



IAS PARLIAMENT

Information is a Blessing

A Shankar IAS Academy Initiative

TARGET 2020

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES I

Shankar IAS Academy

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**TARGET 2020****GOVERNMENT SCHEMES I****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 prioritize in areas that require more attention. They account for 10% of Central governments expenditure.
- Usually Centrally Sponsored Schemes are revisited at the end of each five year plan period.
- However, after the discontinuation of Five Year Plan, it has been decided that sunset date will be coterminous with Finance Commission Cycles.
- All the 28 centrally sponsored schemes have Sunset clauses except MGNREGA under Ministry of Rural Development.

VOCABULARY

Yojana - Plan	Bima - Insurance	Yuva - Youth	Sugamya - Accessible
Vikas - Development	Kosh - Fund	Paramparagat - Traditional	Paryatan - Tourism
Shiksha - Education	Dhan - Wealth	Aushadhi - Drug/Medication	Antyodaya - Upliftment of Weaker Section
Suraksha - Security	Dham - Abode	Saksharta - Literacy	Sarvodaya - Development of all
Swasthya - Health	Ujala - Light	Sahakar - Co-operation	Awaz, Manzil - Home/Dwelling
Krishi - Agriculture	Sadak - Road	Ekta - Unity	Dharohar - Objects of Historical Value (Heritage)
Fasal - Harvest	Kendra - Centre	Rojgar - Employment	Avishkar - Invention/Research
Khet - Agricultural Field	Mitra - Friend	Udyami - Entrepreneur	Protsahan - Boost/Promote
Kisan - Farmer	Bal/Shishu - Child	Kalyan - Welfare	Bijli - Power/Electricity
Jal - Water	Beti, Ladli - Girl Child	Khanij - Mineral	Matritva - Motherhood
Jan - People	Nari, Mahila - Woman	Hunar - Skill/Talent	



1. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

1.1 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi

- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) is a central sector scheme that guarantees direct income support of Rs 6,000 for farmers.
- **Eligibility** - It will be given per year to all landholder farmers' families in the country except,
 1. All Institutional Land holders.
 2. Farmer families in which one or more of its members belong to following categories,
 - a) Former and present holders of constitutional post.
 - b) Former and present - Ministers/ State Ministers, M.Ps (Lok sabha& Rajya Sabha), MLAs (SLA & SLC)
 - c) Former and present Mayors of Municipal Corporations, Chairpersons of District Panchayats.
 - d) All serving or retired officers and employees of Central/ State Government Ministries /Offices/Departments and its field units Central or State PSEs and Attached offices /Autonomous Institutions under Government as well as regular employees of the Local Bodies.
 - e) All superannuated/retired pensioners whose monthly pension is Rs.10,000/-or more (Excluding Multi Tasking Staff / Class IV/Group D employees)
 - f) All Persons who paid Income Tax in last assessment year.
 - g) Professionals like Doctors, Engineers, Lawyers, Chartered Accountants, and Architects registered with Professional bodies and carrying out profession by undertaking practices.
- The amount will be given in three installments of Rs.2000 each.
- The amount will be transferred directly to the bank account of beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer. DBT will ensure transparency in the entire process and will save time for the farmers.
- This is to help them meet farm input and other costs during the crop season.
- The programme would be made effective retrospectively from December 1, 2018.
- The changes in land records after February 1, 2019 shall not be considered for this scheme.
- State Government and UT Administration will identify the farmer families which are eligible for support as per scheme guidelines.
- **Other Features** - The cash transfer is not linked to the land size and hence it becomes an income supplement to landowning households.
- It has **left the landless tenants** out of its scope.

1.2 PM Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana

- It is a new central sector and pension scheme for only small and marginal farmers who own less than 2 hectares of land. (while PM-KISAN is for all farmers)
- Under this Scheme, a minimum fixed pension of Rs.3,000/- is provided to the eligible small and marginal farmers, on attaining the age of 60 years.
- It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme, with entry age of 18 to 40 years.
- The beneficiary is required to make a monthly contribution of between Rs.55/- to Rs.200/- to the Pension Fund, depending on the age of entry into the Scheme.
- Central Government will contribute equally to the beneficiary's contribution.
- The pension fund is managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).
- Farmers can also allow contribution to be made directly from the benefits drawn from the PM-KISAN scheme.
- The beneficiary may exit from the scheme voluntarily or on failure of contribution or on demise.
- The beneficiaries may opt voluntarily to exit the Scheme after a minimum period of 5 years of regular contributions.



- On exit, only their contribution shall be returned by LIC with an interest equivalent to
 - i. Prevailing saving bank rates (within 10 years)
 - ii. Either accumulated interest actually earned by the Pension Fund or the interest at the savings bank interest rate, whichever is higher.
- The spouse is also eligible to get a separate pension of Rs.3000/- upon making separate contributions to the Fund.
- On the death of the subscriber during the period of contribution, the spouse shall have the option of continuing the Scheme by paying regular contribution.
- If the spouse does not wish to continue, the total contribution made by the farmer along with interest will be paid to spouse.
- If there is no spouse, then total contribution along with interest will be paid to the nominee.
- If the farmer during the receipt of pension, the spouse or heir shall be entitled to receive 50% of the pension as family pension, provided he/she is not already an SMF beneficiary of the Scheme.
- After the death of both the farmer and the spouse, the accumulated corpus shall be credited back to the Pension Fund.
- **Exception** – The beneficiary should not be covered under any other statutory social security schemes and it includes exceptions under PM-KISAN scheme.
- It aims to cover around 3 crores Small and Marginal Farmers.
- The initial enrollment to the Scheme is being done through the Common Service Centres in various states.

1.3 National Bamboo Mission

- It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to supplement farm income with the development of complete value chain of bamboo sector and link growers with markets
- Its Objectives are,
 1. To increase the area under bamboo plantation in non-forest Government and private lands.
 2. To improve post-harvest management through establishment of innovative primary processing units and market infrastructure.
 3. To promote product development by assisting R&D, entrepreneurship & business models at MSME level.
 4. To rejuvenate the underdeveloped bamboo industry in India.
 5. To promote skill development, capacity building, awareness generation for development of bamboo sector.
 6. To realign efforts so as to reduce dependency on import of bamboo and bamboo products by improved productivity.
- The Mission would adopt the following strategies,
 1. Development of bamboo in limited States where it has social, commercial and economical advantage
 2. Production of genetically superior planting material
 3. Adoption of end to end solution.
 4. Capacity building.
 5. Set up National, State and sub-State level structures, to ensure adequate returns and eliminate middlemen
- For popularizing use of bamboo & bamboo-based products, seminars, conferences, awareness campaign at National, State & District Levels and also through print and electronic media are organised under the restructured NBM.

1.4 Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanraks Han Abhiyan

- PM-AASHA is a new umbrella scheme aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce.
- The three components that are part of AASHA are:
 1. Price Support Scheme
 2. Price Deficiency Payment Scheme
 3. Pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme
- The other existing schemes of Department of Food and Public Distribution for procurement of paddy, wheat and nutri-cereals/coarse grains and of Ministry of Textile for cotton and jute will be continued for providing MSP to farmers for these crops.
- **PSS** - Under the PSS, physical procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra will be done by Central Nodal Agencies.
- Besides, NAFED and Food Cooperation of India will also take up procurement of crops under PSS.
- The expenditure and losses due to procurement will be borne by the Centre.
- **PDPS** - Under the PDPS, the Centre proposes to cover all oilseeds for which MSP is notified.
- The difference between the MSP and actual selling/modal price will be directly paid into the farmer's bank account.
- Farmers who sell their crops in recognised mandis within the notified period can benefit from it.
- This scheme **does not involve any physical procurement of crops** as farmers are paid the difference between the MSP price and Sale/modal price on disposal in notified market.
- **PPSS** - In the case of oilseeds, States will have the option to roll out PPSSs in select districts.
- Under this, a private player can procure crops at MSP when market prices drop below MSP and whenever authorized by the state/UT government to enter the market.
- The private player will then be compensated through a service charge up to a maximum of 15% of the MSP.

NAFED

- National Agricultural Cooperative marketing Federation of India (NAFED) was established in 1958.
- It is registered under the Multi State Co-Operative Societies act.
- Its objective is to promote co-operative marketing of agricultural produce to benefit the farmers.

FCI

The Food Corporation of India was set up under the Food Corporation's Act 1964, with the following objectives -

1. Effective price support operations for safeguarding the interests of the farmers
2. Distribution of foodgrains throughout the country for public distribution system
3. Maintaining satisfactory level of operational and buffer stocks of foodgrains to ensure National Food Security

1.5 Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan

- It was launched to aid, assist and advice farmers on how to improve their farming techniques and raise their incomes.
- The Krishi Kalyan Abhiyaan will be undertaken in 25 Villages with more than 1000 population each in Aspirational Districts identified in consultation with Ministry of Rural Development as per directions of NITI Ayog.
- The overall coordination and implementation in the 25 villages of a district is being done by Krishi Vigyan Kendra of that district.
- Various activities to promote best practices and enhance agriculture income are being undertaken under this plan such as:-
 1. Distribution of Soil Health Cards to all farmers
 2. 100% coverage of bovine vaccination for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in each village
 3. 100% coverage of Sheep and Goat for eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)
 4. Distribution of Mini Kits of pulses and oilseeds to all
 5. Distribution of Horticulture/Agro Forestry/Bamboo plant @ 5 per family(location appropriate)
 6. Artificial insemination saturation

7. Demonstration program on Micro- irrigation

1.6 Green Revolution - Krishonnati Yojana

- It is an umbrella scheme comprises of 11 Schemes/Missions which looks to develop the agriculture and allied sector in a holistic manner to increase the income of farmers.
- The 11 schemes/missions are,
 1. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture aims to promote holistic growth of horticulture sector.
 2. National Food Security Mission including National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), aims to increase production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals and commercial crops, through area expansion and productivity enhancement.
 3. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture aims at promoting sustainable agriculture practices best suitable to the specific agro-ecology.
 4. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension aims to strengthen the ongoing extension mechanism of State Governments, local bodies etc., achieving food and nutritional security.
 5. Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material aims to increase production of certified / quality seed, to increase SRR, to upgrade the quality of farm saved seeds.
 6. Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization aims to increase the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low.
 7. Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine aims to minimize loss to quality and yield of agricultural crops from the ravages of insect pests, diseases, weeds, nematodes, rodents, etc.
 8. Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census, Economics and Statistics aims to undertake the agriculture census, study of the cost of cultivation of principal crops etc.
 9. Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation aims to provide financial assistance for improving the economic conditions of cooperatives, remove regional imbalances.
 10. Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing aims to develop agricultural marketing infrastructure and to establish a nationwide marketing information network.
 11. National e-Governance Plan (NeGP-A) aims to improve access of farmers to information & services throughout crop-cycle and integrate the existing ICT initiatives of Centre and States.
- All these schemes/missions were appraised and approved independently as separate scheme/mission.
- In 2017-18, it has been decided to club all these schemes / missions under one umbrella scheme 'Green Revolution - Krishonnati Yojana'.

1.7 Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region

- MOVCNDR (2015-16 to 2017-18) is a **Central Sector Scheme** that seeks to capitalise on the organic farming potential of North-East India.
- It covers the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.
- The scheme aims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers.
- It supports the development of entire value chain, covering Value Chain Production, Processing, Marketing and Support Agencies.

1.8 Soil Health Card Scheme

- It was launched in 2015 in Rajasthan.
- The card informs farmers about nutrients status of the soils along with the recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients to improve soil health and fertility.

- The card will be issued **once in every 3 years** to a farm so that nutrients deficiency can be regularly detected and improved.
- The aim is to provide Soil Health Card to all 120 million farm holdings by Dec, 2017.
- In the first phase of the scheme (2015-17), 100 million SHC have been distributed.
- The second phase began on May 1, 2017, and will continue for the year 2017 to 2019.
- Recently, the government has updated the funding pattern for soil health card scheme implemented by **Ministry of Agriculture** under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture.
- Accordingly, the fund sharing pattern would be 90:10 for North Eastern and Himalayan States and 60:40 for other states and 100% borne by central government in UTs.

1.9 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.
- Concerns - The shortcomings in the design of the PMFBY include -
 - i. the involvement of banks in the mandatory insurance of the crops grown by borrower farmers
 - ii. the assessment of damages on the basis of average crop loss in a given contiguous area rather than in the farmer's field
- The banks usually adjust the compensation amount against the loans without the consent or knowledge of the farmers

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

1.10 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.

1.11 Electronic National Agriculture Market

- e-NAM is a pan-India **electronic trading portal** which networks the existing APMC mandis (physical market) to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities.
- It is a virtual market but it is connected to a mandis 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.
- SFAC will be the lead agency for the development of the National e-Market by the Ministry of Agriculture, and they will select a service provider through open bidding.

1.12 Participatory Guarantee Scheme

- **FSSAI** expects, the Agriculture Ministry's **PGS** to incentivise more farmers to grow organic food.
- Participatory Guarantee Scheme (**PGS**) is a process of certifying organic products.
- It ensures that their production takes place in accordance with the laid-down quality standards.
- The certification is in the form of a documented logo or a statement.
- The certified organic food production is still very low. The PGS brings together peer group of farmers and the costs are low.
- According to **PGS-India**,
 1. An 'Operational Manual for Domestic Organic Certification' published in 2015.
 2. It was published by the 'National Centre of Organic Farming', Ghaziabad, under the Ministry of Agriculture.
 3. **PGS** is a quality assurance initiative, operates outside the framework of third-party certification.
- According to a definition formulated by the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (**IFOAM**),
 1. PGSs are "locally focused quality assurance systems".
 2. It certifies the producers based on active participation of stakeholders and are built on a foundation of trust, social networks and knowledge exchange.
 3. **IFOAM** is a Bonn-based global umbrella organisation for the organic agriculture movement.
- The pillar of PGS in India is its participatory approach in which peer groups will appraise the products instead of third-party inspections.
- Mutual recognition and support between regional PGS groups ensures better networking for processing and marketing.
- It offers every farmer individual certificates, and the farmer is free to market his own produce independent of the group.
- Individual farmers or group of farmers smaller than 5 members are not covered under **PGS**.
- They either have to opt for third party certification or join the existing **PGS** local group.



1.13 Small Farmer's Agriculture-Business Consortium

- SFAC was established as a society in 1994 to facilitate agri-business ventures by catalyzing private investment.
- 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.
- SFAC is one of the Central Procurement Agencies for pulses and oilseeds under Price Stabilisation Fund of Department of Consumer Affairs.

1.14 National Food Security Mission

- It is a centrally sponsored scheme.
- 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).

1.15 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

- Main objectives are -
 1. Extending the coverage of irrigation
 2. Improving water use efficiency
- End to end solution on source creation, distribution, management, field application and extension activities.
- It is formulated by amalgamating ongoing schemes
- Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) - Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR).
- Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) - Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development.
- On Farm Water Management (OFWM) - Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC).
- Implementation - Decentralised manner through State Irrigation Plan and District Irrigation Plan.
- Micro Irrigation Fund - The fund was set up with a initial corpus of Rs.5,000 crore under the scheme with NABARD.
- NABARD will extend the loan to State Governments to mobilise resources to achieve the annual target of about 2 million ha/year during the remaining period of 14th Finance commission.
- It would supplement the efforts of Per Drop More Crop Component (PDMC) of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana.

1.16 National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture

- NICRA is a mega project that has three major objectives of Strategic research, Technology demonstrations and Capacity building.



- It was launched by Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and 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.

1.17 Krishi Vigyan Kendras

- KVKs are agricultural extension centers created by ICAR to provide various types of farm support.
- 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.

1.18 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).

1.19 RKVY-RAFTAAR

- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is an ongoing centrally sponsored scheme started from XI Five Year Plan period.
- RKVY has been approved to continue as RKVY- Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) for three years i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20.
- The scheme will incentivize States in enhancing more allocation to Agriculture to achieve 4% growth rate.
- It will provide considerable flexibility and autonomy to states in planning and executing programmes for investment in agriculture and allied sectors.
- The funds would be shared by 60:40 between Centre and States (90:10 for North Eastern States and Himalayan States).
- 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.
- It will also strengthen farmer's efforts through creation of agriculture infrastructure that help in supply of quality inputs, market facilities etc.
- Sub-schemes under RKVY 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. Beekeeping
7. Targeting Rice Fallow Areas (TRFA)

1.20 Pt Deendayal Upadhyay Unnat Krishi Shiksha Scheme

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

1.21 e-RaKAM

- e-Rashtriya Kisan Agri Mandi (E-RaKAM) is a digital platform portal enables farmers to sell their agricultural products through auction across the country.
- The farmers would get the payment for their products directly into their bank accounts without any intermediaries.
- CWRC, a subsidiary of the Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd, will provide logistics support for sellers and buyers in case they need it.

1.22 National Programme on use of Space Technology for Agriculture

- NPSTA is a proposed programme which envisages integrated use of Space and Geospatial Tools for Mapping, Monitoring and Management of Agriculture.
- The current running programmes will be subsumed under this. They are
 - i. Project FASAL (for crop forecasting),
 - ii. Project NADAMS (for drought assessment),
 - iii. Project CHAMAN (for horticultural assessment and development),
 - iv. Project KISAN (for crop insurance) and Crop Intensification planning.
- The programme will have four sub-programmes such as Crop Assessment & Monitoring, Agricultural Resources Management, Disaster Monitoring and Mitigation, Satellite Communication and Navigation Applications.

1.23 Project CHAMAN

- It is a pioneer project to provide strategic **development to the horticulture sector**, so as to increase farmers' income.
- This project is being implemented by National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC) using remote sensing technology and is likely to be completed in March 2018 in all the states.
- The Geo-Spatial Studies like crop intensification, orchard rejuvenation and aqua-horticulture are deployed for preparing reliable estimates of crop production.

1.24 Mission Fingerling

- A juvenile fish that are typically about the size of fingers with developed scales and working fins is called a fingerling.
- Fish Fingerling production is the single most important critical input to achieve fish production targets under the Blue Revolution.
- Under this mission, potential states will be identified to strengthen the fish seed infrastructure and facilitate the establishment of hatcheries and Fingerling rearing pond.



- The mission aims to meet the targets under the Blue revolution by 2020-21.

1.25 Har Medh Par Ped

- Under “Har Medh Par Ped”, agro forestry is being promoted for supplementing farm income, increase risk management and climate resilient agriculture as an important component of Integrated Farming Systems.

1.26 National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

- NMSA 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 -**
 1. Promotes location specific integrated/Composite Farming Systems;
 2. Conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures;
 3. Adopt comprehensive soil health management practices;
 4. Optimize utilization of water resources through efficient water management to expand coverage for achieving ‘more crop per drop’;
 5. Develop capacity of farmers & stakeholders.
- There are three major components of the mission such as
 1. Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
 2. Soil Health Management (SHM)
 3. Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modeling and Networking (CCSAMMN).
- Various dimensions of the mission have been embedded in to schemes of Ministry of Agriculture through a process of restructuring of various schemes/missions implemented and convergence with other related programmes of Central/State Governments.

DAIRY SECTOR

1.27 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 include 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.

1.28 National Dairy Plan-I

- NDP I is a Central Sector Scheme for a period of 2011-12 to 2018-19.
- It is a multi-state initiative with the following Project Development Objectives :
 - i. To help increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk
 - ii. To help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk-processing sector
- It has focus on development and conservation of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffalo through implementation of progeny testing and pedigree selection programme.
 - i. 6 indigenous breeds of cattle (Gir, Sahiwal, Rathi, Kankrej, Tharparkar and Hariana)
 - ii. 6 buffalo breeds (Murrah, Mehsani, Jaffarabadi, Nili Ravi, Pandharpuri and Banni)

- Funding will be through a line of credit from the International Development Association (IDA), which along with the share of the Government of India.
- NDP I will focus on 18 major milk producing states which together accounts for over 90% of the country's milk production.
- Coverage of NDP I will however be across the country in terms of benefits accruing from the scheme.

1.29 Pashudhan Sanjivani

- An animal wellness programme encompassing provision of Animal Health Cards - "NakulSwasthyaPatra".
- It also issues UID identification of animals in milk and establishes a National Database for controlling the spread of animal disease and keep tracking of trade in livestock and its products.

1.30 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.

1.31 "Quality Mark" Award Scheme

- The National Dairy Development Board with the support of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has initiated "Quality Mark" award scheme for dairy cooperatives.
- It is to promote and encourage enhancement of safety, quality and hygiene of milk and milk products manufactured by dairy cooperatives.
- It is aimed at bringing about process improvement in the entire value chain from producer to the consumer to ensure availability of safe and quality of milk and products both for the domestic and foreign market.

INITIATIVES OF MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

1.32 Zero Hunger Programme

- Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh, Koraput in Odisha and Thane in Maharashtra initiated India's 'Zero Hunger' programme in 2018.
- It will be initiated by the **Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)** in association with the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the M S Swaminathan Research Foundation and the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC).
- These three districts would act as a model of an integrated approach adopting suitable agricultural/horticultural practices.
- The programme consists of organisations of farming system for nutrition, setting up genetic gardens and initiation of 'Zero Hunger' training.
- A genetic garden for biofortified plants/crops contains the germplasm of naturally biofortified crops or such crops through plant breeding.
- It has plants and crops that help supplement micro-nutrient deficiencies, including iron, iodine, vitamin A and zinc among others.

1.33 Yuva Sahakar Scheme

- National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has introduced YuvaSahakar-Cooperative Enterprise Support and Innovation Scheme.

NCDC

- The NCDC has the unique distinction of being the sole statutory organisation functioning as an apex financial and developmental institution exclusively devoted to cooperative sector.
- It supports cooperatives in diverse fields apart from agriculture and allied sectors.
- It is an ISO 9001:2015 compliant organisation and has a distinctive edge of competitive financing.



- This is a youth friendly scheme which will attract youths to cooperative business ventures.
- The scheme will be linked to Rs.1000 crore 'Cooperative Start-up and Innovation Fund (CSIF)'.
- The scheme envisages 2% less than the applicable rate of interest on term loan for the project cost up to Rs 3 crore including 2 years moratorium on payment of principal.
- The scheme has special incentive for cooperatives of North Eastern region, Aspirational Districts and cooperatives with women/SC/ST/PwD members.
- All types of cooperatives in operation for at least 1 year are eligible.

1.34 Sahakar-22

- It is a mission launched by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) to double the farmers' income through providing new employment opportunities generated through cooperatives.
- It focusses on strengthening the farmers economic condition by augmenting their income and fast track the pace of development in the State.

2. MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

2.1 Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Pariyojana

- 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.
- **PM Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana Kendras** may also be opened by any Government agencies in any Government building owned by Government bodies.
- Individual Entrepreneurs/Pharmacist/Doctor can also open the Jan Aushadhi Kendra at outside of the hospital premises or any other suitable place.
- **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.
- Earlier, only medicines manufactured by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSU) were being supplied to Kendra. Later medicines which the CPSU's not able to supply are being made from private manufacturers.

2.2 Pharma Jan Samadhan Scheme

- The scheme provides a web-based system for redressal of consumers' grievances relating to pricing and availability of medicines
- It would serve as a robust e-governance tool for protection of consumers' interests through effective implementation of the Drugs (Price Control) Order 2013
- National pharmaceutical pricing authority (NPPA) will initiate action on any complaint within 48 hrs of its receipt.

3. MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

3.1 Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik

- UDAN/Regional Connectivity Scheme's objective is to facilitate affordable regional air connectivity.



- Airports Authority of India (AAI) is the implementing agency.
- It offers concessions to the airlines to encourage them to fly on regional routes.
- Concessions include operating subsidies like levies or charges imposed by the airport operators, excise duty at 2% and VAT at 1% on aviation turbine fuel, parking charges at airports and exempting these operations from the GST net.
- The maximum airfare has been capped at Rs 2500 for a one-hour journey of approximately 500 kilometres on an aircraft or for a 30-minute journey on a helicopter.
- The selected airlines will have to commit 50% of the seats on RCS flights (3-7 operational flights/week) and all seats up to 13 passenger seats on helicopters as RCS seats.
- 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.
- In general, central and state contributions for VGF are 80:20 and for the north-eastern states & union territories it is 90:10.
- 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.
- Earlier, there was a requirement of 150 km minimum distance between two airports to be qualified for operations under the scheme. But later it was abolished.
- Maharashtra is the first state to sign agreement with centre for RCS.
- Under **UDAN 4.0**, Ministry of Civil Aviation identified Bilaspur in Chhattisgarh as a priority airport and focus on routes connecting these airports.
- These prescribed routes would be offered for bidding
- International UDAN is an extension of the domestic UDAN Scheme which plans to connect India's smaller cities directly to some key foreign destinations in the neighborhood.
- It seeks to make use of the open skies policy that India has with other Asian countries that allows direct and unlimited flights to and from these nations to 18 Indian destinations.
- Unlike in domestic UDAN, it is only the **State government** that will provide the financial support for flights under international UDAN.
- Like the domestic UDAN, the financial support and flying exclusivity on the route will be for 3 years.
- Only Indian carriers can participate in the international UDAN scheme, and only aircraft with capacity of 70 seats or more can fly the foreign routes.

- An 'open sky agreement' (OSA) allows for airlines from the two countries to have an unlimited number of flights as well as seats to each other's jurisdictions.
- National Civil Aviation Policy 2016 allows India to enter into an OSA on a reciprocal basis with SAARC countries and countries located entirely beyond a 5000 km radius from New Delhi.

