



# IAS PARLIAMENT

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A Shankar IAS Academy Initiative

## GIST OF YOJANA

JULY 2018

**Shankar IAS Academy™**

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# **I N D E X**

## **YOJANA - JULY 2018**

<b>1. MEETING THE ENERGY NEEDS OF THE FUTURE.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. INVOLVING YOUTH IN COMMUNITY WELFARE .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3. ENSURING ROOF OVER THE HEAD .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>4. FARMERS' WELFARE : PRIORITY WITH COMMITMENT.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>5. TARGETING ECONOMIC OFFENDERS.....</b>	<b>12</b>



## **YOJANA – JULY 2018**

### **1. MEETING THE ENERGY NEEDS OF THE FUTURE**

#### ***What are the initiatives taken by GOI to promote Energy production ?***

- Capacity of the scheme for "Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power " has been enhanced from 20 GW to 40 GW.
- Amendments in building by laws for mandatory provision of roof top solar for new construction or higher floor area ratio and making roof top solar as a part of housing loan by banks / NHB.
- Provision of roof top solar photovoltaic system and 10 percent renewable energy as mandatory under mission statement and guidelines for development of smart cities.
- Raising tax free solar bonds for managing equity to setup solar projects.
- Tariff based competitive bidding process for purchase of solar power.
- Central financial assistance for setting up of rooftop solar PV, up to 30 percent of the benchmark cost in residential, institutional and social sectors in general category states and up to 70 percent of the benchmark cost in special category states.
- Surya Mitra program has been launched for creation of a qualified technical workforce and over 11 thousand persons have been trained under the program.
- In terms of wind power installed capacity, India is globally placed at 4th position after China, USA and Germany.
- The Wind power potential of the country has been reassessed by the National Institute for Wind Energy and it has been estimated to be 302 GW at 100 meter hub height.
- India has a long coastline where there is a good possibility for developing the offshore wind power projects and a new policy called



National Offshore Wind Energy Policy has been formulated.

- NIWE has signed MoU with Gujarat and Rajasthan based on wind forecasting experience of Tamil Nadu.
- Meso scale map prepared for wind resource at 120 meter height, as most of the turbine hub heights being installed are more than 100 meters.
- Central financial assistance for biomass power projects includes installations from biomass combustion, biomass gasification and bagasse co-generation.
- Promotion of off grid biogas power project for captive power generation.
- Family Size Biogas Plants mainly for rural and semi urban households are set up under the National Biogas and Manure Management Program (NBMMP).
- Enhancement in solar renewable purchase obligation to 8 percent by March 2022.
- Introduction of renewable generation obligation for new coal / lignite based thermal plants.
- Bundling of renewable power for ensuring affordable renewable electricity.
- Waving off interstate transmission charges for solar and wind power.
- Further, pursuant to the revised tariff policy, the MoP has notified the long term growth trajectory of renewable purchase obligation for solar and non solar energy for the next 3 years.
- Formation of International Solar Alliance which became a legal entity in December 2017 is one major initiative where the 121 countries try to collaborate with each other to harness the potential of solar energy.
- Bank loans up to Rs. 15 crores will be given to borrowers for purposes like solar based power generation, biomass based power generators, wind power systems and for renewable based power utilities.
- Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 percent is permitted under the automatic route for renewable



energy generation and distribution projects subject to provision of the Electricity Act, 2003.

## **2. INVOLVING YOUTH IN COMMUNITY WELFARE**

### ***Who is meant by Youth ?***

- The word "Youth" has three clear connotations
- First, it refers to a particular age group.
- Second, it indicates a group of individuals who are at a transitory stage from the point of education and employment.
- Third, it also means a group that has special social, cultural and psycho-somatic factors affecting their life.
- This is the age group in which the youth organises himself for working to realise his objectives and aspirations and the areas in which he explores to meaningfully engage himself.
- Youth constitute the productive workforce and with experience, would become leaders in their respective walks of life.

