

# IAS PARLIAMENT

A Shankar IAS Academy initiative

## Government Schemes



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# IAS PARLIAMENT

*A Shankar IAS Academy Initiative*

## GOVERNMENT SCHEMES



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# CONTENTS

Sl.No.	Titles	Page No.
	<b>Central sector schemes and Centrally Sponsored Scheme</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare</b> .....	<b>12</b>
1.1	<i>Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana</i> .....	12
1.2	<i>Soil Health Card Scheme</i> .....	13
1.3	<i>Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana</i> .....	13
1.4	<i>Electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)</i> .....	13
1.5	<i>National Food Security Mission</i> .....	14
1.6	<i>Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana</i> .....	14
1.7	<i>National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)</i> .....	14
1.8	<i>Small Farmer's Agriculture-Business Consortium (SFAC)</i> .....	15
1.9	<i>Krishi Vigyan Kendras</i> .....	15
1.10	<i>Mera Gaon - Mera Gaurav</i> .....	15
1.11	<i>Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)</i> .....	15
1.12	<i>Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Unnat Krishi Shiksha Scheme</i> .....	16
1.13	<i>Rashtriya Gokul Mission</i> .....	16
1.14	<i>Pashudhan Sanjivani</i> .....	17
1.15	<i>E-Pashudhan Haat Portal</i> .....	17
<b>2.</b>	<b>Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers</b> .....	<b>17</b>
2.1	<i>Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana</i> .....	17
<b>3.</b>	<b>Ministry of Civil Aviation</b> .....	<b>17</b>
3.1	<i>Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN</i> .....	17
<b>4.</b>	<b>Ministry of Commerce and Industry</b> .....	<b>18</b>
4.1	<i>Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops (RISPC)</i> .....	18
4.2	<i>Start Up India Scheme</i> .....	19
4.3	<i>e-Biz</i> .....	20
4.4	<i>Niryat Bandhu Scheme</i> .....	20
4.5	<i>Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)</i> .....	20
4.6	<i>Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY)</i> .....	20
4.7	<i>Focus Market Scheme</i> .....	20

Sl.No.	Titles	Page No.
	4.8 Focus Product Scheme.....	20
	4.9 Served from India Scheme.....	20
<b>5.</b>	<b>Ministry of Communication and IT .....</b>	<b>21</b>
	5.1 National Optical Fibre Network.....	21
	5.2 Jeevan Pramaan.....	21
	5.3 Digi Locker.....	21
<b>6.</b>	<b>Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution .....</b>	<b>22</b>
	6.1 National Food Security Act, 2013.....	22
	6.2 Jago Grahak Jago (Consumer awareness campaign) .....	22
	6.3 Consumer protection Act .....	22
	6.4 Antyodaya Anna Yojana .....	23
<b>7.</b>	<b>Ministry of Culture .....</b>	<b>23</b>
	7.1 Project Mausam .....	23
<b>8.</b>	<b>Ministry of Defence .....</b>	<b>23</b>
	8.1 One Rank One Pension (OROP) scheme .....	23
<b>9.</b>	<b>Ministry for development of North-Eastern region .....</b>	<b>24</b>
	9.1 North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP) .....	24
<b>10.</b>	<b>Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation .....</b>	<b>24</b>
	10.1 Jalmani Programme .....	24
	10.2 Swachh Bharat Kosh (SBK) .....	24
<b>11.</b>	<b>Ministry of Earth Science .....</b>	<b>24</b>
	11.1 Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva (GKMS) .....	24
<b>12.</b>	<b>Ministry of Electronics and IT.....</b>	<b>25</b>
	12.1 Digital India.....	25
	12.2 Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA).....	25
<b>13.</b>	<b>Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change .....</b>	<b>26</b>
	13.1 National Action Plan on Climate Change.....	26
	13.2 National Mission for Green India.....	26
	13.3 National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) .....	27
<b>14.</b>	<b>Ministry of Finance.....</b>	<b>27</b>
	14.1 Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana.....	27
	14.2 Krishi Kalyan Cess (KKC) .....	27
	14.3 Gold Monetisation Scheme .....	27
	14.4 Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme.....	28

Sl.No.	Titles	Page No.
	14.5 National Pension Scheme .....	28
	14.6 Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) .....	28
	14.7 Project Shaksham .....	28
	14.8 Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana .....	29
	14.9 Atal Pension Yojana (APY) .....	29
	14.10 Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) .....	29
	14.11 Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) .....	30
	14.12 Stand Up India Scheme .....	30
	14.13 Google Tax .....	30
<b>15.</b>	<b>Ministry of Food Processing Industries .....</b>	<b>31</b>
	15.1 Mega Food Parks .....	31
<b>16.</b>	<b>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare .....</b>	<b>31</b>
	16.1 National Health Mission .....	31
	16.2 National Rural Health Mission .....	32
	16.3 ASHA, ANM and AWW .....	32
	16.4 Janani Suraksha Yojana .....	32
	16.5 Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) .....	33
	16.6 Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) .....	33
	16.7 Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) .....	33
	16.8 National Urban Health Mission .....	34
	16.9 Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) .....	34
	16.10 Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) .....	35
	16.11 Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) .....	35
	16.12 Mission Indradhanush .....	36
	16.13 Mission Parivar Vikas .....	36
	16.14 Project Sunrise .....	36
	16.15 National Deworming Mission .....	36
	16.16 Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan .....	37
	16.17 National Health Protection Scheme .....	37
	16.18 Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) .....	37
<b>17.</b>	<b>Ministry of AYUSH .....</b>	<b>38</b>
	17.1 National Ayush Mission .....	38
<b>18.</b>	<b>Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises .....</b>	<b>39</b>
	18.1 FAME India Scheme .....	39

Sl.No.	Titles	Page No.
<b>19.</b>	<b>Ministry of Home Affairs</b>	<b>39</b>
	19.1 Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS)	39
<b>20.</b>	<b>Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation</b>	<b>39</b>
	20.1 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Housing for All (URBAN)	39
	20.2 Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) – National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)	40
	20.3 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	40
<b>21.</b>	<b>Ministry of Human Resource Development</b>	<b>41</b>
	21.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	41
	21.2 Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	41
	21.3 All School Monitoring Individual Tracing Analysis (ASMITA)	42
	21.4 Tithi Bojan	42
	21.5 Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative	42
	21.6 Global Initiative Of Academic Networks (GIAN)	42
	21.7 Impacting Research Innovation And Technology (IMPRINT) India	43
	21.8 Uchchar Aavishkar Abhiyan	43
	21.9 Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	43
	21.10 SWAYAM	43
	21.11 Swayam Prabha	43
	21.12 Vittiya Saksharata Abhiyan (VISAKA)	43
	21.13 Ishan Uday	43
	21.14 Unnat Bharat	44
<b>22.</b>	<b>Ministry of Labour and Employment</b>	<b>44</b>
	22.1 Deendayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Karyakram	44
	22.2 Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana	45
	22.3 Swavalamban Scheme	45
	22.4 Swabhimaan	45
<b>23.</b>	<b>Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)</b>	<b>45</b>
	23.1 A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry & Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)	45
	23.2 Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)	46
	23.3 Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	46
<b>24.</b>	<b>Ministry of Mines</b>	<b>46</b>
	24.1 Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKY)	46
	24.2 Sudoor Drishti	46

Sl.No.	Titles	Page No.
<b>25.</b>	<b>Ministry of Minority Affairs.....</b>	<b>47</b>
	25.1 Nai Manzil.....	47
	25.2 Nai Roshni.....	47
	25.3 Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS).....	47
	25.4 Hunar Haat.....	47
	25.5 USTAAD.....	48
	25.6 Other Schemes.....	48
<b>26.</b>	<b>Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.....</b>	<b>48</b>
	26.1 Surya Mitra Scheme.....	48
	26.2 Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM).....	49
	26.3 Solar City.....	49
<b>27.</b>	<b>Ministry of Panchayati Raj.....</b>	<b>49</b>
	27.1 Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme.....	49
<b>28.</b>	<b>Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.....</b>	<b>50</b>
	28.1 Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana.....	50
	28.2 PAHAL.....	50
<b>29.</b>	<b>Ministry of Power.....</b>	<b>50</b>
	29.1 Deendayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY).....	50
	29.2 National LED Programme.....	51
	29.3 UJALA Scheme.....	51
	29.4 Coal Mitra Web Portal.....	51
	29.5 Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY).....	51
	29.6 Mobile Applications launched by Ministry of Power.....	52
<b>30.</b>	<b>Ministry of Railways.....</b>	<b>52</b>
	30.1 Avataran.....	52
	30.2 Alternate Train Accommodation Scheme – VIKALP.....	53
	30.3 Clone train services.....	53
	30.4 Rail Safety Fund.....	53
	30.5 Antyodaya Express.....	53
<b>31.</b>	<b>Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.....</b>	<b>53</b>
	31.1 Bharatmala.....	53
	31.2 Setu Bharatam.....	54
	31.3 Char Dham Highway Project.....	54

Sl.No.	Titles	Page No.
	<i>31.4 Logistic Efficiency Enhancement Programme (LEEP)</i> .....	54
	<i>31.5 INFRACON</i> .....	54
	<i>31.6 INAM PRO</i> .....	54
<b>32.</b>	<b>Ministry of Rural Development</b> .....	<b>55</b>
	<i>32.1 Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - NRLM</i> .....	55
	<i>32.2 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)</i> .....	55
	<i>32.3 Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP)</i> .....	55
	<i>32.4 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin</i> .....	56
	<i>32.5 National Rurban Mission (NRuM)</i> .....	56
	<i>32.6 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)</i> .....	57
	<i>32.7 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)</i> .....	57
	<i>32.8 Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)</i> .....	58
	<i>32.9 National Social Assistance Program (NSAP)</i> .....	58
	<i>32.10 Neeranchal Watershed Program</i> .....	59
	<i>32.11 Annapurna Scheme</i> .....	59
<b>33.</b>	<b>Ministry of Science and Technology</b> .....	<b>59</b>
	<i>33.1 National Initiative for Development and Harnessing Innovations(NIDHI)</i> .....	59
	<i>33.2 Visiting Advanced Joint Research (VAJRA) Faculty scheme</i> .....	59
	<i>33.3 Devasthal Optical Telescope</i> .....	59
	<i>33.4 Surya Jyoti</i> .....	60
<b>34.</b>	<b>Ministry of Shipping</b> .....	<b>60</b>
	<i>34.1 Sagarmala</i> .....	60
<b>35.</b>	<b>Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship</b> .....	<b>60</b>
	<i>35.1 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana</i> .....	60
	<i>35.2 UDAAN</i> .....	61
<b>36.</b>	<b>Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment</b> .....	<b>61</b>
	<i>36.1 Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan</i> .....	61
	<i>36.2 Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)</i> .....	62
<b>37.</b>	<b>Ministry of Textiles</b> .....	<b>62</b>
	<i>37.1 Bunkar Mitra</i> .....	62
<b>38.</b>	<b>Ministry of Tourism</b> .....	<b>62</b>
	<i>38.1 Swadesh Darshan</i> .....	62
	<i>38.2 Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD)</i> .....	63

Sl.No.	Titles	Page No.
<b>39.</b>	<b>Ministry of Tribal affairs .....</b>	<b>63</b>
	39.1 Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana .....	63
<b>40.</b>	<b>Ministry of Urban Development.....</b>	<b>63</b>
	40.1 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) .....	63
	40.2 Smart Cities .....	64
	40.3 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) .....	65
	40.4 HRIDAY.....	66
<b>41.</b>	<b>Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.....</b>	<b>67</b>
	41.1 Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP).....	67
	41.2 Jal Kranti Abhiyan.....	67
	41.3 Namami Gange Programme .....	68
	41.4 Urban Reform Incentive Fund .....	68
<b>42.</b>	<b>Ministry of Women and Child development .....</b>	<b>69</b>
	42.1 Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) .....	69
	42.2 SABLA - Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls .....	69
	42.3 SAKSHAM - Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Boys.....	70
	42.4 Kishori Shakthi Yojana.....	70
	42.5 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBPS) .....	70
	42.6 Digital Gudda Guddi Board .....	71
	42.7 Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana .....	71
	42.8 UJJAWALA Scheme.....	71
	42.9 Swadhar .....	72
	42.10 Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP).....	72
	42.11 National Mission For Empowerment Of Women (NMEW)/ Mission Poorna Shakti.....	72
	42.12 Priyadarshini Scheme .....	72
	42.13 Nari Shakti Puraskar.....	73
	42.14 Mahila E-Haat .....	73
	42.15 Dhanalakshmi Scheme.....	73
	42.16 Maternity Benefit Programme.....	73
<b>43.</b>	<b>Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports .....</b>	<b>74</b>
	43.1 Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK).....	74

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Titles</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
<b>44. Niti Aayog</b> .....		<b>74</b>
<b>44.1 Lucky Grahak Yojana and Digi-Dhan Vyapar Yojana</b> .....		<b>74</b>
<b>44.2 Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)</b> .....		<b>74</b>
<b>45. Other Schemes</b> .....		<b>74</b>
<b>45.1 Swachh Swasth Sarvatra</b> .....		<b>74</b>
<b>45.2 Middle Income Group Scheme</b> .....		<b>75</b>
<b>45.3 Mission XI Million</b> .....		<b>75</b>
<b>45.4 Jal Marg Vikas Project</b> .....		<b>75</b>
<b>Restructuring of Central Sector Schemes</b> .....		<b>76</b>
<b>Vocabulary</b> .....		<b>78</b>

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## GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

### Central sector schemes and Centrally Sponsored Scheme

- Central sector schemes are 100% funded by the Union government and implemented by the Central Government machinery.
- Central sector schemes are mainly formulated on subjects from the Union List. They account for 11% of the Central Government's expenditure.
- In Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) a certain percentage of the funding is borne by the States and the implementation is by the State Governments.
- Centrally Sponsored Schemes are formulated in subjects from the State List to encourage States to prioritise in areas that require more attention. They account for 10% of Central governments expenditure.

### 1. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

#### 1.1 Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

- It is to provide comprehensive insurance coverage against crop loss.
- It is compulsory for farmers availing crop loans for notified crops in notified areas and voluntary for non-loanee farmers.
- **Premium rate** - There is no capping in premium and one premium rate on pan-India basis. It is 1.5%, 2% and 5% for all Rabi, Kharif and annual horticultural/commercial crops, respectively.
- There is no upper limit on the government subsidy i.e the difference between premium and insurance charges paid by the farmer.
- **Losses covered** - Non-Preventable risk such as Natural Fire, Storm, Hailstorm, Cyclone and Inundation has also been included as a localized calamity. Post Harvest losses also covered.
- **A cluster approach** will be adopted under which a group of districts with variable risk profile will be allotted to an insurance company
- Use of Remote Sensing Technology, Smart phones & Drones for quick estimation of crop losses to ensure early settlement of claims.
- It differs from the previous schemes like National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified NAIS (MNAIS) in the following ways,

Features	NAIS	MNAIS	PMFBY
Premium rates	Low	High	Lower than even NAIS
One Season – One Premium	Yes	No	Yes
Insurance Amount cover	Full	Capped	Full
Localized Risk coverage	No	Hail storm Land slide	Hail storm, Land slide Inundation
Post Harvest Losses coverage	No	Coastal areas - for cyclonic rain	Coastal areas - for cyclonic rain and seasonal rain
Use of Technology	Yes	Intended	Mandatory

### 1.2 Soil Health Card Scheme

- It is a report provided to all farmers which informs of the nutrient content in the soil.
- It gives crop-wise recommendation of appropriate dosage of fertilizers and nutrients.
- It will be provided once in 3 years.
- The scheme is to be implemented on 50:50 sharing pattern between centre and state.

