largest cash subsidy (added to Guinness Book of world records) under the Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme. Domestic LPG cylinders will be sold to LPG consumers in the entire country at Market Determined Price (without subsidy). An advance payment will also as soon as a person books the first cylinder, to ensure that he has enough money to buy it at market price. The total cash benefit applicable on LPG cylinder will then be transferred to the CTC (Cash Transfer Compliant) consumer for each subsidized cylinder delivered (up to the cap) as per his entitlement. LPG consumers who do not wish to avail the LPG subsidy for LPG cylinders can simply choose to opt out of subsidy. Consumers needs to have a bank account to receive the subsidy. This is facilitated by Jan Dhan. Also seeding the account with AADHAAR is mandatory for getting the benefits.

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

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To bring reforms in Allocation and Distribution of PDS For better subsidy management For reducing subsidy outgo by means of curbing diversion of subsidized kerosene. 	<p>Kerosene Consumers of 33 districts identified by 9 State Governments namely, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar to PAHAL, the consumer will pay the non-subsidized price of kerosene at the time of purchase. The amount of subsidy will be directly transferred to the bank account of the beneficiary. An initial amount of subsidy shall be credited to all eligible beneficiaries to avoid any inconvenience during the initial non-subsidised purchase. Implementing States will be given fiscal incentives equivalent to 75 % of subsidy saved in the first two years, 50 % of subsidy saved in third year and 25 % of subsidy saved in 4th year. Further, States/ UTs are encouraged to become 'Kerosene Free' by brining all households under LPG. So far 5 UTs i.e Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Dadar and Nagar Haveli & Puducherry and three States i.e. Haryana, Andhra

		Pradesh & Punjab have become 'Kerosene Free'. After Delhi, Chandigarh was the second city to become kerosene free.
--	--	--

34.4. PRADHAN MANTRI LPG PANCHAYAT SCHEME

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The panchayat will be used as a backup for PMUY. To distribute LPG connections among rural areas where conventional fuel is used for domestic purposes. To resolve issues and wrong traditional beliefs among people through officials of oil PSUs, NGOs, Asha workers and other social workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an interactive communication platform for rural LPG users on various subjects like safe usage of LPG, its benefit to environment, women empowerment and women health, and also use the forum to motivate the consumers to use LPG regularly as a clean cooking fuel. One lakh LPG Panchayats would be activated across the country during next one and a half years. One panchayat will have around 100 LPG customers of nearby areas. The idea of this platform is to trigger a discussion through sharing of personal experiences on the benefits of use of clean fuel compared to traditional fuels like cowdung, charcoal, or wood.

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

Objective	Features
To create Second Generation (2G) Ethanol capacity in the country and attract investments in this new sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will provide financial support to Integrated Bioethanol Projects using lignocellulosic biomass and other renewable feedstock. 12 commercial scale and 10 demonstration scale 2G ethanol projects will be provided viability gap funding support over the next six years in two phases. The scheme focuses to incentivise 2G Ethanol sector and support this nascent industry by creating a suitable ecosystem for setting up commercial projects and increasing Research & Development in this area. Centre for High Technology (CHT), a technical body under the aegis of MoP&NG, will be the implementation Agency for the scheme. The ethanol produced by the scheme beneficiaries will be mandatorily supplied to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to further enhance the blending percentage under Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EBP programme was launched in 2003 for undertaking blending of ethanol in Petrol to address environmental concerns due to fossil fuel burning, provide remuneration to farmers, subsidize crude imports and achieve forex savings. Under EBP programme, OMCs are to blend upto 10% of ethanol in Petrol. The present policy allows procurement of ethanol produced from molasses and non-food feed stock like celluloses and lignocelluloses material including petrochemical route.

34.6. NATIONAL GAS GRID

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To remove regional imbalance within the country with regard to access of natural gas and provide clean and green fuel throughout the country. To connect gas sources to major demand centres and ensure availability of gas to consumers in various sectors. Development of City Gas Distribution Networks in various cities for supply of CNG and PNG. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At present, about 16000 Km long gas pipeline network is under operation and it has formed a partial gas grid by inter-connecting western, northern and south-eastern gas markets in the country. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent budget laid down the plans for its expansion to 27000 km. To have a gas-based economy and enhance the share of gas in the energy basket to 15% from currently 6.5%, the Government has envisaged developing additional 15,000 km of gas pipeline network. To provide the clean energy in the Eastern part of the country, the Government is running Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga Project. <p>North East Gas Grid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a project of Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited with viability Gap Funding/ Capital Grant capped at 60% of estimated project cost. Total length of pipeline is 1656 KM and would be developed in the eight states of the North-Eastern region. It is a part of "Hydrocarbon Vision 2030 for North-East India" A pipeline of about 750 Km long from Barauni (Bihar) to Guwahati (Assam) will be the gateway to connect North-eastern States with existing gas grid.

34.7. CITY GAS DISTRIBUTION (CGD) NETWORK

Objective	Features
To promote the usage of environment friendly clean fuel i.e. natural gas as a fuel/feedstock across the country to move towards a gas based economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the interconnected network of pipelines to make supply of natural gas to domestic, industrial or commercial premises and CNG stations situated in a specified Geographical Area (GA). CGD networks are being developed based on the availability of trunk gas pipeline connectivity or gas sources and techno-commercial feasibility in a GA. It has been focused to increase the availability of cleaner cooking fuel (i.e. PNG) and transportation fuel (i.e. CNG) to the citizens of the country. The expansion of CGD network will also benefit to industrial and commercial units by ensuring the uninterrupted supply of natural gas.

34.8. OTHER SCHEMES

START-UP Sangam Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The broad objective is to reduce fuel import dependence through innovations in alternative fuels. New business models and marketing plans will be developed and innovations in heavy oil and gas industry sector will be done by supporting 30 start-ups.
Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also known as Jagdishpur – Haldia & Bokaro – Dhamra Pipeline Project (JHBDPL) is 2655 km. pipeline project aimed to have a gas based economy and to enhance the share of gas in the energy basket to 15%. It will cater to the energy requirements of five states, namely Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal. The main trunk of pipeline ends to Haldia (West Bengal) and Dhamra (Odisha). The project is being implemented by state-run gas utility GAIL.
SAKSHAM (Sanrakshan Kshamta Mahotsav)-2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an annual flagship event of PCRA (Petroleum Conservation Research Association). It is a month long campaign that aims to intensify efforts for making citizens aware about the conservation and effective utilization of petroleum products. Along with fuel conservation, the target is to provide message to citizens to reduce vehicular emission, improve traffic flow, and keep the environment green.
Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to promote Compressed Bio-Gas as an alternative, green transport fuel thus providing a Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation as a developmental effort that would benefit both vehicle-users as well as farmers and entrepreneurs. It has the potential to boost availability of more affordable transport fuels, better use of agricultural residue, cattle dung and municipal solid waste, as well as to provide an additional revenue source to farmers.

35. MINISTRY OF POWER

35.1. UJWAL DISCOM ASSURANCE YOJANA (UDAY)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the financial health and operational efficiency of India's debt-ridden power distribution companies (discoms). In long term - affordable and accessible 24x7 Power for All. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the financial turnaround and revival package for electricity distribution companies of India (DISCOMs) with the intent to find a permanent solution to the financial mess that the power distribution is in. It aims to reduce the interest burden, reduce the cost of power, reduce power losses in Distribution sector, and improve operational efficiency of DISCOMs. State governments have to take over 75% of their debt and pay back lenders by selling bonds. For remaining 25%, discoms issue bonds. It has ambitious target of making all state DISCOMs profitable by 2018-19. The outcome will be measured through two indicators i.e. Reduction of AT&C loss to 15% by 2018-19 and Reduction in gap between Average cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realised to Zero by 2018-19 This is through four initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improving operational efficiencies of DISCOMs; reduction of cost of power; reduction in interest cost of DISCOMs; enforcing financial discipline on DISCOMs through alignment with state finances. States shall take over 75% of DISCOM debt as on 30 September 2015 over two years i.e 50% of DISCOM debt shall be taken over in 2015-16 and 25% in 2016-17. Government of India will not include the debt taken over by the states as per the above scheme in the calculation of fiscal deficit (for FRBM) of respective states in the financial years 2015-16 and 2016-17. The scheme availability period has expired on 31-03-2017. States will issue non-SLR including State Development Loans (SDL) bonds in the market or directly to the respective banks / financial institutions (FIs) holding the DISCOM debt to the appropriate extent. DISCOM debt not taken over by the state shall be converted by the banks / FIs into loans or bonds. West Bengal and Odisha are the only two states that have not joined the scheme. Odisha had joined earlier but left. Overall 27 states have joined the scheme.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atal Distribution System Improvement Yojana (ADITYA) It is an extension of this scheme. The scheme envisages states to approve a roadmap to make discoms viable by switching to prepaid smart meters within 3 years and also clearing their dues. States with more than 18% AT&C losses can opt for an infrastructure support reform package. 	<p>The scheme assumes importance as some of the states are recording power distribution losses as high as 50%.</p>

35.2. DEENDAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAM JYOTI YOJANA (DDUGJY)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24x7 uninterrupted electricity supply to each rural household across the country by 2022. Electrifying all villages and habitations as per new definition Providing electricity Connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families free of charge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to DDUGJY website, 99.99% of census villages have been electrified by March, 2019. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders facilitating judicious rostering of supply to agricultural & non- agricultural consumers in the rural areas; Strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution (ST&D) infrastructure in rural areas, including metering at distribution transformers, feeders and consumers end Rural electrification, as per CCEA approval for completion of the targets laid down under RGGVY by subsuming RGGVY in DDUGJY and carrying forward the approved outlay for Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana RGGVY to DDUGJY; The central government provides 60% of the project cost as grant, the state power distribution companies (discoms) raise 10% of the funds, and 30% is borrowed from financial institutions and banks. Micro grid and off grid distribution network will also be strengthened.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Electrification Corporation is the Nodal Agency for implementation of DDUGJY. • Ministry has also launched GARV-II app to provide real time data about rural electrification in all villages of the country.
--	---

35.3. NATIONAL LED PROGRAMME

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

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

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

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote efficient lighting • To reduce electricity bills and help preserve environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to promote efficient use of energy at the residential level; enhance the awareness of consumers about the efficacy of using energy efficient appliances and aggregating demand to reduce the high initial costs thus facilitating higher uptake of LED lights by residential users. • LED bulbs are provided to domestic consumers with a target to replace 77 crore incandescent bulbs with LED bulbs. • EESL (Energy Efficiency Services Ltd.) enables domestic households to procure LED lights at an affordable price of Rs. 10/- each and the balance on easy instalment from their electricity bill. • Bachat Lamp Yojana (offered CFL at the cost of incandescent bulb) was replaced by DELP Scheme (Domestic Efficient Lighting Program- provided LED bulbs). This scheme is now called as UJALA.

35.3.2. STREET LIGHTING NATIONAL PROGRAM

Objective	Salient Features
To replace India's 14 million (1.34 crore) conventional street lights with Smart LED variants by 2020 .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is world's Largest Street Light Replacement Programme. • EESL enables municipalities to replace conventional lights with LEDs at no upfront cost. • The balance cost is recovered through the municipalities by monetising the energy savings. • ULB contracts are typically of 7 years duration, where a minimum energy saving (of typically 50%) is guaranteed. • Also, free replacements and maintenance of lights at no additional cost is done by EESL.

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

Objective	Beneficiary	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve universal household electrification in the country by 31st March 2019. • Providing Solar Photovoltaic (S PV) based standalone systems for un-electrified households in remote and inaccessible areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Un-electrified households in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rural areas ○ Remote and inaccessible areas ○ economically poor households in Urban areas (Non-poor urban households are excluded from this scheme). • All DISCOMS including Private ones State Power Departments and RE Cooperative Societies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme. • The scheme envisages to provide last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all remaining households in rural as well as urban areas. • Funding Pattern: 60% by central grants, 30% by bank, loans and 10% by states. • Government will provide free electricity to all households with atleast one deprivation under Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) data 2011 in rural areas and economically poor households in urban areas, while others will be charged 500 Rs per household in ten equal installments with the bill. • The beneficiary household will get five LED lights, one DC fan, one DC power plug. It also includes the Repair and Maintenance (R&M) for 5 years. • The households located in remote and inaccessible areas would be provided with Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) based standalone systems with LED lights, fan, power plug etc. • Recently, Government has announced 100 crore rupee award for states that would complete the household electrification early under the Saubhagaya scheme. Apart from discoms, employees

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skilled manpower 	<p>would also collectively get 50 lakh rupees award for completing the task of electrifying households.</p>
--	--	---

35.5. INTEGRATED POWER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (FOR URBAN AREAS)

Objective	Salient Features
To provide quality and reliable 24x7 power supply in urban areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme provides for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in urban areas; ○ metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers in urban areas; and ○ IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network. • Financial assistance is provided to all Discoms (including private ones). • Maximum grants provided by GoI to the states under this scheme is 75% (90% for special category states). • The projects under the scheme shall be formulated for urban areas (Statutory Towns) only • PFC (Power Finance Corporation Ltd) is the nodal agency.

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

Objective	Features
To increase efficiency of small and medium Powerloom units through energy and cost savings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A joint initiative of Ministry of Power and Ministry of Textiles • Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), would procure energy efficient Powerlooms, motors and Rapier kits in bulk and provide them to the small and medium Powerloom units at no upfront cost. • EESL will be repaid over a period of 4 to 5 year in installments through resulting energy and cost savings by the owner.

35.7. OTHER SCHEMES

URJA (Urban Jyoti Abhiyan) App	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The app is developed by Power Finance Corporation on behalf of Ministry of Power for Urban Power Distribution Sector to enhance consumer connect with the Urban Power Distribution sector by providing information of IT enabled towns on important parameters which concern the consumers like outage information, timely release of connections, addressing complaints, power reliability etc. • It focuses on enhancing consumer connect by way of " Ranking "of towns on various parameters related to consumers in a transparent manner.
MERIT (Merit Order Despatch of Electricity for Rejuvenation of Income and Transparency) web portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has been developed by Ministry of Power in association with Power System Operation Corporation (POSOCO) and Central Electricity Authority. • It displays extensive array of information regarding the merit order of Electricity procured by State(s) such as daily state-wise marginal variable costs of all generators, daily source-wise power purchases of respective states/UTs with source-wise fixed and variable costs, energy volumes and purchase prices. • It provides opportunity to states for improving their power purchase portfolio.
ECO Niwas Samhita	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an Energy Conservation Building Code for Residential Buildings (ECBC-R). • It aims to benefit the occupants and the environment by promoting energy efficiency in design and construction of homes, apartments and townships.
National Power Portal (NPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a centralized platform for collation and dissemination of Indian power sector information, (through GIS enabled navigation and visualization chart windows) for generation, transmission and distribution of power in India. • NPP Dashboard would also act as the single point interface for all Power Sector Apps launched previously by the government like TARANG, UJALA, VIDYUT PRAVAH, GARV, URJA and MERIT.

36. MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

36.1. KISAN RAIL SCHEME

Objective	Features
To build a seamless national cold supply chain for perishables, inclusive of milk, meat and fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will be set up by Indian Railways through PPP arrangements. Following are the major initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refrigerated Parcel Vans: with carrying capacity of 17 tonnes for transportation of highly perishable parcel traffic procured through Rail Coach Factory Kapurthala. Reefer (Ventilated Insulated) Rail Containers: procured, through CONCOR, for movement of fruits and vegetables to different parts of the country. Cold Storage Facilities for Perishables: 'Temperature controlled perishable cargo centres' have been commissioned at Ghazipur Ghat (U.P), New Azadpur (Adarsh Nagar, Delhi) and Raja ka Talab (U.P) at Lasalgaon, Nasik (Maharashtra). There shall be refrigerated coaches in Express and Freight trains as well.