3.2 Digi Yatra

- The initiative aims to bring together entire aviation industry to develop a **digital ecosystem** that will deliver Indian air travellers a seamless, consistent and paperless service experience.
- All aviation stakeholders - airlines, airport operators, security and immigration agencies, cab operators, retail establishment and others are working to devise digital standards which can enable seamless exchange of data.
- e.g It uses facial recognition technology to enable faster check-ins without requiring any paper-based interventions



3.3 NABH Nirman Scheme

- NextGen Airports for Bharat (NABH) Nirman is an initiative to expand airport capacity by more than five times to handle a billion trips a year.
- The three aspects of NABH Nirman are building of airport capacity through,
 - i. fair and equitable land acquisition,
 - ii. long-term master plan for airport and regional development,
 - iii. balanced economics for all stakeholders

4. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

4.1 Transport and Marketing Assistance Scheme

- The scheme is for Specified Agriculture Products to provide assistance for the international component of freight and marketing of agricultural produce.
- It is likely to mitigate disadvantage of higher cost of transportation of export of specified agriculture products due to trans-shipment.
- It would be suitably included in the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20).

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, an entity headquartered in India shall be considered as a Startup up to **10 years** from the date of its incorporation/ registration.
- The annual turnover should also not exceed INR 100 crore in any preceding financial year and Entity should not have been formed by splitting up or reconstructing a business already in existence.
- It provides -
 1. Simple Compliance Regime for startups based on Self-certification.
 2. Single window clearance based on mobile App.
 3. Startup India Hub to handhold startups during various phases of their development
 4. Legal support and fast-track patent examination by reducing 80% of the patent cost.
 5. Faster exit for startups through modified new bankruptcy code ensuring 90 days exit window.
 6. Credit Guarantee Fund for startups through Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI).
 7. Providing funding support through a Fund of Funds with a corpus of Rupees 10,000 crore
 8. Tax exemption on capital gains invested in Fund of Funds.
 9. Tax exemption to startups for 3 years.
 10. Exemption from labour inspection for 3 years.
 11. Launch of innovation hub through Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) with Self –Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU) Program of NITI Aayog
 12. Harnessing private sector expertise for setting up incubators.
- No letter of recommendation from an incubator/industry association shall be required for either recognition or tax benefits.
- The initiative is also aimed at promoting entrepreneurship among **SCs/STs, women communities**.
- Rural India's version of Startup India was named the **Deen Dayal Upadhyay Swaniyojan Yojana**, which is developed by Rural development ministry backed by MUDRA loans.



- The Swaniyojan Yojana will be funded by the existing National Rural Livelihood Mission of the rural development ministry.

Startup Academia Alliance Programme

- Startup India has recently launched the Startup Academia Alliance programme.
- It is a unique mentorship opportunity between academic scholars and startups working in similar domains.
- It aims to reduce the gap between scientific research and its industrial applications in order to increase the efficacy and impact of these technologies.
- The first phase of the programme was launched in partnership with Regional Centre for Biotechnology and TERI.

4.3 Integrate to Innovate Programme

- It is a **3-month** corporate acceleration programme for **energy startups** housed at the corporate premises.
- The selected startups will receive a cash prize grant of upto ₹ 5 Lakh per startup along with an opportunity to pilot their product with corporates.
- The corporates would offer startups access to technology, technical and commercial mentorship and access to potential customers through the corporate network of partners.
- It is developed by Invest India and energy sector companies.

4.4 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 a customer-centric single window onlineportal.
- A business user can avail all services 24x7 online end-to-end services i.e., online submission of forms, attachments, payments, tracking of status.
- It will allow business users to obtain a customized list of licenses, permits, and regulations that they require or need to comply with across all levels of government i.e., Central, State and Local governments.

4.5 Scheme for IPR awareness

- A **'Scheme for IPR awareness – Creative India; Innovative India'** has been launched by Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM).
- It aims at raising IPR awareness amongst students, youth, authors, artists, budding inventors and professionals to inspire them to create, innovate and protect their creations and inventions across the country.
- Area of Coverage of the scheme - Pan India, including Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 cities as well as rural areas.
- Total project Duration - 3 years (2017 – 2020).
- **CIPAM** - It is a professional body under the aegis of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.
- It works to take forward the implementation of the **National IPR policy** and creates public awareness about IPR in the country.

4.6 Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops

- It is an insurance scheme available only to plantation crops, for which insurance can no longer be availed from PM Fasal Bima Yojana.
- It covers small growers of Rubber, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco and Cardamom having 10 ha or less landholding.
- It will cover income loss arising out of yield loss due to non-preventable risks viz. drought, dry spells, flood, pest and diseases, hailstorm etc and price fluctuation due to fall in international/domestic prices below the average price of last 5 years excluding the current year.
- RISPC is an improved form of the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) Scheme.



- 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.
- Losses arising out of war and nuclear risk, malicious damage and other preventable risks are excluded.

Note - PSF for pulses and Agri-horticultural commodities is under Ministry of Consumer Affairs.

4.7 NiryatBandhu Scheme

- The objective of the NiryatBandhu Scheme is to reach out to the new and potential exporters and mentor them to get into international trade and boost exports from India.

4.8 Schemes under Foreign Trade policy of India

Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)

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

VisheshKrishi and Gram UdyogYojana (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 and the scrip can also be traded in the market.
- Exporters are given this duty exemption scrips pegged at a certain percentage of the total value of their exports.

Focus Market Scheme

- It aims to increase the competitiveness of exports to global markets by reducing freight cost and other duties.
- The exporters will get duty credit scrip as an economic incentive.
- It is available only for the export of goods and not for services and only for specified markets.

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.

Served from India Scheme

- Served from India Scheme helps to accelerate growth in export of services.
- 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

5.1 National Broadband Mission

- The mission aimed at providing broadband access in all villages in the country by 2022.
- Under the mission, the government plans to lay incremental 30 lakh route km of Optical Fiber Cable.
- The Centre will work with States and UTs for having consistent policies pertaining to expansion of digital infrastructure including for Right of Way (RoW) approvals required for laying of optical fibre cable.
- It aims to increase tower density from 0.42 to 1 tower per thousand of population by 2024.



- It entails investments of around Rs.7 lakh crore from various stakeholders.
- Additionally, a Broadband Readiness Index will be developed to measure the availability of digital communications infrastructure within a State/UT.
- **Other Objectives** - Creation of a digital fiber map of the Digital Communications network and infrastructure, including Optical Fiber Cables and Towers, across the country.
- Investment from stakeholders of USD 100 billion (Rs 7 Lakh Crore) including Rs 70,000 crore from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).

5.2 Bharat Net

- It is an ambitious programme of department of telecommunication to provide network infrastructure with affordable broadband connectivity on a non-discriminatory basis to all households in the country.
- It aimed to realize the vision of Digital India, in partnership with States and the Private Sector.
- The programme, previously called as the National Optical Fibre Network, was approved in October 2011.
- It is implemented in three phases
 1. First phase - providing broadband connectivity to one lakh gram panchayats by 2017
 2. Second Phase – providing broadband connectivity to 2 lakh gram panchayats by 2019
 3. Third Phase – providing state-of-art network using fibers between districts and block with reduced redundancy by 2023.
- Implementation will be done by the states, state agencies, private sector companies and central PSUs.
- 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 funded from Universal Service Obligation Fund, which will be its nodal agency.
- Bharat Broadband Network, a SPV created under companies Act, mandated to create NOFN in India.

Universal Service Obligation Fund

- The fund was established in 2002 to be utilized for providing telegraph services across the country especially the rural and remote areas.
- It receives funds from the Universal Service Levy (USL) of 5% charged from all the telecom operators on their gross revenue.
- Funds are dispatched through a bidding process to an enterprise which works on providing tele service to areas where ICT services are not available due to commercial non-viability combinations of reasons such as:
 - i. Remoteness of areas
 - ii. Absence of supporting infrastructure (power, road etc.)
 - iii. Low income of inhabitants
 - iv. Insurgency
 - v. Difficult terrain
- It is here that USOF Administration steps in to provide subsidy support thereby incentivizing telecom service providers to venture forth and provide services to such target beneficiaries.

5.3 Sampoorna Bima Gram Yojana

- The aim is to give rural people affordable life insurances services.
- Under the scheme, at least one village (having a minimum of 100 households) will be identified in each districts and provide with a minimum of one **Rural Postal Life Insurance** policy for each households.
- Coverage of all households in the identified village is the primary objective of this scheme.
- All villages under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana will be brought under its ambit.



5.4 Deen Dayal SPARSH Yojana

- Scholarship for Promotion of Aptitude & Research in Stamps as a Hobby (SPARSH) is a pan India Scholarship programme to children of Standard VI to IX having good academic record and pursuing Philately as a hobby.
- The selection would be based on the evaluation of Project work on Philately & performance in Philately Quiz conducted by the Circles.

5.5 DARPAN

- Digital Advancement of Rural Post Office for A New India (DARPAN) is aimed at realizing financial inclusion of un-banked rural population.
- The Project shall increase the rural reach of the Department of Posts and enable Branch Post Offices to increase traffic of all financial remittances, savings accounts, Rural Postal Life Insurance, and Cash Certificates etc.
- It intends to provide a low power technology solution to each branch postmaster to improve service delivery.
- The application will also be used for the reimbursement of social security benefits such as MNREGS, old age pension and DBT.

5.6 Pt Deendayal Upadhyaya Sanchar Kaushal Vikas Pratisthan

- It is a skill development scheme that will train rural youth to maintain mobile towers, repair optical fibres and fix other communication technologies across India.
- **Department of Telecommunication** will train people through skill training centres to supplement the telecom skill manpower creation for the growth of telecom sector.
- The scheme will be initially implemented in UP, Bihar, Odisha, Punjab and Haryana.
- The skill training will be based on National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF).

6. MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

6.1 National Food Security Act, 2013

- It aims to provide subsidized food grains to approximately 2/3rd of India's population i.e 75% in rural areas and 50% in urban areas will be covered under TPDS, with uniform entitlement of 5 kg/person/month.
- 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, the PDS and 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. It has been decided by the Government to continue the above mentioned subsidized prices upto June, 2019.
- Thereafter prices will be as fixed by the Central Government from time to time, not exceeding MSP.
- However, the beneficiaries under Antyodaya Anna Yojana will keep receiving the 35 kg/household/month at same rates.
- NFSA also 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 installments.
- These maternal benefits are not extended to Government employees, since other similar benefits are provided.
- The identification of eligible households is left to state governments.
- It also has provisions for food security allowance to entitled beneficiaries in case of non-supply of entitled foodgrains/meals.



6.2 Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme

- The Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) was set up in 2014-15 under the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW).
- The PSF scheme was later transferred from DAC&FW to the Department of Consumer Affairs (DOCA) in 2016.
- The fund is to help regulate the price volatility of important **agri-horticultural commodities** like onion, and potatoes. Pulses were also added subsequently.
- The scheme provides for maintaining a strategic buffer of aforementioned commodities for subsequent calibrated release to moderate price volatility and discourages hoarding and unscrupulous speculation.
- For building such stock, the scheme promotes direct purchase from farmers/farmers' association at farm gate/Mandi.
- The PSF is utilized for granting interest free advance of working capital to Central Agencies, State/UT Governments/Agencies to undertake market intervention operations.
- Apart from domestic procurement from farmers/wholesale mandis, import may also be undertaken with support from the Fund.
- The agricultural ministry has recently proposed to include Milk in the PSF which is not yet confirmed.

6.3 Jago Grahak Jago

- 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.

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 bears the distribution cost.
- The scheme has been expanded to cover 2.50 Cr households and scale of issue has been increased to 35 kg/family/month.

7. MINISTRY OF CULTURE

7.1 Seva Bhoj Yojana

- It is a **Central Sector Scheme** under which the CGST and Central Government's share of IGST paid by Charitable Religious Institutions on purchase of specific raw food items shall be reimbursed to them.
- The charitable religious institutions include Temples, Gurudwara, Dharmik Ashram, Mosques, Dargah, Church, Matth, Monastries etc.
- The objective of the scheme is to lessen the financial burden of such Charitable Religious Institutions who provide food at free of cost without any discrimination.

- Such institutions applying for financial assistance are required to produce a certificate from District Magistrate indicating that they are involved in charitable religious activities.
- These institutions must be distributing free food to public for last 3 years on daily/monthly basis.
- In case of misuse of funds, it provides for penalties such as black listing the organisations, recovering the financial assistance with penal interest apart from taking criminal action as per law.

7.2 Intangible Heritage Scheme

- **Scheme for Safeguarding the Intangible Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India** is a new scheme for revitalizing various institutions, groups, individuals, NGOs, researchers and scholars to engage in activities for preserving and promoting the rich Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) of India.
- The scheme is being implemented through Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Culture.
- It covers all recognized domains of ICH such as
 - oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage,
 - Performing arts, Social practices, rituals and festive events,
 - Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe,
 - Traditional craftsmanship etc.
- Assistance under the scheme will be provided in the form of non-recurring grants, honoraria, infrastructure grants for the survival and propagation of all forms of ICH.
- Assistance will also be provided for short research and referencing work of relevance to ICH.
- It also supports initiative of Ministry of HRD in setting up Sector Skill Councils relating to art under National Vocational Educational Qualifications Framework (NVEQF).

7.3 Junior Heritage Mistry Scheme

- The scheme comes under the Centre's Heritage Mason programme.
- Rajasthan was chosen as a pilot State for the scheme in view of its rich architectural heritage.
- Rajasthan government is raising a new class of masons to help conserve the State's rich architectural heritage.
- Under the programme, the government has started **training youths on indigenous building practices**, arts and crafts, traditional structures and knowledge systems, with an emphasis on preservation of heritage architecture.

7.4 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 are 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 Make II Scheme

- Make II Scheme corresponds to Make in India initiative in Defence production.
- The provision of 'Make' category in Defence procurement Procedure is a pillar for realising the vision behind Make in India.
- Make Scheme fosters indigenous capabilities through design & development of required defence equipment/product/upgrades by both public and private sector industry in a faster time frame.
- Make I scheme is **Government-funded** and the projects under 'Make-I' sub-category will involve Government funding of 90%.
- Make II scheme is **Industry-funded** and the projects involve development of products/equipment for which no government funding will be provided for development purposes.

8.2 Mission Raksha Gyan Shakti

- Mission Raksha Gyan Shakti (Power of Defence Knowledge) was launched to provide a boost to the IPR culture in indigenous defence industry.
- It aims at educating scientists and technologists in defence public sector undertakings and ordnance factories OFs to create more patents.
- A target has been set to train approximately 10,000 persons of OFs and DPSUs on IPR in the financial year 2018-19 under the mission.
- The Directorate General of Quality Assurance (DGQA) has been entrusted with the responsibility of coordinating and implementing the programme.

8.3 One Rank One Pension 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.
- OROP would be fixed based on the calendar year 2013 as the average of minimum and maximum pension in 2013 and those drawing pensions above the average will be protected.
- Only those who retired before the plan kicked in would be entitled to OROP.
- Personnel who voluntarily retire will not be covered under the OROP scheme.
- In future, the pension would be re-fixed every 5 years.
- 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 NE REGION

9.1 North East Rural Livelihood Project

- 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.
- It is supported by World Bank.
- Desired Outcomes -



1. Making the **SHGs promoted** and supported by the project sustainable,
 2. Increasing the **income level** of the members of the SHGs (at least 60% of them) and disadvantaged households by 30% in real term
 3. Providing **jobs or self-employment** to the unemployed youths through various skill trainings, entrepreneurship development trainings, vocational trainings and management development trainings.
- The more vulnerable tribal groups like Reang in Tripura and Lepsha and Bhutias in Sikkim will also benefit from it.

9.2 North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme

- It is a central sector scheme to fill up the gaps in creation of infrastructure in specified sectors till March 2020.
- It covers,
 - i. Physical infrastructure relating to water supply, power, connectivity and specially the projects promoting tourism
 - ii. Infrastructure of social sectors of education and health.
- Thus, it will not only strengthen health care and education facilities in the region but will also encourage tourism and employment opportunities for local youth.

9.3 Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources

- NLCPR, created in 1997–98, is the accrual of the unspent balance of the mandatory 10% budgetary allocation of the Ministries/Departments.
- Its objective is to ensure speedy development of infrastructure in North eastern states and Sikkim by way of filling the existing infrastructural gaps in the region by making funds available from the pool.
- The accruals in NLCPR are utilized by the **Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region** under the two Schemes of NLCPR (State) and NLCPR-Central.
- Under the NLCPR (State) Scheme, priority projects of North Eastern States are being funded and under NLCPR-Central, funds are provided to Central Ministries for implementing projects of national and regional importance.
- The scheme is approved till March, 2020 with funding pattern of 90:10.

10. MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

- Union government has created a new ministry, Jal Shakti by reorganizing the earlier Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
- All water related works will be merged under one ministry to provide safe drinking water to people.
- It will ensure clean water and top-class irrigation water facilities for the farmers.

10.1 Atal Bhujal Yojana

- It is a Central Sector Scheme aims to improve ground water management through community participation in identified priority areas in seven States.
- It will be implemented over a period of 5 years (2020-21 to 2024-25).
- The states are Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
- It will promote panchayat led ground water management and behavioural changes with primary focus on demand side management.
- It has two major components such as,
 1. Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building Component



2. Incentive Component for the States

- The total outlay of Rs 6,000 Crore, 50% shall be in the form of World Bank loan and will be repaid by the Central Government.
- The remaining 50% shall be through Central assistance from regular budgetary support.
- All of it will be given to the states as grants.

10.2 Jal Jeevan Mission

- The Central Government assistance to States for rural water supply began in 1972 with the launch of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.
- It was renamed as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in 2009, which is a centrally sponsored scheme with fund sharing between the Centre and the States.
- Under NRDWP, one of the objectives was to “enable all households to have access to and use safe & adequate drinking water within premises to the extent possible”.
- It was proposed to achieve the goal by 2030, coinciding with the United Nation’s Sustainable Development Goals.
- But now, it is has been planned to achieve the goal by 2024 through Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).
- Thus, Government of India has restructured and subsumed the ongoing NRDWP into Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).
- It aims to provide Functional Household Tap Connection to every rural household i.e., Har Ghar Nal Se Jal by 2024.
- The new guidelines will emphasise the critical role of the gram panchayat level to run and maintain the water supply system in their community and also bring in systems for water use charges.
- Water is the State subject. Thus, the implementation must be done through the States.
- The fund sharing pattern to be 90:10 for Himalayan and North-Eastern States; 50:50 for other States and 100% for UTs.
- For the implementation of JJM, following institutional arrangement has been proposed:
 1. National Jal Jeevan Mission at the Central level;
 2. State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) at State level;
 3. District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) at district level; and
 4. Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committees i.e. Village Water Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Paani Samiti at village Level.
- The fund released by Central Government to the State Governments is to be deposited in one Single Nodal Account (SNA) that will be maintained by SWSM.
- Public Finance Management System (PFMS) should be used for tracking the funds.

10.3 Jal Shakti Abhiyan

- The Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) is a time-bound, mission-mode water conservation campaign.
- It will run in two Phases:
 - i. Phase 1 from 1st July to 15th September 2019 for all States and Union Territories
 - ii. Phase 2 from 1st October to 30th November 2019 for States and UTs receiving the retreating monsoon
- The latter includes Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Puducherry and Tamil Nadu.
- Officers, groundwater experts and scientists from the Government will work together with state and district officials in India’s most water-stressed districts.
- These are the 255 districts having critical and over-exploited groundwater levels.

- The focus is on water conservation and water resource management by focusing on accelerated implementation of five target intervention.
- The campaign was not intended to be a funding programme and did not create any new intervention on its own.
- It only aimed to make water conservation a 'people's movement' through ongoing schemes like the MGNREGA and other government programmes.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

10.4 Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme

- 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.**

10.5 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 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 has 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.

10.6 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 Jal Shakti, Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Shipping, Tourism, Urban Development and Rural Development.



- The programme is 100% centrally funded. It is scheduled to be completed by 2020.
- Interventions taken under Namami Ganga includes,
 1. Sustainable Municipal Sewage management (Coordination with Ministry of Urban Development).
 1. Managing Sewage from Rural Areas.
 2. Managing Industrial discharge and pollution abatement
 3. Enforcing River Regulatory Zones on Ganga Banks, Restoration and conservation of wetlands, efficient irrigation methods.
 4. Ensuring ecological rejuvenation by conservation of aquatic life and biodiversity.
 5. Promotion of Tourism and Shipping in a rational and sustainable manner.
 6. 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.

Ganga Vriksharopan Abhiyan

- National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) is running “Ganga Vriksharopan Abhiyan” in five main stream Ganga basin states – Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
- The campaign has been initiated as part of the Forest Interventions in Ganga (FIG) component of Namami Gange programme.
- It aims to bring greater awareness among people and other stakeholders regarding the importance of afforestation for the task of Ganga Rejuvenation.

10.7 Nirmal Ganga Sahbhagita

- It is mainly to assist the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) located on the banks of the river Ganga for achieving the objective of Clean Ganga.
- It aims at sensitizing the ULBs about the pollution arising primarily due to dumping of solid waste in the river and involving them in stoppage of such dumping.

10.8 Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project

- It is a project with 80% financial assistance from **World Bank** as loan/credit and 20% by the States/Central government with no source funding from any internal agency for this project.
- The objectives are to improve the safety and operational performance of selected existing dams and associated appurtenances in a sustainable manner, and to strengthen the dam safety institutional setup of participating States / Implementing Agencies.
- Initially, the project will repair and rehabilitation about 225 dam projects across the seven states of India, namely Jharkhand , Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, and Uttarakhand.

10.9 Ganga Prahari

- Ganga Praharis are self-motivated and trained volunteers from among the local communities in the five Ganga states (Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal).
- They work to conserve the ecological integrity of the Ganga River, and, reduce the direct dependency of the local communities on the river.
- The aim is to establish a motivated cadre to support the local level institutions and monitor the quality of the natural resources of the river by mobilizing local communities at the grassroots level.
- It is an initiative of National Mission for Clean Ganga-Wildlife Institute of India (NMCG-WII) under its project ‘Biodiversity Conservation and Ganga Rejuvenation.
- The objectives are



- i. Creating awareness about the benefits of a clean and vibrant Ganga and create a sense of belongingness among people towards the Ganga River.
- ii. Linking local communities and their livelihoods with the overall efforts of various agencies working for a clean Ganga, and thereby, creating a convergence point at grass roots level for such efforts.
- iii. Linking local people's livelihood and well-being with a clean and vibrant Ganga.

10.10 Ganga Aamantran Abhiyan

- It is a unique initiative to connect with Ganga's Stakeholders by organising open-water rafting and kayaking expedition on the Ganga River.
- The expedition starts at Devprayag, culminating at Ganga Sagar and covers the entire stretch of over 2500 kms of the Ganga River.
- This is the first ever effort by National Mission for Clean Ganga to raft across the entire stretch of the river and also the longest ever social campaign undertaken through an adventure sporting activity to spread the message of River Rejuvenation and Water Conservation on a massive scale.
- The expedition would encompass the five Ganga basin states including Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal with stops at Rishikesh, Haridwar, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna, Sonapur and Kolkata.

DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION

10.11 GOBAR-Dhan Yojana

- Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBAR-DHAN) scheme would focus on managing and converting cattle dung and solid waste in farms to compost, biogas and bio-CNG.
- It will help in keeping the village clean while increasing the income of farmers and cattle herders.
- Under it, villagers will be mobilized to create self-help groups (SHGs) and creative societies that will help in clean energy and green jobs initiative.
- Under this scheme, one village in every district of the country would be selected for its implementation.

10.12 Swajal Yojana

- It is a community owned drinking water programme for sustained piped drinking water supply powered by solar energy.
- It was launched in 115 aspirational districts in the country.
- It ensures the availability of clean drinking water to every household round the year.
- The scheme will train hundreds of rural technicians for operation and maintenance of Swajal units which generates employment in the rural areas.
- Under the scheme, 90% of the project cost will be taken care by the Government and the remaining 10% of the project cost will be contributed by the community.
- The Operations and management of the project will be taken care of by the local villagers.

10.13 Swachh Bharat Mission

- SBM is intended at accelerating the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage.
- It aims at achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) nation and a Swachh Bharat (Clean India) by 2nd Oct, 2019, the 150th anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.
- SBM is being implemented by the **Ministry of Urban Development in urban areas** & by the **Ministry of Jal Shakti in rural areas**.
- **Objectives** - Elimination of open defecation, Eradication of Manual Scavenging, Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management, To effect behavioural change regarding healthy sanitation practices,

Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health, Capacity Augmentation for ULB's and 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).

- **Implementation** - Behaviour change is the primary focus and fundamental tool for achievement of ODF outcomes.
- This is carried out through the Ministry's focused Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programme.
- It also promotes gender sensitive information, behaviour change guidelines and various mass education activities.
- **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.

Swachh Manch

- It is a web-based platform which aims to bring together every stakeholder contributing to the Swachh Bharat Mission under a common platform.
- It will allow stakeholders to create/invite/participate in volunteering opportunities around neighborhoods.
- It will enable uploads of pictorial evidence of citizens and organizations participating in the initiatives as acknowledgement of their efforts and contributions to the cause of 'swachhata'.
- It will also be integrated with the existing Swachhata App to act as a citizens' grievance redressal platform.

SBM ODF Plus and ODF Plus Plus Protocol

- To make ODF achievements sustainable and address the issue of holistic sanitation, there is a need to address the entire sanitation value chain.
- SBM ODF Plus (ODF+) & ODF Plus Plus (ODF++) are geared towards achieving this objective.
- The SBM ODF Plus (ODF+) protocol focuses on sustaining community/ public toilet usage by ensuring their functionality, cleanliness and maintenance.
- The SBM ODF plus Plus (ODF++) will focus on achieving sanitation sustainability by addressing complete sanitation value chain, including safe containment, processing and disposal of fecal sludge and septage.

10.14 Jal Mani 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.

10.15 Har Ghar Jal

- It refers to the government's commitment to provide safe tap water on a sustained basis in every household by 2030 as per the United Nations sustainable development goals.
- It also focuses on accomplishing mission of providing safe drinking water to about 28,000 habitations affected by arsenic and fluoride contaminations in the country by 2021.