### 1.3 Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana

- It is to promote organic farming and the products will be linked with the market.
- It will be implemented in a cluster based approach and farmers will be funded to meet the expenditure from farm to market.
- There is no liability for farmers for expenditure on certification.

### 1.4 Electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)

- It is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities.
- NAM is a virtual market but it is connected to a physical market (mandi) at the back end and promotes genuine price discovery.
- Funding - Funded by Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (ATIF) which is set up through the Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC).
- License - Liberal licensing of traders and commission agents by state authorities and one license for a trader is valid across all markets in the state.
- Market Fee - Single point levy on the first wholesale purchase from the farmer.
- Implementation - A Central Sector Scheme. Willing states enact suitable provisions in their APMC act for integration with the e-platform.
- Soil Testing Laboratories available in the mandis itself.

### **1.5 National Food Security Mission**

- It is launched to enhance the production of Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Coarse Cereals and commercial crops ( Cotton, jute and Sugarcane).
- Targets - Production of rice, wheat and pulses would be increased by 10, 8, 4 million tonnes respectively and Coarse cereals by 3 million tonnes.
- Funding - 50:50 by Centre and State for food crops and 100% centre funding for cash crops.
- It would be implemented through cluster demonstration, distribution of high yield seeds with farm mechanization, & Integrated pest management.
- **(Note - National Food Security Act is different from the Mission and the act is administered by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs).**

### **1.6 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana**

- Main objectives are :
  1. Extending the coverage of irrigation
  2. Improving water use efficiency
  3. End to end solution on source creation, distribution, management, field application and extension activities.
- It is formulated by amalgamating ongoing schemes
  1. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) - Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR).
  2. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) - Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development.
  3. On Farm Water Management (OFWM) - Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC).
- Implementation - Decentralised manner through State Irrigation Plan and District Irrigation Plan.

### **1.7 National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)**

- The mega project has three major objectives of Strategic research, Technology demonstrations and Capacity building.
- It was launched by Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR).
- Its aims to make farmers self-reliant by use of climate resilient agricultural technologies and management of natural and manmade resources for sustaining agriculture in the era of climate change.

- It has four components:
  1. Strategic research on adaptation and mitigation,
  2. Technology demonstration to cope with current climate variability in 100 vulnerable districts,
  3. Capacity Building
  4. Sponsored competitive research to fill critical gaps.

### ***1.8 Small Farmer's Agriculture-Business Consortium (SFAC)***

- The scheme aims to support new ventures in agro-based industries and to promote the farmer producer organisations (FPOs) and their integration in agriculture value chain.
- SFAC gives Venture Capital Assistance and Project Development Facility to supports the new ventures in agro based industries.
- **Beneficiaries:** Individuals, farmers, producer groups, partnership, propriety firms, Self Help Groups and companies etc.

### ***1.9 Krishi Vigyan Kendras***

- Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) are agricultural extension centers created by ICAR to provide various types of farm support to the agricultural sector.
- It is created to serve as a single window mechanism for addressing the technology needs of farmers and acts as a link among researchers, extension functionaries like NGOs and farmers.
- The farm support includes farm advisory service including climate resilient technologies, training programme for NGOs and front line demonstration and on Farm testing.
- KVK operates under the administrative control of State Agricultural University(SAU) or central institute.

### ***1.10 Mera Gaon - Mera Gaurav***

- The scheme envisages scientists to select villages and provide information to the farmers on technical and other related aspects.
- It includes scientist functioning at the various centers and institutes of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and working with state agricultural universities.
- They may function with the help of KVKs and Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA).

### ***1.11 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)***

- It incentives states to enhance investments in Agriculture and Allied sectors to achieve 4% growth rate.
- It is a State Plan scheme with 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

- The allocations are based up on the State plan expenditure for Agricultural sectors which is determined based on the average expenditure incurred by the State Government during the three years prior to the previous year.
- The preparation of the District and State Agriculture Plans is mandatory and encourages convergence with other programmes such as NREGS.
- Sub-schemes include
  1. Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)
  2. Additional Fodder Development Programme (AFDP)
  3. Saffron Mission
  4. Crop Diversification Program
  5. Livestock Health & Disease Control / Foot & Mouth Diseases (FMD)
  6. Bee keeping
  7. Targeting Rice Fallow Areas (TRFA)

### **1.12 Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Unnat Krishi Shiksha Scheme**

- It was launched to promote agricultural education.
- Under the scheme 100 centres are opened with a fund of Rs.5.35 crore.
- “Attracting and retaining youth in Agriculture (ARYA)” is a project sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agriculture (ICAR) and is being implemented at Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs).
- The main objective of the project was to provide complete knowledge and skill on processing, value addition and marketing of coconut and banana products through capacity building programmes involving research and development organizations.

## **DAIRY SECTOR**

### **1.13 Rashtriya Gokul Mission**

- The mission is launched for conservation and development of indigenous breeds in a focused and scientific manner.
- It is a project under National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development.
- The objectives of this mission includes Conservation of indigenous breeds and their development to improve their genetic makeup, enhancing the milk productivity and distribution of disease free high genetic merit bulls for natural service.
- Rashtriya Gokul Mission is being implemented through “State Implementing Agencies (SIA) viz Livestock Development Boards.
- Scheme is implemented on 100% grant-in-aid basis and throughout the country.

- Implementation
  1. Establishment of Integrated Indigenous cattle centres “Gokul Gram”.
  2. Establishment of Breeder’s societies “Gopalan Sangh”.
  3. Award to Farmers “Gopal Ratna” and Breeders’ societies “Kamadhenu”.
  4. Assistance to institution which are repositories of best germplasm.

### **1.14 Pashudhan Sanjivani**

- An animal wellness programme encompassing provision of Animal Health Cards - “Nakul Swasthya Patra”.
- It also issues UID identification of animals in milk and establish a National Database for controlling the spread of animal disease and keep tracking of trade in livestock and its products.

### **1.15 E-Pashudhan Haat Portal**

- It is launched under the National Mission on Bovine Productivity for connecting breeders and farmers of indigenous breeds.
- This portal helps farmers to be aware about breed wise information on indigenous breeds. Farmers/breeders can sale animals of indigenous breeds through this portal.

## **2. Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers**

### **2.1 Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana**

- It is a direct market intervention scheme of the Department of Pharmaceuticals.
- Its objective is to make available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all, especially the poor, throughout the country, through outlets known as **Jan Aushadhi Stores (JASs)**.
- It also encourages doctors to prescribe generic medicines and reduces unit cost of treatment per person.
- The State Governments are required to provide space in Government Hospital premises or any other suitable locations for the running of the JAS’.
- Any Civil Society with experience of minimum 3 years of successful operation in welfare activities can also open the JAS outside the hospital premises.
- **Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI)** is the implementing agency which will provide one-time assistance in furnishing and establishment costs of the outlet.
- It is a self-sustaining business model not dependent on continuous government subsidies or assistance.

## **3. Ministry of Civil Aviation**

### **3.1 Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN**

- The objective is to facilitate regional air connectivity by making it affordable.

- It offers concessions to the airlines to encourage them to fly on regional routes like levies or charges imposed by the airport operators, excise duty at 2% and VAT at 1% on aviation turbine fuel etc
- Airports Authority of India (AAI) is the implementing agency.
- The airfare per RCS seat should not exceed Rs 3,500 and will be determined based on the flight distance.
- The selected airlines will have to commit 50% of the seats on RCS flights as RCS seats with 3-7 operational flights per week.
- A Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF) will be created to subsidise operations under the RCS.
- The central government will fund 80% of the losses incurred and the rest will be covered by the states.
- This is provided through the **Viability Gap Funding (VGF)** to the selected airline operators from RCF, and state governments will be required to reimburse the applicable share. VGF will be provided for three years from the date of commencement of operations of such RCS flights.
- Benefits under the Scheme will be available for **a period of 10 years** from the date of its notification.
- RCS will be made operational only in states and at airports which are willing to provide concessions required under the Scheme.
- Maharashtra is the first state to sign agreement with centre for RCS.

## **4. Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

### **4.1 Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops (RISPC)**

- It aims at protecting the growers from the risks such as yield loss, pest attacks and income decline caused by fall in prices through crop insurance mechanism, thereby stabilizing income of growers to ensure their sustainability.
- It is available only to plantation crops, for which crop insurance can no longer be availed from PMFBY.
- The duration of the pilot scheme shall be one crop cycle commencing from the year 2016-17 which may spread over 2 years.
- RISPC is an improved form of the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) Scheme which was closed in 2013.
- It covers small growers of Rubber, Tea, Coffee (Robusta and Arabica), Tobacco and Cardamom having 10 ha or less landholding.
- The scheme is compulsory for growers registered with the respective Commodity Boards (CBs) and it is implemented on pilot basis in 7 states.

- The scheme will operate on the principle of 'Area Approach' and Commodity Board in consultation with the concerned State Government shall designate an area as Insurance Unit (IU), which can be a village panchayat or any other equivalent unit.
- Scheme will cover income loss arising out of yield loss due to non-preventable risks viz. drought, dry spells, flood, pest and diseases, hail storm etc and price fluctuation due to fall in international/domestic prices below the average price of last 5 years excluding the current year.
- Losses arising out of war and nuclear risk, malicious damage and other preventable risks are excluded.

**Note** - PSF for pulses is under Ministry of Consumer Affairs.

#### 4.2 Start Up India Scheme

- It aims at fostering entrepreneurship and promoting innovation by creating an ecosystem that is conducive for growth of Start-ups.
- According to the scheme, a start up is an entity that is head quartered in India which was opened less than five years ago and has an annual turnover less than 25 crore.

It provides -

- Simple Compliance Regime for start ups based on Self-certification.
- Single window clearance based on mobile App.
- Start up India Hub to handhold start ups during various phases of their development
- Legal support and fast-track patent examination by reducing 80% of the patent cost.
- Faster exit for start ups through modified new bankruptcy code ensuring 90 days exit window.
- Credit Guarantee Fund for start ups through Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI).
- Providing funding support through a Fund of Funds with a corpus of Rupees 10,000 crore
- Tax exemption on capital gains invested in Fund of Funds
- Tax exemption to start ups for 3 years.
- Exemption from labour inspection for 3 years.
- Launch of innovation hub through Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) with Self –Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU) Program of NITI Aayog
- Harnessing private sector expertise for setting up incubators.
- The initiative is also aimed at promoting entrepreneurship among **SCs/STs, women communities.**
- Rural India's version of Start up India was named the **Deen Dayal Upadhyay Swaniyojan Yojana.**

### **4.3 e-Biz**

- It is a part of the 27 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) under National e-Governance Programme.
- The platform is to improve the business environment in the country by enabling fast and efficient access to Government- to-Business (G2B) services through an online portal.
- It enables a shift in the Governments' service delivery approach from being department-centric to customer-centric with single window portal.
- A business user can avail all services 24\*7 online end-to-end services i.e., online submission of forms, attachments, payments, tracking of status and also obtain the license/permit from eBiz portal.

### **4.4 Niryat Bandhu Scheme**

- The objective of the Niryat Bandhu Scheme is to reach out to the new and potential exporters and mentor them through orientation programmes, counselling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.

## **Schemes under Foreign Trade policy of India**

### **4.5 Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)**

MEIS aims to accelerate the export of Manufactured products from India.

#### **Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY)**

- Under this scheme, Duty Credit Scrip benefits are granted with an aim to compensate high transport costs, and to offset other disadvantages to promote exports of agricultural produce, minor forest produce etc.
- The duty credit scrip is a pass that allows the holder to import commodities by not paying a specified amount in import duties.

#### **Focus Market Scheme**

- The objective of this scheme is to reduce high freight cost and other duties in order to target global markets with a mission to improve India's acceptability in those countries as a competitor.

#### **Focus Product Scheme**

- Focus Product Scheme incentivizes export of such products which have high export intensity / employment potential, in order to offset infrastructure inefficiencies and other associated costs involved in marketing of these products.

### **4.6 Served from India Scheme**

- Served From India Scheme helps to accelerate growth in export of services so as to create a powerful and unique 'Served From India' brand.

- All Indian Service Providers who have free foreign exchange earning of at least Rs. 10 Lakhs and individual Indian Service providers with minimum foreign exchange earnings of Rs. 5 lakh in preceding financial year / current financial year shall qualify for Duty Credit Scrip.
- The Duty Credit Scrip will be equivalent to 10% of foreign exchange earned during current financial year.

## **5. Ministry of Communication and IT**

### **5.1 National Optical Fibre Network**

- It is to provide broadband connectivity to over two lakhs Gram Panchayats through optical fibre network with a minimum bandwidth of 100 Mbps.
- It is aimed to fill the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayat and Block level.
- Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) is the special purpose vehicle created as a PSU for execution of NOFN.
- It is funded by **Universal Service Obligation Fund.**
- The project was intended to enable the government of India to provide e-services and e-applications nationally like e-health, e-education and e-governance etc.
- All the Service Providers like Telecom Service Providers (TSPs), ISPs, Cable TV operators etc. will be given non-discriminatory access to the National Optic Fibre Network and can launch various services in rural areas.
- It is under the Digital India program.

### **5.2 Jeevan Pramaan**

- One of the main requisites for the pensioners to avail pension is to provide life certificates.
- Jeevan Pramaan aims to streamline the process of getting Life certificate and making it hassle free and easier to get.
- It is a AADHAR Biometric Authentication based digital life certificates for Pensioners.
- It will do away with the requirement of a pensioner having to submit a physical Life Certificate every year, in order to ensure continuity of pension being credited into their account.
- Submission of Digital Life Certificate also ensures authenticity of pension payments.

### **5.3 Digi Locker**

- A secure dedicated personal electronic space for storing the documents of resident Indian citizens will be created.
- It is to provide citizens a shareable private space on a public cloud.
- The space can be utilized for storing personal documents like University certificates, PAN cards, voter id cards, etc., and the URI's of the e-documents issued by various issuer departments.

- It is a platform for issuance and verification of documents & certificates in a digital way, thus eliminating the use of physical documents.
- There is also an associated facility for e-signing documents.