36.2. AVATARAN

Objectives	Salient features
Transformation of Indian Railways through seven Mission mode activities.	<p>It was launched in budget 2016-17 and envisages the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mission 25 Tonne: It aims to increase revenue by augmenting carrying capacity. To achieve this 10-20% freight loading will be done through 25-tonne axle-load wagons in 2016-17 and target movement of 70% of freight traffic on high axle load wagons by FY19-20. Mission Zero Accident: It comprises of two sub missions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Elimination of unmanned level crossings: The goal is to eliminate all unmanned level crossings on Broad Gauge in the next 3-4 years. TCAS (Train Collision Avoidance System): An indigenous technology has been developed to prevent head on collisions and improve throughput by increasing average sectional speeds. Mission PACE (Procurement and Consumption Efficiency): This mission aims to improve our procurement and consumption practices to improve the quality of goods and services. Mission Raftaar: It targets doubling of average speeds of freights trains and increasing the average speed of superfast mail/express trains by 25 kmph in the next 5 years. Loco hauled passenger trains will be replaced by Mainline Electric Multiple Unit(MEMU) and Diesel Multiple unit (DEMU) coaches over the next five years. It will complement Mission 25 Tonne to increase throughput of the railway system. Mission Hundred: This mission will commission at least a hundred sidings (low-speed track section distinct from a running line or through route such as a main line or branch line or spur) in the next 2 years. Mission beyond book-keeping: It will establish an accounting system where outcomes can be tracked to inputs. This will transform IR as right accounting would determine right costing and hence right pricing and right outcomes. Mission Capacity Utilisation: It proposes to prepare a blueprint for making full use of the huge new capacity that will be created through two Dedicated Freight Corridors between Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Kolkata scheduled to be commissioned by 2019.

36.3. MISSION SATYANISHTHA

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To train every employee to understand the need and value of ethics in Personal and Public life. To deal with ethical dilemmas in life and Public Governance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims at sensitizing all railway employees about the need to adhere to good ethics and to maintain high standards of integrity at work. Talks and Lectures on the subject are being organised all over the Indian Railways today for this purpose.

36.4. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Feature
SFOORTI	Smart Freight Operation Optimisation & Real Time Information (SFOORTI) App for Freight Managers which provides features for monitoring and managing freight business using Geographic Information System (GIS) Views and Dashboard.
Project Saksham	It is comprehensive training programme for all employees of Indian Railways to boost productivity & efficiency.
Project Swarn	It has been started to upgrade the condition of Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express Trains. The objective of Project Swarn is to significantly improve the passenger experience across 9 dimensions which include coach interiors, toilets, onboard cleanliness, staff behavior, catering, linen, punctuality, security, on-board entertainment.
NIVARAN-Grievance Portal	It is first IT application to be launched on the RailCloud. It is the platform for resolution of service related grievances of serving and former railway employees.
Vikalp scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternate Train Accommodation Scheme – VIKALP was conceptualised with a view to provide confirmed accommodation to waitlisted passengers and also to ensure optimal utilisation of available accommodation. Wait listed passengers of a train can opt for confirmed accommodation in alternate trains. It is implemented for passengers of all train types and classes.
Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh	It has been setup in 2017-18 Budget with a corpus of ₹1 lakh crore over a period of five years for critical safety related works.
‘SAMANVAY’ Portal	It has been developed for online reporting of issues pending with State Governments pertaining to infrastructural developmental projects which are being undertaken by different Railway agencies.
SRESTHA	New R&D organisation to serve the future technology needs of Railways.
Indian Railways eprocurement system (IREPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an official portal of Indian Railways, for procurement of goods, works and services, sales of material and leasing of assets through e-tendering, e-auctioning or reverse auction. It is developed and maintained by Centre for Railways Information System (CRIS). It is the largest G2B portal. It was awarded ‘Vigilance Excellence Award 2017’ by Central Vigilance Commission. Recently, its mobile application Aapoorti was launched.
Rail MADAD	Indian Railways has launched a new ‘Rail MADAD’ app for the purpose of speedy redressal of passengers’ complaints.
Rail Sahyog’ web portal	Indian Railways launched ‘Rail Sahyog’ web portal, which will provide a platform for the corporates and PSUs to contribute to creation of amenities at/near Railway Stations through Corporate Social Responsibility funds.
Dedicated Freight Corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project involves the construction of six freight corridors traversing the entire country. Initially the construction of Eastern and Western DFCs is being undertaken. The other four corridors North-South (Delhi-Tamil Nadu), East-West (West Bengal-Maharashtra), East-South (West Bengal-Andhra Pradesh) and South-South (Tamil Nadu-Goa) are in planning stage. In 2006, the Government of India established a dedicated body, the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India (DFCCIL), to implement the project. Once operational, the western and eastern corridors will increase the railway’s freight carrying capacity to around 2,300 million tonnes, up from 1,200 million tonnes at present, and help reduce cost of freight transportation. The construction of the western corridor is being fully funded by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency and the eastern corridor is being partially funded by the World Bank.

37. MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS

37.1. BHARATMALA PARIYOJANA

Objectives	Salient features
Umbrella program for the highways sector that focuses on optimizing efficiency of freight and passenger movement across the country by bridging critical infrastructure gaps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of around 24,800 kms are being considered in Phase I of Bharatmala which is to be implemented over a five years period of i.e. 2017-18 to 2021-22. In addition, Bharatmala Pariyojana phase -I also includes 10,000 kms of balance road works under National Highways Development Project (NHDP), taking the total to 34,800 km. Bharatmala Project category: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Corridor Feeder Route or Inter Corridor National Corridor Efficiency Improvement Border Road and International Connectivity Port Connectivity and Coastal Road Green Field Expressway Balance NHDP Works. Improvement in efficiency of existing corridors through development of Multimodal Logistics Parks and elimination of choke point Enhanced focus on improving connectivity in North East and leveraging synergies with Inland Waterways. Special attention to fulfill the connectivity needs of backward and tribal areas, areas of economic activity, places of religious and tourist interest, trade routes with neighbouring countries etc. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has launched Logistic Efficiency Enhancement Programme (LEEP) under Bharatmala Pariyojna which aimed to enhance the freight transportation in India through improving cost, time, tracking and transferability of consignments through infrastructure, procedural and Information Technology (IT) interventions. National Highways Authority of India has created a National Highways Investment Promotion Cell (NHIPC) for attracting domestic and foreign investment for highways projects. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will be executed through Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways (MoRTH), NHAI, National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) and State Public Works Department (PWDs). The cell will focus on engaging with global institution investors, construction companies, developers and fund managers for building investor participation in road infrastructure projects. It will help to raise funds for investment of Rs. 5,35,000/- crores required under 'Bharatmala Pariyojana'.

37.2. OTHER SCHEMES

Setu Bharatam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of bridges for safe and seamless travel on National Highways and to make all National Highways free of railway level crossings by 2019. 208 Railway Over Bridges (ROB)/Railway Under Bridges (RUB) will be built at the level crossings at a cost of Rs. 20,800 crore as part of the programme Also, about 1500 old and worn down bridges will also be improved by replacement/widening/strengthening in a phased manner at a cost of about Rs. 30,000 crore.
INFRACON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the National Portal for Infrastructure Consultancy Firms and Key Personnel. It acts as a kind of bridge between consultancy firms working in the road engineering and construction sector and domain experts and key personnel who are deployed both for project preparation and supervision.
INAM PRO +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initially, INAM-Pro included only the cement sellers and buyers. The portal has recently been upgraded as INAM-Pro+ to include other construction materials, equipments/machinery and services which would include Purchase/Hiring/Lease of new/used products and services. It is a web portal designed by National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd (NHIDCL), a CPSE under Ministry of Road Transport & Highways. The portal facilitates comparison of price, availability of materials etc. and made it very convenient for the prospective buyers to procure construction materials, equipment, machinery etc. at reasonable rates in a transparent manner. Recently, "INAMPRO" project has been conferred with a 'Gold' award under Category- I "Excellence in Government Process Re-engineering" for the National Award in e-Governance by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances

Bidder Information Management System (BIMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is aimed at streamlining the process of pre-qualification of bidders for EPC Mode of contracts for National Highway works with enhanced transparency and objectivity. • The portal will work as a data base of information about bidders, covering basic details, civil works experience, cash accruals and network, annual turnover etc. • Integration of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) with Bhoomi Rashi is one of the key functionalities to facilitate payment related to compensation for land acquisition to all the beneficiaries directly through the Bhoomi Rashi system.
Bhoomi Rashi Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It comprises the entire revenue data of the country. • The entire process flow, from submission of draft notification by the State Government to its approval by the Minister of State for RT&H and publication in e-Gazette, is online. • The portal is created for expediting the process of publication of notifications for Land Acquisition.

ESSAY

ENRICHMENT PROGRAMME

ADMISSION OPEN

- ▶ Introducing different stages from developing an idea into completing an essay
- ▶ Practical and efficient approach to learn different parts of essay
- ▶ Regular practice and brainstorming sessions
- ▶ Inter disciplinary approaches
- ▶ **LIVE / ONLINE** Classes Available

38. MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

38.1. SAANSAD ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (SAANJHI)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To trigger processes which lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats To substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population through – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved basic amenities higher productivity enhanced human development better livelihood opportunities reduced disparities access to rights and entitlements wider social mobilization enriched social capital To generate models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to develop three Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024. Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit for development. It will have a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly, tribal and difficult areas. Member of Parliament (MP) will identify one Gram Panchayat to be taken up immediately, and two others to be taken up a little later. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPs cannot pick villages which belong to themselves or their spouses Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency and Rajya Sabha MP a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected. Nominated MPs may choose a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country. In the case of urban constituencies (where there are no Gram Panchayats), the MP will identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency. The scheme will be implemented through a village development plan that would be prepared for every identified gram Panchayat. Model of development strategy from supply-driven to demand-driven SAANJHI aims at instilling certain values, such as <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.

38.2. PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide Connectivity, by way of an All-weather Road to the eligible unconnected Habitations in the rural areas with a population of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500 persons and above in plain areas. 250 persons and above in respect of the Hill States, the Desert Areas, the Tribal areas and selected Tribal and Backward Districts. For critical Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected blocks in nine States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population of 100 persons and above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initially the targets of PMGSY were to be achieved by March 2022, however, the sunset date of achievement of PMGSY-I was preponed to March, 2019, with enhanced fund allocation and changed funding pattern i.e. in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and State for all States except for 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand) for which it is 90:10. 75 paise per liter has been earmarked for this scheme out of cess levied on high speed diesel. The unit for this program is a habitation and not a revenue village. It also has an upgradation component with a target to upgrade existing rural roads in order to ensure full farm to market connectivity. PMGSY-II aims to cover upgradation of existing selected rural roads based on a criterion to make the road network vibrant. Maintenance of rural roads constructed under PMGSY is the responsibility of the State Government. PMGSY is aggressively encouraging use of "Green Technologies" and non-conventional materials like waste plastic, cold mix, geo-textiles, fly-ash, iron and copper slag etc. in rural roads. The State Governments are required to propose minimum 15% of total length of annual proposals under New technologies such as Cement stabilization, Lime stabilization, Cold mix, Waste plastics, Cell filled concrete, Paneled cement concrete pavement, Fly ash etc.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved the launch of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III (PMGSY-III). It involves consolidation through routes and major rural links connecting habitations to Gramin Agricultural Markets, Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals.
--	---

38.3. SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJI RURBAN MISSION

Objective	Salient features
To stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to create 300 rural growth clusters across the country to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> bridge the rural urban divide- economic, technological and those related to facilities and services. spread development in the region. attract investment in the rural areas. stimulate local economic development with emphasis on reduction of poverty and unemployment in rural areas. A 'Rurban cluster', would be a cluster of geographically contiguous villages with a population of about 25000 to 50000 in plain and coastal areas and with a population of 5000 to 15000 in desert, hilly or tribal areas. Clusters will be selected by the state governments. The State Government shall identify existing Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored and State Government Schemes relevant for the development of the cluster and converge their implementation in an integrated and time bound manner. Central Government shall provide Critical Gap Funding (CGF) to the clusters to supplement the shortfall in funding available through various Government schemes in achieving the outcomes. The scheme will function with 14 mandatory components which include skill development training linked to economic activities, digital literacy, fully equipped mobile health unit and inter-village road connectivity.

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

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing not less than 100 days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability; Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor; Proactively ensuring social inclusion and Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its goals are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social protection for the most vulnerable people living in rural India by guaranteeing wage employment opportunities. Enhance livelihood security of the rural poor through generation of wage employment opportunities in works leading to creation of durable assets. Rejuvenate natural resource base of rural areas. Create a durable and productive rural asset base. Empowerment of the socially disadvantaged, especially, women, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), through the processes of a rights-based legislation. Strengthen decentralised, participatory planning through convergence of various anti-poverty and livelihoods initiatives. Deepen democracy at the grassroots by strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Gram Panchayat registers households after making enquiry and issues a job card. Social Audit of MGNREGA works is mandatory At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women. The employment will be provided within a radius of 5 km and if it is above 5 km extra wage will be paid. Wages are to be paid according to the Minimum Wages Act 1948 for agricultural labourers in the State, unless the Centre notifies a wage rate. The proposal of indexation of MGNREGS wages to Consumer Price Index (Rural) is under examination in the Government. Right to get unemployment allowance in case employment is not provided within fifteen days of submitting the application or from the date when work is sought. Unemployment allowance is borne by the state governments.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained. No contractors and machinery are allowed. • The central government bears the 100 percent wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75 percent of the material cost including the wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers. • Government has also approved additional employment over and above 100 days per household to upto 150 days in notified drought-affected districts in various states. • In addition to job creation, the Scheme would now aim at improving quality of assets, skilling workers for entrepreneurship and hiring youth for jobs like GIS mapping and block-level monitoring of work • GeoMGNREGA is a unique endeavor of the MoRD in association with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO and National Informatics Centre for geotagging of assets created under MGNREGA.
--	--

38.5. PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (GRAMEEN)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a pucca house, with basic amenities, to all houseless householder and households living in kutcha and dilapidated house in rural areas by 2022. • Immediate objective was to cover 1 crore households which are houseless or living in kutcha house/dilapidated house in three years from 2016-17 to 2018- 19 • Total target for construction- of 1.95 crore houses under PMAY-G Phase-II upto 2022. • The scheme originally was meant to cover people in the EWS (annual income not exceeding Rs. 3 lakh) and LIG (annual income not exceeding Rs. 6 lakh) sections, but now covers the mid-income group (MIG) as well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of beneficiaries- Done using information from Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) subject to 13 point exclusion criteria. • Role of Gram Sabha- The list will be presented to Gram Sabha to identify beneficiaries who have been assisted before or who have become ineligible due to other reasons. • Cost Sharing- The cost of unit assistance to be shared between Central and State Governments in the ratio 60:40 in plain areas and 90:10 for North Eastern and hilly states. • Use of Technology- Inspection and uploading of geo referenced photographs will be done through a mobile app. • It allows for construction using local materials and local house design. • Unit assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakh in plain and Rs 1.30 lakh in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP district. Beneficiaries can also avail loan upto Rs. 7000 from financial institutions. • Provision of assistance for toilets (Rs. 12000) for construction of toilets through convergence with Swacch Bharat Mission-Gramin, MGNREGS or any other dedicated the source of funding. • Beneficiary is entitled to 90/95 person day of unskilled labour from MGNREGS. • A pan-India training and certification programme of Masons has been launched in the States/UTs. • The programme implementation is to be monitored through community participation (Social Audit), Member of Parliament (DISHA Committee), Central and State Government officials, National Level Monitors etc. • Reduction has been done in administrative expenses from 4% to 2% of programme funds.