### ***What is Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan ?***

- Nehru Yuva Kendras were established in the year 1972 with the objective of providing rural youth avenues to take part in the process of nation building as well providing opportunities for the development of their personality and skills.
- In the year 1987-88, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan(NYKS) was set up as an autonomous organization under the Government of India, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, to oversee working of these Kendras.
- NYKS is the largest grassroots level youth organization; one of its kind in the world.
- It channelizes the power of youth on the principles of voluntarism, self-help and community participation.
- Over the years, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan has established a network of youth clubs in villages, where Nehru Yuva Kendras have been set up.



- The basic objective for creation of youth clubs is to render community support through developmental initiatives involving activities with particular focus on youth empowerment.
- The implementation of programmes and activities of youth clubs is based on local needs and requirements by mobilizing resources from various government departments and other agencies, which include both national, State level and multilateral institutions.

### ***What are the initiatives / programs of NYKS for promoting youth ?***

- The **Training on Youth Leadership and Community Development** aims at enhancing the capacity of young people to take up leadership roles to help others to live a meaningful life and contribute towards nation building.
- The **Youth Convention and Yuva Kriti Program** is organized annually by all District NYKs, to provide opportunity and platform to rural youth leaders to display products and express themselves,

share experiences and suggest best practices for youth empowerment.

- **Yuva Adharsh Gram Vikas Karyakram** aims at developing one village in selected districts as a model village by the youth for the youth.
- In **Tribal Youth Exchange Program**, tribal youth from the LWE districts are taken to other parts of the country to sensitize them to the rich culture of the country and to enable them to develop emotional linkage with the people in other parts of the country.
- The **Girivikas Gurukulam Project**, being implemented by the Nehru Yuvak Kendra (NYK) and the Scheduled Tribes Department, has assisted hundreds of youth from the tribal communities to clear higher secondary education (HSE) and pursue a professional career.
- NYKS has signed an MoU with National Mission for Clean Ganga for creating awareness on abatement of pollution, rejuvenation of National river Ganga and accordingly is implementing the project titled



### **"Involvement of Youth in Namami Gange Programme".**

- NYKS implemented a yearlong pilot project, entitled "**Awareness and Education for the prevention of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism**", which focused on adolescents and youth, high risks and vulnerable groups as well as their family and community members on the one hand and mobilized support and partnership of variety of stakeholders.

### **3. ENSURING ROOF OVER THE HEAD**

#### ***What is Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana?***

- The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Programme launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), in Mission mode envisions provision of Housing for All by 2022, when the Nation completes 75 years of its Independence.
- The Mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals:

- Slum rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with participation of private developers using land as a resource
- Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy
- Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private sectors
- Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction /enhancement.

#### ***What are the four components of this mission ?***

##### **In-Situ Slum Redevelopment:**

- This vertical will be implemented with a concept "Land as a resource" with private sector participation for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers.
- Slums, whether on Central Government land/State Government land/ULB land, Private Land, should be taken up for "in-situ" redevelopment for providing houses to all eligible slum dwellers. Slums so redeveloped should compulsorily be denotified.





- Slum rehabilitation grant of Rs. 1 lakh per house, on an average, would be admissible for all houses built for eligible slum dwellers in all such projects.

### **Credit Linked Subsidy :**

- Under Credit Linked Subsidy, beneficiaries of Economically Weaker section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) can seek housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such institutions for new construction and enhancement to existing dwellings as incremental housing.
- The credit linked subsidy will be available only for loan amounts upto Rs 6 lakhs and such loans would be eligible for an interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5 % for tenure of 20 years or during tenure of loan whichever is lower.

### **Affordable Housing Partnership :**

- The Mission will provide financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 1.5 Lakh per EWS house being built under these different partnerships by States/UTs/Cities.

- An affordable housing project can be a mix of houses for different categories (EWS, LIG, and HIG etc) but it will be eligible for central assistance, if at least 35% of the houses in the project are for EWS category and a single project has at least 250 houses.