## **6. Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution**

### **6.1 National Food Security Act, 2013**

- It aims to provide subsidized food grains to approximately two thirds of India's population i.e 75% in rural areas and 50% in urban areas.
- It converts the various existing food security schemes into legal entitlements (i.e.) from welfare based approach to rights based approach.
- It includes the Midday Meal Scheme, ICDS scheme and the PDS. It also recognizes maternity entitlements.
- Under NFSA, each beneficiaries is entitled to 5 kilograms of food grains per month at Rs.3, Rs.2, Rs.1 per kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively.
- However, the beneficiaries under Antyodaya Anna Yojana will keep receiving the 35 Kg per household per month at same rates.
- It guarantees age appropriate meal, free of charge through local anganwadi for children up to 6 months and one free meal for children in age group 6-14 years in schools.
- Every pregnant and lactating mother is entitled to a free meal at the local anganwadi as well as maternity benefits of Rs 6,000, in instalments. Maternal benefits not extend to Government employees.
- The identification of eligible households is left to state governments.

### **6.2 Jago Grahak Jago (Consumer awareness campaign)**

- It is a country wide multimedia awareness campaign on various issues related to consumer rights and responsibilities across diverse subjects.
- The programme is launched jointly in partnership with the related government departments.
- This campaign is implemented through the Directorate of Audio and Visual Publicity (DAVP), the Doordarshan Network (DD) and All India Radio (AIR).

### **6.3 Consumer protection Act**

- It provides consumers with speedy and inexpensive redressal grievances mechanism and specific relief or award of compensation.
- It recognizes six of the eight rights of the consumer as provided in the UN charter.
- It envisages rights of consumers such as Right to Protection, Right of Information, Right of Choice, Right of Hearing, Right of Redressal and Right of Education.

## 6.4 Antyodaya Anna Yojana

- The scheme aims to make Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) more focused and targeted towards the poorest section of population.
- Beneficiary families under the scheme are distributed 35 kg of rice and wheat at the rates of Rs. 3 per kg and Rs. 2 per kg respectively. Coarse grains, on the other hand, are distributed at the rate of Rs. 1 per kg.
- Other families that are not part of AAY but are covered under NFSA receive grains at the rate of Rs. 5 per kg.
- Under the scheme, subsidies are fully borne by the central government and States/UT bear the distribution cost.
- The scheme has been expanded to cover 2.50 cr households and scale of issue has been increased to 35 kg per family per month.

## 7. Ministry of Culture

### 7.1 Project Mausam

- Project 'Mausam' is to showcase a **Transnational Mixed Route** (including Natural and Cultural Heritage) on the World Heritage List.
- It aims to understand how the knowledge and manipulation of the monsoon winds has shaped interactions across the Indian Ocean and led to the spread of shared knowledge systems, traditions, technologies and ideas along maritime routes.
- Archaeological Society of India (ASI) is the nodal agency and Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) is its Research Unit and National Museum & IGNCA is its Associate bodies.
- The project collates archaeological and historical research and document the diversity of cultural, commercial and religious interactions among the 39 Indian Ocean countries.
- Goals - Reviving lost linkages with nations, Creating links to existing World Heritage sites, Redefining 'Cultural Landscapes', Achieving transnational nomination under World Heritage.

## 8. Ministry of Defence

### 8.1 One Rank One Pension (OROP) scheme

- The scheme promises equal pension to military personnel retiring in the same rank with the same length of service, regardless of the date of retirement.
- The scheme is effective July 1, 2014, with 2013 as the base year.
- Only those who retired before the plan kicked in would be entitled to OROP.
- The estimated cost to exchequer is expected to be Rs.8,000 to 10,000 crore and will increase in future.
- The government has proposed a review every five years.

## **9. Ministry for development of North-Eastern region**

### **9.1 North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP)**

- It is a central Sector scheme externally aided by World Bank and implemented in four North Eastern States namely Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.
- The objective is to improve livelihoods of the poor, especially that of women and the disadvantaged people in the project area.
- The identification of Districts for the project was done by the State Governments based on social and economic backwardness.

Desired Outcomes -

- Making the SHGs promoted and supported by the project sustainable,
- Increasing the income level of the members of the SHGs (at least 60% of them) and disadvantaged households by 30% in real term
- Providing jobs or self employment to the unemployed youths through various skill trainings, entrepreneurship development trainings, vocational trainings and management development trainings.

## **10. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation**

### **10.1 Jalmani Programme**

- This programme is launched to provide value and quality addition to the ongoing Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme to mainly address the water quality in rural areas.
- It involves installation of Stand Alone Purification System in rural Schools.
- It is implemented by the State Governments through the Gram Panchayat/Village Water and Sanitation Committees/Self Help Groups.

### **10.2 Swachh Bharat Kosh (SBK)**

- It is been set up to attract Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds from Corporate Sector and contributions from individuals and philanthropists to achieve the objective of Clean India by the year 2019.

## **11. Ministry of Earth Science**

### **11.1 Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva (GKMS)**

- The scheme is implemented by India Meteorological Department in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities /Indian Council of Agricultural Research etc.
- It issues crop and location specific weather based agro advisories for the benefit of farming community.
- The Agro-meteorological Advisory Services (AAS) under the GKMS is operated to prepare biweekly weather based bulletins.

- The information is transmitted through multimedia channels and SMS to help farmers plan farm operations accordingly.

## **12. Ministry of Electronics and IT**

### **12.1 Digital India**

- It is a programme to transform India into digital empowered society and knowledge economy.
- The scheme is coordinated by the department of Electronics and IT and implemented by all government departments.
- The scheme is to be monitored by a Digital India committee comprised of several ministers.
- The programme will be implemented in phases from the current year till 2018.
- Digital India has three core components. These includes
  1. The creation of digital infrastructure,
  2. Delivering services digitally,
  3. Digital literacy
- 9 Key points of Digital India Programme are
  1. Universal Access to Phones
  2. Broadband Highways
  3. Public Internet Access Programme
  4. e-Governance – Reforming government through Technology
  5. e-Kranti – Electronic delivery of services
  6. Information for All
  7. Electronics Manufacturing – Target NET ZERO Imports
  8. IT for Jobs
  9. Early Harvest Programmes
- It is an umbrella programme which includes the hitherto National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN) to connect 2,50,000 gram Panchayats by providing internet connectivity to all citizens.
- Digital India includes development of an electronic development fund and envisages Net-Zero Electronics Import Target by 2020.

### **12.2 Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)**

- It is the new scheme to make rural households digitally literate by 2019.
- This scheme is initiated under Digital India Programme and expected to be one of the largest digital literacy programs in the world.

- It would empower the citizens by providing them access to information, knowledge and skills for operating computers/digital access devices.

### **13. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**

#### **13.1 National Action Plan on Climate Change**

- National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) is a comprehensive action plan which outlines measures on climate change related adaptation and mitigation while simultaneously advancing development.
- It effectively pulls together a number of the government's existing national plans on water, renewable energy, energy efficiency agriculture and others and bundled with additional ones into a set of eight missions.
- The Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change is in charge of the overall implementation of the plan.

##### **Eight core Missions of NAPCC**

- National Solar Mission – It has a goal of increasing production of photo-voltaic to 1000 MW/year; and a goal of deploying at least 1000 MW of solar thermal power generation.
- National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency
- National Mission on Sustainable Habitat
- National Water Mission - the plan sets a goal of a 20% improvement in water use efficiency through pricing and other measures.
- National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem
- National Mission for a "Green India": Goals include the afforestation of 6 million hectares of degraded forest lands and expanding forest cover from 23% to 33% of India's territory.
- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
- National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change

#### **13.2 National Mission for Green India**

- It aims at protecting; restoring and enhancing India's diminishing forest cover and responding to climate change by a combination of adaptation and mitigation measures.

Mission Goals -

- To increase forest/tree cover to the extent of 5 million hectares (mha) and improve quality of forest/tree cover on another 5 mha of forest/non-forest lands,
- To improve/enhance eco-system services like carbon sequestration and storage, hydrological services, biodiversity and provisioning services like fuel, fodder, and timber and non-timber forest produces (NTFPs),
- To increase forest based livelihood income of about 3 million households.

### 13.3 National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

- It seeks to transform Indian agriculture into a climate resilient production system through suitable adaptation and mitigation measures in domains of both crops and animal husbandry.

Features -

- Promotes location specific integrated/Composite Farming Systems;
- Conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures;
- Adopt comprehensive soil health management practices;
- Optimize utilization of water resources through efficient water management to expand coverage for achieving 'more crop per drop';
- Develop capacity of farmers & stakeholders.

## 14. Ministry of Finance

### 14.1 Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana

- The programme was launched to give access to cheap credit to poor and small fledgling businesspersons.
- It will provide loans from public sector, regional, rural, State and urban cooperative banks to non-farm income generating enterprises in manufacturing, trading and services whose credit needs are below Rs.10 lakh.
- PMMY can be availed under three categories — Shishu, which will cover loans up to Rs. 50,000; Kishor for loans above Rs. 50,000 and up to Rs.5 lakh; Tarun for loans above Rs.5 lakh and up to Rs.10 lakh.
- Mudra debit cards are issued to borrowers. Using these, they can withdraw the loan from any ATM in India, as and when they need the money.

### 14.2 Krishi Kalyan Cess (KKC)

- It is a levy/tax imposed by the Union Government on all services, which are liable to service tax, at the rate of 0.5% for financing improvement of agriculture and welfare of farmers.
- The proceeds are first credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and the Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament, utilise the money for such specified purposes as it may consider necessary.
- KKC is different from the Krishi Kalyan Surcharge (KKS). Surcharge levied at 7.5% of the undisclosed income will be called as KKS, which is also to be used for agriculture and rural economy.

### 14.3 Gold Monetisation Scheme

- It is a gold savings account which will earn interest for the gold that you deposit in it.

- Deposited gold can be in any physical form – jewellery, coins or bars.
- The tenure of gold deposits is likely to be for a minimum of one year.
- The long-term objective is to reduce the country's reliance on the import of gold to meet domestic demand.
- The scheme will also help in mobilizing the large amount of gold lying as an idle asset with households.

#### **14.4 Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme**

- Sovereign Gold Bonds (SGBs) are government securities denominated in grams of gold.
- They are substitutes for holding physical gold.
- Investors have to pay the issue price in any of our branches or through Internet Banking.
- The bonds will be redeemed to the customer's account on maturity. The Bond is issued by Reserve Bank on behalf of Government of India.
- The risks and costs of storage of physical gold are eliminated.
- Investors are assured of the market value of gold at the time of maturity and periodical interest.

#### **14.5 National Pension Scheme**

- NPS is a government approved pension scheme for Indian citizens in the 18-60 age group.
- While central and state government employees have to subscribe to NPS, it's optional for others.
- The NPS is regulated by the Pension Funds Regulatory Development Authority(PFRDA).

#### **14.6 Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY)**

- AABY is a Government of India Social Security Scheme administered through Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).
- It provides Death and Disability cover to persons between the age group of 18 yrs to 59 yrs.
- It is a group insurance scheme providing insurance cover for a sum of Rs 30,000/- on natural death, Rs. 75,000/- on death due to accident, Rs. 37,500/- for partial permanent disability due to accident and Rs. 75,000/- for total permanent disability due to accident.
- The total annual premium under the scheme is Rs. 200/- per beneficiary of which 50% is contributed from the Social Security Fund created by the Central Government and maintained by LIC. The balance is contributed by the State Government / Nodal Agency / Individual.

#### **14.7 Project Shaksham**

- The project is for creation of a New Indirect Tax Network (System Integration) of the Central Board of Excise and Customs.

- The project will help in
  1. Implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST),
  2. Extension of the Indian Customs Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) and
  3. Other taxpayer-friendly initiatives under Digital India and Ease of Doing Business of Central Board of Excise and Customs.
- It is to ensure readiness of CBEC's IT systems by April, 1, 2017, when GST is to be introduced.

#### **14.8 Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana**

- It is a part of Government's commitment for financial inclusion and social security.
- The scheme will be implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).
- It is to provide social security to elderly persons aged 60 years and above by giving an assured pension at a guaranteed rate of 8% per annum for 10 years.
- The differential return, i.e., the difference between the return generated by LIC and the assured return of 8% per annum would be borne by Government of India as subsidy on an annual basis.

#### **14.9 Atal Pension Yojana (APY)**

- APY will be focussed on all citizens in the unorganised sector, who join the National Pension System (NPS) administered by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA).
- It is open to all bank account holders who are not members of any statutory social security scheme.
- It mainly targets on unorganised sector workers.
- Under the APY, the subscribers would receive the fixed pension ranging from Rs. 1000 - Rs. 5000 per month, at the age of 60 years, depending on their contributions.
- The age of joining APY is 18 years to 40 years. Therefore, minimum period of contribution by the subscriber under APY would be 20 years or more.
- The Central Government would also co-contribute 50% of the subscriber's contribution or Rs. 1000 per annum, whichever is lower for a period of 5 years upto 2020.

#### **14.10 Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)**

- It is aimed at providing accidental insurance cover at an highly affordable premium of Rs.12 per year.
- The Scheme will be available to people in the age group 18 to 70 years with a savings bank account who give their consent to join and enable auto-debit on an annual renewal basis.

- The risk coverage available will be Rs. 2 lakh for accidental death and permanent total disability and Rs. 1 lakh for permanent partial disability.
- It is offered by Public Sector General Insurance Companies or any other General Insurance Company who are willing to offer the product on similar terms.
- Individuals can exit and re-join the scheme subjecting to conditions.
- It has simplified procedures and the documentary requirements.
- It serves the goal of financial inclusion by achieving penetration of insurance down to the weaker sections of the society, ensuring their or their family's financial security, which otherwise gets pulled to the ground in case of any unexpected and unfortunate accident.

#### **14.11 Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)**

- It offers coverage for death due to any reason and is available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years ( life cover upto age 55) having a savings bank account who give their consent to join and enable auto-debit.
- A life cover of Rs. 2 lakhs is available for a one year period at a premium of Rs.330/- per annum per member and is renewable every year.
- It is administered through LIC and other Indian private Life Insurance companies.
- A person can join PMJJBY with one Insurance company with one bank account only.
- Eligible persons can join the scheme without giving self-certification of good health.
- A death certificate and simple claim form is required to submit and the claim amount will be transferred to nominee's account.

#### **14.12 Stand Up India Scheme**

- It is to promote entrepreneurship among Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe and Women.
- The scheme provides for composite loans by banks between Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 100 lakh for setting up a new enterprise in the non-farm sector.
- These loans would be eligible for refinance and credit guarantee cover.

#### **14.13 Google Tax**

- The Google Tax was announced to introduce a tax on the income as accrued to a foreign e-commerce company outside of India.
- Any person or entity that makes a payment exceeding Rs.1 lakh in a financial year to a non-resident technology company will need to withhold 6% tax on the gross amount being paid as an equalisation levy or Google tax.
- This tax, however, is only applicable when the payment has been made to avail certain B2B services from these technology companies.

## 15. Ministry of Food Processing Industries

### 15.1 Mega Food Parks

- The Scheme aims at providing a mechanism to link agricultural production to the market by bringing together farmers, processors and retailers
- The food parks aims to ensure maximizing value addition, minimizing wastage, increasing farmers' income and creating employment opportunities particularly in rural sector.
- It is based on **“Cluster” approach** and envisages a well-defined processing zone containing state-of-the art processing facilities with support infrastructure and well-established supply chain.