38.6. MISSION ANTYODAYA

Objectives	Salient features
<p>To address the multidimensionality of poverty in a time bound manner through a convergence of resources, both financial and human to provide an opportunity for transformational changes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a State - led accountability and convergence framework for rural transformation to make a real difference based on measurable outcomes to the lives of 1,00,00,000 households in 5,000 rural clusters or 50,000 Gram Panchayats in 1,000 days. • Gram Panchayat is the basic unit for monitoring transformation and for ranking on the basis of objective criteria. • Key Outcomes envisaged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strong infrastructure base for selected GPs/clusters through prioritised implementation of schemes in line with the GDPDs/cluster development plans. ○ Effective social capital promoting participatory planning and implementation of the schemes engaging wide range of stakeholders at GP/cluster. ○ Enhanced economic opportunities through diversified livelihoods including non-farm sector, skilling of rural youth and women, development of value chains and promotion of enterprise. ○ Strengthened democratic processes through capacity building of PRIs, public disclosures, GP level formal and social accountability measures such as social audit.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Processes under Mission Antyodaya: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carry out baseline survey of households and monitor the progress periodically. ○ Ensure convergence of programmes/ schemes targeted towards development of rural areas. ○ Institutionalize partnerships at Gram Panchayat/cluster between PRIs, community organizations, NGOs, SHGs, institutions and field level functionaries of different departments (e.g., ASHA workers, Anganwadi Workers, etc.) ○ Promote enterprise through partnership with institutions and professionals. • In partnership with State Governments, Department of Rural Development has completed the ranking of 50,000 Gram Panchayats on parameters of physical infrastructure, human development and economic activities.
--	---

38.7. NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (NSAP)

Objectives	Salient features
To provide support to aged persons, widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on death of primary bread winner, belonging to below poverty line households.	<p>The NSAP is a ‘Core of Core’ scheme being administered by the Ministry of Rural Development and is being implemented in rural areas as well as urban areas. Presently it comprises of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS): The eligible age for IGNOAPS is 60 years. The pension is Rs.200 p.m. for persons between 60 years and 79 years. For persons who are 80 years and above the pension is Rs.500/- per month. • Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS): The eligible age is 40 years and the pension is Rs.300 per month. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary will get Rs.500/- per month. • Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS): The eligible age for the pensioner is 18 years and above and the disability level has to be 80%. The amount is Rs.300 per month and after attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary will get Rs 500/- per month. Dwarfs will also be an eligible category for this pension. • National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) : Rs. 20000/- will be given as a lumpsum assistance to the bereaved household in the event of death of the bread - winner. A woman in the family, who is a home maker, is also considered as a bread-winner for this purpose. • Annapurna Scheme: 10 kgs of food grains (wheat or rice) is given per month per beneficiary. The scheme aims at providing food security to meet the requirements of those eligible old aged persons who have remained uncovered under the IGNOAPS. <p>NSAP seeks fulfilment of the Directive Principles of State Policy. In particular, Article 41 of the Constitution of India directs the State to provide public assistance to its citizens in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want within the limit of its economic capacity and development.</p>

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

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce rural poverty by enabling poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. • To mobilize 10-12 crore rural households into self-help groups in a time bound manner by 2024-25. • To bring about a sustainable improvement in the livelihoods of the poor through building strong community institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal Social Mobilisation - At least one woman member from each identified rural poor household, is to be brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time bound manner. Special emphasis is particularly on vulnerable communities. • Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) - NRLM Target Households (NTH) are identified through the Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) instead of the BPL. The PIP is a community-driven process where the CBOs themselves identify the poor in the village using participatory tools. The list of poor identified by the CBO is vetted by the Gram Sabha. • It provides Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF) as resources in perpetuity to the institutions of the poor, to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity and build their track record to attract mainstream bank finance. • Financial Inclusion - it promotes financial literacy among the poor and provides catalytic capital to the SHGs and their federations • Livelihoods - NRLM focuses on stabilizing and promoting existing livelihood portfolio of the poor in farm and non-farm sectors; building skills for the job market outside; and nurturing self-employed and entrepreneurs (for micro-enterprises).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To "establish efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor that enable them to increase household incomes through livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial and public services" To reach out to 7.0 crore rural poor households of which 4.5 crore remain to be mobilized into the Self-Help Groups (SHGs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It implements Aajeevika Skill Development Programme (ASDP). 25% of NRLM Funds are earmarked for this purpose. ASDP facilitates building the skills of the rural youth and placement in relatively high wage employment in the growing sectors of economy. NRLM is encouraging public sector banks to set up Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) in all districts of the country on the lines of Rural Development Self Employment Institute (RUDSETI) model. NRLM, through Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), is promoting and facilitating scaling-up successful, small-scale projects that enhance women's participation and productivity in agriculture and allied activities. MKSP also aims to ensure household food and nutrition security of the poor and the poorest of poor. National Rural Livelihoods Project has been designed as a sub-set of NRLM to create 'proof of concept', build capacities of the Centre and States and create an enabling environment to facilitate all States and Union Territories to transit to the NRLM. NRLP would be implemented in 13 high poverty states accounting for about 90 percent of the rural poor in the country. World Bank aided project namely "National Rural Economic Transformation Project" (NRETP) has been approved under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana to enhance the livelihoods promotion and access to finance and scale-up initiatives on digital finance and livelihood interventions.
---	---

38.9. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION AND MONITORING COMMITTEE (DISHA)

Objectives	Salient features
To ensure a better coordination among all the elected representatives in Parliament, State Legislatures and Local Governments (Panchayati Raj Institutions/Municipal Bodies) for efficient and time-bound development of districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chairperson of the DISHA should be a Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) elected from the district, nominated by the Ministry of Rural Development. Where there are more than one Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) representing the district, the senior-most Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) should be nominated as the Chairperson. The other Members of parliament (Lok Sabha) representing the district should be designated as Co-Chairpersons One MP (Rajya Sabha) representing the State and exercising option to be associated with the district level Committee of that district (on first come basis), to be designated as Co-Chairpersons by the Ministry of Rural Development' This committee will have coordination and Monitoring powers. Its role is to facilitate timely execution of approved Projects. It will have powers in seeking effective follow up of issues raised during the deliberation. The District Collector will be the Member Secretary responsible for the timely follow up on recommendations. The DISHA supersedes the District Vigilance & Monitoring Committee. DISHA will cover all non-statutory schemes of Government of India that are administered in general. However, the functions of schemes that have been specifically assigned under a statute cannot be assigned to any other committee for monitoring.
DISHA dashboard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been developed to facilitate data driven decision making. The Dashboard is to integrate all 42 Central schemes which are already monitored by DISHA or District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees. Currently, the tool is available to legislators and government officials, but soon some of its features will be available online to the public. It will make it easier to monitor governance by geography in real time and overcome geographic mismatches.

38.10. OTHER SCHEMES UNDER DAY-NRLM

38.10.1. AAJEEVIKA GRAMEEN EXPRESS YOJANA (AGEY)

Objectives	Salient features
To provide an alternative source of livelihoods to members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the programme, the Community Investment Fund (CIF) provided to Community based Organisations (CBOs) under the existing provisions of DAY-

<p>of SHGs under DAY-NRLM by facilitating them to operate public transport services in backward rural areas, as identified by the States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide safe, affordable and community monitored rural transport services to connect remote villages with key services and amenities by making use of the supports available within the framework of DAY-NRLM 	<p>NRLM scheme will be utilised to support the SHG members to operate the public transport services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provides two options for implementation. Option I: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle will be financed by the Community Based Organisations (CBOs) out of its CIF corpus. The vehicle will be purchased and owned by CBO and leased to SHG member. The beneficiary SHG member will operate the vehicle on selected route and will pay a monthly lease rental to the CBO. The decision regarding the ownership of the vehicle after the cost of vehicle is fully paid up through lease rental will be taken by the CBO. Option II: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBO will provide an interest free loan from its CIF corpus to SHG member for purchase of the vehicle. SHG member will repay the loan over a maximum period of 6 years and bear all the costs connected with the operation of the vehicle, including annual cost of insurance, road tax, permit cost, maintenance cost and all other running costs of the vehicle (i.e., fuel, oil, etc.). After repayment of the loan, the ownership of the vehicle will be transferred to the SHG member.
---	---

38.10.2. DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAMEEN KAUSHALYA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To bridge the skill gap that prevents India's rural poor from competing in the modern market, such as the lack of formal education and marketable skills.	<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"> Provides funding support for placement linked skilling projects Demand led skill training at no cost to the rural poor Mandatory coverage of socially disadvantaged groups (SC/ST 50%; Minority 15%; Women 33%) Providing incentives for job retention, career progression and foreign placements. Guaranteed Placement for at least 75% trained candidates Post-placement support, migration support and alumni network Nurturing new training service providers and developing their skills Greater emphasis on projects for poor rural youth in Jammu and Kashmir (HIMAYAT), the North-East region and 27 Left-Wing Extremist (LWE) districts (ROSHNI) Mandates independent third party assessment and certification 3-tier implementation model. <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.

38.11. NEERANCHAL NATIONAL WATERSHED PROJECT

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To further strengthen and provide technical assistance to the Watershed Component of PMKSY Access to irrigation to every farm (Har Khet Ko Pani) and efficient use of water (Per Drop More Crop) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assisted by World Bank. Project Implementing Agency (PIA): Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development <p>Neeranchal is primarily designed to address the following concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring about institutional changes in watershed and rainfed agricultural management practices in India Build systems that ensure watershed programmes and rainfed irrigation management practices are better focused, more coordinated, and have quantifiable results Devise strategies for the sustainability of improved watershed Management practices in programme areas, even after the withdrawal of project support Through the watershed plus approach, support improved equity, livelihoods, and incomes through forward linkages, on a platform of inclusiveness and local participation.

39. MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

39.1. VIGYAN JYOTI

Objective	Features
To encourage the women to pursue science and to create a level-playing field for the meritorious girls in high school to pursue Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) in their higher education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected women from more than 500 districts, would be given opportunities to attend science camps at IITs, NITs and other leading institutions of science and technology education where women are not adequately represented The Gender Advancement for Transforming Institutions (GATI) to develop a comprehensive Charter and a framework for assessing the Gender Equality in STEM. An online portal for science and technology resources for women to provide E-resources related to all women-specific government schemes, scholarships, fellowships, career counselling.

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

Objective	Key Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To demonstrate a novel holistic waste-water management approach that will produce clean water that can be reused for various proposes. To simultaneously recover nutrients and energy from the urban wastewater thus converting drain into profitable mines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recently, the second phase LOTUS-HR was launched. This project was initiated in 2017 and is jointly supported by Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India and Government of Netherlands. The innovative pilot scale modular plant will treat 10,000 L sewage water per day and aims to develop universal water management and risk assessment strategies that are applicable for megacities all around the world. The location of the project is Barapullah drain, New Delhi and the partners in the project are IIT-Delhi, NEERI and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI). First Phase involved cleaning of Barapullah drain in Delhi using compact, robust and nature-based technology of Vital Urban Filters (VUFs). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vital Urban Filters are based on the principle of conventional vertical flow constructed wetland that are commonly used in decentralized wastewater management. The filter consists of a flat bed of hydroponic filter material planted with ornamental plants. The filter materials are highly porous providing a high surface area for biomass. As the influent percolates through the filter, heavy metals, pathogens and micro pollutants are removed through the interaction of the plants, filter materials and bacteria.

39.3. INTENSIFICATION OF RESEARCH IN HIGH PRIORITY AREAS (IRHPA)

Objective	Features
To supports proposals in high priority areas where multidisciplinary / multi-institutional expertise is required which will put our nation in international science map in that particular discipline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) an autonomous institution of the DST identifies the priority areas and makes a national call for seeking proposals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The necessary facilities required for implementing the identified high priority areas are supported through this scheme. Recently, proposals have been invited to ramp up national R&D efforts for new antivirals, vaccines, and affordable diagnostics for Covid-19 and related respiratory viral infections. The duration of the project is normally for a period of 5 years (3 years for COVID-19). The project is set up around established research groups led by a Principal Investigator (PI) with at least two co-PIs of complementary expertise from different departments / institutes to transform the program truly interdisciplinary and multi institutional. Scientists from Universities, their affiliated Colleges, IITs, IISERs, IISc., and other Autonomous Research Institutions along with scientists working in the industrial R&D sector in India can submit a proposal under this scheme.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earlier, R&D proposals are solicited for 3-D bioprinting, Emergent properties of Nanoscale Matter and Drug discovery for neglected diseases.
--	--

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

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to establish NIDAN (National Inherited Diseases Administration) Kendras to provide counselling, prenatal testing and diagnosis, management, and multidisciplinary care in Government Hospitals wherein the influx of patients is more. to produce skilled clinicians in Human Genetics, and to undertake screening of pregnant women and newborn babies for inherited genetic diseases in hospitals at aspirational districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The initiative is being supported by Department of Biotechnology (DBT) under Ministry of Science & Technology. It is designed on the concept of ‘Prevention is better than Cure’. As a part of this initiative, in the first phase, five NIDAN Kendras have been established to provide comprehensive clinical care. With this initiative people who cannot afford expensive care for genetic disorders will be benefited

39.5. NATIONAL BIOPHARMA MISSION

Objective	Focus of the scheme	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to enable and nurture an ecosystem for preparing India’s technological and product development capabilities in biopharmaceuticals to a level that will be globally competitive over the next decade and transform the health standards of India’s population through affordable product development. Aspires to create an enabling ecosystem to promote entrepreneurship and indigenous manufacturing in the sector Other objectives include - Creating and enhancing technology transfer and intellectual property management capacities, building human capital and establishing shared infrastructure facilities for both product discovery validation and manufacturing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to develop new vaccines, bio-therapeutics, diagnostics and medical devices to address the rising burden of diseases. to bring isolated centres of excellence (Academia) together, enhance regional capabilities and strengthen the current bio-clusters network in terms of capacities as well as quantity and quality of output. The initial focus will be on Vaccines for human papillomavirus (HPV), Dengue and biosimilars for cancer, diabetics and rheumatoid arthritis and medical devices and diagnostics. This mission will develop platform technologies for product validation, link institutions to strengthen clinical trial networks, promote partial de-risking for novel products, and build capacities in emerging areas such as translational bioinformatics, bioethics etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBM is an industry- academia collaborative mission launched by Department of Bio-technology. The Mission has been approved at a total cost of US\$250 million for five years with 50% funding through World Bank Loan. The mission will be implemented by BIRAC (Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council) - a Public Sector Undertaking of Department of Biotechnology (DBT). It will include the World Bank assisted INNOVATE IN INDIA (i3) program to create an enabling ecosystem to promote entrepreneurship and indigenous manufacturing in the sector. Private sector, Government and Academia are together considered as the triple helix of medical innovation which can spur the much required development of Biopharma.

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

Objective	Components of the scheme	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linking available science and technology to the farm by first understanding the problem of the local farmer related to water, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Program will provide support to following components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hub: Biotech-KISAN Hub will be established in each of 15 agro-climatic zones under the leadership of a champion, who will act as a Facilitator. A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientists will work in sync with farmers to understand problem and find solutions Mahila KISAN Biotech-fellowships, for training

PT 365 - Government Schemes

<p>soil, seed and marketing and provide solutions to those problems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The working together, in close conjunction, of scientists and farmers is the only way to improve the working conditions of small and marginal farmers. To work with small and marginal farmers especially the woman farmer for better agriculture productivity through scientific intervention and evolving best farming practices in the Indian context. 	<p>strong network of top quality scientific institutions/ Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)/other Farmers’ organizations in the region and leading international institutions will be developed. Biotech-KISAN Hub will have a tinkering laboratory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Training: Short-term Training (STT) Programmes will be developed by DBT in partnership with international organisations / universities for farmers Partnering Institutes: to Conduct training programmes for farmers in laboratories of scientific research Institutions and for scientists in agricultural farms Research Projects: for additional funding. 	<p>and education in farm practices for women farmers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme will also support women farmers in developing small enterprises. It will use hubs and spoke model to connect farmers with scientists and institutions. Financial incentives will be provided to the hub (60 lakh/year for initial 2 years and on the basis of a review for additional 3 years) and to the partnering Institutes (5 lakh/year).
--	--	--

39.7. CATTLE GENOMICS SCHEME

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To predict breeding values of animal, using DNA level information with performance record, more accurately and identify genetic worth of animal (elite animal) at an early age. Genome sequencing of indigenous cattle breeds from all registered cattle breeds of India. To address the effect of Climate Change over Livestock and get benefit from increasing demand for animal food products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genomic selection of Hardy Livestock to ensure production of high yielding, disease resistant, resilient livestock. High-density DNA chips will be developed to reduce the cost and time interval for future breeding programs and enhance the productivity of indigenous cattle. National Institute of Animal Biotechnology is the implementing agency.

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

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to attract young students to study science and pursue research career to promote creative thinking and foster a culture of innovation among children. to attract, attach, retain and nourish talented young scientific Human Resource for strengthening the R&D foundation and base. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INSPIRE has three components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheme for Early Attraction of Talent (SEATS) aims at attracting talented youth to study science by providing INSPIRE Award, to experience the joy of innovations, of Rs.5,000/- to one million young learners in the age group 10-15 years. There shall be annual Summer/Winter Camps for about 50,000 youth at more than 100 locations, for toppers in Class X board examinations for exposure with global leaders in Science, through INSPIRE Internship. Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE) offers 10,000 Scholarship every year at Rs 0.80 lakh per year for the talented youth in the age group 17-22 years, for undertaking Bachelor and Masters level education in natural sciences. The main feature of the scheme is the mentorship support provided to every scholar. Assured Opportunity for Research Careers (AORC) has two sub-components. In the first component i.e. INSPIRE Fellowship (age group of 22-27 years), it offers 1000 fellowships every year. In the second component i.e. INSPIRE Faculty Scheme, it offers assured opportunity every year for 1000 post- doctoral researchers in the age group of 27-32 years. It does not believe in conducting competitive exams for identification of talent at any level. It believes in and relies on the efficacy of the existing educational structure for identification of talent.