### **Beneficiary-led individual house construction :**

- This is assistance to individual eligible families belonging to EWS categories to either construct new houses or enhance existing houses on their own to cover the beneficiaries who are not able to take advantage of any other component of the mission.
- Such families may avail of central assistance of Rs. 1.5 lakh and it will be released to the bank accounts of beneficiaries identified in projects through States/UTs as per recommendations of State/UT.

### **What are the recent initiatives taken by GOI to promote "Housing for All" ?**

- Affordable housing sector has been granted the infrastructure status.
- One crore rural houses are being created by the end of 2019.





- National Housing Bank to refinance 20,000 crores loans.
- Real estate developers are to get tax relief on unsold stock as liability to pay capital gains will arise only in the year of project completion.
- Holding period for capital gains tax for immovable property reduced from 3 years to 2 years.
- The new land pooling system of Andhra Pradesh is going to be adopted as it significantly reduces the litigations and increases the speed of development.
- The GOI has extended the time for completion of projects from 3 years to 5 years and this will bring more projects under the tax exemption limit and makes profitable to the consumers.

#### **4. FARMERS' WELFARE : PRIORITY WITH COMMITMENT**

##### ***What are the steps taken in marketing of Agri produce ?***

- The National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM) envisages initiation of e-marketing platform

at national level and to support creation of infrastructure to enable e-marketing in 585 regulated markets across the country by March 2018.

- This innovative market process is revolutionizing agri markets by ensuring better price discovery, bringing in transparency and competition to enable farmers to get improved remuneration for their produce moving towards 'One Nation One Market'.
- In the current Union Budget (2018-19), the Government took a bold move by declaring to keep MSP of all 23 major rabi and kharif crops at least one and half times of their production cost.
- The Gramin Agricultural Markets, which are around 20000 rural haats are being integrated in to the NAM online system and this move will benefit the farmers who are in the remote areas.
- An Agri Market Infrastructure fund of about 2000 crores was set up to upgrade the market facilities to facilitate easy marketing.



### ***What is the reform taken on value addition of the Produce ?***

- The SAMPADA is a comprehensive package to give a renewed thrust to the food processing sector in the country.
- The implementation of SAMPADA will result in creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet.
- It will not only provide a big boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country but also help in providing better prices to farmers and is a big step towards doubling of farmers' income.
- It will create huge employment opportunities especially in the rural areas.

### ***What are the reforms taken for financing the farmers ?***

- In 2018, an amount of two thousand crores rupees has also been proposed through NABARD for the development of 22,000 rural agricultural markets in the country.

- Government has revised after a detailed study of old schemes and has started the world's largest farmer friendly crop insurance scheme i.e. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme.
- Model Agricultural Land Leasing Act, 2016 issued to States, which is a very important step in terms of agricultural reforms through which not only the needs of landlords but the needs of the lease holders are also taken care of.
- Through this act, land holders can legally lease the land with mutual consent for agriculture and allied sectors. It is also noted that under any circumstances, no claim on the agricultural land of the lease holder will be valid.
- From the point of view of the lease recipient, it has been taken care that it is provided institutional credit, insurance and disaster relief, so that they can invest more and more agriculture.