#### Pattern of Assistance -

- In General areas - one time capital grant of 50% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.50 crore.
- In Hilly & Difficult terrain - Capital grant of 75% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 crore in North East Regions.

## 16. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

### 16.1 National Health Mission

- The broad objectives of National Health Mission includes the following
  1. Reduce MMR to 1/1000 live births
  2. Reduce IMR to 25/1000 live births
  3. Reduce TFR to 2.1
  4. Prevention and reduction of anaemia in women aged 15–49 years
  5. Prevent and reduce mortality & morbidity from communicable, non- communicable; injuries and emerging diseases
  6. Reduce household out-of-pocket expenditure on total health care expenditure
  7. Reduce annual incidence and mortality from Tuberculosis by half
  8. Reduce prevalence of Leprosy to <1/10000 population and incidence to zero in all districts
  9. Annual Malaria Incidence to be <1/1000
  10. Less than 1 per cent microfilaria prevalence in all districts
  11. Kala-azar Elimination by 2015, <1 case per 10000 population in all blocks
- The Mission has two sub missions such as National Rural Health Mission and National Urban Health Mission.
- Public health being a state subject, support is being provided under NHM to the States/ UTs for strengthening their health care delivery systems

### 16.2 National Rural Health Mission

- NRHM aims to provide Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Health and Adolescent (RMNCH+A) services to the rural deprived people through its network of ASHA, ANMs and AWWs.
- It focus on providing fully functional, community owned and decentralised health delivery system in rural areas.
- NRHM, also called NRHM-RCH Flexipool is one of the components of NHM and is for all towns and villages below the population of 50,000.
- Various initiatives under NRHM
  1. Accredited social health activists
  2. JananiSurakshaYojana
  3. JananiShishuSurakshaKaryakram (JSSK)
  4. RashtriyaBalSwasthyaKaryakram (RBSK)
  5. Mainstreaming AYUSH – revitalizing local health traditions.

### 16.3 ASHA, ANM and AWW

- Accrediated Social Health Activist (ASHA) is a trained female community health activist who acts as a interface between the community and the public health system.
- ASHA must be women resident of the village who is literate with formal education upto class eight and preferably in the age group of 25-45 years.
- Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) is a resource person for ASHA and provides on-job training and guidance and ensures that ASHA gets the compensation for performance.
- Anganwadi Worker (AWW) guides ASHA in performing activities such as organising Health Day at Anganwadi Centre and AWW is a depot holder for drug kits and will be issuing it to ASHA.

### 16.4 Janani Suraksha Yojana

- The objective of the JSY is to reduce maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women by **providing conditional cash assistance of Rs.1400.**
- There is no bar on age of mother, number of children or type of institution i.e a government or accredited private health facility.
- Financial assistance under JSY is available to all pregnant women in states that have low institutional delivery rates, namely, UP, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, MP, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Odisha, and J&K. They are categorized as **Low Performing States (LPS).**

- In **High Performing States (HPS)**, where the levels of institutional delivery are satisfactory, pregnant women from BPL/SC/ST households only are entitled for JSY benefit.
- The scheme also provides performance based incentives to ASHAs.

### **16.5 Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)**

- The scheme entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to an absolutely free and no expense delivery including C- section.
- All expenses are borne by the government.
- A pregnant woman is also entitled to free transport from home to the government health facility.
- Entitlements include free drugs and consumables, free diagnostic, free blood, free diet up to 3 days for normal delivery and 7 days for C-section.
- Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for healthcare till 30 days after birth.
- It also provides for free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home.
- This initiative will also help in reducing maternal and infant mortality and morbidity.

### **16.6 Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)**

- RBSY envisages Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services and subsumes the existing school health programme.
- The scheme aims at early identification and early intervention for children from birth to 18 years to cover 4 'D's viz. Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, Development delays including disability.
- The 0 - 6 years age group will be specifically managed at District Early Intervention Center (DEIC) level while for 6 -18 years age group, managed at existing public health facilities.
- DEIC will act as referral linkages for both the age groups.
- Children under 6 years will be screened by Mobile Block Health teams at the Anganwadi centre and those between 6-18 years will be screened at the local schools at least once a year in government and government aided schools

### **16.7 Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK)**

- It is a **health programme for adolescents**, which focuses on age groups 10-19 years with universal coverage.
- Key Principles are adolescent participation and leadership, Equity and inclusion, Gender Equity and strategic partnerships with other sectors and stakeholders.

**Focus areas -**

1. Improve nutrition - Reduce the prevalence of malnutrition and iron-deficiency anaemia (IDA) among adolescent girls and boys.
  2. Improve sexual and reproductive health
  3. Enhance mental health
  4. Prevent injuries and violence
  5. Prevent substance misuse
  6. Address Non-Communicable diseases such as hypertension, stroke, cardio-vascular diseases and diabetes.
- Thus it envisions enabling all adolescents in India to realize their full potential by making informed and responsible decisions related to their health and well-being and by accessing the services.

**16.8 National Urban Health Mission**

- To meet health care needs of the urban population with the focus on urban poor, slum dwellers, by making available to them essential primary health care services and Reducing their out of pocket expenses for treatment.
- It seeks to strengthen the existing health care service delivery system converging with various schemes implemented by the Ministries of Urban Development, Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Human Resource Development and Women & Child Development.
- It works in partnership with community and local bodies and NGOs and District health action plan is prepared.
- NUHM would cover all State capitals, district headquarters and cities/towns with a population of more than 50000.
- Centre-state funding pattern will be 75:25 for all the states and 90:10 for Special Category States.

**16.9 Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)**

- The scheme aims to correct regional imbalances in the availability of affordable/ reliable tertiary healthcare services and also to augment facilities for quality medical education in the country.
- It has two components
  1. Setting up of AIIMS like institutions and
  2. Upgradation of Government medical college institutions.

### 16.10 Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

- The main objective of this scheme is to
  1. Provide financial protection against catastrophic health costs
  2. Improve access to quality health care for below poverty line households and other vulnerable groups in the unorganized sector
- It is a centrally sponsored health insurance scheme designed to target Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and unorganized workers like covering construction workers, street vendors etc.
- The premium cost is shared by Centre and the State.
- The beneficiaries are entitled to hospitalization coverage up to Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis i.e can be utilised by any family member.
- The coverage extends to maximum five members of the family which includes the head of household, spouse and up to three dependents including the provision to pay transport expense.
- The beneficiaries need to pay only Rs.30 as registration fee for a year.
- Beneficiaries get a biometric-enabled smart card containing their fingerprints and photographs and this Single central smart card also to include other welfare schemes like Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana and national old age pension scheme.
- Earlier the scheme was under the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

### 16.11 Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN)

- It aims to provide financial assistance to BPL patients, who are suffering from major life threatening diseases, to receive medical treatment at any of the 13 listed super specialty institutes or government hospitals.
- The central government/state government/PSU employees are not eligible.
- The financial assistance to such patients is provided in the form of 'one-time grant', which is released to the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital in which the treatment has is being received.
- The States are needed to create their own State Illness Assistance funds in which central government contribute 50% of the fund and the fund is granted to Medical superintendent for treatment.
- The State government can grant up to Rs. 1.5 lakh in each individual case in their state and forward the cases that exceed Rs.1.5 lakh to RAN headquarters.
- A "Revolving Fund" which has been set up in 12 Central Government hospitals/institutes.
- These hospitals can sanction financial assistance up to Rs.5 lakh, but beyond Rs.5 lakh it has to be referred to RAN headquarters.

### **16.12 Mission Indradhanush**

- The mission aims to cover all those children by 2020 who are either unvaccinated, or are partially vaccinated against seven vaccine preventable diseases.
- It includes diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis, measles and hepatitis B.
- It aims to fully immunize children under the age of two years and pregnant women with all available vaccines.
- The Mission is being implemented in 201 high focus districts in the country in the first phase which has nearly 50% of all unvaccinated or partially vaccinated children.
- The campaign is part of the Universal Immunisation Programme by 2020.
- The Ministry will be technically supported by WHO, UNICEF, Rotary International and other donor partners.

### **16.13 Mission Parivar Vikas**

- The aim of the mission is to accelerate access to high quality family planning
- The focus of this initiative will be 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 be implemented initially in 145 districts where Total Fertility Rate is highest.
- These 145 districts are in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam.

### **16.14 Project Sunrise**

- The project is to tackle the increasing HIV prevalence in the North-Eastern states.
- It aims to diagnose 90 per cent of such drug addicts with HIV and put them under treatment by 2020.
- It will cover one lakh people living with HIV/AIDS by giving them treatment and care facilities free of cost.
- It will be implemented in addition to the existing projects of the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO).
- The project has been sponsored by US based Centre for Disease Control and would be implemented by Family Health International 360.

### **16.15 National Deworming Mission**

- According to WHO, India has the highest burden of Soil-Transmitted Helminths (STH) in the world.

- The mission is aimed to protect **children in the ages of 1-19 years** from intestinal worms i.e Helminths.
- Albendazole tablets will be given to all targeted children through Anganwadi centres and all schools.
- National Deworming day is observed on 10th February.

#### **16.16 Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan**

- Under the scheme, **the pregnant ladies who are in 2nd/3rd trimesters** will be given free health check-up and required treatment for free on every month.
- The health check-up includes a minimum package of prenatal care/antenatal care services i.e care given during pregnancy and medicines such as IFA supplements, calcium supplements etc would be provided to all pregnant women.
- The service will be completely free at designated government health facilities.
- The programme follows a systematic approach for engagement with private sector.
- Thus it aims to improve the quality and coverage of Antenatal Care (ANC) including diagnostics and counselling services as part of the Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child and Adolescent Health **(RMNCH+A) Strategy**.

#### **16.17 National Health Protection Scheme**

- National Health Protection Scheme is an insurance policy under which poor people can get life insurance coverage up to One lakh.
- The main aim of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to those families who have lost their earning member in any accidents or natural calamities.
- Also the insurance scheme aims to protect the person from health diseases and other long term health issues due to any accidents.
- Beneficiaries are people below poverty line, economically weaker section and people who are listed under the deprivations according to socio-economic caste census of India.
- For Senior citizens of the age 60 years and above belonging to above mentioned category, an additional top-up package up to Rs.30,000 will be provided.

#### **16.18 Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)**

- The UIP basket has vaccines for ten diseases i.e BCG for **TB**, OPV for **poliomyelitis**, monovalent measles vaccine for **measles**, Rota Virus vaccine for **Diarrhoea**, JEV for **Japanese Encephalitis** & Pentavalent Vaccine for DPT (**diphtheria, pertussis** i.e whooping cough & **tetanus**) and **Hepatitis B & Pneumonia** due to Hib.
- Measles-rubella vaccine (MR) is added now to the UIP.
- India has set a target of **eliminating measles** and **controlling congenital rubella syndrome (CRS)**, caused by the rubella virus, by 2020

## 17. Ministry of AYUSH

### 17.1 National Ayush Mission

- Objectives –
  1. To provide cost effective and equitable AYUSH health care.
  2. To revitalize and strengthen the AYUSH systems
  3. To improve educational institutions capable of imparting quality AYUSH education
  4. To promote the adoption of Quality standards of AYUSH drugs and making available the sustained supply of AYUSH raw-materials.
- **Beneficiaries** - Patients due to low cost medicine and increased access.

Components of the Mission -
- Mandatory Components (80% of the Resource pool)
  1. AYUSH Services
  2. Ayush Educational institutions
  3. Quality control of ASU &H Drugs
  4. Medicinal Plants
- Flexible components (20% of resource pool)
  1. Ayush Wellness centres including yoga & Naturopathy
  2. IEC activities
  3. Tele-medicine
  4. Sports Medicine through AYUSH
  5. Innovations in AYUSH including Public Private Partnership
  6. Interest subsidy component for Private AYUSH educational Institutions
  7. Reimbursement of Testing charges
  8. Research & Development in areas related to Medicinal Plants
  9. Market Promotion, Market intelligence & buy back interventions
  10. Crop Insurance for Medicinal Plants
  11. Voluntary certification scheme: Project based.
- The resource allocation to the States/UTs is proposed on the basis of population, backwardness and performance of the State/UT.
- Dedicated MIS monitoring and evaluation cell would be established at Centre/State level.
- Grant-in Aid will be transferred through treasury route to State Governments which in turn will transfer the funds to the State AYUSH Society along with State Share.

## 18. Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises

### 18.1 FAME India Scheme

- FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India] was launched with the objective to support hybrid/electric vehicles market development and Manufacturing eco-system.
- The scheme has 4 focus areas i.e. Technology development, Demand Creation, Pilot Projects and Charging Infrastructure.
- The FAME India Scheme is aimed at incentivising all vehicle segments i.e. 2 Wheeler, 3 Wheeler Auto, Passenger 4 Wheeler Vehicle, Light Commercial Vehicles and Buses.

## 19. Ministry of Home Affairs

### 19.1 Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS)

- It is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) under the National e-Governance Plan of Govt. of India.
- It is aimed to create a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of Police.
- A nationwide networked infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled state-of-the-art tracking system around “**investigation of crime and detection of criminals**” will be created to automate police functions at police Station and higher levels.
- It will also create facilities and mechanism to provide public services like registration of online complaints, ascertaining the status of case registered at the police station, verification of persons etc.

## 20. Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation

### 20.1 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Housing for All (URBAN)

- It envisions Housing for All by 2022 and it subsumed Rajiv Awas Yojana and Rajiv Rinn Yojana.
- It seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme
  1. **Slum rehabilitation** with participation of private developers.
  2. Promotion of **Affordable Housing for weaker section** through Credit Linked Subsidy
  3. Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private sectors
  4. Subsidy for beneficiary-led **individual house construction**
- It covers all 4041 statutory towns as per Census 2011 with focus on 500 Class I cities in three phases.
- **Centre and State** will be funding in the ratio of 75:25 and in case of North Eastern and special category States in the ratio of 90:10.

- **Beneficiaries** – Urban poor who does not own a pucca house, Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Groups (LIG – eligible only for credit linked subsidy scheme).
- States/UTs have flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria with the approval of Ministry.
- Under the mission, a beneficiary can avail of benefit of **one component only**.
- HUDCO and NHB have been identified as **Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs)** to channelize this subsidy to the lending institutions.
- Credit Linked Subsidy – It is an interest subsidy available to a loan amounts upto Rs 6 lakhs at the rate of 6.5 % for tenure of 20 years or during tenure of loan whichever is lower.
- The houses will be allocated preferably in the name of Women in the family.
- **Rajiv Awas Yojana** - It envisages a “**Slum Free India**” with inclusive and equitable cities in which every citizen has access to basic civic infrastructure and social amenities and decent shelter.
- **Rajiv Rinn Yojana** - Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) is an instrument to address the housing needs of the EWS/LIG segments in urban areas, through **enhanced credit flow**.

### **20.2 Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) – National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)**

- It replaces the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).
- NULM & NRLM has been subsumed into DAY.
- NULM aims at universal coverage of the urban poor for skill development and credit facilities.
- It focuses on organizing urban poor in their strong grassroots level institutions, creating opportunities for skill development and helping them to set up self-employment venture by ensuring easy access to credit.
- It is aimed at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner and also addresses livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors.
- Funding will be shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. For North Eastern and Special Category - the ratio will be 90:10.