39.9. INTEGRATED CYBER PHYSICAL SYSTEMS PROGRAM

Objectives	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage the interdisciplinary approach in academia To encourage greater synergy between the university scientists and industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broad research thematic areas under the Program are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems Research (ICPSR) Data Science Research (DSR) Internet of Things Research (IoTR) Cyber Security Research (CSR) Indian Heritage in Digital Space (IHDS) Epidemiology data & Analytics (EDA) Systems for practical applications in the areas of Water, Energy, Healthcare, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Transport, and Security of Physical Systems will be developed. CPS is an interdisciplinary field that deals with the deployment of computer-based systems that do things in the physical world. For example, self-driven cars Autonomous unmanned vehicles (UAVs) and aircraft navigation systems Centres of excellence will be developed at IITs and Universities. Quantum Information Science and Technology (QuST) is a mission mode Scheme under this programme for R&D in Quantum technologies and computers.

39.10. NATIONAL MISSION ON INTERDISCIPLINARY CYBER-PHYSICAL SYSTEMS

Objective	Features
To address technology development, application development, human resource development & skill enhancement, entrepreneurship and start-up development in CPS and associated technologies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mission aims at establishment of 15 numbers of Technology Innovation Hubs (TIH), six numbers of Application Innovation Hubs (AIH) and four numbers of Technology Translation Research Parks (TTRP). These Hubs & TTRPs will connect to Academics, Industry, Central Ministries and State Government in developing solutions at reputed academic, R&D and other organizations across the country in a hub and spoke model. The mission implementation would develop and bring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cyber Physical Systems (CPS) and associated technologies within reach in the country, ✓ adoption of CPS technologies to address India specific National / Regional issues, ✓ produce Next Generation skilled manpower in CPS, ✓ catalyze Translational Research, ✓ accelerate entrepreneurship and start-up ecosystem development in CPS, ✓ give impetus to advanced research in CPS, Technology development and higher education in Science, Technology and Engineering disciplines, and ✓ place India at par with other advanced countries and derive several direct and indirect benefits.

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

Objective	Features
To transform Health, Agriculture and Energy sectors during the next 5 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology has launched the Atal Jai Anusandhan Biotech Mission - Undertaking Nationally Relevant Technology Innovation (UNaTI). This mission includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GARBH-ini: A Mission to promote Maternal and Child Health and develop prediction tools for pre-term berth, IndCEPI: A Mission to develop affordable vaccines for endemic diseases, Development of Biofortified and Protein Rich wheat contributing to POSHAN Abhiyan, Mission on Anti Microbial Resistance for Affordable Diagnostics and Therapeutics Clean Energy Mission- Innovative Technology interventions for Swachh Bharat.

39.12. OTHER SCHEMES

Scientific Utilisation Through Research Augmentation-Prime Products from Indigenous Cows (SUTRA PIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is inter-Ministerial funding program to research on 'indigenous' cows. It has been planned with the support of Ministry of Science & Technology along with Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, Ministry of Ayush, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy etc. It has various themes including uniqueness of Indigenous Cows, prime products from Indigenous Cows for: Medicine and Health, Agricultural Applications, Food and Nutrition, and prime products from indigenous cows-based utility items.
TARE (Teacher Associateship for Research Excellence) Mobility Scheme	<p>It aims to activate the latent and unused R&D capacity in colleges and state universities that lack S&T infrastructure and culture. The TARE scheme will allow undertaking of part-time research by the faculty working in a regular capacity in State Universities or Colleges including private Academic Institutions by integrating them in Academic Institutions such as IITs, IISc, IISERs, National labs, etc. located in the same city where the faculty member is working.</p>
AWSAR (Augmenting Writing Skills for Articulating Research)	<p>The scheme aims to encourage popular science writing through newspapers, magazines, blogs, social media, etc. by young PhD Scholars and Post-Doctoral Fellows during the course of their higher studies and research pursuits.</p>
Pt Deen Dayal Upadhyay Vigyan Gram Sankul Pariyojana	<p>Under this program few clusters of villages in Uttarakhand will be adopted by DST and will be made self-sustainable in time bound manner through tools of S&T. The project will give emphasis to practice of agriculture, agro-based cottage industries and animal husbandry in an eco-friendly manner.</p>
Initiative to Promote Habitat Energy Efficiency (I-PHEE)	<p>A new national programme to improve energy performance of buildings and cities. It would support enhancement of knowledge and practice to save energy in design, construction and operation of buildings.</p>
NIDHI (National Initiative for Development and Harnessing Innovations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NIDHI works towards nurturing knowledge-based and technology-driven ideas and innovations into successful start-ups. It also aims to provide technological solutions to the pressing needs of the society and create new avenues for wealth and job creation. <p>Components of NIDHI that support each stage of a budding start-up are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRAYAS (Promoting and Accelerating Young and Aspiring Innovators & Start-ups) aims to support innovators to build prototypes of their ideas by providing a grant up to Rs.10 lakhs and an access to Fabrication Laboratory (Fab Lab). The Seed Support System which provides up to One Crore rupees per start-up and is implemented through Technology Business Incubators.
Visiting Advanced Joint Research (VAJRA) Faculty Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a dedicated program exclusively for overseas scientists and academicians with emphasis on Non-resident Indians (NRI) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) / Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) to participate and contribute to research and development (R&D) in India by working as adjunct / visiting faculty in Indian Public funded academic and research institutions for a specific duration. The Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), a Statutory body of the Department will implement the Scheme. VAJRA faculty will undertake research in S&T priority areas. The VAJRA faculty will engage in collaborative research in public funded institutions. The residency period of the VAJRA Faculty in India would be for a minimum of 1 month and a maximum of 3 months a year. This scheme is open to overseas scientist / faculty /R&D professional including NRI and PIO / OCI.
Mission on Nano Science and Technology (Nano Mission)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Science and Technology launched the Nano Mission in 2007 as an "umbrella capacity-building programme". The Mission's programmes will target all scientists, institutions and industry in the country. It will also strengthen activities in nano science and technology by promoting basic research, human resource development, research infrastructure development, international collaborations, orchestration of national dialogues and nano applications and technology development. It is steered by a Nano Mission Council chaired by an eminent scientist. Recently, phase II of the mission has been launched

Sophisticated Analytical & Technical Help Institute (SATHI) Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Science and Technology (DST) is setting up a shared, professionally managed, Science and Technology infrastructure facility, which can be readily be accessible to academia, start-ups, manufacturing units, industries and R&D Labs. Such S&T infrastructure will be known as SATHI. These Centres will be equipped with major analytical instrument and advanced manufacturing facility, which is usually not available at Institutes / Organisations.
Scientific and Useful Profound Research Advancement (SUPRA) Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been developed by Science and Engineering Research Board which is a statutory body under Department of Science and Technology to promote and fund research in different scientific disciplines. It has sole objective of funding exploration of new scientific and engineering breakthroughs with global impact with long-term impact on our fundamental scientific understanding. It is designed to attract high quality research proposals consisting of new hypotheses or challenge existing ones and provide 'out-of-box' solutions. Funding will be provided normally for a period of three years, which could be extended to 2 years (5 years total) as assessed by an expert committee.
KIRAN (Knowledge Involvement in Research Advancement through Nurturing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the women-exclusive scheme of DST with the mandate to bring gender parity in S&T through gender mainstreaming. Different programs and components of KIRAN like Women Scientist Scheme-A (WOS-A), Women Scientist Scheme-B (WOS-B) deal with various crucial issues (break in career primarily due to family responsibilities, self employment, part time career, relocation and so on) faced by women scientists in their career path.
IndiGen Genome project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to undertake whole genome sequencing of Indian individuals representing diverse ethnic groups and to create a pilot dataset to enable genetic epidemiology of carrier genetic diseases towards enabling affordable carrier screening approaches in India. IndiGenome card and accompanying IndiGen mobile application that enables participants and clinicians to access clinically actionable information in their genomes. Whole genome data will be important for building the knowhow, baseline data and indigenous capacity in the emerging area of Precision Medicine. The outcomes of the IndiGen will have applications in a number of areas including predictive and preventive medicine with faster and efficient diagnosis of rare genetic diseases The human genome data sets would also be utilized for prioritizing Pharmacogenomics variants specific for Indian population for optimizing therapy and minimizing adverse events. IndiGen is funded by the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR). CSIR has conducted Whole Genome Sequencing of 1,008 Indians from different populations across the country.

40. MINISTRY OF SHIPPING

40.1. SAGARMALA

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote port-led development in the country through harnessing India's 7,500 km long coastline, 14500 km of potentially navigable waterways and strategic location on key international maritime trade routes. It aims at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing cost of transporting domestic cargo through optimizing modal mix Lowering logistics cost of bulk commodities by locating future industrial capacities near the coast Improving export competitiveness by developing port proximate discrete manufacturing clusters Optimizing time/cost of EXIM container movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Components of Sagarmala Programme are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Port Modernization & New Port Development: De-bottlenecking and capacity expansion of existing ports and development of new greenfield ports Port Connectivity Enhancement: Enhancing the connectivity of the ports to the hinterland, optimizing cost and time of cargo movement through multi-modal logistics solutions including domestic waterways (inland water transport and coastal shipping) Port-linked Industrialization: Developing port-proximate industrial clusters and Coastal Economic Zones to reduce logistics cost and time of EXIM and domestic cargo Coastal Community Development: Promoting sustainable development of coastal communities through skill development & livelihood generation. Projects considered for funding under Sagarmala Programme will either be provided equity support (SPV route) from Sagarmala Development Company Limited (set up under the Companies Act, 2013 to assist the State level/zone level Special Purpose Vehicles) or funded (other than equity support) from the budget of Ministry of Shipping. In order to execute the last mile connectivity rail connectivity and internal rail projects of the Major Ports more effectively and efficiently a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) – The Indian Port Rail Corporation (IPRC) is incorporated under the Companies Act 2013, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Shipping. National Sagarmala Apex Committee chaired by Minister of Shipping will provide overall policy guidance and approve National Perspective plan. A National Perspective Plan has been crafted after detailed consultations with key stakeholders in the central and state governments, public sector companies as well as private players from shipping, ports, etc. Center of Excellence in Maritime and Ship Building (CEMS): it is being set up by Ministry of Shipping in collaboration with Siemens and Indian Register of Shipping (IRS) under Sagarmala Programme. CEMS will have campuses at Vishakhapatnam and Mumbai, and will provide industry-relevant skill development, equip students with employable engineering and technical skills in the port and maritime. Coastal Berth Scheme under Sagarmala: It aims to provide financial support to ports or state governments for creation of infrastructure for movement of cargo and passenger by sea or national waterways. Centre for Inland and Coastal Maritime Technology (CICMT) is being setup at IIT, Kharagpur under the programme. The centre will be a hub for latest technology tools for maritime sector and reduce India's dependence on foreign institutions. It will also reduce the cost of research drastically and result in cost and time savings for work in the Port and Maritime sector.

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

40.2. JAL MARG VIKAS PROJECT

Objective	Salient features
For the capacity augmentation of navigation on the Haldia-Varanasi stretch of National Waterway-1 (Ganga)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project envisages development of waterway (for commercial navigation) between Allahabad & Haldia on Ganga River that will cover a distance of 1620 km. The project is being implemented with the technical assistance & investment support of World Bank. The project covers Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. 4 Multi-Modal Terminals are planned on NW1: Varanasi, Sahibganj, Haldia and Gazipur. The project adopted the first time in India a River Information System, IT based system to optimize the resource management of waterborne transport. Recently, India's first Inland Multi-Modal Terminal Port on river Ganga was inaugurated.

41. MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

41.1. PRADHAN MANTRI YUVA YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
Creating an enabling ecosystem for Entrepreneurship development through Entrepreneurship education and training; Advocacy and easy access to entrepreneurship support network and Promoting social enterprises for inclusive growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will provide entrepreneurship education and training to over 7 lakh students in 5 years (till 2020-21) through 3050 Institutes: 2,200 Institutes of Higher Learning (Universities, Colleges, Premier Institutions and AICTE Institutions including Polytechnics); 300 schools (10+2); 500 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and 50 Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDCs). It also aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate and equip potential and early stage entrepreneurs by developing and deliver entrepreneurship education to all citizens free of charge through Massive Open On - line Courses (MOOCs) and other on - line programmes. Support entrepreneurs through Entrepreneurship Hubs (E - Hubs) by establishing a National Entrepreneurship Resource and Coordination Hub to coordinate and support entrepreneurship development programmes. Connect entrepreneurs in enabling networks of peers, mentors, funds and business services through a web based online marketplace Catalyze a culture shift to encourage entrepreneurship

41.2. PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA (PMKVY)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mobilize youth to take up skill training with the aim of increasing productivity and aligning the training and certification to the needs of the country. To train 10 million youth by the year 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/ UTs popularly known as State- Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20). Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). The Short-Term Training imparted at PMKVY Training Centres (TCs) is expected to benefit candidates who are either school/college dropouts or unemployed. Training will be imparted according to the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF). Upon successful completion of their assessment, candidates shall be provided placement assistance by Training Partners (TPs). Training and Assessment fees are completely paid by the Government. This skill certification scheme will be implemented through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). Under the relaunched PMKVY, which started October 2, 2016 placement tracking has been made mandatory. An initiative has also been taken to set up Model Skill Centres called Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs), in districts. YUVA – It is a skill development programme and an initiative by Delhi Police in a tie up with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) under PMKVY to connect with youth by upgrading their skill as per their competencies.

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

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening institutional mechanisms at national, state and district level. Building a pool of quality trainers and assessors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an outcome-oriented project supported by World Bank The project focus on the overall skilling ecosystem covering both Central (MSDE, NSDA and NSDC) and State agencies, and outcomes will be measured through Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) agreed between MSDE and the Bank. It has been designed to operationalize the sub-missions under the National Skill Development Mission. It is a centrally sponsored scheme.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating convergence among all skill training activities at the state level • Providing access to skill training opportunities to the disadvantaged sections and most importantly supplement the Make in India initiative by catering to the skill requirements in relevant manufacturing sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It envisages setting up of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Skill Certification Body ○ National Accreditation board and National Skill Research Division within National Skill Development Agency(NSDA). ○ Development of Labour Market Information System ○ Kaushal Mart as a Skilling Resource Marketplace offering a credible platform for exchange of skilling resources of different kinds. ○ Takshila as National Portal for trainers and assessors, • A Skills Fund has been provisioned under SANKALP with an aim to set up industry lead and job-oriented skill training institutions. It shall be set up as competitive challenge fund that shall provide verifiable and reliable use of grants (subject to maximum ceiling per project) for a long term, sustainable, impact at a local community/ province/ national level. • India International Skill Centers (IISC) are being set up to train for overseas placements.
---	---

41.4. SKILL STRENGTHENING FOR INDUSTRIAL VALUE ENHANCEMENT (STRIVE)

Objectives	Salient features
Improving the relevance and efficiency of skills training provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and apprenticeships.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Rs. 2,200 crore - central sector scheme, with half of the scheme outlay as World bank loan assistance. • It is an outcome focused schemes marking shift in government's implementation strategy in vocational education and training from inputs to results. • It covers 4 result areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved performance of ITI. ○ Increased Capacities of State Governments to support ITIs and Apprenticeship Training ○ Improved Teaching and Learning. ○ Improved and Broadened Apprenticeship Training.