10.16 Swachhathon 1.0

- Swachhathon 1.0, the first ever Swachh Bharat Hackathon, was organized to crowd source solutions to some of the Sanitation and Hygiene challenges faced in various parts of the country.
- It invited innovators from schools and colleges, institutions, start-ups and others to come up with solutions for problems like monitoring usage of toilets, triggering behaviour change, Solution for early decomposition of faecal matter, toilet technologies in difficult terrains etc.

10.17 Swachh Iconic Place

- Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine in Jammu and Kashmir has been adjudged the best 'Swachh Iconic Place' (clean place) in India in 2019.
- It is a special clean-up initiative focused on select iconic heritage, spiritual and cultural places in the country.
- The initiative is being coordinated by the Ministry of Jal Shakti (nodal ministry) in association with the Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and the concerned State governments.

10.18 Ganga Gram

- Ganga Gram is a project for sanitation based integrated development of all 4470 villages along the River Ganga.
- The works include rural sanitation, development of water bodies and river ghats, construction/ modernization of crematoria, etc.
- These works are done in coordination with NMCG (National Mission for Clean Ganga).

11. MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCE

11.1 ACROSS Scheme

- Atmosphere & Climate Research-Modelling Observing Systems & Services (ACROSS) is an umbrella scheme with 9 sub schemes.
- Its objective is to provide a reliable weather and climate forecast for betterment of society.
- It pertains to the atmospheric science programs of the MoES and addresses different aspects of weather and climate services, which includes warnings for cyclone, storm surges, heat waves, thunderstorms etc.
- Each of the above aspects is incorporated as 9 sub-schemes under the umbrella scheme "ACROSS".
- The schemes will be implemented in an integrated manner by 4 institutes – India Meteorological Department (IMD), Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), and Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Service (INCOIS)

11.2 O-SMART

- Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science (O-SMART) is an umbrella scheme for the development of ocean activities.
- Its implementation period is from 2017-18 to 2019-20.
- It aimed at stepping up ocean research and setting up early warning weather systems.
- The important deliverables under the scheme are,
 - i. Strengthening of ocean observations, modelling, ocean services for fishermen,
 - ii. Setting up marine coastal observatories for tracking marine pollution in 2018,
 - iii. Setting up Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Plant (OTEC) in Kavaratti in Lakshadweep.
 - iv. Setting up of the state-of-the-art Early Warning Systems to deal with ocean disasters like tsunami, storm surges.

- The technologies developed under this Scheme will help in harnessing the vast ocean resources of both living and non-living resources from the seas.

11.3 Sagar Vani

- Sagar Vani is an integrated information dissemination system that primarily **serves fishermen community** with advisories and alerts towards their livelihood as well as their safety at Sea.
- The information to be disseminated is given by INCOIS under Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES).
- Services will be disseminated in local languages using advanced artificial intelligence and machine learning capabilities.
- It uses power of television and cable network mediums for alert dissemination services.
- The system also has the facility to provide access to various stakeholders, NGOs, State Fishery Departments, Disaster Management Authorities to further disseminate these information and alerts.

11.4 Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva

- The scheme is implemented by IMD 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 scheme 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 & IT

12.1 Stree Swabhiman

- It is an initiative for promoting women's menstrual health and hygiene.
- Under this initiative, Common Service Centres (CSC) will provide access to affordable, reliable and modern (eco-friendly) sanitary napkins to adolescent girls and women in rural areas.
- The initiative is driven by awareness and personalized outreach by women entrepreneurs who produce and market sanitary napkins by village level entrepreneurs (VLE) and self-help groups.
- VLE will distribute the pads to girls in the primary and secondary schools in their village, encompassing girls from 7th to 12th grade.
- Under this initiative, semi-automatic and manual sanitary napkin manufacturing units will be set up at CSC for producing sanitary napkins.
- The manufacturing unit will be operated by women entrepreneurs and generate employment for women.
- Thus, the scheme is conceptualized to create avenues for the rural and semi-urban women to become self-reliant and also progress towards a healthy eco-friendly lifestyle.

12.2 National Supercomputing Mission

- The mission aims to connect national academic and R&D institutions with a supercomputing grid of over 70 high-performance computing facilities.
- Supercomputers will be installed across the country and will be networked on the National Supercomputing grid over the National Knowledge Network (NKN).
- It will be implemented by the Department of Science and Technology and Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) through Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) and IISc, Bangalore.

- The Mission also includes development of highly professional High-Performance Computing (HPC) aware human resource for meeting challenges of development of these applications.
- The NKN is another programme of the government which connects academic institutions and R&D labs over a high speed network.
- India has recently granted contract to French technology firm to build 70 supercomputers under the National Supercomputing Mission.

12.3 Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme

- M-SIPS scheme aims to provide a special incentive package to boost domestic electronic product manufacturing sector and move towards Union Government's goal of '**Net Zero imports**' in electronics by 2020.
- It promotes large scale manufacturing in the Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector by
 1. Providing subsidy for capital expenditure upto 20% for investment in SEZ and 25% in non-SEZs.
 2. Providing reimbursement of duties and central taxes for projects with high capital investments.
- The incentives will be available for investments made within 5 years from the date of approval of the project.
- Unit receiving incentive will provide undertaking to remain in commercial production for at least 3 years.

12.4 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.
- 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, 50,000gram 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.

Common Service Centres (CSC)

- Common Services Centers (CSC) scheme is one of the mission mode projects under the **Digital India Programme, Ministry of Electronics and IT.**



- CSCs are the access points for delivery of **Government to Citizen** essential public utility services, social welfare schemes, healthcare, financial, education and agriculture services, apart from **host of B2C services** to citizens in rural and remote areas of the country.

12.5 Cyber Shikshaa Initiative

- Project Cyber Shikshaa focus on skilling **women engineering graduates** in the niche field of Cyber Security.
- It is launched by Microsoft & Data Security Council of India (DSCI) in association with Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY).
- The primary objective is to connect with underserved women from Tier 2 / Tier 3 cities and to align a career path for them in Cyber Security.
- Centre of Advance Computing (CDAC) will impart training to the selected women candidates from all over India.
- Initially, the project will be rolled out in the following cities - Noida, Patna, Hyderabad and Mohali, followed by other cities in the next phase.
- The program will be a 4-months interactive training course with combination of theory, case studies practical hands-on and projects.

12.6 PM Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan

- PMGDISHA is to make 6 Crore persons in rural areas, across States/UTs, digitally literate, reaching to around 40% of rural households by covering one member from every eligible household by 31st March, 2020.
- It would empower the citizens in rural areas by training them to operate computer or digital access devices etc.
- **Eligibility** - Nominated digitally illiterate person from every eligible rural household aged 14 to 60 years.
- This scheme is initiated under Digital India Programme and expected to be one of the largest digital literacy programs in the world.

12.7 India BPO Promotion Scheme

- IBPS aims at setting up business process outsourcing (BPO) units in rural areas to secure balanced regional growth of the industry.
- It is under the Digital India Programme to create employment opportunities for the youth living in rural areas so that they do not need to migrate to urban clusters.
- It provides capital support along with special incentives up to Rs 1 lakh in the form of viability gap funding (VGF) to companies to create BPO units.
- Disbursement of financial support under the schemes is directly linked with employment generation.
- It provides special incentives for employment to women and Divyang, setting up operations in towns other than capital towns, generating employment beyond target and promoting local entrepreneurship.
- There are also special provisions for the Himalayan states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand
- Metro cities such as Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, National Capital Region (NCR), and Pune, along with their urban agglomeration were excluded.

12.8 North East BPO promotion Scheme

- NEBPS is envisaged under Digital India Programme, seeks to incentivize establishment of 5,000 seats in respect of BPOs and IT Enabled Service operations in North East Region (NER).
- NEBPS provides the financial supports and special incentives in the form of **Viability Gap Funding (VGF)** to eligible Companies based on generation of new employment and economic activity in ITES sector.
- **Financial Support** – It provides up to 50% of expenditure incurred on BPO/ITES operations towards capital expenditure and/or operational expenditure subject to an **upper ceiling of Rs. 1 Lakh/Seat**.



- **Special Incentives** – It provides financial support of Rs.1 Lakh/Seat for training expenditure and providing employment to Women and Persons with disability.
- **Incentive for promoting local entrepreneur** - Special Incentive (5% of eligible financial support) for units setting up BPO/ITES operations as a consortium with local entrepreneur
- A Company seeking to avail financial support under this scheme shall be under obligation not to claim the similar financial support from any other Scheme of the Central/State Government concerned.
- Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) is the implementing agency of the India BPO promotion Scheme and North East BPO promotion Scheme.
- STPI is a society established in 1991 by the **MeitY** with the objective of encouraging, promoting and boosting the export of software from India.

12.9 Jeevan Pramaan

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

12.10 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.

12.11 Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme

- It is launched with the intent to enhance India's competitiveness in knowledge intensive sectors.
- Its objective is to enhance the number of PhDs in Electronics System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) and IT/IT Enabled Services (IT/ITES) sectors in the country.
- The salient features of the scheme are
 1. 25% more fellowship amount than most of the other PhD Schemes.
 2. Part-time PhD candidates get onetime incentive on completion of the PhD.
 3. Supports 200 Young Faculty Research Fellowships in the areas of ESDM and IT/ITES with the objective to retain and attract bright young faculty members in these sectors.

13. MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

13.1 Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats

- IDWH is a centrally sponsored umbrella scheme that consists of Project Tiger, Development of Wildlife Habitats and Project Elephant.

- The schemes would result in overall strengthening/ consolidation of tiger, elephant and wildlife conservation in the country.
- Besides, it would also address the Man-Animal conflict effectively and benefit the communities relocating from core protected areas.
- The implementation of the schemes would be done through the respective States in designated Tiger Reserves, Protected Areas and Elephant Reserves.
- The scheme was approved to continue beyond the 12th plan period from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

13.2 Green Skill Development Programme

- It was launched in line with the Skill India programme for skilling India's youth in the environment and forest sector.
- It endeavours to develop green skilled workers having technical knowledge and commitment to sustainable development, which will help in the attainment of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), SDGs, National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs), as well as Waste Management Rules (2016).
- It aims to train over 5.5 lakh workers in environment and forest sectors in the country by 2021.
- Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India were the nodal Centres for the pilot programme.
- It provides gainful employment to candidates completing the course in the zoos/wildlife sanctuaries/national parks etc
- It is being implemented by utilising the vast networks and expertise of ENVIS Hubs.

Environmental Information System (ENVIS)

- ENVIS has been established by the Government of India as a plan programme in 1982.
- Its focus has been on providing environmental information to decision makers, policy planners, scientists and engineers, research workers, etc. all over the country.
- A large number of nodes, known as ENVIS Centres, have been established in the network to cover the broad subject areas of environment with a Focal Point in the Ministry of Environment & Forests.
- It has been designed as the National Focal Point for INFOTERRA, a global environmental information network of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

13.3 Himalayan Research Fellowships Scheme

- The fellowship was started to create a young pool of trained environmental managers, ecologists and socio-economists.
- It will help generate information on physical, biological, managerial and human aspects of Himalayan environment and development.
- The scheme will be executed through various universities and Institutions working in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) and the financial support will be provided under the **National Mission on Himalayan Studies (NMHS)**.
- Fellowships will be awarded for a maximum period of 3 years.
- Areas that are being focused on for research under the NMHS are,
 - i. Water resource management including rejuvenation of springs and catchments,
 - ii. Hydropower development,
 - iii. Assessment and prediction of water-induced hazards,
 - iv. Livelihood options including ecotourism opportunities,
 - v. Biodiversity management including recovery of threatened species and skill development.



13.4 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

1. 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.
2. National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency
3. National Mission on Sustainable Habitat
4. National Water Mission - the plan sets a goal of a 20% improvement in water use efficiency through pricing and other measures.
5. National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem
6. 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.
7. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
8. National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change

13.5 National Mission for Green India

- It aims at protecting; restoring and enhancing India's diminishing forest cover by setting the following goals
 1. 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,
 2. 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,
 3. To increase forest-based livelihood income of about 3 million households.

13.6 PARIVESH

- Pro-Active and Responsive facilitation by Interactive, Virtuous and Environmental Single-window Hub is a Single-Window Integrated Environmental Management System
- It has been rolled out for online submission, monitoring and management of proposals seeking various types of environment clearances from Central, State and district-level authorities.
- It enables project proponents, citizens to view, track and interact with scrutiny officers, generates online mail alerts to state functionaries in case of delays beyond stipulated time for processing of applications.

14. MINISTRY OF FINANCE

14.1 Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

- It is a flagship financial inclusion scheme launched in 2014 for 4 years and was later approved to continue beyond.
- The scheme facilitates the opening of bank accounts with zero balance for every household to ensure access to financial services in an affordable manner.
- There are some special benefits like free accident insurance cover, over draft facility for the account holders.
- The first phase of the scheme focused on opening basic bank accounts and RuPay debit card with inbuilt accident insurance cover of Rs 1 lakh.



- The 2nd phase (2015-2018) planned to provide micro-insurance to the people and pension schemes to unorganized sector workers through Business Correspondents.
- The government has decided to provide the facility of opening zero balance account from every household to every adult.
- The overdraft facility has also been increased to Rs.10,000 with no conditions attached to avail upto Rs.2000.
- The free accident insurance cover for new RuPay card holders has been doubled to Rs 2 lakh.
- Also, the upper age limit for availing the overdraft facility has been hiked to 65 from the earlier 60 years.

14.2 Aam Admi Bima Yojana

- AABY is a Social Security Scheme administered through 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 or total permanent disability due to accident, Rs. 37,500/- for partial 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 / Individuals.

14.3 Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana

- PMSBY is aimed at providing accidental insurance cover at a very affordable premium of Rs.12/year.
- The coverage available will be Rs.2 lakh for accidental death or permanent total disability and Rs.1 lakh for permanent partial disability.
- 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.
- 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 serves the goal of financial inclusion by achieving penetration of insurance down to the weaker sections of the society.

14.4 Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana

- 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 gives 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 the nominee's account.

14.5 Atal Pension Yojana

- The coverage under the then existing Swavalamban Scheme was inadequate due to non-clarity of benefits at the age of 60 years.
- To address this concern, the Government announced a new initiative called Atal Pension Yojana (APY) in the Budget for 2015-16.

- With this introduction, the enrolment under Swavalamban has been closed and the eligible subscribers were automatically migrated to the APY unless they opt out.
- 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.
- It focuses 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.

Sector	Beneficiaries
Government Sector	Central Government/Central Autonomous Bodies Employees (except for armed forces)
	State Government/State Autonomous Bodies Employees.
Private Sector	Corporates (adopting NPS architecture)
	All Citizens of India

- It mainly targets on unorganised sector workers.
- 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.
- The same pension would be paid to the spouse of the subscriber and on the demise of both the subscriber and spouse, the accumulated pension wealth is returned to the nominee.
- The scheme follows the same investment pattern as applicable to the NPS contribution of Central Govt employees.
- APY can be opened through banks, Postal department and also through eNPS platform.

14.6 National Pension Scheme

- It is a pension cum investment scheme launched to provide old age security to citizens.
- Any individual citizen of India (both resident and Non-resident) in the age group of 18-65 years can join NPS.
- The scheme is regulated by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA).
- The different sectors covered under the scheme are classified in to 2 categories.

Sector	Beneficiaries
Government Sector	Central Government/Central Autonomous Bodies Employees (except for armed forces)
	State Government/State Autonomous Bodies Employees.
Private Sector	Corporates (adopting NPS architecture)
	All Citizens of India

- The employee of the various sectors contributes towards pension from monthly salary along with matching contribution from the employer (central government/state govt/corporate).
- After retirement or exit from the scheme, the corpus is made available with the mandate that some portion of the corpus must be invested into annuity to provide a monthly pension post retirement or exit from the scheme.
- **Recent Developments**—PFRDA has now permitted Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) to enrol in NPS at par with Non-Resident Indians.
- Now, any Indian citizen, resident or non-resident and OCIs are eligible to join NPS till the age of 65 years.

14.7 Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana

- It is a pension scheme for the benefit of citizens aged 60 years and above.



- Under the Scheme the subscribers on payment of a lump sum amount get pension at a guaranteed rate of 9% per annum (payable monthly).
- Any gap in the guaranteed return over the return generated by the LIC on the fund is compensated by Government of India by way of subsidy payment in the scheme.
- The scheme allows withdrawals of deposit amount by the annuitant after 15 years of purchase of the policy.
- The scheme is administered through LIC.

14.8 Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana

- It is a pension scheme announced exclusively for the senior citizens aged 60 years or above.
- The investment limit is Rs.15 lakh/senior citizen and provides an assured return of 8% p.a. for 10 years.
- It is exempted from Service Tax/ GST and LIC is the implementing agency.
- The ceiling of maximum pension is for a family as a whole; the family will comprise of pensioner, his/her spouse and dependants.
- Premature withdrawal from the scheme is possible in case the money is required for the treatment of terminal or critical illness of the person or spouse.
- The shortfall owing to the difference between the interest guaranteed and the actual interest earned shall be subsidized by the Government of India and reimbursed to the Corporation.

14.9 Swabhimaan

- It is a campaign that 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.

14.10 Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana

- The programme was launched to give access to cheap credit to poor and small fledgling businesspersons with the objective to provide self-employment.
- It is a scheme to extend collateral free loans by Banks, NBFCs and MFIs to Small/Micro business enterprises and individuals in the non-agricultural sector to enable their business activities and to generate self employment.
- For implementing the Scheme, government has set up a new institution named, Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Ltd (MUDRA).
- It acts as a regulator for the micro finance sector looks after development and refinancing activities relating to micro units.
- It provides refinance to all banks and Last Mile Financiers seeking refinancing of small business loans given under PMMY.
- The scheme services whose credit needs are below Rs.10 lakh.
- Loans can be availed under three categories
 - i. **Shishu** for loans up to Rs.50,000;
 - ii. **Kishor** for loans above Rs. 50,000 and up to Rs.5 lakh;
 - iii. **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.

Last Mile Financiers

Non-Banking Finance Companies engaged in financing of small business, Societies, Trusts, Section 8 Companies [formerly section 25], Co-operative Societies, Small Banks, Scheduled Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks



14.11 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.

14.12 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.

14.13 Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme

- Sovereign Gold Bonds (SGBs) are government securities denominated in grams of gold to be issued by RBI.
- They will be restricted for sale to resident Indian entities including individuals, HUFs, Trusts, Universities and Charitable Institutions.
- They will be denominated in multiples of gram(s) of gold with a basic unit of 1 gram with maximum investment of 4 kg (from 500g) for individuals and Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) and 20 kg for Trusts, with minimum being 1g.
- The interest rate is fixed at the rate of 2.50% p.a with tenor period of 8 years with exit option from 5th year.
- The interest on Gold Bonds shall be taxable.
- Only the capital gains tax arising to an individual on redemption of SGB has been exempted.
- Bonds can be used as collateral for loans and are eligible for Statutory Liquidity Ratio purposes in Banks.
- They are tradable on stock exchanges.
- The redemption price will be in INR based on previous week's simple average of closing price of gold.

14.14 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.

14.15 Tejaswini

- It is the scheme for the socio-economic empowerment of Adolescent Girls and Young women.
- It seeks to empower the adolescent girls with basic life skills and thereafter provide further opportunities to acquire market driven skill training or completion of secondary education.
- It has 3 main components - (i) Expanding social, educational and economic opportunities (ii) improve livelihood opportunities by developing participants' skills (iii) Strengthens women's participation in local governance.

- Indian government has signed financing agreement with World Bank for funding of this scheme.

Scheme	Eligible Age	Benefits	Premium
Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	18-70 years	Risk Coverage of Rs. 2 lakh for accidental death and permanent total disability and Rs. 1 lakh for permanent partial disability.	Rs.12/annum
Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	18-50 years	A Life cover (Coverage for death) of Rs.2 lakhs.	Rs. 330/annum/member (Renewable every year)
Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY)	18-59 years	Death and Disability cover with varying amounts (Rs.30,000 – Rs. 75,000)	Rs. 200/- per beneficiary of which 50% is contributed by the Central Government.
Atal Pension Yojana (APY)	18-40 years	Fixed pension ranging from Rs. 1000 - Rs. 5000 per month, at the age of 60 years, depending on their contributions.	Varying Premiums. Central government co-contribute 50% of the subscriber's contribution or Rs.1000/annum, whichever is lower for a period of 5 years upto 2020.
National Pension Scheme	18-65 years	Pension based on the contribution from Employee and the employer	Based up on the salary of the subscriber.
Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana	60 years & above	Assured Pension at the rate of 9% per annum on the investment made.	Beneficiary can invest any amount.
Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)	60 years & above	Assured return of 8% per annum for 10 years on the investment made.	The investment limit is Rs.15 lakh per senior citizen.

14.16 KCC to Fishermen and Cattle Owners

- Union Budget 2018-19 has expanded the scope of Kisan Credit Card to fishermen and cattle owners.
- Extending KCC is particularly relevant as the coverage of institutional credit delivery in these sectors is considerably lower compared to crop sector.
- The scheme will benefit the credit-starved emerging entrepreneurs in the area of open sea and coastal cage farming.
- Kisan Credit Card** - The scheme aims at providing **adequate and timely credit support** from the banking system under a single window with flexible.
 - It deploys simplified procedure to give credit to the farmers for their cultivation and other needs such as
 - To meet the short-term credit requirements for cultivation of crops;
 - Post-harvest expenses;
 - Produce marketing loan;
 - Consumption requirements of farmer household;
 - Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture;



7. Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities.

- The KCC scheme also provides the facility of ATM enabled RuPay Card, one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit and any number of withdrawals within the limit.
- The farmers eligible under the KCC scheme include small farmers, marginal farmers, share croppers, oral lessee and tenant farmers.
- The Self-Help Groups (SHGs) or Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) are also eligible for availing benefits under the said scheme.

14.17 Swachh Bharat Kosh

- 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.

14.18 Google Tax

- It is a tax on the income as accrue 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 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana

- It is a Central Sector Scheme that aims to supplement agriculture, modernize processing and decrease Agriculture waste.
- It was previously known as Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters (SAMPADA).
- The scheme will be implemented in 2016-20, and the implementation will result in creation of modern infrastructure, growth of food processing sector and providing better prices to the farmers.
- The following schemes will be implemented under it
 1. Mega Food Parks
 2. Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure
 3. Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing/ Preservation Capacities (Unit Scheme)
 4. Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters
 5. Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages
 6. Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure
 7. Human Resources and Institutions

15.2 Operation Greens

- It was launched on the lines of Operation Flood to double the income of farmers by end of 2022.
- It aims to promote farmer producers organizations, agri-logistics, processing facilities and professional management.
- It is essentially a **price fixation scheme** that aims to ensure farmers are given the right price for their produce.
- The main objective of the project is **to reduce price volatility** in agriculture commodities such as vegetables.



- Initially, Government has decided to start focusing on three basic vegetables namely tomatoes, onions and potatoes.
- NAFED** will be the Nodal Agency to implement price stabilisation measures.

15.3 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 aim 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

16. MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

16.1 Ayushman Bharat Programme

- ABY or National Health Protection Mission is a national initiative launched in order to achieve the vision of Universal Health Coverage
- It comprises of two inter-related components
 - Establishment of Health and Wellness Centre
 - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)
- Health and Wellness Centre** - National Health Policy, 2017 envisioned Health and Wellness Centres as the foundation of India's health system.
- Under this, 1.5 lakh centres will bring health care system closer to the homes of people.
- The centres will provide comprehensive health care, including for non-communicable diseases and maternal and child health services. 2
- These will also provide free essential drugs and diagnostic services.
- Contributions through CSR and philanthropic institutions in adopting these centres are also envisaged.
- First 'health and wellness centre' has been inaugurated in Bijapur district in Chhattisgarh.
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)** - It aims to reduce out of pocket hospitalisation expenses by providing health insurance coverage upto Rs.5 lakh/family/year for **secondary and tertiary care hospitalization**.
- The scheme will integrate two ongoing centrally sponsored schemes Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS).
- The NHPS remains disconnected from primary health care services.

RashtriyaSwasthyaBima Yojana (RSBY)

- It is a centrally sponsored health insurance scheme
- Provide financial protection against catastrophic health costs
- Improve access to quality health care for BPL and other vulnerable groups
- 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 5 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.
- 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 AamAadmiBima Yojana and national old age pension scheme.

- Also, a beneficiary covered under the scheme will be allowed to take cashless benefits from any public/private empanelled hospitals across the country.
- **Coverage** - The scheme will aim to target over 10 Crore families based on SECC (Socio-Economic Caste Census) database.
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) beneficiaries in state where it is active is also included.
- To ensure that nobody from the vulnerable group is left out of the benefit cover, there will be no cap on family size and age in the scheme.
- The insurance scheme will cover pre and post-hospitalisation expenses.
- All pre-existing diseases are also covered.
- It will also pay defined transport allowance per hospitalization to the beneficiary.
- **Funding** - The expenditure incurred in premium payment will be shared between central and state governments in a specified ratio
 1. 60:40 for all states and UTs with their own legislature.
 2. 90:10 in NE states and the 3 Himalayan states of J&K, HP and Uttarakhand.
 3. 100% central funding for UTs without legislature.
- The State governments have the main responsibility of health service delivery.
- States will be allowed to expand the scheme both horizontally and vertically.
- Mode of funding - In a trust model, bills are reimbursed directly by the government.
- Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim and Chandigarh are the states that will use a trust model for the mission.
- In an insurance model, the government pays a fixed premium to an insurance company, which pays the hospitals.
- Gujarat and Tamil Nadu have opted for mixed mode implementation.
- The scheme is creating a cadre of certified frontline health service professionals called Pradhan Mantri Aarogya Mitras (PMAMs).
- PMAM will be primary point of facilitation for the beneficiaries to avail treatment at the hospital and thus, act as a support system to streamline health service delivery.
- Besides, 24 new Government Medical Colleges and Hospitals will be set up, by up-grading existing district hospitals in the country.
- This would ensure that there is at least 1 Medical College for every 3 Parliamentary Constituencies.
- Also, at least 1 Government Medical College in each State of the country.