### **20.3 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**

- It aims at integrated development of slums through projects for providing shelter, basic services and other related civic amenities with a view to providing utilities to the urban poor.
- It has two components - Basic Services for Urban poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).
- Cities identified based on urban population (Census 2001), cultural and tourist importance was covered under BSUP and the remaining cities were covered under IHSDP.

- Reforms taken under JNNURM
  1. Earmarking of 25% of municipal budget for the urban poor for provision of basic services including affordable housing to the urban poor.
  2. Implementation of 7- Point Charter, namely provision of land tenure, affordable housing, water, sanitation, education, health and social security to the poor in a time-bound manner ensuring convergence with other programmes.
  3. Reservation of 25% of developed land in all housing projects, public or private, critical for slum improvement.

## 21. Ministry of Human Resource Development

### 21.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

- SSA - It is aimed at the universalisation of elementary education as mandated by the 86th Amendment to the Constitution of India which made free and compulsory education to children between the ages of 6 to 14 as a fundamental right.

#### Initiatives and Sub-Programmes under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

- **Shagun Portal** - It has two components i.e Repository of best practices to learn from success stories & Online Monitoring of the SSA implemented by States and UTs.
- **Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat** - To improve the reading and writing skills of children in classes I and II, along with their mathematics skills.
- **Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA)** - It aims to motivate and engage children of the age group of 6-18 years, in Science, Mathematics and Technology by Institutions of Higher Education like IIT's, IISER's and NIT's.
- **Vidyanjali** - To enhance community and private sector involvement in Government run elementary schools across the country.

### 21.2 Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) -

It is a centrally sponsored scheme with the objective to enhance access to secondary education.

#### Initiatives under RMSA

- **Shaala Siddhi** - It is a web portal developed by the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) to enable schools to evaluate their performance in 7 key domains under the prescribed framework.
- **Shaala Darpan** - It is an e-Governance platform that covers all the Kendriya Vidyalayas, to improve quality of learning, efficiency of school administration, governance of schools & service delivery.
- **e-PATHSHALA** - It is a joint initiative of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) to disseminate all educational e-resources including textbooks, audio, video and non-print materials.

- **Kala utsav** - To promote Arts (Music, Theatre, Dance, Visual Arts and Crafts) in education in secondary stage of the education to bring art in an inclusive environment.
- **Seema Darshan** -It is an initiative by HRD in collaboration with Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Home Affairs for the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas to provide an opportunity for the children to experience the border environment and to foster patriotism among the students.

### ***21.3 All School Monitoring Individual Tracing Analysis (ASMITA)***

- It is launched under Shala Asmita Yojana (SAY).
- SAY aims to track the educational journey of school students from Class I to Class XII across the 15 lakhs private and government schools in the country.
- ASMITA will be an online database which will carry information of student attendance and enrolment, learning outcomes, mid-day meal service and infrastructural facilities among others.
- Students will be tracked through their Aadhaar numbers and incase those not having unique number will be provided with it.

### ***21.4 Tithi Bojan***

- It is a community participatory model followed by the Gujarat government in the mid-day meal programme.
- Food is voluntarily served among school children by Villagers.

### ***21.5 Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative***

- It is a collaborative effort of Central Government, State and UT in partnership with PSU's and Private Corporate to provide funding to built functional toilets in every school.
- **Awards under this initiative**
  1. **Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar** - To Government schools for showing excellence in Sanitation and hygiene practice.
  2. **Swachhtam Vidyalaya and Harit Vidyalaya** - Awards given to kendriya Vidyalayas at regional level which shows excellence in clean and green environment.

### ***21.6 Global Initiative Of Academic Networks (GIAN)***

- It is an initiative aimed at tapping the talent pool of scientist and entrepreneurs internationally by collaborating Indian institutes of Higher Education in India with Foreign academics.
- It is to augment the country's existing academic resources, accelerate the pace of quality reform and elevate the scientific and technological capacity to global excellence.

### **21.7 Impacting Research Innovation And Technology (IMPRINT) India**

- It is an IIT and IISc joint initiative to develop a roadmap for research to solve major engineering and technology challenges in technology domains relevant to India.
- It aims at direct research in the premier institutions into areas of social relevance.

### **21.8 Uchchar Aavishkar Abhiyan**

- It aims to promote industry-specific need-based research in the educational institutions to keep up the competitiveness of the Indian industry in the global market.
- All the IITs have been encouraged to work with the industry to identify areas where innovation is required.

### **21.9 Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)**

- It is a centrally sponsored scheme aiming to provide strategic funding to higher educational institutions and improve the overall quality of existing state institutions by ensuring that all institutions conform to prescribed norms and standard.
- Its target achievement is to raise the gross enrolment ratio to 32% by the end of 2017.
- **BHUVAN - RUSA PORTAL** - The National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) of ISRO has developed a mobile application for uploading geo-tagged photographs and associated details captured by the educational institutions in this portal as part of the implementation of RUSA.

### **21.10 SWAYAM**

- Study Webs of Active Learning For Young Aspiring Minds is an indigenous IT platform for hosting the Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs).
- Professors of centrally funded institutions like IITs, IIMs, central universities will offer online courses to citizens of India through this platform.

### **21.11 Swayam Prabha**

- It is the project for telecasting high quality educational programmes through DTH channels.
- The programme will cover IIT-PAL which assist the students in the classes 11 and 12 aspiring to join IITs by encouraging scientific thinking.

### **21.12 Vittiya Saksharata Abhiyan (VISAKA)**

- It is to actively engage the youths/students of Higher Education Institutions to encourage them to use a digitally enabled cashless economic system for transfer of funds.

### **21.13 Ishan Uday**

- Scholarships for undergraduates from northeast.
- Under the scheme ten thousand fresh scholarships are to be provided for general degree course, technical and professional courses including medical and para-medical courses and will be given through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to the beneficiary student

- **Ishan Vikas** - Select students from northeast to be taken to IITs, NITs etc. for internships/ exposure

### 21.14 Unnat Bharat

- It aimed at providing rural India with professional resource support from institutes of higher education
- Connecting institutions of higher education, including IITs, NITs and Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs) etc. with local communities to address the development challenges through appropriate technologies.

## 22. Ministry of Labour and Employment

### 22.1 Deendayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Karyakram

- The scheme is launched to provide conducive environment for industrial development.
- Various initiatives under the scheme includes -
  - **ShramSuvidha Portal** -
    1. Allocation of Unique labour identification number (LIN) to labour to facilitate online registration.
    2. This portal will help timely redressal of grievances.
    3. Single Harmonized Form to make filing complaints simple.
    4. Filing of self-certified and simplified Single Online Return by the industry.
    5. Labour inspector to upload inspection report within 72 hours.
  - **Random Labour Inspection scheme** - A computerized list of inspections will be generated randomly to reduce inspector raj. Inspector has to upload report within 72 hours
  - **Universal Account Number (UAN) for Employee Provident Fund (EPF)** -
    1. An UAN is allotted to EPF subscribers to make Provident Fund account more portable and universally accessible by centrally compiling & digitizing their information.
    2. The portability of the Social Security Benefits to the labour of organised sector across the jobs and geographic areas will be ensured.
  - **Apprenticeship Protsahan Yojana** -
    1. It envisages on imparting on-the-job training to apprentices.
    2. Government will reimburse 50 percent of stipend paid by employers to increase employability of youth by giving them skills.
  - **Revamped Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana** - Introduction of convergence of social security schemes namely Aam Admi Bima Yojna and National Old Age Penskion Scheme on RSBY smart card through improved IT framework.

## 22.2 Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana

- It is to promote/incentivize employment generation.
- Central Government will be paying the 8.33% EPS contribution of the employer for the new employment.
- All industries registered with Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) can apply for availing benefits under the scheme.
- It is targeted for employees earning wages less than Rs. 15,000/- per month.
- The scheme will be in operation for a period of 3 years and GOI will continue to pay and all new eligible employees will be covered till 2019-20.

## 22.3 Swavalamban Scheme

- Under the scheme, GOI will contribute Rs.1000 per year to each Nation Pension Scheme-Swavalamban account opened in the year 2010-2013 for five years.
- The scheme is voluntary and open to eligible citizens in the age group of 18-60 years.
- Eligible individuals in the unorganized sector can open an account through their Aggregator and get an Individual subscriber Account.
- The account is regulated by Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authorities (PFRDA).
- There is no minimum amount required per annum or per contribution and subscriber is free to choose the amount he/she wants to invest every year.
- Subscriber should not be covered under any other social security schemes like Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act etc.
- The existing subscribers of Swavalamban Scheme would be automatically migrated to APY, unless they opt out.

## 22.4 Swabhimaan

- Swabhimaan is a campaign which aims to bring banking services to large rural areas.
- This campaign is to be operated by the **Ministry of Finance** and the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) to bring banking within the reach of the masses of the Indian population.

## 23. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

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

- The scheme is launched with an objective 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.

### **23.2 Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)**

- SFURTI is to organize the traditional industries and artisans into clusters to make them competitive and provide support for their long term sustainability by way of enhancing the marketability of products, improving the skills of artisans, making provision for common facilities and strengthening the cluster governance systems.

### **23.3 Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)**

- PMEGP is the flagship programme of the government offering credit linked subsidy to establish new enterprises for generating continuous and sustainable employment opportunities in Rural and Urban areas of the country.

## **24. Ministry of Mines**

### **24.1 Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKY)**

- It is a programme launched to provide for the welfare of areas and people affected by mining related operations.
- The main objective is to minimize/mitigate the adverse impacts, during and after mining, on the environment, health and socio-economic conditions of people in mining districts and also to ensure sustainable livelihood for the affected people.
- The beneficiaries include people living in directly affected areas and displaced family under the Land Acquisition Act.
- It is implemented by the District Mineral Foundations (DMFs) of the respective districts using the funds accruing to the DMF from miners.
- District Mineral Foundation (DMF) is a trust set up under Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Amendment Act, (MMDRA) 2015 as a non-profit body in those districts affected by the mining works.
- The DMFs have been directed to take all major decision in a participatory mode, in consultation with the 'gram sabhas' of the respective villages and activities taken under "polluter pays principle" cannot be included under PMKKY.
- 60% of the funds will be utilised for high priority areas such as Drinking water supply, health care, sanitation, education, skill development, women and child care, welfare of aged and disabled people and environment conservation.
- 40% of the fund will be utilised for physical infrastructure, irrigation, energy and watershed development.

### **24.2 Sudoor Drishti**

- It is a project launched by the Indian Bureau of Mines in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and 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 and development of mobile app for field data collection to verify the ground realities.

## 25. Ministry of Minority Affairs

### 25.1 Nai Manzil

- It aims to engage constructively with **Poor Minority youth** and help them obtain sustainable and gainful employment opportunities that can facilitate them to be integrated with mainstream economic activities.
- Integrated Skill Training is being provided to the youth in market driven skills.
- The other objectives include, raise awareness and sensitization in health and life skills, Mobilize school drop-out minority youths with formal education and certification upto level 8th or 10th through National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) or other State open schooling systems.
- It was launched for the first time in J&K in 2016, where girls from minority communities are being imparted three-month skill development training in seven identified sectors relevant to the region.

### 25.2 Nai Roshni

- It is a scheme for leadership development among Minority Women.
- The objective is to empower and instil confidence among minority women by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and other institutions at all levels.

### 25.3 Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS)

- MANAS is a skill development architecture aimed at providing an all India Level training framework.
- The training framework is based upon tie-ups with National/International training organizations (on PPP mode) for **imparting training to the minority population**, for skills that are currently in demand.
- It will also provide concessional credit for minority community after meeting their Skilling Needs for expanding their existing businesses and setting up new businesses.

### 25.4 Hunar Haat

- Hunar Haat (Skill Haat) is an exhibition of handicrafts, embroidery etc made by the artisans from the Minority Communities organized by the Ministry of Minority Affairs.
- They will be provided free of cost stall, the arrangements for their transport and their daily expenses.
- Two such Haats has been conducted so far and the Ministry has been working to establish “Hunar Hub” in all the states where programmes such as “Hunar Haat” and other cultural events will be organized.

### 25.5 USTAAD

- Upgrading the Skills in Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTAAD) is a 100% central sector scheme.
- The scheme aimed at capacity building and updating the traditional skills of master craftsmen/artisans. These trained master craftsmen/artisan will train the minority youths in various specific traditional arts/crafts.
- Under the Scheme, skill development programme will be provided for all important traditional arts/crafts being practiced by minority communities, for their development and market linkages.

### 25.6 Other Schemes

- **Padho Pardesh** -It is the Scheme for providing interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies for the students belonging to the minority communities.
- **Hamari Darohar** - A scheme to Preserve Rich Heritage of Minority Communities of India and will implemented in collaboration with Ministry of Culture.
- **Jiyo Parsi** - It is a Central Sector scheme to contain the population decline of Parsis in India.
- **Seekho Aur Kamao (Learn & Earn)** - It aims at upgrading the skills of minority youths in various modern/traditional skills.
- **Nalanda Project** - A Faculty Development Programme for minorities Higher educational institutions.
- **Maulana Azad Sehat Scheme** - Preventive health check up camps for minority students.
- **Cyber Gram** - It is launched under Multi-sectoral Development Programme(MsDP) to provide hands on training in computers to the students of minority communities and enable them to acquire basic Information and Communication Technology (ICT) skills.
- Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to Minorities implemented through Maulana Azad Education Foundation.
- **Mahila Samridhi Yojana** - Skill development training in women friendly trades is provided along with stipend and formation of self-help group during the training period followed by infusion of micro credit for income generation.

## 26. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

### 26.1 Surya Mitra Scheme

- The scheme is aimed at creating 50,000 trained solar photovoltaic technicians by March 2020.
- The course is a 600 hours (i.e. 3 months) skill development program designed to create skilled manpower in installation, commissioning, and Operation & Maintenance of solar power plants and equipment.
- The objective is to provide employability and entrepreneurship to rural and urban youth & women. 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.
- The programme is 100% funded by GOI and implemented by National Institute for Solar Energy (NISE) across the country.
- In addition, short term training programmes for small hydro, entrepreneurship development, operation & maintenance of solar energy devices and boiler operations in co-generation plants have been organized.
- National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) is an autonomous institution of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE)).

### **26.2 Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM)**

- The mission is also known as National Solar Mission and is also one of the eight National Missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC).
- The Mission has set the ambitious target of deploying 20,000MW of grid connected solar power by 2022, which was later revised to 1,00,000 MW by 2022.
- The target will principally comprise of 40GW Rooftop and 60GW through large and medium scale grid connected solar power projects.
- There is also 30% capital subsidy for installation of SPV applications like solar lighting systems, solar PV power plants and solar pumps under solar off-grid application scheme of JNNSM in rural as well as urban areas throughout India.

### **26.3 Solar City**

- The basic aim is to motivate the local Governments for adopting renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency measures.
- The Solar City aims at minimum 10% reduction in projected demand of conventional energy at the end of five years.
- In a Solar City all types of renewable energy based projects will be installed.