41.5. NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP PROMOTION SCHEME (NAPS)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote apprenticeship training and incentivize employers who wish to engage apprentices. • Increasing the engagement of apprenticeship from 2.3 Lakhs to 50 Lakhs cumulatively by 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAPS has provision for sharing of expenditure incurred in both providing training and stipend to the apprentice. • Two components are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reimbursement of 25% of prescribed stipend subject to a maximum of Rs. 1500/- per month per apprentice by the Government of India to all employers who engage apprentices. ○ Sharing of the cost of basic training in respect of fresher apprentices (who come directly for apprenticeship training without formal training) limited to Rs. 7500/- per apprentice for a maximum duration of 500 hours/3 months. • It is implemented by Director General of Training (DGT)

41.6. JAN SHIKSHAN SANTHANS (JSS)

Objectives	Salient features
To provide vocational training to non-literate, neo-literate, as well as school drop outs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recently, Government has unveiled new guidelines for Jan Shikshan Santhans (JSS) aligning them to the National Skills Qualification Framework to standardize training. • The scope of work of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop/Source appropriate curriculum and training modules covering vocational elements, general awareness and life enrichment components. ○ JSSs are encouraged to undertake training equivalent to courses designed by the Directorate of Adult Education, National Institute of Open Schooling and Director General, Employment & Training. ○ Network with employers and industries for trainees to get suitable placements. • It was under the Ministry of Human Resources Development, but transferred to the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship in 2018. • New guidelines are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Decentralization of powers for JSSs- giving more accountability and independence to district administration

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To identify and promote traditional skills in the district through skilling / upskilling; ○ Linking JSS to PFMS (Public Finance Management system) maintaining transparency and accountability of the ecosystem ○ Creating livelihood linkages ○ Training of Trainers to develop the capacity through NSTIs (National Skills Training Institutes)
--	--

41.7. OTHER SCHEMES

SkillsBuild Platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This initiative is part of IBM’s global commitment to create a job-ready workforce and to build the next generation of skills needed for new collar careers. • It is a two-year advanced diploma in IT, networking and cloud computing, co-created and designed by IBM, will be offered at the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) & National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs). • The platform will be extended to train ITI & NSTI faculty on building skills in Artificial Intelligence (AI). • SkillsBuild offers digital learning content from IBM and partners such as CodeDoor, Coopacademy and Skillsoft.
Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship Programme (MGNF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) have signed a contract with the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Bangalore for implementation of this programme. • It is a two year academic programme with an in-built component of on-ground practical experience with the district administration to boost skill development at the district level. • Upon completion of these components, the Fellows will be awarded a Certificate of Public Policy and Management.

PHILOSOPHY/ दर्शनशास्त्र

by

ANOOP KUMAR SINGH

Classroom Features:

- Comprehensive, Intensive & Interactive Classroom Program
- Step by Step guidance to aspirants for understanding the concepts
- Develop Analytical, Logical & Rational Approach
- Effective Answer Writing
- Revision Classes
- Printed Notes
- All India Test Series Included

Offline Classes @
JAIPUR | PUNE | AHMEDABAD

Answer Writing Program for Philosophy (QIP)
 Overall Quality Improvement for Philosophy Optional

Daily Tests:

- Having Simple Questions (Easier than UPSC standard)
- Focus on Concept Building & Language
- Introduction-Conclusion and overall answer format
- Doubt clearing session after every class

Mini Test:

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

42. MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

42.1. SWACHHTA UDYAMI YOJANA

Objective	Features
It has twin objective of cleanliness and providing livelihood to Safai Karmacharis and liberate Manual Scavengers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scheme has been launched on the 2nd October, 2014. National Safari Karmacharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC) is implementing the scheme. It is for extending financial assistance for Construction, Operation & Maintenance of Pay and Use Community Toilets in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode and Procurement & Operation of Sanitation related Vehicles Concessional loan for viable community toilet projects and sanitation related vehicles to collect the garbage, to consolidate the ongoing efforts for realising the objectives of the 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' Entrepreneurs among safai karmacharis and identified manual scavengers can avail loan upto defined ceiling at concessional rate of interest @ 4% per annum. In case of women beneficiaries, there is a rebate of 1% in the rate of interest charged.

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

Objective	Salient features
To assist the manual scavengers, identified during various surveys, for their rehabilitation in alternative occupations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector Scheme. As per the revised Scheme, identified manual scavengers, one from each family, are provided one-time cash assistance. Other benefits to the identified manual scavengers and their dependants. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loans for project cost on concessional rates of interest. Credit linked back-end capital subsidy. Skill Development Training upto two years with stipend.

42.3. SUGAMYA BHARAT ABHIYAN/ ACCESSIBLE INDIA CAMPAIGN

Objective	Salient features
For achieving universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets under the scheme are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making 50% of all the government buildings of NCT and all the State capitals fully accessible. Completing accessibility audit of 50% of government buildings and making them fully accessible in 10 most important cities/towns of States Ensuring that 50% of railway stations in the country are converted into fully accessible railway stations Ensuring that 25% of Government owned public transport carriers in the country are converted into fully accessible carriers Conducting accessibility audit of 50% of all government (both Central and State Governments) websites and converting them into fully accessible websites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For creating universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities, the campaign has been divided into three verticals: Built Environment Accessibility; Transport System Accessibility and Information & Communication ecosystem accessibility. Other initiatives under the scheme are- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisations, both public and private are encouraged to use their CSR funds for building accessible infrastructure. 'Inclusiveness and Accessibility Index' is to be used by the government to assess the effort of various industries on how are they making their workplace ready for Persons with Disabilities (PwD). "Sugamya Pustakalaya" is an online library for Persons with print disabilities as part of the Accessible India (Sugamya Bharat) Campaign. Divyang Sarathi Mobile App- For easy information dissemination to Divyangjans (Persons with disabilities) pertaining to the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPWD), including its various acts, rules, regulations and guidelines, etc.

42.4. RASHTRIYA VAYOSHRI YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
To help the Senior Citizens to overcome their age related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a Central Sector Scheme and beneficiaries in each district will be identified by the State Governments/UT Administrations.

<p>physical impairment and to lead a dignified and productive life with minimal dependence on care givers or other members of the family.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Physical Aids and Assisted-living Devices for Senior citizens belonging to BPL category for ex: Low vision, Hearing impairment, Loss of teeth and Locomotor disability etc. • In case of multiple disabilities/infirmities manifested in the same person, the assistive devices will be given in respect of each disability/impairment. • As far as possible, 30% of the beneficiaries in each district shall be women. • The Scheme is being implemented through the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of SJ&E, as the sole Implementing Agency. It will undertake one-year free maintenance of the aids & assisted living devices. • The expenditure for implementation of the scheme will be met from the "Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund".
---	--

42.5. PRADHAN MANTRI ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (PMAGY)

Objective	Salient features
<p>To ensure integrated development of all villages having total population ≥500 and with more than 50% persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes into “model villages” (by 2024-25) so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have all requisite physical and social infrastructure for their socioeconomic development. • Disparity between SC and non-SC population in terms of common socioeconomic indicators (e.g. literacy rate, completion rate of elementary education, IMR/MMR, ownership of productive assets, etc.) is eliminated. • Untouchability, discrimination, segregation, and atrocities against SCs are eliminated, as are other social evils like discrimination against girls/women, alcoholism and substance (drugs) abuse, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing Adarsh Gram (Model Village): These villages should be covered with all the facilities necessary for dignified living. • Important components include- physical infrastructure, sanitation and environment, Social Infrastructure, Human Development and Social Harmony and livelihood. • Integrated development of SC Majority Villages by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ convergent implementation of the relevant Central and State Schemes. ○ For every new village selected, the Scheme provides for a total of Rs. 21 lakh of which Rs.20.00 lakh is for the ‘Gap-filling’ component and Rs.1.00 lakh is meant for ‘administrative expenses’ at the Centre, State, District and Village level in the ratio of 1:1:1:2.

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

Objective	Salient Features
<p>It aims to employ a multi-pronged strategy such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventive Education, awareness generation, counseling, de-addiction, treatment and rehabilitation of affected individuals and their families. • Training and capacity-building of service providers through collaborative efforts of the Centre, state and NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative Mechanism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordination with implementing agencies for controlling sale of sedatives, painkillers and muscle relaxant drugs, and checking online sale of drugs by stringent monitoring by cyber cell. ○ A multi ministerial steering committee with representatives from Ministries of Social Justice, Health, Home Affairs, Human Resource Development and skill. • Initiatives to be taken <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Holding awareness generation programmes at educational institutes, workplaces and for police functionaries, etc. ○ Increasing community participation and public cooperation in the reduction of demand by involving local bodies and other local groups like Mahila Mandals, self-help groups etc. is also planned. ○ Modules for re-treatment, ongoing treatment and post-treatment of addicts of different categories and age groups and database on substance use.

42.7. DEENDAYAL DISABLED REHABILITATION SCHEME (DRDS)

Objective	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Central Sector Scheme of Government of India. • Implemented by Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. • Provides financial assistance to facilitate delivery of various services to voluntary organizations’ grants-in-aid to NGOs.

empowerment of persons with disabilities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage voluntary action for ensuring effective implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes voluntary action: parents/guardians and voluntary organisations are encouraged to provide rehabilitation services. 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.
--	---

42.8. OTHER SCHEMES

Initiatives	Features
Integrated programme for Older Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective- To improve the quality of life of the Senior Citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing through providing support for capacity building of Government/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) / local bodies and the community at large. It is a central sector scheme.
Inclusive India Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To include persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities in the mainstream and in all important aspects of social life, namely education, employment and community. The three core focus areas of Inclusive India Initiative are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusive Education, Inclusive Employment Inclusive Community Life National Trust will be the nodal agency for the initiative.
Dr. Ambedkar scheme for Social integration through Inter Caste Marriages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the scheme, 500 couples can apply annually. Each couple gets Rs 2.5 lakh, of which Rs 1.5 lakh is paid upfront. The balance amount is kept as a fixed deposit and released to the couple after three years. The number of couples who can avail the scheme in a state depends on its Scheduled Caste population as per the 2011 census. Among the beneficiary couple, one of the spouses should belong to Scheduled Caste and the other to a Non-Scheduled Caste. It shall be the discretion of the Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment & Chairman of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation to sanction the incentive to the Couple.
Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide social security during old age and protect elderly persons aged 60 years and above against a future fall in their interest income due to uncertain market conditions. Implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India, it provides an assured pension based on a guaranteed rate of return of 8% per annum for ten years, with an option to opt for pension on a monthly / quarterly / half yearly and annual basis.
Unique Disability Identification (UDID) Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims at building a holistic end-to-end integrated system for Issuance of Universal ID & Disability Certificates for Person with Disabilities with their identification and disability details. The Objective of this project is to enable the PwDs to avail schemes and benefits provided by the Government through its various Ministries and their Departments. This card will be valid pan-India.
Scheme for comprehensive rehabilitation of beggars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will be a comprehensive scheme covering identification, rehabilitation, provision of medical facilities, counselling, education, skill development of beggars with the support of State Governments/UTs/Local Urban Bodies and Voluntary Organizations, institutions etc. Pilot project of this scheme will be initiated during Financial Year 2019-20 subject to submission of city specific Action Plan by the State Governments. 100% Assistance under the Scheme shall be provided to the States/UTs for its implementation.

43. MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

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

Objectives	Salient features
To enable the Members of Parliament to recommend works for creation of durable community assets based on locally felt needs to be taken up in their constituencies in the area of national priorities namely drinking water, education, public health, sanitation, roads etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MPLADS is central sector scheme and fully funded by Government of India. The annual MPLADS non-lapsable fund entitlement per MP constituency is Rs. 5 crore. The funds (non lapsable) are released in the form of grants in-aid directly to the district authorities on receipt of requisite documents Lok Sabha Members can recommend works within their Constituencies and Elected Members of Rajya Sabha can recommend works within the State of Election (with select exceptions). Nominated Members of both the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha can recommend works anywhere in the country. MPs are to recommend every year, works costing at least 15 per cent of the MPLADS entitlement for the year for areas inhabited by Scheduled Caste population and 7.5 per cent for areas inhabited by S.T. population. In case there is insufficient tribal population in the area of Lok Sabha Member, they may recommend this amount for the creation of community assets in tribal areas outside of their constituency but within their State of election. In case a State does not have S.T. inhabited areas, this amount may be utilized in S.C. inhabited areas and vice-versa. In the event of “Calamity of severe nature” in any part of the country, an MP can recommend works up to a maximum of Rs.1 crore for the affected district. Whether a calamity is of severe nature or not, will be decided by the Government of India. If an elected Member of Parliament finds the need to contribute MPLADS funds to a place outside that State/UT, or outside the constituency within the State, or both, the MP can recommend eligible works up to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakh.

43.2. OTHER SCHEMES

Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an ongoing Sub – scheme of the Ministry which aims to improve the statistical capacity and operations of State Statistical Systems for collecting, compiling and disseminating reliable official statistics. It enables States / UTs to undertake statistical activities of considerable importance for which state funding is not available and also strengthens statistical activities considered important by Centre. It is implemented through the State Directorates of Economics & Statistics.
---	--

44. MINISTRY OF STEEL

44.1. MISSION PURVODAYA

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable swift capacity addition and improve overall competitiveness of steel producers both in terms of cost and quality. Driving accelerated development of Eastern India through establishment of Integrated Steel Hub. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Integrated Steel Hub would encompass states of Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Northern Andhra Pradesh. This Eastern belt has the potential to add more than 75% of the country's incremental steel capacity envisioned by the National Steel Policy. It is expected that out of the 300 MT capacity by 2030-31, over 200 MT can come from this region alone, driven by Industry 4.0. The hub would focus on 3 key elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity addition through easing the setup of Greenfield steel plants Development of steel clusters near integrated steel plants as well as demand centres. Transformation of logistics and utilities infrastructure which would change the socio-economic landscape in the East.

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

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spearhead R&D of national importance in iron & steel To create state-of-art facilities in research and augment human resource To develop collaborations amongst industry, national R&D laboratories and academic institutes as per national objectives and aspirations To create a globally competitive and sustainable steel industry on its own merits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an Institutional mechanism in the form of a Society facilitated by the Ministry of Steel and driven by major steel producers of India, to facilitate joint collaborative research projects in the Iron & Steel sector of India. It is an industry driven initiative which has been setup as a Registered Society wherein Ministry of Steel is a facilitator. Ministry of Steel will provide 50% of the required corpus and the balance will be provided by participating steel companies. The mission will develop appropriate technology for cost-effective production of quality steel with indigenous raw material, including utilization of low grade resources in an environment friendly manner. R&D programs of national importance will be evolved and R&D investments for the steel sector will be increased to 1% of turnover in a phased manner. National "Institutes on Steel Technology" will be created to promote post graduate programs and research in steel technology.

45. MINISTRY OF TEXTILE

45.1. SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED TEXTILE PARK (SITP)

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide the industry with world class state of the art infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units. To facilitate textile units to meet international environmental and social standards. To mobilize private investment in the textile sector and generate fresh employment opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was launched by merging two schemes, namely, Apparel Parks for Exports Scheme (APES) and the Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS) in 2005. The scheme targets industrial clusters / locations with high growth potential, which require strategic interventions by way of providing world-class infrastructure support. Public Private Partnership mode is followed to setup Integrated Textile Parks (ITPs). It is a demand driven scheme in which the prospective entrepreneurs can send their proposals to the Government, after completion of stipulated conditions as per guidelines. An ITP will include following components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land: must be more than 20 acres, under Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV); Common infrastructure: roads, water & electricity supply, etc; Buildings for common facilities: training center, testing lab, etc; Factory buildings: for production purposes. The ITPs can also get benefits from Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS), SAMARTH, etc Funding: Central Government will bear 40% of the project cost (90% of the project cost for first two projects each in the Special Category States) up to Rs.40 crores through grants in three installments. The Funds are released in the form of Bank Loans and Grant/Equity by the Ministry of Textiles, State Industrial Development Corporation (SIDC) and Industrial Project Management Consultant (IPMC). Project cost will also cover support activities such as textile machinery, textiles engineering, accessories, packaging, etc depending on the needs of the ITP. From April 2000 to September 2019, India's textiles sector received Rs. 19,398.71 crore of FDI which is only 0.74% of the total inflows. In order to attract more FDI, the Textiles Ministry now plans to setup Mega Textile Parks of 1000 acres which will be located near strategic industrial corridors.