16.2 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**, the aim is to support States/UTs through NHM, for strengthening their health care delivery systems

16.3 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.
- 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. Janani Suraksha Yojana
 3. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)
 4. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)
 5. Mainstreaming AYUSH – revitalizing local health traditions.

16.4 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.

16.5 Umbrella scheme for "Family Welfare and Other Health Interventions"

- Cabinet committee on Economic Affairs has given its approval for continuation of five schemes under the "Umbrella Scheme for Family Welfare and Other Health Interventions" during the 14th Finance Commission period 2017-18 to 2019-20.
- All the five schemes are Central Sector Schemes with 100% funding from Central Government.
- Swastha Nagrik Abhiyan (SNA) - For dissemination of information on health issues to create awareness and appropriately influence their health seeking behavior to encourage healthy lifestyles and empower the citizens.
- Population Research Centres (PRCs) - For third party evaluation of the scheme on PRCs and especially of those centers which are being considered for continuation will be carried out.
- Other Schemes are Free supply of contraceptives, Health Surveys and Health Research and Social Marketing of Contraceptives.



16.6 ASHA, ANM and AWW

- Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) is a trained female community health activist who acts as an 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 is a resource person for ASHA and provides on-job training and guidance and ensures that ASHA gets the compensation for performance.
- Anganwadi Worker 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.

16.7 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.

16.8 Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram

- 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.

16.9 Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram

- 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



16.10 Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram

- 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.

16.11 Menstrual Hygiene for Adolescent Girls Scheme

- It aims to address the need of menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls residing primarily in rural areas.
- Funds are provided to States/UTs through National Health Mission.
- The funds are for decentralized procurement of sanitary napkins packs for provision primarily to rural adolescent girls.
- The napkins packs are provided at subsidized rates as per proposals received from the States and UTs.
- ASHAs across the country are trained and play a significant role in promotion of use and distribution of the sanitary napkins.
- It also a part of **Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram** that aims to achieve adolescent participation, leadership, Gender Equity and inclusion.

16.12 Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan

- The program aims to provide assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care, free of cost, universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month.
- It guarantees a minimum package of antenatal care services to women in their **2nd/3rd trimesters of pregnancy** at designated **government health facilities**.
- 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 programme follows a systematic approach for **engagement with private sector** which includes motivating private practitioners to volunteer for the campaign.
- It also laid special emphasis on early diagnosis, adequate and appropriate management of women with malnutrition and adolescent and early pregnancies as these pregnancies need extra and specialized care.
- 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.

16.13 Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana

- It is a central sector 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.

16.14 Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi

- RAN 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" has been set up in 13 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.

16.15 Universal Immunization Programme

- The UIP basket has vaccines for ten diseases i.e
 1. BCG for **TB**, OPV for **poliomyelitis**,
 2. monovalent measles vaccine for **measles**,
 3. Rota Virus vaccine for **Diarrhoea**,
 4. JEV for **Japanese Encephalitis**&
 5. Pentavalent Vaccine for DPT (**diphtheria, pertussis** i.e whooping cough & **tetanus**) and
 6. Vaccine for **Hepatitis B & Pneumonia** due to Hib.
 7. Measles-rubella vaccine (MR) is also 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.

16.16 Mothers' Absolute Affection Program

- The program aims to enhance optimal breastfeeding practices in the country through Community awareness generation, Strengthening inter personal communication through ASHA, skilled support for breastfeeding and Award/recognition

16.17 LaQshya Initiative

- Labour Room Quality Improvement Initiative's objective is to reduce preventable maternal and new-born mortality, morbidity and stillbirths by improving the quality of care provided in the labour room.
- It will be implemented in Government Medical Colleges besides District Hospitals, and Sub- District Hospitals and Community Health Centres.
- The initiative plans to conduct quality certification of labour rooms and also incentivize facilities achieving the targets outlined.

16.18 National Strategic Plan and Mission Sampark

- They were launched on the occasion of World AIDS Day, 2017.
- The National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), 2017-24 was released.
- The plan will pave a roadmap not only for achieving the target of 90:90:90 but also strive along with partners towards fast track strategy of **ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030**.
- By 2020, 90% of all people living with HIV will know their HIV status. By 2020, 90% of all people with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy. By 2020, 90% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression.
- The strategic plan is aimed at eradicating HIV/AIDS by 2030.
- It also aimed to achieve elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and Syphilis as well as elimination of HIV/AIDS related stigma and discrimination by 2020.
- The “**Mission Sampark**” was launched to bring People Living with HIV who has left treatment back to Anti Retro Viral Treatment (ART).

16.19 Mission Indradhanush

- The mission aims to cover all those children by 2020 who are either unvaccinated, or are partially vaccinated against 7 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.

Intensified Mission Indradhanush

- Mission Indradhanush was launched in 2014 to achieve full immunisation coverage for all children and pregnant women at a rapid pace.
- Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI) was launched from Vadnagar in 2017 and its second version (2.0) 2.0 was launched from Dec 2, 2019.
- Through IMI, Government aims to reach each and every child upto 2 years of age and all those pregnant women who have been left uncovered under the routine immunisation programme/Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP).
- It aims to achieve targets of full immunization coverage in 272 districts in 27 States.
- It shall be implemented in the block level (652 blocks) in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
- It will focus on urban, underserved population and tribal areas.
- It consists of 4 rounds of immunization that will be conducted in the selected districts and urban cities between Dec 2019 - March 2020.

Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network (eVIN)

- It is an indigenously developed technology system in India that digitizes vaccine stocks and monitors the temperature of the cold chain through a smartphone application.
- The innovative eVIN is presently being implemented called across twelve states in India.
- eVIN aims to support the Government of India’s Universal Immunization Programme by providing real-time information on vaccine stocks and flows, and storage temperatures across all cold chain points in these states.
- The technological innovation is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).



- It aims to strengthen the evidence base for improved policy-making in vaccine delivery, procurement and planning for new antigens in India.

16.20 Mission Parivar Vikas

- It was launched on the occasion of World Population Day to accelerate access to high quality family planning.
- It focuses on family planning initiatives and targeted approaches for population stabilisation through better services delivery approach.
- It will focus on 146 high fertility districts in 7 states with high TFR (Total Fertility Rate).
- A new program named – **Antara** was launched under this mission.
- Under this, an injectable hormonal contraceptive method for women that prevents pregnancy for 3 months.

16.21 Project Sunrise

- The project is to tackle the increasing HIV prevalence in the eight North-Eastern states.
- It aims to diagnose 90% of such drug addicts with HIV and put them under treatment at free of cost, by 2020.

16.22 National Deworming Mission

- According to WHO, India has the highest burden of Soil-Transmitted Helminths (STH/ intestinal worms in the world.
- The mission is aimed to protect **children in the ages of 1-19 years** from these worms.
- **Albendazole** tablets will be given to all targeted children through Anganwadi centres and all schools.

17. MINISTRY OF AYUSH

17.1 National Ayush Mission

- It is a centrally sponsored scheme with implementation period till 2020.
- The objective is to provide cost effective and equitable AYUSH health care, strengthen AYUSH systems, improve educational institutions for quality AYUSH education, promote the adoption of quality standards of AYUSH drugs and sustained supply of AYUSH raw-materials.
- **Beneficiaries** - Patients due to low cost medicine and increased access.
- Mandatory Components of the Mission (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)- Ayush Wellness centres, IEC activities, Tele-medicine, Sports Medicine through AYUSH, PPP in AYUSH Innovations, Interest subsidy component for Private AYUSH educational Institutions, Reimbursement of Testing charges, R & D in areas related to Medicinal Plants, Market Promotion, Market intelligence & buy back interventions, Crop Insurance for Medicinal Plants and 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.

17.2 Swasthya Raksha Programme

- It is launched to promote health and health education in villages.
- Objectives -
 - i. To organize Health/Hygiene awareness programme
 - ii. Awareness about cleanliness of domestic surroundings and environment.
 - iii. Provide medical aid/incidental support in the adopted Colonies/villages.
 - iv. Documentation of demographic information, food habits, hygiene conditions, seasons, lifestyle etc.,
 - v. Assessment of health status and propagation of Ayurvedic concept of pathya-apathya
- The food which is beneficial and nutritional to the body and also gives the happiness to the mind is known as Pathya and opposite to that is known as Apathya.

17.3 Traditional Knowledge Digital Library

- It is a **collaborative Project of CSIR and Ministry of AYUSH.**
- It is an Indian initiative to prevent exploitation and to protect Indian traditional knowledge from wrongful patents mainly at International Patent Offices.
- It contains Indian traditional medicine knowledge in a digitized format and is available in five international languages (English, French, German, Spanish and Japanese).
- Funds under the scheme are provided only to CSIR and no funds have been allocated to any state.
- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research(CSIR) is an autonomous body under Ministry of S&T.

17.4 Mission Madhumeha

- The mission was launched to provide cost-effective treatment and control of non-communicable disease of Diabetes through Ayurveda and is implemented through a specially designed National Treatment Protocol.

17.5 Scheme for Promoting Pharmacovigilance of AYUSH Drugs

- It is a new central sector scheme that aims to develop the culture of documenting adverse effects and undertake safety monitoring of AYUSH drugs.
- It also entails surveillance of misleading advertisements appearing in the print and electronic media.
- It intends to facilitate the establishment of three-tier network of National Pharmacovigilance Centre (NPvCC), Intermediary Pharmacovigilance Centres (IPvCCs) and Peripheral Pharmacovigilance Centres (PPvCC).
- All India Institute of Ayurveda, New Delhi, an autonomous body under the Ministry of AYUSH, has been designated as National Pharmacovigilance Centre for coordinating various activities of the initiative.
- It will facilitate detection of potentially unsafe ASU&H medicine.

Pharmacovigilance

- It is defined as the science and activities relating to the detection, assessment, understanding and prevention of adverse effects or any other drug-related problem.
- The aims of PV are to enhance patient care and patient safety in relation to the use of medicines.



18. MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES & PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

18.1 FAME India Scheme

- Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME), launched in 2015, is to support hybrid/electric vehicles market development and Manufacturing eco-system.
- The scheme was initially upto April 2017 and it has been extended upto 31st March, 2019.
- Based on the experience of FAME – I, the Ministry has notified Phase – II for the period of 3 years commencing from April 1, 2019.
- In phase II, the government is targeting a fully (100%) electric fleet for public transport, including buses, taxis and auto-rickshaws.
- The outlay of Rs. 10,000 crore has been made, in which Rs.1000 crore has been earmarked for setting up charging stations for electric vehicles.
- Incentives will be offered for electric buses, three-wheelers and four-wheelers to be used for commercial purposes.
- Plug-in hybrid vehicles and those with a sizeable lithium-ion battery and electric motor will also be included in the scheme and fiscal support offered depending on the size of the battery.
- The centre plans to roll out an incentive of Rs.10,000 per kilowatt (kW) for two-, three- and four-wheelers, based on the size of their batteries.
- R&D projects and EV technologies, including for battery development, are being supported under the Scheme.

19. MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

19.1 CCWCS

- Cyber Crime prevention against Women and Children Scheme aims to have an effective mechanism to handle cybercrimes against women and children in the country.
- The main features of the scheme are given below:
 - a. Online cybercrime reporting platform
 - b. One national level cyber forensic laboratory
 - c. Training of Police officers, judges & prosecutors
 - d. Cybercrime awareness activities
 - e. Research & Development
- 'Police' and 'Public' are State subject as per the Constitution of India.
- So, States are primarily responsible for prevention, detection and investigation of crime through their Law Enforcement Agencies.
- The Agencies take legal action as per the relevant sections of the IPC and the IT Act, 2000.
- The online cybercrime reporting portal www.cybercrime.gov.in has been operationalized.

19.2 Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems

- 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.

19.3 Bharat ke Veer

- It is an online portal in which anyone can make fiscal contributions to the families of martyrs of the CAPF.
- CAPF includes Assam rifles (AR), Border security force (BSF), National security guards(NSG), Central industrial security force (CISF), Central reserve police force (CRPF) , Indo-Tibetan border police force (ITBT), National disaster response force (NDRF),SashastraSeemaBal (SSB).
- Through this portal one can donate directly to individual Martyrs account (max of Rs.15 lakhs) or may donate to the Bharat Ke Veer corpus fund.
- Bharat Ke Veer corpus would be managed by a committee made up of eminent persons and senior government officials, in equal number, who would decide to disburse the fund equitably to the families on need basis.

19.4 Operation Muskaan/Operation Smile

- The main aim of the programme is to prevent child trafficking and rescue children from persons who try to engage them in begging, sexual trade and other antisocial activities.
- Specially trained police teams would screen all children residing in shelter homes, railway platforms, bus stands, roads and religious places.

19.5 Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme

- The Scheme is under the aegis of the National Defence Fund.
- It was introduced from the academic year 2006-07 to encourage higher technical & professional education for the dependent wards & widows of Central Armed Police Forces & Assam Rifles (CAPFs & AR) Personnel.
- Recently the government has made major change to the scheme.
- The rates of scholarship have been increased from Rs 2,000/month to Rs 2,500.month for boys and from Rs 2,250/month to Rs 3,000/month for girls."
- The ambit of the scholarship scheme is extended to the wards of state police officials who are/were martyred during terror/Naxal attacks.
- The quota of new scholarships for wards of state police officials will be 500 in a year.
- The Ministry of Home Affairs will be the nodal ministry in this regard.

National Defence Fund

- It was set up in 1962 to take charge of the voluntary donations in cash and kind received for promotion of the national defence effort and to decide on their utilisation.
- The fund is currently being used for the welfare of the members of the armed forces, paramilitary forces, and Railway Protection Force (RPF) and their dependents.

20. MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN AFFAIRS

20.1 Housing for All (URBAN)

- It envisions Housing for All by 2022 and it subsumes Rajiv Awasyojana and Rajiv RinnYojana
- It seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme
 1. Central assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other implementing agencies for **Slum rehabilitation** with participation of private developers.
 2. Promotion of **Affordable Housingfor 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.

20.2 Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme

- CLSS is an interest subsidy scheme under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (URBAN)-Housing for All.
- Credit Linked Subsidy 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.
- It is for purchase/construction/extension/improvement of house to cater Economical Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG)/Middle Income Group (MIG).
- The houses will be allocated preferably in the name of Women in the family.

20.3 DeendayalAntyodayaYojana

- It aims to uplift the urban poor by enhancing sustainable livelihood opportunities through skill development.
- It is an integration of National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)&National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).
- 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.

20.4 PAISA

- Portal for Affordable Credit and Interest Subvention Access is a centralized electronic web platform for processing interest subvention on bank loans to beneficiaries under DAY-NULM.
- Allahabad Bank is the nodal bank for this portal.
- It enables the government to connect directly with the beneficiaries and ensuring greater transparency and efficiency in delivery of services.
- All the States & UTs, all SCBs, RRBs and Cooperative Banks are expected to deploy this portal.

20.5 AMRUT

- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation's focus 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.)

20.6 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 shortlisting 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 Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) which will be promoted by the State/UT and the Urban Local Body (ULB) jointly both having 50:50 equity shareholding.

20.7 HRIDAY

- **National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)** is focused on holistic development of heritage cities.
- The main objective is to preserve character of the soul of heritage city and facilitate inclusive heritage linked urban development in partnership with State Government
- It is a **central sector scheme** with 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.
- It supports development of core heritage infrastructure projects that include revitalization of urban infrastructure for areas around heritage assets.

20.8 Urban Reform Incentive Fund

- It 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 3 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.

20.9 Affordable Housing Fund

- Government has announced a dedicated affordable housing fund under the **National Housing Bank (NHB)** to boost demand and supply of low-cost homes.
- It will receive fund from priority sector lending shortfall and fully serviced bonds authorised by the Government of India.
- National Housing Bank Act is being amended to transfer its equity from the Reserve Bank of India to the government.
- In Budget 2018, the government had announced infrastructure status to affordable housing.
- It will enable these projects to avail benefits such as lower borrowing rates, tax concessions and increased flow of foreign and private capital.



21. MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

21.1 SHREYAS Scheme

- Scheme for Higher Education Youth in Apprenticeship and Skills (SHREYAS) is to provide industry apprenticeship opportunities to graduates in non-technical fields, passing out from the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS).
- The objective is to enhance the employability of Indian youth by providing 'on-job work exposure' and stipend.
- It is a program basket comprising the initiatives of three Central Ministries,
 - i. Ministry of Human Resource Development- introduction of BA/BSc/BCom (Professional) courses in the higher educational institutions
 - ii. Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship - National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)
 - iii. Ministry of Labor & Employment- National Career Service (NCS)
- The primary scheme will be operated in conjunction with National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS).
- The scheme will be implemented by the Sector Skill Councils (SSCs).
- The SHREYAS portal will enable educational institutions to log in and provide their respective demand and supply of apprenticeship.

21.2 NEAT Scheme

- **National Educational Alliance for Technology (NEAT)** is a public-private partnership scheme aims to harness technology for better learning outcomes in higher education.
- Its objective is to use Artificial Intelligence to make learning more personalised and customised as per the requirements of the learner.
- It is to provide wider access to adaptive learning technologies in partnership with companies using Artificial Intelligence.
- Start-ups which join the government platform must offer 25% free coupons for students from disadvantaged communities.
- **MHRD** would act as a facilitator to ensure that the solutions are freely available to a large number of economically backward students.
- It would create and maintain a National NEAT platform that would provide one-stop access to technological solutions.
- It will be administered by an apex committee constituted by the Ministry.
- It will have an independent expert panels, being set up to evaluate and select the best EdTech solutions.

21.3 EQUIP

- Education Quality Upgradation and Inclusion Programme (EQUIP) is a five-year vision plan.
- It sets out to deliver further on principles of Access, Inclusion, Quality, Excellence and enhancing employability in Higher Education.
- It aims at ushering transformation in India's higher education system by implementing strategic interventions in the sector over five years (2019-2024).
- It has been prepared based on reports of Ten expert groups constituted to deliberate upon important aspects of Higher Education.

21.4 Other Initiatives in 2019

- **Pradhan Mantri Innovative Learning Program (DHRUV)** - To identify and encourage talented children to enrich their skills and knowledge.



- **NISHTHA** – National Initiative for School Heads and Teachers’ Holistic Advancement to improve learning outcomes at the elementary level through an Integrated Teacher Training Programme.
- **SWAYAM 2.0** - SWAYAM seeks to bridge the digital divide for students who have hitherto remained untouched by the digital revolution and have not been able to join the mainstream of the knowledge economy.
- **Deeksharambh** - It is a guide to Student Induction Programme which is prepared by University Grants Commission (UGC).
- **PARAMARSH** - To mentor National Accreditation and Assessment Council (NAAC) accreditation aspirant institutions for promoting quality assurance in higher education.
- **Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+)** - To ensure quality, credibility and timely availability of information from all the schools in the country.
- The GIS based mapping portal gives information about location of more than 15 lakh schools in the country along with some salient highlights.
- **Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA)** – To provide digital platform to teachers giving them an opportunity to learn and train themselves and connect with teacher community.
- **Performance Grading Index (PGI)** - To objectively evaluate the performance of the school education system in the States/UTs, MHRD has designed a 70 indicators based matrix called Performance Grading Index (PGI) to grade the States and UTs.
- **School Nutrition Gardens (SNG)** - A guideline on School Nutrition Gardens has been issued to all states and UTs.
- It is a place where herbs, fruits and vegetables are grown in the school premises for use in preparation of Mid-Day Meal.
- **Kala Utsav** - Initiative of the Department of School Education & Literacy to recognize the importance of aesthetics and artistic experiences for school students, which play a major role in creating awareness of India’s rich cultural heritage and its vibrant diversity.

21.5 RISE

- Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education (RISE) was launched to revitalize the infrastructure of higher educational institutions with a total investment of one lakh crore in the upcoming 4 years.
- It will provide low cost funds to government higher educational institutions to promote higher education.
- It will cover all centrally-funded institutes (CFIs) including central universities, IITs, IIMs, NITs and IISERs.
- It will be financed via a restructured “Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) that has been constituted as a non-bank finance company.
- Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) will get largest part of loans on offer under RISE Scheme.

HEFA

- It was set up by central govt. as Section 8 company (company having charitable objectives) in 2017.
- HEFA will mobilize funds in market and will provide 10 year loans to all centrally-run institutes.
- For the mobilization of corpus of Rs. 1 lakh crore, central govt. will provide Rs. 8,500 crore.
- Canara Bank will bear the remaining amount as a partner for setting up of HEFA.
- Target – All the projects sanctioned by HEFA are to get completed before 2022.
- It will directly release the sanctioned amount to vendors or contractors only after the certification of executing agency and educational institution.
- CFIs will have to repay the borrowed amount (loans) in a time frame of over 10 years.

21.6 Prime Minister Research Fellowship Scheme

- PMRF scheme is aimed at attracting the talent pool of the country to doctoral (Ph.D.) programs of IITs and IISc for carrying out research in cutting edge science and technology domains.

- Selected candidates will be offered admission to Ph.D. program in one of IITs/IISc with a fellowship of Rs.70,000/ month for the first 2 years, Rs.75,000/month for the 3rd, and Rs.80,000/month in the 4th and 5th years.
- Apart from this, a research grant of Rs.2 lakh/year will be provided to each of the Fellows for a period of 5 years to cover their academic contingency expenses and for foreign/national travel expenses.
- It will be implemented for period of 7 years beginning 2018-19 and Maximum of 3000 Fellows would be selected in 3 year period, beginning 2018-19.

21.7 IMPRESS Scheme

- Impactful Policy Research in Social Science (IMPRESS) is to promote policy research in social science.
- The objective is to identify and fund research proposals in social sciences with maximum impact on the governance and society.
- Under this, 1,500 research projects will be funded for 2 years.
- The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) has been entrusted with the task of implementing and monitoring the scheme.
- Some of the identified domains under the scheme are - State and democracy, Urban transformation, Media culture and society, Employment skills and rural transformation, Governance innovation and public policy, innovation, Agriculture and rural development, Social media and society, Politics law and economics.

21.8 SPARC Scheme

- Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC) aims at improving the research ecosystem of India's higher educational institutions by facilitating academic and research collaborations between Indian and foreign institutions.
- The quality benchmark for SPARC is that only such Indian institutes can apply which are in top 100 NIRF ranking or top 100 NIRF subject ranking.
- For foreign universities the benchmark is either top 500 of QS ranking or top 200 of QS subject ranking.
- IIT-Khargapur is the national Coordinating Institute to implement the SPARC programme.

21.9 LEAP Initiative

- Leadership for Academicians Programme (LEAP) is a flagship leadership development training programme.
- The objective is mainly to train academic heads, who are likely to assume leadership roles in the future.
- Its focus group is second level academic functionaries in public funded higher education institutions.
- It would include both domestic and foreign training in managerial skills such as problem-solving, handling stress, team building work, conflict management, developing communication skills etc.
- The implementation will be through top ranked universities and top 100 global ranked foreign universities.

21.10 ARPIT initiative

- Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT) is a unique initiative of online professional development of 15 lakh higher education faculty using SWAYAM platform.
- National Resource Centres (NRC) will be identified to prepare online training material.
- NRC will be in a mixed range of institutions such as, Central Universities, IISc, IUCAA, IITs, IISERs, NITs, IGNOU, State Universities, UGC's Human Resource Development Centres (HRDCs) and National Institutes for Technical Teachers Training.
- It will focus on latest developments in the discipline, new & emerging trends, pedagogical improvements and methodologies for transacting revised curriculum.
- **SWAYAM** - Study Webs of Active learning for Young Aspiring Minds is a Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) platform launched to offer various online courses for school education and higher education.



21.11 Pradhan Mantri Vidya Lakshmi Karyakram

- The scheme aims to provide a fully IT based Student Financial Aid Authority to administer and monitor Scholarship as well Educational Loan Schemes.
- Accordingly, Vidya Lakshmi Portal, a first of its kind portal for students seeking education load was set up.
- It provides single window electronic platform for students to access information and prepares applications for Educational Loans and Government Scholarships.
- This portal has been developed under the guidance of Department of Financial Services, (Ministry of Finance), Department of Higher Education (Ministry of Human Resource Development) and Indian Banks Association (IBA).
- The portal has been developed and being maintained by NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited.
- The portal also provides linkages to National Scholarship Portal.

NSDL e-Gov

- NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited (NSDL e-Gov) was originally setup as a Depository in 1995.
- It works closely with various Government agencies for designing, managing and implementing e-Governance Projects.
- It has been appointed as a **Registrar of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)** to facilitate registration of residents for obtaining Aadhaar and has been engaged as the technology partner for GST.

21.12 Institutes of Eminence Scheme

- Institutes of Eminence are institutions which are expected to make into top 500 world rankings in a decade.
- They have complete freedom to decide the curricula, hire domestic and foreign faculty and fix a fee structure of their choice.
- It comprises 10 public and 10 private educational institutions which will be selected based on the recommendations of Empowered committee.
- Rs. 1000 cr. grant will be given only to public institutions and no funds will be given to private institutions.
- These Institutions shall also be provided with autonomy
 1. to admit foreign students up to 30% of admitted students;
 2. to recruit foreign faculty upto 25% of faculty strength;
 3. to offer online courses upto 20% of its programmes;
 4. to enter into academic collaboration with top 500 in the world ranking Institutions without permission of UGC;
 5. free to fix and charge fees from foreign students without restriction;
 6. flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree;
 7. complete flexibility in fixing of curriculum and syllabus, among others.
- 10 Public Institutions - IISc Bangalore, IIT Delhi, IIT Bombay, IIT Madras, IIT Kharagpur, University of Hyderabad, Banaras Hindu University, University of Delhi, Jadavpur University & Anna University.
- 10 Private institutions - BITS Pilani, MAHE Karnataka, Jio Institute, Amrita Vishwavidyapeetham, Tamil Nadu, Vellore Institute of Technology, Tamil Nadu, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi, Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Odisha, O.P. Jindal Global University, Haryana, Bharti Institute, Satya Bharti Foundation, Mohali, Shiv Nadar University, Uttar Pradesh.