## **27. Ministry of Panchayati Raj**

### **27.1 Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme**

- It is a central sector scheme aimed at incentivization of States for devolving funds, functions and functionaries (3Fs) to Panchayats and incentivization of Panchayats to put in place accountability systems to make their functioning transparent and efficient.
- The scheme is 100% centrally funded.
- State Governments/UTs are ranked on a Devolution Index which measures the extent of devolution of 3Fs by States to Panchayats.
- Based on the index, the best performing states and panchayats have been incentivized since 2011.

## 28. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

### 28.1 Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana

- This Scheme aims to provide free LPG connections to Women from BPL Households by providing financial support of Rs 1600 for each new LPG connection.
- The identification of eligible BPL families will be made in consultation with the State Governments and the Union Territories based on the socio-economic and caste census data.
- Providing LPG connections to BPL households will ensure universal coverage of cooking gas in the country which will empower women and protect their health.
- It aims to address serious health hazards associated with cooking based on fossil fuels. Non-communicable diseases such as heart disease, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and lung cancer and Indoor air pollution causing acute respiratory illnesses in young children is addressed through this scheme.
- It will also provide employment for rural youth in the supply chain of cooking gas.

### 28.2 PAHAL

- Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG consumer (DBTL) scheme called, 'PAHAL' aims to reduce leakage of subsidy, reduce intermediaries and eliminate duplicate LPG connections by introducing direct cash transfer of subsidies.
- LPG consumers, who join the scheme, will get the LPG cylinders at market price and receive the subsidy directly into their bank accounts.
- The scheme required the consumer to mandatorily have a bank account linked with Aadhaar number for availing LPG Subsidy.
- If they do not possess Aadhaar number, they will have to link their bank account directly with their 17 digit LPG ID.

## 29. Ministry of Power

### 29.1 Deendayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)

- It is the flagship programme of Ministry of Power to provide 24X7 power supply to rural areas.
- It focuses on feeder separation (rural households & agricultural) and strengthening of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure including metering at all levels in rural areas.
- This will help in providing round the clock power to rural households and adequate power to agricultural consumers.
- Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has been subsumed in it.
- **Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)** - It is to provide 24x7 power supply in the urban area.

- **Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVEP)** is a scheme implemented by Ministry of New & Renewable energy in various states to provide basic lighting through Renewable Energy Sources in un-electrified villages and hamlets of electrified census villages.

### **29.2 National LED Programme**

- It is to ensure promotion of energy efficiency in the country.
- It has two components - Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme (DELP) and Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP).
- DELP - UJALA Scheme was launched to provide LED bulbs to domestic consumers.
- SLNP - It aims to replace conventional street light with smart and energy efficient LED street lights by March, 2019.

### **29.3 UJALA Scheme**

- UJALA – Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All is an energy efficiency scheme to promote efficient lighting, enhance awareness on using efficient equipment which reduce electricity bills and help preserve environment.
- Under this scheme, LED bulbs at 40% of the market price will be distributed to every grid connected consumer.
- It is implemented by the Electricity Distribution Company and Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL).

### **29.4 Coal Mitra Web Portal**

- The portal is designed to bring about flexibility in Utilization of Domestic Coal.
- The portal helps to transfer the domestic coal reserves to more cost efficient State/ Centre owned or private sector generating stations, leading to lower generation costs and ultimately lesser cost of electricity for the consumers.

### **29.5 Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY)**

- It is to provide financial and operational turnaround of power distribution companies and aims at long term affordable and accessible 24x7 power supply to all.
- It has target of making all DISCOMs profitable by 2018-19 through four initiatives such as 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.
- Under this programme, States shall take over 75% of DISCOM debt 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 of respective states in the financial years 2015-16 and 2016-17.

- States will issue non-SLR including SDL bonds in the market or directly to the respective banks / financial institutions (FIs) holding the DISCOM debt to the appropriate extent.
- DISCOM debt not taken over by the state shall be converted by the banks / FIs into loans or bonds.

### 29.6 Mobile Applications launched by Ministry of Power

- **Grameen Vidyutikaran (GARV) app** to help citizens track rural electrification under DDUGJY.
- **Vidyut Pravah app** to provide real time information of electricity price and availability.
- **URJA (Urban Jyoti Abhiyaan) app** for Urban Power Distribution Sector to enhance Consumer Connect, Project Monitoring of projects and providing information on the monthly performance on parameters like Consumer complaints redressal, Release of New service connection etc.
- **E-Tarang app** to monitor the real time status of Transmission System.
- **E-Trans app** to help in better price discovery in respect of Inter State Transmission projects.

## 30. Ministry of Railways

### 30.1 Avataran

- Avataran is an umbrella program consists of 7 missions such as,
- **Mission 25 Tonne** - It aims to increase revenue by augmenting carrying capacity.
- **Mission Zero Accident** - It comprises of two sub missions such as Elimination of unmanned level crossings on broad Gauge in the next 3-4 years and Equipping 100% of the High Density Network with Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS).
- **Mission PACE (Procurement and Consumption Efficiency)** - It aims to improve 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 super fast mail/express trains by 25 kmph in the next 5 years. It will complement Mission 25 Tonne to increase throughput of the railway system.
- **Mission Hundred** - Under this mission, at least a hundred sidings will be commissioned in the next 2 years. Siding refers to low-speed track section / track branch distinct from a running line.
- **Mission beyond book-keeping** - It will establish an accounting system where outcomes can be tracked to inputs.
- **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.

### 30.2 Alternate Train Accommodation Scheme – VIKALP

- The scheme aims to facilitate waitlisted passengers to get an alternative train accommodation within 12 hours of the original train.
- The waitlisted passengers will get confirmed accommodation in **next alternative train** if they opt for it while booking..
- No extra charges will be paid by the passenger to avail this scheme or any refund provided for the difference of fare.

### 30.3 Clone train services

- The proposed service will run' on high-demand routes **within an hour** of a scheduled train's departure to accommodate those on its waiting list.
- The idea is to ensure that they reach their destination around the same time they had originally envisaged.

### 30.4 Rail Safety Fund

- The new rail safety fund called "**Rashtriya Rail SanrakshaKosh**" to be utilized for track improvement, bridge rehabilitation work, improved inspection work etc.
- It is a non-lapsable fund created by Ministry of Finance, since the union and railway budgets will be merged for the first time.
- It receives fund from this year budget allocation and also from the Central Road Fund.
- The Central Road Fund is collected by levying Cess on diesel and petrol for safety-related work.
- The Rail Safety Fund was setup based on the recommendation of a committee headed by Anil Kakodkar, former chairman of Atomic Energy Commission Chairman.

### 30.5 Antyodaya Express

- The Antyodaya Express was announced during the 2016 Railway Budget.
- All the coaches are unreserved.
- Deen Dayalu coaches have also been announced that provides many facilities that would make the journey of a second-class train traveller more comfortable.

## 31. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

### 31.1 Bharatmala

- It is an umbrella program that will subsume unfinished parts of National Highway Development Program (NHDP).
- It also focus on the new initiatives like development of Border and International connectivity roads, Coastal & port connectivity roads, National Corridors Efficiency improvements, Economic corridors development and others.

### 31.2 Setu Bharatam

- It is a program for building bridges for safe and seamless travel on National Highways.
- The aim is to make National Highways free of railway level crossings by 2019 by building Railway Over Bridges/ Under Passes and old & worn down bridges to be improved by replacement/widening/strengthening.

### 31.3 Char Dham Highway Project

- The Char Dham highway development project is an initiative to improve connectivity to the Char Dham pilgrimage centres in the Himalayas i.e **Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath**.
- This objective is to provide 900 km highway roads with paved shoulders, provision for landslide mitigation and other road safety measures, which will provide all weather road connectivity for pilgrims and for movement of defence forces.
- Generally the Char Dham pilgrimage centre four pilgrimage sites in India i.e Badrinath, Dwarka, Puri and Rameswaran but the Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath in Uttarkhand state were known as Chota Char Dham.

### 31.4 Logistic Efficiency Enhancement Programme (LEEP)

- The programme is aimed at enhancing the freight transportation in India through improving cost, time, tracking and transferability of consignments through infrastructure, procedural and Information Technology (IT) interventions.
- The parks are expected to serve four key functions - freight aggregation and distribution, multimodal freight movement, storage and warehousing, and value-added services such as custom clearances.

### 31.5 INFRACON

- It is the National Portal that acts as a 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.

### 31.6 INAM PRO

- It is a web-based application for Infrastructure and Material Providers.
- It brings together the material providers and the prospective buyers engaged in executing central/state funded roads and highways and bridge construction projects in a common platform.
- Given the success of INAM-PRO with cement, other materials like steel and steel slag have also been brought on this platform so as to make this as a comprehensive e-market place for infrastructure providers.

## 32. Ministry of Rural Development

### 32.1 Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - NRLM

- National Rural Livelihood Mission/Aajeevika has been subsumed into Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY).
- The Scheme is assisted by investment from World Bank.
- It aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services.

#### Features -

- **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.
- **Participatory identification of Poor** - Target Group is identified through the Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) method and it is delinked from BPL. The responsibility of identification of poor must be vetted by the Gram Sabha and approved by the Gram Panchayat.
- **Community Funds as Resources** - NRLM 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.
- **Financial Inclusion** - It promotes financial literacy among the poor.
- **Livelihoods** - It also promotes existing livelihood portfolio of the poor through its 3 pillars - 'Vulnerability reduction and livelihoods enhancement', 'employment' and 'enterprises'.
- Partnerships with NGOs and linkages with Panchayat Raj Institutions

### 32.2 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

- DDU-GKY is tasked with the dual objectives of adding diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and cater to the career aspirations of rural youth.
- It aims at transforming rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce.
- It focused on rural youth between the ages of 15 and 35 years from poor families.
- **Special initiatives under DDU-GKY -**
  1. **Himayat** : A special scheme for the youth (rural & urban) of Jammu & Kashmir.
  2. **Roshni**: A special initiative for the rural youth of poor families in 27 Left-wing Extremist (LWE) districts across 9 states.

### 32.3 Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP)

- SVEP is aimed at creating an ecosystem for rural population to be able start their own enterprises for sustainable livelihood.

- To be launched on the lines of the DDU-GKY to generate livelihood through self-employment.
- Loans will be made available through Self Help Groups for starting the enterprise

### 32.4 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin

- It replaces Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), which was launched as a sub scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in 1985.
- IAY aims at helping rural people below the poverty-line (BPL) in construction of dwelling units and upgradation of existing unserviceable kutcha houses by providing assistance in the form of full grant.
- **Beneficiaries** are people belonging to SCs/STs, freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST categories, widows or next-of-kin of defence personnel killed in action, ex-servicemen and retired members of the paramilitary forces, Disabled persons and Minorities.
- It will be implemented in rural areas across the country except Delhi and Chandigarh
- Government to construct 1 crore pucca (permanent) houses for the rural poor in the next three years.
- The project will be implemented in a span of three years and expected to boost job creation in rural areas.
- Beneficiaries of the rural houses would be chosen according to data taken from the Socio-Economic Caste Census of 2011
- An allowance of Rs. 120,000 in plain areas and Rs. 130,000 in hilly areas will be provided for construction of homes
- The unit size will be enhanced from the existing 20 sq.mt. to up to 25 sq.mt. including a dedicated area for hygienic cooking.
- Funds will be transferred electronically directly to the account of the beneficiary.
- The beneficiary would be facilitated to avail loan of up to Rs.70,000 for construction of the house which is optional.

### 32.5 National Rurban Mission (NRuM)

- NRuM is also called as Shyama Prasad Mukharjee Rurban mission and aimed at strengthening rural areas by provisioning of economic, social and physical infrastructure facilities
- The objective is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters i.e Smart Villages.
- **Smart village** is an area which possesses the economic characteristics and lifestyles of an urban area while retaining its essential rural area features.
- It follows **cluster based approach** and the State Governments would identify 'geographically

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

- These clusters would be developed by provisioning of economic activities, developing skills & local entrepreneurship and providing infrastructure amenities.
- It provides Skill development training, Digital literacy, mobile health unit, electronic delivery of citizen centric services, e-gram connectivity, public transport, inter village road connectivity etc.
- The funding will be through various schemes of the government through public -private partnerships.
- In addition to it, there will be critical gap funding of 30% of project cost as central Government share for clusters.

### **32.6 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**

- PMGSY aimed at providing all-weather road connectivity to unconnected habitations.
- A habitation which was earlier provided all-weather connectivity would not be eligible even if the present condition of the road is bad.
- It is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme and 50% of the Cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) is earmarked for this Programme.
- The target year of achieving 100% rural road connectivity under PMGSY is 2019.
- The unit of this programme is habitation and not revenue villages.
- Major District Roads, State Highways and National Highways cannot be covered under the PMGSY, even if they happen to be in rural areas.
- All habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in the plain areas and 250 persons and above in hill states, the tribal and the desert areas will be connected by PMGSY.

### **32.7 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)**

- To enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed demand based wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
- Beneficiaries are willing rural population, unskilled manual labourers and seasonally unemployed.
- A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained.
- No contractors and machinery is allowed.
- Wages are linked to Consumer Price Index (Agriculture labour).
- 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.

- If work is not provided within 15 days of applying, applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowance.
- MGNREGA is to be implemented mainly by gram panchayats.
- At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women.
- Social audit has to be done by the gram sabha atleast once in every 6 months.
- Focuses on creation of durable assets as per local needs.

### **32.8 Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)**

- SAGY is a village development project under which each Member of Parliament will take the responsibility of developing physical and institutional infrastructure and improve the standard of living in three villages by 2019.
- Lok Sabha MP chooses these villages from the constituency he represents and the Rajya Sabha MP chooses it from the state he represent.
- Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams will be selected and developed by 2024.
- Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit for development.
- MPs cannot pick villages which belong to themselves or their spouses
- The scheme requires MP to draft a village development plan, identify gaps in funding and mobilizing MPLAD funds to create additional resources specifically from CSR initiatives of various corporate houses, in areas of sanitation and water supply.
- District Collectors will carry ground-level surveys along with monthly review meetings to monitor progress .
- At the State-level, Chief Secretaries will head empowered committee on the same and the Minister for Rural Development and Secretary, Rural Development, will chair two national-level committees to track the scheme.

### **32.9 National Social Assistance Program (NSAP)**

- It is a social security and welfare programme to provide support to aged persons, widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on death of primary bread winner, belonging to below poverty line households.
- It comprises of five schemes, namely - (1) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), (2) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), (3) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), (4) National Family Benefit Scheme NFBS) and (5) Annapurna.
- Under NSAP 100% Central Assistance is extended to the States/UTs to provide the benefits in accordance with the norms, guidelines and conditions laid down by the Central Government.

### 32.10 Neeranchal Watershed Program

- Neeranchal is a World Bank assisted National Watershed Management Project.
- Neeranchal is designed to further strengthen and provide technical assistance to the Watershed Component of PMKSY (Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana).