45.2. SILK SAMAGRA- INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SILK INDUSTRY

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain Breeders stock, Breed improvement through R&D Projects Development of mechanized practices Impart training on improved technology programmes to Stakeholders, and transfer technology to the field Produce Basic & Commercial Seed of the improved Silkworm breeds Encourage Private Partnership in Seed sector Maintain & Certify the quality standards set by the R&D units to promote improved cross-breed silk and the import substitute Bivoltine silk so that Bivoltine silk production in India enhances to such a level that raw silk imports become nil by 2022 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a central sector scheme implemented by Ministry of Textile through Central Silk Board (CSB). The Scheme has four components <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research & Development (R&D), Training, Transfer of Technology and IT Initiatives Seed Organizations and farmers extension centres Coordination and Market Development for seed, yarn and silk products and Quality Certification System (QCS) It includes Sericulture Information Linkages and Knowledge System (SILKS) Portal & Mobile Application for Stakeholders and for seed quality monitoring The scheme also comprises of various beneficiary-oriented components to support Mulberry, Vanya and Post Cocoon Sectors. The implementation strategy is convergence based at the State level with the schemes of other Ministers like MGNREGS of Rural Development, RKVY & PMKSY of Ministry of Agriculture, for maximizing benefits. Reputed organizations like IITs, CSIR, IISc and international research institutes on Sericulture in Japan, China, Bulgaria etc. will collaborate in R&D and technological advancements. It will provide livelihood opportunities for women, those belonging to SCs and STs, and other weaker sections of the society across the country, including those from Left-Wing Extremism affected areas and North Eastern Region.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase productive employment from 85 lakhs to 1 crore persons by 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brand Promotion of Indian silk will be encouraged through quality certification by Silk Mark in the domestic as well as Export market.
--	---

45.3. NATIONAL TECHNICAL TEXTILES MISSION

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To position the country as a global leader in Technical Textiles. To promote usage of technical textiles in various flagship missions, programmes including strategic sectors such as agriculture, aquaculture, dairy, poultry, etc. To bring an overall improvement in cost economy, water and soil conservation, better agricultural productivity and higher income to farmers per acre of land holding in addition to promotion of manufacturing and exports activities in India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mission would have a four year implementation period from FY 2020-21 to 2023-24. The Mission will have four components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Component -I (Research, Innovation and Development) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote both fundamental research at fibre level and application based research in technical textiles by various Centre for Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and other scientific/industrial/academic laboratories of repute. Component -II (Promotion and Market Development) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> will aim at average growth rate of 15-20% per annum taking the level of domestic market size to 40-50 Billion USD by the year 2024; through market development, market promotion, international technical collaborations, investment promotions and 'Make in India' initiatives. Component - III (Export Promotion) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Export Promotion Council for Technical Textiles to be set up for effective coordination and promotion activities in the segment and ensuring 10% average growth in exports per year up to 2023-24. Component- IV (Education, Training, Skill Development to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promoting technical education at higher engineering and technology levels related to technical textiles and its application areas creation of innovation and incubation centres and promotion of 'start-up' and Ventures'. A sub-component of the research will focus on development of bio degradable technical textiles materials, particularly for agro-textiles, geo-textiles and medical textiles. It will also develop suitable equipment for environmentally sustainable disposal of used technical textiles, with emphasis on safe disposal of medical and hygiene wastes. development of indigenous machineries and process equipment for technical textiles, in order to promote 'Make In India' and enable competitiveness of the industry by way of reduced capital costs. Ministry of Textiles plans to implement National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) through a 3-tier institutional mechanism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tier- I: A Mission Steering Group led by the Textiles minister-It would be responsible to approve all financial norms in respect of all Schemes, Components and Programme of the NTTM. In addition, all scientific / technological research projects under the NTTM shall require its approval. Tier II: An Empowered Programme Committee led by textiles secretary- It will monitor the implementation of various components of the mission. It will also approve all projects within the financial limit of each programme as approved by the Mission Steering Group except research projects. Tier III: A Committee on Technical Textiles on Research, Development & Innovation chaired by a Niti Aayog member- It will identify and recommend all research projects related to strategic sectors such as defence, para-military, security, space, and atomic energy.

44.4. POWERTEX INDIA SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide financial assistance to economically weaker low-end powerloom units for their modernisation and Infrastructure development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a comprehensive scheme for powerloom sector development which aims to boost common infrastructure and modernisation of the powerloom sector in the country. It has nine major components: In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerlooms, Group Workshed Scheme (GWS), Yarn Bank Scheme, PM

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve quality and productivity of the fabrics being produced and enable them to face the competition in domestic and international markets. To boost cluster-based development Organize Buyer-Seller Meets and Reverse Buyer-Seller Meets to promote market for powerloom product. To avoid middle man/local supplier brokerage charge on sales of yarn. To give thrust to renewable energy (solar). 	<p>Credit Scheme, Solar Energy Scheme, Common Facility Centre (CFC), Tex Venture Capital Fund, Facilitation, IT, Awareness, Market Development and Publicity for Powerloom Schemes, and Grant-in-Aid and Modernisation & Upgradation of Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two major schemes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme (PMCS) for powerloom weavers and Solar energy scheme for powerlooms. PMCS for power looms: financial assistance (including margin money subsidy and interest reimbursement) will be given as against the credit facility under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana and under Stand-Up India to SC/ST/Women entrepreneurs of the decentralised power loom units. There is also a provision of universal insurance to the powerloom workers (18-59 years age) in case of natural death, accidental death and partial / permanent disability due to accident.
---	--

45.5. AMENDED TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION FUND SCHEME (ATUFS)

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote Ease of doing Business in the country and to achieve the vision of general employment and promoting exports through Make in India and Zero Effect and Zero Defect in manufacturing. To facilitate augmentation of investment, productivity, quality, employment, exports along with import substitution in textile industry and to indirectly promote investment in the textile machinery manufacturing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a credit-linked Central Sector Scheme. There is a provision of one-time capital subsidy for eligible benchmarked machinery at the rate of 15% for garmenting and technical textiles segments with a cap of Rs. 30 crore and at the rate of 10% for weaving, processing, jute, silk and handloom segments with a cap of Rs. 20 crore. Subsidy is given to the units/entities through nodal financial institutions and not through the state govt. It covers Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS), while earlier schemes of TUFS had provisions both for interest reimbursement as well as Capital Subsidy. ATUFS is targeted towards focused segments like garmenting, and the segments which have achieved desired level of modernization like spinning etc. have been excluded.

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

Objective	Beneficiary	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to provide demand driven, placement oriented NSQF (National Skills Qualification Framework) Compliant skilling programme to incentivize organized textile and related sectors excluding Spinning and Weaving. to promote skilling and skill up-gradation in the traditional sectors of Handlooms, Handicrafts, Sericulture and Jute to provide Sustainable livelihood to all sections of the society across the country via wage or self-employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 Lakh people (9 lakh in Organised and 1 lakh in traditional sector) all sections of the society across the country including rural, remote, LWE affected, North East, J&K, women through skill development and placement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a skill development scheme covering the entire value chain of the textile sector excluding Spinning & Weaving in organized Sector to be implemented from 2017-18 to 2019-20 Skill gap and skilling requirements will be assessed and skills will be imparted accordingly. In addition to domain specific hard skills, the program shall also provide 30 hours of soft skills. Trainees will be assessed and certified by an accredited Assessment Agency. There shall be placement guarantee of the 70% successful trainees (for courses in organised sector, all 70% have to be placed in wage employment, while for courses in traditional sector, atleast 50% are to be placed in wage employment) Post Placement tracking will be mandatory under the scheme. Preference given to marginalized social groups and 117 aspirational districts Public Grievance redressal system. For self-employment, concessional credit under the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana will be provided for beneficiaries.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing Agencies include Textile Industry, Institutions/Organization of the Ministry of Textile/State Governments having training infrastructure and placement tie-ups with textile industry, Reputed training institutions/ NGOs etc.
--	--	--

45.7. OTHER SCHEMES

SAATHI (Sustainable and Accelerated Adoption of Efficient Textiles Technology to Help Small Scale Industries)	It was launched jointly by Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Power to provide energy-efficient powerlooms, motors and rapier kits to small and medium powerloom units at no upfront cost. (For more details, see schemes under Ministry of Power).
Deendayal Hastkala Sankul	It is a trade facilitation centre for handicrafts at Varanasi which would provide world-class marketing facilities to the weavers and artisans and would also boost the tourism potential of Varanasi.
Pushtaini Hunar Vikas Yojana	It was launched at Institute of Carpet Technology, Badohi to impart technical and soft-skills training to weavers from traditional carpet-weaving families .
Cotton Technical Assistance Programme (TAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India implemented a Technical Assistance Programme (TAP) for cotton in 6 African countries, namely – Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Malawi, Nigeria and Uganda from 2012 to 2018. • Now, textiles ministry has launched the second phase of the Cotton Technical Assistance Programme (TAP) for 5 years that will cover 11 African countries including the C4 (Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali). • It includes areas like area expansion and productivity enhancement, Enhancing R&D/ Quality Control, Marketing/Distribution Infrastructure etc.
Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise for Jute (Jute – ICARE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This pilot project launched in 2015 is aimed at addressing the difficulties faced by the jute cultivators by providing them certified seeds at subsidized rates, seed drills to facilitate line sowing, nail-weeders to carry out periodic weeding and by popularising several newly developed retting technologies under water limiting conditions.
Pahchan Cards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Textiles has taken an initiative to issue Aadhar link identity card to handicrafts artisans under “PAHCHAN” initiative • The Pahchan card has an information of handicrafts artisans viz: name & address, Aadhar Card number, mobile number and craft practiced.
Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for providing social security benefits like life, accidental & disability insurance coverage to handloom weavers/workers in the age group of 51-59 years across the country, who have already enrolled under the scheme on 31.5.2017. • The annual premium is of Rs.470/- • The claim benefits are provided by LIC directly into the bank account of beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).
Project SU.RE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was recently launched by the Union Textile Minister, along with Clothing Manufacturers Association of India (CMAI), United Nations in India, and IMG Reliance. • It is Indian apparel industry’s largest commitment to move towards sustainable fashion. SU.RE stands for 'Sustainable Resolution' – that contributes to a clean environment. • It aims to contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030, especially SDG-12 for responsible consumption and production. • It will address the needs of an increasingly conscious consumer who would prefer to buy from a brand that is environmentally conscious and engages in environmental protection.

46. MINISTRY OF TOURISM

46.1. SWADESH DARSHAN

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To position tourism as a major engine of economic growth and job creation; Develop circuits having tourist potential in a planned and prioritized manner; Promote cultural and heritage value of the country to generate livelihoods in the identified regions; Enhancing the tourist attractiveness in a sustainable manner by developing world class infrastructure in the circuit /destinations; Follow community-based development and pro-poor tourism approach; Creating awareness among the local communities about the importance of tourism for them in terms of increased sources of income, improved living standards and overall development of the area. To create employment through active involvement of local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is central sector scheme in which Ministry of Tourism is developing critical tourism infrastructure in the country in a sustainable and inclusive manner to make India into a world class tourist destination. The focus under the scheme is to develop public facilities like last mile connectivity, Tourist reception Centers, Way side Amenities, Solid Waste Management, Illumination, Landscaping, parking etc. where Private Sector is not willing to invest. The Scheme is 100% centrally funded and efforts are made to achieve convergence with other schemes of Central and State Governments and also to leverage the voluntary funding available for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives of Central Public Sector Undertakings and Corporate Sector. Under the scheme, fifteen thematic circuits have been identified, for development namely: North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Sufi Circuit and Tirthankar Circuit. Tourist Circuit is defined as a route having at least three major tourist destinations which are distinct and apart. Recently, First Tribal Circuit Project under Swadesh Darshan Scheme was inaugurated in Chhattisgarh

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

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated development of pilgrimage destinations in a planned, prioritised and sustainable manner to provide complete religious tourism experience. Harness pilgrimage tourism for its direct and multiplier effect upon employment generation and economic development. Enhancing the tourist attractiveness in a sustainable manner by developing world class infrastructure in the religious destinations; Promote local art, culture, handicraft, cuisine, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recently, Centre has included Gangotri and Yamunotri in Uttarakhand, Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh and Parasnath in Jharkhand in the scheme. The scheme aims at infrastructure development such as entry points (road, rail and water transport), last mile connectivity, basic tourism facilities like Information/ Interpretation Centers, ATM/ money exchange, eco-friendly modes of transport etc. For components within public funding, Central Government will provide 100% fund. For improved sustainability of the project, efforts shall be made to involve PPP and CSR as well.

46.3. ADOPT A HERITAGE/APNI DHAROHAR APNI PEHCHAN PROJECT

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop basic tourism infrastructure in and around heritage monuments Inclusive tourist experience for heritage site / monument or tourist site. Promote cultural and heritage value of the country to generate livelihoods of local communities of respective heritage site / monument/ tourist site. Enhance the tourist attractiveness in a sustainable manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a unique endeavour of Ministry of Tourism in close collaboration with Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) It aims to involve public sector companies, private sector companies and corporate citizens/individuals to take up the responsibility for making heritage and tourism more sustainable through development, operation and maintenance of world-class tourist infrastructure and amenities at the Indian heritage sites. The project primarily focuses on development and maintenance of world-class tourist infrastructure and amenities.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create employment through active involvement of local communities. • Harness tourism potential for its multiplier effects in employment generation and economic development. • Develop sustainable tourism infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No fund is given by Ministry of Tourism. The legal status of the monument does not change after adoption. • These companies will be the future 'Monument Mitras' who would associate pride with their CSR activities. • The Project envisages limited 'access' to non-core areas and 'no handing over of monuments' are involved.
---	--

46.4. PARYATAN PARV

Objective	Features
<p>To propagate the message of 'Dekho Apna Desh', with the aim to encourage Indians to visit various tourist destinations in the country and also to spread the message of 'Tourism for All'.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Components of Paryatan Parv <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dekho Apna Desh: It will encourage Indians to visit their own country. It will include video, photograph and blog competitions visited during event, stories of India through Travelers' Eyes to promote tourism. ○ Tourism for All: It will promote tourism events at sites across all States in country. These will mainly be People's events with large scale public participation. The activities at these sites will include Cultural Programmes of Dance, Music, Theatre, Tourism Exhibitions showcasing culture, cuisine and handicrafts and handlooms etc. ○ Tourism & Governance: It will have interactive sessions and workshops with stakeholders on varied themes like Skill Development in Tourism Sector, Innovation in Tourism, and Developing Rural Tourism in locations near established destinations. • India Tourism Mart: The Tourism Ministry in partnership with the Federation of Associations in Indian Tourism and Hospitality (FAITH) organized the first ever ITM in 2018 (second in 2019) during Paryatan Parv. It provided a platform to different tourism stakeholders for interacting and conducting business with foreign buyers.

46.5. OTHER SCHEMES

<p>Incredible India 2.0 Campaign</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new campaign has been launched with the objective of doubling tourism traffic from both foreign and domestic tourists. • It marks a shift from the present generic promotions being undertaken across the world, to market specific promotional plans and product specific creatives, with greater focus on digital presence and social media. • The Campaign is being released in the prime existing markets as well as important potential markets. Niche tourism products like Heritage Tourism, Adventure Tourism, Cruise Tourism, Rural Tourism, Wellness & Medical Tourism, MICE, Golf, etc. are being promoted through the Incredible India 2.0 Campaign.
---	--

47. MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

47.1. EKLAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL (EMRS)

Objective	Adopted Strategy	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide quality middle and high-level education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in remote areas, to enable them to avail of reservation in high and professional educational courses and as jobs in government and public and private sectors to have access to the best opportunities in education at par with the non-ST population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive physical, mental and socially relevant development of all students enrolled in each and every EMRS. Focus differentially on the educational support to be made available to those in Standards XI to X, so that their distinctive needs can be met. Support the construction of infrastructure that provides education, physical, environmental and cultural needs of student life. Support the annual running expenses in a manner that offers reasonable remuneration to the staff and upkeep of the facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All blocks with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 Tribal persons will have Ekalavya Model Residential School (EMRS) by 2022 including 12 Ekalavya Model Day Boarding School (EMDBS). EMDBS will be established wherever density of ST population is higher in identified Sub-Districts/Blocks (90% or more). Ekalavya schools provide boarding and lodging facilities to tribal students. They are at par with the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (schools aimed at providing high quality education to all students irrespective of their socio-economic backgrounds). These schools will have special facilities for preserving local art and culture besides providing training in sports and skill development. It has been decided to set up an Autonomous Society under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs similar to Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti to run the EMRSs.