21.13 Samagra Shiksha Scheme

- It is a centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) subsumes 3 erstwhile CSS schemes such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE).
- It is an integrated Scheme for school education extending support to States from pre-school to senior secondary levels for the first time.
- It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII.

- It aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education.
- It envisages the 'school' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels.

21.14 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

- **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 SarvaShiksha 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.
- **RashtriyaAvishkarAbhiyan (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, NIT's etc.
- **Vidyanjali** - To enhance community and private sector involvement in Government run elementary schools

21.15 Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

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

Initiatives under RMSA

1. **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.
2. **ShaalaDarpan** - It is an e-Governance platform that covers all the KendriyaVidyalayas, to improve quality of learning, efficiency of school administration, governance of schools & service delivery.
3. **e-PATHSHALA** - It is a joint initiative of HRD, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) to disseminate all educational e-resources including textbooks, audio, video and non-print materials.
4. **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.
5. **Seema Darshan** -It is an initiative by HRD in collaboration with Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Home Affairs for the students of KendriyaVidyalayas and NavodayaVidyalayas to provide an opportunity for the children to experience the border environment and to foster patriotism among the students.

21.16 Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan

- RUSA is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to increase enrolment in higher education by 30% by 2020.
- It also seeks to increase the spending on higher education by the State Governments by providing strategic funding to eligible State higher educational institutions.
- The funding would flow from the central ministry through the State/UT to the State Higher Education Councils before reaching the identified institutions.
- During its 1st phase, central assistance to States has been provided for creation of one Model Degree College each in 60 Educationally Backward Districts.
- Educationally Backward Districts are those districts where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education was less than the national average of 12.4% based on 2001 census data.
- During its 2nd phase, RUSA focuses on opening new Model Degree Colleges in 'Aspirational Districts', in unserved & underserved districts in North Eastern and Himalayan States.
- Aspirational Districts are identified by NITI Aayog on the basis of composite index.
- The parameters under the index includes,

1. Deprivation enumerated under Socio-Economic Caste Census,
 2. Health & Nutrition, Education performance indicators
 3. Basic Infrastructure.
- **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.

21.17 Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

- It aims to link the Higher Education Institutions with at least (5) villages, to enable the institutions contribute to the economic and social betterment of these village communities using their knowledge base.
- **Objectives** - Providing rural India with professional resource support from institutes of higher education to address the development challenges through appropriate technologies.
- The institutions will provide the knowledge and technology support to improve the livelihoods in rural areas.
- Each selected institute would adopt a cluster of villages / panchayats and gradually expand the outreach over a period.
- IIT Delhi has been designated to function as the National Coordinating Institute for this program.
- HRD along with the Ministries of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj has agreed to link all Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) with rural development processes under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA).

21.18 SWAYAM

- **Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds** is an indigenous IT platform for hosting the Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs).
- The objective is to take the best teaching learning resources to all, including the most disadvantaged.
- It targets those students who could not complete their studies and professionals who wish to upgrade their knowledge.
- This is done through an indigenous developed IT platform that facilitates **hosting of all the courses, taught in classrooms from 9th class till post-graduation** to be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time.
- It covers diverse disciplines such as arts, science, commerce, performing arts, social sciences and humanities subjects, engineering, technology, law, medicine, agriculture etc. in higher education domain.
- It shall also cover Skill based courses, which cover both post-higher secondary school skills that are presently the **domain of polytechnics** as well as **industrial skills** certified by the sector skill councils.
- Professors of centrally funded institutions like IITs, IIMs, central universities will offer online courses.
- At the end of each course, there will be an assessment of the student through examination and the marks/grades secured in this exam could be transferred to the academic record of the students.
- It was indigenously developed by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) with the help of Microsoft.

21.19 Saksham Scholarship Scheme

- The scheme was launched in 2014-15, with the objective of encouraging economically weaker differently-able students to pursue technical education at Diploma and Degree levels.
- Scholarship amount of Rs.30,000 is provided towards tuition fee reimbursement and Rs.20000 as contingency allowance for 1000 persons/annum.

21.20 SwayamPrabha

- The Swayam Prabha is a group of 32 DTH channels devoted to telecasting of high-quality educational programmes on 24x7 basis using the GSAT-15 satellite.



- The channels cover higher education, school education and assist the students (class 11th & 12th) prepare for competitive exams.
- Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET), an autonomous Inter-University Centre (IUC) of UGC maintains the web portal.
- INFLIBNET is involved in creating infrastructure for sharing of library and information resources and services among Academic and Research Institutions.
- It widens the scope of SWAYAM and Channels for telecasting educational programmes dedicated to **teacher training** are also available.

21.21 Shaala Darpan Portal

- It is an E-Governance school automation and management system for Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) in New Delhi.
- This portal has been developed for information sharing and knowledge dissemination for employees and students across schools and offices of NVS.
- It is the first major initiative to enable automation of all activities of the NV's through a single umbrella - 636 schools, 8 Regional Offices, 8 NLIs and Head Quarter.
- There is also another portal with the same name for Kendriya Vidyalayas.
- **Kendriya Vidyalaya Shaala Darpan** is an e-Governance platform for all KV's in the country.
- It aims to improve quality of learning, efficiency of school administration, governance of schools & service delivery to key stakeholders namely, students, parents, teachers, community and schools.

Navodaya Vidyalayas

- They are residential schools providing good quality modern education from Class VI to Class VIII to the talented children predominantly from the rural areas, without regard to their socio-economic condition.
- Admission is done through an entrance exam and 75% of seats are reserved for children from rural areas, apart from reservations for children belonging to SC and ST communities.
- Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, registered as a Society, is an autonomous organisation that runs these schools.

21.22 Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat

- It was announced on the occasion of the 140th birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- It aims to actively enhance interaction between people of diverse cultures living in different States and UTs, with the objective of promoting greater mutual understanding and bonding amongst them.
- Each year, every State/UT would be paired with another State/UT in India for reciprocal interaction between the people.
- Rashtriya Ekta Shivir (National Integration Camp) was organized to implement this program.

21.23 ShaalaSarathi

- It is a State-NGO-CSR Portal to aid the collaboration among the stakeholders in sharing innovative practices in various schools.
- **Shaala Siddhi** is a comprehensive **school evaluation system** focused on well-defined quality based parameters that facilitates Schools to make professional judgments for improvement.

21.24 All School Monitoring Individual Tracing Analysis

- ASMITA is launched under ShalaAsmitaYojana (SAY) 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.
- It will be an online database that 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.



21.25 SwachhVidyalaya 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.

21.26 Global Initiative of Academic Networks

- GIAN 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.

21.27 IMPRINT India

- Impacting Research Innovation and Technology 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.

21.28 UchchtarAavishkarAbhiyan

- 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.

21.29 VittiyaSaksharataAbhiyan

- VISAKA is a **financial literacy campaign**.
- It is to actively engage the students of Higher Education Institutions to encourage them to use a digitally enabled cashless economic system for transfer of funds.
- Ministry of HRD also aims to make financial transactions completely digital in all higher education institutions.

21.30 IshanUday and Ishan Vikas

- It is a Scholarships scheme for undergraduates from northeast.
- Under the scheme, 10,000 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
- **IshanVikas** - Select students from northeast to be taken to IITs, NITs etc. for internships/ exposure

21.31 Shodhganga

- It is the repository developed to contain an electronic copy of all M.Phil/Ph.D thesis to make it accessible to all institutions.
- The task of setting-up of this repository is assigned to Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET), an inter-university centre of the University Grants Commission (UGC).
- It also provides access to Indian theses and dissertations in open access to world-wide academic community and making visibility of Indian research to other countries.

Param Vir Chakra

- It is India's highest military decoration awarded for the displaying distinguished acts of valour during wartime.
- It can be awarded to officers or enlisted personnel from all branches of the Indian military. To date, the award has not been conferred twice (can be awarded twice).

21.32 Vidya-Veerta Abhiyan

- It is to encourage varsities to display portraits of Param Veer Chakra-decorated soldiers.



- The objective is to instill sense of “nationalism” and “patriotism” among the students.
- Universities and educational institutions across country will have awall of heroesl, depicting portraits of soldiers who showed extraordinary courage in defending the nation.

21.33 Diksha Portal

- Ministry of HRD and National Council for Teacher Education collaborated to build Diksha portal.
- It will serve as **National Digital Infrastructure** for Teachers which enable all teachers across nation to be equipped with advanced digital technology.
- It will aid teachers to learn and train themselves for which assessment resources will be available.
- It will help teachers to create training content, profile, in-class resources, assessment aids, news and announcement and connect with teacher community.
- States, government bodies and even private organisations, can integrate DIKSHA into their respective teacher initiatives.

21.34 Margdarshan

- It is under the purview of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), a national level apex advisory body under Ministry of Human Resource and Development.
- The scheme aims to provide mentoring to institutes by a well performing Institute.
- Institutions of repute will act as a mentor with its existing facilities to serve as the hub to guide and disperse knowledge to 10 technical institutions.
- It will allow for information sharing, such as technical education, research and sharing of resources to encourage best practices.
- Mentor institute also provide services to faculty for self improvement.
- Government owned, aided and self financed institutes and universities approved by AICTE can participate.
- Duration of the project shall be of 3 years.
- The fund dispersed by AICTE shall be utilized to conduct programmes for technical up liftment of the faculty members and shall not be used for purchase of equipment like computer, laptop etc.

21.35 SwasthBachche-Swasth Bharat Programme

- It is an initiative of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to prepare a physical Health and Fitness Profile Card for more than 12 lakhs of Kendriya Vidyalaya students.
- The programme will provide a comprehensive and inclusive report card for children covering all age groups and children of different abilities.
- It also intends to imbibe values of Olympics and Paralympics amongst students and motivating potentially outstanding performers.

21.36 JIGYASA

- It is a student- scientist connect programme by **Ministry of HRD and Ministry of S&T**.
- It focuses on connecting school students and scientists so as to extend student’s classroom learning to research laboratory based learning by visiting CSIR laboratories and by participating in mini-science projects.
- CSIR and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) are collaborating to implement this programme.

21.37 Maitreyi Yatra

- It is an exclusive student exchange programme for J&K organized by **Ministry of Human Resource development**.



- It provides a good opportunity for the youth of J&K to be acquainted with culture, language and development story of different parts of the country.

21.38 Madhyamik and Uchchatar Shiksha Kosh

- Cabinet has recently approved the setting up of a single corpus fund “Madhyamik and Uchchatar Shiksha Kosh”
- The proceeds of secondary and higher education cess will be credited to this fund.
- It is a non-lapsable fund and it will be utilised for the government’s schemes in the education sector.

21.39 National Testing Agency

- Union Cabinet has recently approved creation of National Testing Agency (NTA) to conduct entrance examinations for higher educational institutions.
- It will be registered as a society under the Indian Societies Registration Act.
- It will act an autonomous and self-sustained premier testing organization chaired by eminent educationist appointed by **Ministry of HRD**.
- It would conduct those entrance examinations which are currently being conducted by the CBSE (NEET, JEE), AICTE etc, thereby relieving them of this responsibility.
- The entrance examinations will be conducted in online mode at least twice a year, giving adequate opportunity to candidates.
- It will be given a one-time grant of Rs.25 crore from the Government to start its operation in the first year. Thereafter, it will be financially self-sustainable.

22. MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

22.1 Pradhan Mantri Shram-Yogi Maandhan

- The Interim Budget 2019 announced Pradhan Mantri Shram-Yogi Maandhan (PMSYM) under the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
- It is a pension scheme for the unorganised sector workers with monthly income of up to Rs 15,000.
- It promises to provide assured pension of Rs 3,000 per month from the age of 60 years, in return for making a monthly contribution of a nominal sum during the working age.
- The scheme will cover 10 crore workers in the unorganised sector in the first 5 years, making it one of the largest pension schemes in the world.
- **Salient Features** - Each subscriber shall receive minimum assured pension of Rs 3000/- per month after attaining the age of 60 years.
- **Family Pension** - During the receipt of pension, if the subscriber dies, the spouse of the beneficiary shall be entitled to receive 50% of the pension received by the beneficiary as family pension. Family pension is applicable only to spouse.
- If a beneficiary has given regular contribution and died due to any cause (before age of 60 years), his/her spouse will be entitled to join and continue the scheme subsequently by payment of regular contribution or exit the scheme as per provisions of exit and withdrawal.
- **Contribution by the Subscriber** - The subscriber’s contributions to PM-SYM shall be made through ‘auto-debit’ facility from his/ her savings bank account/ Jan- Dhan account.
- The subscriber is required to contribute the prescribed contribution amount from the age of joining PM-SYM till the age of 60 years.

Atal Pension Yojana and PMSYM

- The benefits and the design spelt out in PMSYM are much in line with the Atal Pension Yojana (APY).
- The Atal Pension Yojana (APY) launched in 2015 also targets the unorganised sector.



- The government's estimate that the scheme would cover 2 crore workers in a year is uncertain, given the similar target group and similar design as APY.
- The five-year projections on coverage are less likely to be materialised as even APY had only about 1.34 crore subscribers in the 3 years (a mere 3.2% of the total unorganised sector workforce).
- APY has not been attractive for the unorganised sector -
 - i. due to its contributory nature
 - ii. the inflation-adjusted future benefits are too small to meaningfully serve any purpose in the old age
- By fixing Rs 3,000 per month, PMSYM has limited the options for a worker to choose the level of benefits as is currently possible under APY.

22.2 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 AamAdmiBimaYojna and National Old Age Pension Scheme on RSBY smart card through improved IT framework.

22.3 Portal PENCIL

- Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour is an electronic platform for no child labour developed by the Labour Ministry.
- The portal creates a robust implementing and monitoring mechanism for enforcement of the legislative provisions of National Child Labour Policy (NCLP).
- Since the subject of labour is in the concurrent list, the enforcement of the policy depends on respective state governments.
- This online portal aims to connect the Centre to the state government, district and to all project societies for effective implementation of NCLP.
- The portal has a component of child tracking system.



22.4 Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana

- It is to promote/incentivize employment generation.
- The **Government** of India will **pay the entire employer's contribution** (12 per cent or admissible contribution) towards the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) and the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS) for all eligible new employees for all sectors for **3 years**.
- All new eligible employees will be covered under the PMRPY Scheme **till 2019-20**.
- 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.

22.5 National Career Service Project

- It is implemented as a mission mode project to provide a variety of employment related services like career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, apprenticeship, internships etc
- It has a rich repository of career content of over 3000 occupations.
- The NCS project has also been enhanced to interlink all employment exchanges with the NCS Portal so that services can be delivered online.
- The scheme provides for part funding to states for IT up gradation and minor refurbishing of employment exchanges and for organizing job fairs.

Mission Mode Project (MMP)

- It is an individual project within the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) that focuses on one aspect of electronic governance, such as banking, land records or commercial taxes etc.
- Within NeGP 2.0, "mission mode" implies that projects have clearly defined objectives, scopes, and implementation timelines and milestones, as well as measurable outcomes and service levels.

22.6 Atal Bimit Vyakti Kalyan Yojna

- It is to financially support those who lost their jobs and were covered under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.
- It benefits mainly to formal sector Insured Persons' (IP).
- It was launched by 'Employees' State Insurance Corporation' under 'Ministry of Labour & Employment'.
- The cash benefit will be of 25% of the average per day earning during the previous four contribution periods.
- It is payable in case of unemployment or during a search for new engagement.
- The scheme will be funded by the employees themselves from their ESI contribution.
- It is to be paid up to maximum 90 days of unemployment once in lifetime.
- It will be applicable to all factories and establishments employing at least 10 workers.

23. MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

23.1 Zero Defect and Zero Effect (ZED) Scheme for MSMEs

- The Government has launched a new scheme namely "Financial Support to MSMEs in ZED Certification Scheme".
- The objectives of the scheme are to
 1. Develop an Ecosystem for Zero Defect Manufacturing in MSMEs.
 2. Promote adaptation of Quality tools/systems and Energy Efficient manufacturing.

3. Enable MSMEs for manufacturing of quality products.
 4. Encourage MSMEs to constantly upgrade their quality standards in products and processes.
 5. Drive manufacturing with adoption of Zero Defect production processes and without impacting the environment.
 6. Support 'Make in India' campaign.
 7. Develop professionals in the area of ZED manufacturing and certification.
- There are 50 parameters for ZED rating and additional 25 parameters for ZED Defence rating under ZED Maturity Assessment Model.
 - The MSMEs are provided financial assistance for the activities to be carried out for ZED certification i.e., Assessment / Rating, Additional rating for Defence angle, Gap Analysis, Handholding, Consultancy for improving the rating of MSMEs by Consultants and Re-Assessment / Re-Rating.
 - Quality Council of India (QCI) has been appointed as the National Monitoring & Implementing Unit (NMIU) for implementation of ZED.

International Cooperation Scheme

- It provides financial assistance on reimbursement basis to the eligible State/Central Government Organisations and Registered Industry Associations, societies /trusts associated with promotion and development of MSME sector.
- It is a demand driven scheme.
- As per the existing guidelines, the eligible organizations are facilitated for visit /participation of MSMEs in international exhibitions /trade fairs/buyer-seller meet etc. abroad and also holding International conferences/seminars/ workshops in India, for technology infusion, exploring business opportunities, joint ventures etc.
- Government Institutions and Registered Industry Associations associated with promotion and development of MSME sector can apply.

23.2 'Udyami Mitra' Portal

- Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has revamped its Udyami Mitra with enhanced features.
- The portal was launched to improve accessibility of credit for the MSMEs.
- It helps MSMEs for submission of loan applications which can be picked up by multiple lenders.
- It aims at bringing in transparency in processing of loans by the banks.
- Now non-banking finance companies and small finance banks are being on-boarded on the platform for enhancing flow of credit to MSMEs.
- Under the new capitalisation plan banks will have to compete for loans through the revamped portal.

23.3 Solar Charkha Mission

- It is the employment generating venture to train rural people in weaving.
- The looms and spindles will be completely powered by Solar energy.
- It is being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC).
- Objectives of the mission,
 - i. To ensure inclusive growth by generation of employment, especially for women and youth.
 - ii. Sustainable development through solar charkha clusters in rural areas.
 - iii. To leverage low-cost, innovative technologies, boost rural economy etc
- The geographical distribution of the clusters covers throughout the country.
- At least 10% clusters located in the North Eastern Region (NER), J&K and hilly states.

23.4 Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojana

- 8 different schemes of Khadi & Village Industries are now merged under 2 umbrella heads i.e. 'Khadi Vikas Yojana' and 'Gramodyog Vikas Yojana':
 - i. Khadi Vikas Yojana [Market Promotion & Development Assistance (MPDA), Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC), Workshed, Strengthening Weak Infra, AamAadmiBima Yojana, Khadi Grant]
 - ii. Gramodyog Vikas Yojanaa [Village Industries Grant].

23.5 Rozgar Yukta Gaon

- It is a new component under Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojana to introduce enterprise-based operation in the Khadi sector.
- It aims to create employment opportunities for thousands of new artisans in the financial year (2018-19 and 2019-20).
- It follows 'Enterprise-led Business Model' in place of 'Subsidy-led model'.
- Under the Village Industry verticals, special focus shall be on Agro-based and food processing, Handmade Paper and Leather, Pottery and Wellness and Cosmetics sectors.

23.6 ASPIRE

- A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry & Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) launched with an objective to accelerate entrepreneurship and promote start-ups 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.

23.7 SFURTI

- Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) is to make traditional industries and artisans competitive.
- Under the scheme, government will 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.

23.8 PM's Employment Generation Programme

- PMEGP is a major credit-linked subsidy programme being implemented since 2008-09 and it is extended up to 2019-2020.
- It is aimed at **generating self-employment opportunities** through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth in rural as well as urban areas.
- Khadi and Village Industries Commission is the nodal implementing agency at the national level.
- KVIC, Khadi & Village Industry Boards (KVIB) and District Industry Centres (DIC) are the implementing agencies in the states.

Recent amendments in the scheme

- A minimum target of 75 projects/district is awarded to all districts of the country to achieve inclusive growth.
- Targets are fixed taking into account:
 - i. Extent of backwardness of State;
 - ii. Extent of unemployment;
 - iii. Extent of fulfillment of previous year targets;
 - iv. Population of State/Union Territory; and
 - v. Availability of traditional skills and raw material.



- Higher rate of subsidy (25-35%) will be applicable for women, SC/ST, OBC, Physically Disabled, NER applicants in rural areas
- A second loan of up to Rs.1 crore to existing and better performing PMEGP units for upgrading with subsidy of 15 per cent;
- Mandatory Aadhaar and Pan card and Geo-tagging of units.
- Merger of Coir Udyami Yojana (GUY) in PMEGP;
- The negative list under PMEGP had also been amended allowing serving/selling non-vegetarian food at Hotels/Dhabas and Off Farm/Farm Linked activities
- Cap the working capital component for manufacturing units to 40% of the project cost and for service/trading sector to 60% of the project cost.

23.9 Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme

- Government has launched updated Credit linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) to allow micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) access to capital.
- It is based on the recommendation of the U K Sinha committee set up by RBI.
- It aims to raise MSME contribution to GDP from the current 29% to 50% and increase exports from MSME to 50%.
- It provides an upfront subsidy of 15% on institutional credit up to Rs 1 crore for MSMEs in the specified 51 sub-sectors.
- There is an additional 10% subsidy for SC-ST entrepreneurs and special provisions have been made for 117 'aspirational' districts, hill states and the northeastern region.
- The major objective is to upgrade their plant & machinery with state-of-the-art technology, with or without expansion and also for new Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) to set up their facilities with appropriate eligible and proven technology
- The Scheme is a demand driven one **without any upper limit on overall annual spending** on the subsidy disbursal.

23.10 Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum

- UAM was launched to improve the ease of doing business.
- It is an online portal which facilitates the registration of entrepreneurs in the MSME sectors.
- Upon the registration, the user will be allocated an unique Udyog Aadhar Number (UAN).

23.11 MSME Sambandh and Sampark

- It is a public procurement portal unveiled to monitor the implementation of the Public Procurement from MSEs by Central Public Sector Enterprises.
- The Procurement Policy launched in 2012 mandates the Central Government Departments / CPSUs to procure necessarily from MSEs .
- Every Central Ministry / Department / PSU shall set an annual goal for procurement from the MSE sector at the beginning of the year, with the objective of achieving an overall procurement goal of **minimum of 25% of the total annual purchases** of the products or services produced or rendered by MSEs.
- **MSME Sampark** - It is a digital platform wherein, job seekers (passed out trainees / students of 18 MSME Technology Centers) and recruiters (various reputed national & multinational companies) register themselves for getting employment and getting right kind of manpower respectively.
- MSME Sampark portal will act as a bridge between the talent pool and those enterprises seeking trained manpower.



24. MINISTRY OF MINES

24.1 Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana

- 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 Other Initiatives

- 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.
- Bhuvanbased 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.
- **TAMRA**- Transparency, Auction Monitoring and Resource Augmentation (TAMRA) is a web portal and mobile application, to streamline the process of various statutory clearances required for mining operations.
- It will display block-wise, state-wise and mineral-wise information of the blocks to be auctioned.

25. MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

25.1 Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram

- The erstwhile Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), a centrally sponsored scheme has been restructured and renamed as Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram.
- MsDP, a centrally sponsored scheme, launched to address the development deficits in 90 minority concentration districts in the country to address the development deficits.
- It has been identified as one of the Core of the Core Schemes under National Development Agenda.
- It aims at improving the socio-economic parameters of basic amenities for improving the quality of life of the people and reducing imbalances in the Minority Concentration Areas.
- It particularly concentrates in the field of education, health & skill development which would further lead to lessening of the gap between the national average and the minority communities with

Minorities in India

- Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Jain and Zorastrians (Parsis) have been notified as minority communities under Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.
- As per the Census 2011, the percentage of minorities in the country is about 19.3% of the total population of the country.



regard to backwardness parameters.

- Minority Concentration Areas have been identified based on both **population data** (25% of the total population belongs to minority communities) and **backwardness parameters** of **Census 2001** of these areas.
- The backwardness parameters are:-
 - (a) **Religion-specific socio-economic indicators at the district level** –
 - (i) Literacy rate;
 - (ii) Female literacy rate ;
 - (iii) Work participation rate; and
 - (iv) Female work participation rate; and
 - (b) **Basic amenities indicators at the district level** –
 - (i) Percentage of households with pucca walls'
 - (ii) Percentage of households with safe drinking water &
 - (iii) Percentage of households with electricity
- The projects considered are additional class rooms, laboratories, school buildings, hostels, toilets, buildings for Polytechnics, ITIs, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres / Sub-centres, Anganwadi Centres, Rural Housing etc.
- Education, Health and Skill are the priority under MsDP.
- The projects are funded in the ratio of 60:40 and for NE and Hilly States at 90:10 between the Centre and States.
- The restructured scheme is to be implemented during the remaining period of the 14th Finance Commission ie. March 31, 2020.

25.2 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.

25.3 Nai Roshni

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

25.4 Nai Udaan Scheme

- The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial support to minority students for preparation of Main Examination, who clear Prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, State Public Service Commission etc.
- It aims to adequately equip them to compete and to increase the representation of the minority in the Civil Services.



25.5 MANAS

- Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (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.

25.6 HunarHaat

- HunarHaat (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.
- The Ministry has been working to establish “Hunar Hub” in all the states where programmes such as “HunarHaat” and other cultural events will be organized.

25.7 USTAAD

- Upgrading the Skills in Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTAAD) is a 100% central sector 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.

25.8 Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Centre

- The centre was launched for providing short term job oriented skill development course for youths belonging to minority communities.
- It offers certificate course in Goods and Services Tax accounting/programming and other related subjects.

25.9 Hamari Dharohar Scheme

- The scheme aimed preservation of rich heritage and culture of minority communities of India.
- Funding under the scheme is project based and not State/District-wise.
- It aims to support curation of iconic exhibitions, calligraphy, research and development, etc.
- A project has been initiated to translate documents belonging to medieval period on the subjects of Medicines, Mathematics, and Literature from Arabic language to English.

25.10 Learn and Earn Scheme

- Seekho aur Kamao (Learn & Earn) is a central sector scheme aiming to provide **placement linked skill training** to youths from minority communities.
- It is implemented across the country through selected Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs).

25.11 Jiyo Parsi

- The main objective of the “JiyoParsi” scheme is **to reverse the declining trend of Parsi population**, stabilize their population and increase the population of Parsis in India.
- The scheme has two components such as Medical Assistance and Advocacy (Counselling).



25.12 Other Schemes

- **PadhoPardesh** -It is the Scheme for providing interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies for the students belonging to the minority communities.
- **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 HazratMahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to Minorities implemented through Maulana Azad Education Foundation.

26. MINISTRY OF NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

26.1 KUSUM

- KisanUrja Suraksha evamUtthaanMahabhiyan (KUSUM) is a farmer-oriented solar power scheme that will allow setting up grid-connected solar plants in rural areas and off-grid solar pumps.
- It aims at boosting farmers' income by allowing them to sell additional power to the grid through solar plants.
- It has a target to set up 25,750 megawatts (MW) solar capacity by 2022 to power irrigation pumps.
- Under the scheme, the government plans to **incentivise farmers** to run solar farm water pumps and use barren land for generating power for extra income up to Rs 60,000 per acre every year.
- It will also have provisions for solarization of tube wells and lift irrigation projects.
- It comprises of three components:
 - i. setting up of 10,000 MW of decentralised ground / stilt-mounted grid-connected solar or other renewable energy based power plants
 - ii. installation of 17.5 lakh standalone solar agriculture pumps
 - iii. Solarisation of 10 lakh grid-connected solar agriculture pumps
- The other benefits of the scheme include
 - i. reduction in transmission losses,
 - ii. support the financial health of discoms by cutting the burden of agricultural subsidy;
 - iii. supporting states in meeting their Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) targets;
 - iv. promotion of energy efficiency; and providing water security to farmers.
- It can potentially convert one-third to one-fourth of all irrigation pumps into solar-powered pumps in a short period of 3 years.
- It comes with 30% subsidy from the central and state government each, and there is a provision to take bank loans for 30% of the cost.
- So, farmers have to shell out only 10% of the cost to buy solar pumps.
- Shortfalls – It has not provided any provision to utilise surplus power from off-grid pumps to light rural homes and businesses.
- Overall, the KUSUM scheme fails to promote efficient irrigation and incorporate explicit and strict measures against groundwater exploitation.
- The scheme only explores the possibility of its convergence with state-level schemes for promoting the micro-irrigation systems and energy-efficient pumps.
- It does not mandate the same.



26.2 Surya Mitra Scheme

- It is a skill development scheme which aims to develop the skills of youth, in the growing Solar Energy Power Project's installation, operation & maintenance in India and abroad.
- It is aimed at creating 50,000 trained solar photovoltaic technicians by March 2020.
- It is designed to prepare the candidates to become new entrepreneurs in Solar Energy sector.
- The course is a 600 hours (i.e. 3 months) skill development program.
- 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 MNRE.

26.3 Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission

- 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.

26.4 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.

27. MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

27.1 Panchayat Empowerment & Accountability Incentive

- 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.



27.2 Sabki Yojana, Sabka Vikas

- During the campaign, structured Gram Sabha meetings will be held for preparing Gram Panchayat Development Plan for the next financial year 2019-2020.
- It will involve people at the grassroots while preparing structured gram panchayat development plans, along with a thorough audit of the works done in the last few years.
- It covers 250,000 gram panchayats across the country.
- Under the campaign, the gram panchayats will have to publicly display all sources of funds collected and their annual spending, along with future development initiatives.
- Gram sabha meetings will be made mandatory where trained assistants related to all 29 sectors assigned to gram panchayats, according to the 11th schedule of the constitution, will have to be present.

27.3 Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana

- The programme aims to strengthen panchayat level governance by providing training and capacity building of elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- It is functioning in districts which do not receive Backward Region Grant Funds.

27.4 Gram Manchitra

- It is a Spatial Planning Application for facilitating and supporting Gram Panchayat users to perform planning at Gram Panchayat level with the use of geo-spatial technology.
- It provides a single/ unified Geo Spatial platform to better visualize the various developmental works to be taken up across the 29 sectors and provide a decision support system for GPDP.

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 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 LPG ID.

28.3 LPG Panchayat

- It is aimed at encouraging rural communities to turn to clean fuel.
- The **first LPG Panchayat** was held in **Gandhinagar**, which brings LPG users of a village and officials of fuel companies together.

28.4 Saksham 2018

- Saksham is a month long awareness programme by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
- It is aimed to create awareness towards judicious utilization and conservation of petroleum products and switching to cleaner fuels.
- It is organized by PCRA- Petroleum Conservation Research Association and other oil & gas PSU's under the aegis of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

28.5 START-UP SANGAM Initiative

- It is launched with the objective of funding startups in this high-tech sector and the program itself is **part of the Startup India scheme**.
- Under this initiative, India's state-run companies pledged to support more than 30 start-ups who will be funded for the next 3 years through a corpus of Rs 320 crore.
- Its objective is to bring in innovations and disruptions in the technology-heavy oil and gas industry.
- The corpus has been created by contributions from India Oil Corporation, ONGC, Oil India etc.
- The selected start-ups work in various fields related to energy such as converting waste plastics to petroleum fuels, solar stove, and multipurpose fuel from agricultural waste biomass and leak detectors for LNG cylinders etc.
- Start-ups in the technology field will get 30 months to submit proof of concept whereas start-ups with business ideas will be given 18 months.
- It is expected to reduce fuel import dependence through innovations in alternative fuels.

28.6 Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga

- Jagdishpur-Haldia & Bokaro-Dhamra Natural Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL) project is part of National Gas Grid Project (Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga) of **Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**.
- The 2,655 km project aims to connect the eastern states to the national gas grid.
- Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal are the beneficiary states.
- The project will usher Industrial development in East India by supplying environmentally clean natural gas to fertiliser and power plant, refineries, steel plants and other industries.
- It also provides clean energy to households and transportation in the cities en-route the pipeline.
- State-run gas utility GAIL India has recently placed orders for 400-km of pipeline.
- With these awards, pipe supply orders for 2,100 km of the project have been placed.



29. MINISTRY OF POWER

29.1 Deendayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana

- DDUGJY 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 GrameenVidyutikaranYojana (RGGVY) has been subsumed in it.
- **Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)** -It isto 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.

UJALA and SLNP

- Under UJALA scheme, LED bulbs at 40% of the market price will be distributed to every grid connected consumer.
- India Energy Efficiency Scale-Up Programme will help EESL expand UJALA's deployment of efficient ceiling fans, LED street lights and LED tube lights, along with its already-successful LED bulbs.
- SLNP scheme aims to replace conventional street light with smart and energy efficient LED street lights by March, 2019. Both the schemes are being implemented by EESL.

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.
- The project is funded by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a Public Energy Services Company under the administration of the Union Ministry of Power.

29.3 UJALA Scheme

- UnnatJyoti 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.
- 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 India Energy Efficiency Scale-Up Programme

- Government of India and the World Bank has signed \$300 million agreement for the India Energy Efficiency Program.
- The program is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL).
- It will help scale up the deployment of energy-saving measures in residential and public sectors.
- Under the scheme, EESL will deploy LED bulbs, tubelights, ceiling fans and street lights which will be supplied by the private sector.
- It will help schemes such as UJALA and Street Lighting National Programme(SLNP).
- This programme will help India meet its Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris accord.
- India has set the target of avoiding additional generation capacity of 19.6 GW under National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency target.

Investments from the World Bank will help to achieve the above target and avoid lifetime greenhouse gas emissions.

29.5 Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana

- UDAY 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 Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana

- The Scheme also called SAUBHAGYA aims to provide last mile electrical connectivity to all rural and urban households.
- It will provide subsidy on equipment like transformers, meters and wires.
- The government has set the target of providing 24X7 power for all by 2019.

29.7 Other initiatives

- **Urja Mitra App** empowers citizens by real time information sharing on power supply.
- The application provides a central platform, Web-Portal as well as Mobile App, for State Power Distribution utilities to disseminate power outage information to urban/rural power consumers across India through SMS/email/push notifications.
- **Merit Order Despatch of Electricity for Rejuvenation of Income and Transparency (MERIT)** is a portal that has been developed in association with POSOCO and Central Electricity Authority.
- It displays extensive array of information regarding the merit order of Electricity procured by States such as daily source-wise power purchases of respective states/UTs.
- Information available in the Portal shall help State Discoms to optimize their power procurement in more efficient way leading to lower cost of power to consumers.
- Energy CONservation – New Indian Way for Affordable & Sustainable homes (ECO-NIWAS) is an online portal developed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, a statutory body under **Ministry of Power**.
- It is for increasing awareness to build sustainable and energy efficient homes in the country.
- **National Power Portal** - It is a centralized platform for collation and dissemination of Indian power sector information.
- It act as the single point interface for all Power Sector Apps launched previously by the Ministry, like TARANG, UJALA, VIDYUT PRAVAH, GARV, URJA, MERIT.
- It has been designed and developed to disseminate analyzed information about the sector through GIS enabled navigation and visualization chart windows.
- NPP is integrated with associated systems of Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Power Finance Corporation (PFC), Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and other major utilities.
- It would serve as single authentic source of power sector information to apex bodies.
- The Nodal Agency for implementation of NPP and its operational control is CEA.



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 superfast 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 VIKALP

- The Alternate Train Accommodation Scheme (VIKALP) 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.

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 yis 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 Operation Swarn

- Operation Swarn is launched by the Railway Ministry to improve services in Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express trains.

- Under the project, the Indian Railways will focus attention on 10 key areas – punctuality, cleanliness, linen, coach interiors, toilets, catering, staff behaviour, security, entertainment, housekeeping and regular feedback.

30.6 Nivaran

- It is the grievance redressal portal launched by the Ministry of Railways.
- It is the first IT application to be launched on the Rail Cloud.
- It is a platform for resolution of service related grievances of serving and former railway employees.

30.7 Initiatives by Ministry of Railways

- SRESTHA** - New R&D organisation to serve the future technology needs of Railways.
- SUTRA** – A special unit for Transportation Research and Analytics.
- The team will be involved in World class data analytics, simulation softwares, network optimisation and decision support systems.
- “Sampark, samanvay and Samvad”** is a conclave organized by the **Ministry of Railways** to discuss and deliberate “Vision for New Railway – New India 2022”.
- The conclave is aimed at breaking the boundary put up by railway organization in sharing information (sampark), improves co-ordination (samanvay), find solutions (samvad) to the critical issues facing Indian Railways.
- It encouraged all officers to give inputs and bring out the ground realities and potential impediments to implementation of new policies and reforms.

30.8 Project Saksham

- It is a comprehensive training programme launched by **Indian Railways**.
- It is an up skilling exercise to upgrade skill and knowledge will be held for all employees of Indian Railways.
- Under this plan, all employees in each zone will be put through a week’s training in skills and knowledge relevant to their work area over next one year.
- The training, as per the calendar, will be completed within 9 months.

Project Saksham	Ministry of Finance	Its objective is to develop a New Indirect Tax Network (Systems Integration) of the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC).
Project Saksham	Ministry of Railways	It is a comprehensive training program for all employees of Indian Railways to boost productivity & efficiency
Saksham (SanrakshanKshamta Mahotsav)	Ministry Of Petroleum and Natural gas	It is an annual flagship event to create focused attention on fuel conservation through people centric activities
Saksham	Ministry of Rural Development	Capacity Building program - a training module that uses Remote Sensing and GIS tools for project planning and monitoring component.
Saksham Scholarship Scheme	Ministry of HRD	Encouraging economically weaker differently-able students to pursue technical education at Diploma and Degree levels.

30.9 Mission Satyanishtha

- It aims at sensitizing all railway employees about the need to adhere to good ethics and to maintain high standards of integrity at work.
- It is the first ever such mission by any government organisation.
- The objectives of the Mission are

- i. To train every employee to understand the need and value of ethics in Personal and Public life.
- ii. To deal with ethical dilemmas in life and Public Governance.
- iii. To help understand the policies of Indian Railways on ethics and integrity and the employee's role in upholding the same.
- iv. To develop inner governance through tapping inner resources.

31. MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS

31.1 Bharatmala

- It is an umbrella program that will subsume unfinished parts of National Highway Development Program.
- 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 is a programme that 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.

31.7 INAM-Pro +

- It is an upgraded version of INAM-Pro, a web based application for Infrastructure and Material Providers.
- The web portal designed as a common platform to bring cement buyers and sellers together.
- This reduced the time and effort in preparation of proposals and bidding submissions, and helped to increase efficiency in procurement.

31.8 SmartE

- The first batch of E-rickshaws under the brand name of “SmartE” was launched in Gurugram by Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways.
- The E-rickshaws have been manufactured in India and are fitted with GPS and tracking system.
- It has established strategic partnerships with the Haryana government and Delhi Metro Rail Corporation to launch 1000 vehicles in Gurugram and Faridabad in 2017.
- It will provide the last mile transport connectivity in the area and meaningful self-employment for marginalised youths in next 4-5 years.

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 Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana

- It is a new sub-scheme under Deendayal Antyodaya DAY-NRLM.
- Its main objective is to provide an **alternative source of livelihood to members of Self Help Groups (SHGs)** and facilitate them to operate **public transport services in backward rural areas**.
- Thus it will provide safe, affordable and community monitored rural transport to connect remote villages with key services and amenities.
- It will be implemented in 250 blocks in the country on a pilot basis for a period of 3 years from 2017-18 to 2019-20.
- Under this scheme, Community Based Organisation (CBO) will provide interest free loan from its own corpus to the Self Help Group members for purchase of vehicles.

32.3 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

- 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.

32.4 Kaushal Panjee

- 'Kaushal Panjee' (Skill Register) is a mobilisation platform for skill development.
- The skill register aims to be citizen centric end-to-end solution to aid mobilization of candidates for DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI).
- It facilitates mobilization through Self Help Group members, Gram Panchayat Functionaries, Block Officials, and CommonServiceCentres and directly by the candidate.
- RSETIs and DDU-GKY Partners can access the Kaushal Panjee to connect with the mobilized rural youth.
- Kaushal Panjee is connected to the Social Economic Caste Census 2011 which will help the States plan and target their mobilizations based on the socio-economic profile of households in their State.

32.5 Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme

- 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

32.6 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin

- It replaces Indira AwasYojana (IAY), which was launched as a subscheme of JawaharRozgarYojana in 1985.
- IAY aims at helping rural people below the poverty-line (BPL) in construction of dwelling units and upgradation of existing unserviceable kutchra 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 crorepucca (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.1,20,000 in plain areas and Rs.1,30,000 in hilly areas will be provided.
- 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.



32.7 National Rurban Mission

- 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.

32.8 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

- 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.

32.9 MNREGA

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is an employment scheme 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% wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75% 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 at least once in every 6 months.

- Focuses on creation of durable assets as per local needs.

32.10 Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

- 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 the villages.
- It is a Central Sector Scheme launched in 1993-94.
- Lok Sabha MP has to choose a gram panchayat from the constituency he/she represents and the Rajya Sabha MP chooses it from the state he/she represents.
- MPs cannot pick villages which belong to themselves or their spouses.
- The goal is to develop three Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024.
- Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit for development.
- 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.
- 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.

32.11 National Social Assistance Program

- 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.

32.12 Neeranchal Watershed Program

- It is a World Bank assisted National Watershed Management Project designed to further strengthen and provide technical assistance to the Watershed Component of PMKSY (PradhanMantriKrishiSinchayeeYojana).

32.13 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 the Ministry.
- 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.

32.14 Aarambh

- Aarambh is a mobile App for road maintenance in rural areas.
- The app aims at use of GIS based mapping for making road inventories, condition surveys, producing cost estimates and other relevant data for preparation and monitoring of annual road maintenance plans.
- There is also another initiative in the name of "Aarambh" launched by the network of organizations in India and Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) in Britain.
- It is the country's first-ever hotline to curb sexual abuse of children through the Internet and to remove child pornographic content online.



32.15 Mission Antyodaya

- Under the mission, **Department of Rural Development** in partnership with State Governments has involved in ranking 50,000 Gram Panchayats.
- Mission Antyodaya is a convergence framework for measurable effective outcomes on parameters that transform lives and livelihoods.
- It is a Mission Mode Project envisaged by the Ministry of Rural Development. Comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness at Gram Panchayat Level
- The ranking is based on parameters of physical infrastructure, human development and economic activities.
- It facilitates identification of gaps in a quest for poverty free gram panchayats and drive economic activities.
- Public institutions like Krishi Vigyan Kendras, MSME Clusters will be involved for enhancing productive employment and economic activities.

32.16 DISHA initiative

- District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DDCMC) is named as “DISHA” by the Ministry of Rural Development.
- It is for effective development coordination of almost all the programmes of Central Government.
- It monitors the implementation of 28 schemes and programmes of Ministry of Rural Development and other Ministries to promote synergy and convergence for greater impact.
- It is a data intelligence platform that will provide all information to the elected representatives to track the performance of all the major flagship schemes of the different central ministries in their respective districts and constituencies.
- With the help of the DISHA Dashboard, the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee can access data at the level of a state, district, sub district and Gram Panchayat.
- The main purpose of this committee is to coordinate with **Central and State and local Panchayat Governments.**
- The Chairperson of the committee will be the senior most Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) elected from the district, nominated by the Ministry of Rural Development.
- The other Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) representing the district will be designated as Co-Chairpersons
- DISHA Week was celebrated from 25th to 29th June, 2018 to mark the successful completion of 2 years of the District Development Coordination & Monitoring Committee (DISHA).

32.17 SECURE

- Software for Estimate Calculation Using Rural Rates for Employment aims to improve quality of works through detailing of technical specifications, tasks and workflows.
- All estimates under MGNREGS will be generated with the use of SECURE (software) from the Programme's Management Information System with effect from 1st April, 2018.

32.18 Mahila Kisan Sashkitikaran Pariyojna

- It is a sub component of the **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).**
- It strives to improve the present status of women in Agriculture and to enhance opportunities for their empowerment.
- The primary objective is to empower women in agriculture by strengthening community institutions of poor women farmers and leverage their strength to promote sustainable agriculture.
- Specific objectives of the scheme are,
 1. Sustainable livelihood opportunities for women
 2. Enhance participation of women in a productive manner



3. Enhance managerial capacities for better management of biodiversity
 4. Improve skills and capabilities to support farm and non-farm based activities
- It focuses on promotion of sustainable agriculture practices such as Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA), Non Pesticide Management (NPM), Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF), Pashu-Sakhi model for doorstep animal care services, Sustainable regeneration and harvesting of Non-Timber Forest Produce.
 - Community Resource Persons (CRPs) play a proactive role in scaling up these initiatives.
 - The program is being implemented by DAY-NRLM in partnership with State Rural Livelihood Missions/Community Based Organizations (CBOs)/NGOs, as implementing partners (PIAs) across the country.

33. MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

33.1 Visiting Advanced Joint Research Faculty scheme

- Under 'Visiting Advanced Joint Research Faculty' (VAJRA) scheme, scientists or senior researchers abroad of Indian origin (NRIs and Overseas scientific community) can collaborate with Indian faculties for conducting joint researches in India.
- The foreign researchers would receive endowments at par with those in their own countries.
- 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.
- The Scheme is open to active and accomplished scientist / faculty from all countries.
- The scheme will be regulated by a statutory body called Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB).

33.2 Vigyan Gram Sankul Pariyojana

- Pt. DeenDayalUpadhyay Vigyan Gram SankulPariyojana is an initiative for the upliftment and economic development of rural areas in the country.
- It aims to formulate and implement appropriate S&T interventions for sustainable development through cluster approach.
- The key deliverable in this approach is to utilise local resources and locally available skill sets and convert them in a manner using science and technology, that substantial value addition takes place in their local produce and services which can sustain the rural population locally.
- Practice of agriculture, agro-based cottage industries and animal husbandry in an eco-friendly manner will be emphasized during the implementation of the project.
- Few clusters of villages in Uttarakhand are selected by the ministry for transforming them to become self-sustainable in a time bound manner through the tools of Science and Technology (S&T).

33.3 Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems Mission

- National mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems aims at establishment of Technology Innovation Hubs (TIH), Application Innovation Hubs (AIH) and Technology Translation Research Parks (TTRP).
- It is a Pan India mission covering Central Ministries, State Governments, Industry and Academia, to effectively use Cyber Physical System (CPS) technologies.
- Smart grids, where electricity is optimally distributed on the basis of calculations in real time by micro-processors and autonomous unmanned vehicles and aircraft navigation systems qualify as 'cyber physical systems.'

- Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), Machine Learning (ML), Deep Learning (DP), Big Data Analytics, Robotics, Quantum Computing, Quantum Communication, Quantum encryption (Quantum Key Distribution) are associated technologies of CPS.

33.4 Biotech KISAN

- Biotech- KISAN (Krishi Innovation Science Application Network) focuses on empowering Small- and Women-Farmers with Science Implementation.
- The scheme aims to create strong scientists-farmers interactive platform where scientists will work in sync with farmers to understand problems and find solutions.
- Several biotech kisan hubs is set up in 15 agro-climatic zones to understand the problems of individual farmers related to water, soil, seed and marketing and scientists provide solutions with validated technologies.
- It includes the Mahila Biotech- KISAN fellowships, for training and education in farm practices, for women farmers.

33.5 Cattle Genomics

- The scheme aimed to enhance selective breeding of the native livestock to ensure high-yielding, disease-resistant, resilient livestock.
- The main objective is to predict breeding values of animal, using DNA level information with performance record, more accurately and identify genetic worth of animal (elite animal) at an early age.
- Through this programme, the government aims to improve the genetic health of the cattle population through genomic selection.
- The programme also envisages development of high-density DNA chips.
- This will reduce the cost and time interval for future breeding programmes and productivity of indigenous cattle would be enhanced.
- The cattle genomics programme is being implemented by **National Institute of Animal Biotechnology**, an autonomous Institute funded by the Department.

33.6 National Biopharma Mission

- The mission is aimed at accelerating biopharmaceutical development in a bid to create a globally competitive biopharmaceutical industry.
- It is targeted to increase India's share in the global biopharmaceutical market to 5 per cent from the current 2.8 per cent.
- This brings together industry and academia to promote entrepreneurship and indigenous manufacturing in the bio-pharmaceutical sector.
- The mission will be implemented by Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC).
- It is expected to bring together expertise from national and international corridors to provide strategic guidance and direction to move promising solutions through the product development value chain.
- This flagship program is run in collaboration with the World Bank and will be implemented by the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), a Public-Sector Enterprise set up by DBT.
- It is the first ever Industry-Academia mission to accelerate biopharmaceutical development in India

33.7 Schemes related to Brain Drain Reversal

- The schemes launched to reverse the process of infamous 'brain drain' have finally started yielding results.
- This was reflected in the data presented at the first joint conclave of India's top three science fellowships.
- The three science fellowships are as follow,
 1. Ramanujan Fellowship of the Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB),
 2. Ramalingaswami Re-entry Fellowship of the Department of Biotechnology (DBT)

3. INSPIRE Faculty Fellowship of the Department of Science and Technology (DST).

- The schemes cover all major disciplines of science.
- The Ramanujan Fellowship is meant for brilliant scientists from all over the world to take up scientific research positions in India.
- The Ramalingaswami Re-entry Faculty Fellowship of DBT was meant to bring back Indian scientists working abroad so that they can pursue their research interests of national relevance.
- INSPIRE Faculty Scheme opens up an 'Assured Opportunity for Research Career (AORC)' for young researchers in the age group of 27-32 years.

33.8 NIDHI

- National Initiative for Development and Harnessing Innovations (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.

33.9 INSPIRE/MANAK

- "Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE)" is an innovative programme for attraction of talent to Science.
- It is a scholarship scheme to help young, talented scientists, collegians and doctorates embark on independent research careers.
- It was later rechristened MANAK (Million Minds Augmenting National Aspirations and Knowledge).

33.10 SATYAM

- SATYAM stands for Science and Technology of Yoga and Meditation is a new programme launched by DST to rejuvenate research on yoga and Meditation.
- Its objective is to tap potential for safer, holistic and cost effective treatment of physical and mental health problems.

33.11 KIRAN

- KIRAN stands for Knowledge Involvement in Research Advancement through Nurturing is an umbrella programme of **women specific programmes of DST**.
- It addresses various issues related with women scientists in our country.
- The scheme is meant to encourage women in S&T domain, preferably those having a break in career and not having regular employment, to explore possibility of re-entry into the profession.
- The minimum age to apply in WOS-A & WOS-B is 27 years and maximum age is 57 years.
- KIRAN is also actively involved in taking proactive measures to develop state of the art infrastructure in women universities

33.12 Nakshe Portal

- It was launched by the Ministry for Science & Technology and Earth Sciences, on the occasion of 250th anniversary of Survey of India (SoI).
- Topographic maps containing natural and man-made geographical features including terrain or topography are prepared by the SoI and it is made available for free download from –nakshel web portal.
- Survey of India is the oldest scientific department in India, created in 1767 and one of the oldest survey establishments in the world.



33.13 Farmer Zone

- “Farmer Zone” is a collective open-source data platform for smart agriculture which will use biological research and data to improve the lives of small and marginal farmers.
- The platform will connect farmers and scientists, government officials, thought leaders in agriculture, economists and representatives from global companies who work in the big-data and e-commerce space to bring about technology-based localised agri-solutions.
- It is envisaged that Farmer Zone will help cater to all needs of the farmer, from dealing with climate change, weather predictions and soil, water, and seed requirements to providing market intelligence.
- It was unveiled in the “Smart Agriculture Conclave” organised by Department of Biotechnology (DBT), under the **Ministry of Science and Technology**.

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 strives 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.

34.2 Jal Marg Vikas Project

- Jal Marg Vikas Project aims at capacity augmentation of National waterways projects.
- Government has recently approved phase –I of JVMP for enhanced navigation on the Haldia-Varanasi stretch of National Waterway-1 (NW-1).
- **Ministry of Shipping** designated Inland Waterway Authority of India (IWAI) as implementation agency.
- The phase-I of the project is being assisted technically and financially by **World Bank (IBRD)**.
- The project falls in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
- The project is expected to be completed by March, 2023 and will provide an alternative mode of environment-friendly and cost-effective transport.
- It will boost infrastructure development like multi-modal and inter-modal terminals, Roll on-Roll off (Ro-Ro) facilities, ferry services and navigation aids.



- However, one of the major problems for commercially viable, safe navigation on NW-1 is the low depth upstream of Farakka due to low discharges from tributaries and difficult hydro morphological characteristics of river Ganga.
- The nodal points along the National Waterway will be created by IWAI with the help of Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL).
- The project adopted River Information System for the first time in India.
- River Information System is an IT based system to optimised the resource management of waterborne transport chain by enabling information exchange between vessels, lock and bridges, terminals and ports, status of fairways, calamity abatement etc.
- IWAI is the apex statutory body created in 1986 for the development and regulation of inland waterways.

35. MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

35.1 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

- 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 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra

- India's first Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) for Skilling in Smart Cities was recently launched.
- It was established by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), in collaboration with New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC).
- It aims to provide skill training for unemployed youth through its short-term training (STT) module and contribute to the capacity building of municipal employees through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) program.
- It signifies integration and convergence approach towards the Skill India Mission and the Smart City Mission.

35.3 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 HRD.
- This project aims at addressing the lower enrollment 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/NVs/other Government run Schools affiliated to any Board in India are eligible for the Scheme.



35.4 SANKALP & STRIVE

- Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) aimed at providing market relevant training to youths across the country.
- Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) aimed at improving the quality and the market relevance of vocational training provided in ITIs.
- Both Schemes are under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and supported by **World Bank loan assistance**.
- The two schemes will help in setting up national body for vocational education – Vocational Education and Training (VET).
- VET shall regulate accreditation and certification in both long and short term thereby bringing about uniformity in vocational training.
- SANKALP is a centrally sponsored scheme and STRIVE is a central sector scheme.

SANKALP Scheme

- Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) project focuses on skill development.
- It is programme of ‘Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship’.
- It is an outcome oriented project supported by ‘World Bank’.
- It aims to implement the mandate of the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM).
- It focuses on district level skilling ecosystem through seamless convergence and coordination.
- It has a special focus on decentralised planning and quality improvement.
- It covers the overall skilling ecosystem of both Central & State agencies.
- Four key areas identified under the scheme are,
 1. Institutional Strengthening (National, State & District level)
 2. Quality Assurance of skill development programs
 3. Inclusion of marginalised population in skill development and
 4. Expanding Skills through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).
- An award has also launched to promote skill planning at the district level, namely “District Skill Development Plan (DSDP) Awards”.
- The key components of this scheme are,
 1. **National Skill Certification Body** - An independent body for regulating skill assessment.
 2. **Unified National Accreditation board** – A standard registration and accreditation criteria for trainers & training centres.
 3. **National Skill Research Division** – It is an independent think tank with an objective to analyse labour markets to help make policies that suit the current trends.
 4. **Kaushal Mart** – This is a consolidated Skilling Resource Marketplace which offers a credible platform for an exchange of skilling resources.
 5. **Takshila: National Portal for trainers** – This functions as the central archive of information regarding the skill development of Trainers.

36. MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & 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.
- DEPwD is collaborating with Ministry of Home, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and Ministry of Tourism for this.
- **Targets** - Making all railway stations of A1, A & B categories and the international airports fully accessible to the disabled.
- Conducting 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

- It is a Central Sector Scheme implemented by Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities under MoSJ.
- The objectives of the scheme are
 1. To create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of PwDs.
 2. To encourage voluntary action for ensuring effective implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016.
- It is being implemented since 1999 for providing financial assistance to NGOs working for education and rehabilitation of PwDs and was revised in 2018.
- It encourages 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.**

36.3 Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana

- It is a scheme for providing physical aids and assisted-living devices for Senior citizens belonging to BPL category.
- The scheme will address disabilities like low vision, hearing impairment, loss of teeth and locomotor disability with such assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions.
- The devices will be distributed in camp mode and will be implemented by _Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)', a Public Sector Undertaking under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- This is a Central Sector Scheme, fully funded by the Central Government.
- The expenditure for implementation of the scheme will be met from the "Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund".
- Beneficiaries in each district will be identified by the State Governments/UT Administrations through a Committee chaired by the Deputy Commissioner/District Collector.



36.4 Swachhta Udyami Yojana

- It aims to provide livelihood to SafaiKaramcharis and liberated Manual Scavengers and also promote cleanliness.
- National Safari Karmacharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC) is implementing the scheme.
- NSKFDC provides concessional loan to
 1. Entrepreneurs among safaikarmacharis and identified manual scavengers including women beneficiaries.
 2. For viable community toilet projects and sanitation related vehicles to collect the garbage, to consolidate the ongoing efforts for realising the objectives of the 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan'.

36.5 Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase / Fitting of Aids and Appliances

- The main objective of the ADIP scheme is to provide latest and modern aids and assistive devices to the Divyangjan to promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation and to enhance their economic potential.
- Major aids and assistive devices to be distributed under ADIP Scheme are Motorized Tricycles, Tricycles Conventional, Wheelchairs, Crutches, Walking Sticks, Brail kits, Brail Slate, Hearing Aids etc.,
- Gwalior district of Madhya Pradesh has taken an initiative to become the first 'Divyang Mitra' district of the country.
- Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) is the implementing agency of this scheme.

36.6 Inter Caste Marriage Scheme

- "Dr Ambedkar scheme for social Integration through inter caste marriage" was with an objective to provide monetary incentive to at least 500 such inter-caste couples per year.
- As per rules, such couples whose total annual income does not exceed Rs 5 lakh are eligible to get a one-time incentive of Rs 2.5 lakh from the Centre.
- This is to enable them to settle down in the initial phase of their married life.
- The other pre-conditions were that it should be their first marriage, and it should be registered under the Hindu Marriages Act, with the proposal being submitted within a year of marriage.
- The target for each state is fixed in proportion to its share of Scheduled Caste population, though states are allow to exceed their targets.
- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has recently scrapped the condition of the total income exceed Rs.5 lakh per annum and now there will be "no income limit for incentive under the scheme".
- It has also made it mandatory for the couples to submit their Aadhaar numbers and details of their Aadhaar-linked joint bank account.

37. MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

37.1 SAMARTH Scheme

- It is a new skill development scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector with following objectives.
 - i. Providing **placement oriented skilling programme** to incentivize the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organized textile and related sectors;
 - ii. Promoting skilling and **skill up-gradation in the traditional sectors** through respective Sectoral Divisions/organizations of Ministry of Textiles;
 - iii. Providing livelihood to all sections of the society across the country.
- It covers the entire value chain of the textile sector **excluding Spinning & Weaving in organized Sector**.
- It is going to be implemented from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an outlay of Rs. 1300 crore.

- The scheme will have **National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF)** compliant training courses with funding norms as per the Common Norms notified by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE).
- Skill upgradation will be supported further for entrepreneurial development through provision of MUDRA loans.
- Atleast 70% of the certified trainees are to be placed in the wage employment. **Post Placement tracking** will be mandatory under the scheme.
- All partner institutions will be required to comply with the guidelines regarding Internal Complaints Committee to be constituted under the **Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013** to become eligible for funding under the scheme.
- The scheme will be implemented for the benefit of all sections of the society across the country including rural, remote, LWE affected, North East, J&K by imparting skills in the identified job roles.

37.2 Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana

- The objective is to provide insurance cover to handloom weavers in case of natural death (Rs. 60,000/-), accidental death (Rs.1,50,000/-), total disability (Rs.1,50,000/-) and partial disability (Rs. 75,000/-).
- In addition to above, a scholarship of Rs.300/- per quarter per child is available to students studying in standards IX to XII.
- The benefit is restricted to two children of the member covered.

37.3 Pradhan Mantri ParidhanRojgarProtsahan Yojana

- The scheme enables incentives towards employers, registered with Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO), for creation of new employment.
- Under **Pradhan Mantri RojgarProtsahan Yojana (PMRPY)**, GOI is providing incentive to the employer by paying the 8.33% EPF contribution towards new employment created for up to 3 years.
- Ministry of Textiles under **PMRPY**, will bear additional 3.67% towards the employer's contribution of the Employers Provident Fund Scheme, in addition to Ministry of Labour's contribution under PMRPY.

37.4 Hath Kargha Samvardhan Sahayata

- The scheme aims to improve earnings of the handlooms weavers.
- It helps to meet the needs of the handloom weavers for assistance for looms and accessories on larger scale with an objective to improve quality of fabric and productivity.
- Under this scheme, GoI assists the weaver by bearing 90% of the cost of new looms so that they do not have to bear the heavy financial burden.

37.5 JUTE - ICARE

- Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise for Jute (Jute-ICARE) aims to double the income of jute farmers.
- It introduced some of the better agronomic practices and microbial-assisted retting among farmers.
- Retting is a process in which jute is placed in liquid so as to promote loosening of the fibres from the woody tissue.
- It was promoted intensively in few blocks in West Bengal and Assam on pilot basis.
- SMSs are sent in regional languages on improved practices in jute cultivation, to registered farmers.

37.6 North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme

- It is an umbrella scheme under which project based strategy for the promotion of textiles will be undertaken.



- This umbrella scheme will be implemented in the North East Region in addition to the regular schemes of the Ministry of Textiles.
- The expenditure under this scheme will be met from the 10 percent budget outlay being earmarked for North Eastern States.
- The expenditure will ordinarily be shared between Ministry of Textiles and the implementing agency in the ratio 90:10.
- The scheme will be implemented throughout the North East Region covering the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.
- The normal duration of the projects will be three years. In exceptional cases, projects with a time-line of more than three years but not exceeding five years.
- Under this scheme, two projects are being implemented. They are,
 1. Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP)
 2. Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP)

37.7 Deendayal Hastkala Sankul

- It is a trade facilitation centre for handicrafts located in Varanasi.
- The centre would help the artisans and weavers showcase their skills to the world and facilitate a brighter future for them.
- It will facilitate the weavers/artisans/exporters in promotion of handlooms/handicrafts in both domestic and international markets.

37.8 Bunkar Mitra

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

37.9 Powertex

- It aims to boost infrastructure and modernization of the powerloom sector
- It has nine major components like In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerlooms, Group Workshed Scheme (GWS), Yarn Bank Scheme, Common Facility Centre (CFC), Tex Venture Capital Fund etc.

38. MINISTRY OF TOURISM

38.1 Swadesh Darshan

- The Swadesh Darshan Scheme is a central Sector Scheme was for integrated development of theme-based tourist circuits in the country.
- 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, 15 thematic circuits have been identified, for development - North-East India, Buddhist, Himalayan, Coastal, Krishna, Desert, Tribal, Eco, Wildlife, Rural, Spiritual, Ramayana, Sufi, Tirthankar and Heritage Circuit.
- The first project under the Scheme was inaugurated in Manipur.
- The project covers two sites i.e. Kangla Fort and Khongjom.
- **First Tribal circuit** under the scheme was inaugurated in Chhattisgarh and this is the second project under the scheme.

- Tourism Ministry has sanctioned Rs. 460.74 Crore for Five Ongoing 'Eco Circuit' Projects.
- The five **eco circuit projects** are in the states of Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Kerala, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh.
- The completion of the projects sanctioned under the scheme would result in increased tourist inflow thereby creating employment opportunities for the local community.

SWADESH DHARSHAN	PRASHAD SCHEME
Swadesh dharshan is a theme based tourist circuit's development scheme.	The scheme is a National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)
Under the Swadesh Darshan scheme, the following thematic circuits have been identified, for development namely: North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tirtankar circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Sufi circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit.	Under PRASHAD Scheme, 41 religious sites have been identified for development in the country namely Amaravati and Srisailam, Kamakhya, Parasuram Kund, Patna and Gaya, Balmeshwari Devi Temple, Dwarka and Somnath, Gurudwara Nada Saheb, Panchkula, Maa Chintpurni, Hazratbal and Katra, Deogarh and Parasnath, Chamundeshwari Devi, Mysuru, Guruvayoor, St. Thomas International Shrine, Cheraman Juma Mosque, Omkareshwar and Amarkantak, Babedpara, West Jaintia Hills and Sohra, Aizwal, Kohima and Mokochung Districts, Trimbakeshwar, Puri, Amritsar, Ajmer, Kanchipuram and Vellankani, Tripura Sundari, Varanasi and Mathura, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri and Belur.
In the 'Spiritual Circuit' identified under the Swadesh Darshan scheme; the thrust is on development of particular thematic circuit consisting of various religious/spiritual destinations in a State and Union Territory.	Under the 'PRASHAD' scheme the focus is on development and beautification of the identified pilgrimage destinations

Developments in Swadesh Darshan Scheme

Tribal Circuit: Peren-Kohima-Wokha

- The project of development of Tribal Circuit "Peren-Kohima-Wokha" was recently sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism under Swadesh Darshan Project.
- This is the first project to be implemented in the State of Nagaland under Swadesh Darshan.

First Swadesh Darshan project in Meghalaya

- Development of North East Circuit: Umiam (Lake View) - U Lum Sohpetbneng- Mawdiangdiang - Orchid Lake Resort was recently inaugurated.
- Lake Umiam is a part of a dam, constructed as a first Hydel Power Project in this North-East Indian State.
- U Lum Sohpetbneng is a legendary mountain peak which symbolizes the deep rooted spiritual belief of the Hynniewtrep – the seven huts people.
- The Seven Huts people are predominating in the West Khasi Hills, East Khasi Hills, Ri-Bhoi and Jaintia Hills districts of East Meghalaya.

Gandhi Circuit

- The Government commemorated centenary of Champaran Satyagrah during the period for April, 2017 to April, 2018.

- As a part of this, a project for “Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme” has been sanctioned in Bihar with central financial assistance.
- The most famous Gandhian site in Champaran, Bihar is Bhitiharwa.
- It is a place where Gandhi set up a school and ashram in 1917.
- Recently government has erected an ashram complex which includes a museum.

38.2 PRASAD

- Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive 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.
- The scheme guidelines have been modified and the nomenclature of the scheme has also been changed from PRASAD to “National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)”
- Under the PRASHAD scheme thirteen sites have been identified for development, namely: Amritsar, Ajmer, Dwaraka, Mathura, Varanasi, Gaya, Puri, Amaravati, Kanchipuram, Vellankanni, Kedarnath, Kamakhya and Patna.
- Under PRASHAD Scheme, 41 religious sites have been identified for development in the country namely

Places	States	Places	States
<u>Amaravati & Srisailem</u>	Andhra Pradesh	<u>Babedpara West Jaintia Hills and Sohra</u>	Meghalaya
<u>Kamakhya</u>	Assam	<u>Omkareshwar and Amarkantak</u>	Madhya Pradesh
<u>Parasuram Kund</u>	Arunachal Pradesh	<u>Aizwal</u>	Mizoram
<u>Patna and Gaya</u>	Bihar	<u>Kohima and Mokokchung Districts</u>	Nagaland
<u>Balmeshwari Devi Temple</u>	Chhattisgarh	<u>Trimbakeshwar</u>	Maharashtra
<u>Dwarka and Somnath</u>	Gujarat	<u>Puri</u>	Odisha
<u>Gurudwara Nada Saheb Panchkula</u>	Haryana	<u>Amritsar</u>	Punjab
<u>Maa Chintpurni</u>	Himachal Pradesh	<u>Ajmer</u>	Rajasthan
<u>Hazratbal and Katra</u>	Jammu & Kashmir	<u>Kanchipuram and Vellankanni</u>	Tamil Nadu
<u>Deogarh and Parasnath</u>	Jharkhand	<u>Tripura Sundari</u>	Tripura
<u>Chamundeshwari Devi</u>	Karnataka	<u>Varanasi and Mathura</u>	Uttar Pradesh
<u>Guruvayoor St. Thomas International Shrine & Cheraman Juma Mosque</u>	Kerala	<u>Badrinath Kedarnath Gangotri & Yamunotri</u>	Uttarakhand
		<u>Belur</u>	West Bengal

- Under the ‘PRASHAD’ 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 destinations in a State and Union Territory.



38.3 Adopt a Heritage Project

- It is an initiative of the Ministry of Tourism, in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and the Archaeological Survey of India.
- It entails encouraging students, public sector and private organisations to participate more actively in the maintenance of Indian heritage.
- Under the scheme, government invites public sector companies, private sector firms as well as individuals, to develop selected monuments and heritage and tourist sites across India.
- Selected firms and individuals will be appointed as “Monument Mitras” for the development of tourist amenities in the selected heritage sites for an initial period of 5 years.
- The sites/monument for this scheme will be selected on the basis of tourist footfall and visibility.
- The Monument Mitras are selected by the “oversight and vision committee”, co-chaired by the Tourism Secretary and the Culture Secretary.
- There is no financial bid involved and the corporate sector is expected to use corporate social responsibility(CSR) funds for the upkeep of the site.
- The Monument Mitras, in turn, will get limited visibility on the site premises and on the Incredible India website.
- The oversight committee also has the power to terminate a memorandum of understanding in case of noncompliance or non-performance.
So far, 31 agencies or Monument Mitras have been approved to adopt 95 monuments/tourist sites.
- MoUs has been signed for adopting Mt. Stok Kangri (in Ladakh), Trail to Gaumukh, (in Uttarakhand), Red Fort (in Delhi) and the Gandikota Fort (in Andhra Pradesh).

38.4 Incredible India 2.0 Campaign

- President of India launched Incredible India 2.0 campaign and “Adopt a Heritage” project on the occasion of World Tourism Day.
- The campaign will focus on developing at least 10 cities where the spirituality quotient, medical and wellness potential will be promoted.
- At present cities from **UP** – Ayodhya, Agra, Mathura, Varanasi-Sarnath, and Gorakhpur, **Haryana** - Kurukshetra, **Assam** - Guwahati, and **Tamil Nadu** - Kanyakumari have been identified for developing tourist circuits.
- The tourism ministry has set itself a target of completing this exercise of developing cities by October 2018.
- “Adopt a Heritage” project entails encouraging students, public sector and private organisations to participate more actively in the maintenance of Indian heritage.

39. MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

39.1 Development of PVTGs

- It strives to retain the culture and heritage of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) by adopting habitat development approach.
- This is a **demand driven** scheme. i.e Conservation-cum-Development (CCD)/Annual Plans are prepared by each State/UT **based on their need assessment**, which are then appraised and approved by the Project Appraisal Committee of the Tribal Affairs Ministry.
- Activities under the scheme include housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, and construction of link roads etc.
- Tribal communities generally have specific signs such as primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness to contact with the community at large and backwardness.
- But some tribal groups have some specific features such as dependency on hunting, gathering for food, having pre-agriculture level of technology, zero or negative growth of population and extremely low level of literacy.

- Due to this factor, these groups are more vulnerable and need more focussed approach for their development.
- So, a separate categorization called PVTG was formed.
- Categorization of tribal groups as PVTGs is done by **Ministry of Home Affairs**.

39.2 Ekalavya Schools

- The government has announced the setting up of Ekalavya Residential Schools to provide education to tribals in their local environment.
- **Target** - Ekalavya schools in every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons by 2022.
- It will have special facilities for preserving local art and culture, besides providing training in sports and skill development.
- The Ekalavya Residential School Scheme isn't new. It has been around for many years now.
- However, the government has signalled in Budget 2018 that it wants to expand the scope.

39.3 Van Dhan Scheme

- PM launched the Scheme in Bijapur District of Chhattisgarh on 14th April, 2018.
- This programme promotes enterprise and marketing skills in tribals.
- The tribals presently get only 20-30% of the value chain of the Minor Forest Produces.
- This situation will change after Van Dhan scheme which aims to take this share to 70 to 80%.

39.4 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.

39.5 Young Entrepreneurs of TRIFED

- Young Entrepreneur Development Programme of TRIFED plans to expand sale operations by empanelling young sales men/women.
- These sales people will undertake house to house campaign for sale of tribal products.
- They will be paid a commission of 10% on net sales.
- By this revamped plan every tribal products will have a Tribal Craft Mark in form of hologram/ label/tag for its genuineness and authenticity.

39.6 TRIFOOD Scheme

- It is a joint initiative of Ministry of Food Processing Industry, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and TRIFED.
- Under this scheme a tertiary value addition center will be set up in Jagdalpur in Chhattisgarh and Raigad in Maharashtra at a cost of approximately Rs.11.00 crores.
- A highlight of this is the production of "Heritage Mahua" drink.
- The traditional Mahua tribal drink will be mainstreamed and marketed all over the Country under this project.

- Mahua (*Madhuca latifolia*) is a common tree in deciduous forests of India, found in states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh., Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- Friends of Tribes is another initiative of the Ministry, in which, TRIFED has tied up CSR funds to promote tribal livelihoods.

39.7 Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN Yojana

- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the "Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN (Jai Indhan-Vatavaran Anukool fasal awashesh Nivaran) Yojana"
- It is for providing financial support to Integrated Bio-ethanol Projects using lignocellulosic biomass and other renewable feedstock.
- It focuses to incentivize 2G Ethanol sector and support it by creating a suitable ecosystem for setting up commercial projects and increasing Research & Development in this area.
- The ethanol produced by the scheme beneficiaries will be mandatorily supplied to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).
- This is to further enhance the blending percentage under the ethanol blending program.
- Centre for High Technology (CHT), a technical body under the aegis of Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, will be the implementation Agency for the scheme.
- Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has targeted to achieve 10% blending percentage of Ethanol in petrol by 2022.

40. MINISTRY OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT

40.1 Poshan Abhiyan/National Nutrition Mission

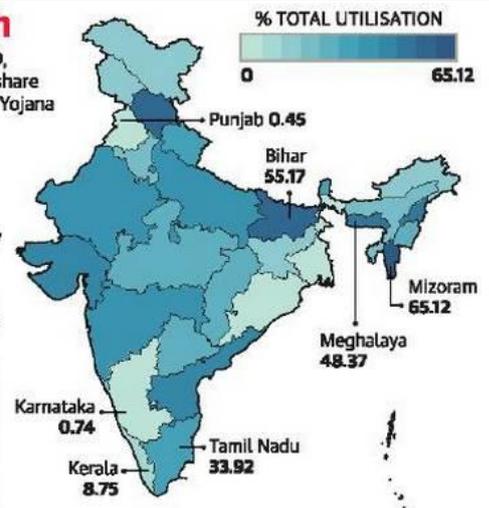
- PM's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nourishment (POSHAN) Abhiyan is a flagship programme to improve nutritional outcomes for children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- It targets to reduce stunting, undernutrition, anemia and reduce low birth weight by 2%, 2%, 3% and 2% per annum respectively.
- 4 point strategy/pillars of the mission are
 1. Inter-sectoral convergence for better service delivery
 2. Use of technology (ICT) for real time growth monitoring and tracking of women and children
 3. Intensified health and nutrition services for the first 1000 days
 4. Jan Andolan
- **Mission 25 by 2022** – Although it targets to reduce stunting by 2%, Mission would strive to achieve reduction in Stunting from 38.4% (NFHS-4) to 25% by 2022.
- It may include the following nutrition strategies and interventions
 1. supplementary nutrition,
 2. IYCF (Infant and Young Child Feeding) immunisation,
 3. food fortification,
 4. adolescent nutrition,
 5. dietary diversification
 6. maternal health
- Behavior change communication is the key component of POSHAN Abhiyaan

Long road to health

Between 2018 and October 31, 2019, Mizoram has utilised the maximum share of funds released under the Poshan Yojana while Punjab has utilised the least

■ The average utilisation in the country is 29.97%

■ The three States which received the most funds between 2017 and October 31, 2019, are Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar





for converting it into Jan Andolan (People's movement).

- It will be funded 50% by the Government of India and 50% by World Bank or other Multinational Development Banks.
- The Executive Committee is the Apex body for all Nutrition related activities under the POSHAN Abhiyaan.
- National Council on India's nutritional challenges under chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog, has been set up under the POSHAN Abhiyaan.
- **Recent developments** - The Government of India and UNICEF have jointly signed the "Country Programme 2018-2022".
- The goal of the country programme is to contribute to national efforts to enable all children, especially the most disadvantaged, to have their rights progressively fulfilled.
- To develop their full potential in an inclusive and protective society.
- UNICEF provides technical support to MWCD for the Programme.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the programme will be anchored in the principles of results-based management and guided by verifiable data and statistics.
- The current criticism is that the State governments and the Union Territories utilised a mere 30% of the funds released under the Poshan Abhiyaan

40.2 Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

- 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.
- Pan-India Expansion of Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana is called Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)/Maternity Benefit Programme.
- The Scheme provides cash incentives to pregnant and lactating women.
 - i. for the wage loss so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery;
 - ii. to improve her health and nutrition during the period of pregnancy and lactation;
 - iii. 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.
- Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers who are eligible will receive a **cash benefit of Rs.5,000/-** in three instalment.
- The cash incentive is payable in three instalments for the **first live birth**, as normally, the first pregnancy of a woman exposes her to new kind of challenges and stress factors.
- However, to address the problem of malnutrition and morbidity among children, the anganwadi services, which is universal, is available to all PW&LM **including the second pregnancy**.
- 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.
- Thus a PW&LM will get Rs. 5,000/- under PMMVY and the remaining cash incentive as per approved norms under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) after institutional delivery so that on an average, a woman gets Rs. 6000/-

40.3 Integrated Child Development Scheme

- 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.

40.4 SABLA

- SABLA/Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls 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 & above under National Skill Development Program
- 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%.

40.5 SAKSHAM

- SAKSHAM/Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Boys 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 Anganwadicenters 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.

40.6 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.

40.7 Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra

- The objective of this new scheme is to **empower rural women through community participation**.
- Improving the child sex ratio, survival of new born girl child, girl education and empower them through several initiatives are the main motives.
- Under the scheme, community engagement through student volunteers is envisioned in the backward districts at block level.
- Student volunteers will help in awareness generation regarding various important government programmes as well as social issues.
- It will be implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development under umbrella mission for “Protection and Empowerment for Women” for the duration of 2017-18 to 2019-20.

40.8 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme

- 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 such as mass communication campaign and multi-sectoral action covering all States and UTs.
- It is being implemented in a coordinated effort by Ministry of WCD, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of HRD.
- The Union Cabinet has recently given its approval for expansion of BetiBachaoBetiPadhao for a Pan India reach covering all the 640 districts of the country as per census 2011.
- **CSR** - Number of girls per 1000 boys in the age group of 0-6 years. It declined sharply from 976 in 1961 to 918 in Census 2011.

40.9 Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana

- It is launched as a part of the 'BetiBachaoBetiPadhao' 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.

40.10 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.

40.11 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.

40.12 Swadhar Greh Scheme

- The Scheme is implemented to target women victims.
- **Women victims** of difficult circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation are being given help so that they could lead their life with dignity.
- The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for women victims.
- The scheme focuses on establishing one SwadharGreh in each district.

40.13 SHe-box Portal

- SHe-box (Sexual Harassment electronic box) is an online platform to enable women employees to file complaints related to sexual harassment at the workplace.
- It enables both public and private sector employees to lodge their complaints.
- It ensures the effective implementation of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013.

40.14 Sakhi

- It is a one-stop centre for providing medical, legal and rehabilitation facilities for women subjected to any kind of violence.
- These centres will be established across the country to provide integrated support and assistance under one roof both in private and public spaces in a phased manner.
- It focuses on strengthening of Multi Sectoral Response to violence faced by Women.

40.15 Jan Sampark

- It is a monthly programme to facilitate adoption.
- The Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) under MoWCD is the nodal authority.
- The first of its kind programme was held recently in New Delhi.
- The Programme enables the public to have interaction with its officials and staff for seeking information related to Adoption.

40.16 NARI

- NARI is an online portal developed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- The portal will provide women citizens with easy access to information on government schemes and initiatives for women.
- It provides links to the Ministries, Departments and autonomous bodies offering the schemes as well as easy access to online applications and grievance redressal.

40.17 Khoya PayaWeb Portal

- It is a citizen based website to exchange information on missing and found children.
- It has been developed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY).
- There is also portal named 'Track Child' that belongs to the Ministry of Home Affairs, but in that portal only police communicates with the police.

40.18 Other Initiatives

1. **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.
2. **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.
3. **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.
4. **e-Samvad** - e-Samvad is an online portal to provide a platform for NGOs and Civil Societies to interact with the Ministry of Women & Child Development.
 - Through e-Samvad, NGOs and civil society can provide their feedback, suggestions, put up grievances, share best practices which will help in formulation of effective policies.

41. MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS

41.1 Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan

- The scheme aims to construct block level sports complexes and conduct annual rural sports competitions.
- Following sports competitions at block, district, state and national levels are conducted under the
 1. rural sports competitions
 2. sports competitions exclusively for women



41.2 Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram

- It is a flagship programme to enable youth to realise their potential.
- 8-schemes under RYSK are
 1. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan(NYKS);
 2. National Youth Corps (NYC);
 3. National Programme for Youth & Adolescent Development (NPYAD);
 4. International Cooperation;
 5. Youth Hostels (YH);
 6. Assistance to Scouting & Guiding Organizations;
 7. National Discipline Scheme (NDS); and
 8. National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP)
- The beneficiaries are the youth in the age-group of 15-29 years, in line with the definition of 'youth' in the National Youth Policy, 2014.

41.3 Khelo India

- It is a National Programme for Development of Sports, which aims to enable a pathway from schools to Olympics.
- Earlier the initiative focussed on infrastructure development, it will ensure all-round growth in its revamped form.
- Each athlete selected under the new scheme will get a scholarship **of Rs. 5 lakh p.a for 8 years**.
- The government also aims to set up 20 universities across the country as hubs of sporting excellence.

42. MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

- Ministry of Law and Justice introduced, 3 schemes to facilitate access justice aiming to connect those in need of legal aid with lawyers through use of technology.
- **Pro-bono legal services** – It is a web based platform through which the interested lawyers can register themselves to volunteer services for litigants who are unable to afford it.
- Supreme Court has recently released the guidelines, which says that a lawyer should have fought a certain number of cases pro bono (free of cost) in order to be designated as a senior lawyer.
- **Tele-law service** – It is aimed at facilitating delivery of legal advice through an expert panel of lawyers stationed at the State Legal Services Authorities (SLSA).
- The project would connect lawyers with clients through video conferencing facilities at CSCs.
- **Nyaya Mitra** - It is aimed at reducing pendency of cases across selected districts, with special focus on those pending for more than 10 years.
- A retired judicial officer, or an executive officer with judicial experience, will be put in charge of assisting those suffering due to judicial delays.

43. MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS

43.1 e-HRMS

- Electronic-Human Resource Management System (e-HRMS) is an online platform for central government employees to apply for leave and access their service-related information.
- It will also help the employees to apply for different kind of claims/reimbursements, loan/advances etc on a single platform.



- The e-service book which is already in service for DoPT employees for accessing the service-related details of an employee will also be integrated in to the e-HRMS.

43.2 COMMIT

- **Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions** in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has launched a new training programme Comprehensive Online Modified Modules on Induction Training (COMMIT) for State Government officials.
- The objective of this training programme is to improve the public service delivery mechanism and provide citizen centric administration.
- COMMIT will be launched in 6 States of Assam, Haryana, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and West Bengal initially on pilot basis.

43.3 Sankalp Programme

- Pre-Retirement Counselling (PRC) Workshop 'Sankalp' for the retiring employees of Ministries/Departments was organised by the **Department of Pensions & Pensioners' Welfare (DOP&PW)**.
- The aim of this program is to counsel retiring employees for joining into advisory bodies of their respective offices and also to dispose of grievances.
- DOP&PW has so far conducted Pre-Retirement Counselling for more than 3000 employees under the Sankalp project.
- A web portal for "Sankalp" programme has also been launched, for Pensioners, Pensioner Associations and NGOs to avail the services.
- At present only Central Government Civil Pensioners, Defence, Civilians and Defence Retirees are eligible for registration under SANKALP. pensioners
- This programme is not to be confused with "Sankalp Se Siddhi" Scheme.

Sankalp Se Siddhi

- Sankalp Se Siddhi (Attainment through Resolve) programme is a new initiative launched by union government for a New India movement from 2017 to 2022.
- It was launched on the 75th anniversary of Quit India movement.
- New India movement 2017-2022 aims to free up the country from many social evils such as poverty, corruption, terrorism, filth and others by creating awareness among the people.

44. NITI AAYOG

44.1 Aspirational Districts Programme

- The aim is to quickly and effectively transform some of India's most underdeveloped districts.
- It will identify areas of immediate improvement, measure progress, and rank districts.
- The broad ideas of the programme include -
 - i. **convergence** of central and state schemes
 - ii. **collaboration** of central, state level 'Prabhari' (in-charge) officers and district collectors
 - iii. **competition** among districts
- The 115 districts were chosen by senior officials of the Union government in consultation with State officials based on a composite Index.
- The parameters included are
 - i. deprivation enumerated under Socio-Economic Caste Census
 - ii. key health and education performance indicators



iii. state of basic infrastructure

- The baseline ranking is based on 49 indicators across 5 sectors - health and nutrition, education, agriculture and water resources, financial inclusion and skill development and basic infrastructure.
- A minimum of one district was chosen from every State.
- The baseline ranking would be followed by delta ranking of these districts based on their "incremental progress".
- The progress of each district will be monitored by the dashboard which has all the latest available data in the 5 sectors given by the District Collectors.
- For each district, a four-tier supervisory mechanism has been put in place with a Central Nodal Officer from the Union Government, a State Nodal Officer from concerned State Govt, a District Nodal Officer / District Collector and a Union Minister-in-charge.

44.2 Price Deficiency Payment Scheme

- Under this, farmers will be compensated for the difference between the MSPs for select crops and their actual market prices.
 1. For crops such as rice and wheat where MSP is effective now, the same will continue.
 2. For other targeted crops, price deficiency payments system will be introduced.
- However, notably there may be a cap on the extent to which the Centre will bridge the gap between MSP and market price.
- It is now included under Umbrella Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan' (PM-AASHA). The Scheme is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce.
- PM AASHA includes the mechanism of ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers and is comprised of
 1. Price Support Scheme (PSS),
 2. Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS)
 3. Pilot of Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PPPS).
- A farmer would have to register with the nearest APMC mandi and report the total area sown, to avail this benefit.
- The subsidy would be paid via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) into the farmer's Aadhaar-linked bank account.

44.3 Atal Innovation Mission

- AIM 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.
- Under this mission two major schemes were rolled out such as:
 - i. Atal Tinkering Labs
 - ii. Atal Incubation Centres

44.4 Atal Tinkering Labs

- Niti Aayog brainchild Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) has selected additional 1,500 schools across the country to establish Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs).
- ATLs are play workspaces fitted with state-of-the-art technologies like 3D printers, robotics, sensor technology kits, Internet of things (IoT), miniaturised electronics.
- The labs are designed to spur the spark of creativity, and go beyond regular curriculum and text book learning.
- AIM will enhance the coverage of ATLs to over 98 per cent smart cities and 93 per cent districts.
- The addition of these schools will give a major boost to realise the vision of the mission to cultivate one million children in India as the innovators of tomorrow.

44.5 Self-Employment and Talent Utilization

- SETU aims to promote entrepreneurship through techno-financial, incubation and facilitation programme and thereby creating jobs through startups.
- It gives support and encouragement to young start-ups and other self-employment technology-intensive ideas.

44.6 SATH program

- Sustainable Action for Transforming Human capital (SATH) was launched in the state of Assam in association with the state government.
- The program will be implemented by NITI along with McKinsey & Company and IPE Global consortium.
- The vision of the program is to initiate transformation in the education and health sectors.
- It aims to provide support to Assam in identifying key health priorities and implement the solutions towards transforming the health.
- The workshop brings experts from development organizations such as World Bank, World Health Organization, UNDP, UNICEF.

44.7 Mentor India Campaign

- It is a strategic nation building initiative to engage leaders who can guide and mentor students at more than 900 Atal Tinkering Labs, established across the country as a part of the Atal Innovation Mission.
- Atal Tinkering Labs are dedicated works spaces where students from Class 6th to Class 12th learn innovation skills and develop ideas that will go on to transform India.
- The labs are powered to acquaint students with state-of-the-art equipment such as 3D printers, robotics & electronics development tools, Internet of things & sensors etc.

45. OTHER SCHEMES

45.1 E-Samiksha Portal

- It is a real time, on-line system for **monitoring of follow-up action on the decisions** taken during the presentations made by different Ministries/Departments to the Prime Minister.
- It is developed by the cabinet secretariat with technical support from the **National Informatics Centre**.
- **“Monitor, Follow Up, Action”** are the taglines assigned by the government to e-SamikSha.
- Different users such as the PMO/Cabinet Secretariat/Ministries/Departments can securely access the system through a log-in/password.
- For eg, if a joint secretary is sitting on a file on a big infrastructure project that's a PMO priority, this system will allow the prime minister to intervene digitally and ask the officer concerned to explain the delay or expedite decision-making.
- Every task is assigned four status descriptors - Not Started, Under Implementation, Implemented and No Further Action Required.
- The portal also enables tracking centre-state co-ordination issues.
- Few districts and metropolitan authority also developed this portal to monitor at micro level.
- **E-Patrachar** – It is a facility launched to send meeting notices via SMS, email etc.



45.2 e-Vidhan

- It is a Mission Mode Project to digitize and make the functioning of State Legislatures paperless.
- **Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs** is the Nodal Ministry for this project.
- The Ministry desires to roll out e-Vidhan as National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA), covering all 40 Houses including two Houses of Parliament and State legislatures.
- It is to be used by the Legislatures as well as all the Government Departments.
- This project was first executed in Himachal Pradesh which made the Shimla Legislative Assembly the first Assembly in India to go paperless in 2014.
- The **mNeVA (NeVA-mobile app)** is a user-friendly app that has made information on conduct of business in Legislatures accessible anytime, anywhere to everyone.
- It is a work-flow based app deployed in Cloud (Meghraj).

45.3 Gram Uday se Bharat Uday Abhiyan

- It is Village Self Governance campaign launched on the 125th birth anniversary of Babasaheb Ambedkar.
- Its aim is to make nationwide efforts to strengthen Panchayati Raj and through it, boost social harmony in the villages, promote rural development and foster farmers' welfare & livelihoods of the poor.
- The campaign will be run jointly by the Ministries of Rural Development, Agriculture, Social Justice, Labour and Information and Broadcasting along with the States.

45.4 Baal Aadhar

- UIDAI has come up with a **Blue coloured** Aadhaar card for children aged **below 5 years**.
- It does not include child's biometric information.
- Photo ID cards issued by child's school, child's birth certificate and a mobile number can be used for his/her Aadhaar enrolment.
- The first mandatory biometric update is required at the age of 5 to include child's biometric information like fingerprints and iris scan and the second mandatory update at the age of 15.

45.5 SAATHI Initiative

- Sustainable and Accelerated Adoption of efficient Textile technologies to Help Small Industries (SAATHI) is a joint initiative by **Ministries of Power & Textiles**.
- It aims to accelerate the adoption of energy efficient textile technologies in the powerloom sector and promote cost savings.
- Energy Efficiency Services Limited, a public sector unit under Ministry of power will help in implementing the initiative to replace old inefficient electric motors with energy efficient motors.
- It would procure energy efficient powerloom and other kits in bulk and provide them to the small and medium powerloom units at no upfront cost.
- It will be jointly implemented by EESL and the office of the Textile Commissioner.

45.6 SwachhSwasthSarvatra

- It is an inter-ministerial joint initiative between the **Ministry of Jal Shakti** and the **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**.
- Its objective to strengthen community health centres in blocks across the country to enable them to achieve higher levels of cleanliness and hygiene.
- It is focused on the twin objectives of constructing toilets and enabling behavioural change.
- A financial assistance of Rs.10 lakh will be given to the community health centres so that they can be strengthened to meet the standards of sanitation, hygiene and infection control.

- The three key components are:
 - Community Health Centres (CHCs) in ODF blocks supported to achieve Kayakalp certification
 - Gram Panchayat of Kayakalp Primary Health Centres (PHCs) prioritized to become ODF
 - Training in WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) of CHC/PHC nominees

45.7 Mission XI Million

- It is a joint programme of **Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports**, All India Football Federation and FIFA.
- 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.

45.8 Swachh Yug Campaign

- Ministry of Jal Shakti**, in partnership with **Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports** and **Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation**, has launched 'Swachh Yug' campaign.
- It involves intensifying support to the five States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal to make all villages along the banks of the Ganga, Open Defecation Free (ODF).
- The campaign is a collaborative effort between the Swachh Bharat Mission, local youth leaders and NamamiGange Project.
- A nodal officer has been identified for each district to work on making their district Open Defecation Free (ODF) in mission mode.

45.9 Kashmir Super 50

- It is a joint initiative by Indian Army, Center for Social Responsibility and Leadership (CSRL) and PETRONET LNG Limited (PLL).
- It was launched in 2013 to transform the educational status of children from economically weaker sections in the Kashmir region.
- As part of the 11-month program, selected students are provided with complete free residential coaching for IIT-JEE, JK CET and other premier Engineering Institutes.
- It is a major initiative towards bringing normalcy in the valley.

Fuel	MW	% of Total
Thermal	2,21,768	64.1%
Coal	1,95,993	56.6%
Gas	24,937	7.2%
Oil	838	0.2%
Hydro	45,487	13.1%
Nuclear	6,780	2.0%
RES*	72,013	20.8%
Total	346,048	

45.10 PRAGATI

- Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation (PRAGATI) is a multi-purpose and multi-modal platform existing in the PMO.
- It was launched in 2015.
- It is not a public web platform but used exclusively by the PM to give suitable directions for redressal of grievance.
- It also monitors and reviews compliance on the projects and programmes of the Government of India as well as projects flagged by State Governments.
- It brings the Secretaries of Government of India and the Chief Secretaries of the States on one stage.
- It deploys three technologies - Digital data management, video-conferencing and geo-spatial technology.



45.11 SAMEEP

- Students and MEA Engagement Programme (SAMEEP) was launched by **Ministry of External Affairs** as an outreach mission to take Indian foreign policy and its global engagements to students across the country
- It aims to familiarise students in India about the functioning of the MEA.
- All the ministry officers are asked to engage students in the schools and colleges in the jobs that the ministry is engaged in.
- The programme is **voluntary** and gives officials the option of going back to their alma mater or to any school or college in their hometown.

45.12 Know India Programme

- It is also an initiative of **Ministry of External Affairs** with an aim to engage and make the students and young professionals of Indian Diaspora, feel a sense of connect with their motherland.
- Under the programme, 20 young persons of Indian origin in the age group of 18 to 24 from different countries visit India extensively every year, which will provide them an opportunity to have a deeper insight into Indian people and society.

45.13 Shakti Scheme

- Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala Transparently in India (SHAKTI) - for auction and allotment of coal linkages, will lead to affordable power and transparency in allocation of coal.
- The original version of the scheme allowed coal supply only to power generation capacities with long-term and mid-term power purchase agreements (PPAs).
- According to the new directive, power plants without PPAs can apply for coal linkages, provided electricity generated from this coal is sold through spot power exchanges or through the government's 'DEEP' portal.
- Cabinet also recently approved the most ambitious coal sector reform ever i.e the opening up of commercial coal mining for private sector
- This will help in creating direct and indirect employment through higher investment and better technology.
- UTTAM App has been launched for ensuring transparency and efficiency in coal quality monitoring process.

46. STATE GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

46.1 KALIA Scheme

- The **Odisha government** recently launched the Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation (KALIA) scheme.
- The scheme involves payments to encourage cultivation and associated activities.
- The scheme will benefit 92% of the cultivators in the state and include every category from big farmers to landless cultivators.
- Recently it is merged scheme with the Centre's PM-KISAN.
- Since then, the government has reduced the financial assistance to Rs 4,000/annum from Rs 10,000.
- The actual cultivators (share croppers) who are landless, will continue to get assistance from Kalia i.e Rs 10,000 annually, since they are not considered under PM-KISAN.
- Each family will get Rs 5,000 separately in the kharif and rabi seasons, for five cropping seasons between 2018-19 and 2021-22.
- Since the scheme is not linked to the amount of land owned, it will greatly benefit sharecroppers and cultivators, most of whom own little or no land.
- They will also be supported with a unit cost of Rs 12,500 for activities like goat rearing, mushroom cultivation, beekeeping, poultry farming and fishery.



- It also includes a life insurance cover of Rs 2 lakh and additional personal accident coverage of the same amount for 57 lakh households.

46.2 One Family, One Job Scheme

- **Sikkim** government has launched this scheme which envisions employment to a member of every family which does not have a government job in the state.
- Under this scheme, all loan debts in the farming and agriculture sector would be revoked.
- At present recruitments are being made for Group C and Group D posts in 12 government departments.

46.3 Jalyukt Shivar

- It is the flagship programme of the **Maharashtra** government.
- It aims to make 5,000 villages free of water scarcity.
- It targets the drought-prone areas by improving water conservation measures to make them more water sustainable.
- Dedicated committees were formed to assist in construction of watersheds like farm ponds, cement nullah bunds alongside rejuvenating the existing water bodies in the villages.
- More than 11,000 villages where Jalyukta Shivar was introduced are declared drought-free.
- The overall agriculture productivity jumped up 30 to 50 per cent from areas where the intervention measures reached.

46.4 Rythu Bandhu Scheme

- It is an investment support scheme for landholding farming community, being implemented by the State of **Telangana**.
- Every landholding farmer is given a direct benefit of ₹4,000/acre/crop-season as investment support irrespective of the extent of landholding.
- Taking a cue from Telangana, Jharkhand and West Bengal governments have already announced similar schemes with a benefit of ₹5,000/acre once a year.
- The scheme is facing criticism as it benefits rich landlords rather than tenant farmers and real cultivators, as landholding is a prerequisite for availing the cash support.
- **Rythu Bima Scheme** - It is to provide financial relief and social security to the family members/dependents, in case of loss of farmer's life due to any reason.
- Farmers in the age group of 18 to 59 years are eligible for enroll under the scheme.
- The surviving family of every insured farmer in the age group of 18 to 59 years is being paid ₹5 lakh claim in the event of the farmer's death, irrespective of the cause.
- The entire premium is paid by the government to the LIC of India.
- Economists are favouring these direct benefit schemes like these over farm loan waivers.

46.5 Mission Bhagiratha

- It is also a scheme devised by the Government of **Telangana** to ensure safe and sustainable piped drinking water supply from surface water sources.
- It is aimed at providing tap connection to every household, the surface water sources being Krishna and Godavari Basin.
- Water will also be provided to Industrial requirements.
- There is also a plan to install optical fibre pipelines using the extensive water pipeline network being laid under the mission in an aim to save large amount of funds in installing OFC networks.



46.6 Mukhyamantri Yuva Swabhiman Yojana

- The scheme was launched by **Madhya Pradesh** that guarantees 100 days of employment every year to urban youth from economically weaker sections.
- Under the new scheme, they will get Rs.4,000 stipend per month during 100 days of period.
- During this period, they would be given skill development training, so that they become independent.
- The scheme defines Economically weaker sections as those whose family's annual income is less than Rs 2 lakh and the scheme is limited to youth in the age group 21-30 years.

46.7 Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana

- It is a price deficiency payment (PDP) scheme, also being implemented by the state of **Madhya Pradesh**.
- It assures that farmers at least get the MSP value for their crops.
- Subsequently, the farmer is allocated a time slot to bring his produce to the mandi, where the quantity eligible for deficiency pricing is determined.
- The farmers receive the difference between "average sale price" (market price) and "minimum support price" (MSP), directly into their bank accounts.
- **Problems** - Only those farmers registered on its portal gets benefited. Financial burden will be more than 90% of the state's total agri-budget, rendering BBY unfeasible.

46.8 Suryashakti Kisan Yojana

- It is a solar power scheme for farmers recently launched by the government of **Gujarat**.
- It enables farmers to generate electricity for their captive consumption as well as sell the surplus power to the grid and earn an extra income.
- This is the first such scheme in the country.
- The State and Central governments will give 60% subsidy on the cost of project.

46.9 Emissions Trading Programme

- It was also launched by the **Gujarat** government.
- It is aimed to cut particulate air pollution and facilitate robust economic growth.
- The government claims this is the first such programme of its kind and will be a model for the rest of the country and the world.
- Under the programme, the government sets a cap on emissions and allows industries to buy and sell permits to stay below the cap.
- As the first market-based approach to regulating pollution emissions in India, it is expected to slash air pollution at lower costs for both the government and industry.
- Globally, the cap-and-trade system has been used to reduce other forms of emissions such as sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) in the US.
- But the Gujarat programme is the first in the world to regulate particulate air pollution.
- According to the Air Quality Life Index (AQLI), the impact of particulate air pollution on life expectancy exceed that of devastating communicable diseases such as TB and HIV/AIDS, cigarette smoking, and even war.
- The AQLI, produced by Energy Policy Institute at the University of Chicago (EPIC), converts particulate air pollution into its impact on life expectancy, and finds that it cuts global life expectancy short by about two years.



46.10 SAKALA Scheme

- The scheme is being implemented in the State of **Karnataka** to curb corruption in public service delivery in key departments.
- More than 725 services are being provided under this mission.
- Now, the state government has proposed to launch the version 2 of SAKALA scheme with the existing SAKALA-1 fails to curb corruption.
- SAKALA -2 will address shortcomings in the existing Act by including a provision for imposing penalty of Rs. 250 per day for delay in addressing complaints.

46.11 'One District One Product' Summit

- It is a scheme developed by **U.P** state government to popularise products produced by MSME sector.
- Under the scheme, the government has set a goal of providing employment to 25 lakh people in 5 years through the financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 crores.
- It aims to improve the skills of local MSME artisans and increasing the reach of their products.

46.12 Kanyashree Prakalpa Scheme

- It is a scheme introduced by the Government of **West Bengal**.
- The scheme aims to improve the status of adolescent girls from disadvantaged families through small conditional cash transfers.
- Through the initiative, cash will be deposited into the bank account of girls for every year they remained in school and were unmarried, until the age of 18.