### 32.11 Annapurna Scheme

- The scheme is under the **Ministry of Rural development** and Department of Food and Public Distribution allocates food grains as per the requirements of Ministry of Rural Development.
- Senior citizens of 65 years of age or above who are not getting pension under the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) are provided 10 kg of food grains per person per month free of cost.

## 33. Ministry of Science and Technology

### 33.1 National Initiative for Development and Harnessing Innovations(NIDHI)

- NIDHI is an umbrella program for nurturing ideas and innovations (knowledge-based and technology-driven) into successful startups.
- It aims to take forward student innovations in IEDC (Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Centres) programme to commercialization stage and to accelerate the journey of idea to prototype by providing initial funding assistance.

### 33.2 Visiting Advanced Joint Research (VAJRA) Faculty scheme

- It enables NRIs and overseas scientific community to participate and contribute to research and development in India.
- It will be implemented by a statutory body called Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB).
- Public funded academic institutions and national laboratories are eligible to host the VAJRA Faculty.
- The Faculty can also be allowed to participate in other academic activities as agreed to by the host institution and the Faculty.
- 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.

### 33.3 Devasthal Optical Telescope

- It is India's largest ground-based optical telescope.
- The telescope is the product of an Indo-Belgian collaborative effort.
- It is going to be operated by the Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences (ARIES), an autonomous research body under the Department of Science and Technology.

- It will also be Asia's largest ground-based optical telescope, succeeding the VainuBappu Observatory in Kavalur, Tamil Nadu.

### **33.4 Surya Jyoti**

- It is a Photovoltaic integrated Micro Solar Dome, a simple innovative technology developed to meet the lighting need for people who do not have access to reliable supply of electricity.
- The dome will capture day light and concentrate the same inside a dark room in urban slum or rural areas.

## **34. Ministry of Shipping**

### **34.1 Sagarmala**

- The prime objective of the Sagarmala project is to promote port-led development and to provide infrastructure to transport goods quickly, efficiently and cost-effectively.
- Sagarmala, integrated with the development of inland waterways, is expected to reduce cost and time for transporting goods, benefiting industries and export/import trade.
- It focus on 3 pillars
  1. Supporting and enabling Port-led Development through institutional framework for ensuring inter-agency and ministries/departments/states' collaboration.
  2. Port Infrastructure Enhancement, including modernization and setting up of new ports and port led industrialization.
  3. Efficient Evacuation to and from hinterland.
- The project intends to enhance the capacity of major and non-major ports.
- It also strive to ensure sustainable development of the population living in the Coastal Economic Zone (CEZ).
- Community Development Fund will be created for projects and activities which strive to bring development for coastal communities.
- National Sagarmala Apex Committee (NSAC) is envisaged for overall policy guidance and high level coordination.
- At the state level, the State Governments is suggested to set up State Sagarmala Committee headed by Chief Minister/Minister in Charge of Ports.

## **35. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship**

### **35.1 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal VikasYojana**

- It is an outcome based skill certification scheme implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).
- The objective is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

- Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).
- Training and Assessment fees are completely paid by the Government.
- The Various components are short term training, recognition of prior learning, special projects, kaushal and rozgarmela, placement guidelines and monitoring guidelines.

### **35.2 UDAAN**

- The programme aims to provide skills training and enhance the employability of unemployed youth of J&K.
- The scheme covers graduates, post graduates and three year engineering diploma holders.
- The key stakeholders are Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), State Government (Jammu & Kashmir), Corporates and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

#### **UDAAN (Giving Wings to Girl Students)**

- Another scheme of the same name is implemented by **Ministry of Human Resource Development**.
- This project aims at addressing the lower enrolment of girls in engineering colleges/IITs and technological institutions.
- It involves training 1000 selected girl students to compete for admission at premier Engineering colleges in India by providing course in an online and offline format.
- The girl students enrolled in classes XI of KV's/NV's/other Government run Schools affiliated to any Board in India are eligible for the Scheme.

## **36. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment**

### **36.1 Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan**

- Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) has formulated the Accessible India Campaign i.e Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan.
- It is a nation-wide campaign for achieving universal accessibility for PwDs.
- It aims to enable persons with disabilities to gain universal access, equal opportunity for development, independent living and participation in an inclusive society in all aspects of life.
- It is in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) to which India is a signatory.
- The campaign targets three separate verticals for achieving universal accessibility namely the built up environment, transportation eco-system and information & communication eco-system.
- DEPwD is collaborating with Ministry of Home, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and Ministry of Tourism for this.

- **Targets under the campaign** - Envisages making all railway stations of A1, A & B categories and the international airports fully accessible to the disabled.
- Conducts accessibility audit of all the international airports, domestic airports, major railway stations.
- Seeks to convert at least 10% of government owned public transport carriers in the country fully accessible carriers for disabled persons by March 2018.
- At least 50% of all public documents by the Central and State Governments to meet accessibility standards for persons with disabilities by March 2018.

### **36.2 Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)**

- It is to create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of persons with disabilities.
- It encourage voluntary action for ensuring effective implementation of the people with disabilities (equal opportunities and protection of rights) act of 1995.
- The definition of disability includes Blindness, Low vision, Leprosy-cured, Hearing impairment, Loco motor disability, Mental retardation and Mental illness.
- Parents/guardians and voluntary organisations are encouraged to provide rehabilitation services.
- To provide financial assistance to facilitate delivery of various services to voluntary organizations' **grants-in-aid to NGOS.**

## **37. Ministry of Textiles**

### **37.1 Bunkar Mitra**

- BunkarMitra is a Helpline for handholding of Handloom weavers launched by Ministry of Textiles.
- The professional queries of weavers will be answered by the experts in the field using this helpline.
- It is single point of contact where weavers can seek solutions for their technical issues/problems.

## **38. Ministry of Tourism**

### **38.1 Swadesh Darshan**

- It is to develop theme-based tourist circuits on the principles of high tourist value, competitiveness and sustainability in an integrated manner to enrich tourist experience and enhance employment opportunities.
- Under the scheme, thirteen thematic circuits have been identified, for development - 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 and Heritage Circuit.

### 38.2 Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD)

- It is to identify and develop pilgrimage tourist destination on the principles of high tourist visits, competitiveness and sustainability in an integrated manner to enrich tourist experience and enhance employment opportunities.
- Under the PRASAD scheme thirteen sites have been identified for development, namely: Amritsar, Ajmer, Dwaraka, Mathura, Varanasi, Gaya, Puri, Amaravati, Kanchipuram, Vellankanni, Kedarnath, Kamakhya and Patna.
- Under the 'PRASAD' scheme the focus is on development and beautification of the identified pilgrimage destinations.
- Whereas, in the 'Spiritual Circuit' identified under the SwadeshDarshan scheme, the thrust is on development of particular thematic circuit consisting of various religious/spiritual destination in a State and Union Territory.
- **Note** - HRIDAY Cities covers all PRASAD sites except Kedarnath and Kamakhya and instead it includes Warangal, Badami and Patna. HRIDAY comes under the Ministry of Urban Development

## 39. Ministry of Tribal affairs

### 39.1 Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

- It is launched for the holistic development and welfare of tribal population in India by plugging the infrastructure gaps and lags in human development indices.
- The scheme focuses on
  1. Provision for a better standard of living and quality of life
  2. Improving access to and quality of education
  3. Generating resources for long-term and sustainable growth
  4. Bridging infrastructural gaps
  5. Protection of tribal culture and heritage.

## 40. Ministry of Urban Development

### 40.1 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

- The focus of the Mission is on infrastructure creation that has a direct link to provision of better services to the citizens.
- It ensures that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection.
- It proposes to increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open and reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities.

- 500 cities will be covered under the Scheme
  1. All Cities and Towns with a **population of over 1 lakh** with notified Municipalities, including Cantonment Boards (Civilian areas),
  2. All **Capital Cities/Towns** of States/ UTs, not covered in above,
  3. All Cities/ Towns classified as **Heritage Cities** by MoUD under the HRIDAY Scheme,
  4. Thirteen Cities and Towns **on the stem of the main rivers** with a population above 75,000 and less than 1 lakh, and
  5. Ten Cities **from hill states, islands and tourist destinations** (not more than one from each State).
- This scheme is a **new avatar of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**.
- Unlike JNNURM, AMRUT will not appraise individual projects and appraise only State Annual Action plans.
- It is a **centrally Sponsored Scheme** and funds will be allocated to states and Union territories.
- The states will transfer funds to Urban Local Bodies within 7 days of transfer by central government and no diversion of funds.
- Central assistance will be to the extent of 50% of project cost for cities and towns with a population of up to 10 lakhs and one-third of the project cost for those with a population of above 10 lakhs.
- **(Note:** Some of the inadmissible components under AMRUT are Power, Telecom, Health, Education and Wage employment programme and staff component and Purchase of land for projects or project related works, Staff salaries of both the States/ULBs. The list is not exhaustive.)

#### 40.2 Smart Cities

- The objective is to promote sustainable and inclusive 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.
- The focus is on creating a replicable model which are meant to set examples that can be replicated both within and outside the Smart City, catalyzing the creation of similar Smart Cities in various regions and parts of the country.
- **Core infrastructure elements**
  1. Water Supply
  2. Assured electricity supply
  3. Sanitation, including solid waste management

4. Efficient urban mobility and public transport
  5. Affordable housing, especially for the poor
  6. Robust IT connectivity and digitalization
  7. Good governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation
  8. Sustainable environment
  9. Safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly
  10. Health and education.
- **Components of Smart Cities Mission -**
    1. City improvement (Retrofitting),
    2. City renewal (Redevelopment),
    3. City extension plus a Pan-city initiative in which Smart Solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city.
  - **Approach** - Area-based development.
  - **Selection Process** – Each state will get at least one smart city.
  - Each aspiring city competes for selection as a smart city in what is called a ‘City Challenge’. There are two stages in the selection process.
  - The State/UT begins with short listing the potential smart cities.
  - The first stage of the competition will be intra-state based on the criteria specified and the highest scoring potential smart cities will be recommended to MoUD.
  - The 100 such potential smart cities nominated by all the States and UTs will prepare Smart City Plans which will be rigorously evaluated in the Stage-2 of the competition for prioritizing cities for financing.
  - The chosen ones will get Central fund of Rs 500 crore in the course of 5 years.
  - **Implementation** -By SPVs which will be promoted by the State/UT and the Urban Local Body (ULB) jointly both having 50:50 equity shareholding.

### 40.3 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

- SBM is being implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development in Urban areas and by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in Rural areas.
- **Objectives**
  1. Elimination of open defecation
  2. Eradication of Manual Scavenging
  3. Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management

4. To effect behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices
  5. Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health
  6. Capacity Augmentation for ULB's
  7. Creating an enabling environment for private sector participation.
- Components
    1. Household toilets, including conversion of insanitary latrines into pour-flush latrines;
    2. Community toilets
    3. Public toilets
    4. Solid waste management
    5. Public Awareness and IEC (Information, Education and Communication).
  - **Target** - The Mission will be in force till 2nd October 2019.
  - **Funding** - States will contribute a minimum of 25% funds towards all components to match 75% Central Share. This will be 10% in the case of North East and special category States.

#### 40.4 HRIDAY

- **National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)** is focused on holistic development of heritage cities.
- The main objective of HRIDAY is to preserve character of the soul of heritage city and facilitate inclusive heritage linked urban development in partnership with State Government
- The duration of HRIDAY schemes would be Four Years starting from December 2014 (i.e. Till December 2018).
- It is a central sector scheme with 100 percent funding coming from Central Government.
- The scheme will broadly focus on **four theme areas** i.e. Physical Infrastructure, Institutional Infrastructure, Economic Infrastructure & Social Infrastructure for reviving and revitalizing the soul of Heritage City.
- The projects can be funded directly or through support from other stakeholders **including private sector**.
- **Coverage (12 Cities)** - Ajmer, Amravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni, Warangal.
- The Scheme supports development of core heritage infrastructure projects that include revitalization of urban infrastructure for areas around heritage assets.

## 41. Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation

### 41.1 Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

- AIBP was launched to give **loan assistance** to the States to help them complete some of the incomplete major/medium irrigation projects which were at an advanced stage of completion and to create additional irrigation potential in the country.
- The ratio of CLA to State's share is 2:1 for General Category States while for Special Category States, it is 3:1.
- Later, Central Loan Assistance under AIBP could also be extended to minor surface irrigation projects of special category states.
- The assistance provided was entirely in the form on loan in the beginning but later a grant component was also added
- The central assistance is in form of **central grant** which is 90% of the project cost in case of special category States, project benefiting drought prone areas, tribal areas and flood prone areas and 25% in case of Non-Special category States.
- It includes Special Category States and **Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi Districts of Odisha.**

### 41.2 Jal Kranti Abhiyan

- Jal Kranti Abhiyan is being celebrated to consolidate water conservation and management in the country through a holistic and integrated approach involving all stakeholders, making it a mass movement.
- The objectives of Jal Kranti Abhiyan are
  1. Strengthening **grass root involvement** of all stakeholders including Panchayati Raj Institutions and local bodies in the water security and development schemes
  2. Encouraging the **adoption/utilization of traditional knowledge** in water resources conservation and its management;
  3. To utilize sector level expertise from different levels in government, NGO's, citizens etc;
  4. Enhancing **livelihood security** through water security in rural areas.
- **Activities undertaken** - 1. Jal Gram Yojana, 2. Development of Model Command Area, 3. Pollution abatement, 4. Mass Awareness Programme.
- **Jal Gram Yojana** - Under this two villages in every district) are being selected and an integrated water security plan is prepared to ensure optimum and sustainable utilization of water.
- **Funding** - No separate fund have been allotted and various expenditure will be met from existing schemes of Central/State Governments, such as PMKSY, MGNREGA, RRR of water bodies, AIBP etc.

### 41.3 Namami Gange Programme

- It is an integrated Conservation Mission for Ganga Rejuvenation by consolidating the existing ongoing efforts and planning for a concrete action plan for future.
- The programme covers 8 states such as Uttarakhand, U.P, Bihar, W.B, Jharkhand, M.P, Haryana and Delhi.
- It involves developments of Ghats and beautification of River Fronts at Kedarnath, Haridwar, Kanpur, Varanasi, Allahabad, Patna and Delhi through multi-sectoral, multi-dimensional approach.
- **Key Ministries involved** in Ganga Rejuvenation - Ministry of WR, RD&GR, Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Shipping, Tourism, Urban Development, Drinking Water and Sanitation and Rural Development.
- Interventions taken under Namami Ganga includes,
  1. Sustainable Municipal Sewage management (Coordination with Ministry of Urban Development).
  2. Managing Sewage from Rural Areas.
  3. Managing Industrial discharge and pollution abatement
  4. Enforcing River Regulatory Zones on Ganga Banks, Restoration and conservation of wetlands, efficient irrigation methods.
  5. Ensuring ecological rejuvenation by conservation of aquatic life and biodiversity.
  6. Promotion of Tourism and Shipping in a rational and sustainable manner.
  7. Knowledge Management on Ganga through Ganga Knowledge Centre.
- 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.
- Establishment of Clean Ganga Fund to encourage contributions from citizens for river conservation.
- The programme is 100% centrally funded.
- It is scheduled to be completed by 2020.

### 41.4 Urban Reform Incentive Fund

- The Urban Reform Incentive Fund (URIF) in India aims to provide States with incentives to undertake essential urban sector reforms.
- The Ministry has proposed to increase Reform Incentive Fund from Rs 500 crore during 2017-18 to over Rs 3,000 crore per year over the next three years.
- The reforms to be undertaken by the States to receive incentives under URIF improve the responsiveness of local real estate markets, increase resource mobilization in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), provide rigorous accounting of the management of public funds.

- The incentives given to the states will be on a grant basis.
- URIF receive funds from **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)** and Government of India.

## 42. Ministry of Women and Child development

### 42.1 Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

- ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented by state governments and union territories.
- It aims at providing supplementary nutrition, immunization and pre-school education to the children.
- **Objectives** - To prevent and reduce young child under-nutrition (% underweight children 0-3 years) by 10 percentage points, enhance early development and learning outcomes in all children 0-6 years of age, improve care and nutrition of girls and women and reduce Anaemia prevalence in young children, girls and women by one fifth by the end of 12th five year plan.
- **Beneficiaries** - Children in the age group of 0-6 years, Pregnant women and Lactating mothers.
- **Services under ICDS** - It offers a package of six services such as Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school non-formal education, Nutrition & health education, Immunization, Health check-up and Referral services.
- The services are offered at Anganwadi Centres through Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHS) at grassroots level.
- All components of ICDS except Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) are financed through a 60:40 ratio (central : state). The Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) component was funded through a 50:50 ratio. The North East states have a 90:10 ratio.

### 42.2 SABLA - Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls

- SABLA is a centrally sponsored scheme to empower adolescent girls of 11-18 years and it is implemented through the State Governments/UTs.
- **Objectives:** 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 and to educate, skill and make them ready for life's challenges.
- It provides an integrated package of services such as
  1. Nutrition provision
  2. Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation
  3. Health check-up and Referral services
  4. Nutrition & Health Education (NHE)

5. Counseling/Guidance on family welfare, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) , child care practices and home management
  6. Life Skill Education and accessing public services
  7. Vocational training for girls aged 16 and above under National Skill Development Program (NSDP)
- All Components except nutrition provision will get 100% financial assistance from the Central Government. The nutrition provision will be funded by Central government up to the extent of 50%.

#### **42.3 SAKSHAM - Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Boys**

- It aims holistic development of Adolescent Boys, on the pattern of SABLA.
- It would aim at the all-round development of Adolescent Boys to make them self-reliant, gender-sensitive and aware citizens, when they grow up.
- The scheme will focus on all Adolescent Boys between 11 to 18 years and will primarily focus on out-of-school boys.
- The main objectives of SAKSHAM includes
  1. To make the Adolescent Boys gender sensitive, self-development and empowerment.
  2. To address the health needs i.e. the physical, mental and emotional health of ABs.
  3. To create sensitized Ahimsa Messengers to address Violence against Women.
  4. To provide relevant information and vocational skills through National Skill Development Program (NSDP) for future work-participation.
  5. To promote awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition and Adolescent Reproductive & Sexual Health (ARSH) and family and child care.
- The scheme will utilize the structures made under ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services Scheme).
- The Anganwadi centers are the central points to deliver the services, and if the Anganwadi infrastructure is inadequate, it will be provided by the local Panchayat or Municipal Committee.

#### **42.4 Kishori Shakthi Yojana**

- This scheme is a redesign of the already existing Adolescent Girls (AG) Scheme being implemented as a component under the centrally sponsored Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme.

#### **42.5 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBPS)**

- The scheme is launched to address the issue of decline in CSR in 100 gender critical districts and to provide convergent efforts to ensure survival, protection and education of the girl child.

- The objectives of the Scheme are
  1. Prevent gender biased sex selective elimination
  2. Ensure survival & protection of the girl child
  3. Ensure education of the girl child
- The initiative has two major components,
  1. Mass Communication Campaign
  2. Multi-sectoral action in 100 selected districts (as a pilot) with adverse CSR, covering all States and UTs
- It involves coordinated efforts from Ministry of WCD, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of HRD.

#### **42.6 Digital Gudda Guddi Board**

- It is a platform for dissemination of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Material on BBBP, to update monthly birth statistics.
- The digital board displays audio video material as well as still frames for disseminating information and is being displayed at important state offices.

#### **42.7 Sukanya Samridhi Yojana**

- It is launched as a part of the '**Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**' campaign.
- It is a small deposit scheme for girl child to motivate parents to open an account in the name of a girl child and for her welfare to deposit maximum of their savings.
- The account can be opened at any time from the birth of a girl child till she attains the age of 10 years in any post office or authorized branches of commercial banks.
- A minimum of Rs. 1000 and maximum of Rs. 1.5 lakh can be deposited during a financial year and fetch an interest rate of 9.1 % and provide income tax rebate.
- The account will get matured in 21 years from the date of opening of account or marriage of the girl child after attaining 18 years of age.
- Partial Withdrawal for girl child education can be done when she cleared 10th class or turned 18 years.
- 100% of the amount can be withdrawn after girl child turns 18 is allowed and the provision of not allowing the withdrawal till the age of 18 is to prevent early marriage.

#### **42.8 UJJAWALA Scheme**

- It is comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-Integration of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation.
- The Objectives of the Schemes -

- **To prevent trafficking of women** and children for commercial sexual exploitation through social mobilization and involvement of local communities, awareness generation programmes, etc.
- To facilitate **rescue of victims** from the place of their exploitation and place them in safe custody.
- To provide **rehabilitation services**
- To facilitate **reintegration of the victims** into the family and society at large.
- To facilitate **repatriation of cross-border victims** to their country of origin.

#### **42.9 Swadhar**

- It caters to primary needs of women in difficult circumstances.
- This is a Central sector scheme for integrated services to women in difficult circumstances like destitute widows, women prisoners released from jail and without family support, women survivors of natural disasters, trafficked women/girls, mentally challenged women etc.
- The package of services include provision for food, clothing, shelter, health care, counselling and legal support, social and economic rehabilitation through education, awareness generation, skill upgradation.

#### **42.10 Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)**

- It is a 'Central Sector Scheme' that aims to provide skills that give employability to women and to provide competencies and skill that enable women to become self-employed/entrepreneurs.
- The Scheme is intended to benefit women who are in the age group of 16 years and above across the country.
- The grant under the Scheme is given to an institution/ organization including NGOs directly and not the States/ UTs.
- The assistance will be available in any sector for imparting skills related to employability and entrepreneurship.

#### **42.11 National Mission For Empowerment Of Women (NMEW)/ Mission Purna Shakti**

- It aims to achieve holistic empowerment of women through convergence of schemes/ programmes of different Ministries/Department of Government of India as well as State Governments.

#### **42.12 Priyadarshini Scheme**

- It is a women Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme in the Mid Gangetic Plains
- The focus of the project is on livelihood enhancement, the beneficiaries will be empowered to address their political, legal, health problems issues through rigorous capacity building.

#### 42.13 Nari Shakti Puraskar

- It is an award conferred on eminent women, organization and institutions rendering distinguished service to the cause of women especially belonging to the vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society on the occasion of International Women's Day (IWD).

#### 42.14 Mahila E-Haat

- It is an initiative for meeting aspirations and needs of women.
- It is a bilingual portal provides unique direct online marketing platform leveraging technology for supporting women entrepreneurs/SHGs/ NGOs for showcasing their products / services.

#### 42.15 Dhanalakshmi Scheme

- The objective of the scheme is to provide a set of financial incentives for families to encourage them to retain a girl child, educate her and prevent child marriage.
- The scheme provides for cash transfers to the family of the girl child on fulfilling certain specific conditions like immunization, enrolment and retention in school, insurance cover etc.

#### 42.16 Maternity Benefit Programme

- Since 2005, JSY pays Rs.1,400 to poor women who deliver in a hospital, for the first two deliveries.
- National Food Security Act (2013) mandated the payment of no less than Rs.6,000 to all pregnant women, irrespective of their income status.
- So the Ministry has formulated **Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana**.
- It was implemented using the platform of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and in selected 53 districts across the country.
- MBP is the Pan-India Expansion of Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana.
- The Scheme provides cash incentives to pregnant and lactating women.
  1. for the wage loss so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery;
  2. to improve her health and nutrition during the period of pregnancy and lactation;
  3. to breastfeed the child during the first six months of the birth, which is very vital for the development of the child.
- All Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM), excluding those in regular employment with the Government or PSUs or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being are eligible.
- The cash incentive is payable in three instalments for the first two live births in three stages.

- The cash transfer would be Aadhaar linked through the individual bank/post office account etc. in DBT mode.
- It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the cost sharing between Centre and States is 60:40 for all the States and UTs (with legislature), 90:10 for NER and Himalayan States and 100% GoI share for UTs without legislatures.

### 43. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

#### 43.1 Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK)

- It is a flagship programme to enable youth to realise their potential.
- This umbrella scheme consolidates Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), National Youth Corps (NYC), National Programme for Youth & Adolescent Development (NPYAD) and National Discipline Scheme (NDS), National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP).

### 44. Niti Aayog

#### 44.1 Lucky Grahak Yojana and Digi-Dhan Vyapar Yojana

- NITI Aayog announces the launch of the schemes Lucky Grahak Yojana and the Digi-Dhan Vyapar Yojana.
- It is to give cash awards to consumers and merchants who utilize digital payment instruments for personal consumption expenditures.
- The primary aim of these schemes is to incentivize digital transactions so that electronic payments are adopted by all sections of the society, especially the poor and the middle class.

#### 44.2 Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)

- It will be an Innovation Promotion Platform involving academics, entrepreneurs, and researchers drawing upon national and international experiences to foster a culture of innovation, R&D in India.
- The platform will also promote a network of world-class innovation hubs and grand challenges for India.

### 45. Other Schemes

#### 45.1 Swachh Swasth Sarvatra

- It is an **inter-ministerial joint initiative** between the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

- It leverages achievements of two complementary programmes – Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) and Kayakalp – of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Ministry of Health and Family & Welfare, respectively.
- The three key components of Swachh Swasth Sarvatra are:
  1. Community Health Centres (CHCs) in ODF blocks supported to achieve Kayakalp certification
  2. Gram Panchayat of Kayakalp Primary Health Centres (PHCs) prioritized to become ODF
  3. Training in WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) of CHC/PHC nominees
- It is a much needed programme to achieve open defecation free India by 2019

#### **45.2 Middle Income Group Scheme**

- It provides legal services to the middle income group citizens i.e. citizens whose gross income is not exceeding Rs.60,000/- p.m. or Rs. 7,50,00/- per annum.
- It was introduced by Supreme Court of India.
- The Scheme will be applicable for case intended to be filed in Supreme Court.
- A Society (Governing Body) will be created with Chief Justice of India as patron-in-chief, the Attorney General as ex-officio vice-president, the Solicitor General as honorary Secretary and other senior advocates as members.

#### **45.3 Mission XI Million**

- It is the biggest school sports outreach programme in the country launched in New Delhi.
- It aims to take football to at least 11 million boys and girls around the country
- The programme is to make football as the sport of choice in India, to encourage children gain healthy habits and learn important life lessons in teamwork and sportsman spirit.

#### **45.4 Jal Marg Vikas Project**

- Jal Marg Vikas project of Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI), plans to reach LNG (liquefied natural gas) to Nepal via Gazipur in UP.
- It aims to promote river transport on 1,600 km stretch of Ganga from Varanasi to Kolkata, also referred as National Waterway-I.
- The Project on River Ganga is being assisted by World Bank and the Inland Waterway Authority of India (IWAI) is the the implementing agency.

## Restructuring of Central Sector Schemes

- Schemes are now classified into three types:
  1. **Core of the Core (Total 6 schemes)**
  2. **Core (Total 18 schemes)**
  3. **Optional (Total 3 schemes)**
- **Special Category states** are: 11 total ( 8 North Eastern states + 3 Himalayan states i.e. Uttarakhand, HP & JK)
- Funding pattern for these types of schemes would be:
  1. **For Core of the Core**
    - For General Category states: Existing pattern
    - For Special Category states: Existing pattern
  2. **For Core**
    - For General Category states: 60 : 40 (i.e. 60% by centre, 40% by state)
    - For Special Category states: 90 : 10 (i.e. 90% by centre, 10% by state)
  3. **For Optional**
    - For General Category states: 50 : 50 (i.e. 50% by centre, 50% by state)
    - For Special Category states: 80 : 20 (i.e. 80% by centre, 20% by state)

### Core of the Core Schemes:

1. MGNREGA
2. National Social Assistance Program (For Senior citizens, widows etc.)
3. Umbrella Scheme for SC (All schemes for SC in one)
4. Umbrella Scheme for ST (All schemes for ST in one)
5. Umbrella Scheme for OBC (All schemes for OBC in one)
6. Umbrella Scheme for Minorities (All schemes for Minorities in one)

### Core Schemes:

1. Green Revolution - Krishi Unnati Yojana & Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
2. White Revolution - Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana (Livestock Mission, Veterinary Services and Dairy Development)
3. Blue Revolution
4. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
5. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

6. National Rural Drinking Water Mission
7. Swachh Bhart Abhiyan – Rural & Urban
8. National Health Mission – Rural & Urban, AYUSH
9. Rashtriya Shasthya Suraksha Yojana
10. National Education Missions
  - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
  - Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
  - Teacher’s Training and Adult Education
  - Rashtriya Ucchatar Shiksha Abhiyan
11. Mid Day Meals Program
12. Integrated Child Development Scheme (Umbrella ICDS)
  - Core ICDS
  - National Nutrition Mission
  - Maternity Benefits Program
  - Scheme for Adolescent Girls
  - Integrated Child Protection Schemes
13. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Rural & Urban
14. Forestry and Wild Life
  - National Mission for Green India
  - Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats
  - Conservation for Natural Resources and Ecosystems
15. Urban Rejuvenation Missions - SMART Cities and AMRUT
16. Modernisation of Police Forces
17. Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary
18. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Schemes

**Optional Schemes:**

1. Border Area Development Program
2. National River Conservation Plan
3. Shyama Prasad Mukharjee RURBAN Mission

## VOCABULARY

- Yojana - Plan
- Vikas - Development
- Shiksha - Education
- Suraksha - Security
- Swasthya - Health
- Krishi - Agriculture
- Fasal - Harvest
- Khet - Agricultural Field
- Kisan - Farmer
- Jal - Water
- Jan - People
- Gaon - Village
- Bima - Insurance
- Kosh - Fund
- Dhan - Wealth
- Dham - Abode
- Ujala - Light
- Antyodya - Upliftment of Weakest Section
- Sarvodya - Development of all
- Awas, Manzil - Home/Dwelling
- Sadak - Road
- Kendra - Centre
- Mitra - Friend
- Bal/Shishu - Child
- Beti, Ladli - Girl Child
- Nari, Mahila - Woman
- Matritva - Motherhood
- Yuva - Youth

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