***What are the steps taken to provide additional income to the farming community ?***

- Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Simplification) Act, 2017 has been released on April 24, 2017 for adoption by the States/UTs, which comprises of e-business, the announcement of warehouses, silos, cold storage in the form of sub-yard, rationalization of mandis duty and commission charges and improvements in private sector.
- National Agro-Forestry Policy has been prepared for increasing the income of farmers and for achieving climate support. During the year 2016-17, a special scheme "Agriculture Forestry Sub-mission" was started and operated with the aim of "Har Medh Par Pedh".
- The Indian Forest Act, 1927 was amended last year, from which the bamboo sown outside the forest area has been removed from the definition of 'trees' and the implementation of National Bamboo Mission reorganized with the outlay of Rs.1290 crore is also being done.
- The government has released Model Contract Farming and Services Act, 2018 in 2018, which for the first time has been added to the country's food additives farmers and agro-based industries.
- Through this act, where a young farmer can get good prices for the farmers, the losses will also be reduced after harvesting. Besides, employment opportunities will also be created in rural areas
- The "Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav" has been conceptualized in which scientists of ICAR and Agricultural Universities will identify villages in the vicinity of the Institutions for providing advisories and consultations to farmers for increasing farm productivity and production.
- Taking a path breaking step, the GOI launched KUSUM scheme which supplies the solar pumps at the same time incentives to install the solar panels. The electricity produced by these panels can be sold back to the government and farmers can earn better revenue.



## **5. TARGETING ECONOMIC OFFENDERS**

### ***What are the steps taken by GOI against Corruption and Black money?***

- The Special Investigation Team on black money was created to check black money and it proposed the RBI to transfer foreign exchange transactions data to Enforcement Directorate and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence.
- Government has restructured India-Mauritius DTAA by taking right to impose capital gains tax in India (source country), in this way, other DTAA's with countries like Singapore, Cyprus etc., also will be modified.
- The Central Economic Intelligence Bureau and Financial Intelligence Unit were set up with the intention to make economic intelligence, monitoring and fighting economic offences such as smuggling, money laundering tax evasion and fraud.
- Income Disclosure Scheme was launched on 1st June 2016 with the starting of a three-month declaration window. People and

entities can reveal black money earned till 2016 and convert them into white money by paying 45% payment including tax plus surcharge and a penalty.

- Permanent account number (PAN) is now quoted compulsorily for all transactions above Rs.2 lakh from January 2016 and will be applicable on all sale and purchase of goods and services and for all modes of payment.
- Amendment to Benami Property Prohibition Act 2016 was made by providing broader and clearer coverage and stricter penal provisions.
- Demonetization of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes was carried out as this step will destroy black money held in the form of cash.
- Operation Clean Money was launched by CBDT to track black money accounts caught during the demonetization period.

### ***What is the need of a new law for the Fugitive Economic Offenders?***

- There have been several instances of economic offenders fleeing the jurisdiction of Indian courts,



anticipating the commencement, or during the pendency, of criminal proceedings.

- The absence of such offenders from Indian courts has several deleterious consequences - first, it hampers investigation in criminal cases; second, it wastes precious time of courts of law, third, it undermines the rule of law in India.
- Further, most such cases of economic offences involve non-repayment of bank loans thereby worsening the financial health of the banking sector in India.
- The existing civil and criminal provisions in law are not entirely adequate to deal with the severity of the problem.
- It is, therefore, felt necessary to provide an effective, expeditious and constitutionally permissible deterrent to ensure that such actions are curbed.

### ***What are the salient features of the Bill introduced ?***

- Application before the Special Court for a declaration that an

individual is a fugitive economic offender.

- Attachment of the property of a fugitive economic offender.
- Issue of a notice by the Special Court to the individual alleged to be a fugitive economic offender.
- Confiscation of the property of an individual declared as a fugitive economic offender resulting from the proceeds of crime.
- Confiscation of other property belonging to such offender in India and abroad, including benami property.
- Disentitlement of the fugitive economic offender from defending any civil claim.
- An Administrator will be appointed to manage and dispose of the confiscated property under the Act.

### ***What will be the impact of this bill ?***

- The Bill is expected to re-establish the rule of law with respect to the fugitive economic offenders as they would be forced to return to India to face trial for scheduled offences.



- This would also help the banks and other financial institutions to achieve higher recovery from financial defaults committed by such fugitive economic offenders, improving the financial health of such institutions.
- It is expected that the special forum to be created for expeditious confiscation of the proceeds of crime, in India or abroad, would coerce the fugitive to return to India to submit to the jurisdiction of Courts in India to face the law in respect of scheduled offences.

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