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

Objective	Features
to increase education among Scheduled Tribes including PTGs (Primitive Tribes Group).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a centrally sponsored scheme operational in the Tribal Sub-Plan Areas 100% central assistance is provided for construction of all ST girls' ashram schools and boys' ashram schools in naxal-affected districts identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time and for boys' ashram schools other than in naxal-affected districts only, 50% of the total estimated cost is shared by the Ministry. Under the scheme, only construction cost is provided in full or shared by the Ministry. It has been proposed by the Government to discontinue the Scheme from 2018-19 and subsume the intervention in the scheme 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS/TSP)'. SCA to TSP gets 100% grant from centre. These schools are demand driven and are from primary to senior secondary level.

47.3. VANBANDHU KALYAN YOJANA

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the quality of life in tribal areas Improving the quality of education Qualitative and Sustainable employment for tribal families Bridging infrastructure gap with focus on quality Protection of tribal culture and heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a central sector scheme covering all tribal people and all areas with tribal population across the country. The scheme ensures that all the intended benefits through various schemes of Central and State Governments covered under the respective Tribal Sub-Plans actually reach them by way of appropriate convergence.

47.4. PRADHAN MANTRI VAN DHAN YOJANA

Objective	Features
To provide skill upgradation and capacity building training and setting up of primary processing and value addition facility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Market Linked Tribal Entrepreneurship Development Program for forming clusters of tribal SHGs and strengthening them into Tribal Producer Companies. TRIFED will facilitate establishment of Minor Forest Produce (MFP)-led multi-purpose Van Dhan Vikas Kendras, a cluster of 10

	<p>SHGs comprising of 30 tribal MFP gatherers each, in the tribal areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 3000 such Van Dhan Kendras are proposed to be set up in two years in the forested Tribal Districts of the country. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recently, first model Van Dhan Vikas Kendra was set up in Bijapur District of Chattisgarh.
--	--

47.5. SCHEME FOR ‘MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP’

Objective	Features
To ensure fair returns to the MFP gatherers mainly through MSP for identified MFP collected by them along with necessary infrastructure at local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSP would be determined based on the baseline survey of price for each of the MFP, its cost of collection, cost of cleaning and primary processing, packaging and transportation cost for each state. A pricing cell constituted in the TRIFED would be assigned this task. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs would finally approve and announce state wise MSP for each MFP taken up for that state. The price review to be carried out every three years based on revision in cost of collection. The scheme is applicable for implementation in all the States across India.

47.6. OTHER SCHEMES

TRIFOOD Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a joint initiative of Ministry of Food Processing Industry, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and TRIFED. Under this scheme a tertiary value addition center will be set up in Jagdalpur in Chhattisgarh and Raigad in Maharashtra. A highlight of this is the production of “Heritage Mahua” drink. The traditional Mahua tribal drink will be mainstreamed and marketed all over the Country under this project.
“Friends of Tribes” initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under this initiative, TRIFED has tied up CSR funds to promote tribal livelihoods.
Go Tribal campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was organised by TRIFED To create awareness and promote tribal arts and crafts as well as help in socio-economic welfare of more than 700 Indian tribes. Under it, products available under Tribes India brand & outlets could be procured through Online retailers like Amazon, Flipkart, etc.
GOAL (Going Online As Leaders) program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a digitally-enabled mentorship initiative of Facebook for empowering tribal youth to become leaders for tomorrow in the respective fields. It aims at identifying and mobilizing renowned people from industry (policy makers and influencers), known for their leadership skills or roles, to digitally empower and personally mentor tribal youth from tribal communities across multiple locations of India.

48. MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

48.1. INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent and reduce young child under-nutrition (% underweight children 0-3 years) by 10 percentage points, to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout; to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a centrally sponsored scheme. Engaging anganwadi worker and helper from the same village It is a universal and self-selecting scheme i.e. anyone can visit to the Anganwadi centre and enroll these services. Package of six services i.e. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplementary nutrition programme Pre-school education Health and nutrition education, Immunization, Health check up and Referral services to the beneficiaries <p>Sub-Schemes under Umbrella ICDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anganwadi Services – It is for holistic development of children under the age of 6 year and pregnant and lactating women. Child Protection Services – It aims to provide safe and secure environment for children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection and reduce vulnerabilities. National Crèche Services –It aims to provide a safe place for children of working mothers while they are at workthus, empowering them to take up employment. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana Poshan Abhiyan Scheme for Adolescent Girls

48.1.1. NATIONAL NUTRITION MISSION (POSHAN ABHIYAAN)

About	Target	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Nutrition Strategy laid down the roadmap to launch National Nutrition Mission. It is a flagship programme which would be executed with the Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD) as the nodal ministry along with other ministries like Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare etc. which ensures convergence with various programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mission has a target to reduce stunting, undernutrition, and low birth weight by 2 per cent per annum, and anaemia among children (of 6-59 months) and women/adolescent girls (15-49 years) by 3 per cent annually. It would also strive to achieve reduction in stunting from 38.4% (NFHS-4) to 25% by 2022 (Mission 25 by 2022). It will be implemented in three phases: 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. 315 'high burden' are to be covered in the first phase, 235 in next and the remaining in last. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NNM as an apex body will monitor, supervise, fix targets and guide the nutrition related interventions through the life cycle concept. Mapping of various schemes contributing under malnutrition ICT (Information and Communication Technology) based real time monitoring system. Incentivizing states/UTs for meeting targets Incentivizing Anganwadi Workers (AWW) for using IT based tools and eliminating the need for registers Measurement of height of children at Anganwadi Centres Social Audits to track the health progress of the children Setting-up Nutrition Resource Centres

48.1.2. BHARTIYA POSHAN KRISHI KOSH

Objective	Key Features
Development of an Agro Food Atlas and Documentation of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was launched by Ministry of Women and Child Development along with Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)

promising practices for Jan-Andolan for POSHAN Abhiyaan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Agro-Food Atlas also known as POSHAN Atlas is to act as a repository of diverse crops across 127 agro-climatic zones of the country having three parts- crops currently being grown, agro-ecological conditions (soil, organic carbon content, ground water availability etc) and guidance on how a greater diversity of crops could be encouraged in a particular district or block to promote dietary diversity and nutrition. The project includes diverse data sources like National Sample Survey, Agri-Census, Soil Health Cards, ISRO's Advanced Wide Field Sensor (AWiFS) and National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA's) Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectro-Radio meter The project also documents social, behavioral and cultural practices that promote and reinforce healthy dietary behaviors.
--	--

48.1.3. SCHEME FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS (SAG)

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. 	Out of school girls in the age group of 11-14 years.	<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. The scheme will be implemented through existing Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).
Kishori Health Cards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States are maintaining Kishori Health Cards for Adolescent Girls in Angawadi Centres (AWCs) to record the information about the weight, height, Body Mass Index (BMI) along with other services provided under the scheme. The details of achievements/outcomes made under SAG are marked on Kishori Health Card and the card also carries important milestones of Adolescent Girls' life including mainstreaming them into the schools. 	

48.1.4. PRADHAN MANTRI MATRU VANDANA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing partial compensation for the wage loss in terms of cash incentives so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first living child. The cash incentive provided would lead to improved health seeking behaviour amongst the Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM), excluding PW&LM who are in regular employment with the Central Government or the State Governments or PSUs or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force. for first child in family. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash incentive of Rs 5000 in three instalments i.e. 1st instalment of Rs 1000/- on early registration of pregnancy, 2nd instalment of Rs 2000/- after six months of pregnancy and 3rd instalment of Rs 2000/- after child birth is registered and the child has received the first cycle of BCG, OPV, DPT and Hepatitis - B, or its equivalent/ substitute. The eligible beneficiaries would receive the incentive given under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for Institutional delivery and the incentive received under JSY would be accounted towards maternity benefits so that on an average a woman gets Rs 6000 /- Universal screening of pregnant women for Anaemia and Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, Calcium supplementation in pregnancy, Deworming in pregnancy.

48.2. BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO (BBBBP)

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

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent gender biased sex selective elimination Ensure survival & protection of the girl child Ensure education and participation of the girl child. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two components under the scheme include- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy and Media Campaign on Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao Multi-Sectoral intervention in selected Gender Critical Districts worse on CSR A sustained social mobilization and communication campaign to create equal value for the girl child & promote her education. Enable inter-sectoral and inter-institutional convergence at district/block/grassroot levels. It's a Pan India Scheme, with 100% assistance from Central Government It has no provision for individual cash transfer. Grant in Aid is released by the MoW&CD, directly to the District Collector/District Magistrate of the selected district The scheme will be implemented through ICDS platform/Mahila Shakti Kendras/ DLCW at district, block and village level in convergence with Health, Education and Panchayati Raj Ministry <p>Monitorable targets include-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) in selected gender critical districts by 2 points in a year. Reduce Gender differentials in Under Five Child Mortality Rate from 7 points in 2014(latest available SRS report) to 1.5 points per year At least 1.5 % increase per year of Institutional Deliveries. Increase enrolment of girls in secondary education to 82% by 2018-19. Provide functional toilet for girls in every school in selected districts. Improve the Nutrition status of girls - by reducing number of underweight and anemic girls under 5 years of age. Ensure universalization of ICDS Promote a protective environment for Girl Children through implementation of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012. Train Elected Representatives/ Grassroot functionaries as Community Champions to mobilize communities to improve CSR and promote Girl's education. Monitoring of the BBBP Scheme would be at following levels at National level, State level, District level, Block Level, and Gram Panchayat/Ward Level. <p>Digital Guddi-Gudda Board' is a platform for dissemination of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Material on BBBP and to update monthly birth statistics. It has been adopted as a Best Practice under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBBP) scheme by The Union Ministry of Women and Child Development.</p>

48.2.1. SUKANYA SAMRUDDHI YOJANA

Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Finance

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To motivate parents to open an account in the name of a girl child and for her welfare to deposit maximum of their savings upto the prescribed limits. To meet the requirement of higher education expense for girls. It would prevent early marriages of girl and ensure equitable share to a girl child in resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A small savings scheme, it is a part of BBBP. Rate of interest is higher than normal savings rate offered by banks (currently it is 8.4%). The Sukanya Samridhi Account (SSA) is opened to facilitate their education and marriage expenses with a minimum deposit of Rs 250 and a maximum of Rs 1.5 lakh. A parent or legal guardian can open an account in the name of the girl child until she attains the age of ten years. She can withdraw 50% of the money after reaching age of 18 e.g. for higher education and marriage. 18 years deadline will also help preventing child-marriages. The annual deposit (contributions) qualifies for Section 80C benefit and the maturity benefits are non-taxable. Tenure of the Deposit: 21 years from the date of opening of the account Deposits in SSY account can be made till the completion of 15 years from the date of opening the account. Transfer of account: The account may be transferred anywhere in India if the girl child in whose name the account stands shifts to a place other than the city or locality where the account stands Recently some modifications were made in the rules of the scheme:

and savings of a family in which she is generally discriminated as against a male child.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Higher interest rate for default accounts: earlier default accounts (did not maintain minimum payment of 250 annually) earned only post office bank interest rate. However, now, such accounts will continue to earn applicable higher rate. ○ Premature closure of account: along with earlier grounds of death of girl or change of residency, new rules add compassionate grounds as well including medical emergency or treatment of girl child. ○ Operation of account: earlier, the girl could operate the SSA after she turns 10. However, now it is increased to 18 and till then only guardian will operate it ○ Opening of accounts for more than two girl children: earlier, guardian had to submit medical certificate. Now, s/he has to submit birth certificates and affidavit
--	---

48.3. UJJAWALA SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
For prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration and repatriation of cross-border victims to their country of origin	Rehabilitative centres are given financial support for providing shelter and basic amenities such as: <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.

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

Objective	Salient features
All-round development of Adolescent Boys (11-18 yrs) to make them self-reliant, gender-sensitive and aware citizens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the health needs- physical, mental and emotional- of boys and promote awareness of hygiene, nutrition and sexual and reproductive health. • Provide vocational skills to those aged above 16 years through the National Skill Development Program (NSDP) • The structures under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) will be utilised as a platform. This will be supported by a dedicated Saksham unit/cell created at the Centre and in the State, district and block levels.

48.5. SWADHAR GREH SCHEME

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features
To setup Swadhar Greh in every district with capacity of 30 women: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To cater to the primary need of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment and care of the women in distress and who are without any social and economic support. • To provide them with legal aid and guidance to enable them to take steps for their readjustment in family/society. • To rehabilitate them economically and emotionally • To enable them to start their life afresh with dignity and conviction. 	Women above 18 years of age in following category: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women who are deserted, survivors of natural disasters, Women prisoners released from jail, victims of domestic violence, family tension or discord, Trafficked women/girls rescued or runaway from brothels or other places. • Children accompanying women in the above categories would also be allowed to stay in the Swadhar Greh with their mothers (Girls upto age of 18 and boys upto age of 8). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any government or civil society organization could seek assistance under the Scheme. • The Objectives would be pursued adopting the following strategies- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Temporary residential accommodation with the provision of food, clothing, medical facilities etc. ○ Vocational and skill up gradation trainings for economic rehabilitation of such women ○ Counseling, awareness generation and behavioral trainings ○ Legal aid and Guidance ○ Counseling through telephone Swadhar Greh is a DBT compliant scheme.

48.6. GENDER CHAMPIONS SCHEME

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

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features
To make young boys and girls gender sensitive and create positive social norms which value the rights of women and girls.	Gender Champions can be both boys and girls above 16 years of age enrolled in educational institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Champions are envisaged as responsible leaders who will facilitate an enabling environment within their schools/colleges/ academic institutions where girls are treated with dignity and respect. Scheme will strengthen the potential of young girls and boys to advocate for gender equality and monitor progress towards gender justice.

48.7. SAKHI ONE STOP CENTRES

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace under one roof. To facilitate immediate, emergency and non - emergency access to a range of services including medical, legal, psychological and counselling support under one roof to fight against any forms of violence against women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All women including girls below 18 years of age affected by violence, irrespective of caste, class, religion, region, sexual orientation or marital status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's funded through Nirbhaya Fund. The Central Government provide 100% financial assistance to the State Government /UT Administrations under the Scheme. Implementing Agency: State Government/ UT Administration. These are 24*7 centres and any woman in an adverse situation or someone on her behalf can seek help from the Sakhi Centre by dialling Women's toll-free helpline 181.

48.8. OTHER SCHEMES

Initiatives	Features
Mahila E-Haat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's an online marketing platform for women. Beneficiary- All Indian women citizens more than 18 years of age and women SHGs. It's an initiative for meeting aspirations and need of women entrepreneurs which will leverage technology for showcasing products made/manufactured/sold by women entrepreneurs It has been set up with an investment of under Rs.10 lakh from the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh—an autonomous body under the WCD ministry, registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 for the socio-economic empowerment of women
Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a new sub-scheme under the Umbrella Scheme Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shashaktikaran Yojana (PMMSY) approved for implementation during 2017-18 upto 2019-20. It aims to provides an interface for rural women to approach the government for availing their entitlements and for empowering them through training and capacity building. The scheme has been approved for implementation in 23 States /UTs. PMMSK Block level initiatives: Under it, community engagement is envisioned in 117 most backward districts through Student Volunteers. It will provide an opportunity to Student Volunteers to participate in the nation development process and bring gender equality in backward district.
NARI portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to scattered information on various women centric schemes/legislations there is a lack of awareness among people regarding the same. To address this problem government launched NARI portal as a single window access to information and services on various women centric schemes/legislations
E-Samvaad Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a platform for NGOs and civil society to interact with the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) by providing their feedback, suggestions, put up grievances, share best practices etc.
Khoya Paya portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's a citizen-based website to exchange information on missing and found children. It has been developed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY).

Jan Sampark program	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aim: To enable the public to have interaction with its officials and staff for seeking information related to Adoption as well as flagging their concerns.• Launched by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) of the Ministry of Women & Child Development• It will serve as platform for counselling and motivating Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) to go for adopting older children.
Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To provide competencies and skill that enable women to become self-employed/entrepreneurs.• The scheme is intended to benefit women who are in the age group of 16 years and above across the country.
Mahila Police Volunteer scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A joint initiative of Ministry of Women & Child Development and Ministry of Home Affairs.• Act as a link between police and community to help women in distress.
Suposhit Maa Abhiyan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Objective: Keeping newborn and pregnant women healthy.• Under this Abhiyan, 1,000 women would be given food items for one month. At the same time, the health of the child, including medical examination, blood tests, medicines, delivery, would be covered.• The identified women would be required to register on a website for adoption. Only one pregnant woman would be adopted from a family.

49. MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

Scheme	Details
Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying and supporting potential medal prospects for upcoming Olympic Games. It includes- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customized training at Institutes having world class facilities and other necessary support is being provided to the elite athletes. It would provide a benchmark for selection of athletes on par with international standards. Sports Authority of India (SAI) and the federations, which are the members of the 'Mission Olympic Cell' (MOC), would be the agencies for fund disbursement. Authority will make payments directly to the "person and institution concerned" on behalf of the athletes. Abinav Bindra Committee was constituted for identifying and supporting potential medal prospects for 2021 and 2024 Olympic Games under the Target Olympic Podium scheme.
Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Central sector scheme aims to develop the personality and leadership qualities of the youth and to engage them in nation building activities. It focuses on youth between the ages of 15-29 years as defined in national Youth Policy 2014. It subsumed following schemes- National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP), Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), National Youth Corps (NYC), and National Programme for Youth & Adolescent Development (NPYAD), National Discipline Scheme (NDS), and Assistance to Scouting & Guiding Organisations. Youth Hostels (YH); and International Cooperation For information dissemination youth would be made aware about the new umbrella scheme through distribution of IEC materials.
Khelo India-National programme for development of sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a national programme which aims to develop grassroots level talent by providing them with a national level platform. It is based on Gujarat's model of "Khel Mahakumbh" in which schools and colleges from across the country participate in 27 different disciplines. It is the merger of three schemes Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS). Khelo India School Games (KISG) has been launched under the program.
Mission XI million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make football the sport of choice in India. The programme aims to encourage children to play the game of football, gain healthy habits and learn important life lessons in teamwork and sportsman spirit. The initiative will focus on games that can be adapted to different field sizes and conditions, with special emphasis in small sided games.
National Service Scheme (NSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector Scheme introduced in 1969 with the primary objective of developing the personality and character of the student youth through voluntary community services. The motto of NSS is "NOT ME, BUT YOU". An NSS volunteer places the 'community' before 'self' Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) (an autonomous organization under Ministry of Youth) oversight the functions. It provides opportunity to the student youth of 11th & 12th Class of schools at +2 Board level and student youth of Technical Institution, Graduate & Post Graduate at colleges and University level of India to take part in various government led community service activities & programmes. NSS attempts to establish meaningful linkages between 'Campus and Community', 'College and Village' and 'Knowledge and Action'

50. NITI AAYOG

50.1. ATAL INNOVATION MISSION

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create and promote an ecosystem of innovation and entrepreneurship across the country at school, university, research institutions, MSME and industry levels. It is envisaged as an umbrella innovation organization that would play an instrumental role in alignment of innovation policies between central, state and sectoral innovation schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has two core functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrepreneurship promotion through Self-Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU), wherein innovators would be supported and mentored to become successful entrepreneurs. Innovation promotion: to provide a platform where innovative ideas are generated The holistic framework includes- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) where students from Class 6th to Class 12th learn innovation skills and develop ideas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atal Tinkering Marathon: The marathon puts nation-wide challenge in 6 thematic areas namely Clean Energy, Water resources, Waste management, Healthcare, Smart mobility, and Agri-tech to find out the best student innovators of India. Atal Incubation Centres (AICs) & Atal Community Innovation Centers (ACIC): They will be set up at the university, NGO, SME and Corporate industry levels for promoting entrepreneurship in universities and industry. Atal New India Challenges and Atal Grand Challenges – To promote technology driven innovations and product creation for social and commercial impact Mentor India Campaign: It's a strategic nation building initiative to engage leaders who can guide and mentor students. Industry, Academia, Government, Global Collaborations as a key to success. Recently, under Atal Innovation Mission, NITI Aayog joined hands with NASSCOM to roll out Artificial Intelligence Modules in Indian schools to leverage the full potential of AIM's Atal Tinkering Lab (ATL). The module contains activities, videos and experiments that enable students to work through and learn the various concepts of AI.

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

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To initiate transformation in the education and health sectors Aims to identify and build future 'role model' states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NITI Aayog will work in close collaboration with the state machinery to design a robust roadmap of intervention, develop a program governance structure, set up monitoring and tracking mechanisms, handhold state institutions through the execution stage and provide support on a range of institutional measures to achieve the end objectives. For Health Sector, NITI Ayog has elected Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Karnataka while for education sectors (SATH-E) Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Odisha. It will be funded through a cost-sharing mechanism between NITI Aayog and the participating states. SATH-Education Roadmaps-2018-2020 by NITI Aayog: it involves a tripartite arrangement between the 3 states, Niti Aayog and knowledge partners (Boston Consulting Group and Piramal Foundation for Education Leadership)

50.3. ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS PROGRAMME

Objective	Salient features
To quickly and effectively transform some of the most underdeveloped districts of the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It focuses on transforming 117 districts across 28 states that have witnessed the least progress along certain development parameters. Broad contours of the programme include convergence (of central and state schemes), collaboration (of central, state level 'Prabhari' officers & district collectors), and competition among districts. 49 indicators across five core dimensions have been identified: health and nutrition (30%), education (30%), financial inclusion and skill development (20%), agriculture and water resources (20%), and basic infrastructure (10%).

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

50.4. NATIONAL MISSION ON TRANSFORMATIVE MOBILITY AND BATTERY STORAGE

Objective	Salient Features
to promote “clean, connected, shared and sustainable” mobility initiative in the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will have an inter-ministerial steering committee, chaired by CEO, NITI Aayog that will coordinate among key stakeholders to integrate various initiatives to transform mobility in India. • It will support and implement Phased Manufacturing Programme (valid for 5 years till 2024) for large scale, export competitive integrated batteries and cell-manufacturing Giga plants in India. • The Mission will launch another programme to localize production across entire Electric vehicle value chain and finalise its details. • The Mission will have ‘Make in India’ strategy for Electric Vehicle components and battery technologies.

50.5. OTHER SCHEMES

Gandhian Challenge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIM, NITI Aayog’s Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL) and UNICEF India, including Generation Unlimited, launched ‘The Gandhian Challenge’ on the 150th birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. • This innovation challenge provides a platform for every child across India to ideate innovative solutions for a sustainable India of their dreams, using Gandhi’s principles expressed through broad categories: Art & Innovation (Letters, poems, painting, videos and photos, among others) and Science, Technology & Innovation (Robotics, IoT, sensors and 3D printers, among others).
YOUTH CO:LAB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was launched by Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), NITI Aayog and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) India. • It aims at accelerating social entrepreneurship and innovation in young India. • The first phase of Youth Co:Lab will focus on six SDGs: SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). • Youth Co:Lab will convene social innovation challenges at the national and sub-national level, which will invite young people in the age group of 18-29 years and start-ups to showcase their proposed ideas and solutions to tackle some of the region’s biggest social challenges.

51. PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

51.1. PRO-ACTIVE GOVERNANCE AND TIMELY IMPLEMENTATION (PRAGATI)

Objective	Salient features
Addressing common man's grievances, and simultaneously monitoring and reviewing important programmes and projects of the Government of India as well as projects flagged by State Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A multi-purpose and multi-modal platform that uniquely bundles three latest technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Digital data management, ○ video-conferencing and ○ Geo-spatial technology. • A three-tier system comprising of PMO, Union Government Secretaries, and Chief Secretaries of the States • It ensures cooperative federalism as it brings on one stage the Secretaries of Government of India and the Chief Secretaries of the States. • It will strengthen and re-engineer the data bases of the CPGRAMS for grievances, Project Monitoring Group (PMG) and the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. • It is not a public web platform

51.2. OTHER SCHEMES

National Defence Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is used for the welfare of the members of the Armed Forces (including Para Military Forces) and their dependents • The Fund is administered by an Executive Committee, with PM as Chairperson, and Defence, Finance and Home Ministers as Members. • Finance Minister is the Treasurer of the Fund. Accounts of the Fund are kept with the Reserve Bank of India. • The fund is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions from the public and does not get any budgetary support.
PM National Relief fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was set up in 1948 to assist displaced persons from Pakistan. Now it is used for people in certain difficult circumstances • It also provides assistance to partially defray the expenses for medical treatment like heart surgeries, cancer treatment and acid attack etc. • The fund consists entirely of public contributions and does not get any budgetary support. • The corpus of the fund is invested with scheduled commercial banks in various forms. • Disbursements are made with the approval of the Prime Minister. • PMNRF has not been constituted by the Parliament. • The fund is recognized as a Trust under the Income Tax Act and the same is managed by Prime Minister or multiple delegates for national causes. • Contributions towards PMNRF are notified for 100% deduction from taxable income under section 80(G) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

52. DEPARTMENT OF SPACE/ ISRO'S INITIATIVES

52.1. BHUVAN-ISRO'S GEO-PORTAL

Objective	Salient Features
To develop a software application which allows users to explore a 2D/3D representation of the surface of the Earth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provides 1m resolution satellite data for more than 350 cities and services several users for their remote sensing application needs. Various programs using its services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENVIS program of Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change. Bhuvan Panchayats Web Portal which facilitates decentralised planning at grassroot level Bhuvan Ganga mobile app and web portal which ensures people participation in providing vital information for Clean Ganga project The portal also, provides the detailed information regarding household amenities data and Census Population data at district and village level respectively. It supports disaster management and also provides active support for flagship programmes of the government including Integrated Watershed Development Program, National Mission for Clean Ganga, AMRUT etc.
Bhuvan Panchayat V 3.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been developed by National Remote Sensing Centre of ISRO. It is a user-friendly web Geo portal under ISRO's SISDP project (Space Based Information Support for Decentralised Planning) for better planning and monitoring of government projects. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SISDP project aims to assist Gram Panchayats at grassroot level with basic planning inputs derived from satellite data for preparing developmental plans, its implementation and monitoring the activities. It will provide geo-spatial services to aid gram panchayat development planning process of Ministry of Panchayati Raj. It aids database visualization, data analytics, generation of automatic reports, model based products and services for the benefit of Gram Panchayat members and other stake holders such as PRIs and the public. <p>For the first time, thematic database on high scale for the entire country is available with high integrated High Resolution satellite data for planning</p>

52.2. YUVA VIGYANI KARYAKRAM (YUVIKA)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aimed at imparting basic knowledge on Space Technology, Space Science and Space Applications to the young students with the intent of arousing their interest in the emerging areas of Space activities. Help students to appreciate what they are being taught in the school and its real application in Space Science & Technology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 students from each State/ Union Territory to be selected to participate in this programme every year covering CBSE, ICSE and State syllabus. Those who have finished 8th standard and currently studying in 9th standard will be eligible for the programme. Chief Secretaries of the respective States/ Administrators of Union Territories in India to arrange for the selection of three students from each of their State/UT and communicate the list to ISRO. Students belong to the rural area have been given special weightage in the selection criteria.

52.3. OTHER SCHEMES

Unispace Nanosatellite Assembly & Training programme (UNNATI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an initiative of ISRO to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the first United Nations conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space (UNISPACE+50). It would provide opportunities to the participating developing countries to strengthen in assembling, integrating and testing of Nanosatellite.
Samvad with Students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISRO recently launched a student outreach programme called Samvad with Students where ISRO chairman meets the students during his outstation visits and address their queries and quench the scientific thrust.
Sakaar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sakaar is Indian Space Research Organisation's (ISRO) Augmented Reality (AR) application designed for Andriod devices. The application consists of 3 Dimensional (3D) models of Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM), RISAT, indigenous rockets such as PSLV, GSLV Mk-III etc.

53. STATE GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

Scheme	State	Salient Feature
Sishu Suraksha App	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To empower citizens to take moral responsibility of protecting future generations. It will enable users from all over Assam to lodge complaints about violation of child rights
Saur Sujala Yojana	Chhattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar powered irrigation pumps of 3HP and 5HP capacity would be distributed to farmers by March 2019.
Bhavantar Bharpai Yojana	Haryana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of this scheme is to assure farmers of fair prices for their produce and emphasizing on diversification of crops. Under this, basic prices of crops are fixed and if the farmers get lesser than the fixed price for listed crops, then the government will compensate them for it. Haryana is the first state in the country to do so to protect the interests of farmers.
Krishi Bhagya scheme	Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helping farmers take up water conservation measures such as constructing farm ponds in their agriculture land and saving every drop of rainwater for use during dry spells to protect standing crops.
Saubhagyavati Scheme	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme provides for electricity to the poor in state on the basis of a fixed electricity bill irrespective of their power consumption
Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana (BBY)	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government pays farmers the difference between official Minimum Support Price (MSP) and the rate at which they sell their crops or Model Price whichever is higher To compensate farmers in the event of a price crash and to that extent hedge the price risk faced by them.
Cyber Safe Women Initiative	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under this, awareness camps and interactive sessions in the form of presentations, lectures and case studies will be held across all the districts of the state regarding cyber safety. This initiative will help in educating women about how the web is used by anti-social elements and child predators to commit various types of crimes.
Drink from Tap Mission	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims at providing piped quality drinking water supply to each household on a 24-hour basis. For this Letter of Understanding (LoU) has been signed between the state government UNICEF. Adoption of community-based water management system at ward-level, involving Women Self help Groups, which will ensure the household connection for every household, meter reading, billing, collection of water tariff, complaint management, filed quality testing by using standard tools, etc."
Odisha Liveable Habitat Mission (OLHM) or Jaga Mission	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To grant land rights to thousands of slum dwellers. Under the programme 1,725 slums were surveyed using drones and GIS technology, while door-to-door household survey also conducted to grant land rights certificates (LRCs) to 52,682 families. Exercise also involved community mobilisation to get the slum dwellers to agree and cooperation in the exercise. Recently, or Jaga Mission won the bronze at World Habitat Awards.
KALIA (Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation) scheme	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide the financial supports to Small, marginal farmers and also landless agricultural labourers of the state. Under KALIA Scheme, the government will provide 5 types of benefits to the beneficiaries through DBT such as Support for Cultivation; Livelihood support; Life insurance; Financial assistance for sustenance of farmers not able to take up cultivation due to old age, disability, disease etc.; Interest free crop loan.
JalSathi	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JalSathi aims to ensure the supply of clean drinking water to consumers through piped water connections The scheme is implemented by women volunteers who serve as 'Jalasathis' who will act as link between consumers and the government. The 'Jalasathis' will be included from Mission Shakti.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earlier, the Odisha government had engaged the women self-help groups under the 'Mission Shakti', for the collection of power dues, paddy procurement and mid-day meal preparation activities
Jan Soochna Portal (JSP)	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was developed by the Department of Information Technology and Communication (DoIT&C) in collaboration with civil society and other stakeholders. It is the first of its kind system in the country and has information about 23 government schemes and services from 13 departments on a single platform. The portal provides explanation of the schemes and real time information on beneficiaries, authorities in charge, progress, etc which the public can access with on their computers, mobiles or kiosks installed in villages. The initiative is inspired by the spirit of Section 4 (2) of Right to Information Act, 2005, i.e. Proactive Disclosure of Information Department of Information Technology will serve as the nodal department for the development, operationalization and maintenance of the JSP.
One Family, One Job	Sikkim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It envisions jobs to a member of every family which does not have a government job in the state.
Mission Kakatiya	Telangana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mission aims to enhance the development of agriculture-based income for small and marginal farmers, by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerating the development of minor irrigation infrastructure, Strengthening community-based irrigation management and Adopting a comprehensive programme for restoration of tanks.
Mission Bhagiratha	Telangana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme aims to provide drinking water to all households in rural (100 L per person) as well as urban areas (150 L per person). It aims to cover 25000 rural and 67 urban habitations through pipelines.
Rythu Bandhu Scheme	Telangana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is first of a kind investment support scheme for farmers which involves cheque payments to farmers based on their landholdings. The government gives every beneficiary farmer Rs. 4,000 per acre as "investment support" before every crop season. The objective is to help the farmer meet a major part of his expenses on seed, fertiliser, pesticide, and field preparation. The scheme covers 1.42 crore acres in the 31 districts of the state, and every farmer owning land is eligible.
Kanyashree Prakalpa Scheme	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is conditional cash transfer scheme for girls who belong to families with annual family income not more than Rs. 1, 20,000 It aims to improve the status and well-being of the girl child by incentivizing schooling of all teenage girls and delaying their marriages until the age of 18. United Nations awarded Kanyashree scheme first place for Public Service.

Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS