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**GOVERNMENT
SCHEMES**

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Preface

Important Government Schemes

Dear Learner,

Government schemes and policies are a very important piece of knowledge for UPSC aspirants. Schemes and Policies reflect the current developmental priorities of government and also highlight the thrust areas on which bureaucrats will be focusing.

No doubt that, UPSC tends to ask question on schemes and policies. Sometimes, these questions are direct and sometimes indirect. However, aspirants to civil service exams are expected to be thorough with them.

The current booklet tries to capture important schemes of Government of India from the point of view of the coming Prelims Exam. At the end of the book, an indicative list of questions has also been given for students to practice their grasp over the subject matter.

We hope for your success and good health.

All the best!!!

Rau's IAS Study Circle

Part - A

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

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MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (MWCD)

MINISTRY OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT (MWCD)

MWCD has comprehensively restructured its existing schemes into three umbrella schemes: (1) **Mission Poshan 2.0** and **Saksham Anganwadi** (2) **Mission Vatsalya** (3) **Mission Shakti**.

► MISSION POSHAN 2.0 & SAKSHAM ANGANWADI

An integrated nutrition support program that seeks to address challenges of malnutrition in children, adolescent girls' and pregnant women and lactating mothers through a strategic shift in nutrition content, delivery and by creation of a convergent eco-system to develop and promote practices that nurture health, wellness and immunity.

OBJECTIVES

- Facilitate transparent last mile real-time tracking of nutrition service delivery.
- Fortify nutritional norms

SCHEMES MERGED: Three important programs under its ambit: (1) **Anganwadi Services**; (2) **Scheme for Adolescent Girls** (3) **Poshan Abhiyaan**

COMPONENTS OF MISSION POSHAN 2.0

- Technology platform **POSHAN TRACKER** will enhance transparency.
- Dynamic identification of nutrition deficiencies among beneficiaries using growth monitoring devices (Stadiometer (height), Infantometer (baby's length), Weighing scale).
- Last mile tracking of nutrition service delivery
- Nutrition norms and standards to be improved of Take-home ration to be improved.
- Quality and testing of Take-home ration to be strengthened
- Traditional community food habits to be promoted
- Quality and delivery of food under Supplementary Nutrition Program to be optimised.
- Empowerment of Anganwadi workers and Lady Supervisors by providing them with smartphones.

1) INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

- Aims to improve nutritional and health status of **children in age group of 0-6 years**; lay foundation of proper psychological, physical and social development of child; Reduce mortality, morbidity,

malnutrition and school dropouts; effective co-ordination to promote child development; enhance capability of mother to look after health and nutritional needs of child.

Package of 6 Services

SERVICES	TARGET	PROVIDED BY
Supplementary Nutrition	Both Children (0-6 years) and Mothers (pregnant and lactating)	Anganwadi Worker and Anganwadi Helper
Immunization (Provided through NRHM)	Both Children (0-6 years) & Mothers (pregnant and lactating)	Auxiliary Nurse & Midwife Beneficiary identification: Anganwadi Worker
Health Check-up (Provided through NRHM)	Both Children (0-6 years) and Mothers (pregnant and lactating)	Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife Anganwadi Worker
Referral Services (Provided through NRHM)	Both Children (0-6 years) and Mothers (pregnant and lactating)	Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife Anganwadi Worker
Pre-school non-formal education	Children 3-6 years	Anganwadi Worker
Nutritional & Health Education	Women (15-45 years)	Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife Anganwadi Worker

- Supplementary Nutrition:** To eradicate malnutrition among pregnant, lactating women and children, supplementary nutrition is provided as the per the nutritional norms for 300 days in a year.
- Inclusion of food and selection of recipes for Supplementary Nutrition rests with States/UT, they can choose them according to local food

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availability and dietary preference of population.

BENEFICIARIES	NUTRITION
Children (0-6 months)	Exclusive Breastfeeding
Children 6-36 month	Take Home Ration containing 500 calories of energy and 12-15 gms of protein in the form that is palatable to children.
Severely malnourished Children (6-36 months)	Same type of food as above with food supplement of 800 calories of energy and 20-25 gms of Protein.
Children (3-6 years)	Morning snack in the form of milk/banana/seasonal fruits etc. and Hot cooked Meal.
Severely malnourished Children (3-6 years)	Additional 300 calories of energy and 8-10 gms of Protein in the form of micro-nutrient fortified food or energy dense food.
Pregnant & lactating women	Take Home Ration containing 600 calories and 18-20 gms proteins in the form of micro-nutrient fortified food and/or energy dense food.

Other Features of ICDS

- ICDS is universally implemented covering every habitation level.
- 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres have been approved.

2) POSHAN ABHIYAAN

- Launched in March 2018 with a budgetary support of Rs.9000 Cr over next three years.
- **Aim:** (1) Reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anaemia and low-birth weight in children through use of technology, targeted approach and convergence. (2) Reduce malnutrition among adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

Targets

- Reduce malnutrition by 2% every year by reducing stunting, wasting and under-nutrition by 2% every year.
- Reduce incidence of anaemia by 3% every year.
- Mission 25 by 2022: Reduction in Stunting among children up to the age of six years from 38.4% (NFHS-4) to 25% by 2022.

Key Features

- **Robust Convergence Action:** Undernutrition being a multifaceted challenge includes food, medicines, sanitation etc.
- **Synergy:** Synergy among various schemes including National food security act, mid-day meals, ICDS, Swachh Bharat, National rural drinking water program, Mission Indradhanush, Deworming initiative, MAA National breastfeeding program, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao etc.
- **Continuous Real-time Monitoring using ICT.**
- **Complimentary Feeding practices** to stop breast feeding after 6 months from birth.
- **Iron Folic Acid supplements** through life-cycle approach covering all life cycles including children, women of reproductive age, expectant mothers, adolescent girls etc.

Indicators of malnutrition

- **Wasting:** Children whose weight is below the average for their height are considered wasted. Wasting is an indicator of acute malnutrition.
- **Stunting:** Children whose height is below the average for their age are stunted. Stunting is an indicator of chronic malnutrition.
- **Underweight:** Children whose weight is below the average for their age are considered under-weight. Under-weight is an indicator of acute or chronic malnutrition or both

3) SCHEME FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS

- **Aim:** Improve nutrition and health status of all adolescent girls of age 14-18 years and to upgrade their skills.
- Implemented in Aspirational districts and North-East States.

Strategies:

- **Nutritional component:** Supplementary nutrition of 600 calories, 18-20 gm of protein and micronutrient are provided to 14-18 years out of school adolescent girls in the form of Take-Home Ration or Hot Cooked Meal for 300 days in a year.
- **Non-nutritional component:** Provision of Weekly **Iron and Folic Acid tablets supplementation**, deworming, referral services and immunisations, health check-up, Nutrition and Health education, motivate out of school, girls to go back to formal schooling or vocational/skill training, Life Skill education and accessing public services.
- **Cost norms:** Rs 9.5 per beneficiary per day for 300 days and Non-nutrition Rs 1.10 lakh per project per

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year.

- **Kishori health cards** are maintained for Adolescent girls at Anganwadi Centres to record the information about weight, height, Body Mass Index (BMI), along with the services under the scheme. Details of achievements under the scheme are marked on the Card. It also carries important milestones of Adolescent girls life such as mainstreaming to school etc.

► MISSION VATSALYA

- **Aim:** Create a safe and secure environment for comprehensive development of children who need care and protection, children in conflict with law and other vulnerable children.
- Formed by restructuring Child Protection Scheme which was a part of erstwhile Umbrella ICDS scheme.
- It also aims to assist states in delivering the mandate of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and achieve SDG goals.

Components of Mission Vatsalya

- Improving functioning of statutory bodies
- Strengthen service delivery services
- Upscale institutional care by childcare institutions.
- Supports after care programs i.e., provision of care for all children, including children with special needs, after they have reached 18 years of age and are discharged from Children's Homes/Special Homes. (Young Adults).
- Encourage non-institutional community-based care. For ex. Family based non-institutional care through sponsorship, foster care & adoption.
- Emergency outreach services through Childline and Child Tracking System.
- Training & capacity building of duty-holders

► MISSION SHAKTI

- An umbrella scheme for ensuring holistic and development of women.
- It is a unified citizen-centric lifecycle support for women through integrated care, safety, protection, rehabilitation and empowerment to unshackle women as they progress through various stages of their life.

Two components: SAMBAL & SAMARTHYA

1) **Sambal:** Aims to strengthen safety & security of women. Components of Sambal:

- One Stop Centres
- Women's Helpline (181)

- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- Mahila Police Volunteer
- Nari Adalats

2) **Samarthya:** Aims at empowerment of women

- National Hub for Women Empowerment
- Shakti Sadan (erstwhile Swadhar Greh, Ujjwala, Widow Home)
- Shakti Niwas (erstwhile Working Women Hostel)
- Palna (erstwhile National Creche Scheme for children of working women (Earlier part of Umbrella ICDS Scheme))
- PM Matru Vandana Yojana (Earlier part of Umbrella ICDS Scheme)
- Gender Budgeting
- Research/Skilling/Training/Media Advocacy.

► COMPONENTS OF SAMBAL

1) BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO

- Centrally Sponsored Scheme to address the declining Child Sex Ratio through mass campaigns across India.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Education.
- It was extended to all districts in 2018.

Main Objectives

- Prevent gender biased sex selective elimination
- Increase sex ratio at birth
- Reduce under 5 child mortality
- Increase institutional deliveries
- Enhance enrollment in schools
- Provide girl toilets
- Create awareness about POCSO Act
- Access to skilling for females, Vocational training.
- To ensure survival and protection of the girl child
- To ensure education and participation of the girl child
- **Kanya Shiksha Pravesh Utsav:** A special awareness drive **launched under BBBP Scheme** to bring back 4 lakhs out of school adolescent girls to formal education and/or skilling system. **Focus area:** Enhancing enrolment & retention of girls of 11-14 age in schools in more than 400 districts. Launched by MWCD, Ministry of Education and UNICEF. **Strategies adopted:** (a) Awareness generation at grassroot level to sensitise families and

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communities. (b) Incentives for Anganwadi workers for counselling and referring out of school adolescent girls.

Key Interventions

MINISTRY	INTERVENTION
Ministry of Women & Child Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness Generation Community Mobilization Training of stakeholders Gender Champion Reward
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement of PC&PNDT Setting up Monitoring Committees Increased institutional deliveries Registration of births
Ministry of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal enrolment of girls Decrease drop-out rate Girl friendly schools Implementation of RTE

2) ONE STOP CENTRE

- They are exclusively designed to provide support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces (Family, community, workplace etc.) under one roof.
- Provision of range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid management, psychosocial counselling and temporary support service to women affected by violence.

3) WOMEN HELPLINE

- Provides 24 hours emergency response to all women affected by violence,
- It also given information about women related government schemes across the country through a single uniform number (181).

4) NARI ADALATS

- They will act as women's collectives to promote and facilitate alternative dispute resolution and gender justice in society and within families.
- They will be initially started at pilot basis and will deal with cases of petty nature (harassment, subversion, curtailment of rights or entitlements) faced by women at local level.

► COMPONENTS OF SAMARTHYA

1) SHAKTI SADAN (SWADHAR & UJJWALA)

- Aims to support women victims of difficult

circumstances who need institutional support for rehabilitation.

- Provision for shelter, food, clothing, health, economic and social security will be assured for such women.
- Rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration and repatriation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

2) SHAKTI NIWAS (WORKING WOMEN HOSTEL)

- Aims to provide safe accommodation for working women away from their place of residence.

3) PALNA (NATIONAL CRECHE SCHEME)

- Aims to provide day care facilities to children (0-6 years) of working mothers and other deserving women belonging to families whose monthly income is less than Rs 12,000.
- Provision of supplementary nutrition, health care inputs like immunization, polio drops, basic health monitoring, sleeping facilities, early stimulation (below 3 years), pre-school education for 3-6 years and emergency medicine.

4) PM MATRU VANDANA YOJANA

- Aims to provide partial compensation for wage loss in terms of cash incentive (Rs 5,000) so that women can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first child. However, maternity benefit amounting to Rs 6,000 is to be provided for the 2nd child, if the 2nd child is girl child.
- Earlier requirement of written consent and Aadhaar of Husband not to be mandatory.
- Cash incentive is provided directly to the Bank/Post-Office Account of Pregnant and Lactating women in three instalments after meeting certain conditions:
 - 1st instalment of Rs 1000 on early registration of pregnancy at Anganwadi Centre.
 - 2nd instalment of Rs 2000 after 6 months of pregnancy on receiving at least one ante-natal check-up
 - 3rd instalment of Rs 2000 after childbirth is registered and child has received first cycle of BCG, OPV, DPT and Hepatitis - B, vaccines.

5) NATIONAL HUB FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

- Act as project monitoring unit at Central level by subsuming existing schemes of Mahila Shakti Kendras. Similar hubs to be created at State and district levels.

6) GENDER BUDGETING, RESEARCH & MONITORING

MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (MWCD)
► SUKANYA SAMRIDDI YOJANA

- Small deposit scheme for girl child to motivate parents to open an account in the name of a girl child.
- The account can be opened at any time from the birth of a girl child till she attains 10 years of age.
- Account can be opened for a maximum two girls in one family. A minimum of Rs. 250 and maximum of Rs. 1.5 lakh can be deposited during a fiscal year.
- 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.
- The account cannot be operated by the girl child till she attains the age of 18 years.
- Premature closure of a Sukanya Samridhi account is allowed in case of death of the girl child or on compassionate grounds.
- Partial withdrawal for girl child education can be done when she cleared 10th class or turned 18 years.
- Only one account is allowed per child.

► NIRBHAYA FUND

- Dedicated fund towards projects designed to improve safety and security of women.
- It is a non-lapsable corpus fund, being administered by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. MWCD is the nodal ministry to appraise/recommend proposals and schemes.
- Projects under it should have following features:
 - Directly impact on safety of women
 - Optimum use of existing infrastructure
 - Innovative use of technology
 - No duplication of existing schemes/programs
 - Provision of real time intervention as far as possible.
 - Strict privacy and confidentiality of women's identity
 - Defined monitoring mechanism
 - Support of State WCD/ Social Welfare Department/ State Home Department etc.
- Funding pattern for projects: 60:40 for all States, 90:10 for States with difficult terrains, 100% for UTs.

PROJECTS FUNDED BY NIRBHAYA FUND
1) Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)

- Pan-India, internationally recognised number i.e., 112 based system for various emergencies such as police, fire and ambulance service, with computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress.

- Operationalised in 35 States/UTs.

2) Stree Manoraksha Project

- MWCD and National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bengaluru launched it.
- Aims at extending mental health training to 6000 One Stop Centre functionaries across India.
- People who work in these one-stop shops will be taught how to appropriately operate the Self Defense Shaheed Women Helpline and counsel them.

► SWADHAR

- Scheme to develop institutional framework to support women victims of difficult circumstances
- Under the scheme, Swadhar Greh will be set up in every district
- Services offered: Shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment, Legal aid and guidance & Rehabilitation

BENEFICIARIES

- Homeless women above 18 years of age with no social and economic support of the following categories:
 - Deserted women
 - survivors of natural disasters
 - Prisoners released from jail
 - Victims of domestic violence, family tension or discord,
 - Trafficked women rescued or runaway from brothels
 - Women affected by HIV/AIDS

► PM CARES FOR CHILDREN

- Aims to support children who have lost both the parents, legal guardian, adoptive parents or surviving parent to COVID-19 pandemic.
- Provides support for education and health and will create a corpus of Rs 10 lakh for each child when he or she reaches 18 years of age. This corpus will be used to give a monthly financial support/stipend form 18 years of age, for the next 5 years to take care of his or her personal requirements during the period of higher education and on reaching the age of 23 years, he or she will get the corpus amount as one lump-sum for personal and professional use.
- Financed by PM CARES fund.
- MWCD shall be the nodal Ministry at the central level. Whereas Department of the State/UT government dealing with the Juvenile Justice at State level and the District Magistrates at District level are nodal agencies for execution of the scheme.

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT (MOSJE)

► PM-DAKSH

- A National Action Plan for skilling of marginalized persons covering SCs, OBCs, EBCs, DNTs, Sanitation workers including waste pickers.
- Eligible target group will be provided skill development training programs on (1) Up-skilling/Re-skilling (2) Short Term Training Programme (3) Long Term Training Programme (4) Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP)

FEATURES

- Training free of cost for trainees, 100% grants by Government.
- Stipend of Rs.1,000 to Rs.1,500 per month per trainee for trainees having 80% and above attendance in short term and long-term training.
- Wage compensation of Rs.3000 per trainee for trainees having 80% and above attendance in Reskilling/Up-skilling.
- Trained candidates will be provided certification after successful completion of training and assessment.
- Trained candidates will be provided placement after assessment and certification.

► SMILE SCHEME

- SMILE stands for Support for Marginalised Individuals for Livelihood & Enterprise. It is an umbrella scheme to provide welfare measures to Transgender community and people engaged in begging.
- Two sub-schemes: (1) Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Welfare of Transgender Persons (2) Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of Begging.

Components under Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Welfare of Transgender Persons Scheme:

- (1) Scholarships for Transgender Students studying in IX and till post-graduation to enable them to complete their education.
- (2) Skill Development and Livelihood under PM-DAKSH scheme of the Department.
- (3) Composite Medical Health: A comprehensive package in convergence with PM-JAY supporting

Gender-Reaffirmation surgeries through selected hospitals.

- (4) Housing in the form of 'GarimaGreh': Shelter Homes 'Garima Greh' where food, clothing, recreational facilities, skill development opportunities, recreational activities, medical support etc. will be provided.
- (5) Provision of Transgender Protection Cell: Setting up of Transgender Protection in each state to monitor cases of offences and to ensure timely registration, investigation and prosecution of offences.
- (6) E-Services (National Portal & Helpline and Advertisement) and other Welfare Measures.

Components under Comprehensive Rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of Begging:

- (1) Survey and identification: The Implementing Agencies shall conduct Survey and Identification of beneficiaries.
- (2) Mobilisation: Outreach work will be done to mobilise the persons engaged in begging to avail the services available in the Shelter Homes.
- (3) Rescue/ Shelter Home: The shelter homes will facilitate education for children engaged in the act of Begging and children of persons engaged in the act of Begging.
- (4) Comprehensive resettlement.

► SEED SCHEME

- SEED stands for Scheme for Economic Empowerment of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes.

COMPONENTS

- Educational empowerment: Free coaching to students from these communities for Civil Services, entry to professional courses like medicine, engineering, MBA, etc.
- Health Insurance through PM Ayushman Bharat Scheme.
- Livelihoods to support income generation.
- Housing (through PMAY/IAY)
- Development and Welfare Board for DNTs, SNTs &NTs (DWBDNCS) has been tasked with the implementation of this scheme.

► SAGE PROJECT

- SAGE stands for Senior care Ageing Growth Engine. A project to support India's elderly population by identifying, evaluating, verifying, aggregating and

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

delivering products, solutions and services directly to stakeholders.

- MOSJE will act as a facilitator, enabling elderly to access products through these identified start-ups.

OBJECTIVE

- Addressing the needs of India's elderly population
- Select, support and create a one-stop access of elderly care products and services
- Encourage selected start-ups based on the innovative products and services in the field of health, housing, care centres, technology access linked to needs ranging from finances, food and wealth management to legal guidance.

COMPONENTS

- SAGE PORTAL: A portal to transparently selecting start-ups under the program. All proposals will be uploaded on it and selection will be based on blind review by an independent screening committee of experts.
- **Equity support:** Total Rs 100 crores has been earmarked for equity support of selected start-ups in the next 5 years. Maximum equity support for any start-up will be Rs 1 crore. The funding will come from Senior Citizen Welfare Fund.

SENIOR CITIZEN WELFARE FUND

- It established in 2016 to fund activities that would bring significant changes to lives of elderly in India.
- It is funded by unclaimed deposits in EPF and other public funds.
- Rastriya Vayoshri Yojana is funded through this.

► SUGAMYA BHARAT ABHIYAN

- Centrally sponsored scheme by department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD)

KEY FEATURES

- A nation-wide campaign to provide universal accessibility to persons with disabilities.
- **Aim:** 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 Incheon Strategy and UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) to which India is a signatory.

• Pillars of AIC

1. **Built Environment:** Increase accessibility of physical environment particularly the public spaces.

2. **Public Transport:** Enhance accessibility and usability of public transport

3. **ICT:** Enhance usability of information and communication services

► PM ADARSH GRAM YOJANA

A centrally sponsored scheme for development of villages having majority of Scheduled Caste population.

KEY FEATURES

- Area based development approach.
- Aims at integrated development in villages in which the population of SCs is above 50%.
- **Eligible Villages:** Villages having population more than 50% of SCs with a total population of more than 500 will be eligible for selection in descending order of their SC population.

OBJECTIVES

- Adequate Infrastructure
- Improvement in Socio-Economic Indicators

50 MONITORABLE INDICATORS

- Drinking water and sanitation
- Education
- Health and Nutrition
- Social Security
- Rural Roads and Housing
- Electricity and Clean fuel
- Financial Inclusion
- Digitisation
- Livelihood and Skill Development

► DEENDAYAL DISABLED REHABILITATION SCHEME

A central sector scheme under Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD).

KEY FEATURES

- To create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of persons with disabilities
- Financial assistance to voluntary organizations to provide services for rehabilitation of divyangs.
- Main thrust is on education and training programs

PROJECTS ALLOWED

- Pre-Schools, Early intervention and Training
- Special Schools for Children with

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- Intellectual Disabilities
- Hearing and Speech disabilities
- Visual Disabilities
- Project for Cerebral Palsied children
- Rehabilitation of Leprosy cured persons
- Halfway homes for psycho-Social Rehabilitation of treated and controlled Mentally ill persons
- Home Based Rehabilitation
- Community Based Rehabilitation Program
- Low Vision Centres
- Human Resource Development

► SWACHHTA UDYAMI YOJANA

- Implemented by National Safari Karmacharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC)
- Implemented in Public private partnership mode
- Aim: Provide livelihood to Safai Karmacharis, liberated Manual Scavengers and promote cleanliness.
- NSKFDC provides concessional loan to –
 1. Entrepreneurs among safai karmacharis, identified manual scavengers including women.
 2. For viable community toilet projects and sanitation related vehicles to collect the garbage

► RASHTRIYA VAYOSHRI YOJANA

- A central sector scheme Implemented by Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)
- Expenditure for implementation of the scheme will be met from the "Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund.

FEATURES

- To provide Senior Citizens, belonging to BPL category and suffering from age related disabilities, with physical aids & assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions.
- 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 are distributed in the camp mode.

► RASHTRIYA GARIMA ABHIYAN

It is a National Campaign for Dignity and Eradication of Manual Scavenging.

► AMBEDKAR SOCIAL INNOVATION AND INCUBATION MISSION (ASIIM)

Implemented through Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes, it aims to promote entrepreneurship among Scheduled Castes students in higher education.

OBJECTIVES

- Promote entrepreneurship among SC youth with special preference to Divyang.
- Support 1000 innovative ideas till 2024 through a synergetic work with Technology Business Incubators set up by Department of Science & Technology.
- Support start-up ideas till they reach commercial stage by providing equity (Rs 30 lakhs in a 3-year period) support.
- Successful ventures would qualify for venture funding of up to Rs 5 crore from Venture Capital Fund for SCs.
- Incentivise students with innovative mindset to take to entrepreneurship with confidence.

► NASHA MUKTA BHARAT ABHIYAAN

- Implemented in 272 Most Affected Districts.
- It has a three-pronged strategy:
 - Efforts of Narcotics Bureau to check availability of narcotics substances
 - Outreach/Awareness creation by Social Welfare departments
 - Treatment through the Health department

COMPONENTS

- Awareness generation programs
- Focus on Higher educational institutions, University Campuses and Schools
- Community outreach and identification of dependent population
- Focus on treatment facilities in hospitals
- Capacity building programs for service providers

► KIRAN HELPLINE

- Toll free 24 × 7 mental health rehabilitation helpline developed by Department of Persons with Disabilities under MOSJE. Counselling is available in 13 languages.
- It is being coordinated by the National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), Chennai and National Institute of Mental Health Rehabilitation (NIMHR), Sehore.

MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

► EKLAVYA SCHOOL

- A centrally sponsored scheme aiming to impart quality education to ST children in remote areas.
- Government will establish Eklavya Residential Schools to provide education to tribals in their local environment.
- **Target:** Eklavya 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.
- Schools established are like Navodaya schools.

► ASHRAM SCHOOLS

- They are demand driven residential schools implemented through State governments. These schools are constructed in Tribal sub-plan States/UT administration.
- The scheme covers primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary level of education.
- Under the scheme, only construction grant in cost sharing ratio basis is released to State Government for construction of ashram schools.
- State Governments are eligible for 100% central share for construction of all Girls' Ashram Schools and for construction of Boys' Ashram Schools in Naxal affected areas. The funding pattern for the other Boys' Ashram Schools is on 50:50 basis, while cent percent assistance is given to UTs for construction of both Girls' and Boys' Ashram Schools.
- Recurring expenses of schools, administrative management, academic issues including food, education & safety are overseen by States.

► VANBANDHU KALYAN YOJANA

- A Central sector scheme launched for the holistic development and welfare of tribal population in India by plugging the infrastructure gaps and lags in human development indices.

FOCUS AREAS

1. Provision for a better standard of living for tribals.
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.

► PM ADI ADARSH GRAM YOJANA

The scheme for Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) has been revamped to PM Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana.

FEATURES

- Comprehensive development of 36,428 villages with more than 500 tribal population and more than 50% tribals will be undertaken to develop these villages as Adarsh Gram.
- These villages will be developed in next 5 years through convergence of funds available under STC component under Central Ministries, State governments and funds available with the Ministry.
- Annual Plan and Perspective Plan will be developed based on identified gaps based on Antyodaya Mission data of Ministry of Rural Development.
- Provision for awareness generation, training and capacity building, social audit etc.
- **'Gap filling' amount** (Rs 20.4 lakh per village) for approved activities includes administrative expense.
- **Funding pattern:** 100% Grant in aid to State Government based on number of villages selected.

► PM JANJATIYA VIKAS YOJANA

- **Aim:** Achieve livelihood driven tribal development in next 5 years through formation of Van Dhan SHGs, organised into Van Dhan Vikas Kendras.
- Minor Forest Produce (MFP) gathered by tribals will be processed in these Kendras and marketed through Van Dhan Producer Enterprises.
- A village level primary SHG unit known as Van Dhan Self Help Group (VDSHGs) of 20 forest dwellers is set up, which undertakes gathering, processing and value addition of MFP. 15 such VDSHGs are subsumed into Van Dhan Vikas Kendra (VDVK).
- VDVK aims to tap into traditional knowledge and skill sets of tribals by adding technology, IT and credit to upgrade tribal wisdom into viable economic activity. VDVKs are community owned minor-forest produce centric multi-purpose kendras set-up in areas of significant tribal population. The act as common facility centres for procurement cum value addition to locally available Minor Forest Produce.

MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

- Products produced will be marketed through Tribes India Stores.
- New haats, bazaars and warehouses will be developed in the next 5 years.
- 200 Van Dhan Producer organisation to be created for better marketing of produce.
- Trifed Food Parks to be developed in tribal states.
- Current, 87 items of Minor Forest Produce are covered under the MSP. The scheme is implemented by State Level Agency selected by TRIFED in consultation with State Governments.
- TRIFED is the nodal agency for implementing it.

► VENTURE CAPITAL FUND FOR ST

- A 50-crore fund for promoting entrepreneurship and incubate start-up ideas of scheduled tribes.
- It will provide concessional finance to ST entrepreneurs, who will create wealth and value.

► ADI-MOHATSAV

It is a National Tribal Festival organized by MoTA and TRIFED to celebrate, cherish and promote spirit of tribal craft, culture, cuisine and commerce

► SUPPORT TO TRIBAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES (TRI) SCHEME

- Aim: Strengthen Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in their infrastructural needs, R&D activities and Training & Capacity Building programs etc.
- MoTA is the nodal Ministry for operationalising the scheme. The scheme shall be a Central Sector Scheme with 100% funding by the Central Government to the TRIs directly or through state government.

► ANAMAYA: TRIBAL HEALTH COLLABORATIVE

- It is a Tribal Health Collaborative launched by Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- It is a multi-stakeholder initiative of Tribal Affairs Ministry supported by Piramal Foundation and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF).
- It will converge efforts of various Government agencies and organisations to enhance health and nutrition status of the tribal communities of India.
- It aims to end all preventable deaths among tribal communities of India. It aims to build a sustainable,

high-performing health eco-system to address key health challenges faced by tribal population of India.

- It will begin its operations with 50 tribal, Aspirational Districts (with more than 20% ST population) across 6 high tribal population states.
- Over a 10-year period, the work of the Tribal Health Collaborative will be extended to 177 tribal Districts as recognised by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

► TRIFOOD INITIATIVE

- Aims to enhance the income of tribals through better utilization of and value addition to the MFPs collected by the tribal forest gatherers.
- 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 Rs.11 crores.
- The units are envisaged to be professionally operated by reputed food processors who will operate the facilities for a designated period under the overall administrative control of TRIFED so that the assets created are efficiently commercially utilised as per its installed capacities and designed objectives. In the process creating local employment opportunities for the tribal communities and providing entrepreneurial opportunities in terms of raw material linkages to the units.
- About 25% of total raw materials is expected to be sourced locally from the identified Vandhan SHGs/Vandhan Kendras in the catchment areas as per the grade and quantity requirement, consistently for period of 5 years.

► SHRAM SHAKTI

- It is the national migration support portal for tribals developed by Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- It would effectively help in the smooth formulation of state and national level programs for migrant workers.
- The portal will help to address the data gap and empower migrant workers who migrate in search of employment and income.
- It would also help the government for linking the migrant population with existing Welfare Scheme under Atma Nirbhar Bharat. The various data that will be recorded via Shram Shakti include demographic profile, livelihood options, skill mapping and migration pattern.

MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

- Tribal Migration Cell has also been developed by Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

ABOUT SHRAMSAATHI

- It is a training manual developed for migrant labourers by Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- After training via this module, tribal migrant workers will be able to demand and access services, rights and entitlements related to livelihood and social security at their village before migration, as well after migration at destination towns and cities.

► SWASTHYA PORTAL

- An e-portal providing all health and nutrition related information of tribal population of India.
- Swasthya will also curate innovative practices, research briefs, case studies, and best practices collected from various parts of India to facilitate the exchange of evidence, expertise and experiences.
- Ministry of Tribal Affairs has recognized Piramal Swasthya as the Centre of Excellence for Knowledge Management (CoE for KM) for Health and Nutrition.
- The CoE will constantly engage with the Ministry and provide inputs to drive evidence-based policy and decision-making pertaining to health and nutrition of the tribal population of India.

► TECH FOR TRIBALS

- TRIFED in collaboration with Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) under the ESDP program commenced the 'Tech for Tribals' program.
- The program aims at the holistic development of tribals with a focus on entrepreneurship

development, soft skills, IT and business development through SHGs operating through Van Dhan Vikas Kendras.

- Training modules for the program have been developed by IIT Kanpur.
- The program aims to tap the traditional knowledge and skills of tribals and add branding, packaging and marketing skills to optimize their income through a market led enterprise model by setting up of Van Dhan Kendras (VDVKs).

► TRIBES INDIA e-MARKETPLACE

- India's largest handicraft and organic products marketplace established by TRIFED.
- Aims to onboard 5 lakh tribal producers for sourcing of various handicraft, handloom, natural food products bring best of tribal produce to consumers.

► 100 SPRINGS INITIATIVE

- It aims at improving access to safe and adequate water for the tribal communities living in difficult and inaccessible part of rural areas in the country.
- It is an integrated solution around natural springs.
- It includes provision of infrastructure for piped water supply for drinking; provision of water for irrigation; community-led total sanitation initiatives; and provision for water for backyard nutrition gardens, generating sustainable livelihood opportunities for the tribal people.
- GIS-based Spring Atlas has been developed to make these data easily accessible from an online platform.

MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

► MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

- **Aim:** To provide integrated 5-year fellowships in the form of financial assistance to students from minority communities, as notified by the Central Government to pursue higher studies such as M. Phil and Ph.D.
- The Fellowship will cover all Universities/Institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and will be implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs through UGC for students belonging to the minority communities.
- Fellowships awarded to research students pursuing regular and full time M. Phil and Ph. D courses. The fellowship holders under this Fellowship will be known as Ministry of Minority Affairs scholars.
- UGS will be nodal agency for the scheme

► PADHO PARDES

- **Eligibility:** Students belonging to minority communities pursuing higher studies abroad.
- Interest subsidy will be granted for period of moratorium (i.e., course period, plus one year or six months after getting job, whichever is earlier) as prescribed under Education Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks Association (IBA).
- Ministry does not give educational loan under this Scheme. The Scheme provides reimbursement of Interest accrued on the Education Loan taken by a student from Bank, which is a member of IBA for moratorium period.

► USTTAD SCHEME

- Aims to preserve the rich heritage of traditional arts/crafts of minorities.

FOCUS AREAS

- Capacity building and updating traditional skills of master craftsmen
- Documentation of identified traditional arts/crafts of minorities.
- Set standards for traditional skills
- Training of minority youths in various identified traditional art/crafts through master craftsmen

- Develop national and international market linkages.
- Ministry has engaged institutions of national repute such as NIFT and National Institute of Design to work in craft clusters for design intervention, product range development, documentation of identified crafts, set standards, conduct exhibitions and brand building.
- Hunar Haat is implemented as a component of USTTAD program providing market access to traditional artisans.

► PM VIRASAT KA SAMVADHAN SCHEME (PM VIKAS)

- Aims at socio-economic empowerment of minorities with special emphasis on artisan communities, women and youth.
- At least 33% of total beneficiaries to be women.

STRATEGIES

1. Provide entrepreneurship and leadership support exclusively to women: Aspiring women entrepreneurs will be provided a 3-week intensive training on entrepreneurship development module.
2. 10% of these trained women entrepreneurs will be selected to become Business Mentors, based on leadership qualities. They will be provided 30-day training.

► PM JAN VIKAS KARYAKRAM

- This scheme has been formed by renaming and restructuring of Multi-sectoral Development Program (MsDP) in 2018.
- Aim: To provide basic infrastructure such as Schools, Colleges, ITIs, Polytechnics, Hostels, [Sadbhav Mandap](#), Skill Development Centres, drinking water and Sanitation facilities, Health Projects including hospitals, Sport facilities, Smart classrooms, Aanganwadi centres etc. in deprived areas of the country.
- PMJVK seeks to provide better socio-economic infrastructure facilities & basic amenities to minority communities particularly in education, health & skill development which would further lead to lessening of the gap between the national average and minority communities on backwardness parameters.
- Scheme is being implemented in all districts of India including 117 aspirational districts.
- States can directly propose projects where the concentration of minority population is more 25% in the catchment area (5km).

MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

- **Priority focus areas:** Education, Health, Skill Development, Women Oriented Projects, Sports, Sanitation, Solar Energy and Tourism cum skill centres.
- Criteria for identification of Minority Concentration Towns and Clusters of Villages have been rationalized by lowering population percentage criteria to 25% and backwardness parameter below national average in respect of socio-economic or basic amenities or both.
- Implemented in Minority Concentration District Headquarters (MCD Hqr), Minority Concentration Block (MCB), Minority Concentration Towns (MCT).
- **Funding:** Centre Sponsored Scheme (60:40 for non-gap filling components, and 90:10 for North-East States and Hilly states) and for gap filling projects under PMVJK to fill up the gaps in the existing CSS of line Ministries/ Departments.

SPECIAL FOCUS

- 80% of resources would be earmarked for projects related to education, health and skill development.
- 33-40% of resources would be specifically allocated for women centric projects.
- Communities notified as minority communities under of National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 would be taken as Minorities. At present, 6 communities namely Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Zoroastrians (Parsis) and Jains have been notified.

► HUMARI DHAROHAR SCHEME

There is a dire need to cooperate with the rich heritage and culture of minorities and aid calligraphy and related artifacts.

PURPOSE

- Protecting rich heritage of minorities
- Curate iconic exhibitions.
- Protection of literature/documents.
- Support and promotion of calligraphy etc.
- Documentation of oral tradition/art forms

► NAI MANZIL SCHEME

- Aims to benefit minority youth of 17-35 years age, who do not have formal school leaving certificate (school dropouts) or those educated in community educational institutions like Madrassas.
- A combination of formal education (Class VII or X, open school) and market-based skills are provided.

- Provide placements to at least 70% of trained youth in jobs ensuring minimum wages and social security
- Raise awareness about health and life skills.

BENEFICIARIES

- School dropout minority youth from BPL families in the age group of 17-35 years belonging to BPL category.
- Minority beneficiaries to be covered mainly from Minority Concentrated Blocks (MCB) where minority population is 25% or more.
- 30% of beneficiaries must be women and 5% disabled.
- To promote inter-community solidarity, 15% of candidates belonging to BPL families of non-minority communities will also be considered.
- **Implementation:** Scheme is implemented by Project Implementing Agencies (PIA) which are empanelled through an open transparent process. PIAs provide non-residential integrated education and skill training of 9 to 12 months, of which a minimum 3 months to be devoted to skill training compliant with National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF).

Other Schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs

Gharib Nawaz Scheme	Scheme for short term job-oriented skill development courses for youth in minority communities Empanelled Program Implementation Agencies will train the beneficiaries.
SHADI SHAGUN YOJANA	Aim: Encouragement of minority (Muslim) girls for education in all states. Girls who want to receive higher education will get Rs 51000 as per government education. Money will be given once Muslim females complete their graduation. Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAF) will implement it. This scheme will be for the girls of the Muslim community, who have completed their graduation.
NAYA SAVERA	Aims to assist students belonging to notified minority communities through coaching for qualifying in competitive exams for admission in technical and professional courses and for recruitment to Group A, B and C services under Central and State governments including PSUs. Assistance is also provided one year and two-year residential coaching to minority

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	students in Physics, Chemistry & Mathematics who are class XI and class XII or passed class XII with 75% marks Minority students' annual family income to be less than 6 lakhs. 30% of beneficiaries to be female.
NAI UDAAN	Aims to provide financial support to minority students who clear preliminary examination conducted by UPSC, SSC, State PSCs and whose family income is less than Rs 8 lakhs. Financial support under the scheme is available only once. (1 Lakh for clearing Prelim's exams of UPSC, Rs 50,000 for clearing prelims of State PSCs, Rs 25,000 for clearing prelims of SSC exams.
NAYI ROSHNI	Aims to empower and instil confidence among minority women by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and other institutions at all levels. Minority women are provided 6 days training program based on modules followed by handholding for a period of 1 year. Implemented through NGOs empanelled.
JIYO PARSI	A scheme to arrest the decline of population of Parsis in India.

	Interventions under it are: 1. Advocacy: Counselling couples 2. Financial assistance to Parsi parents 3. Financial assistance for Assisted Reproductive Technologies.
SEEKHO AUR KAMAQ	Skill development scheme for youth of 14 - 45 years age group and aiming at providing employment and employment opportunities, improving the employability of existing workers, school dropouts etc. Ensured placement of minimum 75% trainees, out of which at least 50% placed in organised sector. 33% of beneficiaries to be women.

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

► MGNREGA

- It is a statutory scheme to provide for demand driven employment security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment every year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
- Provision for Unemployment Allowance if an applicant is not provided employment within 15 days of receipt of his application.
- Wage rates for workers are notified and revised annually based on CPI-Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL). CPI-AL is published by Labour Bureau, Shimla.
- Compensation for delay in payments of more than 15 days from the date of closure of the Muster Roll, in payments of wages is paid to the workers.
- **Transparency:** (i) Statutory requirement of Social Audit. (ii) Presence of Ombudsman in 80% of districts will be insisted as a pre-condition for approval of Annual Action Plan and Labour Budget for FY 2022-23.
- **Funding:** Central Govt pays for entire cost incurred for wage payments of MGNREGA workers and 75% of cost of the equipment and machinery involved.
- **Priority to women:** MGNREGA Act specifies that 1/3rd of the beneficiaries should be women who have registered and requested for work. Efforts should be made to increase participation of single women. Other women positive measures: (1) Wage parity between women and men (2) Separate schedule of rates of wages for women (3) Facilities for creche (4) Work-side sheds for children and childcare services (5) In convergence with, DAY-NRLM, women mates have been introduced to facilitate women participation (6) Work is provided close to residence.
- **Participation rate:** Women's participation rate has been more than 50% in last 5 years.
- **Individual Assets under MGNREGA:** According to para 5 of Schedule 1 of MGNREGA Act, works creating individual assets shall be prioritised on land or homestead owned by household belonging to: (a) Scheduled Castes (Highest) (b) Scheduled Tribes (c) Nomadic Tribes (d) Denotified Tribes (e) Other families below poverty line (f) Women headed households (g) Physically handicapped headed households (h) Beneficiaries of land reforms (i)

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Beneficiaries of PMAY-Grameen (j) Beneficiaries of Forest Rights Act (k) After exhausting eligible beneficiaries under above categories, on lands of small and marginal farmers as defined by Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 subject to condition that such households shall have a job card with at least one member willing to work on project undertaken on their land/ homestead. (Lowest).

MONITORING AND GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

- State Government must identify or establish independent Social Audit Units to facilitate Gram Sabha in conducting social audits of works taken up.

REFORMS IN MGNREGA

- 100% of Geo-Tagging of Assets (Geo MGNREGA)
- Aadhar linking of bank accounts
- GIS based planning of works

MISSION WATER CONSERVATION

- **Mission Water Conservation** (Convergence framework for scientific planning and execution of water management works with the use of latest technology). It has been made in consultation with Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.
- Watershed Management, Command Area Development, Construction of Wells.
- Guidelines to focus on dark and grey blocks where groundwater level was falling rapidly. Farm ponds, Vermi/ NADEP composting, (re-excavation/ renovation of farm ponds cannot be undertaken on private lands is not a permissible activity), Construction of Anganwadi Centres, Construction of Individual Household Latrines, Construction of School toilets and Anganwadi toilets, Construction of Houses under PM Awas Yojana (Grameen), PM Adarsh Gram Yojana.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNDER MGNREGA

Project UNNATI under MGNREGA

- A skilling project intending to upgrade skill base of MGNREGA beneficiaries so that they can move from partial employment to full-time employment reducing their dependence on MGNREGA.
- Candidate undergoing training are paid a stipend for a maximum period of 100 days and for one program as per the wage rate prevailing in the concerned State/UT as per the provision of project.
- **Funding:** Full expenditure towards stipend, against wage loss compensation are entirely borne by

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Central Government.

- **Beneficiaries:** Provides training to one-adult member (of age 18-45 years old) of a household who has completed 100 days of work under MGNREGA in previous financial year from the year of commencement of project. The households from which, candidates are selected for training continue to benefit from 100 days of work under MGNREGA.
- More than 2 lakh beneficiaries shall be imparted training in three years in 26 States and 2 UTs.

2. Barefoot Technicians (BFT)

- Program for training and skill development of MGNREGA workers. HE is an educated person identified from the local MGNREGA worker households or from mates/supervisors and specially trained in civil engineering concepts training module such that he acquires required skills for identification and estimation of works, giving mark out for works in the field and record measurement of the work done.
- **Eligibility:** Shall be from an active household, minimum 10th standard education. Preference shall be given to BFTs from the local area. Adequate representation shall be given to SC/ST and Women candidates.

3. PROJECT LIFE (Livelihoods in Full Employment)

- The project aims at promoting self-reliance and improving skill base of the MGNREGA workers, thereby improving livelihoods of MGNREGA workers so that they can move from the current partial employment to full employment status and thereby reduce their dependence of MGNREGA. It focuses on skill development and formation of production groups with target households.
- 60:40 expenditure between wage and material at the district level. Initially, it was at Gram Panchayat level.
- **Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS)** is used to make 100% expenditure under the scheme.
- **Central Employment Guarantee Council:** It is a statutory body created under the NREG Act, 2005.

► DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA:

NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOODS

MISSION

- **Aim:** Organise rural poor women into Self-Help Groups, continuously nurture and support them till come out of poverty.

- Seeks to reach out to 8-9 crore rural people households and organise one woman member from each household into affinity-based women SHGs and federations at village level and at higher levels.
- **Financial support:** (a) The scheme has provision for a Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund provided to SHGs and their Federations to facilitate their livelihood activities. (b) Provision for Interest Subvention to women SHGs to avail loans up to Rs 3 lakh from banks at an interest rate of 7% per annum. (c) Additional interest subvention is provided in 250 backward districts (Reduced interest rate of 4% if loan is repaid on time). (d) Overdraft Facility of Rs 5,000 is available to verified members of SHGs under DAY-NRLM in rural areas to meet their immediate/emergency requirements.
- **Banking Correspondent Sakhis:** To provide last mile delivery of financial services, more than 50,000 thousand SHG members have been deployed as BC Sakhi. They are trained by RSETIs established by lead banks in the district. According to RBI guidelines, all Banking Correspondents must pass an online examination conducted by Indian Institute of Banking and Finance (IIBF). NRLM plans for one GP one BC Sakhi Mission.
- **SAKSHAM Centres:** Also known as Centre for Financial Literacy & Service Delivery (CFL&SD). They will provide financial literacy & facilitate delivery of financial services (savings, credit, insurance, pensions etc) to SHG members and rural poor. These centres will be managed by SHG network, largely at the level of Cluster Level Federations (CLFs), with help of trained Community Resources Persons, who will be trained provided 6 days residential training at Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) established by the Lead Bank of the district.

FARM LIVELIHOODS

- **Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP):** MKSP intervention strategy involves building a structure on foundation of sustainability. This involves incorporating climate change resilient and ecologically sound practices. Community Resource Persons (CRPs) play a proactive role in scaling up these initiatives. Major interventions promoted under DAY-NRLM which contribute to climate change resilience & risk mitigation among the poor are:
 - Community managed sustainable agriculture (agro-ecology approaches)

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- Usage of locally available natural inputs – for pest management and soil fertility management
- System of root intensification – SRI, SCI
- Promotion of millets and cereal crops
- Promotion of multiple crops
- Tree based farming practices
- Regeneration of forest species
- Usage of locally available natural inputs
- Integrated farming practice with small ruminants
- Convergence with MGNREGA to create agriculture assets for the community
- Non-Pesticide Management
- Natural soil fertility Management
- Integrating livestock with agriculture
- Integration of livestock; Promotion of Pashu sakhi model
- Ensuring scalability of climate change resilient agriculture practices through Community Best Practitioners (CBPs)
- In-situ rainwater harvesting
- Promotion of Organic farming village clusters with women SHG members: 1646 of organic village clusters have been identified by 28 states/UTs.
- Farm Livelihoods MIS

NON-FARM LIVELIHOODS

- **Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Program (SVEP):** Scheme for supporting rural entrepreneurs by establishing the eco-system for enterprises development in rural areas. The eco-system has components for providing business support services, mentorship, seed capital, training & capacity building on business and technical aspects and marketing support. SVEP saturates a block with these services for supporting small business. Program is being implemented in 131 blocks across the country.
- **Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY):** Provides safe, affordable and community monitored rural transport services to remote villages. The vehicles are owned and operated by members of SHG networks and operate in regions which are not served by regular transport services. 624 routes are currently served by AGEY across the country.
- **Agri-Nutri Garden:** DAY-NRLM aims to support every rural poor household to have Agri-Nutri Garden to

fulfil family's nutrition need and sell excess production for income generation.

- **National Rural Economic Transformation Project**
 - Promote women-owned, women led farm and non-farm enterprises across value chains, enable them to build businesses that help them access finance, markets and networks, generate employment.
 - Create a platform to access finance including start up financing options to build individual or collectively owned and managed enterprises.
 - Developing financial products using digital financial services to help small producer collectives scale-up and engage with the market.
 - Support youth skill development, in coordination with DDU Grameen Kaushalya Yojana.
 - Peer to peer learning across States & communities
 - Technical assistance
 - It is a World Bank assisted project under the NRLM.

ROSHNI CENTRE

- DAY-NRLM and Lady Irwin College have signed a MoU to establish ROSHNI (Centre of Women Collectives led Social Action)
- Technically and financially supported by UNICEF India.
- Serve as a technical support unit at national level for DAY-NRLM.

► DEEN DAYAL UPADHAYAYA
GRAMEEN KAUSHALYA YOJANA

- Aims at building placement linked skills of rural youth and place them in relatively higher wage employment sectors of the economy.
- The skilling courses are undertaken by Project Implementing agency in a PPP Mode.
- Every PIA needs to assure placements to 70% of the trained candidates.
- Market led; placement linked training program for rural youth undertaken in PPP mode.
- Mandatory assured placement to 70% of the trained candidates.
- **Focus on rural youth from poor families in the age group of 15 to 35 years belonging to:**
 - MGNREGA worker household if any person from the household has completed 15 days of work
 - RSBY household
 - Antyodaya Anna Yojana card household

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- BPL PDS card households
- NRLM-SHG household
- Households covered under inclusion parameters of SECC 2011.
- Social inclusion of candidates through mandatory coverage of socially disadvantaged groups i.e., for SC/ST - 50%, Minorities - 15% and Women 33%.
- **Regional inclusion of candidates in enabled through:**
 - A sub-scheme for youth of J&K called Himayat.
 - An initiative for rural youth of poor families in 27 most affected LWE districts across 9 states called ROSHNI.
- Minimum salary of Rs 6000 per month or minimum wages of the State, whichever is higher (after a three-month training course)
- Post-placement support to candidates.
- Incentives to training partners and candidates for achievement of outcomes in job retention (12 months), career progression (salary of Rs 15000 in the first year).
- Primacy given to Training Partners who can train and support overseas placement and captive placements.
- Promotes Industry Internships supported through joint partnerships between industry and DDU-GKY.

Criteria for Project Implementation Agencies:

- Overseas Placement of Poor Rural Youth
- Projects for Captive Employment
- Projects by 'Champion Employers'
- Educational Institution of High Repute

FUNDING

- 60:40 between Centre and States in all states, except in North-East states, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh where it is 90:10. In J&K, it is 100% funded.
- Free of cost placement linked skill training scheme for rural poor youth.
- CIPET and Indo German Tool rooms
- Kaushal Panjee Portal and mobile app for registration of prospective training candidate was also launched.

KAUSHAL PANJEE

- It is a mobile app for registration of prospective training candidates for skill development.
- It aims to be citizen centric end-to-end solution to aid mobilization of candidates for Deen Dayal Upadhyaya

Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI).

- 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.

► PM AWAAS YOJANA-GRAMEEN

- **Aim:** Aid with construction of pucca houses for all rural houseless households living in small and dilapidated houses.
- Use of SECC 2011 house deprivation data for identification of beneficiaries.
- Focus on improvement of quality of house construction and timely completion.

FEATURES

- **AwaasSoft** portal for monitoring of the scheme.
- Aiding construction of one crore houses in rural areas over the period of 3 years from 2016-17 to 2018-19
- Minimum area of house enhanced from 20 sq. m (Under IAY) to 25 sq. m including a dedicated area for hygienic cooking
- Unit assistance of Rs 1.20 lakh in plains and 1.30 lakhs in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts.
- Funding: 60:40
- Use of new housing designs after studying local region-specific typologies
- Training of rural masons for improving workmanship and quality of construction of houses
- Selection of beneficiaries through a three-stage validation (SECC, Gram Sabha and Geo-Tagging) has ensued selection of poorest under PMAY-G.
- Provision for homes to landless.
- National Technical Support Agency to provide technical support for Rural Housing.
- 5% of annual central allocation would be retained at Central Government level as a reserve fund. This fund will be used financing the proposals under Special Projects received from States.
 - Rehabilitation/relocation of families whose houses have been completely/substantially damaged due to (a) Natural hazards (b) Law and order problems
 - Settlement of families affected due to/benefitted by (a) International border issues (b) Forest Rights Act (c) Occupational diseases like silicosis, asbestos, people affected by overuse of pesticides.

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- Settlement of surrendered militants and their families.
- Innovative technology demonstration - especially with focus on affordable and green technologies and using locally available materials.

► MISSION ANTYODAYA

- Aims to bring 50000 Gram Panchayats in 5000 clusters and make them poverty free by 2022.
- GPs have been selected by respective State Governments and UTs.

ENVISAGED OUTCOMES

- Strong infrastructural base for selected GPs/clusters through prioritised implementation of schemes in line with Gram Panchayat Development Plan/Cluster Development Plans.
- Effective social capital promoting participatory planning and implementation of schemes engaging wide range of stakeholders at GP/Cluster
- Enhanced economic opportunities through diversified livelihoods, including non-farm sector, skilling of rural youth and women, development of value chains and promotion of enterprise
- Strengthened democratic processes through capacity building of PRIs, public disclosures, GP level formal and social accountability such as social audit.
- An accountability and convergence framework for transforming lives and livelihoods on measurable outcomes.
- Evidence based identification and ensuring eligibility and accountability
- Measuring performance of GPs and wellbeing of households

KEY PROCESSES UNDER MISSION ANTYODAYA

- Conduct baseline survey of households and monitor the progress periodically
- Ensure convergence of programs/schemes targeted towards development of rural areas.
- Institutionalise partnerships at GPs/Clusters between PRIs, community organisations, NGOs, SHGs, institutions and field level functionaries (e.g., ASHA workers, Anganwadi Workers, ANMs etc)
- Promote enterprise through partnership with institutions and professionals

- **Funding:** Does not have a separate budget head. Funding for program will come from pooling of funds from various schemes for rural development.

► PM GRAM SADAK YOJANA

PMGSY is a one-time special intervention to provide single all weather road connectivity to the eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas.

PHASE-I

- Connecting all unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons (as per Census 2001) and above in plain areas
- Unconnected habitations with 250 persons and above in Special Category States' namely North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, J&K and Uttarakhand, Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Program) and 88 selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by MHA/Planning commission.
- **Funding Pattern:** 60:40 between Centre and States, 90:10 for North-Eastern and Himalayan states (HP, J&K and Uttarakhand)

PHASE-II

- There is a need to consolidate entire rural roads network by upgradation of selected Routes and some Major Rural Links (MRLs).
- Consolidation of existing Rural Road Network to improve its overall efficiency as a provider of transportation services.
- Upgradation of existing selected rural roads based on their economic potential and their role in facilitating the growth of rural market centres and rural hubs.
- Target length of 50,000 km for upgradation
- State Governments are required to propose minimum 15% of total length of annual proposals under New Technologies such as:
 - Cement Stabilisation
 - Lime Stabilisation
 - Cold Mix
 - Waste Plastics
 - Cell filled concrete
 - Panelled cement concrete pavement
 - Fly ash
 - **Full Depth Reclamation:** Uttar Pradesh has been utilising this method for constructing PMGSY

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

roads. In this technique, entire crust of an existing road is used for relaying it. Thus, reducing cost.

PHASE III

- Launched in 2019 for consolidation of 1.25 lakh km of existing through routes & major rural links connecting habitations to Grameen Agricultural Markets, higher secondary schools & hospitals. To be implemented by 2025.
- **Meri Sadak App** for monitoring and complaints.
- Maintenance of Roads constructed under PMGSY is responsibility of State Government. **All road works are covered by initial five-year maintenance contracts** to be entered into along with construction contract, with same contractor.

► SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJI**RURBAN MISSION**

- Large part of rural areas in India are not standalone settlements but part of a cluster of settlements, which are relatively proximate to each other. These clusters illustrate potential for growth. These clusters once developed can then be classified as 'Rurban'.
- **Aim:** Develop such rural areas by provisioning of economic, social and physical infrastructure facilities.

OBJECTIVE

- Stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned **Rurban clusters**.
- Clusters are developed by provisioning of basic economic, social and digital infrastructure facilities covering 21 components under the Mission.
- Aims to develop 300 Rurban clusters.
- Bridging rural-urban divide i.e., economic, technological and related to facilities and services.
- Local economic development in rural areas with emphasis poverty reduction & unemployment.
- Spreading development in the region.
- Attracting investment in rural areas.

FEATURES

Rurban clusters would be strengthened with required amenities, for which resources would be mobilized through convergence of various schemes, above which a **Critical Gap Funding** would be provided under this Mission, for focused development of these clusters.

► SANSAD ADARSH GRAM YOJANA

- A village development where each MP will take the responsibility to develop 3 Adarsh Grams by developing physical and institutional infrastructure.
- Thereafter, 5 such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024.

VALUE ADDITION

SAGY aims at instilling values in villages, transforming them into models for others. These values include:

- Adopting people's participation as an end in itself – ensuring the involvement of all sections of society in all aspects related to the life of village, especially in decision- making related to governance
- Adhering to Antyodaya; enabling “poorest and weakest person” in village to achieve well being
- Affirming gender equality
- Guaranteeing social justice
- Instilling dignity of labour and spirit of community service and voluntarism
- Promoting a culture of cleanliness
- Living in consonance with nature – ensuring a balance between development and ecology
- Preserving and promoting local cultural heritage
- Inculcating cooperation, self-help and self-reliance
- Fostering peace and harmony in the village community
- Bringing transparency, accountability and probity in public life
- Nurturing local self-governance
- Adhering to values enshrined in Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties of the Indian Constitution.

► DISHA COMMITTEE

MoRD has constituted District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DDCMC) or DISHA for effective development and coordination of Central Government's program.

Aim: Improve development coordination and monitoring within Constitutional framework of responsibilities assigned to Central, State and Local Governments.

- Purpose of DISHA is to coordinate with Central and State and local Panchayat Governments.
- Created for effective coordination and development of Central Government's program for infrastructure or Social and human resource development.

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- Chairperson of committee will be senior most MP (Lok Sabha) elected from district, nominated by Union Ministry of Rural Development.
- Ensure participation of people's representative at all levels and successful implementation of flagship program of central government.
- Ensure that all Central Government programs are implemented in accordance with guidelines.
- Look into complaints and alleged irregularities received in the implementation of the programs.

REAL TIME MONITORING

- DISHA dashboard is available to all MPs, MLAs and district officials. It allows user to track progress of multiple schemes in a certain district, block, or a gram panchayat. It automatically turns sets of statistics and data into interactive graphics and maps.

► NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

A social security and welfare program to provide support to aged, widows, disabled persons & bereaved families on death of primary bread winner, belonging to below poverty line households.

SCHEMES UNDER NSAP

Presently NSAP comprises of 5 schemes

1. **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS):** Eligible age for IGNOAPS is 60 years. The pension is Rs.200 p.m. for persons between 60 years and 79 years. For persons who are 80 years and above the pension is Rs.500/- per month.
2. **Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS):** Eligible age is 40 years and pension is Rs.300 per month. After attaining the age of 80 years, beneficiary will get Rs.500/- per month.
3. **Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS):** Eligible age for pensioner is 18 years and above and disability level has to be 80%. The amount is Rs.300 per month and after attaining age of 80 years, beneficiary will get Rs 500 per month. Dwarfs are also eligible for this pension.
4. **National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS):** Rs. 20000/ will be given as a lump-sum assistance to bereaved household in the event of death of the bread - winner.
5. **Annapurna:** 10 kgs of food grains (wheat or rice) is given per month per beneficiary. Aims at providing food security of those eligible old, aged persons who have remained uncovered under IGNOAPS.

► DIGITAL INDIA LAND RECORDS MODERNISATION PROGRAM

- A Central Sector Scheme under Department of Land Resources, MoRD to build upon commonalities that exist in land records in various States to develop an appropriate Integrated Land Information Management System (ILIMS) across the country, on which different States can also add State-specific needs as they may deem relevant.

COMPONENTS

- Computerisation of Record of Rights
- Digitisation of Cadastral Maps
- Computerisation of Registration
- Connectivity between Sub-Registrar Offices & Tehsils
- Integration of Registration and Land Record

OTHER INITIATIVES**1. National Generic Document Registration System**

- One Nation One Software for registration of documents & properties to empower citizens.

Benefits:

- Reduction in land disputes,
- Check on fraudulent transactions
- SMS & email alerts for transactions in property
- External system integrations can be provided
- Improve India's ranking in Ease of Doing Business

2. Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN)

- It will have 14 digits - Alphanumeric unique ID for each land parcel based on geo-reference coordinates.
- ULPIN will comply with Electronic Commerce Code Management Association (ECCMA) standard and Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) standards.

- Provide compatibility so that all States can adopt it.

Benefits:

- Help develop land bank
- Lead towards Integrated Land Management System
- Will ensure uniqueness in all transactions
- Keep land records always up to date
- Link all property transactions
- Delivery land records through a single window
- Sharing of land records data across departments, financial institutions and all stakeholders
- Standardisation of data and application level.

MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

► RASTRIYA GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN

- **Aim:** Strengthening PRIs for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with main thrust on convergence with Mission Antyodaya and emphasis of strengthening PRIs in 117 Aspirational districts.
- The scheme applies to all states and UTs, will also include institutions of rural local government in non-Part IX areas, where Panchayats do not exist. Main thrust will be on Panchayats identified under Mission Antyodaya and 115 Aspirational districts as identified by Niti Aayog.
- Orientation training is provided to newly elected PRI representatives within 6 months, followed by refresher courses within 2 years.
- Focus on convergence initiatives with other ministries. Sunset date for RGSA will be 31.03.2030.
- **Funding Pattern:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Central component is entirely funded by Centre. State component is shared in 60:40 ratio with States.

It has two components, Central and State components:

1) **Central Component:** Fully funded by Centre. It includes National level activities like:

- National Plan of Technical Assistance including setting up of National Project Management Unit.
- Collaboration with Academic Institutions/Institutions of Excellency NIRD&PR for capacity building & training.
- Mission mode project on e-Panchayat
- **Incentivisation of Panchayats:** Awards including financial incentives are given to best performing Panchayats (District, Intermediate and Gram Panchayats) and States/UT.

2) **State Component:** Centre State funding pattern for State Component will be 60:40 for all States, except Northeast and Hill States where 90:10 formula will be used. For UTs, the Central share will be 100%.

- States are expected to prepare plans for central funding to undertake activities as per their requirements/priorities, from the list of activities permitted under the scheme. They are: - (1) Capacity Building and Training (2) Training infrastructure and HR support for training (3) Strengthening Gram Sabha in PESA areas (4) Distance Learning Facility via SATCOM (5) Support for Innovations (6) Technical

support to PRIs (7) Financial Data and Analysis Cell (8) Panchayat Buildings (9) E-enablement of Panchayats (10) Project based funding for economic development and income enhancement (11) Information, Education, Communication (12) Program Management Unit.

► GRAM PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- GPs have been mandated for the preparation of GPDP for economic development and social justice.
- **People's Plan Campaign for GPDP** was organised from 2nd October to 31st December 2018.
- Its theme was 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas'
- It was organised by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Rural Development

OBJECTIVES OF PEOPLE'S PLAN CAMPAIGN

- Strengthening role of 31 lakh elected Panchayat leaders and 5.25 crore SHG women under DAY-NRLM in effective Gram Sabha.
- Evidence based assessment of progress made in 2018-19 and proposals for 2019-20 in all 29 subjects of XI Schedule
- Full public disclosure on a village display board on schemes, finances etc. of all Programs in Gram Panchayat Office and Gram Samvaad app.
- Structured Gram Sabha meetings spread over 2nd October - with physical presence and presentation by frontline workers/Supervisors of all 29 sectors in XI schedule.
- PlanPlus strengthened to provide for a pragmatic and holistic GPDP.

► SVAMITVA YOJANA

- It is a central sector scheme which aims to conduct surveying of land parcels in rural inhabited areas using Drone Technology. The survey shall be done across the country in a phased manner of four years (2020-2024).
- Ministry of Panchayati Raj is the nodal ministry for implementing the scheme. States will have to sign an MoU with Survey of India for allowing mapping of villages of States and for States to join CORS network.
- States will need to conduct appropriate amendment to the Land Revenue Code to grant the format of the Property Card due authority and validity.

OBJECTIVE

MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

- Provide integrated property validation solution for rural India.
- Bring financial stability to citizens of rural India by enabling them to use their property as a financial asset for taking loans and other financial benefits.
- Creation of accurate land records for rural planning
- Determination of property tax, which would accrue to Gram Panchayats directly in States where it is devolved or else, add to the State exchequer
- Creation of survey infrastructure and GIS maps that can be leveraged by any department for their use
- Support in preparation of better-quality Gram Panchayat Development Plan by using of GIS maps
- Reduce property related disputes and legal cases.
- Rural inhabited (Abadi) areas would be mapped by Survey of India in collaboration with State Revenue Department to generate revenue maps to confer ownership property rights.
- Based on these maps, property cards would be issued to rural household owners in Abadi areas.
- High resolution and accurate image base maps would facilitate creation of most durable record of property holdings in areas with no legacy revenue records
- IEC Activities
- Enhancement of Spatial Planning Application 'Gram Manchitra'
- Online Monitoring System

COMPONENTS

- **Establishment of Continuous Operating Reference System (CORS) Network:**
 - The network will be fully functional till 2022. Once operational it will allow all departments related to rural development to conduct survey works and implementation of scheme using GIS based applications.
 - CORS overhauls jarib or traditional survey system in rural Abadi area and provides accuracy up to 5 cm level horizontal positioning in real-time.
 - Future updates can be easily done with the use of the ROVERs.
- **Large scale mapping using Drone**

► E-GRAM SWARAJ

- A portal developed by Ministry of Panchayati Raj for digital empowerment of Panchayats.
- The portal unifies planning, accounting and monitoring functions of Gram Panchayats.

AUDIT ONLINE

- This application facilitates auditing of Panchayat accounts. It also provides for maintaining audit records.
- This application streamlines the process for audit inquiries, draft local audit reports, draft audit-paras etc. and thus ensures proper maintenance of accounts by Panchayats to improve transparency and accountability.

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

'Jal Shakti' Ministry is formed by merging erstwhile two ministries, namely,

- Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
- Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

► JAL JEEVAN MISSION

Government of India has restructured and subsumed the ongoing National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) into Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to provide Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household i.e., Har Ghar Nal Se Jal (HGNSJ) by 2024.

WORKS/ SCHEMES ARE TO BE TAKEN UP UNDER JJM

- In-village water supply (PWS) infrastructure for tap water connection to every household.
- Reliable drinking water source development/ augmentation of existing sources.
- Transfer of water (multi-village scheme, where quantity & quality issues are there in the local water sources).
- Technological intervention for treatment to make water potable (where water quality is an issue, but quantity is sufficient).
- Retrofitting of completed and ongoing piped water supply schemes to provide FHTC and raise the service level.
- Greywater management.
- Capacity building of various stakeholders and support activities to facilitate the implementation.
- Service level delivery under JJM: The goal of JJM is to provide functional household tap connection to every household with service level at the rate of 55 litres per capita per day (lpcd).
- **Financial Implication and Funding Pattern** under JJM: Total estimated cost of JJM is Rs. 3.60 Lakh Crore. The fund sharing pattern between Centre and State is 90:10 for Himalayan (Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh) and North-Eastern States, 100:0 for UTs and 50:50 for rest of the States.
- **Performance Incentive Grants:** There is a provision of Performance incentive Grant in the scheme for incentivising speedy implementation and assured water supply under this mission.

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM UNDER JJM

National level	National Jal Jeevan Mission
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State level	State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM)
District level	District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM)
Gram Panchayat level	Paani Samiti/ Village Water & Sanitation Committee/ User group

► JAL SHAKTI ABHIYAAN: CATCH THE RAIN 2022

- A campaign by Ministry of Jal Shakti focussing on conserving rainwater.
- Taken up in all districts of the country (rural and urban) during the pre-monsoon and monsoon period (From March to 30th November).
- **National Water Mission** is nodal agency for executing the campaign.

FOCUS AREAS

- **Water conservation and rainwater harvesting:**
- **Renovation of traditional waterbodies**
- **Reuse and recharge structures**
- **Watershed development**
- **Intensive afforestation**
- **Training and awareness programs by Kisan Vikas Kendras (KVK):** KVK melas to promote efficient water use for irrigation (Per Drop More Crop) and better choice of crops for water conservation.
- **Urban wastewater reuse:** Municipalities to pass by-laws for separation of greywater and blackwater at collection site and provide appropriate treatment for Greywater and Blackwater separately.
- **Springshed development:** Springs provide water to mountain communities. It is estimated that about 15% of India's population depends on Spring water. Participatory Springshed Management Plans will be developed each district across Himalayas, Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats and other such mountain ranges for water security.
- **Protection of water catchment areas**
- **Gender mainstreaming in water sector** which will promote role of women in water governance/conservation & management.
- **Jal Shakti Kendras (JSK):** State government will establish JSK in all districts. JSKs will act as knowledge centre and will offer a one stop solution to all water related problems/issues and draw district water conservation plan as early as possible.

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

- **Inventory of water bodies:** Use of remote sensing satellite images and GIS mapping for identification and enumeration of all water bodies.
- **Local Participation:** All Sarpanchs will conduct special Gram Sabhas during launch of the campaign and administer **Jal Shapath** to people. Local community will act as 'water warrior' to mitigate water scarcity issues through active participation in water conservation work and act as owner to the water conservation structure assets. District Magistrates and Gram Sarpanchs will motivate the local people as 'Marg Darshak'.

Greywater: Wastewater coming from Kitchen, Laundry, Shower, Floor cleaning etc. It can be easily re-used for filling of new or rejuvenated water bodies and ground water recharge through bore wells following water quality standards prescribed by CPCB and Central Ground Water Board.

Treatment technologies for Greywater:

- **Magic Pit:** A vertical soak pit with perforated pipe.
- Wastewater Stabilisation Pond
- Constructed Wetland
- Baffled Septic Tan
- Phytoid Technology
- Soil Biotechnology
- Trickling Filters

Blackwater: Wastewater coming from toilet. It cannot be easily re-used as it contains faecal matter and coliform bacteria.

Treatment technologies for Blackwater

- Activated Sludge Process (ASP): Treatment using biological floc composed of bacteria and protozoa.
- Oxidation Pond
- **TERI has developed Advanced Oxidation Technology (TADOX)** to treat textile and dyeing wastewater, achieving zero liquid discharge, and enhance water-reuse. It uses Advanced Oxidation nanotechnology approach. It is employed at secondary treatment stage or at pre-biological stage, leading to oxidative treatment and mineralisation of dyes and auxiliary chemicals enabling enhanced biodegradability and reduce load on downstream tertiary treatment. Using it bioremediation can be completely bypassed making treatment affordable.
- Membrane bioreactor (MBR)
- Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor (MBBR Technology)

SUJLAM 2.0 Campaign has been launched by

Ministry of Jal Shakti for greywater management through people's participation. It would focus on the creation of institutional level greywater management assets in Panchayat Ghar, healthcare facilities, schools, anganwadi centres, community centres and other government institutions. Funds to execute projects for greywater management can be sourced from SBM-Grameen Phase II or through tied 15th Finance Commission tied grants or MGNREGA.

'**SAHI FASAL**' campaign has been launched by **National Water Mission** under Ministry of Jal Shakti to nudge farmers in the water stressed areas to grow crops which use water very efficiently, are economically remunerative, healthy and nutritious, suited to agro-climatic-hydro characteristics of the area and are environmentally friendly.

► RIVER CITIES ALLIANCE

- It is the result of partnership of Ministry of Jal Shakti and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.
- It will focus on three broad themes: Networking, Capacity Building and Technical Support.
- Secretariat of Alliance will be set up at National Institute for Urban Affairs (NIUA) with NMCG's support.

OBJECTIVES

- It is a dedicated platform for river cities in India to ideate, discuss and exchange information for sustainable management of urban rivers.
- Focus will be on minimizing water footprint of cities, reducing impacts on rivers and water bodies, capitalising on natural, intangible, architectural heritage and associated services and develop self-sufficient, self-sustainable water resources through recycle, reuse strategy.
- Alliance cities will work towards adopting and localising national policies and instruments with key river-related directions, prepare their Urban River Management Plans and develop city specific sectoral strategies that are required for sustainable urban river management.
- Gives opportunities to these cities to strengthen governance aspects for river cities and improves their liveability to attract external economic investments, access state of the art knowledge and frameworks as well as an opportunity to serve as the site for unique demonstration projects which will be implemented by NIUA and NMCG.

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

Participating cities in the Alliance: Member cities are from both Ganga basin and non-Ganga basin states. They include Dehradun, Haridwar, Rishikesh, Srinagar, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Munger, Patna, Berhampore, Hooghly-Chinsurah, Howrah, Jangipur, Maheshtala, Rajmahal, Sahibganj, Ayodhya, Bijnor, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Mathura-Vrindavan, Mirzapur, Prayagraj, Varanasi, Aurangabad, Chennai, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Pune, Udaipur and Vijayawada.

► DAM REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

A world bank assisted state sector scheme for strengthening and monitoring safety of dams in India.

OBJECTIVES

- Rehabilitation of Dam and its Appurtenant Structures
- Institutional Strengthening
- Project Management.
- **Capacity building in dam safety area:**
 - (Dam Health and Rehabilitation Monitoring Application) **DHARMA:** Web-based asset management software to support the effective collection and management of asset and health data for all large dams in India.
 - **SHAISYS (Seismic Hazard Assessment Information System):** Interactive program to estimate Seismic Hazard at a point in South Indian region.
 - **Comprehensive rehabilitation of 223 existing dam projects located in seven states of India namely:** Kerala, MP, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Jharkhand (Damodar Valley Corporation) & Uttarakhand (Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd)
- **Nodal Agency:** Central Water Commission.
- **National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS):** Headed by Chairman, Central Water Commission & has representation from State Governments, PSUs.

Objectives of NCDS:

- Oversee dam safety activities in States and suggest improvements
- Function as a forum of exchange of views on techniques adopted for remedial measures to relieve distress
- Monitor the follow up action on the report on dam safety procedures
- Recommend any other measures for dam safety.

DRIP PHASE-II AND PHASE-III

- Provision of rehabilitation of 773 dams.

- It has two phases i. e Phase II and Phase III, each of 6 years duration with 2 years overlapping. This project will be operational from 2020.
- A State sector scheme with Central Component. Participation from 18 States, and 2 Central Agencies.
- Two central implementing agencies: (1) Central Water Commission (2) Bhakra Beas Management Board.

Four components:

- Rehabilitation of Dams and its appurtenances
- Institutional Strengthening
- Project Management
- Secondary Revenue Generation through incidental benefits i.e., Tourism and other means

► NATIONAL MISSION FOR CLEAN GANGA (NMCG)

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

- **National Council for Rejuvenation, Protection and Management of River Ganga (National Ganga Council):** Headed by PM, with Union Minister for Jal Shakti acting as its vice-Chairman. Chief Ministers of Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal are members of this body. **Functions:** Will be responsible for the superintendence, direction, development and control of River Ganga and the entire River basin (including financial and administrative matters) for the protection, prevention, control and abatement of
- **Empowered Task Force on River Ganga:** Union MOWR & RD & GR. will head it. It shall co-ordinate and advise on matters relating to rejuvenation, protection and management of River Ganga and its tributaries.
- **National Mission for Clean Ganga:** It is responsible for (a) Comply with decisions and directions of National Ganga Council and implement Ganga Basin Management Plan approved by it. (b) Establish 'River Ganga Monitoring Centre' for monitoring continuous flow of water and pollution levels. (c) Namami Gange Program is an integrated conservation mission.

Main Pillars of Namami Ganga Program:

- Sewage Treatment Infrastructure under two models (1) Hybrid Annuity Model (2) One-City-One Operator concept
- River Front Development
- River Surface Cleaning
- Biodiversity Conservation
- Afforestation

- Public Awareness: Rag Rag Mei Ganga and Meri Ganga Quiz is being organised by Doordarshan and is funded by NMCG.
- Industrial Effluent Monitoring
- **Ganga Gram:** So far, 1674 Gram Panchayats have been identified which are situated on the bank of River Ganga in 5 States (Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal).

CLEAN GANGA FUND

- It will attract private contributions globally for increasing people's participation in this massive task.
- Operated through a bank account by a trust
- Domestic donors to the fund shall be eligible for tax benefits as in the case of 'Swachh Bharat Kosh'.
- Following activities will be financed from it:
 - Activities outlined under 'Namami Ganga' Program for cleaning of river Ganga
 - Control of non-point pollution from agricultural runoff, human defecation, cattle wallowing etc
 - Setting up of waste treatment and disposal plants along the river around cities
 - Conservation of biodiversity of the river
 - Community based activities to reduce polluting human interface with the river
 - Contributions to CGF also fall within the purview of CSR activity as defined in Scheduled VII to the Companies Act 2013.

cGANGA

Centre for Ganga River Basin Management and Studies is a think-tank & Centre of Excellence under NMCG.

NOTIFICATION OF MINIMUM ENVIRONMENTAL FLOW FOR RIVER GANGA

- Environmental flows are acceptable flow regimes that are required to maintain a river in the desired environmental state or predetermined state. ([Brisbane Declaration](#)), [River Ganga is the first river for which environmental flows have been notified](#):
 - For Upper Ganga River Basin Stretch starting from originating glaciers up to Haridwar
 - Stretch of main stem of River Ganga from Haridwar, Uttarakhand to Unnao, Uttar Pradesh
- Compliance of minimum environmental flow is applicable to all existing, under-construction and future projects. Existing projects which currently do not meet the norms will have to ensure that desired environmental flows are complied within 3 years.

► ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA

- **Aim:** Promote sustainable ground water management with community participation in select over-exploited and water stressed areas.
- The identified over-exploited and water stressed areas for implementation of scheme fall in 7 States of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh. Nine blocks of Bundelkhand region in Madhya Pradesh viz. Chhatarpur (Chhatarpur district), Naugaon (Chhatarpur district), Rajnagar (Chhatarpur district), Sagar (Sagar district), Niwari (Tikamgarh district), Baldeogarh (Tikamgarh district), Palera (Tikamgarh district), Patheria (Damoh district) and Ajeygarh (Panna district) have been identified in scheme.

STRATEGIES

- **Community Participation mechanisms:** Formation of 'Water User Associations'
- **Monitoring and disseminating ground water data**
- **Preparation and implementation of Gram Panchayat wise water security plans**
- **IEC activities related to sustainable ground water management.**

► JAL KRANTI ABHIYAN

- It aims at turning one water scarce village in each district of India into water surplus village through a holistic and integrated approach by adopting conservation and management techniques.
- Under the nationwide campaign, a village with acute water scarcity on a pilot project will be selected as Jal Gram. In this identified village a comprehensive integrated development plan will be framed and several water conservation activities will be launched.
- Activities proposed under the campaign include rainwater harvesting, recycling of wastewater, micro irrigation for using water efficiently and mass awareness program. Along with it, a cadre of local water professional Jal Mitra will be created and they will be given training to create mass awareness.

► SWACHH BHARAT – GRAMEEN

PHASE II

- Mission on track to deliver on Open Defecation Free (ODF) India well before the set deadline of October 2019 and is focusing increasingly on sustaining ODF outcomes and ODF plus activities under Solid and Liquid Waste Management.

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

- Under Phase II, the focus of the scheme is on Open Defecation Free Plus (ODF Plus), which includes ODF sustainability and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). The program will also work towards ensuring that no one is left behind and everyone uses a toilet.
- Under the program, provision for incentive of Rs.12,000/- for construction of Individual Household Toilet (IHHL) to the newly emerging eligible households as per the existing norms will continue.
- Funding norms for Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) have been rationalized and changed to per capita basis in place of no. of households.
- Financial assistance to the Gram Panchayats (GPs) for construction of Community Managed Sanitary Complex (CMSC) at village level has been increased from Rs.2 lakh to Rs.3 lakh per CMSC.
- The fund sharing pattern between Centre and States will be 90:10 for North-Eastern States and Himalayan States and UT of J&K; 60:40 for other States; and 100:0 for other Union Territories, for all the components.
- The SLWM component of ODF Plus will be monitored based on output-outcome indicators for four key areas: plastic waste management, bio-degradable solid waste management (including animal waste management), greywater management and fecal sludge management.

► **GOBAR-DHAN**

- **Aim:** Cleaner villages through solid waste management, increased rural income, and reduced

environmental impact by converting cattle dung and solid agricultural waste into compost and biogas.

- Villages become self-reliant in clean energy by harnessing biowaste, empowerment of women by reduced drudgery, employment, production of organic fertiliser and sanitation in village is promoted.
- GOBAR DHAN Scheme, with its focus on keeping villages clean, is an important element of ODF Plus Strategy of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)
- Implementation of 700 biogas units in different states in 2018-19
- States to develop at least one project per district.
- Only those Gram Panchayats which have not availed Solid Liquid Waste Management funds under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) are eligible to receive the financial assistance under GOBAR-DHAN scheme.

► **SWAJAL PILOT PROJECT**

- It will cover 115 aspirational districts of the country.
- It is a community demand driven, decentralised, single village, preferably solar powered, mini plants.

► **GANGA GRAM**

- To develop a model village that will exhibit itself as comprehensive and harmonious package of economic, historic, cultural and sanitised unit, on banks of Ganga, which is self-sustaining.
- Promoting brand "Ganga" in its handicraft, organic farm produce and tourism will be other spin offs.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

► PM POSHAN IN SCHOOLS

- Mid-day meal scheme has been restructured as “PM poshan shakti nirman” (PM POSHAN).
- A centrally sponsored scheme which aims to provide one hot cooked meal in Government and Government aided schools to children studying in Classes I-VIII. Currently, it covers 11.8 crore children studying in 11.20 lakh schools across the country.

SALIENT FEATURES

- **Food grains:** Supply of food grains (a) 100 grams per child per school day for primary (b) 150 grams for upper primary at NFSA rate i.e., Rs 1 per kg for coarse grains, Rs 2 per kg for wheat and Rs 3 per kg for rice.
- **Cooking cost:** This includes cost of ingredients i.e., pulses, vegetables, cooking oil, other condiments and fuel. Per child per day cooking cost is Rs 4.97 for primary and Rs 7.45 for upper primary.

Items	Primary	Upper Primary
Pulses	20 grams	30 grams
Vegetables	50 grams	75 grams
Oil & fat	5 grams	7.5 grams
Salt and condiments	As per need	As per need
Fuel	As per need	As per need

- **Honorarium to cook-cum-helpers** at rate of Rs 1,000 per month for 10 months a year who will be called Bhojan Matas.
- Funds are also provided for kitchen storage and kitchen devices.
- **Extending to Pre-primary children:** Students studying in pre-primary or Bal Vatikas of Government and Government aided primary schools will be covered.
- **Tithi bhojan** to be encouraged, which is a community participation program in which people provide special food to children on special occasions/festivals.
- **School nutrition gardens** in schools will be promoted to give children first-hand experience with nature and gardening. The harvest of these gardens is used in the scheme providing additional micro-nutrients.
- **Social Audit** has been made mandatory in all districts.
- Aspirational districts: Special provision is made for providing supplementary nutrition items to children

in aspirational districts and districts with high prevalence of Anaemia.

- **Cooking competition** to be encouraged at all levels from village to national level to promote ethnic cuisine and innovative menus based on locally available ingredients and vegetables.
- **Vocal for local for Aatmanirbhar Bharat:** Involvement of Farmers Producer Organisations (FPO) and Women Self Help Groups in implementation of the scheme will be encouraged. Use of locally grown traditional food items for a fillip to local economic growth will be encouraged.
- **Monitoring:** Field visits for progress monitoring and inspections will be facilitated for students of eminent Universities / Institutions and trainee teachers of Regional Institutes of Educations (RIE) and District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET).

► NEW INDIA LITERACY PROGRAM

- A scheme of Ministry of Education which aims to promote literacy among non-literates in the age group of 15 and above across the country. It aims to cover 5 crore non-literates during the period from 2022-23 to 2026-27.
- Centrally Sponsored scheme with contribution from both Centre and State government. It will replace SAKSHAR Bharat scheme for adult education.
- To implemented through volunteerism through online mode. However, training, orientation, workshops of volunteers, may be organized through face-to-face mode.

COMPONENTS

- **Foundational Literacy and Numeracy**
- **Critical Life Skills:** It will include financial literacy, digital literacy, commercial skills, health awareness, childcare and family welfare education.
- **Vocational Skills Development:** For increasing employment potential.
- **Basic Education:** Includes preparatory, middle and secondary stage equivalency.
- **Continuing Education:** Includes engaging holistic adult education courses in arts, sciences, technology, culture, sports and recreation and other topics of interest or use to local learners.

SALIENT FEATURES:

- **Volunteerism:** Involvement of school students, pre-service students of Higher Education Institutions,

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school teachers, Anganwadi and ASHA workers, NYKS, NSS and NCC volunteers.

- **Priority to saturation in literacy:** The age cohort of 15-35 will be saturated first followed by ages 35 and above. Priority to be given to girls and women, SC/ST/OBC/Minorities, Persons with special needs/Nomadic/Construction workers etc. who can substantially and immediately benefit from adult education.
- **School to be unit for implementation** of the scheme. Schools to be used for conducting survey of beneficiaries and voluntary teachers (VTs).
- **Use of ICT and online implementation** of the scheme through Online Teaching Learning and Assessment System (OTLAS)
- **All Material and resources through digital modes** – TV, Radio, Cell phone based free/open-source apps, portals etc.
- **Assessment tests** to be conducted in schools by State/UTs and evaluation of learners by NIOS/SIOS. Assessment on demand through OTLAS and generation of e-certificates.
- Sample achievement survey
- Online MIS.
- **Performance Grading Index (PGI) for States/UTs and district level** to show achievement in implementation of the scheme giving weight to both physical and financial progress through UDISE portal.
- **The phrase 'Education for All'** will be used in place of 'Adult Education' by Ministry of Education as 'Adult Education' does not appropriately capture all non-literates more than 15 years of age.

► NISHTHA

- NISHTHA – National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement is an **integrated teacher training program** under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha.
- The aim of this training is to **motivate and equip teachers to encourage and foster critical thinking in students, handle diverse situations and act as first level counsellors**. They will be oriented on and develop their skills on various aspects related to Learning Outcomes, Competency Based Learning and Testing, School Safety and Security, ICT in teaching-learning including Artificial Intelligence etc.

► NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR TECHNOLOGY

- Ministry of Education launched National Educational Alliance for Technology (NEAT) as a **Public-Private partnership model** between the **Government** (through its implementing agency AICTE) and the **Education Technology companies** of India.
- Through an open invitation and screening, companies are invited to display their products on a National Portal developed for the learners, who may procure them based on their requirements.
- The scheme includes free seats for existing students of higher education from weaker sections of society to be done through NEAT portal, based on student information shared by Educational Institutions.

► ACADEMIC BANK OF CREDIT SCHEME (ABC SCHEME)

- **Aim:** To promote holistic and multidisciplinary learning in Higher education. Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) is a virtual/digital storehouse that contains the information of the credits earned by individual students throughout their academic journey. UGC has released guidelines for operationalization of Academic Bank of Credit.
- **Academic Bank of Credit has been established on the lines of National Academic Depository (NAD is the backbone of ABC)**. ABC enables students to register or commence credit transfer, the final outcomes of credit redemption and issuance of certificates are administered by academic institutions via NAD Platform. Being owner of academic awards, Academic institutions must mandatorily register themselves under ABC via NAD.
- Academic Bank of Credits shall provide to every student the facility to open unique or individual Academic Bank Account in digital form. When a student pursues any course and clears exams, credits will be automatically awarded to them. Institutions need to fill out the details and upload the deposits in the students' Academic Credit Bank's account on the digital portal.
- Allow students of undergraduate and postgraduate degree courses to exit the course and enter within a stipulated period. The student can earn up to 50% credits from outside the college/university where she/he is enrolled for the degree/diploma program.

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NATIONAL ACADEMIC DEPOSITORY

- It is a 24×7 online store house of academic awards digitally lodged by various academic institutions/schools' boards/eligibility assessment bodies.
- UGC is the nodal agency.
- Academic Awards to be lodged on NAD cover degrees, diplomas, certificates, mark-sheets including awards issued for skill development.

► NIPUN BHARAT PROGRAM

Ministry of Education has launched a [National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy \(NIPUN Bharat\)](#), for ensuring that every child in the country necessarily attains foundational literacy and numeracy (FLN) by the end of Grade 3, by 2026-27.

OBJECTIVES

- Foundational skills enable to keep children in class thereby reducing the dropouts and improve transition rate from primary to upper primary and secondary stages.
- Activity based learning and conducive learning environment will improve quality of education.
- Innovative pedagogies such as toy-based and experiential learning will be used in classroom transaction thereby making learning a joyful and engaging activity.
- Intensive capacity building of teachers will make the empowered and provide greater autonomy for choosing the pedagogy.
- Holistic development of the child by focusing on different domains of development like physical and motor development, socio-emotional development, literacy and numeracy development, cognitive development, life skills etc. which are interrelated and interdependent, which will be reflected in a Holistic Progress Card.
- Children to achieve steeper learning trajectory which may have positive impacts on later life outcomes and employment.
- Since every child attends early grades, therefore, focus on that stage will also benefit the socio-economic disadvantageous group thus ensuring access to equitable and inclusive quality education.

► SHREYAS

- Aims to provide industry apprenticeship to the general graduates exiting in April 2019 through the National Apprenticeship Promotional Scheme (NAPS)

- Conceived for students in degree courses, primarily non-technical with a view to introduce employable skills into their learning, promote apprenticeship as integral to education.
- SHREYAS Portal will enable educational institutions and industry to log in and provide their respective demand and supply of apprenticeship.
- **Funding:** Central Government shares 25% of the stipend per month subject to a maximum of Rs 1500, during the period of apprenticeship. Apart from this amount up to Rs 7500 will be towards basic training cost, where needed.

► SCHOOL INNOVATION AMBASSADOR TRAINING PROGRAM

- Ministry of Education's Innovation Cell, and AICTE has launched this program in collaboration with CBSE and EMRS (Eklavya model residential school) of Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- Aim: Train 50,000 schoolteachers on innovation, entrepreneurship, Intellectual Property Rights, design thinking, product development, idea generation etc.
- The training will be delivered in online mode only.

► OPERATION DIGITAL BOARD

- Digital Boards will be introduced all over India in government and government aided schools from class 9th onwards and higher education institutions.
- Aims at converting a classroom into a digital classroom.
- Availability of e-resources at any time and place.
- Provisioning of personalised adaptive learning as well as Intelligent Tutoring by exploiting emerging technologies like Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence and Data Analytics.

IMPLEMENTATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

UGC will be implementing agency for ODB in Higher Educational Institutions.

IMPLEMENTATION IN SCHOOLS

- Digital / SMART board will be provided in all Government and Government – aided schools having Secondary and Sr. Secondary classes.
- Nearly 1.5 lakh Secondary / Sr. Secondary schools will be covered under the scheme in collaboration with the State and UTs.

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► INNOVATION CELL (MIC)

- Established in the premises of AICTE with a purpose to systematically foster the culture of Innovation in all Higher Education Institutions across the country.
- Encourage, inspire and nurture young scientists by exposing them to new ideas and processes resulting in innovative activities in their formative years fostered through **Network of Innovation clubs** in Higher Educational Institutions.

MAJOR PROGRAMS

- Network of Innovation Clubs
- Smart India Hackathon
- Institution Innovation Councils
- Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements (ARIIA)
- National Innovation and Start up Policy for Students and Faculties
 - Benefits of joining innovations clubs (IC)
 - No major capital investment required, IC will make use of existing local ecosystem
 - Opportunity to participate in various Innovation related initiatives organised by MoE.
 - Win prizes/certificates every month

► ATAL RANKING OF INSTITUTIONS ON INNOVATION ACHIEVEMENTS

- It aims to systematically rank education institutions and universities primarily on innovation related indicators. It uses indicators which are commonly used globally to rank most innovative educational institutions/universities in the world.
- More than quantity, ARIIA will focus on quality of innovations and will try to measure the real impact created by these innovations nationally and internationally.
- Ranking is done by MoE's Innovation Cell under AICTE

► NATIONAL TESTING AGENCY

- It a premier, specialist, autonomous and self-sustained testing organisation to conduct entrance examinations for admission/fellowship in higher educational institutions.
- Headed by Secretary, Department of Higher Education.
- Exams conducted by NTA
 - Joint Entrance Examination (Engineering)

- Common Management Admission Test (Management)
- UGC NET
- Graduate Pharmacy Aptitude Test
- Hotel Management Joint Entrance Examination
- NEET (for Medical)
- It also provides practices tests to students.

FUNCTIONS

- Identify partner institutions with adequate infrastructure from the existing schools and higher education institutions which would facilitate conduct of online examinations without adversely impacting their academic routine.
- Create a question bank for all subjects using the modern techniques
- Establish a strong R&D culture as well as a pool of experts in testing
- To help individual colleges and universities in the field of testing and to provide training and advisory services to the institutions in India. To provide quality testing services to the academic institutions in India.
- To develop a state-of-the-art culture of testing in India by using domestic and international expertise. To collaborate with international organizations like ETS to achieve the same.
- To undertake any other examination that is entrusted to it by the Ministries/Departments of Government of India/State Governments.
- To undertake the reforms and training of school boards as well as other bodies where the testing standards should be comparable with the entrance examinations.

► CONSORTIUM FOR ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH ETHICS (CARE)

- Nodal Agency: UGC
- Quality research journals in disciplines under Social Sciences, Humanities, Languages, Arts, Culture, Indian Knowledge Systems etc. will be maintained by CARE and referred to as 'CARE Reference List of Quality Journals' (CARE List)
- CARE List will be regularly updated and published by the UGC and the Members of the consortium at their respective websites.
- CARE members include Statutory Councils, Academies, Government bodies in Social Sciences, Humanities, Arts and Fine Arts, Science, Medical,

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Agriculture, Engineering and the Association of Indian Universities.

► EK BHARAT SHRESTHA BHARAT

- Celebrate Unity in Diversity of our Nation and to maintain and strengthen the fabric of traditionally existing emotional bonds between the people of our country.
- Promote spirit of national integration through a deep and structured engagement between all States and UT's through a year-long planned engagement between States
- Highlight rich heritage & culture of either State enabling people to understand & appreciate diversity in India, fostering a sense of common identity.

PROGRAM

- Cultural and Literal Exchange, Food Festivals, National Unity Day, Run for Unity, Hornbill Festival, Deepotsav Festival, Geeta Utsav, Bharat Parv, Art Yatra, Sadkal Gujarat, Kabir Festival, Gir Monsoon Festival, Bastar Mahotsav, Tawang Festival, Cherry Blossom Festival.
- Rashtriya Ekta Shivir was organised by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in 2018

BHASHA SANGAM

Department of School Education and Literacy is the nodal agency for this initiative that aims to make the students aware about the unique cultural, ethnic and linguistic diversity of our country.

- Provides an opportunity to schools and educational institution to provide multilingual exposure to students in Indian Languages.
- Familiarise every child with simple dialogues in all 22 languages under Schedule VIII of Constitution, taking up one language one each working day, to enhance linguistic tolerance and promote national integration.

► PRIME MINISTER RESEARCH FELLOWS

- Tap the talent pool of India for conducting research indigenously in innovative science and technology
- B. Tech and M. Tech students from any recognised Indian institution will be offered direct admission in PhD program in the IITs/IISc.
- A fellowship of Rs 70,000 per month for first two years, Rs 75,000 per month for third year, Rs 80,000 per month in 4th and 5th year will be provided.
- A research grant of Rs 2 lakh will be provided to each of the Fellows for a period of 5 years to cover their

foreign travel expenses for presenting research papers in international conferences and seminar.

- Maximum of 3000 Fellows would be selected in a three-year period.

► SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF RESEARCH COLLABORATION (SPARC)

To facilitate research and academic collaboration with top academic institutions in the world, the MoE will fund such collaboration between Indian Institutions which are in top 100 of either specific NIRF ranking or aggregate NIRF ranking on one hand and with foreign institutions figuring in top 500 QS world ranking.

CREDIT GUARANTEE FUND FOR EDUCATION LOANS AND REVISED CENTRAL SECTOR INTEREST SUBSIDY SCHEME

- To allow more students to access the benefit, the ceiling on the loan amount has been raised to Rs 7.5 Lakhs
- Moratorium period will be course period +1 year.
- Scheme would cover loans for pursuing professional/technical courses from NAAC/NBA accredited institutions or Institutions of National Importance or Central Funded Technical Institutions.

► PARINAM MANJUSHA

- It has been introduced by CBSE.
- It acts as:
 - Academic Repository
 - Facilitates online verification
 - Students can get digital documents such as marksheets, Pass certificates and Migration Certificates of CBSE examination through Digi Locker.

► RASHTRIYA UCHCHATAR SHIKSHA ABHIYAAN (RUSA)

- A Centrally sponsored scheme under Department of Higher Education, MoE.
- Aims to provide strategic central funding to State Higher Education Departments and Institutions

OBJECTIVE

Target of Gross Enrolment Ratio of 30% by 2019-20 with equity and inclusion.

RUSA 2.0 TARGETS

- Increase spending of States on higher education to 2% or above of GSDP.

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- Ensure all State Institutions are NAAC Accredited by the end of March 2020 as a part of mandatory quality assurance framework.
- Reduce student-teacher ratio to 15:1 by March 2020. Increasing National Gross Enrolment Ratio to 32%.
- More inclusion of disadvantaged groups (SC/ST/Women). Ensure all States participate in AISHE.
- Number of colleges affiliated to State Universities to be reduced to 200.

► **PT. MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA NATIONAL MISSION ON TEACHERS AND TEACHING (PMMMNMTT)**

Central Sector Scheme with All India coverage

AIMS

- One lakh qualified teacher for schools, general and technical education colleges and universities
- Adequate representation of SC, ST, OBC, Minorities and Women
- Sufficient base of teacher educators and promote excellence in faculty for academic leadership positions
- Create around 87 new institutional structures (30 schools in education, 50 Centers of Excellence for Curriculum and Pedagogy, 5 Institutes of Academic Leadership and Education Management, 2 Inter University Centers for Teachers Education)
- Create subject based networks in different disciplines.

STRATEGIES

- Programmatic and scheme-based interventions: pre-service and in-service training through existing and new institutional structures, new academic programs & courses, strengthening post-graduate and doctoral programs, pre-scheduling year-long training calendars, online training.
- Project based activities: ICT based training, training of Mathematics, Science, Language, teacher for schools, Core science and engineering courses in technical education, general courses in social sciences, humanities and vocational courses.

► **MARGDARSHAN**

- All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is Nodal agency.
- Mentoring to institutes by a well performing institute.
- A Hub and Spoke model are to be established by an Institute of repute as a Mentor within an existing

facility to serve as the hub to guide and disperse knowledge to 10 technical institutions to encouraging best practices. The secondary branches, the spokes, are additional services provided to faculty for self-improvement. Eventually, the Hub n Spoke will allow for inter-hamlet information sharing, such as technical education, research and sharing of resources to the entire system.

ELIGIBILITY FOR MENTORING INSTITUTES:

Mentor Institute should have been in 15 years of existence. It can be Institution/University Departments must be Government or Government Aided or Self-Financed Institute. Mentor Institute should be conducting graduate courses of which at least 50% percent of the courses should be NBA accredited.

► **SAKSHAM**

- A scheme being implemented by AICTE, under MoE.
- Aim: Providing encouragement & support to divyang children to pursue technical education.

► **SAMAGRA SHIKSHA**

- Integrated scheme for school education from 2018-19. It envisages school as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary schools.
- Preference is given to educationally backward blocks, Special Focus districts, Border areas and Aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog.
- Special focus on urban deprived children, children affected by periodic migration and children living in remote and scattered habitations.
- Preference to Special Focus Districts, Educationally Backward Blocks, LWE affected districts, and aspirational district while planning interventions like setting up of primary schools, upper primary schools, construction of additional classrooms, toilets, Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalayas (KGBVs)
- Provides support to States for strengthening of school education including in rural areas.
- Annual maintenance and repair of existing school buildings, toilets and other facilities to upkeep the infrastructure in good condition.
- In-service training of teacher and school heads, conduct of achievement surveys at state and national level.
- Composite school grant to every school for providing a conducive learning environment.

- Grants for library, sports and physical activities, support for Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyaan, ICT and digital initiatives,
- School leadership development program, remedial teaching for academically weaker students, support for Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat etc.
- It subsumes three erstwhile centrally sponsored scheme i.e., [Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan](#), [Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan](#), [Teacher Education](#).
 - Allocation for uniforms has been enhanced to Rs 600 from Rs 400 and allocation for textbooks to Rs 250/400 from Rs 150/250 per child per annum.
 - **Launch of 'Energised textbooks'**: All textbooks are embedded with QR codes. The QR codes can be linked to engaging content or assessments of specific topics that are being taught. Promote digital learning. Provide teachers with more material to substantiate and expand upon the contents in textbooks. The Energised textbooks have been created under **DIKSHA program**.
 - Sports and Physical Education component to each school under which sports grant is being provided for sports equipment for indoor and outdoor games. Every school will receive sports equipment at the cost of Rs 5000 for primary schools, Rs 10,000 for upper primary schools and up to Rs 25,000 for Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools to inculcate and emphasise relevance of sports.
 - **Children with special needs (CWSN)**: Stipend of Rs 200 per month for CWSN girls to be provided from Class I to Class XII. Allocation for CWSN has been increased from Rs 3000 to Rs 3500 per child per annum.

► DIKSHA (DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR KNOWLEDGE SHARING)

- National Teachers Platform for India
- It is a customisable National Digital Infrastructure for teacher centric initiatives for use by States, Teacher Education Institutes and private entities.
- States and TEIs have the autonomy and choice to repurpose and extend DIKSHA to suit their own needs and purposes.
- It is for the benefit of Teachers in Schools, Teacher Educators and Student Teachers in Teacher Education Institutes.
- Nodal Agency: National Council for Teacher Education, under MoE.

VERTICALS

- Teacher Profile and Registry
- **Teaching and Learning Content**: It involves creation of 'Energised Textbooks'
- Teacher Professional Development
- School Leadership Development
- Innovation and Innovating Pedagogy
- Content Creation Platform
- Assessments

► UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN 2.0

To bring about transformational change in rural development processes by leveraging knowledge institutions to help build architecture of an Inclusive India.

GOALS

- Build an understanding of development agenda within institutes of Higher Education
- Re-emphasise need for field work, stake holder interaction and design for societal objectives
- Rigorous reporting and useful outputs as central to developing new professions
- Provide rural India and regional agencies with access to the professional resources of the institutes of higher education especially those that have acquired academic excellence in the field of science, engineering, technology, and management
- Improve development outcomes because of this research
- 688 higher educational institutions have been selected under Challenge Mode (424 technical and 262 non-technical) which are reputed Higher Educational Institutions (Both Private as well as public) have adopted 3555 villages for their development through UBA.
 - Every institution adopts 5 villages
 - Use of knowledge for social, economic growth
 - Technical institutions design technical solutions for local issue
 - IIT Delhi has been designated as the National Coordinating Institute for this program.
- **Areas of Intervention**: Two Major Domains
 1. **Human Development**
 - Health; Education and Culture; Values and perception development; Skills and Entrepreneurship

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2. Material (economic) development

- o Organic agriculture and cow-based economy; Water management and conservation; Renewable energy sources; Artisans and rural industries; Development and harnessing of local natural resources; E-Support

► IMPRESS (IMPACTFUL POLICY RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES)

Implemented by Indian Council for Social Science Research

AIMS

- Aims to encourage social science research in policy relevant areas to provide vital inputs in policy formulation, implementation and evaluation.
- Address the issue of bridging the gap between policy making, implementing and society by generating or encouraging vital inputs from researchers in social science disciplines. Inspire researchers in these domains to assume the task of assessment of policies and that of coordination between policy makers, academics and society.

► IMPRINT-2

- First of its kind Pan IIT and IISc joint initiative to address major science and engineering challenges relevant to India through an inclusive and sustainable mode of translational research.
- Jointly funded by MoE and Department of Science and Technology. A fund of Rs 1000 crore has been established for this.
- Prof Indranil Manna of IIT Kharagpur will be the National Coordinator.
- Science and Engineering Research Board in the Department of Science and Technology is the nodal agency working along with the national coordinator.
- Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) scheme will be subsumed with IMPRINT-2 and no further call for proposal submission under UAY will be issued.

FEATURES

- Principal objective is to translate knowledge into visible technology
- Normally average cost of the approved projects will be around Rs 2 crore
- MoE and DST are equal partners to steer the scheme

- Projects partially supported by (at least 25%) by the industry will be supported (Mandatory industry support is must)

ELIGIBILITY TO APPLY

Must hold a regular academic/research position of Centrally funded technical institution, MoE funded Central university or MoE funded Higher education Institution and technology. Applicants must have 4 years of regular left before superannuation.

DOMAINS

LIVING WORLD	MATERIALS WORLD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Security • Environment and Climate • Healthcare Technology • Sustainable Habitat • Water Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced Materials • ICT • Manufacturing Technology • Nano Technology • Security and Defence

► GIAN (GLOBAL INITIATIVE OF ACADEMIC NETWORKS)

- Aims at tapping the talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs internationally to encourage their engagement with institutes of Higher Education in India to augment India's academic resources. Visiting faculty from foreign institutions will conduct short term courses in India.
- IIT Kharagpur is the National coordinator for GIAN.
- Group coordinators have been created to deal with various category of institutions.
- Eligible Institutions: IITs, NITs, IEST, SPA, IISc, IISER, Management Schools, Central Universities and Law Schools, AICTE approved engineering colleges, Universities under UGC
- **Funding:** A honorarium is paid to the foreign experts covering their travel and other expenses.

► TEQIP (TECHNICAL EDUCATION QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM)

- Aims at improving the quality of Engineering education in existing institutions with a special consideration for Low Income States and Special Category States
- Only Government and Government aided AICTE approved Engineering Institutions and new centrally funded institutions in SCS will be part of the project.

An estimated 200 Government and Government funded Engineering institutions including Affiliating Technical Universities (ATUs) will be selected.

- 100% by Centre given as grants to States

► LEAP (LEADERSHIP FOR ACADEMICIANS PROGRAM)

Aims to Prepare second tier academic heads who are potentially likely to assume leadership roles in future.

KEY FEATURES

- It is a three-week leadership development training program (2 weeks domestic and 1-week foreign training) for second level academic functionaries in public funded higher education institutions.
- The program would provide senior faculty, with high academic credentials, the required leadership and managerial skills including skills of problem solving, handling stress, team building work, conflict management, developing communication skills, understanding and coping with the complexity and challenges of governance of Higher Educational Institutions, financial and general administration.
- It will be implemented through 15 NIRF top ranked Indian Institutions:
 - IIT Roorkee, IIT Kanpur, NIT Trichy, IISER Kolkata, JNU, IIT(BHU), University of Delhi, IIT Bombay, TISS Mumbai, University of Hyderabad, NIEPA, IIT Kharagpur, Jamia Milia Islamia, BHU and AMU
- Foreign universities identified for training are also within top 100 in the world global rankings. The institutions chosen are University of Michigan, NTU Singapore, Harvard University, Purdue University, University of Chicago, University of Pennsylvania, Monash University, London School of Economics/Oxford University, University of Cambridge and University of Virginia, USA.

► ARPIT (ANNUAL REFRESHER PROGRAM IN TEACHING)

- Online professional development of 15 lakh higher education faculty using the MOOCs platform SWAYAM.
- 75 discipline specific institutions have been identified and notified as National Resource Centres which are tasked to prepare online training material with focus on latest developments in the discipline, new and emerging trends, pedagogical improvements and methodologies for transacting revised curriculum.

► ALL SCHOOL MONITORING INDIVIDUAL TRACING ANALYSIS (ASMITA)

It is a unique scheme that will **track a child's educational journey** and progress. It will also help identify dropouts.

KEY FEATURES

- Aims to track more than 25 crore school children across 15 lakh private and public schools, making it world's largest student online tracking system.
- Using Aadhaar number of children, the scheme will track attendance and enrolment, infra-structural facilities, academic progress as well as mid-day meal service. For children who do not have an Aadhaar number, a special number will be generated.

► SWAYAM

- It is designed to achieve three cardinal principles of Education Policy: access, equity and quality.
- **Objective:** Take the best teaching learning resources to all, including the most disadvantaged.
- 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.

STRATEGY

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.

► SWAYAM PRABHA

It is a group of 32 DTH channels devoted to telecasting of high-quality educational programs on 24×7 basis using the GSAT-15 satellite.

► VITTIYA SAKSHARATA ABHIYAN (VISAKA)

The purpose is to actively engage the youth/ students of Higher Education Institutions to encourage and motivate all payers and payees to **use a digitally enabled cashless economic system for transfer of funds.**

► ISHAN UDAY

- It is a special **scholarship scheme by UGC**, with a provision to grant 10,000 scholarships to students

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from the **Northeast**, whose parental income is below Rs 4.5 lakh per annum.

- The scholarship ranges from Rs 3,500 to 5,000 per month for studying at undergraduate level in colleges and universities in India

► **ISHAN VIKAS**

- It is comprehensive program to introduce **school children** from the **North-Eastern states** to **high quality academia**.
- A separate program also provides summer internship for college students studying in educational institutions in the North-East.
- Currently the program encourages schoolchildren in class IX and XI and technical college students in their 6th semesters, to participate.

► **UDAAN**

- The project aims at addressing the lower enrolment of girls in engineering colleges.
- It provides free online resources to girl students for preparation of engineering entrance examination.
- Envisaged as first step towards achieving this larger goal of addressing the quality gap between school education and engineering entrance, by addressing the three dimensions of education - curriculum design, transaction and assessment.

► **RASHTRIYA AVISHKAR ABHIYAAN**

It is a convergent framework across School Education and Higher Education aiming to encourage children towards learning Science and Mathematics to develop their interest through activities in Science and Mathematics.

TARGET GROUP

Children from Classes I to XII (6 to 18 years of age) in Government and Government aided schools, KVs, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Special Schools, Open Schools, Special Training Centres.

INTERVENTIONS UNDER THE SCHEME

→ **Systematic Improvements in School System**

- Teacher preparation for science, mathematics and technology, pre-service and in-service
- Assessment design for science & mathematics
- Recruitment of science and mathematics teachers
- Strengthening of school science & mathematics laboratories

- Provision of teaching: Learning equipment and supplementary books/materials
- Use of technology in Science & Mathematics teaching
- Development of resource materials
- Strengthening teacher support institutions and in use of technology
- Effective classroom transaction: teaching – learning

→ **Initiatives to encourage Science, Mathematics through alternative strategies**

- School mentoring for science & mathematics teaching by Higher Education Institutions
- Teacher circles on Science, Mathematics and Technology
- Science/Mathematics Clubs for children
- Extend outreach of programs of Ministry of Science and Technology to promote science learning
- Participation of students in Inter-school, State/National Math and Science Competitions/Olympiads etc.
- Organised visits to Science Museums and Science fairs and Mathematics melas
- Parents and community sensitisation.

► **SHAGUN PORTAL**

Dedicated web portal 'ShaGun' for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan at New Delhi today. 'ShaGun' aims to capture and highlight innovations and progress in Elementary Education sector of India by continuous monitoring of the flagship scheme - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

► **EDUCATION QUALITY UPGRADATION AND INCLUSION PROGRAM (EQUIP)**

Department of Higher Education has finalized and released a five-year vision plan named Education Quality Upgradation and Inclusion Program (EQUIP).

Goals for higher education sector:

- Double Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education and resolve the geographically and socially skewed access to higher education institutions.
- Upgrade the quality of education to global standards
- Position at least 50 Indian institutions among the top-1000 global universities
- Introduce governance reforms in higher education for well-administered campuses
- Accreditation of all institutions for assuring quality

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- Promote Research & Innovation ecosystems for positioning India in the Top-3 countries in the world in matters of knowledge creation
- Double the employability of the students passing out of higher education
- Harness education technology for expanding the reach and improving pedagogy
- Promote India as a global study destination
- Achieve a quantum increase in investment in higher education.

► PM VIDYA LAKSHMI KARYAKRAM

- First of its kind portal for students seeking [Education Loan](#). Provides single window electronic platform for students to access information and prepare application for Educational Loans & Government Scholarships.
- It brings on board all Banks providing Educational Loans.

► JIGYASA SCHEME

Taken up by CSIR at national level for further widening and deepening its Scientific Social Responsibility (SSR).

FEATURES

- Inculcate culture of inquisitiveness and scientific temper, amongst school students & teachers.
- Enable the students and teachers to practically live the theoretical concepts taught in science by visiting CSIR laboratories and by participating in projects.
- Focus is on connecting school students and scientists to extend student's classroom learning with well-planned research laboratory-based learning.
- **Activities supported:** Student Residential Programs, scientists as teachers & teachers as scientists, lab specific activities/Onsite Experiments, visits of scientists to Schools/Outreach Programs, science and maths Clubs, projects of National Children's Science Congress and tinkering laboratories,

► HIGHER EDUCATION FUNDING
AUTHORITY

- A joint venture of MoE and Canara Bank for financing creation of capital assets in premier educational institutions in India. It is a non-profit company.
- In 2018, scope of HEFA was expanded by enhancing its capital base to Rs 10,000 crore and tasking it to

mobilise one lakh crore for Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education by 2022. (RISE by 2022)

- Funds will be available to:
 1. Technical Institutions more than 10 years old: Repay the whole Principal Portion from the internally generated budgetary resources.
 2. Technical Institutions started between 2008 and 2014: Repay 25% of the principal portion from internal resources and receive grant for the balance of the principal portion.
- Central Universities started
 1. Prior to 2014: Repay 10% of the principal portion from internal resources and receive grant for the balance of the principal portion.
 2. Newly established Institutions (started after 2014): for funding construction of permanent campuses: Grant would be provided for complete servicing of loan including the principal and interest.
 3. Other educational institutions and grant-in-aid institutions of Ministry of Health: All newly set up AIIMs and other health institutions, Kendriya Vidyalayas/Navodaya Vidyalayas would be funded, and Department/Ministry concerned will give a commitment for complete servicing of principal and interest by ensuring adequate grants to the institution.

► DHRUV (PM INNOVATIVE LEARNING PROGRAM)

- Aim: Identify & encourage talented children to enrich their skills and knowledge in centres of excellence across the country.
- Gifted children will be mentored & nurtured by renowned experts in different areas, so that they can reach their full potential.

OBJECTIVE

1. Cover two areas namely Science and Arts.
2. Students to be chosen from classes 9 to 12, from all schools including government and private.

► INSTITUTE OF EMINENCE

- UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities), 2017 regulations enable 10 public and 10 private institutions to emerge as World Class Teaching and Research Institutions. These institutions shall be called as 'Institutions of Eminence'.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

- It aims to bring higher educational institutions selected as IoEs in top 500 of world ranking in the next 10 years and in top 100 eventually overtime.
- Institutions will be selected by Empowered Expert Committee headed by N Gopalaswami.

THREE CATEGORIES OF ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS

1. Existing Government Educational institutions
2. Existing private higher educational institutions to upgrade themselves to Institutions of Eminence
3. Greenfield Category

In case of private institutions proposed as Institutions of Eminence, there will be no financial support, but they will be entitled for more autonomy as a special category Deemed University.

Greenfield Institutions would get 3-year period to establish and operationalise institution, and thereafter, EEC will consider giving IoE status to such institutions.

BENEFITS OF INSTITUTIONS OF EMINENCE

- Government Institutions to get additional funding up to 1000 Cr.
- The selected Institutions under IoE shall have complete academic and administrative autonomy.
- The Institutions of Eminence will have complete financial autonomy to spend the resources raised and allocated, subject to general conditions & restrictions of the Statutes and GFR.
- Academic collaborations with foreign higher educational institutions (in top 500) would be exempt from government approvals.
- Freedom to hire personnel from industry, etc., as faculty who are experts in their areas but may not have the requisite higher academic qualifications.
- Freedom to recruit faculty from outside India (limit of 25% of its faculty strength for public institution).
- Freedom to enter academic collaborations with other Institutions within the country.
- Freedom to have own transparent merit-based system for admission of students.
- Freedom to admit additionally foreign students on merit subject to a maximum of 30% of the strength of admitted domestic students.
- Freedom to fix and charge fees from foreign students without restriction.
- Freedom to determine the domestic student fees, subject to the condition that no student who gets selected admission is turned away for lack of finance.

Every Institute to encourage scholarships and extension of loans facility.

- Freedom to offer courses and offer degrees in newer areas, including inter-disciplinary ones, after approval of its Governing Council & conforming to minimum prevailing standards.

► OTHER SCHEMES

SARTHAQ	<p>It is an indicative and suggesting National Education Policy (NEP 2020) implementation plan for school education for next 10 years developed by Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education.</p> <p>States and UTs have been given flexibility to adapt this plan with local contextualisation and modify as per their needs and requirements.</p>
VIDYA PRAVESH	<p>Guidelines for 3 months play based school preparation module for Grade-1 children. It aims to ensure all children are exposed to a warm and welcoming environment when they enter Grade-1.</p> <p>Developed by Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education.</p>
SAFAL	<p>SAFAL stands for Structured Assessment for Analysing Learning Levels. It has been developed by CBSE for Competency based assessment for grades 3, 5 and 8 focusing on testing for core concepts, application-based questions and higher-order thinking skills.</p>
NATIONAL MEANS CUM MERIT SCHEME	<p>The scheme aims to award scholarships to meritorious students of economically weaker sections to arrest their drop out at class VIII and encourage them to continue their education at secondary level.</p> <p>Scholarship of Rs 1,000 per month (Rs 12,000 per annum) by DBT in bank accounts of students are awarded to selected students of class IX every year and their continuation/renewal is classes X and XII for study in State</p>

	<p>Government, Government-aided and Local Body schools.</p> <p>Students are selected through an examination conducted by State Governments.</p>
PADHE BHARAT CAMPAIGN	<p>A 100-day campaign launched by Ministry of Education to promote joyful reading culture for children by ensuring availability of age-appropriate reading books for children in local/mother tongue/tribal language. It will focus on children studying in Balvatika to Grade 8.</p> <p>One activity per week per group has been designed with focus on making reading enjoyable. It is aligned with goals of foundational literacy and numeracy mission.</p>
KAPILA Campaign	<p>KAPILA stands for Kalam Program for Intellectual Property Literacy and Awareness Campaign (KAPILA) to increase awareness regarding protection and exploitation of Intellectual Property and to provide funding support to promote filing of Intellectual Property in Higher Educational Institutions.</p>
MANODARPAN	<p>An initiative to provide psychosocial support to students, teachers and families for mental health and emotional wellbeing during COVID-19 pandemic and beyond.</p>

MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

India faces severe shortage of well-trained skilled workers. Only 2.3% of the workforce in India has undergone formal skill training.

► NATIONAL SKILL DEVELOPMENT MISSION

- Addressing long term and short-term skilling needs through revamp of existing Institutional Training framework and establishing new institutions
- Undertake sector specific skill training initiatives
- Convergence of existing skill development programs
 - Common norms for rationalisation of skill development schemes at Central and State level
 - Promoting States to open Kaushal Vardhan Kendras (KVKs)
- Leverage existing public infrastructure for skilling
- Training of trainers: National Certification system for trainers facilitated through National Skills University
- Facilitate overseas employment
 - Establishment of equivalence between NSQF and International Qualifications Frameworks.
 - Partnership with leading vocational training institutions in other countries
 - Identifying global workforce requirements in destination countries
 - Pre-departure training for workers and up-skilling of return migrants
- Promote sustainable livelihoods
 - Standard communication packages for specific skill development programs
 - Counselling services to facilitate process of career guidance
 - Mentorship
- Each sub-mission will be headed by a Joint Secretary or Director level officer designated as CEO, sourced from public or private sector.

► PM-YUVA

Entrepreneurship education is provided to encourage entrepreneurship and help people become self-employed within the country.

► SKILL SAATHI INITIATIVE

- Provides information on vocational training programs under Skill India Mission
- Conduct psychometric test
- Provide face to face counselling interventions to guide aspirants

► UDAAN

- Udaan is a Special Industry Initiative for Jammu & Kashmir in partnership between the corporates of India and Ministry of Home Affairs and implemented by National Skill Development Corporation.
- Aims to provide skills training and enhance employability of unemployed youth of J&K. It has two objectives:
 - (i) To provide an exposure to the unemployed graduates to the best of Corporate India.
 - (ii) To provide Corporate India, an exposure to the rich talent pool available in the State.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TRAINING

- It functions under MSDE
- It has the responsibility of long-term vocational training in the country.

► SANKALP

- It is a centrally sponsored scheme with World Bank assistance to strengthen the skill training delivery mechanism in the country.
- It engages with District Skill Committees (DSCs) to effectively reduce the mismatch between the supply and demand of skilled workforce in the country.

OBJECTIVES

- Creating convergence among all skill training activities, both State led, and Centre funded, at the state level
- Improving quality of skill development programs
- Establishing robust monitoring and evaluation system for skill training programs
- Providing access to skill training opportunities to the disadvantaged sections
- Creating industry led and demand driven skill training capacity
- Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship: A sub-program under SANKALP, which aims to provide a cadre of professionals at District Level who know about governance and public policy in general along with vocational education. A two-year fellowship conceived

MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

to create opportunity for young, dynamic individuals to contribute to enhancing skill development at the grassroots. The fellowship seeks to combine classroom sessions by academic partner IIMs with an intensive field immersion at the district level to create credible plans.

- **Aspirational Skilling Abhiyaan** has been launched by MSDE. It aims to provide support to aspirational districts in skill development. Financial assistance of Rs 10 lakh is provided to each aspirational district through the Sankalp fund.
- **Skill India Portal:** It is a skill development management system that will provide end to end solution to bring all stakeholders in the skill ecosystem on unified platform.
 - Aims to bring entire candidate and training partner database on a single platform.
 - An integrated platform for all skilling initiatives and schemes run by various Union, State, NSDC and corporates.
 - Create a repository of candidates, their skilling lifecycle, placement etc, rich in data analytics
- Global Skill Gap Study

► JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN

It functions under MSDE. Previously, it functioned under Ministry of Education.

FEATURE

- Alignment of JSS course and curriculum to NSQF to standardise training
- Decentralisation of powers for JSSs - giving more accountability and independence to district administration
- Identify and promote traditional skills in the district through skilling/upskilling
- Evidence based assessment system
- Easy online certification
- Linking JSS to Public Finance Management System maintaining transparency and accountability of the ecosystem
- Creating livelihood linkages
- Training of Trainers to develop the capacity through National Skills Training Institutes

► STRIVE

- A World Bank assisted GOI project. It is a central sector scheme with a budget outlay of Rs 2200 crore.

- Aims at strong shift to an outcome-based skill ecosystem.
- Creating awareness through industry clusters/ geographical chambers that would address the challenge of involvement of MSME.
- Improving relevance and efficiency of skills training provided through it is and apprenticeships.
- Focus on 4 result areas
 - Improved performance of ITI
 - Increased capacities of State Governments to support it is and Apprenticeship Training
 - Improved Teaching and Learning
 - Improved and Broadened Apprenticeship Training

► NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP PROMOTION SCHEME

- Promote apprenticeship training and to increase the engagement of apprentice from 2.3 lakh during August 2016 to 50 lakhs cumulatively by year 2020.
- Scheme will cover all categories of apprentices except apprentices which are covered by the scheme administered by Ministry of Education i.e., National Apprenticeship Training Scheme.

TARGET

5 lakh apprentices in 2016-17, 10 lakh apprentices in 2017-18, 15 lakh apprentices in 2018-19, 20 lakh apprentices in 2019-20.

FEATURES

- Wider option for the apprentices - integration with other schemes (courses under PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana), Modular Employable Skill (MES) courses under Skill Development Initiative or courses under State Government/Central Government shall be linked with apprenticeship training.
- www.apprenticeshipindia.org portal shall be used for administering the entire implementation of Apprenticeship Training online.
- Monitoring of apprenticeship training in State PSUs and Private Sector undertakings is done by the State Governments. District Skilling Committee will be mandated to identify apprenticeship opportunities in their district and ensure appropriate utilization.
- Promoter & Facilitators/Third Party Aggregator (TPAs)

BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYING APPRENTICES

- Sharing of 25% of prescribed stipend subject to maximum of Rs 1500 per month per apprentice to all apprentices with the employers.

MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Sharing of cost of basic training with Basic Training Providers (BTP) up to a maximum of Rs 7500 per trainee for a maximum of 500 hours calculated at the rate of 15 per hour.

ELIGIBILITY FOR APPRENTICE

- An apprentice is a person who has executed a contract on apprenticeship with the employer for apprenticeship training under the Act. Minimum 14 years of age, educational and physical qualification prescribed for the trade and other requirements of the Apprentices Act, 1961. Every apprentice must register on the portal and must have an Aadhar number.
- Apprentices can be engaged from the following categories:
 - Trainees passed out from ITI courses, those under dual-learning mode from it is, who have completed any NSQF aligned Short Term Course including PMKVY/DDUGKY/MES, Graduates/candidates, pursuing graduation courses/Diplomas courses in any stream or 10+2 vocational certificate holders, Candidates who possess minimum educational qualification required for a trade and have not undergone any formal trade training.
 - Basic Training Providers (BTP) is an entity who has facilities for imparting basic training to apprentices.
- **Types of BTPs are:**
 - National Skill Training Institutes, National Skill Training Institute for Women, Government/Private ITIs having grade 1 affiliation.

► PM KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA 3.0

- The basic premise for the scheme is to create skilled and certified workforce, who not only contribute towards the growth of India but also drive the country into becoming the global skills capital.
- It is a scheme under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

OBJECTIVES

1. Create an ecosystem for youth to make informed choices on available skilling avenues
2. Provide support to youth for skill training and certification
3. Promote sustainable skill centres for greater participation of private sector
4. Benefit 8 lakh youth over the scheme period

COMPONENTS

- The scheme will have two components:

- a. Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed known as the Central Component to be implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)
 - b. Centrally Sponsored State Managed known as the State Component to be implemented by State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs)
- Total target of the scheme will be divided in the ratio of 75:25 between Central and State Components respectively.

MODES OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE SCHEME

1. Short Term Training

- Shall be implemented under both Central and State components.
- Provision for both fresh skilling for trainees (first time learners) and re-skilling for the trainees/existing workforce.
- The training under STT courses range between 200-600 hours (2 to 6 months). School / college dropouts or unemployed youth of Indian nationality shall benefit from the scheme.
- Training to be provided in accordance with National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF). Also training to be imparted in English, Employability and Entrepreneurship (EEE) i.e., soft skills.
- Training will be provided in two modes:
 - 100% classroom-based approach: Both training and practical conducted physically as training institutes
 - Blended approach: Theory portion in online mode practical portion physically.
- Payment to Training Providers will be broken into tranches namely 30% on commencement of training batches, 40% on successful certification and 30% on placement verification subject to revisions by Common Cost Norms committee. Other incentives like boarding & lodging, post-placement support, conveyance and other support will be as per Common Cost Norms.

2. Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)

- It is a skill certification component to enable youth to take on industry-relevant skill certification which will help them to secure a better livelihood. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills can register themselves and get assessed and certified under RPL component. It focuses on individuals engaged in unregulated sectors.

3. Special Projects

UNDER THIS COMPONENT

MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Project-based skilling interventions shall be undertaken to meet skilling needs of marginalised or vulnerable groups (SC, ST, Transgenders, Disabled, Women, EWS or any other category which is recognised as vulnerable by State or Central Government) and those in difficult areas such as Left Wing Extremism Areas, Aspirational Districts, J&K, Ladakh, North Eastern States and Island Territories).
- Short term skilling initiatives undertaken by reputed industry bodies offering captive placement opportunities.
- Project with innovative strategies
- Projects offering local livelihood through creative market linked entrepreneurship
- Projects assuring international placements

► SWADES

The Union Govt. has launched a new initiative SWADES (Skilled Workers Arrival Database for Employment

Support) to conduct a skill mapping exercise of the returning citizens under the Vande Bharat Mission.

EXPLAINED

- Initiative by - the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Civil Aviation Ministry and External Affairs Ministry.
- MSDE's implementation arm National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is supporting the implementation of the project.
- Aim- to create a database of qualified citizens based on their skill sets and experience.
- The collected information will be shared with the companies for suitable placement opportunities in the country.
- The returning citizens are required to fill up an online SWADES Skills Card.

www.freeupscmaterials.org

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

► NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR PROJECT

- Eliminate all forms of child labour by
 - Identification and withdrawal of all children in the Project Area from Child Labour
 - Preparing Children withdrawn from work for mainstream education along with vocational training
 - Convergence with other schemes related to children and benefit of children
- Contribute to the withdrawal of all adolescent workers from Hazardous Occupations/Processes and their Skilling and integration in appropriate occupations
- Raising awareness amongst stakeholders and target communities,
- Creation of Child Labour Monitoring, Tracking and Reporting system

TARGET GROUP

The scheme focuses on:

- All child workers below the age of 14 years in the identified target area
- Adolescent workers below 18 years of age in the target area engaged in hazardous occupations/processes
- Families of Child Workers in the identified target area

STRATEGY OF THE SCHEME

A survey is conducted to identify target group (child worker and adolescent working in hazardous occupations and processes in a district or a specified area); then children in the age group of 9-14 years are withdrawn from work, and put into NCLP Special Training Centers where they are provided bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care and recreation etc. with the ultimate objective of preparing them to be mainstreamed into the formal system of education. Adolescents are withdrawn from hazardous occupations / processes to have benefited from skills training wherever required and are linked to legally permissible occupations.

FUNDING

Central Sector Scheme (100% Centre funded)

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

PENCIL PORTAL

- Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour
- This portal has been created by Ministry of Labour and Employment for tracking child labour

► ATAL BIMIT VYAKTI KALYAN YOJANA

Implemented by ESIC

BENEFICIARIES

Around 3.2 crore Insured Persons covered under the ESI Act, 1948.

SALIENT POINTS

- Provide relief in the form of cash compensation to the insured person who has been rendered unemployed up to 90 days, once in a lifetime, to be claimed after three months in one or more spells for being rendered unemployed, provided the employee should have completed two years of insurable employment and has contributed not less than 78 days in each of the four consecutive contribution periods immediately preceding to the claim of the relief.
- Relief not to exceed 25% of average earning per day.

► PM SHRAM YOGI MAAN DHAN SCHEME

- It is a pension scheme for Unorganised Workers. There are currently 42 crore workers engaged in the unorganised sector of the country.
- It is a central sector scheme administered by Ministry of Labour and Employment and implemented through LIC and CSCs.
- LIC will be the Pension Fund Manager and responsible for Pension pay out.
- Unorganised workers whose monthly income is Rs 15000 per month or less and belong
- CSCs spread across the country are enrolling PM-SYM beneficiaries

BENEFITS UNDER THE SCHEME

- Each subscriber will receive **Minimum assured pension** of Rs 3000 per month after attaining 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.

- 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.

FUNDING

Centrally sponsored scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

CONTEXT

Article 23 of the Constitution of India prohibits 'begar' and other similar forms of forced labour

- Provision of financial assistance for rehabilitation of a rescued bonded labourer at the rate of
 - Rs 1 lakh for adult male beneficiary,
 - Rs 2 Lakh for special category beneficiaries such as children including orphans or those rescued from organised and forced begging rings or other forms of forced child labour, and women
 - Rs 3 lakh in case of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalisation such as trans-genders or women or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation such as brothels, massage parlours, placement agencies etc. or trafficking, or in cases of differently abled persons, or in situations the District Magistrate deems fit.
- Financial assistance for rehabilitation is 100% funded by Central Government.
- Provision for financial assistance of Rs 4.50 lakh per district to the States for conducting survey of bonded labourers, Rs 1 lakh for evaluatory studies and Rs 10 Lakh per State per annum for awareness generation.
- Central Government will give 50% of the amount required for conducting Survey, Awareness Generation and Evaluatory Studies in advance.

► NATIONAL CAREER SERVICE PROJECT

- Ministry of Labour and employment is the nodal agency to implement the project.
- Provides a variety of employment related services like Job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses etc.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

- Establishment of Model Career Centres by the State Government/Institutions of repute to provide variety of employment related services using technology.
- The Ministry has signed MOUs with private partners like job portals, placement organisations and reputed institutions for maximising the reach of the National Career Service

► DEENDAYAL UPADHYAY SHRAMEV JAYATE KARYAKRAM

The objective of this scheme is to create conducive environment for industrial development and doing business with ease and expanding government support to impart skill training for workers.

UMBRELLA SCHEME

An umbrella scheme with five schemes under it:

- **A dedicated Shram Suvidha Portal:** That would allot Labour Identification Number (LIN) to nearly 6 lakhs units and allow them to file online compliance for 16 out of 44 labour laws
- **An all-new Random Inspection Scheme:** Utilising technology to eliminate human discretion in selection of units for Inspection, and uploading of Inspection Reports within 72 hours of inspection mandatory
- **Universal Account Number:** Enables 4.17 crore employees to have their Provident Fund account portable, hassle-free and universally accessible
- **Apprentice Protsahan Yojana:** Will support manufacturing units mainly and other establishments by reimbursing 50% of the stipend paid to apprentices during first two years of their training
- **Revamped Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana:** Introducing a Smart Card for the workers in the unorganised sector seeded with details of two more social security schemes

► PM ROJGAR PROTSAHAN YOJANA

- Incentivise employers for employment generation by the Government paying the employers' EPS contribution of 8.33%, for the new employees, for the first 3 years of their employment and is proposed to be made applicable for unemployed persons that are semi-skilled and unskilled.
- Dual benefit: On the one hand, the employer is incentivised for increasing the employment base of workers in the establishment, on the other hand, many workers will find jobs in such establishments.

- A direct benefit is that these workers will have access to social security benefits of the organised sector.

► **ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT ROJGAR YOJANA (ABRY)**

- It is a scheme under the Ministry of Labour and Employment to boost employment in formal sector and incentivize creation of new employment opportunities during covid recovery phase under Atmanirbhar Bharat Package 3.0.
- Implemented by EPFO.

SALIENT FEATURES

- Govt will provide subsidy for 2 years in respect of new employees engaged on or after 1st October 2020 to 30th June 2021.
- Govt will pay both 12% employees' contribution and 12% employers' contribution i.e., 24% of wages

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

towards EPF in respect of new employees in establishments up to 1000 employees for two years.

- Govt will pay only employees share of EPF contribution i.e., 12% of wages in respect of new employees in establishments employing more than 1000 employee for 2 years
- An employee drawing a monthly wage of less than Rs 15000 who was not working in any establishment with the EPFO before 1st October 2020 and did not have Universal Account Number or EPF Member account prior to 1st October 2020 will be eligible for benefit.
- Any EPF member possessing UAN drawing monthly wage of less than 15000 who made exit from employment during covid pandemic and did not join employment in any EPF covered establishment up to 30.09.2020 will also be eligible to avail benefit.
- EPFO will credit the contribution in Aadhaar seeded account of members in electronic manner.

www.freeupscmaterials.org

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (MOHFW)

MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (MOHFW)

► AYUSHMAN BHARAT YOJANA (PM JAN AROGYA YOJANA)

- World's largest health care scheme including both preventive and protective care

COMPONENTS

- Preventive care
- Protective care

PREVENTIVE CARE

- Wellness and Health centres**
 - Establishment of 1.5 lakh health and wellness centres by 2022 in accordance with the vision of National Health Policy, 2017.
 - Transform sub-centres and primary health care centres into health and wellness centres
- Services**
 - Preventive care for non-communicable diseases including various lifestyle diseases such as blood pressure, diabetes, cancer and old-age illness.
 - Maternal and child health services.
 - Free essential drugs and diagnostic services
- Note**
 - Private sector contribution through CSR activities
 - India's first wellness centre under Ayushman Bharat is set up at Bijapur, Chhattisgarh

PROTECTIVE CARE

- National Health Protection Scheme (PM Jan Arogya Yojana) for secondary and tertiary care.

PM JAN AROGYA YOJANA

- Description**
 - A completely cashless health insurance scheme for poor and vulnerable population.
 - Will subsume Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and the Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS).
- Insurance cover**
 - Rs. 5 lakh per family per year
 - Includes pre- and post-hospitalisation expenses.
- Beneficiary**
 - It is an entitlement-based scheme covering more than 10 crore poor families based on based on

Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC) database.

- No cap on family size and age in the scheme.

- Nodal Agency:** National Health Authority headed by Union Minister of MoHFW for implementation of AB-PM-JAY.

Implementation

- States are free to decide among 3 modes of implementation.
 - Insurance Mode: Premiums are paid to the insurance company, which administers and pays the claim.
 - Trust Mode: Each state forms its own trust to manage the scheme and claims will be disbursed from a corpus created from Central and State government contributors.
 - Mixed Mode: A part of the claims comes under the insurance model while the balance gets processed under the trust.
- Includes both public/private empanelled hospitals

Impact

- Reduction of Out-of-pocket expenditure.
- Increase insurance penetration in India.
- Improve access to quality healthcare

Services included

- Pregnancy care and maternal health services
- Neonatal and infant health services
- Child health
- Family planning, contraceptive services and other reproductive Health care services.
- Chronic communicable diseases
- Non-communicable diseases
- Care for common ophthalmic and ENT problems
- Basic Oral health care
- Management of mental illness
- Geriatric care Emergency medicine
- Emergency medical Services
- Medicines at HWC** Diagnostic services as per the Guidelines for National Free Diagnostic Initiative need to be available at HWC.

► AYUSHMAN BHARAT DIGITAL HEALTH MISSION

- Aims to create a national digital health ecosystem that supports universal health coverage in an efficient,

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (MOHFW)

accessible, inclusive, affordable, timely and safe manner leveraging digital technologies.

- Three key components of the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission:
 - **Digital Health ID:** A 14-digit unique id created using personal details like Name, mobile and Aadhar. It captures details of all health-related records such as laboratory test results, visits to doctors, illness, surgeries etc.
 - **Healthcare professional registry:** Database of all medical professionals in both traditional and modern medicines and unique id for all the doctors, nurses, ASHA workers etc.
 - **Health facilities registry:** Database of all healthcare facilities such as hospitals, clinics, diagnostic labs, pharmacies etc.
- Implemented by **National Health Authority** under MoHFW.

► PM AYUSHMAN BHARAT HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE MISSION

- **Objectives:** To fill critical gaps in health infrastructure, surveillance and health research - spanning both urban and rural areas so that communities are Atmanirbhar in managing such future pandemics/health crises.
- It is the largest pan-India Health Infrastructure Scheme which has been framed with a health 'saturation approach' at Block, District, State and National Level.
- It aims to build an IT enabled disease surveillance system by developing a network of surveillance laboratories at block, district, regional and national levels and at Metropolitan levels & strengthening health units at Points of Entry for effectively detecting and preventing Public Health Emergencies and Disease Outbreaks.
- Earlier scheme named as PM Atmanirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana has now been revamped as PM Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission.

COMPONENTS OF THE SCHEME

1) Central Sector Components

- Aims Institutional Approach to Holistic Healthcare. These interventions will further strengthen India's capacity to detect and diagnose new infections.
- Setting up of **National Platform for One Health**
- 12 Central Institutions as training and mentoring sites with 150 bedded Critical Care Hospital Blocks.

- Expansion of Integrated Health Information Portal to all States/UTs to connect all public health labs. (IT enabled disease surveillance system).
- Four new National Institutes of Virology
- Setting up a Division for Research on Disease Elimination Sciences & Health as a Satellite Centre of National AIDS Research Institute.
- Regional Research Platform for WHO Southeast Asia Region.
- 15 Biosafety Level three labs (BSL-3)
- Strengthening of National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), 5 new Regional NCDC and 20 metropolitan health surveillance units.
- Public health units at 50 international entry points preventing public health emergencies and disease outbreak.
- **Two container-based hospitals** with comprehensive medical facilities will be always kept ready which can swiftly be mobilised by rail or air to respond to any calamity or disaster in the country.
- Health Emergency Operation Centres for effective emergency response during emergencies.

2) Centrally Sponsored Components:

- Ayushman Bharat - Health & Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) in rural areas in 10 States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, UP and West Bengal Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya).
- AB-HWCs in Urban areas in all the States
- Block Public Health Units in 11 States/UTs (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, HP, J&K, Jharkhand, MP, Odisha, Rajasthan, UP & Uttarakhand)
- Integrated District Public Health Laboratory in all districts.
- Full range of diagnostic services in all districts. 134 diagnostics tests will be done free of cost.
- Establishment of Critical care hospital blocks in all districts with population more than 5 lakhs (602 districts).

► NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION

- An umbrella scheme to achieve universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care services by strengthening of health systems, institutions and capabilities.
- NRHM & NUHM are two sub-missions under overarching NHM.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (MOHFW)
APPROACH

- Inter-sectoral convergent action to address the wider social determinants of health

MAIN COMPONENTS

- Strengthening health systems.
- Reproductive-Maternal-Neonatal-Child & Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A).
- Interventions & control of communicable & non-communicable diseases.

TARGET

- Reduce MMR to 1/1000 live births.
- Reduce IMR to 25/1000 live births.
- Reduce TFR to 2.1
- Prevention & reduction of Anaemia in women aged 15-49 years.
- Reduce annual incidence & mortality from TB by half.
- Reduce prevalence of Leprosy to < 1/10000 population & incidence to ZERO in all districts.
- Annual Malaria incidence to be < 1/10000.
- Less than 1 % Microfilaria.
- Kala Azar elimination by 2015, < 1/10000 in all blocks

STRATEGY**National level**

- Guidance and monitoring by Mission Steering Group (MSG) headed by Union Minister for H&FW
- Implemented by Empowered Program Committee (EPC) headed by Union Secretary for H&FW.

State level

- Overall guidance of the State health Mission headed by Chief Minister.
- Implementation by State health & Family Welfare Society.
- Decentralised health planning through District/City Health Action Plan.
- Partnerships with the NGOs, Civil Society, and Private Sector

INITIATIVES

- ASHAs serve as facilitators, mobilizers and providers of community level care.
- Rogi Kalyan Samiti for hospital management including District Hospitals (DHs), Sub-District Hospitals (SDHs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs).
- Mobile Medical Units are set up under NHM.

- National Ambulance Services Launch of National Quality Assurance Framework for Health facilities
- Launch of Kayakalp (Award to Public Health facilities) to promote cleanliness, hygiene and infection control practices in public health facilities.
- Free Drug Service Initiative
- Free Diagnostics Service Initiative
- **Kilkari**: Interactive Voice Response (IVR) based mobile service.
- Launch of Nationwide Anti-TB drug resistance survey
- Kala Azar Elimination Plan

→NEW INITIATIVES UNDER NHM

- **Social Awareness and Actions to Neutralize Pneumonia Successfully (SAANS)** was launched to accelerate action to reduce deaths due to childhood pneumonia.
- **Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (SUMAN)** initiative was launched to provide assured, dignified, respectful and quality healthcare at no cost and zero tolerance for denial of services and all existing Schemes for maternal and neonatal health have been brought under one umbrella.
- **Midwifery Services Initiative** aims to create a cadre of Nurse Practitioners in Midwifery who are skilled in accordance with competencies prescribed by the International Confederation of Midwives (ICM) and are knowledgeable and capable of providing compassionate women-centered, reproductive, maternal and newborn health care services.
- **School Health and Wellness Ambassadors Initiative** has been launched under the AB-HWCs Program in partnership with Ministry of Education to promote health and well-being through an active lifestyle amongst school children.

► NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION

- Launched in 2005.
- It is scheme for equitable, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable groups.

APPROACH

- Establishment of decentralized health delivery system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels to ensure simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants of health such as water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (MOHFW)

- Institutional integration within the fragmented health sector was expected to provide a focus on outcomes, measured against Indian Public Health Standards for all health facilities.

TARGET

- Rural Population
- Cities and towns with population below 50,000. (NUHM covers cities and town above 50000 population)

COMPONENTS

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK).
- Launch Of kayakalp.
- Kilkari.
- Mainstreaming of AYUSH.

INITIATIVES

- ASHAs serve as facilitators, mobilizers and providers of community level care.
- Rogi Kalyan Samiti for hospital management including District Hospitals (DHs), Sub-District Hospitals (SDHs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs).
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- Free Drug Service Initiative
- Free Diagnostics Service Initiative
- Kilkari, an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) based mobile service.
- Launch of Nationwide Anti-TB drug resistance survey
- Kala Azar Elimination Plan
- **KAYAKALP**: Launched to promote cleanliness, hygiene, &infection control practices in public healthcare facilities.
- **KILKARI**: Interactive Voice Response (IVR) based mobile service to pregnant women, mothers of young children & their families during 4th month of pregnancy until the child is 1 year old. Aims to create awareness about the importance of Ante-Natal Care (ANC), Post-Natal care (PNC), Institutional Delivery Immunization.

► NATIONAL URBAN HEALTH MISSION

- It is a sub-mission under National Health Mission for providing equitable and quality primary health care services to urban population with special focus on slum and vulnerable population.
- It covers all cities and towns with more than 50,000 population in district headquarters and State headquarters with more than 30,000 population. Remaining cities/towns continue to be covered under NRHM.
- Funding patten: 60:40 for normal states (90:10 for Himalayan and North-Eastern States).
- States have flexibility regarding implementation of NUHM through their State Health Department or Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

COMPONENTS

1. Setting up of service delivery infrastructure to especially address the health care needs of urban poor
2. U-PHC:
 - a. One Urban Primary Health Care Facility to be established for 30,000 to 50,000 urban population. They are preferably located within or near a slum providing promotive, preventive and OPD (consultation), basic lab diagnosis, drug/contraceptive dispensing services, counselling for all communicable and NCDs.
3. U-CHC and Referral Hospitals:
 - a. One Urban Community Health Centre to be established for every 2.5 lakh population (in non-metro cities above 5 lakh population) and for every 5-lakh population in metro cities.
 - b. U-CHC would provide in-patient services and would be a 30-50 bedded facility.
 - c. For metro cities, U-CHCs may be established for every 5-lakh population with 100 beds.
4. Outreach services:
 - a. Engagement of ANMs for conducting outreach services for targeted groups particularly slum dwellers and vulnerable population for providing preventive and promotive health care services.
5. Targeted interventions for slum dwellers and urban poor:
 - a. One ASHA per 1,000-2,500 population
 - b. Mahila Arogya Samity per 250-500 population covering 50-100 households to act as a community-based peer education group in slums.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (MOHFW)

- Under the Health and Wellness Centre component of Ayushman Bharat, existing UPHCs are being strengthened as HWCs.

► NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR PREVENTION & CONTROL OF CANCER, DIABETES, CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES AND STROKE

- Aim: To prevent and control major NCDs like Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), with focus on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion, early diagnosis, management and referral.
- Under NPCDCS, NCD Cells are being established at National, State and District levels for program management, and NCD Clinics are being set up at District and CHC levels, to provide services for early diagnosis, treatment and follow-up for common NCDs.
- Provision has been made under the program to provide free diagnostic facilities and drugs for patients attending the NCD clinics. Cardiac Care Units (CCU) are also being set up in identified districts for providing facilities for emergency Cardiac Care. Day Care Centres at the identified districts are setup to provide facilities for Cancer care.

► JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA

A 100% centrally sponsored scheme for safe motherhood intervention under erstwhile National Rural Health Mission (now National Health Mission)

- Objective:** Reducing maternal and neo-natal infant mortality (0-28days) by promoting institutional delivery.
- Eligibility:** Poor pregnant women (BPL) irrespective of age and number of children
- Mandatory registration for obtaining JSY cards
- Requirements
- BPL cards
- SC/ST are exempted for producing BPL cards

Components:

- Cash Assistance for mothers
- Incentives to ASHAs

For mothers:

- Cash assistance to all eligible mothers who choose delivery at government hospital or private accredited hospital.
- Cash assistance includes components for care during pregnancy, delivery & post-delivery period.
- Cash assistance is given to pregnant women in the form of Direct Benefits Transfer.
- Cash assistance is also given to pregnant women undergoing home delivery.

For ASHAs

- Incentives to promote institutional deliveries, including a component for ante-natal care.
- ASHAs are incentivized only in case of deliveries in government hospitals.

Graded Cash Assistance

Category	Rural		Urban	
	Mother	ASHAs	Mother	ASHAs
LPS	1400	600	1000	400
HPS	700	600	600	400

• Note

- Low performing states – States with less than 25% institutional deliveries
- High performing states – States more than 25% institutional deliveries

ROLE OF ASHAS

- Main link between government hospitals and beneficiary

Activities

- Identification of beneficiary
- Provide at least three Ante natal care check-ups including TT injection, Iron and Folic Acid tablets.
- Referral services
- Counselling for promoting institutional deliveries
- Arrange free transport facility to pregnant women.
- Immunisation of new-born up till 14 weeks
- Counselling for breastfeeding and family planning to mothers

► LAQSHYA

- Labour Room Quality Improvement Initiative: A scheme to improve the quality of care to the pregnant mother in labour room and maternity operation theatres.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (MOHFW)

- **Objective:** To reduce preventable maternal and new-born mortality, morbidity and stillbirths
- **Strategy**
 - Quality certification of labour room facilities
 - Infrastructure up-gradation
 - Upscaling availability of essential equipment and human resource.
 - Incentivize facilities for achieving the targets
- Nutritional Deficiencies among pre-school children range from 4-70%.
- Anaemia prevalence 70%
- 48% are chronically malnourished.
- **Development Delays**
 - Afflict 10% of children leading to permanent disabilities.

COMPONENTS

1. Quality certification

Quality of facilities will be assessed through National Quality Assurance Standards.

- A LaQshya certificate is awarded to a facility achieving 70% score on NQAS.
- Platinum badge for 90% score
- Gold badge for 80% score
- Silver badge for 70% score

2. Infrastructure Upgradation

- Dedicated Obstetric ICUs at Medical College Hospitals
- Obstetric High Dependency Units at District Hospitals

► RASHTRIYA BAL SWASTHYA KARYAKRAM

A scheme under NRHM to reduce child mortality through early detection and intervention for 20 health conditions in children up to 18 years of age.

4 D APPROACH

- Early detection & Intervention services through 4 D approach
 1. Defects at birth.
 2. Diseases
 3. Deficiency
 4. Development delays and disabilities.
- **Defects at birth**
 - Out of every 100 babies born annually, 6-7 are estimated to have birth defect.
 - Birth defects accounts for ~7% of all new-born deaths.
- **Diseases**
 - Prevalence of Dental caries is ~50-60% among Indian school children
 - Rheumatic heart disease is 1.5 per 1000 (among 5-9 years) & 0.13 to 1.1 per 1000 (among 10-14 years).
- **Deficiencies**

IMPLEMENTATION

- **Newborn (0 - 6 weeks)**
 - Facility-based screening at public health facilities
 - Community based screening at home through ASHAs for new-born till 6 weeks of age during home visitation.
- **Children (6 weeks - 6 years)**
 - Screening at Anganwadi Centres
 - Twice a year
- **Children (6 - 18 years)**
 - Screening at Government and Government aided school
 - Convergence with AYUSH
- **District Early Intervention Centre**
 - Established in District hospitals
 - To provide referral support to children detected with health conditions during health screening.

► JANANI SHISHU SURAKSHA YOJANA

- A centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2011 to eliminate high out-of-pocket expenditure for pregnant women and neonates.
- **OBJECTIVE:** Entitlement-based approach to reduce MMR and IMR
- **APPROACH:** A rights-based approach providing free cashless entitlements to pregnant women and sick new-borns.

ENTITLEMENTS

- The following services are free and cashless
- Applicable both in case of normal deliveries and caesarean operations
 - Cashless delivery
 - C-Section
 - Drugs, diagnostics and other consumables
 - Free diet during stay
 - Blood

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- o Transport services

BENEFICIARY: All pregnant women opting for institutional delivery in government institutions

► RASHTRIYA KISHORE SWASTHYA KARYAKRAM

- A scheme that aims at holistic health promotion for adolescent population in India (10-19 years)
- It is aimed at realising the full potential of demographic dividend of India by holistic development of adolescents into healthy adults.

COMPONENTS

- Improve nutrition.
- Improve sexual & reproductive health.
- Enhance mental health.
- Prevent injuries & violence.
- Prevents substance abuse.
- Address Non-Communicable Diseases.

TARGET GROUP

- The New Adolescent Health strategy focuses on age group 10-14 years & 15-19 years.
- Universal coverage including males and females; urban and rural; in school or out of school; married and unmarried; vulnerable and underserved.

STRATEGY

Community based Interventions

- Peer Education.
- Quarterly Adolescent Health Day
- Weekly Iron and Folic Acid supplementation Program
- Menstrual Hygiene Scheme

Facility Based Interventions: Strengthening of Adolescents friendly Health Clinics (AFHC).

► PM SWASTHYA SURAKSHA YOJANA

A scheme to address regional imbalances in affordable and reliable tertiary healthcare services and stepping up medical education in the country.

COMPONENTS

- Setting of AIIMS like Institutions
- 6 AIIMS-like institutions in Bihar (Patna), Chhattisgarh (Raipur), MP (Bhopal), Orissa (Bhubaneswar), Rajasthan (Jodhpur) and Uttaranchal (Rishikesh)
- 15 more AIIMS are announced, 14 out of which got approved.

- Upgradation of 13 existing government medical Institutions

WAY FORWARD

- In Jan 2019 cabinet approved setting up of 3 New AIIMS in
 - o Jammu region
 - o Kashmir region
 - o Rajkot (Gujarat).

► INTENSIFIED MISSION INDRADHANUSH 3.0 (IMI 3.0)

- India conducts one of the world's largest vaccination programs (Universal Immunisation Program (UIP)) catering to vaccination needs of children and pregnant women against 12 Vaccine Preventable Diseases. However, each year, some children and pregnant women get missed out from the network.
- IMI 3.0 aims to reach out to these unreached population with all the available vaccines under UIP.
- It will have 2 rounds starting in February and March 2021 and will be conducted in pre-identified 250 districts/urban areas across 29 States/UT in the country.
- Focus of IMI 3.0 will be children and pregnant women who have missed their vaccine doses during COVID-19 pandemic. Beneficiaries from migration areas and hard to reach areas will be targeted as they have missed their vaccine doses during COVID-19 pandemic.
- Districts across the country have been classified: 313 as low risk, 152 as medium risk and 250 as high-risk districts.

OBJECTIVES

- Achieve 90% full immunisation coverage in all districts and sustain the coverage through immunisation system strengthening.
 - o Strengthen existing Universal Immunisation Program for improving quality and sustaining gains achieved through Mission Indradhanush
 - o Implement intensified campaigns for boosting coverage in low performing areas and among vulnerable population. Increase demand and build vaccine confidence for vaccination.

INTENSIFIED MISSION INDRADHANUSH 4.0

- **Rationale for IMI 4.0:** In India, Covid-19 pandemic disrupted Routine immunization services in the last two years (2020 & 21) that resulted a fall in

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immunization coverage. Even after resumption of RI services in the later part of 2020, the restricted movement compounded by fear of exposure/contracting COVID-19 infection limited the access to services.

- **Coverage:** Three rounds of IMI 4.0 will be conducted in 416 districts, including 75 districts identified for Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav across 33 States/UTs. These districts have been identified based on vaccination coverage as per the latest National Family Health Survey-5 report, Health Management Information System (HMIS) data and burden of vaccine-preventable diseases.

► UNIVERSAL IMMUNIZATION PROGRAM

- Immunization Program in India was introduced in 1978 as 'Expanded Program for Immunization'. (EPI)
- In 1985, this was modified as 'Universal Immunization Program' to cover all districts in the country by 1989-90

VACCINES COVERED

- BCG to infants to protect them from tubercular meningitis and TB.
- Oral Polio Vaccine is given at birth called zero dose and three doses are given at 6, 10 and 14 weeks.
- Hepatitis B vaccine
- Pentavalent Vaccine to protect children from Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Haemophilis influenza type b infection and Hepatitis B.
- Rotavirus Vaccine against rotavirus diarrhoea. It is given in select states.
- Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine against disease caused by the bacterium Streptococcus pneumoniae.
- Measles/ MR vaccine
- In 2014 Rubella was introduced
- Japanese encephalitis vaccine.

► RASHTRIYA AROGAYA NIDHI

- A National Illness Assistance Fund to provide financial assistance to poor suffering from major life-threatening diseases to receive treatment at super specialty hospitals.
- **Target:** Persons living under below poverty line suffering from life threatening diseases
- **Implementation:** Financial assistance is in the form of 'one-time grant.' The fund has been set up as

society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Revolving Funds up to Rs. 50 lakhs have been set up at the disposal of select super specialty hospitals to be responsive to immediate patient needs.

- The fund is available for following
 - Cardiology & Cardiac Surgery
 - Cancer treatments
 - Urology, Nephrology, Gastroenterology, GI Surgery
 - Orthopaedic surgery
 - Neurosurgery
 - Endocrinology
 - Mental illness
 - Treatment for rare diseases including Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation

► REVISED NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAM

Adopted in 1997 after WHO declared TB as the global epidemic in 1993.

OBJECTIVES

- To achieve and maintain a TB treatment success rate of at least 85% among new sputum positive patients.
- To achieve and maintain detection of at least 70% of the new sputum positive patients.
- Under RNTCP about 4 lakh DOTS centres have been established so far.

NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN FOR TB ELIMINATION

2017-2025

- India adopted the National Strategic Plan for TB Elimination based on TB Elimination Strategy of WHO and SDG of UN.
- The National Strategic Plan is built over 4 strategic pillars of Detect – Treat – Prevent – Build
- It aims to eliminate TB in India by 2025
- Specific targets compared to 2015 include
 - 80% reduction in TB incidence
 - 90% reduction in TB mortality
 - 0% patient having catastrophic expenditure due to TB.

NIKSHAY POSHAN YOJANA

- Financial incentive of Rs 500 per month for each notified TB patient for duration for which the patient is on anti-TB treatment.
- Incentive is provided by Direct Benefit Transfer.
- The scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme under National Health Mission (NHM).

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- Financial norms of NHM would be applicable.

► NATIONAL DEWORMING DAY

- An initiative to deworm all preschool and school-age children between the ages of 1-19 years.
- Observed on 10th of February every year since 2015.

STRATEGY

- Deworm preschool and school-age children between 1-19 years of age.
- Provision of administering albendazole tablets (deworming tablets) in schools and Anganwadi Centres.
- Twice a year in case of states with STH infection is more than 20%.
- Once a year in case of states with STH infection less than 20%. (Only Rajasthan and MP)
- Besides awareness campaign for improved practices of hygiene and sanitation.

► PM SURAKSHIT MATRITVA ABHIYAN

- A fixed day scheme to provide Ante-Natal Carefree of cost to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month

OBJECTIVES

- Provide healthy life to the pregnant women.
- Lowering the Maternal Mortality Rate. (MMR)
- Making sure, safe delivery & healthy life of baby.

BENEFICIARY

All pregnant women who are in the 2nd & 3rd trimesters of pregnancy.

COLOUR CODING

1. RED Stickers- Serious patients.
2. BLUE Stickers- High BP patients
3. YELLOW Stickers- Other diseases.
4. GREEN Stickers – Who don't have any danger.

COMPONENTS

- Routine Ante-natal check up
- Diagnostic services
- Identification and management of high-risk pregnant woman.
- Counselling on
 - Nutrition
 - Safe Sex
 - Family Planning
 - Birth preparedness
 - Post-natal care

- Referral transport
- Health system strengthening

► MOTHER'S ABSOLUTE AFFECTION

National program for promotion of breastfeeding

GOALS

- Initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth.
- Exclusive Breastfeeding for the first 6 months
- Continued breastfeeding for 2 years.
- Safe & nutritious food on completion of Six months.

COMPONENTS

- Awareness generation using mass media, mid media, and community.
- Community level interventions
- Capacity building of ANMs & ASHAs.
- Community dialogue by ASHAs
- Health facility strengthening
- Dedicated Funds under NHM.
- Monitoring by UNICEF& RMNCH+A lead development partners.

► MISSION PARIVAR VIKAS

A family planning scheme to stabilize population growth

AIM

- To reach the replacement level fertility goals of 2.1 by 2025 in 7 states with high fertility rates (TFR of 3 or above).
- States include UP, MP, Bihar, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Assam.

STRATEGY

- Access to contraceptives
- Promotional schemes (NAYI PAHELI – family planning kits to newlyweds)
- Ensuring commodity security
- Creating an enabling environment
- Monitoring
- FAMILY PLANNING LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM to provide information on to strengthen supply chain of contraceptives.

► PROJECT SUNRISE

- A scheme under Nation AIDS Control Program to improve HIV interventions targeting people who inject drugs in 8 North-eastern states.
- **Focus Area**

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (MOHFW)

- o 20 high priority districts of 8 North-eastern states including Sikkim, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya.
- **Targets by 2020**
 - o Cover 20% people who inject drugs under Medication Assisted Treatment
 - o 80% of these to be retained for 6 months
 - o 90% coverage among Needle Syringe Exchange Program
 - o 50% decrease in HIV incidence among PWID
 - o 50% decrease in HIV related deaths among PWID

► MISSION SAMPARK

- Launched to primarily implement 90-90-90 strategy of National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS
- 90% - Detection
- 90% - Retention of treatment
- 90% - Adherence to treatment (Anti-Retroviral Therapy)
- **Goal:** Ending AIDS by 2030.

► EVIN (ELECTRONIC VACCINE INTELLIGENCE NETWORK)

It is an indigenously developed technology system that digitizes vaccine stocks and monitors the temperature of the cold chain through a smartphone app.

OBJECTIVE

- It aims to support the Govt's Universal Immunisation Program 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 Program (UNDP).

► COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS IN INDIA

- India has 3 cadres of Community Health Workers working at various level including
 1. Auxiliary Nurse-Midwife (ANM)
 2. Anganwadi Worker (AWW)
 3. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)

HEALTH PERSONNEL	AUXILIARY NURSE-MIDWIFE (ANM)	ANGANWADI WORKER (AWW)	ACCREDITED SOCIAL HEALTH ACTIVIST (ASHAS)
Historical background	In 1960s, ANM cadre was created to fill the requirements of sub-centers working below the primary health centers.	Later AWW cadre was designed to implement the ICDS for child development.	Latest addition under NRHM.
TRAINING DURATION	18 months	3-4 weeks	3-4 weeks
WORK LEVEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly at Sub-center level • Visits at village level 	Solely village level	Solely village level
ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key functionary at the sub-center level care under National Rural Health Mission, Indradhanush. • Initially focused on mother and child health. • Expanded role to become Multipurpose workers including • Preventive and curative work at the village level. • Family Planning and immunization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key functionary under ICDS • Main functionary at Anganwadi centers serving as preschools for young children. • Nutritional supplementation for children below 6 years of age, adolescent girls, and lactating women under POSHAN Abhiyan. • Promotion of healthy behaviors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary link between government and pregnant women under Janani Suraksha Yojana, • Facilitating institutional deliveries, immunization, basic medicines, oral contraceptives • Referral services to sub-center. • Assist the ANM in immunization activities under Mission Indradhanush. • Role has been expanded

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (MOHFW)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support of AWWs and ASHA workers • Manage birth complications • Referral service in cases of birth complications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness activities for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ safe water ◦ sanitation ◦ immunization 	to include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ home-based newborn care ◦ DOTs treatment for TB ◦ Promote toilet construction under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
CADRE STRENGTH	Around 2 Lakh	1.2 million	Around 8.5 Lakh
REMUNERATION	Paid a government salary.	Work as volunteers and are paid an "honorarium."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance-based incentive • Recently the government announced free insurance cover under PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Prime Minister Suraksha Bima Yojana.

► SCHOOL HEALTH AMBASSADOR INITIATIVE

- A joint program Department of School Education under Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- Programs aims to train two teachers per school as Ambassadors on preventive and promotive health care.
- The program will be implemented in 200 districts.

► TRIBAL TB INITIATIVE

It is a joint initiative of MoHFW and Ministry of Tribal Affairs aiming to improve the cascade of TB care and support services among Tribal populations of India.

RATIONALE

- Tribal people have higher prevalence of TB compared to national average.
- Access, availability and utilisation of TB care services of these communities are hindered by
 - geographical barriers,
 - poor state of social determinants,
 - high impact of malnutrition,
 - insufficient community development,
 - Health system constraints including lack of trained human resources
 - Cultural and communication gaps between care-provider and the community etc.

SALIENT FEATURES

- Tribal TB initiative will align with India's vision for ending TB with a priority focus on TB hotspots of tribal areas.
- The program will be launched in all tribal districts of States under 5th Schedule and tribal districts of North-eastern States identified under 6th Schedule.
- TB vulnerability mapping and periodic TB-Active Case Finding Drives of all individuals in all the tribal districts of identified States. (Total: 161 districts)
- Activities would involve: Vulnerability mapping techniques, conducting sensitisation and capacity building, periodic TB active case finding drives, provision of Isoniazid Preventive Therapy (IPT) and long-term mechanisms for vulnerability reduction.
- It will be 4-year initiative till 2025, in line with Government's goal to End TB by 2025.
- The initiative will strengthen primary health care service delivery from a system's perspective, build a strong technology & IT backbone and provide support to health workforce.
- Integration of Swasthya Portal of Ministry of Tribal Affairs and

TUBERCULOSIS IN INDIA

- India has the highest global burden of TB. India has announced to ending TB epidemic by 2025, five years ahead of SDG target.
- **Note:** Lakshadweep and Budgam district of J&K have been declared TB free on World TB Day this year.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (MOHFW)
► PM SWASTHYA SURAKSHA NIDHI

- Union Cabinet has approved PMSSN as a single non-lapsable reserve fund for share of Health from proceeds of Health and Education Cess levied under Finance Act, 2007.
- Administration and maintenance of PMSSN is entrusted to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

SALIENT FEATURES

1. A non-lapsable reserve fund for health in Public Account.
2. Proceeds of share of health in the Health and Education Cess will be credited into PMSSN.
3. Accruals into PMSSN will be utilised for flagship schemes of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:
 - a. Ayushman Bharat: PM Jan Arogya Yojana
 - b. Ayushman Bharat: Health and Wellness Centres
 - c. National Health Mission
 - d. PM Swasthya Suraksha Yojana
 - e. Emergency and Disaster preparedness and responses during health emergencies
- f. Any future program/scheme that targets to achieve progress towards SDGs and targets set out in National Health Policy 2017.
4. In any financial year, expenditure on such schemes of the MOHFW would be initially incurred from PMSSN and thereafter from Gross Budgetary Support.

► NATIONAL DIGITAL HEALTH MISSION

- The scheme will be implemented by National Health Authority. National Health Authority also implements the PM-Jan Arogya Yojana.
- Under this scheme, Health ID will be given to every Indian. This health account will contain details of every test, every disease, the doctors visited, the medicines taken and the diagnosis. This information will be very useful as it is portable and easily accessible even if the patient shifts to new place and visits a new doctor. National digital health mission is holistic, voluntary healthcare program which will integrate doctors, hospitals, pharmacies, insurance companies and make a digital health infrastructure. The health ID card is created with details like Aadhar and mobile number and generate unique ID for everyone. The national digital health mission includes health ID, Digi doctor, telemedicine, ePharmacy, healthcare registry and personal health records digitally stored.

- **Digi Doctor:** It is a comprehensive of all doctors that has details pertaining to their qualification, specialisation and work experience.
- **Health Facility Registry:** It is a searchable, centrally managed, comprehensive repository of all health facilities, public and private available in the country.
- **Personalised Health Records:** A managed record of patients' information in electronic format, that is manageable and interoperable with various subsystems. It also provides a consolidated view of information from multiple sources and conforms to industry standards.
- **Electronic Medical Records:** An electronic version of the patient's medical history, generated at a particular medical facility.

PRIVACY FEATURES

- It is a purely voluntary scheme with the citizens and their rights at the core.
- Privacy and data security by design architecture
- Digital identity will be shared only after patient's informed consent and only with certified doctors
- Patients can determine time and duration of consent and revoke it anytime
- No personalised information will be shared
- No sharing for commercial use.

► NATIONAL TELEMEDICINE INITIATIVE

- It is an initiative of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to provide telemedicine solutions for the country.
- The platform has been developed by Health Informatics Group of CDAC.

It runs in two variants:

1. **e-Sanjeevani:** It is a doctor-to-doctor telemedicine system deployed nationally by MoHFW at the Ayushman Bharat- Health and Wellness Centres. It is based on hub and spoke model. Andhra Pradesh was the first State to roll out eSanjeevani AB-HWC.
2. **e-Sanjeevani OPD:** It allows for patient to doctor telemedicine which provides outpatient services to citizens in the confines of their homes. eSanjeevani OPD provides digital health services to the citizens through more than 250 online OPDs set up on eSanjeevani OPD. Over 220 of these online OPDs are specialist OPDs and the rest are general OPDs.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (MOHFW)

► INDIGENOUS FOOD STREETS PROGRAM

- A central sector scheme implemented by [Food Safety and Standards Authority of India \(FSSAI\)](#).
- Indigenous Food Streets (IFS) will be designated clusters of street food vendors in authorised vending zones. One such street in each parliamentary constituency to be created. 158 streets to be developed in one year.
- It is a one-time project that will run for 5 years. Mandatory social audit for which 5% of funds will be utilised.
- Purpose of the scheme is uplift safety and hygiene standards of street vended foods with special focus on training and capacity building of all vendors in the designated clusters.
- Local municipality bodies will ensure infrastructure and other facilities and proper regulatory oversight on them.

- **Funding:** 60:40 between Centre and States. (States share can be distributed between MPLADS, Local Municipal Bodies funds and State Government). Cost of each street has been fixed at Rs 50 lakhs

► REPURPOSE USED COOKING OIL (RUCO) INITIATIVE

- Launched by FSSAI, under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- The initiative will lead to creation of an ecosystem that will enable collection and conversion of used cooking oil into biodiesel.
- India has the potential to recover 220 crore litre of Used Cooking oil to produce biodiesel by the year 2022 through coordinated action.
- It is an initiative of FSSAI
- FSSAI is implementing Education, Enforcement and Ecosystem (EEE) strategy to divert Used cooking oil from the food value chain and curb current illegal practices.

MINISTRY OF AYUSH

► NATIONAL AYUSH MISSION

- A centrally sponsored scheme launched for promoting culture of AYUSH medicine system in India.
- A 360-degree focus covering AYUSH services, AYUSH education and AYUSH drugs at affordable prices.

COMPONENTS

- **Infrastructure**
 - Upgrading AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries
 - Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs).
- **Education:** Upgrading AYUSH educational institutions, ASU&H Pharmacies.
- **Medicinal Plants:** Cultivation of medicinal plants to provide sustained supply of quality raw materials.
- **Quality control:** Quality control of AYUSH drugs.

NATIONAL MEDICINAL PLANT BOARD

To promote medicinal plants, Government has established NMPB under the Ministry of Ayush.

FUNCTIONS

Coordinate on all matters related to Medicinal plants and implementation of support policies/programs for overall (conservation, cultivation, trade and export) growth of medicinal plants.

COMMON MEDICINAL PLANTS OF INDIA

Ashwagandha: Also known as Winter Cherry, Indian ginseng and Queen of Ayurveda. It has anti-stress, neuro-protective, anti-arthritis, anti-tumour and anti-inflammatory properties. Fresh roots of Ashwagandha herb smells like horse, because there is belief that anyone who consumes it is given the power of horse. It grows in dry-parts of sub-tropical regions. MP is its major producer along with Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, UP etc.

Pipalli: The roots and fruits of this plant is used in Ayurvedic medicine. The fruits of this plant contains piperine and piperidine alkaloids. It grows in hot moist climate. Lateritic soils with good moisture holding capacity and rich in humus are best for its cultivation. It requires partial shade for its ideal growth. Found in the hotter parts of India from central Himalayas to Assam, Khasi and Mikir hills. Also found in forest of Western Ghats from Konkan to Kerala. It has tonic like properties, used to treat respiratory conditions and vomiting etc.

Aonla: Also known as Indian gooseberry. It is indigenous to Indian subcontinent.

Guggul: Indian Myrrh or Guggulu is yellowish gum-resin by the stem of guggul tree. It is a spiny shrub or small tree with many branches. It is native to India, Arabia and Pakistan. It is found in arid, rocky tracts of Rajasthan, Gujarat, MP and Karnataka in India.

Shatavari: It is an immunity boosting herb that helps new mothers improve milk production. Also helps in regularizing post-delivery menstrual flow. It is native to tropical and sub-tropical India, South-East Asia, Africa and Northern Australia.

Guduchi/Giloy: One of the oldest known plants in Indian medicine. It is a large climber with succulent and grooved stems. Found almost throughout India. It has memory enhancing, anti-inflammatory, fever management properties.

► NATIONAL AYUSH GRID

- National network of alternative medicine
- To connect Ayush hospitals, drug providers, laboratories countrywide
- Aims to improve efficacy of the traditional systems of medicine
- Pilot projects under Ayush Grid include AYUSH Hospital Management Information System (A-HMIS), Yoga locator application, Telemedicine, Yoga Portal, A-HMIS trainings, IT course for AYUSH Professionals, etc. which shall be merged into AYUSH Grid Project after completion of pilot period.

► TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE DIGITAL LIBRARY

- Ministry of AYUSH had established Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) in collaboration with Council for Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR).
- An initiative to prevent exploitation and to protect Indian traditional knowledge from wrongful patents mainly at International Patent Offices.
- It contains Indian traditional medicine knowledge available in public domain and pertains to classical/traditional books related to Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha in a digitized format and is available in five international languages (English, French, German, Spanish and Japanese).

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS' WELFARE

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► NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION

60:40 sharing basis between GOI and states (general states) & 90:10 for North-eastern & 3 Himalayan states.

OBJECTIVES

- Increasing production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals (Maize and Barley) & Nutri Cereals through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in identified districts of India.
- Restoring soil fertility & productivity at individual farm level
- Enhancing farm level economy (i.e., farm profits) to restore confidence amongst farmers.

RESTRUCTURED NFSM HAS EIGHT COMPONENTS

1. NFSM-Rice
2. NFSM-Wheat
3. NFSM-Pulses
4. NFSM-Coarse Cereals (Maize, Barley)
5. NFSM-Sub Mission on Nutri Cereals (Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Other Millets (Kodo, Foxtail Millet, Little Millet, Barnyard Millet, Small millet etc)
6. NFSM-Commercial Crops
7. NFSM-Oilseeds and Oil palm
8. NFSM-Seed Village Program

→ Targets

The targets to achieve are 13 million tonnes of additional food grains production comprising of Rice – 5 million tonnes, Wheat- 3 million tonnes, Pulses- 3 million tonnes and Coarse Cereals- 2 million tonnes

NFSM-SEED VILLAGE PROGRAM

1. Distribution of Seeds:

- o **Cereal crops:** 50% assistance will be provided for distribution of certified seeds required for 1 acre area per farmer
- o Pulses, Oilseeds, Fodders and Green Manure Crops: 60% cost of certified seeds required for 1 acre per farmer will be provided.

► RASHITRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJNA- RAFTAAR (RKVY RAFTAAR)

Funding pattern is to be shared between centre and states in the ratio of 60:40 (90:10 for North-eastern States and Himalayan States)

KEY FEATURES

- Launched to incentivize states to draw comprehensive agriculture development plans, considering agro-climatic conditions, natural resources and technology for ensuring more inclusive and integrated development and allied sectors
- States have been provided flexibility and autonomy for selection, planning approval and execution of projects/programs under the scheme as per their need, priorities and agro-climate requirements.
- Major focus is on pre & post-harvest infrastructure, besides promoting agri-entrepreneurship and innovations.

→ PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP FOR INTEGRATED AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT (PPPIAD)

A scheme for facilitating large scale integrated projects by private sector with a view to aggregating farmers, and integrating the agricultural supply chain, with financial assistance through RKVY, under the direct supervision of State Governments, supported by National Level Agencies.

FEATURES

- Corporates to propose integrated agricultural development projects across the spectrum of agriculture and allied sectors. Each project to target at least 5000 farmers, spread over a project life of 3 to 5 years.
- Complete flexibility in design
- Government support to be restricted to 50% of the overall per farmer investment proposed with a ceiling of Rs 50,000 per farmer.
- **Key interventions:**
 - o Mobilizing farmers into producer groups
 - o Technology infusion
 - o Value addition
 - o Marketing solutions
 - o Project management
- Projects can be proposed to either State Governments or Small farmers' Agri-business Consortium (SFAC). SFAC has been designated as a National Level Agency by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. SFAC will act as a facilitator to link the project promoter to the concerned State Government.

SUB-SCHEMES

- **Bringing Green Revolution of Eastern India (BGREI):** Initiated in 2010- 11, BGREI has targeted productivity improvement in the rice based cropping system of Assam, West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

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- **Saffron Mission:** The Scheme was initiated in 2010-11 for revival of saffron cultivation in Jammu & Kashmir.
- **Crop Diversification Program (CDP):** The scheme has been launched to promote technological innovation to encourage farmers to choose crop alternatives.
- **Reclamation of problem Soil (RPS):** For enhancing soil fertility & productivity for meeting the demand for food grains in the country.
- **Foot & Mouth Disease Control Program (FMD-CP):** For supplementing the efforts of the State Governments for prevention, control and containment of this animal disease
- **Additional Fodder Development Program (AFDP):** Launched to mitigate the impact of drought on livestock.
- **Swachh Bharat:** For solid and liquid waste management in agriculture.
- **Scheme for Drought Affected Area:** For pilot implementation of interventions to address issues of the most vulnerable drought prone districts.
- **Peri-Urban Horticulture:** It has objectives of greening cities, utilizing waste, meeting the needs of food and nutrition and serving the environment by promoting cultivation of fruits, flowers, vegetables medicinal and aromatic plants in selected cities.

► MISSION FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF HORTICULTURE

It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which aims at holistic development of horticulture culture by ensuring forward and backward linkages.

SUB-SCHEMES

- It has been launched by subsuming schemes on horticulture viz.
- **National Horticulture Mission (NHM):** Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched in the year 2005-06 aims at the holistic development of horticulture sector by ensuring forward and backward linkage through a cluster approach with the active participation of all stakeholders.
- **Horticulture Mission for Northeast and Himalayan States (HMNEH):** It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated development of Horticulture in North-Eastern States.
- **National Agroforestry & Bamboo Mission (NABM):** National Bamboo Mission renamed as National Agro-Forestry & Bamboo Mission (NABM) envisages promoting holistic growth of bamboo sector by adopting area-based, regionally differentiated strategy and to increase the area under bamboo cultivation and marketing.
- **National Horticulture Board (NHB)** is registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act 1860, the main objectives of the NHB are to improve integrated development of Horticulture industry and to help in coordinating, sustaining the production and processing of fruits and vegetables.
- **Coconut Development Board (CDB)** is a statutory body established under the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India for the integrated development of coconut cultivation and industry in the country with focus on productivity increase and product diversification.
- **Central Institute of Horticulture (CIH):** The institute provides technical support on different aspects of horticulture for the holistic development in the Northeast Region.

► NATIONAL MISSION FOR AGRICULTURE EXTENSION & TECHNOLOGY

• NMAET consists of 4 Sub Missions:

- Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE)
- Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
- Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)
- Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP)

- The aim of the Mission is to restructure and strengthen agricultural extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practices to farmers.
- The erstwhile scheme 'Support to State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms (ATMA) implemented since 2005 has now been included as a component of the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE) under NMAET.
- This is envisaged to be achieved by a judicious mix of extensive physical outreach and interactive methods of information dissemination, use of ICT, popularisation of modern and appropriate technologies and encourage aggregation of Farmers into Interest Groups (FIGs) to form Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs).
- Ongoing Extension Schemes include Central Sector & Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by the Extension Division/Directorate of Extension.

► PM KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJNA

- PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented with the objective of developing a long-

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term solution for mitigating the effect of drought and increasing area under irrigation with Motto of Har Khet Ko Pani.

- The scheme has been conceived amalgamating ongoing schemes viz.
 - Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program (AIBP) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti.
 - Integrated Watershed Management Program (IWMP) of Department of Land Resources (DoLR)
 - On Farm Water Management (OFWM) of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare.
- The major objective of PMKSY is:
 - To achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level,
 - Expand cultivable area under assured irrigation,
 - Improve on farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water,
 - Enhance the adoption of precision irrigation and other water saving technologies (More Crop Per Drop), promote sustainable water conservation practices etc.
- The aim of PMKSY is not only the creation of assured irrigation but to create protected irrigation by using rainwater by 'Jal Sanchay' and 'Jal Sinchan'.

MONITORING BODY

- This program is being implemented in mission mode by three ministries with Ministry of Water Resources, RD&GR leading the mission.
- District Irrigation Plans are cornerstone of planning and implementation of the scheme.
- Android based mobile application- 'BHUVAN PDMC' was developed in collaboration with NRSC, Hyderabad for geo-tagging of intervention/ assets created under PMKSY- Per Drop More Crop and work started.

► e-NAM

- Funded by Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (ATIF) which is set up through the Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC).
- 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.

KEY FEATURES

- 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.
- Promotes prices commensurate with quality of produce,
- Single window services for all APMC related information and services. This includes commodity arrivals, quality, prices, buy & sell offers & e-payment settlement directly into farmer's account.
- Farmers can access the information on eNAM easily through their mobile phones everywhere.

CONDITIONS FOR JOINING ENAM

- The scheme being linked to agricultural marketing reforms, the States/UTs need to take mandatory reforms in their APMC Acts: -
 - Single trading license for the entire State
 - Single point levy of market fee across the State
 - Provision of e-auction/e-trading as a mode of price discovery

INTER-STATE TRADE ON eNAM PLATFORM

- First Inter State trade on eNAM platform took between trader of Bareilly eNAM APMC and farmer of Haldwani eNAM APMC in tomatoes.
- Rajasthan is the first State to have entered Inter State trade with more than one State, establishing trade links with Gujarat, Maharashtra & MP on eNAM.
- ePayments must be made on the eNAM Portal.
- 'Logistics Providers' information is provided in the eNAM portal to traders from outside the State, which will facilitate transportation of commodities after trading.
- An Inter State dashboard on eNAM platform has been developed to promote inter State trade among eNAM States.

SFAC

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

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- 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, SHG and companies etc.

NAFED e-Kisan mandis (NeKM) is electronic trading platform with physical infra-structure at each proposed location in partnership with local Farmer Producer Organisations (FPCx and Cooperatives) to be integrated with a National Level Digital Marketing Platform. The mandi has both physical and virtual infrastructure and it is based on spoke & hub model. The physical infra-structure will include digital platform with auctioning facility, pack-house (including sorting-grading, packing and pre-cooling facilities), warehouse and cold storages if required. FPOs will get funding support through Agriculture Infra-structure Fund (AIF) and subsidies available under various Central and State Government schemes.

► e-RaKAM

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- 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 planning support for sellers and buyers in case they need it.

► PM FASAL BIMA YOJNA

It provides insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop because of natural calamities, pests & diseases.

Premium to be paid by Farmers: Kharif Crops: 2%, Rabi Crops: 1.5%, Commercial and Horticultural Crops: 5%. The Government will pay the balance premium to provide full insured amount to the farmers against crop loss on account of natural calamities. Subsidy is divided equally between the State and Central government. *Please note that presently there is no limit on the premium to be paid by Centre and states.*

Coverage: The scheme covers loanee farmers (those who have availed of institutional loans), non-loanee farmers (those who avail of insurance cover on a voluntary basis), sharecroppers and tenant farmers

(those who farm on rented land). Earlier, PMFBY is compulsory for loanee farmers. However, it has been made non-compulsory.

CHANGES INTRODUCED BY THE UNION CABINET

- **Limit on the Centre's Premium:** Union Cabinet has decided to put a limit on premium to be paid by Centre. *Centre would contribute the premium amount provided the premium is up to 30% for unirrigated areas/crops and 25% for irrigated areas/crops. If the premium is above the threshold, then the centre would not provide the additional premium amount. So, in that case, the additional premium amount would be borne by the respective state government. Note: Districts having 50% or more irrigated area will be considered as irrigated area/district*
- **Voluntary enrolment of farmers:** Earlier, the scheme was mandatory for the loanee farmers i.e., who avail institutional loans from the Banks, while non-loanee farmers had the option to either enrol or opt out of the scheme. The recent changes have made the enrolment under the scheme voluntary even for the loanee farmers.
- **Higher share of centre's contribution in North-Eastern States:** Presently, the centre and state make equal contribution (50:50) in all the states (including NE States) under the scheme. As per revised guidelines, in case of NE states, the centre would enhance its contribution to 90% and remaining 10% contribution would have to be made by NE State.
- **Separate scheme for the water stressed districts:** As per the revised guidelines, the Government has stated that it would work out a new insurance scheme for the benefit of farmers in 151 water stressed districts of India.
- **Alternative Risk Mitigation Program:** The revised guidelines state that the Government would prepare state specific, alternative risk mitigation program in the areas which have higher insurance premium rates.
- **Timely payment of Insurance premium by States:** Presently, there is considerable delay in the payment of insurance claims by the insurance companies to the farmers. This is primarily on account of delay in the payment of premium by the state government to Insurance companies.
- Hence, to address this problem, the revised guidelines seek to ensure timely payment of premium by the concerned state governments. As per the new changes, States would not to be allowed to implement the Scheme in subsequent Seasons in

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case of considerable delay in payment of premium in previous season.

- **Monitoring Body:** Existing State Level Co-ordination Committee on Crop Insurance (SLCCCI), Sub-Committee to SLCCCI, District Level Monitoring Committee (DLMC) shall be responsible for proper management of the Scheme.
- **National Crop Insurance Portal:** In an endeavour to integrate Technology in implementation and execution of the PMFBY, the Govt. of India has designed and developed a National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP). This will bring in better administration and coordination amongst stakeholders viz. Farmers, States, Insurers and Banks as well as real time dissemination of information and transparency. Since the National Crop Insurance Portal has been conceptualised for auto administration and seamless flow of data/information/reports on real time basis, State Govt. would not be allowed to create/use separate Portal/website for Crop Insurance purposes.

RELATED SCHEMES

→ Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)

- The structure of farmer's premium under WBCIS will be at par with the PMFBY.
- The Criteria of selection of Implementing Agency and area allocation will be same as PMFBY.

→ Unified Package Insurance Scheme (UPIS)

- Unified Package Insurance Scheme will be to provide financial protection & comprehensive risk coverage of crops, assets, life, and student safety to farmers.
- Implemented in selected 45 districts on pilot basis. It includes 11 sections such as Crop Insurance (PMFBY), Loss of life (PMJJBY), Accidental death and disability (PMSBY) etc.
- Among the 11 components, Crop Insurance will be compulsory. However, farmers can choose at least two components from remaining.

► PM ANNADATA AAY SANRAKSHAN ABHIYAN

- The objective of the scheme is to ensure that the farmers get MSP for pulses, oil seeds, copra and nutri-cereals/Coarse Grains, whenever market prices fall below notified MSP.
- The new Umbrella Scheme includes the mechanism of ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers and is comprised of
 - Price Support Scheme (PSS),

- Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS)
- Pilot of Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PPPS).
- In Price Support Scheme (PSS), physical procurement of pulses, oilseeds and Copra will be done by Central Nodal Agencies with proactive role of State governments.
- In PDPS, the farmers would be compensated for the loss in the form of DBT if they sell the crops at a rate which is below the MSP.
- Under PPPS, the states have an option to rope in private sector for the physical procurement of notified oilseeds.
- It is also decided that in addition to NAFED, Food Cooperation of India (FCI) will take up PSS operations in states /districts. The procurement expenditure and losses due to procurement will be borne by Central Government as per norms.

FCI

The Food Corporation of India was set up under the Food Corporation's Act 1964 with multiple objectives involving effective price support operations, distribution of food grains etc.

NAFED

- National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) was established in 1958.
- Its objective is to promote co-operative marketing of agricultural produce to benefit the farmers.

► 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.
 - I. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) which aims to promote holistic growth of horticulture sector.
 - II. National Food Security Mission (NFSM), including National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) which aims to increase production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals and commercial crops.
 - III. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) which aims at promoting sustainable agriculture practices.

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- IV. Submission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE) which aims to strengthen the ongoing extension mechanism of State Governments, local bodies etc., achieving food and nutritional security and socio-economic empowerment of farmers.
 - V. Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP) which aims to increase production of certified / quality seed, to increase SRR, to upgrade the quality of farm saved seeds.
 - VI. Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM) which aims to increase the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low.
 - VII. Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPPQ) which aims to minimize loss to quality and yield of agricultural crops.
 - VIII. Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census, Economics and Statistics (ISACES) which aims to undertake the agriculture census.
 - IX. Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation (ISAC) which aims to provide financial assistance for improving the economic conditions of cooperatives.
 - X. Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) which aims to develop agricultural marketing infrastructure.
 - XI. National e-Governance Plan (NeGP-A) which aims to bring farmer centricity & service orientation to the programs.
- 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'.

► SOIL HEALTH CARD SCHEME

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.

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- SHC is meant to give each farmer soil nutrient status of his land and advise him on the dosage of fertilizers and the needed soil amendments, that he should apply to maintain soil health in the long run.

- The card will be issued once in every 3 years to a farm so that nutrients deficiency can be regularly detected and improved.
- SHC is a printed report that a farmer will be handed over for each of his holdings. It will contain the status of his soil with respect to 12 parameters, namely N, P, K (Macro-nutrients); S (Secondary- nutrient); Zn, Fe, Cu, Mn, Bo (Micro - nutrients); and pH, EC, OC (Physical parameters).

► MISSION ORGANIC VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT FOR NORTHEAST

MOVCDNER (2015-16 to 2017-18) is a Central Sector Scheme that seeks to capitalize on the organic farming potential of all 8 North-Eastern States.

- The scheme aims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers.

► PARAMPARAGAT KRISHI VIKAS YOJNA

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

BHARATIYA PRAKRITIK KRISHI PADHATI

It is a sub-scheme under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana. BPKP aims to **promote natural farming** by promoting traditional indigenous practices, which reduce usage of externally purchased inputs.

It is largely based on '**on-farm biomass recycling**', with major stress on **biomass mulching, use of on-farm cow dung-urine formulations, period soil aeration and exclusion of all synthetic chemicals**.

Financial assistance of **Rs 12,200 per Hectare for three years is provided for cluster formation**, capacity building and continuous handholding by trained personnel, certification and residue analysis.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS' WELFARE
► PM KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJNA
FINANCING

NABARD will extend the loan to State Governments to mobilise resources to achieve their annual target.

Main objectives are -

- Extending the coverage of irrigation
- 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 Program (AIBP) - Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR).
 - Integrated Watershed Management Program (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 under the scheme with NABARD which would supplement the efforts of Per Drop More Crop Component (PDMC) of PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana.

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

► PT. DEEN DAYAL 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 programs 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).

► 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.

► 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

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

There are three major components of the scheme:

- Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
- Soil Health Management (SHM)
- 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

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS' WELFARE

schemes/missions implemented and convergence with other related programs of Central/State Governments.

► INTEREST SUBVENTION SCHEME FOR FARMERS

- The interest subvention scheme for farmers aims at providing short term credit to farmers at subsidised interest rate.
- The interest subvention will be given to Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Private Sector Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) on use of own funds and to NABARD for refinance to RRBs and Cooperative Banks.
- Interest Subvention would be available only on credit requirement for cultivation of crops and post-harvest loan components under limit of KCC. Limit towards household / consumption requirement / maintenance expenses of farm assets, term loan etc. will be outside the purview of the Interest Subvention Scheme.
- Currently, besides 2% interest subvention, the farmers, on prompt repayment of crop loans on or before the due date, are also provided 3% additional interest subvention. Thus, in case of prompt payee farmers the short-term crop loans are provided at an effective interest rate of 4% per annum up Rs. 3 lakhs payable within one year.
- The benefit of interest subvention is extended for a period of up to six months (post-harvest) to small and marginal farmers having KCC on loan against negotiable warehouse receipts with the purpose of preventing distress sale of produce.

IMPLEMENTING BODY

The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by NABARD and RBI.

► AGRICULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE FUND (AIF)

- Rs 1 lakh crore financing facility
- Scheme will be operational from 2020-21 to 2029-30.
- Cap on lending rate so that benefit of interest subsidy reaches beneficiaries and services to farmers remain affordable.

GOVERNMENT BUDGETARY SUPPORT

Interest Subvention Cost	All loans under this facility will have interest subvention of 3% p.a. up to a limit of Rs 2 crore. This subvention will
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	be available for maximum 7 years. In case of loans beyond Rs 2 crore, interest subvention will be limited to Rs 2 crore.
Credit Guarantee Cost	Credit Guarantee coverage will be available for borrowers under Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) scheme for a loan up to Rs 2 crores.

Eligible Projects:

1. Post-harvest management projects
2. Viable projects for building community farming assets (Organic inputs production, Bio stimulant production, infrastructure for smart and precision agriculture, supply chain for clusters of crops,

Objectives:

1. To mobilise medium to long term debt finance facility for investment post-harvest management infrastructure and community farming assets through incentives and financial support to improve agriculture infrastructure.
 - a. Farmers (includes FPOs, PACS, Marketing Cooperative Societies, Multipurpose Cooperative Societies)
 - i. Improved marketing infrastructure
 - b. Governments
 - i. Direct priority sector lending
 - ii. Reduced national food wastage percentage
 - c. Agri-entrepreneurs and start-ups
 - i. Dedicated funding will push for innovation in agriculture sector
 - ii. Connect players in ecosystem and
 - d. Banking ecosystem
 - e. Consumers

► FORMATION AND PROMOTION OF 10,000 FARMER PRODUCER ORGANISATIONS

It is a scheme under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare with the following objectives:

1. Holistic and broad-based support for new 10,000 FPOs
2. Enhance productivity through efficient, cost-effective and sustainable resource use
3. Effective capacity building of FPOs

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS' WELFARE

4. Provide handholding and support to new FPOs up to 5 years in all aspects of management of FPO, inputs, production, processing and value addition, market linkages, credit linkage etc.

INTERVENTIONS UNDER THE SCHEME

- Formation and Promotion of FPO is based on Produce Cluster Area which is a geographical area wherein agricultural or allied produce of similar or of almost similar nature is grown/cultivated. Thus, FPO can leverage economies of scale in production and marketing.
- FPO with a minimum farmer-members' size of 300 shall be eligible under scheme in plains, while in North-Eastern and Hilly areas* (including such other areas of UTs), size of 100 shall be eligible. However, efforts will be made to achieve an average membership size of 500 farmers in plain areas and 200 farmers in Hilly and North-Eastern regions to make them sizable for economic sustainability and profitability.
 - FPOs can federate at district and state level on their needs.
 - During formation of FPOs the focus will be on 'One District One Product'.
 - At least 15% of FPOs to be in aspirational districts.
- Financial assistance up to Rs 18 lakh per FPO for a period of 3 years.
- Financial support broadly covers
 - (i) the support for salary of its CEO/Manager (maximum up to Rs.25000/month) and Accountant (maximum up to Rs. 10000/month).
 - (ii) one time registration cost (one time up to maximum Rs. 40000 or actual whichever is lower).
 - (iii) office rent (maximum up to Rs. 48,000/year).
 - (iv) utility charges (electricity and telephone charges of office of FPO maximum up to Rs. 12000/year);
 - (v) one-time cost for minor equipment (including furniture and fixture maximum up to Rs. 20,000).
 - (vi) travel and meeting cost (maximum up to Rs.18,000/year).
 - (vii) misc. (cleaning, stationery etc. maximum up to Rs. 12,000/year).
- Provision has been made for matching equity grant up to Rs 2,000 per farmer member of FPO with a limit of Rs 15 lakh per FPO.
- A Credit Guarantee facility up to Rs 2 crore of project loans per FPO.

- Training: Training is provided to functionaries and members of FPOs through institutions like Bankers Institute of Rural Development (BIRD), Lucknow and Laxmanrao Inamdar National Academy for Cooperative Research and Development (LINAC), Gurugram. This will lead to capacity building of FPOs including their skill development in marketing, processing and export.
- Implementing Agency: Three implementing agencies
 - SFAC will form and promote those FPOs to be incorporated under Part IX A of Companies Act.
 - NCDC will form and promote those FPOs to be registered under any Cooperative Societies Act of the States.
 - NABARD will form and promote those FPOs which are registered either under Part IX A of Companies Act or registered under any Co-operative Societies Act of States.

► LARGE AREA CERTIFICATION SCHEME

- Despite introduction of modern agricultural practices, large contiguous areas in hills, tribal districts, desert and rainfed areas continue to remain free from chemical input usage.
- With little efforts, such traditional/ default organic areas can be brought under organic certification almost immediately.
- Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare under its flagship scheme of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) has launched a unique quick certification program "Large Area Certification" (LAC) to harness these potential areas.

SALIENT FEATURES OF LAC SCHEME

1. Certification process is quick, almost immediately (farmers do not need to wait for 2-3 years)
2. Cost effective
3. Each village in the area is considered as one cluster/group.
4. Documentation is simple and maintained village wise. All farmers with their farmland and livestock need to adhere to the standard requirements and on being verified get certified en-mass without the need to go under conversion period.
5. Certification is renewed on annual basis through annual verification by a process of peer appraisals as per the process of PGS-India.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS' WELFARE
BENEFITS

- Areas having chemical input usage history have to undergo a transition period of 2-3 years to qualify as organic when farmers adopt organic practices.
- Certification process also requires elaborate documentation and time to time verification by certification authorities.
- **Car Nicobar Island & Nancowry islands** in UT of A&N have become first large contiguous territory to be conferred with organic certification under 'Large Area Certification' scheme of PGS-India.

► MARKET INTERVENTION SCHEME

- It is a scheme implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities which are perishable in nature and for which MSP is not notified by the Central Government.
- Objective is to protect farmers from making distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during peak arrival season when prices tend to fall below economic level and cost of production.
- Condition for implementation of MIS: There should at least be a 10% increase in production or 10% decrease in market prices over previous normal year.
- Scheme is implemented at request of State/UT government which is ready to bear 50% of the loss (25% in case of North-East) if any, incurred on its implementation.

► SUB-MISSION ON AGROFORESTRY SCHEME

The scheme aims to encourage farmers to plant multi-purpose trees together with the agriculture crops

- Aids in climate resilience of agriculture
- Additional source of income to farmers
- Source of enhanced feedstock to wood based and herbal industry

MISSION STRATEGY

- Expanding coverage under tree plantation in arable land suitable to local agro-climate and land use conditions and encouraging farmers to grow trees in their farmland along with crops as an integral component of farming system.
- Promoting setting up of new small nurseries and hi-tech big nurseries for producing quality planting materials.
- Promoting various Agroforestry practices suitable to different agro ecological regions

- Promoting peripheral and boundary plantation on farms (Har Medh par Ped)
- Low density plantation on farmlands
- Creating database on area under agroforestry, status of soil organic carbon

ELIGIBILITY

- The scheme will only be operationalised in those States who have liberalised transit regulations for transport of timber.
- Soil health cards will be made a pre-requisite for farmers getting benefit under the program.
- Endemic & other species including trees of medicinal value suitable to agroclimatic conditions will be promoted. Any species which are exotic, not suitable for agro-ecology and not approved afforestation program will not be supported.

► NATIONAL BEEKEEPING AND HONEY MISSION

- A Central Sector Scheme for overall development and promotion of scientific beekeeping and production of quality honey and other beehive products.
- Implemented by National Bee Board.

SUB-SCHEMES

1. **Mini Mission 1:** Thrust will be given on production & productivity improvement of various crops through pollination assisted by adoption of scientific beekeeping.
2. **Mini Mission 2:** Focus on post-harvest management of beekeeping/beehive products including collection, processing, storage, marketing, value addition, etc. with a thrust to develop requisite infrastructural facilities for these activities
3. **Mini Mission 3:** Focus on n Research & Technology generation for different Regions/ States/ Agro-Climatic and Socio-Economic conditions.

ABOUT NATIONAL BEE BOARD

- A non-statutory body under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare constituted with for overall development of Beekeeping by promoting Scientific Beekeeping in India to increase productivity of crops through pollination and increase Honey production for increasing the income of Beekeepers/ Farmers.
- Secretary Department of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare is the ex-officio chairman of the body.

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING

► PM KISAN SAMPADA YOJNA

- The pattern of assistance will comprise of grants-in-aid at the rate of 50% of the eligible project cost in all areas subject to maximum Rs. 50 crores per project.
- However, in case where PIA is/are FPO(s), the grant-in-aid will be at the rate of 70% of the eligible project cost in all areas subject to maximum Rs. 50 crores per project.
- Eligible Organization would include State Agriculture and other Marketing Federations, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO) etc

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

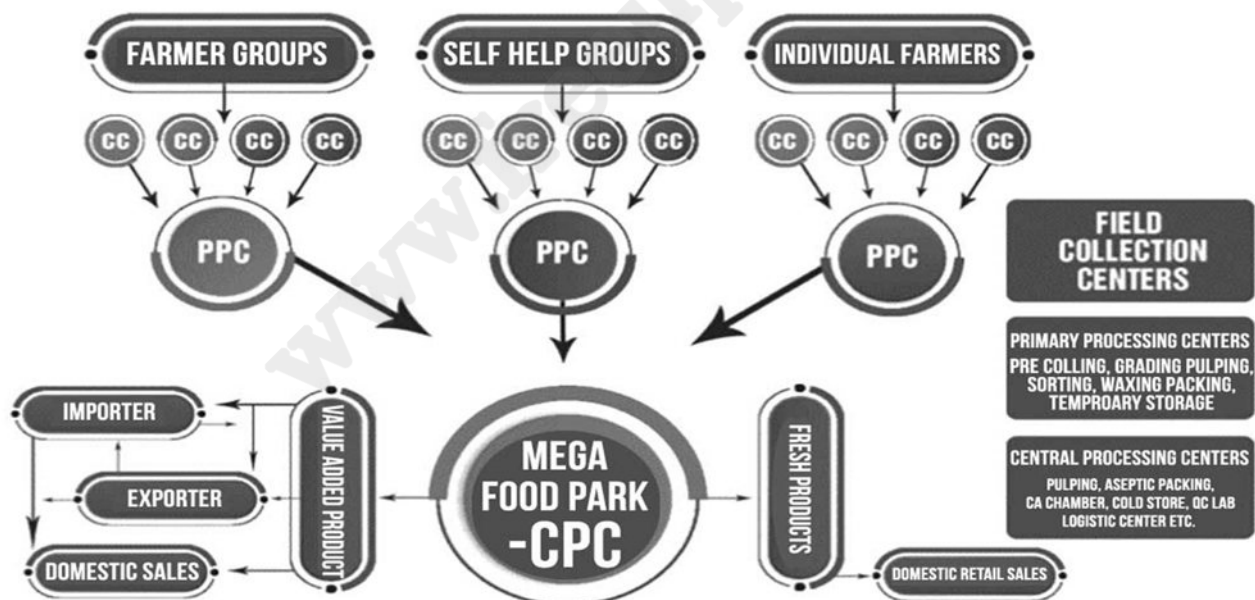
- It is a Central Sector Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters and will result in creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet.
- **The following schemes will be implemented under PM Kisan SAMPADA Yojana:**
 - Mega Food Parks
 - Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure

- Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing/ Preservation Capacities (Unit Scheme)
- Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters
- Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages
- Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure
- Human Resources and Institutions
- Operation Greens

MEGA FOOD PARKS

- To provide modern infrastructure for food processing units in the country.
 - To ensure value addition of agricultural produce including dairy, fisheries etc.
 - To establish a sustainable raw material supply chain for each cluster.
 - To facilitate induction of the latest technology.
 - To address the need of small and micro food processing enterprises by providing plug and play facilities.
 - To provide an institutional mechanism or producers, processors, and retailers to work together to build the supply chain.
- **Financing:**
 - Grants in aid @ 50% of eligible project cost in general areas and @ 75% of eligible project in NE region and difficult areas subject to maximum of Rs. 50 crore per project.

MEGA FOOD PARK MODEL



MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING
• Implementing Agency:

- The execution, ownership and management of the Mega Food Park are vested with a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). SPV shall be a body corporate (company) registered under companies act.
 - SPV mobilizes funds, expertise and experience of more than one organization toward a common goal. For example, a company will be formed by pooling funds of interested parties and this company will be called SPV.
- **Hub and spoke model** are adopted, as per which there will be a strong Central Processing Unit, which will cater needs of surrounding areas.

► OPERATION GREENS

- The pattern of assistance will comprise of grants-in-aid at the rate of 50% of the eligible project cost in all areas subject to maximum Rs. 50 crores per project.
- However, in case where PIA is/are FPO(s), the grant-in-aid will be at the rate of 70% of the eligible project cost in all areas subject to maximum Rs. 50 crores per project.
- Eligible Organization would include State Agriculture and other Marketing Federations, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO) etc.

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Operation Greens was announced on the line of "Operation Flood", to promote Farmer Producers Organizations (FPO), agri-logistics, processing facilities and professional management.
- Accordingly, the Ministry has formulated a scheme for integrated development of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) value chain.
- Objectives of the Scheme include:
 - i. **Enhancing value realisation** of TOP farmers by targeted interventions to strengthen TOP production clusters and their FPOs and linking/connecting them with the market.
 - ii. **Price stabilisation for producers** and consumers by proper production planning in the TOP clusters and introduction of dual use varieties.
 - iii. **Reduction in post-harvest losses** by creation of farm gate infrastructure, development of suitable agro-logistics, creation of appropriate storage capacity linking consumption centres.

iv. **Increase in food processing capacities** and value addition in TOP value chain with firm linkages with production clusters.

v. **Setting up of a market intelligence network** to collect real time data on demand, supply and price of TOP crops.

- It has two-pronged strategy of **Price Stabilization measures** (for short term) and **Integrated value chain development projects** (for long term).
 - **Short term Price Stabilisation Measures: NAFED is the Nodal Agency**
 - **Long Term Integrated value chain development projects:** Capacity Building of FPOs & their consortium etc.

► PM FORMALISATION OF MICRO FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (PM-FME) SCHEME

- It is centrally sponsored scheme under the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation of existing micro food processing enterprises.
- The scheme adopts 'One District One Product' approach to reap the benefit of scale in terms of procurement of inputs, availing common services and marketing of products. States would identify food product for a district keeping in view existing clusters and availability of raw materials. Support for common infrastructure and branding & marketing would only be given for products under ODOP approach. There may be more than one cluster for one product in one district. A cluster may also extend beyond one district.
- Under the scheme, 2 lakh micro food processing units will be directly assisted with credit linked subsidy.

FUNDING

The scheme envisages an outlay of Rs 10,000 crores over a period of 5 years. The expenditure would be shared in 60:40 ratio between Central and States government. (90:10 for North-Eastern and Himalayan States).

OBJECTIVES

- Capacity building of entrepreneurs through technical knowledge, skill training and hand holding support.
- Increased access to credit to existing micro food processing entrepreneurs for technology upgradation
- Support to FPOs, SHGs, Cooperatives along their entire value chain to enable microenterprises to avail common services

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING

- Support for transition of existing enterprises into formal framework for registration under regulatory framework and compliance
- Integration with organised supply chain by strengthening branding and marketing

COMPONENTS

- Support to individual and groups of micro enterprises:

Individual micro food processing units would be provided credit-linked capital subsidy @35% of the eligible project cost with a maximum ceiling of Rs.10.0 lakh per unit. Beneficiary contribution should be minimum of 10% of the project cost with balance being loan from Bank.

- Identification of units will be based on two approaches:
 - One District One Product approach: Support to units engaged in that product in the district
 - Other units, who have potential, would also be supported.
- Support to FPOs/SHGs/Cooperatives for capital investments along the entire value chain with credit linked grant @ 35%.
- Seed Capital for SHGs: Seed capital @ Rs. 40,000/- per SHG member would be provided to those engaged in food processing for working capital and purchase of small tools. Seed capital as grant would be provided to the SHG federation which, in turn, would be extended to members as loan through the SHGs.
- Credit linked grant @35% would be provided to FPOs, SHGs, cooperatives, State owned agencies and private entrepreneurs for development of common infrastructure including common processing facility, lab, warehouse.
- Branding and marketing support to MFEs following ODOP approach for developing common packaging & branding with provision for standardisation and adhering to food safety parameters.
- Capacity building and research:
 - At the National level, National Institute for Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) and Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (IIFPT) would play pivotal role in capacity building & research.
 - Training support would be provided to individual units and groups that are being provided support for capital investment.

► OPERATION GREENS - TOP TO TOTAL

Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has recently extended the Operation Greens Scheme from Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) to all fruits & vegetables (TOTAL) for a period of six months on pilot basis as part of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.

OBJECTIVE

Protect the growers of fruits and vegetables from making distress sale due to lockdown and reduce the post-harvest losses.

SALIENT FEATURES

1. 50% subsidy on transportation of notified fruits and vegetables
2. 50% subsidy on hiring of appropriate storage facilities for eligible crops (for maximum period of 3 months).
3. This subsidy has become applicable for Kisan Rail trains from October 2020.
4. Eligible Items for subsidy are:

Fruits: Mango, Banana, Guava, Kiwi, Litchi, Papaya, Mousambi, Orange, Kinnow, Lime, Lemon, Pineapple, Pomegranate, Jackfruit, Apple, Almond, Aonla, Passion fruit and Pear. Any other fruit or vegetable can be added by Ministry of Food Processing.
5. Currently, the scheme is in pilot mode with a sunset clause.

Other steps taken to promote Food Processing Industries are:

1. Rs 2000 crore Food Processing Fund has been established under NABARD to provide affordable credit for investments in setting up Mega Food Parks as well as processing units in the
2. Food and agro-processing units and cold chain are included as agricultural activity under Priority Sector Lending guidelines.
3. 100% FDI allowed under automatic route, also 100% FDI permitted under government approval route for retail trading, including through e-commerce, in respect of food products manufactured/produced in India.
4. FSSAI has allowed ingredient and additive based approvals in place of product-by-product approval.

 MINISTRY OF MICRO SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE (MSME)

MINISTRY OF MICRO SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE (MSME)

► PRIME MINISTER EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAM

FINANCE

Central Sector Scheme (Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme wherein interest is subsidized)

NODAL AGENCY

Khadi and Village Industries Commission

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth.
- PM's Rojgar Yojana & Rural Employment Generation Program have been merged under the scheme.
- No income ceiling for setting up of projects.
- Assistance under the Scheme is available only to new units to be established.

ELIGIBLE BENEFICIARY

- Individuals above 18 years of age
- VIII Std. pass required for project above Rs.10.00 lakhs in manufacturing and above Rs. 5.00 lakhs for Service Sector
- Self Help Groups and Charitable Trusts
- Institutions Registered under Societies Registration Act- 1860
- Production based Co-operative Societies

► CREDIT GUARANTEE TRUST FUND FOR MICRO & SMALL ENTERPRISES

NODAL AGENCY

MSME and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The Ministry of MSME, and SIDBI, together have established a Trust named Credit Guarantee Fund Trust
- Collateral free loan up to a limit of ₹ 100 lakh is available for individual MSE on payment of guaranteed fee to bank by the MSE.

- Both existing and new enterprises are eligible under the scheme.

► SCHEME OF FUND FOR REGENERATION OF TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIES (SFURTI)

- To organize the traditional industries and artisans into clusters.
- To provide sustained employment for traditional industry artisans and rural entrepreneurs.
- To enhance marketability of products of such clusters by providing support for new products, design intervention and improved packaging and the improvement of marketing Infrastructure.
- To equip traditional artisans through training and exposure visits.
- To make provision for common facilities and improved tools and equipment for artisans.
- To strengthen the cluster governance systems with the active participation of the stakeholders

► CREDIT LINKED CAPITAL SUBSIDY SCHEME (CLCSS)

- Facilitate technology upgradation in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) by providing capital subsidy of 15% (limited to maximum of Rs.15.00 lakhs) on institutional finance availed by them for induction of well-established and improved technology.
- Maximum limit of eligible loan for calculation of subsidy under the Scheme is investment in approved plant & machinery up to Rs. 1.00 crore for induction of well-established and improved technologies.

► A SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF INNOVATION, RURAL INDUSTRY & ENTREPRENEURSHIP (ASPIRE)

- Launched with an objective to set up a network of technology centres, incubation centres to accelerate entrepreneurship and to promote start-ups for innovation and entrepreneurship in rural and agriculture-based industry with a fund of Rs.210 crores.
- 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.

MINISTRY OF MICRO SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE (MSME)
► TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION AND QUALITY CERTIFICATION

- Financial Support to MSMEs in Zero Effect Zero Defect Certification Scheme
- **Aim:** Inculcating Zero Defect & Zero Effect practices in manufacturing processes, ensure continuous improvement and supporting the Make in India initiative.
- The subsidy provided by the Government of India for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises will be 80%, 60% and 50% respectively. There shall be an additional subsidy of 5% for MSMEs owned SC/ST/women and MSMEs located in NER and J&K
- All manufacturing Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MSME) having Udyog Aadhar Memorandum can apply.
- ZED Certification is given by Quality Council of India.

► PROJECT RE-HAB

- It is a program being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) which aims to reduce Elephant-Human conflicts using 'bee fences'.
- Project REHAB was launched at 4 locations on the periphery of Nagarhole National Park in Kodagu district of Karnataka.
- Under the project, bee boxes are used as a fence to prevent elephants from entering human habitation, thus reducing loss of lives and property.
- Elephants fear that honeybees might sting them in their eyes and inner side of trunk. Also, the buzz of bees irritates elephants the most.
- KVIC plans to take this program, across the country to reduce Elephants-Human conflicts.

► KUMHAR SASHAKTIKARAN YOJANA

- It is a scheme of KVIC which aims at strengthening marginalised potters' community and increase their incomes by enhancing their productivity.
- Under the program, electric potter wheels are distributed to potter families after 10-day comprehensive training.

► PROJECT DigniTEA

- It is a program implemented by KVIC.
- Under the program, KVIC distributes cycle-mounted tea/coffee selling units to unemployed youth enabling

beneficiaries to sell tea/coffee in a hygienic condition and earn livelihood.

- Each cycle-mounted Tea/Coffee selling unit costs Rs 18,000 and has provision for gas stove, gas cylinder, an umbrella, utensils and separate containers to keep tea, sugar, cups and snacks.

► KHADI AND GRAMODYOG VIKAS YOJANA

A Central Sector Scheme under Ministry of MSME.

COMPONENTS

- Khadi Vikas Yojana
- Gramodyog Vikas Yojana

ABOUT KHADI VIKAS YOJANA

A scheme for promotion and development of Khadi sector i.e., cotton, woollen, silk and the existing scheme like

- Modified Market Development Assistance
- Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate
- Khadi Reforms Development Program
- Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans
- Strengthening infrastructure of existing weak Khadi institutions and assistance for marketing infrastructure
- Khadi (S&T)
- Rojgar Yukt Gaon
- Centre of Excellence for Khadi

► GRAMODYOG VIKAS YOJANA

Scheme for promotion and development of village industries through common facilities, technological modernisation, training etc. It has following verticals from activities under Village industries:

- Agro based & Food Processing Industry
- Mineral Based Industry
- Wellness and Cosmetics Industry
- Handmade Paper, Leather and Plastic Industry
- Rural Engineering & New Technology Industry
- Service Industry

Recently, Ministry of MSME has launched three sub-schemes under the Gramodyog Vikas Yojana.

- Scheme on Pottery Activity
- Scheme on Beekeeping
- Scheme on Agarbatti making

MINISTRY OF MICRO SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE (MSME)
► SCHEME FOR 'POTTERY ACTIVITY'

- It is a scheme of Ministry of MSME. It is a sub-scheme under the Gramodyog Vikas Yojana.
- Implemented by KVIC.

SALIENT FEATURES

- Assistance of pottery wheel, clay blunger, granulator etc.
- Wheel Pottery Training for traditional pottery artisans and Press Pottery training for pottery as well as non-pottery artisans in Self-Help Groups.
- Provision to provide Jigger-Jolly training program for pottery as well as non-pottery artisan in Self-Help Groups
- Skill-development training on focussed products like garden pots, cooking-wares, Kulhad, water bottles, decorator products, mural etc to SHG of pottery-artisans has been introduced.
- Focus of the new scheme is to enhance production, technical knowhow of pottery artisans and efficiency of pottery energy kilns to reduce cost of production
- Efforts will be made to develop necessary market linkages by tying up with exports and large buying houses
- Separate provision for setting up of clusters in Terracotta, Red clay pottery, with new innovative value-added products to build pottery to crockery/tile making capabilities under 'SFURTI' scheme of the Ministry

► SCHEME FOR BEEKEEPING

- It is a sub-scheme under the Gramodyog Vikas Yojana of Ministry of MSME and Implemented by KVIC.

SALIENT FEATURES

- Government will provide Bee boxes, Tool kits etc.
- Bee boxes with bee colonies will also be distributed to Migrant workers in Prime Minister Gareeb Kalyan Rozgar Yojana districts.
- 5-day beekeeping training to be provided to beneficiaries through Training Centres/State beekeeping extension centres/Master Trainers as per prescribed syllabus.
- Value addition of honey products to be encouraged
- Promotion of scientific beekeeping and management practices
- Help in enhancing exports of honey-based products.
- Provision of development of Beekeeping honey clusters under 'SFURTI' scheme of the Ministry.

► SCHEME ON AGARBATTING MAKING PROJECT

It is sub-scheme under Gramodyog Vikas Yojana of Ministry of MSME.

Implemented by KVIC.

SALIENT FEATURES

- Continuously supporting artisans through training, raw material, marketing and financial support.
- Working on all aspects of this product, like innovation in the fragrance & packaging, use of new / alternate raw materials like re-usable flowers, coir pith etc., supply of bamboo sticks by closely working with Ministry of Agriculture etc. A 'Center of Excellence' for this purpose is being set up in FFDC (Flavour and Fragrance Development Center) Kannauj.
- Setting up 10 clusters with proper marketing linkages under SFURTI (Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries) scheme of the Ministry of MSME= to benefit about 5000 artisans for their sustainable employment and enhanced earnings.
- Strengthen the machine manufacturing capability to achieve self-sufficiency in the country and develop various other products by setting up 'Centers of Excellence' with IITs/NITs etc.

► ROJGAR YUKT GAON

A scheme by KVIC offering a comprehensive roadmap to revitalise and improve the Khadi Value chain.

SALIENT FEATURES

- Under the scheme, artisans are seen as partners in an enterprise and not as wage earners.
- No subsidy is offered. Allows village communities to build partnerships, produce premium products and reach out to high end markets with a sense of ownership. Government will play the role of enabler, while rural communities will transit into a state of empowered entrepreneurship.

OBJECTIVES

- Introducing enterprise led model replacing subsidy led model
- Empower 50 villages India with 10,000 charkhas, 2,000 looms and 100 warping units required professional skills and administrative support.

Develop a sustainable model of Khadi based business enterprise in the villages, setting forth a tripartite collaborative model of entities from Government, Business and Community to produce quality goods.

 MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

► TARGETED PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SCHEME

- NFSA, 2013 (also Right to Food Act) is an Act of the Parliament of India which aims to provide subsidized food grains to approximately two thirds of India's 1.2 billion people.
- Converts into legal entitlements for existing food security programs of the GoI.
- Includes Midday Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services & Public Distribution System.

KEY FEATURES

- Under the provisions of the bill, beneficiaries of the Public Distribution System (PDS) are entitled to 5 kilograms per person per month of cereals.
- Pregnant and lactating women & certain categories of children are eligible for daily free cereals.

► ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA

- It aims to provide highly subsidised food to millions of the poorest families.
- Government provides up to 35 kilograms of rice and wheat at a highly subsidised cost of three rupees per kilogram of rice & two rupees per kilogram of wheat.

► SCHEME ON FORTIFICATION OF RICE

A centrally sponsored pilot scheme for 'fortification of rice & its distribution under Public Distribution System'.

Aim: Start pilot projects in States/UT with rice consumption (in Districts with prevalence of micronutrient deficiency). Based on the pilot scheme, distribution of fortified rice will be scaled up.

OBJECTIVES

- Distribution of fortified rice through Public Distribution System, to cater to 15 Districts in the country – preferably one District per State in the initial phase of implementation
- Coverage of all NFSA beneficiaries under the PDS with fortified rice in the selected Districts.
- Evaluate the provision, coverage, and utilization of fortified rice by the target population as well as the efficacy/effectiveness of the consumption of fortified

rice in reducing the targeted micronutrient deficiencies in different age and gender groups.

FORTIFICATION

- It involves addition of minute quantities of missing vitamins and minerals in our diet to commonly consumed staples such as rice, wheat flour, salt and milk.
- Core elements for production of fortified rice are the Fortified Rice Kernels and its blending with regular rice in a ratio of 1:100.
- **Cost:** Incremental cost @ 73 paise per Kg is uniformly reimbursed by the States/UTs to the Millers for production of fortified rice. This cost is shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25 for usual States and in 90:10 between Centre and North-East, Hilly and Island States.

FORTIFIED RICE KERNEL

- FRK is a reconstituted rice grain made from rice flour, vitamins, and minerals. Rice flour, vitamins and minerals that form raw material for producing FRK along with specified additives are blended/ mixed in appropriate proportions and the mixture is hydrated (using water treated by Reverse Osmosis process) for getting prescribed moisture content. This uniformly hydrated mixture of raw material with agreed moisture content is passed through a twin-screw extruder where it takes the shape of tiny pellets resembling regular rice grains.
- Composition of vitamin premix must meet recommended specifications as per Food Safety Standards (Fortification of Food) Regulations, 2018. It can be of mandatory vitamins and minerals, namely, Iron, Folic Acid, and Vitamin B12, or the optional ones which comprise Zinc Oxide, Vitamin A, Thiamine, Riboflavin, Niacin - Nicotinamide, and Vitamin B6. The level of premix is determined to fulfil more than 30-50% of Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) or as recommended by FSSAI.

► ONE NATION ONE RATION CARD

Department of Food and Public Distribution has launched 'Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)' for implementation in all States/UT.

OBJECTIVE

- Introduce nationwide portability of ration card holder under NFSA, 2013 enabling them to lift their entitlement food grains from any Fair Price Shop of their choice in India with their same ration card.
- Rest of the family members who migrant who are at any other location can claim their share of PDS ration.

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

- National level de-duplication of all ration cards/beneficiary's data
- Integration of States/UT PDS systems/applications with Central PDS systems/applications.
- Use of data analytics techniques to bring improvements in PDS operations.
- **National Portability Platform:** Public Distribution System Network will be developed to provide inter-state portability to the ration card holder under NFSA. Keeping in view the physical progress under the End-to-End Computerization scheme and readiness for implementation of Inter-State/National Portability, the same shall be started on pilot basis in few States/UTs each shortly. Telangana and Andhra Pradesh were first States to introduce inter-State portability.

► PRICE STABILISATION FUND

- Administered by Department of Consumer Affairs to promote direct purchase from farmers/farmers' association at farm gate/Mandi.
- **Maintain a strategic buffer stock** that would discourage hoarding and unscrupulous speculation
- Protect consumers by supplying such commodities at reasonable prices through calibrated release of stock.
- Creation of corpus fund and its management by Price Stabilisation Fund Management Committee.
- Corpus of the fund is Rs 500 crore which is used for providing interest free advance towards working capital to eligible proposals from State Governments/ Central agencies/ CPSUs/ Cooperative organisations.
- The fund will be used for Onion, Potato, and Pulses.

► MODIFIED INTEREST SUBVENTION SCHEME TO ENHANCE DISTILLATION CAPACITY

- A scheme under Department of Food and Public Distribution which aims to achieve the target of 20% ethanol blending by 2025.
- Interest subvention to be provided for setting up new grain-based distilleries/expansion of existing grain-based distilleries (rice, wheat, barley, corn & sorghum), dual feed distilleries & molasses-based distilleries to produce ethanol & production of ethanol from another First-Generation feedstock.
- Government has fixed price of ethanol from maize as Rs 51.55 per liter & rice available with FCI as Rs 56.87

per liter for ethanol supply year 2020-21. In 2020-21 and 21-22, Government has fixed price of FCI rice to Rs 2000 per quintal for production of ethanol. This will ensure stability of raw material price and its availability. To supply of surplus rice for ethanol production, distilleries are at liberty to choose the nearest FCI depot as per requirement/ logistics.

SALIENT FEATURES

1. To bring a modified scheme for extending interest subvention to augment ethanol production capacity for following categories:
 - Setting up grain-based distilleries / expansion of existing grain-based distilleries to produce ethanol. However, benefits of interest subvention scheme to be extended to only those standalone distilleries which are using dry milling process.
 - Setting up new molasses-based distilleries / expansion of existing distilleries (whether attached to sugar mills or standalone distilleries) to produce ethanol and for installing any method approved by Central Pollution Control Board for achieving Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD).
 - To set up new dual feed distilleries or to expand existing capacities of dual feed distilleries.
 - To convert existing molasses-based distilleries (whether attached to sugar mills or standalone distilleries) to dual feed (molasses and grain/ or any other feed stock producing 1G Ethanol); and, to convert grain-based distilleries to dual feed.
 - To set up new distilleries / expansion of existing distilleries to produce ethanol from other feed stocks producing 1G ethanol such as sugar beet, sweet sorghum, cereals etc.
 - To install Molecular Sieve Dehydration (MSDH) column to convert rectified spirit to ethanol in the existing distilleries.
2. Government would bear interest subvention for five years including one year moratorium against the loan availed by project proponents from banks @ 6% per annum or 50% of the rate of interest charged by banks whichever is lower.

Interest subvention would be available to only those distilleries which will supply at least 75% of ethanol produced from the added distillation capacity to OMCs for blending with petrol.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN AFFAIRS (MOHUA)

► PM AWAS YOJANA - URBAN

- Launched on mission mode, it envisions provision of Housing for All by 2022.
- PMAY (U) has made a mandatory provision for the female head of the family to be the owner or co-owner of the house under this Mission.
- The Mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following program verticals:
 - 1) **In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR):** This vertical will be implemented with a concept "Land as a resource" with private sector participation for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers. Central Assistance of Rs. 1 lakh per house is admissible for all houses built.
 - 2) **Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS):** Beneficiaries of EWS, LIG and MIG seeking housing loans from Banks, are eligible for an interest subsidy of 6.5%, 4% and 3% respectively.
 - 3) **Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP):** Central Assistance of Rs. 1.5 Lakh per EWS house is provided by the Government of India for houses built by private players. States also extend other concessions such as land at affordable cost, stamp duty exemption etc. A housing project will be eligible for Central Assistance, if at least 35% of the houses in the project are for EWS category.
 - 4) **Subsidy for Beneficiary-led individual house construction:** Central Assistance up to Rs. 1.5 lakh per EWS house is provided to eligible families belonging to EWS categories for individual house constructed by themselves.
 - 5) **Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) for Migrant Workers/ Urban Poor:** A sub-scheme under PM Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) initiated in the wake of reverse migration of urban migrants, during COVID pandemic, to save cost on housing. Beneficiaries for ARHCs are urban migrants/ poor from EWS/LIG categories comprising of street vendors, rickshaw pullers and other service providers, industrial workers along with migrants working with market/ trade associations, educational/ health institutions, hospitality sector, long term tourists/ visitors, students or any other category.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

► GLOBAL HOUSING TECHNOLOGY CHALLENGE - INDIA (GHTC- INDIA)

- MoHUA has conceptualized a Global Housing Technology Challenge - India (GHTC- India) to identify and mainstream a basket of innovative constructive technologies from across the globe that are sustainable and disaster-resilient.
- Such technologies would be cost effective, speedier and ensure a higher quality of construction of houses, meeting diverse geo-climatic conditions and desired functional needs.

► ASHA-INDIA

Affordable Sustainable Housing Accelerators - India (ASHA-India) aims to promote domestic research and entrepreneurship by providing incubation and acceleration support to potential future technologies. Under ASHA-India initiative, five ASHA-India Centres have been set up for providing incubation and acceleration support. The potential technology winners under acceleration support will be announced by the Prime Minister. The technologies, processes and materials identified through this initiative will provide a major fillip to young creative minds, start-ups, innovators and entrepreneurs.

► DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA - NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOOD MISSION (DAY-NULM)

- NULM was launched by the Government in 2013 by restructuring the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).
- **Coverage:** All districts headquarter towns (irrespective of population) and all other towns with population of 1 lakh or more as per Census 2011.
- **Target Population:** The primary target of NULM is the urban poor, including the urban homeless.
- **Funding:** Funding will be shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. For North-eastern and Special Category States, this ratio will be 90:10.
- **Aim:** Reducing the poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households.

COMPONENTS OF NULM

- (i) Social Mobilisation and Industrial Development (SM&ID)
- (ii) Capacity Building and Training (CBT)

- (iii) Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P)
- (iv) Self Employment Programs (SEP)
- (v) Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)
- (vi) Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)
- (vii) Innovative and Special Projects (I&SP)

NEW INITIATIVES

- a) **Portal for Affordable Credit and Interest subvention Access (PAiSA)** for processing interest subvention on bank loans to beneficiaries' accounts on monthly basis.
- b) Smart Cities Mission has put in place frameworks/ initiatives for measuring performance leading to better quality of life for the citizens as given below
 - i) **Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework** aims to provide a clear roadmap for the cities and in effect, urban India as a whole, towards combating Climate Change while planning their actions and investments within the city.
 - ii) **Ease of Living Assessment Framework** aims to assess the ease of living of citizens across three pillars; Quality of Life, Economic Ability and Sustainability which are further divided into 14 categories across 50 indicators which are strongly linked to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
 - iii) **Municipal Performance Index** aims to examine the sectoral performance of Municipalities across a set of 5 verticals namely Service, Finance, Planning, Technology and Governance.

► SWACHH BHARAT MISSION URBAN

A Centrally sponsored scheme aiming at making urban India free from open defecation and achieving 100% scientific management of municipal solid waste in 4,041 statutory towns in the country.

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

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

- To create an enabling environment for private sector participation in Capex (capital expenditure) and Opex (operation and maintenance)

COMPONENTS

- Household toilets, including conversion of insanitary latrines into pour-flush latrines.
- Community toilets
- Public toilets
- Solid waste management
- IEC & Public Awareness
- Capacity building and Administrative & Office Expenses (A&OE)

Various initiatives to make SBM-U a success:

- **ODF, ODF+ and ODF++ Protocol:**
 - **ODF:** No visible faeces shall be found in the environment and every household, as well as public/community institutions, should be using safe technology option for disposal of faeces.
 - **ODF+:** Not a single person should be defecating and/or urinating in open. All community and public toilets should be properly maintained and cleaned.
 - **ODF++:** Proper treatment and management of faecal sludge/septage and sewage is safely managed and treated. There should be no discharge or dumping of untreated faecal sludge/septage and sewage in drains, water bodies or open areas.
- **Water+ Protocol:** It is designed to ensure that no untreated wastewater is discharged into the open environment or water bodies.
- **Star rating protocol for Garbage free cities:** It is based on 12 parameters which follow a SMART framework – Single metric, Measurable, Achievable, Rigorous verification mechanism and targeted towards outcomes.
- **Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs):** MoHUA has also partnered with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to use the plastic waste for road construction.
- **Swachh Sarvekshan,** conducted by Quality Council of India, is an extensive sanitation survey.

Swachh Bharat mission (Urban) 2.0

- **Vision:** SBM-U 2.0 will be implemented with a vision of achieving "Garbage Free" status for all cities.
- This will involve:
 - all households and premises segregate their waste into "wet waste" and "dry waste"
 - 100% door to door collection of segregated waste

from each household/ premise

- o 100% scientific management of all fractions of waste, including safe disposal in scientific landfills
 - o all legacy dumpsites remediated and converted into green zones
 - o all used water including fecal sludge, especially in smaller cities are safely contained, transported, processed and disposed so that no untreated fecal sludge and used water pollutes the ground or water bodies
- All Statutory towns in India will be covered under the Mission.

Lakshya zero dumpsite is one of the objectives of SBM urban 2.0. It aims to remediate legacy waste dump sites in cities across the country.

► SMART CITIES

Centrally sponsored scheme

KEY FEATURES

- **Aim:** 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.
- Focus is on **sustainable and inclusive development** and the idea is to look at compact areas, create a replicable model which will act like a lighthouse to other aspiring cities.
- Three core ideas of Smart Cities, i.e., liveability, economic ability and sustainability.
- Some of the core infrastructure elements in a Smart City would include adequate water supply, assured electricity supply, sanitation, including solid waste management, efficient urban mobility and public transport, affordable housing, especially for the poor, robust IT connectivity and digitalization, good governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation, sustainable environment, safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and elderly, health and education.

STRATEGIC COMPONENTS

- City improvement (retrofitting),
- City renewal (redevelopment) and
- City extension (Greenfield development) plus a Pan-city initiative in which Smart Solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city.
- The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is done by a **Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)** to be set up

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

at city level in the form of a limited company under the Companies Act, 2013 and will be promoted by the State/UT and the Urban Local Body (ULB) jointly both having 50:50 equity shareholding.

- After selection, each selected Smart Cities must set up SPVs and start implementation of their Smart City Proposal, preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), tenders etc.

► SUSTAINABLE CITIES INDIA PROGRAM

- World Economic Forum (WEF) and National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to collaborate on a jointly designed 'Sustainable Cities India program'.
- Aim is to create an enabling environment for cities to generate decarbonization solutions across the energy, transport, and the built environment sectors.

Net Zero Carbon Cities

World Economic Forum's Net Zero Carbon Cities' mission is to create an enabling environment for clean electrification and circularity, resulting in urban decarbonization and resilience. The program aims to do this by fostering public-private collaboration to bridge the gap across the energy, built environment and transport sectors.

► ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION (AMRUT)

- Centrally sponsored scheme with total outlay for AMRUT is Rs. 50,000 crores for five years from FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20.
- It is divided among States/UTs using an equitable formula in which 50:50 weightage is being given to the urban population of each State/UT and number of statutory towns.
- **Coverage:** 500 have been selected under AMRUT

PURPOSE

- To ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection.
- To increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well-maintained open spaces.
- To reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport e.g., walking and cycling.

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THRUST AREAS

- Water Supply
- Sewerage and septage management
- Storm Water Drainage to reduce flooding
- Non-motorized Urban Transport
- Green space/parks

KEY FEATURES

- The focus of the Mission is on infrastructure creation that has a direct link to provision of better services to the citizens.
- The universal coverage of water supply and sewerage services have first charge in the Mission. There is maximum allocation of 2.5% of project cost for development of parks with children and elderly friendly features.
- The Mission covers covering 500 cities that includes all cities and towns with a population of over one lakh with notified Municipalities.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0)

Aim

- To provide 100% coverage of water supply to all households in around 4,700 urban local bodies by providing around 2.68 crore tap connections.
- To provide 100% coverage of sewerage and septage in 500 AMRUT cities by providing around 2.64 crore sewer or septage connections, benefiting more than 10.5 crore people in urban areas.
- This will be achieved through circular economy of water by effecting water source conservation, rejuvenation of water bodies and wells, recycle/reuse of treated used water, and rainwater harvesting.
- It is a step towards AatmaNirbhar Bharat with aim of making cities 'water secure'.
- The mission also has target of meeting 20% of water demand through recycled water and reducing non-revenue water to less than 20%.
- Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects are mandatory in million plus cities and at least a minimum of 10% of total fund allocation at the city level shall be committed to PPP projects.

Pey Jal Survekshan: Proposed in cities as a challenge process to assess the compliance of service level benchmarks with respect to quality, quantity, and coverage of water supply, sewerage & septage management, extent of reuse & recycle of used water, and conservation of water bodies in the city. It will instil healthy competition among cities and act as a monitoring tool and Mission accelerator.

► HRIDAY SCHEME

- The scheme aims to preserve and revitalise soul of the heritage city to reflect the city's unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative & secured environment.
- The Scheme is being implemented in 12 identified Cities namely, Ajmer, Amaravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal. The scheme is implemented in a mission mode.
- The Scheme supports development of core heritage infrastructure projects which shall include revitalization of urban infrastructure for areas around heritage assets identified / approved by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India and State Governments.

► PM SVANidhi

- It is a Central Sector Scheme (100% funded by MoHUA). The scheme will be implemented by MoHUA. SIDBI will be implementation partner of the scheme.

OBJECTIVES

The scheme will help formalise the street vendors and will open new opportunities to this sector to move up the economic ladder.

- Facilitate working capital loan up to Rs 10,000
- Incentivise regular payment
- Reward digital transactions

ELIGIBILITY OF STATES/UT

Scheme is available for beneficiaries belonging to those States/UT which have notified rules and scheme under Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014. Beneficiaries from Meghalaya which has its own Street Vendors Act may, however, participate.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR BENEFICIARIES

- All street vendors engaged in vending in urban areas before March 24, 2020. Street Vendors to be identified as per following criteria:
 - Possession of Certificate of Vending/Identity card issued by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)
 - Vendors who have been identified in survey but have not been issued Vending/Identity Cards
 - Street vendors vending in peri-urban areas and surrounding rural areas
 - ULBs to adopt alternative ways to identify vendors ensuring that all eligible vendors are positively covered.

SALIENT FEATURES

- Urban street vendors will be eligible to avail a Working Capital loan of up to Rs 10,000 with tenure of 1 year and repaid in monthly instalments.
- No collateral to be taken by lending institutions.
- On timely or early repayment, vendors will be eligible for next cycle of working capital loan with an enhanced limit.
- **Interest Subsidy**
 - Vendors are eligible to get an interest subsidy of 7%. The interest subsidy will be credited into the borrowers account quarterly. Subsidy will only be available to those accounts which are Standard (non-NPA) on respective claim dates.
- **Promotion of Digital Transactions:**
 - Digital transactions by street vendors will be incentivised through cash back facility. Transaction trail so created will build the credit score of vendors for enhancing their future credit needs.
 - Street Vendors onboarded on digital payment aggregators would be incentivised with a monthly cashback in the range of Rs 50-100 as per following criteria:
 - On executing 50 eligible transactions in a month: Rs 50
 - On executing 100 eligible transactions: Rs 75
 - One executing 200 eligible transactions: Rs 100
 - Eligible transactions mean a digital pay out or receipt with minimum value of Rs 25.
- All Scheduled Commercial Banks, RRBs, Small Finance Banks, NBFCs, Micro Finance Institutions, SHG Banks etc are eligible to lend under the scheme. Lending institutions will be encouraged to use their network of Business Correspondents/Agents extensively to ensure maximum coverage of the scheme.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS• **Credit Guarantee**

- Graded Guarantee Cover for the loans to be administered by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTSM) which will be operated on portfolio basis.
 - All loans given by each lending institution will be considered for coverage under the guarantee.
- Formation of Collectives of Vendors will be encouraged under the scheme. Some States have formed Common Interest Groups (CIG) of street vendors which can be converted to Joint Liability Groups of eligible vendors.
- States/UT to prepare a roadmap for building capacities of street vendors to conduct e-Commerce.

► NATIONAL URBAN LEARNING PLATFORM (NULP)

It is an initiative of MoHUA which envisioned as a means of digitally consolidating key skills and knowledge required by urban stakeholders and making these available to all actors on a channel of their choice.

It works by:

- Enrolling training institutions, schools, civil societies and other knowledge creators to ensure a variety of content on a wide range of topics
- Providing required telemetry frameworks, assessment mechanisms and tools to measure usage of content and engagement and completion levels achieved across specific pieces of content
- Facilitating collaboration and knowledge sharing
- Engaging with MoHUA missions and their existing capacity building ecosystems to ensure that the content available is aligned to the practical needs of various missions
- Enabling responsive and data driven governance.

► THE URBAN LEARNING AND INTERNSHIP PROGRAM (TULIP)

- A joint program of MoHUA and AICTE under Ministry of Education which aims to match opportunities in ULBs with learning needs of fresh graduates.
- At the State level, TULIP will be supported by the Urban Development departments in providing a clear roadmap for the ULBs/smart cities to adopt TULIP in their respective organisations.
- At the ULB/smart city level they have been provided flexibility in defining the roles, numbers and other

parameters of how TULIP can best serve their contextual needs.

OBJECTIVES

- Short term exposure to fresh graduates to enhance their professional development through experiential learning with ULBs and smart cities
- Harnessing fresh energy and ideas towards ULBs and smart cities endeavours to solve critical challenges.

TENETS OF TULIP PLATFORM

- Freedom: Flexible choice architecture for ULBs, Smart Cities and Interns
- Incentives: Platform enabled Match as per need, Access to pan-India opportunities
- Transparency

► NATIONAL URBAN DIGITAL MISSION

- Joint mission of MoHUA and Ministry of Electronics and IT.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

- It will create a shared digital infrastructure that can consolidate and cross-leverage various digital initiatives of MoHUA, enabling cities and towns to benefit from holistic and diverse forms of support, in keeping with their needs and local challenges.
- Work across 3 pillars of people, process and platform to provide holistic support to cities and towns.
- It will institutionalise a citizen-centric, ecosystem-driven and principles-based approach both in design and implementation.
- NUDM has articulated a set of governing principles and inherits the technology design principles of the National Urban Innovation Stack (NUIS), released by MoHUA in 2019.
- To be implemented in 2022 cities by 2022, and across all cities and towns in India by 2024.

www.freeupscmaterials.org

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

► NATIONAL INVESTMENT FUND

1. Government created National Investment Fund in 2005 for the proceeds from Central Public Sector Enterprise.
2. It is a 'Public account' under government accounts.
3. Selected Public Sector Mutual Funds, namely UTI Asset Management Company Ltd., SBI Funds Management Private Ltd. and LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Company Ltd. are entrusted with the management of the NIF corpus.
4. 75% of the annual income of the NIF was to be used for financing selected social sector schemes which promote education, health and employment. The residual 25% of the annual income of NIF was to be used to meet the capital investment requirements of profitable and revivable PSUs.
5. Proceeds from NIF can also be utilised in:
 - Recapitalization of public sector banks and public sector insurance companies
 - Investment by Government in RRBs/ IIFCL/ NABARD/Exim Bank
 - Equity infusion in various Metro projects.
 - Investment in Bhartiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited and Uranium Corporation of India Ltd
 - Investment in Indian Railways towards capital expenditure.

► CENTRAL ROAD & INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

- The fund was initially part of Ministry of Road Transport and Highway which has now been moved to Finance Ministry under Department of Economic Affairs.
- The Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (will be) for development and maintenance of National Highways, railway projects, improvement of safety in railways, State and rural roads and other infrastructure
- This shift has been brought under Budget 2018 by amending Central Road Fund Act, 2000.
- The amendment prescribes that road cess is first credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and later, after adjusting for the cost of tax collection, should go to the CRIF.
- Most of the road projects under the NHDP as well as the PMGSDY are coming to the final stage. The

remaining portion of the National Highway Development Program (NHDP) has been merged into the new road-development program (83,000 km including Bharatmala- Phase-I) and a significant portion of the PM Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) set to be concluded by 2019. In this context, the use of road cess to wider infrastructure areas is desirable.

► PM JAN DHAN YOJNA

- It is a flagship financial inclusion scheme offering opening of zero balance bank accounts however if the account holder wishes to get a cheque book, he/she will have to fulfill minimum balance criteria.
- Interest paid on deposit is 4% with an accidental insurance of 2 lakh and life cover of 30,000 payable on death of beneficiary subject to fulfillment of eligibility conditions.
- Account can be opened in any branch or Business Correspondent outlet.
- Any person who holds Indian nationality or a "low risk" non-national can open Jan Dhan account.

UPDATES TO THE SCHEME

- Overdraft facility up to 10,000 is available in **only 1 account per household** to preferably female of the household.
- Age limit for availing OD facility to be revised from 18-60 years to 18-65 years.
- Under the expanded coverage from "every household to every adult", accidental insurance cover for new RuPay card holders to be raised from Rs 1 lakh to Rs 2 lakh to new PMJDY accounts opened after 28.8.18.
- No conditions attached for OD up to Rs 2000.

► AAM AADMI BIMA YOJNA

Implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India

KEY FEATURES

- Provides insurance cover of 30,000 on natural death, 75,000 for accident and 37,500 for partial permanent disability and 75,000 for total permanent disability.
- Beneficiary includes person in age group of 18 to 59.
- Annual premium for insurance is a meagre amount of 200/- out of which 100/- is to be paid by Central Government from Social Security Fund and rest 100/- by state government or individual.
- Additionally, government is providing scholarship of Rs100 per month per child is paid on a half yearly basis to a maximum of 2 children per member studying in 9th to 12th standards

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

OTHER

- There is no state wise allocation of fund
- Government has set up Aam Admi Bima Yojana Scholarship Fund and Centralized Social Security Fund

► PM SURAKSHA BIMA YOJNA

Implemented by PSU General Insurers or other General Insurers who have agreed on given terms.

KEY FEATURES

- Provides insurance cover of 2 lakh for full disability or accident and 1 lakh for partial disability with a meagre annual premium of Rs12/-
- Premium will be auto debited from the bank account.
- Beneficiary includes person in age group of 18 to 70.

► PM JEEVAN JYOTI BIMA YOJNA

Implemented by Life Insurance Corporation and other life insurers who are willing to join the scheme and tie-up with banks for this purpose.

THEME AND KEY FEATURES**► ATAL PENSION YOJNA & PM SHRAM YOGI MANDHAN YOJANA**

	ATAL PENSION YOJANA	PM SHRAM YOGI MANDHAN YOJANA
Ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Labour and Employment
Nodal Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administered by PFRDA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing agency LIC and Community Service Center
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centrally sponsored scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Sector scheme
Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All bank account holders who are not members of any statutory social security schemes in the age group of 18-40 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unorganised workers whose monthly income is less than 15000 per month and belong to the age group of 18-40 years who are not covered under NPS, EPFO or ESIC schemes
Themes and Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pension would vary from 1000 to 5000 per month depending based on contribution made by the subscriber. • Government would provide 50% of the subscriber's contribution or 1000 per annum whichever is lower. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum pension to be received is 3000 per month after attaining the age of 60 years.
Others	Minimum period of contribution is 20 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the pension period if subscriber dies, spouse of beneficiary shall be entitled to receive 50% of pension received by beneficiary as family pension.

- Provides insurance cover of 2 lakh for death due to any reason with a meagre annual premium of Rs330/-
- Premium will be auto debited from the bank account.
- Beneficiary includes person in the age group of 18 to 50. However, if a person joins before the age of 50, he can continue to have life cover up to 55 years of age.

► NATIONAL PENSION SCHEME

Implemented by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA).

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Any Indian citizen (resident or non-resident) in the age group of 18-60 can join New Pension Scheme.
- Government has made it as EEE for taxation (Exemption at entry, investment and maturity).
- Contribution of Central government for its employees has been increased from existing 10% to 14%.
- Final corpus is dependent on contribution made by subscriber and investment returns.

► PM VAYA VANDANA YOJNA

Implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India.

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Scheme provides an assured return of 8% p.a. payable monthly for 10 years.
- On death of the pensioner during policy term of 10 years, Purchase Price shall be paid to the beneficiary.
- Loan facility is available after completion of 3 policy years. The maximum loan that can be granted shall be 75% of the Purchase Price.
- Minimum entry age at 60 years.

OTHERS

- Varishta Pension Bima Yojana has been subsumed in it.
- Scheme is exempted from Service Tax/ GST.

FINANCING

The differential return, i.e., the difference between return generated by LIC and the assured return of 8% per annum would be borne by Government of India as subsidy on an annual basis.

► PM MUDRA YOJNA

- PMMY is a flagship scheme of Government of India to “fund the unfunded” by bringing such enterprises to the formal financial system and extending affordable credit to them.
- It enables a small borrower to borrow from all Public Sector Banks such as PSU Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks, Private Sector Banks, Foreign Banks, Micro Finance Institutions (MFI) and Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFC) for loans up to Rs 10 lakhs for non-farm income generating activities
- Under the aegis of PM MUDRA Yojana, MUDRA has already created the following products / schemes.
 - **Shishu:** covering loans up to 50,000/-
 - **Kishor:** covering loans above 50,000/- and up to 5 lakh
 - **Tarun:** covering loans above 5 lakh and up to 10 lakh
- MUDRA scheme is aimed at “funding the unfunded”

OTHERS

- For all PMMY loans, the following are to be noted.
 - No processing fees
 - No collateral

- Repayment period of loan is extended up to 5 years
- Applicant should not be defaulter of any Bank / Financial Institution

► STAND UP INDIA

- To promote entrepreneurship among Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe and Women.
- Refinance window through Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) with an initial amount of Rs. 10,000 crores would be available under the scheme.
- The loan under the scheme would be appropriately secured and backed by a credit guarantee through a credit guarantee scheme for which Department of Financial Services would be the settler and National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd. (NCGTC) would be the operating agency.
- The Scheme is intended to facilitate at least two such projects per bank branch, on an average one for each category of entrepreneur.

OTHERS

- Creation of a credit guarantee mechanism through the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC).
- Handholding support for borrowers both at the pre loan stage and during operations. This would include increasing their familiarity with factoring services, registration with online platforms and e-market places as well as sessions on best practices and problem solving.

► GOLD MONETISATION SCHEME

- All residents can invest in this scheme but are subjected to Know Your Customer (KYC) Scheme.
- Minimum deposit at any one time of raw gold in the forms of bars, coins, jewellery excluding stones and other metals is 30 grams with 995 fineness. There is no maximum limit for the deposit.
- Banks are free to fix the interest rates and it will be denominated in gold.
- There are 3 term deposit plans available under the Gold Monetisation Scheme:
 - **Short term:** 1 to 3 years
 - **Medium term:** 5 to 7 years
 - **Long term:** 12 to 15 years

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
OTHERS

Recently RBI has amended Gold Monetisation Scheme (GMS) to allow charitable institutions, central government entities and state government entities to deposit gold under it.

► SOVEREIGN GOLD BOND SCHEME

- Sovereign Gold Bonds will be issued on payment of rupees and denominated in grams of gold.
- Bonds will be issued on behalf of the Government of India by the RBI. Thus, the Bonds will have a sovereign guarantee.
- The bonds will be available both in demat and paper form.
- The Government will issue bonds with a rate of interest to be decided by the Government.
- Banks/NBFCs/Post Offices/ National Saving Certificate (NSC) agents and others, as specified, may collect money / redeem bonds on behalf of the government.
- Bonds to be easily sold and traded on exchanges to allow early exits for investors who may so desire.
- The tenor of the bond could be for a minimum of 5 to 7 years, so that it would protect investors from medium term volatility in gold prices. Since the bond, will be a part of the sovereign borrowing, these would need to be within the fiscal deficit target for 2015-16 and onwards.

► SCHEME OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES TO CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Ministry of Finance has launched this scheme to nudge States for infrastructure creation and incentivize disinvestment of their public sector enterprises.

Funds provided to the States under the scheme by the Government of India shall be used for new and ongoing capital projects, for long term benefit to the State. The funds may also be used for settling pending bills in ongoing capital projects.

SALIENT FEATURES

Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to State Governments in the form 50-year interest free loans. An amount of Rs 12,000 crore was earmarked for the scheme in the financial year 2020-21. The scheme had a positive response. The size of support has been increased to Rs 15,000 crore.

- **Part I:** This part of the scheme is for North-East and Hill States and an amount of Rs 2,600 has been

earmarked for this part. Out of this, Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand will get Rs 400 crore each while remaining States in this group have been allocated Rs 200 crore each.

- **Part II:** For all other States not included Part 1. An amount of Rs. 7,400 crore is earmarked for this part. This amount has been allocated amongst these States in proportion to their share of central taxes as per the award of the 15th Finance Commission for the year 2021-22.
- **Part III:** This part of the scheme is for providing incentives to States for monetization/recycling of infrastructure assets and disinvestment of the State Public Sector Enterprises (SPSEs). An amount of Rs.5,000 crore is allocated for this part of the scheme. Under this part, States will receive interest free 50 years loan ranging from 33% to 100% of the amount realised by them, through assets monetization, listing and disinvestment.

► LIBERALISED MSME AEO PACKAGE

An initiative of Central Board of Indirect Taxes (CBIC) to attract MSMEs to become Authorised Economic Operators and avail various benefits.

SALIENT FEATURES

- CBIC has relaxed the compliance criteria provided MSMEs have a valid certificate from their line Ministry.
- Relaxed requirements allow MSMEs who have filed minimum 10 Customs clearance documents in 1 year and who have a clean compliance record over 2 years to apply for the scheme.
- MSMEs meeting the criteria will be given AEO status within 15 days from electronic submission of documents.

ABOUT LIBERALISED MSME AEO PACKAGE SCHEME

It is a voluntary compliance program which enables swifter Customs clearance for accredited stakeholders in the global supply chain viz. importers, exporters, logistic service providers, custodians etc.

BENEFITS

- Facility of Direct Port Delivery (DPD) of imported containers,
- Direct Port Entry (DPE) of their Export Containers,
- High level of facilitation in customs clearance of their consignments thereby ensuring shorter cargo release time,
- Exemption from Bank guarantees, priority for refund/ rebate/ duty Drawback

- Client Relationship Manager at the customs port as a single point of interaction.
- Payment of Customs duty is deferred and need not to be paid before the clearance of the imported goods by Customs.
- For Tier 2 AEOs is that their exports to certain countries are accorded facilitation by the foreign Customs administration with whom India enters a Mutual Recognition Agreement/ Arrangement.

► NIIF INFRASTRUCTURE DEBT FINANCING PLATFORM

- NIIF Debt Platform is sponsored by NIIF, comprising of Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited (AIFL) and NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited (NIIF IFL).
- NIIF Infrastructure Debt Financing Platform is expected to contribute Rs 1 lakh crores in debt to infrastructure sector over next 5 years. This will act as a catalyst in attracting more investments into infrastructure sector as envisaged in National Infrastructure Pipeline.
- Center to do an equity infusion of Rs 6000 in it.
- **NIIF Strategic Opportunities Fund** has set up a Debt Platform comprising an NBFC Infra Debt Fund and an NBFC Infra Finance Company.
- The current proposal seeks GOI investment directly to further scale the potential and impact of the two entities in the infrastructure debt financing space. This will also support the efforts of the platform to raise international equity. With the fresh infusion of equity by the government, besides the equity already infused by NIIF SOF and potential equity participation from the private sector, the debt platform is expected to raise enough resources to extend debt support of Rs.1,10,000 crore to projects by 2025.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

1. AIFL will focus on under construction/ greenfield/ brownfield assets with less than one year of operations. NIIF Infrastructure Debt Financing Platform will have its own in-house appraisal system, which will enable faster deployment of funds.
2. NIIF IFL will operate as a takeout vehicle for mature operating assets. It will help infrastructure investors in replacing high-cost bank finance with cheaper IDF finance post-commissioning. Over the next 5 years (NIP Plan Period), NIIF Infrastructure Debt Financing Platform can potentially support the construction of infrastructure projects worth Rs. 100,000 crores.

3. Platform will also need to raise external long-term equity capital as well as debt from both domestic and international markets over the next few years which could result in a multiplier of 14 -18 times of the proposed capital infusion of up to Rs. 6,000 crores from GOI.

► SCHEME FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN INFRASTRUCTURE VIABILITY GAP FUNDING (VGF SCHEME)

- The scheme has been revamped and following two sub-schemes for mainstreaming private participation in social infrastructure.
- Ministry of Finance will operate the scheme.

COMPONENTS

a. Sub-scheme 1

- This would cater to Social Sectors such as Wastewater Treatment, Water Supply, Solid Waste Management, Health and Education sectors etc.
- These projects face bankability issues and poor revenue streams to cater fully to capital costs. The projects eligible under the category should have at least 100% Operational Cost recovery. Central Government will provide maximum of 30% of Total Project Cost of the project as VGF and State Governments/Central Ministries/Statutory Entity may provide additional support of 30% of Project Cost.

b. Sub-scheme 2

- This component will support demonstration/pilot social projects. The projects may be from Health and Education sectors where there is at least 50% Operational Cost recovery.
- In such projects, the Central Government and the State Governments together will provide up to 80% of capital expenditure and up to 50% of Operation & Maintenance (O&M) costs for the first five years. The Central Government will provide a maximum of 40% of the TPC of the Project. In addition, it may provide a maximum of 25% of Operational Costs of the project in first five years of commercial operations.

BENEFITS

- a. Promote PPPs in social and economic infrastructure
- b. Efficient creation of assets
- c. Ensuring proper Operation and Maintenance of assets created
- d. Making economically/socially essential projects commercially viable.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
► SWAMIH FUND

- It was formed in 2019 to complete stalled construction, mid-income housing projects, RERA registered affordable projects.
- The fund has a target corpus of Rs 12,500 crores. The green shoe option of the fund is Rs 12,500 crores.
- The fund has so far approved 81 projects with an investment of Rs 8767 crore.
- The Secretary of Ministry of Finance is the sponsor of the fund on behalf of Government of India.
- The projects sanctioned under the funds are spread in Delhi, Pune, Bengaluru and in Tier 2 locations such as Panipat, Karnal, Lucknow, Dehradun, Jaipur, Chandigarh, Vizag, Nashik and Jaipur.

GREENSHOE OPTION

- The green shoe option is a clause in the underwriting agreement of an IPO, which allows the company to

sell additional shares, usually 15% of the issue size, to the public if the demand exceeds expectations and the stock trades above its offer price. This option is also known as an over-allotment provision.

- Also known as Over-allotment options.

CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF PROJECTS

Funding shall be provided to the projects that meet the following criteria:

- Stalled for lack of adequate funds
- Affordable and Middle-Income Category
- Net worth positive projects (including NPAs and projects undergoing NCLT proceedings)
- RERA registered
- Priority for projects close to completion.

www.freeupscmaterials.org

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► REMISSION OF DUTIES OR TAXES ON EXPORT PRODUCT (RODTEP)

Under this Scheme, duties and taxes levied at the Central, State and local levels, such as electricity duties and VAT on fuel, which are not getting exempted or refunded under GST will be refunded to exporters in form of Duty Credit Scrips. The credits can be used to pay basic customs duty on imported goods or transferred to other importers – facilitating ease of transactions for exports. The RoDTEP rates would be notified by the Department of Commerce.

► TRADE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EXPORT SCHEME (TIES)

- The Central Government funding will be in the form of grant-in-aid, normally not more than the equity being put in by the implementing agency or 50% of the total equity in the project.
- In case of projects located in North-eastern States and Himalayan States including J&K, this grant can be up to 80% of the total equity.

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The TIES scheme is being implemented for a period of 3 years w.e.f. F.Y. 2017-18.
- The objective of this scheme is to enhance export competitiveness by bridging gaps in export infrastructure, creating focused export infrastructure, first mile and last mile connectivity for export-oriented projects and addressing quality and certification measures.
- Focus is to create appropriate infrastructure for development and growth of exports through engagement of Central/State Agencies by extending assistance to them.
- The Central and State Agencies, including Export Promotion Councils, Commodities Boards, SEZ Authorities and Apex Trade Bodies recognised under the EXIM policy of Government of India; are eligible for financial support under this scheme.

► INTEGRATE TO INNOVATE SCHEME

- Invest India has joined hands with energy sector companies to offer a unique lab-to-market opportunity for Indian start-ups through the Integrate to Innovate Program.

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- Integrate to Innovate is a 3-month corporate acceleration program for energy start-ups housed at the corporate premises.
- The application for the program is hosted on Start-up India Hub – an online platform bringing together all stakeholders of the Indian start-up ecosystem.
- The selected start-ups will receive a cash prize grant of up to ₹ 5 Lakh per start-up along with an opportunity to pilot their product with corporates.
- Entries are invited from innovators across various stages of the energy life-cycle—generation, transmission and distribution, storage and consumption—in multiple sectors such as households, farm, industry, infrastructure, building, utility and transport.

► e-Biz

- eBiz initiative, being piloted by the DIPIT seeks to provide comprehensive Government-to-Business (G2B) services to business entities with transparency, speed, and certainty.
- It aims at reducing the points of contact between business entities and Government agencies, standardizing "requirement information", establishing single-window services, and reducing the burden of compliance, thereby benefitting stakeholders such as entrepreneurs, industries and businesses, industry associations, regulatory agencies, industrial promotional agencies, banks and financial institutions, and taxation authorities.

► IPR

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

The Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM), Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

FINANCING

Funds to implement this scheme will be made available from the head 'Intellectual Property' under the head 'Awareness Campaign' which has already been approved in CIPAM's.

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The scheme targets to conduct IP awareness workshops/seminars in collaboration with industry organizations, academic institutions and other stakeholders across the country.
- It is also proposed to undertake training programs to create a resource pool of trainers who would conduct

the IP Awareness workshops/seminars for the public, enforcement agencies and judiciary.

- These awareness programs will be tailored for 4 categories:
 - Primary School (up to Grade 8),
 - Secondary School (Grade 9 to Grade 12),
 - University/ College, and
 - Industry, including MSMEs and Startups.
- Conduct IP training and sensitization programs for enforcement agencies.

► **STARTUP INDIA**

- Definition of Start-up (only for the purpose of Government schemes) Start-up means an entity, incorporated or registered in India not prior to five years, with annual turnover not exceeding INR 25 crore in any preceding financial year, working towards innovation, development, deployment or commercialization of new products, processes or services driven by technology or intellectual property.
- 19-Point Start-up India Action Plan envisages several incubation centres, easier patent filing, tax exemptions, ease of setting-up of business, INR 10,000 Crore corpus fund, and a faster exit mechanism, among others.
- The Action Plan is divided across three areas namely: Simplification and Handholding; Funding Support and Incentives; Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation.

► **NIRYAT BANDHU SCHEME**

Directorate General of Foreign Trade

OBJECTIVE

Is to reach out to the new and potential exporters and mentor (hand holding) them through orientation programs, counselling sessions and individual facilitation so that they may get into international trade and boost exports from India through timely and appropriate guidance of DGFT officers.

► **KIMBERLEY PROCESS CERTIFICATION SCHEME**

- The Kimberley Process (KP is a joint government, industry and civil society initiative to stem the flow of conflict diamonds (rough diamonds used by rebel movements to finance wars against legitimate government).

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- Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) is a UN mandated international certification scheme.
- It requires each participant to impose internal control over production and trade of rough diamonds. Trading in rough diamonds with a non-participant is not allowed. All exports of rough diamonds must be accompanied by a valid KP Certificate stating that diamonds are conflict free.
- India is one of the founding members of KPCS.

► **NIRVIK SCHEME**

- It seeks to provide insurance cover to the banks which give loans to the exporter of the Goods and Services.
- This becomes important because the exporters of the Goods and Services face significant risk such as failure of the buyer to make payment, delays in the payment, failure of the buyer to purchase goods etc. Hence, due to higher inherent risks, the exporters may find it difficult to avail loans from the Banks.
- Implemented by Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC).
- The NIRVIK scheme seeks to provide higher insurance cover of up to 90% of the principal and interest to the banks to incentivise them to provide more loans to the exporters to meet their capital requirements.
- The new scheme would lead to reduction in the rates of interest on the export credit due to reduction in the risk on account of insurance availed by the banks. It would also promote credit creation in the export and labour-intensive sectors such as MSMEs.

NOTE: The Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (ECGC) is a fully government-owned company that was established in 1957 to promote exports by providing credit insurance services. The ECGC provides Export Credit Insurance to Banks (ECIB) to protect the banks from losses on account of export credit at the Pre- and Post-Shipment stage.

► **STARTUP INDIA SEED FUND SCHEME**

- The fund aims to provide financial assistance to start-ups for proof of concept, prototype development, product trials, market entry and commercialisation.
- The scheme is sector agnostic and will support start-ups across all sectors.
- Being implemented by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

- A corpus of 945 crore has been created for the fund which will be used to fund start-ups over the next 4 years for providing seed funding to **eligible start-ups through eligible incubators** across India.
- Funding for a start-up from an incubator under the scheme:
 - a. Up to Rs 20 lakhs as grant for validation of Proof of Concept, or prototype development, or product trials.
 - b. Up to Rs 50 lakhs of investment for market entry, commercialisation or scaling up through convertible debentures or debt or debt linked instruments.
- Eligibility: Start-ups recognised by DPIIT incorporated not more than 2 years ago at the time of application.
- Experts Advisory Council established by DPIIT will be responsible for overall execution and monitoring of the scheme. The EAC would provide a grant to incubators of up to Rs 5 crores.

► COPYRIGHT (AMENDMENT) RULES, 2021

DPIIT under Ministry of Commerce and Industry has notified Copyright (Amendment) rules, 2021. In India, Copyright regime is regulated by the **Copyright Act, 1957** and rules framed.

RATIONALE

To bring existing copyright rules in parity with other relevant legislations

CHANGES INTRODUCED

- Copyright Board has been merged with Appellate Board, to bring harmonisation between Copyright rules with Finance Act, 2017.
- Ensure smooth and flawless compliance in the light of technological advancement in digital era by adopting electronic means as primary mode of communication and working in Copyright office.
- Copyrights journal: A provision for publication of copyrights in copyrights journal has been introduced, doing away with the need for publication in official Gazette. The journal will be available on website of Copyright Office.
- **Copyright Society:**
 - New provisions to deal with undisturbed royalty amounts and use of electronic and traceable payment methods like collection and distribution of royalties.

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- Each Copyright Society to publish a report known as annual transparency report for each fiscal year having following information:
 - Activities in the financial year
 - Number of refusals to a grant a licence
 - Financial information and royalties collected
 - Total royalties paid to authors and other owners
- Compliance requirements for registration of software works have been largely reduced. Now the applicant has the liberty to file first 10 and last 10 pages of source code, or the entire source code if less than 20 pages, with no blocked out or redacted portions.
- Time limit for Central Government to respond to an application made before it for registration as a copyright society is extended to 180 days, so that the application can be examined more thoroughly.

ABOUT COPYRIGHTS

- It is a type of intellectual property that gives its owner exclusive right to make copies of a creative work, usually for a limited time.
- Following are usually under the purview of copyrights:
 - Literary works
 - Computer programs and databases
 - Films, musical composition and choreography
 - Artistic works such as paintings, drawings, photographs and sculpture
 - Architecture
 - Advertisements, maps and technical drawings
- Copyright protection extends only to expressions, and not to ideas, procedures, methods of operation or mathematical concepts as such.

► FARMER CONNECT PORTAL

- It is a portal developed by APEDA to facilitate export of agricultural products.
- The portal allows FPOs/FPCs, Cooperatives to connect with exporters with the key objective to facilitate and integrate activities of Farmers and aggregators in the form of FPOs with exporters through the assistance of ICT platform.

ABOUT APEDA

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) was established by the Government of India under the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority

Act, 1985. It functions under Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

► e-SANTA PLATFORM

- An electronic marketplace providing a platform to connect aqua farmers and buyers.
- It is an initiative of National Centre for Sustainable Aquaculture (NaCSA) which is an extension of Marine Products Export Development Authority, under Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Benefits:

- Enable farmers to get a better price
- Eliminates middleman
- Each step in eSanta process is captured electronically, and all transaction data is routed through an ESCROW account, reducing risk and time for completion of the process between seller and buyer.
- Enable exporters to directly purchase quality goods from farmers enhancing traceability, a key factor in international trade.

ABOUT MPEDA

Marine Products Export Development Authority is an authority set up by an act of Parliament enacted in 1972.

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It functions under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for promotion of export of marine products from India.

► NATIONAL STARTUP ADVISORY COUNCIL

- The body has been constituted by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- The body shall be chaired by Union Minister for Commerce and Industry. Apart from official members, there will be representation from Private Sector and eminent Start-ups from India. The term of non-official members will be two years.

OBJECTIVES

Advise government on measures needed to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and start-ups to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.

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► SAFFRON BOWL PROJECT

- The saffron bowl of India, so far confined to parts of Kashmir, has now spread its wings to parts of the Northeast through the focused efforts of the Northeast Centre for Technology Application & Reach (NECTAR).
- Under Saffron Bowl project, Northeast Center for Technology Application and Reach (NECTAR) has identified a few locations in Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya for saffron cultivation.

► CSIR-AROMA MISSION

- It envisages to bring transformative change in the aroma sector through desired interventions in the areas of agriculture, processing and product development for fueling the growth of aroma industry and rural employment.
- **Aim:** Promote cultivation of aromatic crops for essential oils that are in great demand by aroma industry. It is expected to enable Indian farmers and aroma industry to become global leaders in the production and export of some other essential oils on the pattern of menthol mint. This is expected to provide substantial benefits to the farmers in achieving higher profits, utilization of waste lands and protection of their crops from wild and grazing animals.
- The scientific interventions made under the mission project would provide assured benefits to the growers of Vidarbha, Bundelkhand, Gujarat, Marathwada, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and other states where farmers are exposed to frequent episodes of weather extremes and account for maximum suicides.

► SWADESH

DBT-National Brain Research Centre (DBT-NBRC) have recently developed project SWADESH, a unique brain initiative focusing on certified neuroimaging, neurochemical, neuropsychological data and analytics that are made accessible to researchers for managing brain disorders. SWADESH is the first large-scale multimodal neuroimaging database designed specifically for Indian population with big-data architecture and

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analytics for various disease categories under one platform

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

- To tackle inherited genetic diseases of newborn babies.
- It aims:
 - (i) to establish NIDAN Kendras to provide counselling, prenatal testing and diagnosis, management, and multidisciplinary care in Government Hospitals wherein the influx of patients is more,
 - (ii) to produce skilled clinicians in Human Genetics, and
 - (iii) to undertake screening of pregnant women and newborn babies for inherited genetic diseases in hospitals at aspirational districts.

UMMID' INITIATIVE LAUNCHED TO TACKLE INHERITED GENETIC DISEASES OF NEW BORN BABIES

The Ummid initiative aims to:

1. To produce skilled clinicians in Human Genetics
2. In phase one 5 National Diseases Administration (NIDAN) Kendras to be established.

LIST OF NIDAN KENDRAS

- LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE (LHMC), DELHI
- NIZAM'S INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (NIMS), HYDERABAD, TELANGANA
- ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (AIIMS), JODHPUR
- ARMY HOSPITAL RESEARCH CAMP: REFERRAL, DELHI
- NIL RATAN SIRCAR (NRS) MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, KOLKATA

► BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH CAREER PROGRAM

- Biomedical Research Career Program (BRCP), and Wellcome Trust (WT) /DBT India Alliance will continue beyond their initial 10-year term (2008-09 to 2018-19) to a new five-year phase (2019-20 to 2023-24).
- It has made it **attractive for high quality Indian scientists working abroad** to return to India and has **increased the number of locations geographically** within India where world-class biomedical research is undertaken.

- In the extending phase, the Program would continue to build this capacity as also strengthen clinical research and work towards addressing important health challenges for India.

→9 LEAD MISSIONS OF PRIME MINISTER'S SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION ADVISORY COUNCIL (PM-STIAC)

► QUANTUM FRONTIER

NODAL AGENCY

- Department of Science and Technology
- Department of Space
- Department of Atomic Energy
- Defence Research and Development organisation
- Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- **Aim:** Initiate work in control of the quantum mechanical systems, with many degrees of freedom, as one of the great contemporary challenges in fundamental science and technology.
- Building excellence in the quantum frontier through this mission will also be essential for national security and in the development of quantum computers, quantum chemistry, quantum communication, new materials, quantum sensors and quantum cryptography.

► NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY MISSION

NODAL AGENCY

- Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
- Department of Biotechnology

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- This mission will include a comprehensive documentation of India's biodiversity with the potential for cataloguing and mapping all lifeforms in India including associated cultural and traditional practices.
- It will focus on **development of a cadre of professional's** adept at handling large sets of environmental data for **management and monitoring of biodiversity; expansion of knowledge in ecosystem functioning that will inform restoration efforts; establishment of a vibrant biodiversity-based economy on a solid foundation of reliable information; engagement with the public;** enhanced options for agricultural

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production and livelihood security and the general well-being of society.

→ OTHER SCHEMES

► NATIONAL INITIATIVE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND HARNESSING INNOVATIONS (NIDHI)

NODAL AGENCY

Department of Science & Technology (DST)

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Focus is on nurturing ideas and innovations (knowledge-based and technology-driven) into successful startups.
- The purpose of the program is to **provide technological solutions** to the pressing needs of the society.
- To create new avenues for wealth and job creation.
- It will focus on **helping startups** to meet their funding, infrastructure and other mentorship needs.
- There are 8 components of NIDHI that support each stage of a budding startup from idea to market.
- The first component PRAYAS (Promoting and Accelerating Young and Aspiring Innovators & Startups), launched in 2016, aims to support innovators to build prototypes of their ideas by providing a grant up to Rs.10 lakhs and an access to Fabrication Laboratory (Fab Lab).
- The final component is the Seed Support System which provides up to One Crore rupees per start-up and is implemented through Technology Business Incubators.
- **Entrepreneurs-in- Residence (EIR) Program** is one of the programs introduced under NIDHI to inspire the best talents to be entrepreneurs, to minimise the risk involved in pursuing start-ups, and to partially set off their opportunity costs of high paying jobs.

► VISITING ADVANCED JOINT RESEARCH (VAJRA) FACULTY SCHEME

NODAL AGENCY

The **Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB)**, a Statutory body of the Department will implement the Scheme.

FINANCING

- Sufficient fund is earmarked for the VAJRA Scheme from the overall budgetary allocation of SERB.

- It is **not** a centrally sponsored scheme but a Central Plan Scheme and hence no State/UT-wise allocation is made.

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Aim:** Connect Indian academic and R&D systems to the best of global science and scientists for sustained international collaborative research.
- It **enables NRIs and overseas scientific community to participate** and contribute to research and development in India.
- VAJRA faculty will undertake research in S&T priority areas of nation wherein the capability and capacity are needed to be developed.
- The VAJRA faculty will engage in collaborative research in public funded institutions.
- The residency period of the VAJRA Faculty in India would be for a minimum of 1 month and a maximum of 3 months a year.

► SURYA JYOTI

- A low cost and energy efficient **Micro Solar Dome** (Surya Jyoti) which **captures day light and concentrates the same inside a dark room**, particularly in urban slum or rural areas.
- The light passes through a sun-tube having a thin layer of highly reflective coating on the inner wall of the passage.
- It also contains a lower dome having a shutter at the bottom that can be closed if light is not required in the daytime.
- It is leak proof and works for almost 16 hours daily i.e., throughout the day and 4 hours after sunset.
- Surya Jyoti project aims to provide solar energy mechanism to ensure a better life for the urban poor lacking access to grid connected electricity

► ATAL JAANUSANDHAN BIOTECH MISSION - UNDERTAKING NATIONALLY RELEVANT TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION (UNATI)

NODAL AGENCY

Department of Biotechnology in the Ministry of Science and Technology

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It is expected to transform Health, Agriculture and Energy sectors during the next 5 years.

This mission includes -

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- GARBH-ini:** A Mission to promote Maternal and Child Health and develop prediction tools for pre-term berth.
- IndCEPI:** A Mission to develop affordable vaccines for endemic diseases, Development of Biofortified and Protein Rich wheat - contributing to POSHAN Abhiyan, Mission on Anti-Microbial Resistance for Affordable Diagnostics and Therapeutics and Clean Energy Mission - Innovative Technology interventions for Swachh Bharat.
- Mission on Anti-Microbial Resistance:** For Affordable Diagnostics and Therapeutics, vision to develop indigenous and cost-effective therapies against AMR; categorization of AMR-specific pathogen priority list of India; establishment of Biorepository for AMR-specific pathogens; and development of rapid and cost-effective diagnostic kits to identify AMR-specific pathogens.
- Clean Energy Mission:** Innovative Technology interventions for Swachh Bharat.

► NATIONAL MISSION ON INTERDISCIPLINARY CYBER-PHYSICAL SYSTEMS (NM-ICPS)

NODAL AGENCY

Department of Science & Technology

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The Mission addresses the ever-increasing technological requirements of the society and considers the international trends and road maps of leading countries for the next generation technologies.
- The Mission aims at establishment of **15 numbers of Technology Innovation Hubs (TIH)**, six numbers of Application Innovation Hubs (AIH) and four numbers of Technology Translation Research Parks (TTRP).
- The mission implementation would develop and bring:
 - Cyber Physical Systems (CPS) and associated technologies within reach in the country,
 - adoption of CPS technologies to address India specific National / Regional issues,
 - produce Next Generation skilled manpower in CPS,
 - catalyze Translational Research,
 - accelerate entrepreneurship and start-up ecosystem development in CPS,
 - give impetus to advanced research in CPS, Technology development and higher education in

Science, Technology and Engineering disciplines, and

- o place India at par with other advanced countries and derive several direct and indirect benefits.

► BIRAC-BIOTECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSISTANCE COUNCIL

NODAL AGENCY

Department of Biotechnology (DBT)

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

It is a not-for-profit Section 8, Schedule B, Public Sector Enterprise, set up by Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Government of India as an Interface Agency to strengthen and empower the emerging Biotech enterprise to undertake strategic research and innovation, addressing nationally relevant product development needs.

KEY STRATEGIES

- Foster innovation and entrepreneurship
- Promote affordable innovation in key social sectors
- Empowerment of start-ups & small and medium enterprises
- Contribute through partners for capability enhancement and diffusion of innovation
- Enable commercialization of discovery
- Ensure global competitiveness of Indian enterprises

► BIOTECHNOLOGY IGNITION GRANT SCHEME (BIG)

NODAL AGENCY

Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It is **flagship program of Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC)**, which provides the right admixture of fuel and support to young startups and entrepreneurial individuals.
- The **main aim of BIG scheme** is to **provide funding and mentoring support** to establish and validate proof of concept. Funding will be in the form of Grant-in-Aid limited up-to Rs **50 Lakh**.

PURPOSE

- Foster generation of ideas with commercialization potential
- Upscale and validate of proof of concept
- Encourage researchers to take technology closer to market through a start up

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- Stimulate enterprise formation
- As part of this scheme, successful BIG Innovators receive up to INR 50 lakh (USD 70,000 approx.) for research projects with commercialization potential with duration of up to 18 months.

► KIRAN & CURIE

NODAL AGENCY

Department of Science and Technology (DST)

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- In the year **2014**, DST restructured the women specific programs under one umbrella called "KIRAN (Knowledge Involvement in Research Advancement through Nurturing)".
- DST is not only **addressing various issues** related to women scientists (unemployment, break-in career, relocation, etc.) but is also aimed **at providing opportunities** in research, entrepreneurship, science communication, technology development / demonstration and self-employment.
- **CURIE** is another component of **KIRAN** that has a focus to develop state-of-the-art infrastructure to help women to enhance **their S&T skills and knowledge** to make a fulfilling career in this domain besides promoting research culture in such institutions.
- KIRAN is **providing budgetary support for creating Women Technology Park (WTP)** where appropriate S&T packages for women are developed to improve livelihood and health & nutrition besides reducing drudgery to enhance their quality-of-life.
- A unique program "**Consolidation of University Research for Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (CURIE)**" in 2009 to provide state-of-the-art infrastructural support to Women Universities to strengthen as well as improve academic and research activities.

► THE MAKE TOMORROW FOR INNOVATION GENERATION

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It is a PPP Initiative between **Department of Science & Technology, Intel Technologies** and Indo-US S&T Forum.
- The program encouraged the school children of the age group of 14-17 to make innovative prototypes using the kits given to them.

► TARE SCHEME

NODAL AGENCY

Science and Engineering Research Board, DST

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It **aims to tap the latent potential** of faculty working in state universities, colleges and private academic institutions who are well trained but have difficulty in pursuing their research due to varied reasons including lack of facilities, funding and guidance.
- This scheme facilitates mobility of such faculty members to carryout research in well-established public funded institution such as **IITs, IISc, IISERS and other National Institutions (NITs, CSIR, ICAR, ICMR labs, etc.)**.
- Up to **500 TAs** will be supported under this scheme.

► DIA**NODAL AGENCY**

Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), DST

KEY FEATURES

- It has been initiated to recognize and reward Principal Investigators (PIs) of SERB/DST projects who have performed remarkably well.
- The **scheme aims** not only to reward the best PIs of completed projects but also to motivate the ongoing PIs to perform exceedingly well.
- DIA is a one-time career award devised to specifically cater to the younger scientists who have not received any other prestigious awards or fellowships.
- The award carries a fellowship of **Rs. 15,000/- p.m.** and an optional research grant for three years, based on peer review of the project proposal submitted.

► AWSAR

Nodal Agency: National Council of Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC), DST

KEY FEATURES

- It has been initiated to encourage, empower and endow popular science writing through newspapers, magazines, blogs, social media, etc.
- The scheme aims to tap this tremendous potential to popularize & communicate science and to inculcate scientific temperament in the masses.
- AWSAR carries monetary incentive of Rs.10,000/- each for 100 best entries from PhD scholars in a year along with a Certificate of Appreciation besides getting the story published/projected in mass media.

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► MANAK SCHEME**NODAL AGENCY**

Flagship scheme of the Department of Science and Technology (DST) and the National Innovation Foundation – India (NIF).

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- MANAK has been initiated to foster culture of scientific innovation **among school children of class VI to class X**
- This will significantly broaden the base our innovation pyramid to produce future entrepreneurs in large numbers.
- The program has been targeted to encourage children to visualise/analyse needs of the society inspire them to devise innovative ideas to address them.
- INSPIRE Awards – MANAK scheme is designed as a complete incubation program where top ideas and innovations from the national level competition will be taken up for enterprise creation.

► NATIONAL BIOPHARMA MISSION**NODAL AGENCY**

It will be implemented by **Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC)** a Public Sector Undertaking of the Department.

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It is an **Industry-Academia Collaborative for Accelerating Discovery Research** to Early Development for **Biopharmaceuticals**.
- This Mission is for **Accelerating Discovery Research to Early Development for Biopharmaceuticals – “Innovate in India (i3)”** Empowering biotech entrepreneurs & accelerating inclusive innovation will be implemented at a total cost of Rs. 1500 crore for a period of five years and 50% of the grant will be arranged through the World Bank loan.
- **The following are the objectives of the Mission:**
 - i. Development of products from leads that are at advanced stages in the product development lifecycle and relevant to the public health.
 - ii. Strengthening and establishing shared infrastructure facilities for both product discovery validation and manufacturing.
 - iii. Developing human capital by providing specific training to address the critical skills gaps in researchers, nascent biotech companies across the product development value chain, including in

business plan development and market penetration.

- iv. Creating and enhancing technology transfer and intellectual property management capacities and capabilities in public and private sector.

► PT DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAY VIGYAN GRAM SANKUL PARIYOJANA

- Launched in 2017.
- AIM: To experiment and endeavour to formulate and implement appropriate S&T Interventions for Sustainable Development through cluster approach in Uttarakhand.
- Under the scheme DST has conceived to adopt a few clusters of villages in Uttarakhand and transform them to become self-sustainable in a time bound manner through the tools of Science and Technology (S&T).
- Aim 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.
- These clusters would function as model production cum training and demonstration centers. There is a possibility of replicating this pilot phase initiative in other hill states of the country once it is established and stabilized.

► BIOTECH KISAN

- Launched in 2016.
- It is a program that empowers farmers, especially women farmers.

ABOUT BIOTECH-KISAN

- For Farmers: The Biotech-KISAN is a Farmer centric scheme launched by of the Department of Biotechnology, where scientists will work in sync with farmers to understand problems and find solutions.
- By Farmers: Developed in consultation with the farmers. It aims to link farmers, scientists and science institutions across the country.
- Empower women: Help her meet her concerns for better seed, storage of seed and protection of the crops from disease and pest
- The scheme includes the Mahila Biotech- KISAN fellowships, for training and education in farm practices, for women farmers.

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- The Scheme also aims **to support the women farmers/ entrepreneur** in their small enterprises, making her a grass root innovator.
- It will connect farmers to best global practices; training workshops will be held in India and other countries. Farmers and Scientists will partner across the globe.
- The scheme is **targeted towards the least educated marginalised farmer**; Scientists will spend time on farms and link communication tools to soil, water seed and market. The aim is to understand individual problems of the smallholding farmers and provide ready solutions.
- Will connect farmers with science in the 15 agro-climatic zones of the country in a manner, which constantly links problems with available solutions.
- **Hubs & Spoke**: In each of these 15 regions, a Farmer organisation will be the hub connected to different science labs, Krishi Vigyan Kendra and State Agriculture Universities co-located in the region. The hub will reach out to the farmers in the region and connect them to scientists and institutions.

FARMERS AS INNOVATORS

- The hub will have tinkering lab, communication cell and will run year-long training, awareness, workshops and which will function as education demonstration units to encourage grass root innovation in the young as well as women farmers.
- There will be a communication set-up to make radio and TV programs for local stations, as well as daily connectivity through social media.

► SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE FOR MAINTENANCE AND NETWORKS (SRIMAN)

- It aims to address various issues for effective utilization of its **research infrastructure**.
- **Aim**-transform scientific instruments in government labs into lucrative assets generating a steady rental income. It plans to hire out to researchers all lab equipment that cost more than ₹10 lakh. This would also reduce the amount of time such expensive instruments remain idle.
- **Core objective** is reduction in the **burden of research infrastructure costs**.
- The new system, according to the policy, envisages institutions **declaring on a website how often their instruments would be available for use** by those outside the department or university.

- **SRIMAN entails the following components**

- Procurement and maintenance of equipment and infrastructure for research
- Providing access and sharing of scientific equipment and infrastructure
- Disposal of scientific equipment and infrastructure
- Capacity Building of operators and technicians for efficient operations
- Monitoring of usage of expensive scientific research infrastructure
- Infrastructure Management for efficient operations

► **INSPIRE**

Aims to attract talent to the excitement and study of science at an early age, and to help the country build the required critical resource pool for strengthening and expanding S&T system and R&D base with a long-term thought.

COMPONENTS

- Scheme for Early attraction of talent
 - **INSPIRE Award** of Rs 5000 to one million young learners of the age group 10-15 years, ranging from Class VI to Class X standards,
 - arranging summer camps for about 50,000 science students of Class XI with global leaders in science to experience the joy of innovations on an annual basis through **INSPIRE Internship**.
- Scholarship for higher education
 - Ten thousand scholarships every year at Rs 80,000 per year for the talented in age group of 17-22 years for undertaking bachelors and masters level education in natural sciences. Mentorship support is provided to every scholar.
- Assured opportunity for Research careers
 - **INSPIRE Fellowship:** To be provided to doctoral students in both basic and applied sciences including engineering and medicine.
 - **INSPIRE Faculty scheme** for young researchers in the age group of 27-32 years. The scheme offers contractual research positions. It provides career

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

opportunities, but it is not a guarantee for tenure positions after 5 years.

► **PRISM**

- A scheme under Department of Scientific and Industrial Research under Ministry of Science and Technology.
- PRISM stands for Promoting Innovations in Individuals, Start-ups and MSMEs.
- The scheme aims to support individual innovators

► **VIGYAN JYOTI PROGRAM**

- A program under Ministry of Science & Technology which aims to encourage girls to take interest in science and build a career in STEM to 50 more districts adding to existing 50 districts (100 districts).
- Operates in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in chosen districts focusing on meritorious girls from Class 9-12.

► **MISSION AAHAAR KRANTI**

- It is a mission launched by Ministry of Science and Technology aiming to spread awareness about nutrition and promote nutritious food accessible locally available (Food, fruits and vegetables in India).
- Vijnana Bharati (Vibha) and Global Indian Scientists' and Technocrats' Forum (GIST) will implement the scheme focusing on importance of balanced diet.
- Focus:
 - Training teachers, who, in turn, will pass on the message to the multitudes of students, and through them to their families and finally the society at large.
 - Will seek to promote better awareness, better nutrition and better agriculture; the messages will be imparted through the curriculum in the form of `what's and `why's of nutrition, or through the forms of games or as instructions such as `how to'; and the content will be provided both online and offline and in all vernacular languages besides English and Hindi to reach out to as many as possible.

MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES

► O-SMART

- It is an umbrella scheme & will be implemented from 2017-18 to 2019-20.
- Strengthening of Ocean Observations and Modelling
- Strengthening of Ocean services for Fishermen
- Setting up Marine Coastal Observatories for monitoring marine pollution in 2018
- Setting up Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Plant in Kavaratti
- Acquisition of 2 Coastal Research Vessels for Coastal research
- Continuation of Ocean survey and exploration of minerals and living resources
- Technology development for deep ocean mining - deep mining system and manned submersibles
- Setting up Six Desalination Plants in Lakshadweep

► ACROSS

Ministry of Earth Sciences through India Meteorological Department (IMD), IITM, National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting, INCOIS from 2017-2020.

AIMS

- To provide improved weather, climate and ocean forecast and services, thereby ensuring transfer of commensurate benefits to the various services like Public Weather service, disaster management, Agro-meteorological services, Aviation services, Environmental monitoring services, Hydro-meteorological services, climate services, tourism, pilgrimage, power generation, water management, Sport and adventure etc.

- **National Facility for Airborne Research (NFAR)** to be established with a financial commitment of Rs 130 crore during 2020-21.

► DEEP OCEAN MISSION

- It is a multi-ministerial program with emphasis on development of deep-sea technology, exploration of deep-sea mineral resources and biodiversity, acquisition of research vessel for exploration, deep sea observations and capacity building.
- Ministry of Earth Sciences is the nodal agency for implementing the program.
- It is central sector scheme (100% funding from Central Government).

FOCUS AREAS

1. Development of technologies for deep sea mining, underwater vehicles and underwater robotics
2. Development of ocean climate change advisory services
3. Technological innovations for exploration and conservation of deep-sea biodiversity
4. Deep ocean survey and exploration
5. Proof of concept studies on energy and freshwater from oceans
6. Establishing advanced marine station for ocean biology

► DIGITAL OCEAN PLATFORM

- It is a platform developed by INCOIS under the Ministry of Earth Sciences.
- It is a first of its kind digital platform for Ocean Data Management.

MINISTRY OF POWER

► DEENDAYAL UPADHYAY GRAM JYOTI YOJANA

- A central sector scheme implemented by Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC).

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Aims to provide 24x7 power supply to rural areas.
- 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.

► SAUBHAGYA SCHEME (PM SAHAJ BIJLI HAR GHAR YOJANA)

A Centrally sponsored scheme implemented by Rural electrification Corporation.

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Aims to achieve the goal of universal household electrification in the country by 31st March 2019.
- The scheme envisages providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all remaining households in rural areas and remaining economically poor un-electrified households in urban areas
- Non-poor urban households are excluded from this scheme.
- It also aims to provide Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) based standalone system for un-electrified households located in remote and inaccessible villages / habitations, where grid extension is not feasible or cost effective.

► INDIA ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCALE-UP PROGRAM

Implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Ltd. (EESL) Government of India and the World Bank finance it.

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It will help scale up the deployment of energy-saving measures in residential and public sectors.
- Under the scheme, EESL will deploy LED bulbs, tube lights, ceiling fans and streetlights which will be supplied by the private sector.
- It will help schemes such as UJALA and Street Lighting National Program (SLNP).

MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

- This program 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.

► GUIDELINES FOR CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES

Released by Ministry of Power.

OBJECTIVES

1. enable faster adoption of electric vehicles by ensuring safe, reliable, accessible and affordable Charging Infrastructure
2. Promote affordable tariff chargeable from EV owners and Charging Station Operators'

SALIENT FEATURES

1. Private charging at residences/offices shall be permitted.
2. Charging Station may also be installed by Housing societies, Malls etc. with a provision to allow charging of visitor's vehicles which are permitted to come in its premises
3. Setting up of Public Charging Stations to be de-licensed activity and any individual/entity is free to set up public charging stations
4. Connectivity to be provided on priority to any person seeking to set up Public Charging Station.
5. Charging Station may also obtain electricity through open access
6. Minimum infrastructure requirements do not apply to private charging points meant for self-use of individual EV owners.
7. At least one Charging Station shall be available in a grid of 3km X 3km. Further, one Charging Station shall be set up at every 25 km on both sides of highways.
8. In the first phase (i.e., 1-3 years) all Mega Cities with population of 4 million plus as per census 2011, all existing expressways connected to these Mega Cities & important Highways connected with each of these Mega Cities may be taken up for coverage, while in the second phase (3-5 years) big cities like State Capitals, UT headquarters may be covered for distributed and demonstrative effect.
9. Important Highways connected with each of these Mega Cities may also be taken up for coverage.

10. Fast Charging Station for long range and/or heavy duty EVs like buses/trucks etc., shall be installed at every 100 Kms, shall be installed one on each side of the highways/road located preferably within/alongside the Public Charging Station (PCS).
11. Type of chargers of different standards (viz. CCS, CHAdeMO, Type-2 AC, Bharat AC 001) thus ensuring that the PCS owners have the freedom to install the chargers as per the market requirement.
12. **Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)**, a statutory body under Ministry of Power has been nominated as the Central Nodal Agency.
13. Domestic charging shall be akin to domestic consumption of electricity and shall be charged as such.
14. In case of Public Charging Station, it has been if tariff for the supply of electricity to PCS shall be determined by the appropriate commission in accordance with the Tariff policy. Ceiling Prices for service chargers to be fixed by appropriate commission.

► ELECTRICITY (RIGHTS OF CONSUMERS) RULES, 2020

These rules have been notified under Electricity Act, 2003.

Rationale: Distribution Companies in India are monopolies – whether government or private – and the consumer has no alternative – therefore it was necessary that the consumers' rights be laid down in Rules and a system for enforcement of these rights be put in place

SALIENT FEATURES

a. Rights of consumers and Obligations of Distribution Licensees

- Duty of every distribution licensee to supply electricity on request made by an owner or occupier of any premises in line with the Provisions of Act.
- Right of consumer to have minimum standards of service for supply of electricity from the distribution licensee.

b. Release of new connection and modification in existing connection

- Transparent, simple and time bound process
- Applicant has option for online application
- Maximum period of 7 days in metro cities and 15 days in other municipal areas and 30 days in rural areas identified to provide new connection and modify an existing connection.

MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

c. Metering Arrangement

- No connection shall be given without a meter
- Meter shall be smart pre-payment meter or pre-payment meter
- Provision for Testing of meters
- Provision for replacement of defective or burnt or stolen meters specified

d. Billing and payment

- Transparency in applicable consumer tariffs and bills
- Consumer shall have option to pay bills online or offline
- Provision for advance payment of bills

e. Disconnection and reconnection provisions

f. Reliability of supply

- Distribution licensee shall supply 24*7 power to all consumers. However, the Commission may specify lower hours of supply for some categories of consumers like agriculture.
- Distribution licensee shall put in place a mechanism, preferably with automated tools to the extent possible, for monitoring and restoring outages.

g. Consumer as Prosumer

- While prosumers will maintain consumer status and have same rights as the general consumer, they will also have right to set up Renewable Energy generation unit including roof top solar photovoltaic systems - either by himself or through a service provider.
- Net metering of loads up to 10 kW and for gross metering for loads above 10 kW.

h. Standards of performance of Licensee

- Commission to notify standards of performance for distribution licensees
- Compensation amount to be paid to consumers by distribution licensees for violation of standards of performance.

i. Compensation mechanism

- Automatic compensation shall be paid to consumers for which parameters on standards of performance can be monitored remotely.
- Standards of performance for which compensation is required to be paid by distribution licensee includes
 - No supply to a consumer beyond a particular duration, to be specified by Commission.
 - Number of interruptions in supply beyond limits as specified by Commission.
 - Time taken for connection, disconnection, reconnection and shifting, change in consumer

category (Load), change in consumer details, replacement of defective meters.

- o Time period within which bills are to be served
- o Time period of resolving voltage related complaints
- o Bill related complaints.

j. Call Centre for Consumer Services

- Distribution licensee shall establish a centralised 24*7 toll free call centre.
- Licensees shall endeavour to provide all services through a common Customer Relation Manager (CRM) system to get a unified view.

k. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

- Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum to include consumer and prosumer representatives.
- Consumer grievance redressal has been made easy by making it multi-layered and number of consumers' representatives have been increased from one to four.
- Licensee shall specify the time within which various types of grievances by the different levels of the forums are to be resolved. Maximum timeline of 45 days specified for grievance redressal.

l. General Provisions

- Use of online access to various services such as application submission, monitoring status of application, payment of bills, status of complaints raised etc to consumers through its website, web portal, mobile app and its various
- The distribution licensee shall provide all services such as application submission, payment of bills, etc., to senior citizens at their doorsteps.
- The details of scheduled power outages shall be informed to consumers. In case of unplanned outage or fault, immediate intimation shall be given to the consumers through SMS or by any other electronic mode along with estimated time for restoration.

RATIONALE

- India's coal fired power plants can consume approximately 1000 million tons of coal annually. If 10% of coal requirement is replaced with green charcoal, 100 million tons of green charcoal will be needed.

MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

- To produce 100 million tonnes of green charcoal, 160 million tonne of agriculture residue and municipal waste (considering 60% yield) will be needed which is sufficient to wipe out the entire unused agricultural residue in India thus eliminating farm fires and produce approx. 20,000 MW of renewable power, generating a revenue worth Rs 50,000 crore.

ABOUT GREEN CHARCOAL

- Increasing air pollution due to stubble and Agri residue burning by farmers has become a major concern. NVVN is looking at technologies to convert agricultural waste to a form that can be used in power plants in form of Green Charcoal Hackathon.
- Charcoal has been used commonly for domestic fuel purposes.

BENEFITS OF GREEN CHARCOAL

- Easier to transport and store than wood fuel, involves no deforestation as it is produced from agro wastes
- Avoids production of greenhouse gases
- Unlike coal, green charcoal is a renewable energy source which forms part of natural carbon cycle.
- **Torrefaction** is one option which converts agro residue to green charcoal.
- Technology to produce torrefied fuel using agro residue biomass is not easily accessible to small entrepreneurs due to the higher cost of imported machines, lack of sufficient manufacturers.

ABOUT TORREFACTION

It is a thermal process to convert biomass into a coal like material, which has better fuel characteristics than original biomass. It involves heating of biomass in absence of oxygen to a temperature of typically 200 to 400 Celsius.

ADVANTAGES

- Torrefied biomass is more brittle, making grinding easier and less energy intensive.
- Increases relative carbon content of biomass.
- Due to torrefaction, hemicellulose in biomass losses, resulting in weight loss of 30% but energy loss of only 10%.
- Storage of torrefied biomass is easier as compared to fresh biomass as it is hydrophobic. It absorbs less moisture.
- Calorific value of biomass increases by about 20%.

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► SURYA MITRA SCHEME

A central sector scheme Implemented by National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE)

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It aims to create skilled workforce for employment in the growing Solar Energy Power project's installation, operation & maintenance in India and abroad
- It wants to crate 50,000 trained solar photovoltaic technicians by March 2020.
- Special emphasis is given to skill youth from SC/ST/OBC categories.

► JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL SOLAR MISSION

Implemented by Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI)
Financed by Centre.

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- To establish India as a global leader in solar energy, by creating the policy conditions for its diffusion across the country as quickly as possible.
- To secure India's energy requirement by enabling a policy framework for the deployment of 100 GW of solar power by 2022.
- To create favourable conditions for solar manufacturing capability, particularly solar thermal for indigenous production and market leadership
- The mission is one of the several initiatives that are part of the National Action Plan on Climate Change

► KISAN URJA SURAKSHA EVAM UTTHAAN MAHABHIYAN (KUSUM)

- It 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 involves decentralized solar power production of up to 28,250 Megawatt (Mw) over five years.
- It aims at boosting farmers 'income by allowing them to sell additional power to the grid through solar plants.
- It will also have provisions for solarization of tube wells and lift irrigation projects.

COMPONENTS

- **Component A:** Installation of 10,000 MW of Decentralized Ground Mounted Grid Connected

MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

Renewable Energy Power Plants by farmers of 500 kW to 2 MW capacity within 5 km distance from sub-station primarily on barren/uncultivable land. The DISCOMs will purchase power at pre-fixed tariff for which they will get PBI of Rs. 0.40 per unit up to Rs. 33 lakh per MW in a span of five years.

- **Component B:** Installation of 17.50 lakh standalone Solar Powered Agriculture Pumps for which Government of India will provide financial support up to 30% of the cost of solar pump and States to also provide at least 30% of the cost of solar pump, balance cost to be shared by the beneficiary farmer. (For NE and hilly States/UTs the Central support would be up to 50% of the cost of solar pump)
- **Component C:** Solarisation of 10 Lakh existing Grid-connected Agriculture Pumps for which Government of India will provide financial support up to 30% of the cost of solarisation and States to also provide at least 30% of the cost of solarisation, balance cost to be shared by the beneficiary farmer. (For NE and hilly States/UTs the Central support would be up to 50% of the cost of solarisation)
- **Targets:** Setting up of 25,750 MW additional solar capacity by 2022.
- **Implementing framework:** Scheme will be implemented by agencies designated by States for the three components in the respective states as per implementation guidelines issued by MNRE. Centralised tendering envisaged for Component-B. Centralised tendering for 1.75 lakh solar pumps Component-B completed by EESL (Energy Efficiency Services Ltd.) and States started implementations of Component-B. For Component-A and C the States must initiate process as per Guidelines.

FEEDER LEVEL SOLARISATION UNDER COMPONENT-C OF PM-KUSUM SCHEME

Component C of the Kusum Scheme earlier focused on Solarisation of Grid-Connected Agricultural Pumps. MNRE has now decided to include feeder level solarisation under this component.

GUIDELINES FOR SOLARISATION OF GRID CONNECTED AGRICULTURAL PUMPS

- Grid connected agriculture pumps can be solarised with central and state subsidy of 30% each and farmer's contribution of 40%. Solar capacity allowed is up to two times of the pump capacity in kW and surplus power will be purchased by DISCOM.
- Since this component was to be implemented on pilot mode, flexibility was given to states for using different models like net-metering, replacing pump with BLDC

pump or any other innovative model as deemed fit by the states.

GUIDELINES FOR FEEDER LEVEL SOLARISATION

1. DISCOM will be implementing agency for feeder level solarisation. The scheme will be implemented for feeders where agricultural feeders have been separated or agriculture constitutes major load for feeder.
2. The requirement of total annual power for an agriculture feeder will be assessed and a solar power plant of capacity that can cater to the requirement of annual power for that agriculture feeder can be installed either through CAPEX mode or RESCO mode, which will supply solar power to that feeder.
3. There is no cap of the capacity of solar power plant for feeder level solarisation.
4. DISCOMs may identify land near Distribution Sub Station (DSS), get ownership of land or its lease rights, provide connectivity at DSS and lay sub-transmission line between DSS and solar power plant. For calculating CFA, cost of installation of solar power plant has been estimated as Rs. 3.5 Cr/MW.
5. Where agriculture feeders are not separated, loan for feeder separation will be available from NABARD/PFC/REC. Ministry of Power is also in process of finalising a Scheme to aid with feeder separation.
6. The scheme can be implemented in two models:
 - a. CAPEX Model
 - b. RESCO Model
7. The DISCOMs shall incentivise farmers for consuming power less than benchmark consumption. Such saving of power shall be treated as surplus power injected by farmers, and they will be paid by DISCOMs against this saved power at pre-determined tariff. This will be an important measure for conserving groundwater level.
8. Under Component-C of PM-KUSUM Scheme solarisation of total 4 lakh grid connected pumps are targeted for sanction by 2020-21 and 50% of these are to be solarised through feeder level solarisation and balance 50% through individual pump solarisation.
9. It will be mandatory to use indigenously manufactured solar panels with indigenous solar cells and modules.

MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

► **GREEN CORRIDOR PROJECT**

- It is a project for the evacuation of renewable energy from generation points to the load centres by creating intra-state and inter-state transmission infrastructure.
- It enables the flow of renewable energy into the National Grid Network.
- Specifically, the green energy corridor is grid connected network for the transmission of renewable energy produced from various renewable energy projects.
- The intra-state transmission component of the project is being implemented by the respective states and the Power Grid Corporation of India (PGCIL) is implementing inter-state transmission component PGCIL has taken loans from Asian Development Bank for the project implementation.
- Funding of green energy corridors in both intra and inter State transmission projects, under the framework of cooperation between Govt. of India and Govt. of Germany.

► **GRID-CONNECTED ROOFTOP SOLAR (RTS) PROGRAM**

Phase II of the Grid connected rooftop solar program was approved with a target for achieving cumulative capacity of 40,000 MW from Rooftop Solar (RTS) Projects by the year 2022. In the Phase-II Program, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for the residential sector has been restructured.

SALIENT FEATURES

- Power Distributing companies (DISCOMs) will be the implementing agencies
- Subsidy/CFA will be available for the residential sector only
- CFA under residential category will be provided for 4000 MW capacity and the same will be provided based on benchmark cost or tender cost, whichever is lower.
- For RTS systems up to 3 kW, CFA is 40%; for capacity above 3 kW and up to 10 kW, CFA is 40% for first 3 kW and 20% for balance quantity; for capacity above 10 kW, CFA is 40% for first 3 kW and 20% for next 7 kW. No subsidy beyond 10 kW capacity.
- For Group Housing Societies/Residential Welfare Associations (GHS/RWA), CFA will be limited to 20% for RTS plants for supply of power to common facilities; however, the capacity eligible for CFA for GHS/RWA will be limited to 10 kW per house with maximum total capacity up to 500 kWp.

- DISCOMs have empanelled vendors. Consumers can get the benefit of the scheme only if they follow the guidelines of DISCOMs and get solar panels installed from empaneled vendors. Subsidy amount is paid directly to the vendors by MNRE.
- Vendors have also been mandated to provide 5-year maintenance of rooftop solar plant.
- Residential Consumers/ Group Housing Societies/ Residential Welfare Associations must pay only balance amount after deducting the CFA to the empanelled vendor for installation of the RTS project
- For availing the benefit of CFA, indigenously manufactured PV Modules and Cells are to be used.
- Performance based incentives will be provided to DISCOMs based on RTS capacity achieved in a financial year (i.e., 1st April to 31st March every year till the duration of the scheme) over and above the base capacity i.e., cumulative capacity achieved at the end of previous financial year.

► GRAM UJALA SCHEME

- Under the program, Convergence Energy Services Limited (100% subsidiary of EESL) will distribute 1 crore 50 lakh
- LED bulbs at an affordable cost of Rs 10 per bulb in rural areas.
- LED Bulbs of 7W and 12W will be distributed with a warranty of 3 years to rural consumers against submission of working incandescent bulbs.
- Maximum 5 LED bulbs per household.
- Beneficiary households will also have meters installed in their houses to monitor number of hours of usage.
- Carbon credits will be prepared under the Shine Program of Activities with an option for verifying under the Voluntary Carbon Standard, depending on the needs of buyers.

MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

- The scheme will be operational in only rural areas of following 5 districts: Varanasi (UP), Arrah (Bihar), Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), Nagpur (Maharashtra) and Western Gujarat.

BENEFITS

- Saving of carbon emission
- Better illumination for poor at affordable price

► NATIONAL PROGRAM ON HIGH EFFICIENCY SOLAR PHOTO VOLTAIC MODULES

- **Aim:** To develop Giga Watt scale of manufacturing capacity in high efficiency solar PV modules with an outlay Rs 4,500 crores.
- Aims to reduce import dependence in a strategic sector like electricity.

NEED

- Solar capacity addition presently depends upon imported solar PV cells and modules
- Domestic solar manufacturing industry has limited operational capacity

OUTCOMES

1. Additional 10,000 MW capacity of integrated solar PV manufacturing plants
2. Direct investment of around Rs 17,200 crore in solar PV manufacturing projects
3. Demand of Rs 17,500 crore over 5 years for 'Balance of Materials'
4. Direct and indirect employment creation
5. Import substitution of around Rs 17,500 crore every year
6. Impetus to R&D to achieve higher efficiency in solar PV modules.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

► PM UJJWALA YOJANA

- To provide clean cooking fuel LPG to Below Poverty Line households in the country by ensuring universal access to cooking gas.

COMPONENTS

- Deposit free LPG connections to be **provided to Women belong to BPL Households.**
- Beneficiaries identified through SECC.
- Those not covered under SECC, will be identified from categories like SC/STs households, beneficiaries of PM Awas Yojana (PMAY (Grameen), Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Forest dwellers, etc.
- The number of households have been increased from the initial 5 cr to 8 crores.
- PM LPG Panchayats** are peer learning platforms, providing support, catalyzing behaviour changes in Ujjawala beneficiaries and encouraging safe and sustainable use of LPG.
- Ujjawala Didi:** A CSR handholding initiative, aims at creating a force of 10000 grassroot educators who can take the messages:
 - Cleaning cooking fuel is to be universally available**
 - Clean Cooking fuel is affordable**
 - LPG is safe to use and insured.**
- Ujjawala Didis** will facilitate refill, address any fear around LPG safety, help in resolving any grievances and facilitate any new connections.

BENEFITS OF THE SCHEME

- It will empower women and protect their health saving them from indoor air pollution.
- It will reduce drudgery and the time spent on cooking.
- It will also provide employment for rural youth in the supply chain of cooking gas.

► SATAT INITIATIVE

Aims to provide a Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) as a developmental effort that would benefit both vehicle-users as well as farmers and entrepreneurs.

COMPONENTS

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

- Potential entrepreneurs will set up Compressed Biogas (CBG) production plants and make available CBG in the market for use in automotive fuels
- Municipal solid waste, agricultural residue, cattle dung etc will converted into CBG, to be used as fuel.

BENEFITS OF THE SCHEME

- It will boost the availability of more affordable transport fuels
- Better use of agricultural residue, cattle dung and municipal solid waste
- Will help tackle the problem of polluted urban air due to farm stubble-burning and carbon emissions.
- Boost to entrepreneurship, rural economy and employment.
- Reduction in import of natural gas and crude oil
- Support to national commitments in achieving climate change goals

► PM URJA GANGA

Gas Authority of India Limited

FINANCING

Public Private Partnership

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The Government has envisaged to develop the National Gas Grid, to increase the availability of natural gas across the country.
- These pipelines have been authorized by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) and are at various stages of execution viz. Pre-Project activities/ laying/ testing/commissioning etc
- PNGRB has authorized GAIL to develop Jagdishpur – Haldia –Bokaro- Dhamra Pipeline (JHBDPL) project and approximately 750 km long Barauni - Guwahati pipeline as its integral part which will connect Northeast region with the National Gas Grid.
- Further, PNGRB has also authorized Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL), a joint venture company of five Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) i.e., IOCL, ONGC, GAIL, OIL and NRL for the development of Northeast Gas Grid to connect eight states of North-eastern India.



► PM JAIV INDHAN- VATAVARAN ANUKOOL FASAL AWASHESH NIVARAN (JI-VAN)

Aims to provide financial support to integrated Bioethanol Projects using lignocellulosic biomass and other renewable feedstock.

SALIENT FEATURES

- 12 Commercial Scale and 10 demonstration scale Second Generation (2G) ethanol Projects will be provided a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support in two phases:
 - a) Phase-I (2018-19 to 2022-23):** wherein six commercial projects and five demonstration projects will be supported.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

b) Phase-II (2020-21 to 2023-24): wherein remaining six commercial projects and five demonstration projects will be supported.

- The scheme focuses to incentivise 2G Ethanol sector and support this nascent industry by creating a suitable ecosystem for setting up commercial projects and increasing Research & Development in this area.
- Apart from supplementing the targets envisaged by the Government under EBP program, the scheme will also have the following benefits:
 - a) Meeting Government of India vision of reducing import dependence by way of substituting fossil fuels with Biofuels.
 - b) Achieving the GHG emissions reduction targets through progressive blending/ substitution of fossil fuels.
 - c) Addressing environment concerns caused due to burning of biomass/ crop residues & improve health of citizens.
 - d) Improving farmer income by providing them remunerative income for their otherwise waste agriculture residues.
 - e) Creating rural & urban employment opportunities in 2G Ethanol projects and Biomass supply chain.
 - f) Contributing to Swachh Bharat Mission by supporting aggregation of nonfood biofuel feedstocks such as waste biomass & urban waste.
 - g) Indigenizing of Second-Generation Biomass to Ethanol technologies.

The ethanol produced by the scheme beneficiaries will be mandatorily supplied to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to further enhance the blending percentage under EBP Program.

MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS & IT

► DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAM

- A program to transform India into digital empowered society and knowledge economy. It 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.

Three core components:

1. Creation of digital infrastructure
2. Delivering services digitally
3. Digital literacy

Nine Key points of Digital India Program

1. Universal Access to Phones
 2. Broadband Highways
 3. Public Internet Access Program
 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 Programs
- **Bharatnet:** An umbrella program which includes the hitherto National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN) to connect 2.5 lakh-gram Panchayats by providing internet connectivity to all citizens.
 - Digital India includes development of an electronic development fund and envisages Net-Zero Electronics Import Target by 2020.

► DIGILOCKER

- Digital Locker System serves as a platform to enable citizens to securely store and share their documents with service providers electronically after giving due permission.
- CBSE 10th Class results and NEET Results were also sent digitally into Digital Locker.

► STREE SWABHIMAN

- An initiative for promoting women's menstrual health and hygiene by providing them affordable, reliable

and modern (eco-friendly) sanitary napkins to adolescent girls and women in rural areas through Common Service Centers (CSC)

- 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.
- 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.
- The scheme is conceptualized to create avenues for the rural and semi-urban women to become self-reliant and progress towards a healthy eco-friendly lifestyle.

► COMMON SERVICE CENTRES (CSC)

- Mission mode projects under the Digital India Program, 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.

► PM GRAMIN DIGITAL SAKSHARTA ABHIYAN (PMGDISHA)

- Implemented by Common Services Center (CSC) to make 6 crore rural households digitally literate.
- To ensure equitable geographical reach, each of the 250,000 Gram Panchayats would be expected to register an average of 200-300 candidates.
- Digitally literate persons would be able to operate computers/digital access devices (like tablets, smart phones, etc.), send and receive emails, browse internet, access Government Services, search for information, undertaking cashless transactions, etc. and hence use IT to actively participate in the process of nation building.
- The scheme also focuses on enabling digital financial transactions among the citizens.
- By seeding Aadhaar number to bank account of the beneficiary and enabling him to access various online Government services like booking of railway tickets,

MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS & IT

passport application, etc. would enable the citizen to leverage technology and participate actively in governance.

► **MODIFIED SPECIAL INCENTIVE PACKAGE SCHEME**

- Aims to provide a special incentive package to boost domestic electronic product manufacturing sector and move towards goal of 'Net Zero imports' in electronics.
- Promotes large scale manufacturing in the Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector by
 1. Providing subsidy for capital expenditure up to 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.

► **CYBER SHIKSHA INITIATIVE**

- **Aim:** Skilling women engineering graduates in Cyber Security.
- Launched by Microsoft & Data Security Council of India along with Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY).
- **Objective:** To connect with underserved women from Tier 2 / Tier 3 cities and to align a career path for them in Cyber Security.
- CDAC will impart training to the selected women candidates from all over India.
- Initially to be rolled out in: Noida, Patna, Hyderabad and Mohali, followed by other cities in the next phase.
- It will be a 4-months interactive training course with combination of theory, case studies practical projects.

► **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.
- Empower 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 Program and expected to be one of the largest digital literacy programs in the world.

► **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.
- Under Digital India Program 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 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 J&K, 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.

► **NORTHEAST BPO PROMOTION SCHEME**

- Seeks to incentivize establishment of 5,000 seats in respect of BPOs and IT Enabled Service operations in Northeast 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.
- Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) is the implementing agency of the India BPO promotion Scheme and Northeast 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.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION

► NATIONAL BROADBAND MISSION

The mission will facilitate universal and equitable access to broadband services across the country, especially in rural and remote areas. It is structured on the three principles of universality, affordability and quality.

OBJECTIVES

- Broadband access to all villages by 2022
- The mission also envisages increasing fabrication of towers to 70% from 30% at present.
- Facilitate universal and equitable access to broadband services for across the country and especially in rural and remote areas
- Laying of incremental 30 lakhs route km of Optical Fiber Cable and increase in tower density from 0.42 to 1.0 tower per thousand of population by 2024.
- Significantly improve quality of services for mobile and internet.
- Develop innovative implementation models for Right of Way (RoW) and to work with States/UTs for having consistent policies pertaining to expansion of digital infrastructure including for RoW approvals required for laying of OFC
- Develop a **Broadband Readiness Index (BRI)** to measure the availability of digital communications infrastructure and conducive policy ecosystem within a State/UT.
- 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)**.
- Address policy and regulatory changes required to accelerate the expansion and creation of digital infrastructure and services.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE OBLIGATION FUND

- 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 given to an enterprise, through bidding process, 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

► BHARAT NET

It was previously called as National Optical Fibre Network. It is an ambitious program 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.
- To be implemented in three phases –
 - First phase - providing broadband connectivity to one lakh gram panchayats by 2017
 - Second Phase – providing broadband connectivity to 2 lakh gram panchayats by 2019
 - 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.
- **Non-discriminatory access** to all the Service Providers.
- 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.

► SAMPOORNA BIMA GRAM YOJANA

Aims to provide an insurance cover to households in rural areas, through the Post Offices.

TARGET BENEFICIARIES

- In each Revenue District, at least one village (with minimum 100 households), will be selected.
- All villages under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana will be covered under it.
- In each of these selected villages, it will be tried to cover all the Households.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION

- Each household will be given at least one Rural Postal Life Insurance policy (RPLI).

► DARPAN

- Digital Advancement of Rural Post Office for A New India (DARPAN) is aimed at realizing financial inclusion of un-banked rural population.
- It 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.
- 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.

► PM WIFI ACCESS NETWORK INTERFACE (PM-WANI)

- A scheme under Department of Telecommunications for setting up of Public Wi-Fi Networks by Public Data Office Aggregators (PDOAs) to provide public Wi-Fi

through Public Data Offices to accelerate Broadband access through Public Wi-Fi network in India.

- There will be no license fee for providing Broadband internet through these public Wi-Fi networks.

SALIENT FEATURES

This Public Wi-Fi Access Network Interface will be known as PM-WANI. PM-WANI eco-system will be operated by different players as described herein under:

- **Public Data Office (PDO):** It will establish, maintain, and operate only WANI compliant Wi-Fi Access Points and deliver broadband services to subscribers.
- **Public Data Office Aggregator (PDOA):** It will be an aggregator of PDOs and perform the functions relating to Authorization and Accounting.
- **App Provider:** It will develop an App to register users and discover WANI compliant Wi-Fi hotspots in the nearby area and display the same within the App for accessing the internet service.
- **Central Registry:** It will maintain the details of App Providers, PDOAs, and PDOs. To begin with, C-DoT will maintain the Central Registry.

MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILISERS

► PM BHARATIYA JAN AUSHADHI YOJANA

Aim: To bring down health care budget of every citizen by providing quality generic medicines at affordable prices through exclusive outlets called Jan Aushadhi Kendra.

Target: All blocks to have at least 1 PMBJP Kendra by 2020.

Nodal Agency: Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) under the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers.

SALIENT FEATURES

- Individuals, NGOs, Charitable Institutions/Hospitals, Private Hospitals, Societies, SHGs, and Government Agencies of State Governments are eligible to apply for new PM Bharatiya Janausadhi Kendras.
- For opening PMBJP Kendras in Government Hospital/Medical College/ any Government owned building premises, one-time financial assistance up to Rs 2.50 lakh is provided.
- For PMBJP Kendras run by Pharmacists/ NGOs/ Charitable Societies/ Institutions/ SHGs will get incentive up to Rs 2.50 lakh @15% of monthly sales subject to a ceiling of Rs 10,000 per month.
- SC/ST/Differently abled are provided medicines worth Rs 50,000 in advance within the incentive of Rs 2.5 lakh

MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILISERS

- For northeastern states, Naxal affected areas and tribal areas, the rate of incentive will be 15% subject to a monthly ceiling of Rs. 15,000/- up to a total limit of Rs. 2.5 lakhs
- Applicants will have to employ one BPharma/DPharma degree holder as Pharmacist in their proposed store.
- Jan Aushadhi Kendras can be located within Government as well as Private hospital premises.

INITIATIVES UNDER THE SCHEME

- Four warehouses have been opened at Delhi, Guwahati, Bengaluru, Chennai to ensure adequate availability of Janaushadhi medicines at all PMBJP Kendras.
- Jan Ausadhi Suvidha Oxo-Biodegradable Sanitary Napkin at Rs 2.50 per piece.
- Jan Ausadhi Swabhimani at Rs 140 for a pack of 5 Adult Diapers
- Jan Ausadhi Bachpan at Rs 20 only for a pack of 5 baby diapers
- Jan Ausadhi Ankur pregnancy test kits at Rs 20.
- Jan Ausadhi Urja Energy Drink at Rs 35 for a 300-gm pack.
- 7th March to be celebrated as Jan Aushadhi Diwas

IMPACT

- Resulted in 50-90% savings to patients in healthcare by selling generic medicines
- Market share of generic medicines has grown threefold from 2% to 7% in last three years.
- Average sales per store have grown to Rs 1.5 lakh

MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

► FAME – PHASE II

- Department of Heavy Industry, under the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises is implemented Phase II of Faster Adoption of Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles.
- Total budgetary support of Rs 10,000 crores will be given by Union Government for this scheme.

COMPONENTS

- **Incentives:** Incentives are provided to buyers of EVs in the form of upfront reduction in purchase price of EVs. The incentive is linked to battery capacity i.e.

(a) Rs 10,000/KWh for electric three wheelers and electric four-wheelers with a cap of 20% vehicle cost.

(b) Rs 15,000/KWh for electric two wheelers with cap of 40% of the cost of vehicle. (80 km minimum range for EV two wheelers to be eligible for incentive under the scheme.

- **Charging Infrastructure:** Rs 1000 crore has been earmarked for establishing charging infrastructure between 2019-2024.
- Keeping in view the fact that the cost of batteries is one of the main factors of difference in the acquisition price of EVs and internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles, the demand incentive would be based on the battery capacity (i.e., energy content measured in Kw-Hr) used in such vehicles.
- With greater emphasis on providing affordable and environmentally friendly public transportation options for the masses, the Scheme will be applicable to the vehicles used for public transport or those registered for commercial purposes in 3W, 4W and Bus segments. However, privately owned registered 2Ws will also be covered under the Scheme as a mass segment.
- The Scheme envisages support for setting up of adequate public charging infrastructure to instill confidence amongst the EV users, through active participation and involvement of various stakeholders, including the government agencies, industries and the Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs).

OTHER INCENTIVES FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES

- a) Reduced GST rate of 5% on EVs and their chargers/charging stations.

- b) EVs are given green license plates and are exempted from permit requirements.
- c) Some States have reduced road tax on EVs reducing their initial cost.
- d) PLI schemes have been announced for Advanced Chemistry Cell to bring down battery costs. EVs are also covered under PLI scheme for Automobile and Auto Components.
- e) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has notified **Phased Manufacturing Plan** to promote indigenous manufacturing of EVs and its components. It envisages a graded duty structure to promote indigenous manufacturing over a period.

► SCHEME ON ENHANCEMENT OF COMPETITIVENESS IN INDIAN CAPITAL GOODS SECTOR – PHASE II

- Scheme of Ministry of Heavy Industries for providing assistance to Capital Goods Sector.
- **Objective:** Aims to create a strong and globally competitive capital goods sector that contributes at least 25% to the manufacturing sector.
- **Components:** (a) Identification of technologies through technology innovation portal (b) Setting up of 4 advanced Centers of Excellence (c) Promotion of skilling in capital goods sector by creation of Qualification packages for skill levels of 6 and above (d) Setting up of 4 common engineering facility centers and augmentation of existing CEFCs (e) Augmentation of existing testing and certification centers (f) Setting up of 10 Industry Accelerators for Technology development.

Technology Platforms established by Ministry of Heavy Industries

1.TechNovus	Automotive at ARAI
2.SANRACHNA	Power and Renewable Energy
3. DRISHTI	Capital Goods at CMTI
4. ASPIRE	Automotive Technologies at CAT
5. KITE	Robotics, Virtual Reality, Machine Tools at AMTDC
6. SURGE	Machine Tools

MINISTRY OF TEXTILE

► SILK SAMAGRA

- Central Sector Scheme
- Implemented by Government of India through Central Silk Board (CSB) for the overall development of silk industry in the Country with an objective to scale up production by improving the quality and productivity.

THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Research & Development (R&D), training, transfer of technology and IT initiatives
- Seed organizations and farmers' extension centres
- Coordination and market development for seed, yarn and silk products and
- Quality Certification System (QCS) by creating amongst others a chain of silk testing facilities, farm based & post-cocoon technology up-gradation, and export brand promotion.
- The R&D projects pertaining to disease resistant silkworm, host plant improvements, productivity enhancing tools and implements for reeling and waving will be done in cooperation with Ministries of Science and Technology, Agriculture and Education.

UPDATES TO THE SCHEME

- It is proposed to increase 4A grade silk from the current level of 15% to 25 % of mulberry production by 2020.
- The implementation strategy is clearly based on convergence at the State level with the schemes of other Ministers like MGNREGS of Rural Development, RKVY & PMKSY of Ministry of Agriculture, for maximizing benefits to the Seri culturists.

► SAMARTH SCHAME

- It is intended to provide demand driven, placement oriented National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant skilling programs to incentivize and supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the textiles sectors.
- The scheme targets to train 10 lakh persons (9 lakh in organised and 1 lakh in traditional sector) over a period of 3 years (2017-20).

OTHERS

The scheme does not include training in spinning and weaving sector.

► HANDLOOM SECTOR

WEAVER MUDRA SCHEME

Credit at concessional interest rate of 6% is being provided to the handloom weavers. Margin money assistance to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 per weaver and credit guarantee for a period of 3 years is also provided.

HANDLOOM WEAVER MUDRA PORTAL

It is a portal built in association with Punjab National Bank to cut down delays in disbursement of funds for financial assistance.

► POWERTEX

- The comprehensive scheme has the following components:
 - In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerlooms
 - Group Workshed Scheme (GWS)
 - Yarn Bank Scheme
 - Common Facility Centre (CFC)
- PM Credit Scheme for Powerloom Weavers
- Solar Energy Scheme for Powerlooms
- Facilitation, IT, Awareness, Market Development and Publicity for Powerloom Schemes
- Tex Venture Capital Fund
- Grant-in-Aid and Modernisation & Upgradation of Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs)

OTHERS

- To avoid fluctuation in yarn price, government has launched a Yarn Bank Scheme as one of the components of PowerTex India.
- The Scheme provides interest free corpus fund up to Rs.2.00 crore to the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)/Consortium formed by powerloom weavers to enable them to purchase yarn at wholesale rate and give the yarn at reasonable price to the small weavers to avoid middleman and local supplier's brokerage charge on sales of yarn.

► INTEGRATED PROCESSING DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IPDS)

- Aims to address the environmental issues faced by the textile processing units.
- The projects under the scheme would cover the following:
 - **Group A** - Water treatment & effluent treatment plant and technology (including marine, Riverine and ZLD).

MINISTRY OF TEXTILE

- o **Group B** – Common infrastructure such as captive power generation plants on technology preferably renewable/green technology,
- o **Group C** – Common facilities such as Testing Laboratories and R&D centers.
- Government of India grant will be mandatory for Group A only.
- The Special Purpose Vehicle shall fund the project through a mix of equity from members of industry, grant support from Ministry of Textile / State Government, and the loan from Banks and Financial Institutions.
- The project cost shall be borne by the Center, State, Beneficiary, Bank loan in the ratio of 50:25:15:10 respectively.

► BUNIYAAD

- Tasar silk is produced in India by tribal women through the age-old thigh reeling practice, which is unhygienic, labour intensive, involves drudgery and is unproductive. Invariably, this practice leads to skin blemishes, allergies and infections besides, causing more inconvenience to women Tasar reelers.
- To eradicate this thigh reeling practice, the Government has decided to completely eradicate the thigh reeling with improved Buniyaad Reeling Machines by supplying 10,000 machines by 2020.

► NATIONAL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

- **Block Level Cluster (BLC):** Provides financial assistance to BLC for activities such as skill upgradation etc. Proposals are recommended by State Government.
- **Handloom Marketing Assistance:** Provides marketing platform to handloom agencies/weavers to sell their products directly to consumers, financial assistance is provided to States/eligible handloom agencies for organising marketing events in domestic and overseas markets.
- **Weavers' MUDRA Scheme:** For credit at concessional interest rate of 6%.
- **Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS):** Provides looms/accessories to the weavers to enhance their earnings through improved productivity and quality of the handloom products. Under the scheme, 90% of the cost of loom/accessory is borne by the GoI while remaining 10% is borne by the beneficiary.

- **EDUCATION OF HANDLOOM WEAVERS AND THEIR CHILDREN:** Ministry of Textiles has signed agreements with IGNOU & NIOS to secure educational facilities for the weavers and their families
- **"India Handloom" Brand:** Launched on for branding of high-quality handloom products.
- **URBAN HAATS:** These are set up in big towns/metropolitan cities to provide adequate direct marketing facilities to the craft persons/weavers and eliminate middle agencies.

► CRAFTS CLUSTER OF INDIA

To showcase different products made by Cluster Artisans across India. Artisans are provided with technical / marketing know-how for making these products by implementing agencies which are partnered by the Textile Ministry.

► NATIONAL TECHNICAL TEXTILES MISSION

- Aims to position India as a global leader in technical textiles, National Technical Textiles Mission has been approved with a four-year implementation period from fiscal year 2020-21 to 2023-24.
- Technical textiles are textiles materials and products manufactured primarily for technical performance and functional properties, rather than aesthetic characteristics.
- Technical textiles products are divided into 12 broad categories (Agrotech; Buildtech; Clothtech; Geotech.
- Hometech; Indutech; Mobiltech; Meditech; Protech; Sportstech; Oekotech; and Packtech) depending upon their application areas.

COMPONENTS

1. Research, innovation and development
2. Promotion and market development
3. Export promotion
4. Education, training and skill development

The components aim at export promotion of the technical textiles, enhancing from the current annual value of approximately Rs.14,000 crore to Rs.20,000 crore by 2021-22 and ensuring 10% average growth in exports per year up to 2023-24.

It is a mission under the Ministry of Textiles.

Note: The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade comes under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

MINISTRY OF MINES

► PM KHANIJ KSHETRA KALYAN YOJANA

Implemented District Mineral Foundations (DMF) of the respective districts using the funds accruing to the DMF.

OBJECTIVE

- Implement various developmental and welfare projects/programs in mining affected areas and these projects/programs will be complementing the existing ongoing scheme/projects of State
- To minimise/mitigate the adverse impact, during and after mining, on the environment, health and socioeconomics of people in mining districts
- Ensure long term sustainable livelihoods for the affected people in mining areas.

SCOPE OF PMKKKY

High Priority Areas: At least 60% of PMKKKY funds to be utilized under these heads

- Drinking Water Supply
- Environment preservation and pollution control measures
- Primary and secondary health care in affected areas
- Education
- Welfare of Women and Children
- Welfare of aged and disabled people
- Skill Development
- Sanitation

OTHER PRIORITY AREAS: (Up to 40% of the PMKKKY to be utilised under these heads)

- Physical infrastructure like road, bridges, railways and waterway projects
- Developing alternate sources of Irrigation
- Energy and Watershed Development
- Any other measures for enhancing environmental quality in mining district

→SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR SCHEDULED AREAS

- For areas included in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution, provisions of PESA Act, 1996 and Forest Rights Act, 2006 will be followed.
- In respect of villages affected by mining situated in within the Scheduled areas
- Approval of the Gram Sabha shall be required
 - For all plans, program and projects to be taken up under PMKKKY
 - Identification of beneficiaries under the existing guidelines of the Government.
- Report on the works undertaken under PMKKKY in the respective village shall be furnished to the Gram Sabha after completion of every fiscal year.

→ABOUT DISTRICT MINERAL FOUNDATION (DMF)

- State Governments can establish DMF any district affected by mining related operations, which will be a non-profit trust.
- The DMF will work for the interest of persons and areas affected by mining related operations in such manner as may be prescribed by State Government.
- The composition and functions of DMF shall be such as may be prescribed by State Government.
- The DMF is funded in the following manner:
 - For Major minerals:
 - 10% of royalty paid in terms of 2nd Schedule to the MMDR Act, 1957 for mining leases granted on or after 12th January, 2015.
 - 30% of royalty paid in terms of the Second Schedule in respect of mining leases granted before 12th January, 2015.
 - For minor minerals:
- State governments have the power to prescribe the payment by all holders of concessions related to minor minerals of amounts to the DMF of the district in which the mining operations are carried on.
- In terms of total Amount Collected:
- Odisha>Chhattisgarh>Jharkhand.

MINISTRY OF STEEL

► MISSION PURVODAYA

- A mission under Ministry of Steel for comprehensive development of Eastern India through creation of integrated steel hub and adding significantly to India's steel-making capacity.

RATIONALE

- More than 75% of India's envisioned incremental steel capacity (National Steel Policy) will come from eastern India.
- Eastern region of India, though extremely rich in resources, lags other states in terms of development. Eastern states of India (Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Northern Andhra Pradesh) collectively hold ~80% of the country's iron ore, ~100% of coking coal and significant portion of chromite, bauxite and dolomite reserves.
- There is a presence of major ports such as Paradip, Haldia, Vizag, Kolkata etc. with >30% of India's major port capacity, 3 major National Waterways as well as strong road, rail connectivity to most parts of the country.
- These states are currently behind many other Indian states in terms of economic and development indicators such as GSDP per capita and Human Development Index (HDI).

► INTEGRATED STEEL HUB

Proposed Integrated Steel Hub, encompassing Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Northern Andhra Pradesh, would serve as a torchbearer for socio-economic growth of Eastern India.

The objective of this hub would be to enable swift capacity addition and improve overall competitiveness of steel producers both in terms of cost and quality. In addition to increased steel capacity, this hub would also help enhance best-in-class value addition capabilities. The Integrated Steel Hub would focus on 3 key elements:

- Capacity addition through easing the setup of greenfield steel plants
- Development of steel clusters near integrated steel plants as well as demand centers
- Transformation of logistics and utilities infrastructure which would change the socio-economic landscape in the East
- These elements would be supported through additional enablers such as ensured availability of raw materials, presence of supporting industries such as capital goods and well-established avenues for skill development.
- Kalinganagar (Odisha) and Bokaro (Jharkhand) have been identified as pilot locations for steel clusters around ISPs.

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING

► MAJOR PORTS AUTHORITIES ACT, 2021 (MPA ACT, 2021)

Provides for regulation, operation and planning for major ports in India; provide greater autonomy to these ports & seeks to replace Major Ports Trusts Act, 1963.

KEY FEATURES

1. It will apply to all the major ports of Chennai, Cochin, Jawaharlal Nehru Port, Kandla, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Mangalore, Mormugao, Paradip, V.O. Chidambaranar, and Vishakhapatnam.
2. Under the 1963 Act, all major ports are managed by the respective Board of Port Trusts that have members appointed by the central government. The new Act provides for the creation of a Board of Major Port Authority for each major port. These Boards will replace the existing Port Trusts.
3. Currently, the Tariff Authority for Major Ports, established under the 1963 Act, fixes the scale of rates for assets and services available at ports. Under the MPA Act, 2021, the Board or committees appointed by the Board will determine these rates. They may determine rates for: (i) services that will be performed at ports, (ii) the access to and usage of the port assets, and (iii) different classes of goods and vessels, among others. Such fixing of rates will not be with retrospective effect and must be consistent with the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002, or any other laws in force, subject to certain conditions.
4. Under the 1963 Act, the Board must seek prior sanction of the central government to raise any loan. Under the MPA Act, 2021, to meet its capital and working expenditure requirements, the Board may raise loans from any: (i) scheduled bank or financial institution within India, or (ii) any financial institution outside India that is compliant with all the laws. However, for loans above 50% of its capital reserves, the Board will require prior sanction of the central government.

► SAGARMALA

- Reduce logistics cost for EXIM and domestic trade with minimal infrastructure investment. This includes:
 - Reducing cost of transporting domestic cargo through optimizing modal mix

- Lowering logistics cost of bulk commodities by locating future industrial capacities near the coast
- Improving export competitiveness by developing port proximate discrete manufacturing clusters
- Optimizing time/cost of EXIM container movement

COMPONENTS OF SAGARMALA PROJECT

Port Modernisation and New Port Development

Project Unati: Under this project, global benchmarks were adopted to improve the efficiency and productivity of 12 major ports. 100 MTPA capacity was unlocked just through efficiency improvement.

New Port Development

- **Six new major ports** are planned. They are
 - VadHAVAN (Maharashtra)
 - Tajpur (West Bengal)
 - Paradip Outer Harbour (Odisha)
 - Cuddalore/Sirkazhi (Tamil Nadu)
 - Belikeri (Karnataka)
 - Enayam (Tamil Nadu) – Transshipment Port

Port Connectivity Enhancement

- Coastal Berths at various major and non-major ports
- National waterways (Inland Waterways)
- Heavy haul rail corridor from Talcher to Paradip
- Connectivity to Dedicated freight corridors
- Major rail connectivity projects
- Freight friendly Expressway projects connecting major ports
- Development of Multi-modal logistics parks
- POL pipelines.

Port Led Industrialisation:

- Development of Coastal Economic Zones are spatial economic regions comprising of a group of coastal districts with a strong linkage to the ports in that region. They will have synergies with planned Industrial corridor projects.
- 14 CEZs are planned under Sagarmala
- The institutional framework for development of CEZs would be like the institutional framework adopted by DMIDC for industrial corridors.
- Coastal Economic Units: They will be specific industrial estate projects with a demarcated boundary like DMIC nodes.

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING

- o 35 potential port-linked industrial clusters across three sectors, namely – Energy, Materials, and discrete manufacturing have been identified.

COASTAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- Skill Development
- Fisheries
- Part funding of fishing harbour projects along with Department of Fisheries.
- **Promotion of Coastal Tourism**
 - o Development of Coastal Circuits under Swadesh Darshan scheme of Ministry of Tourism
 - o Development of Cruise Tourism
 - o Development of lighthouses
 - o National Maritime Heritage Museum complex at Lothal
 - o Underwater viewing gallery and restaurant at Dwarka

► SAROD-PORTS

- A body created by the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.
- Union Government has constituted SAROD-Ports as a dispute resolution mechanism for PPP Projects in Major Ports.
- It consists members of Indian Ports Association and Indian Private Ports and Terminal Association.

RATIONALE

- As all major ports are shifting towards 'Landlord Model', many concessionaires will be working with Major Ports. SAROD-Ports will inspire confidence in private players.
- Lead to enforcement of concession agreements in letter and spirit
- Resolution of disputes in a fair and just manner.

OBJECTIVES

- Affordable and timely resolution of disputes in fair manner
- Enrichment of dispute resolution mechanism with the panel of technical experts as arbitrators.
- It will advise and assist in settlement of disputes through arbitrations in maritime sector, including ports and shipping sector in Major Port Trusts, Non-Major Ports, including private ports, jetties, terminals and harbors.
- It will also cover disputes between granting authority and licensee/Concessionaire/ Contractor.

► NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR SHIP RECYCLING (NASR)

- Central Government has notified Directorate General of Shipping (DGS) as National Authority for Recycling of Ships under the Recycling of Ships Act, 2019.
- NASR will be set up in Gandhinagar, Gujarat. The location of the office will benefit Ship Recycling industry located in Alang, Gujarat which is home of Asia's largest ship breaking and ship recycling industry.
- India is party to the Hong Kong Convention for Ship Recycling under International Maritime Organisation (IMO). DGS is a representative of India in IMO, and all conventions of IMO are being enforced by DGS.

FUNCTIONS

As the National Authority of Ship Recycling, Directorate General of Shipping shall have following functions:

- Administer, supervise and monitor all activities relating to Ship Recycling.
- Sustainable development of Ship Recycling Industry, monitoring compliance to environment-friendly norms and health measures for stakeholders working in Ship recycling industry.
- DGS will be final authority for various approvals required by Ship Recycling yard owners and State Governments.

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

► NATIONAL E-VIDHAN APPLICATION

- Also known as e-Vidhan. It is a Mission Mode Project under Digital India Program. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs is the 'Nodal Ministry' for its implementation in all States and UTs with Legislatures.
- It enables automation of entire law-making process, tracking of decisions and documents, sharing of information. NeVA aims to bring all the legislatures of the country together, in one platform thereby creating a massive data depository without having the complexity of multiple applications.
- NeVA is an e-Governance solution for Legislative Assemblies to automate the process involved in working of Houses and managing constituencies by respective MLAs. NeVA has two components (1) e-Assembly and (2) e-Constituency.
- e-Vidhan will facilitate paperless assembly or e-Assembly is a concept involving of electronic means to facilitate the work of Assembly which can be regarded as the early stage of development of e-democracy.
- It can help Assembly to become more transparent, accessible, accountable and effective in promoting democracy. e-Assembly enables automation of entire law-making process, tracking of decisions and documents, sharing of information which in turn contributes to enhancing the relationship between the governed and those who govern them.
- NeVA will eliminate the process of sending out a notice/request for collection of data. Through the cloud technology (Meghraj), data deployed can be accessed anywhere at any time.
- To monitor the progress of implementation of various MMPs, Government of India constituted an Apex Committee under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary.
- Total duration during which the project to cover all the Assemblies/ Councils is three years from the date of rolling out the project.
- Each location will be provided technical/ manpower support by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for first three years from the date of going live so that the project does not become a mere plan of installation of computer/ laptops in State Assemblies/ Secretariats.
- Thereafter, the entire project would be handed over to the State Government and the role of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Government India would remain limited to coordination/ supervision/ monitoring and training of MLAs/ Officers & upgradation/ maintenance of NeVA suite at regular intervals or as and when required so that the NeVA project continue to run forever without glitches.
- Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly has become India's first Legislative Assembly to implement e-Vidhan with the financial & technical assistance from Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India in 2014.

MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

Schemes of the Department of Youth Affairs have been consolidated and restructured into 3 compact schemes –

1. Eight Schemes are merged into a new 'umbrella' Scheme called "Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK)"
2. National Service Scheme (NSS)
3. Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)

► RASHTRIYA YUVA SASHAKTIKARAN KARYAKRAM (RYSK)

Sub-schemes under (RYSK) are:

1. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS).
2. National Youth Corps (NYC).
3. National Program for Youth & Adolescent Development (NPYAD).
4. International Cooperation.
5. Youth Hostels (YH).
6. Assistance to Scouting & Guiding Organizations.
7. National Discipline Scheme (NDS).
8. National Young Leaders Program (NYLP).

NEHRU YUVA KENDRA SANGATHAN (NYKS)

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

OBJECTIVES OF NYKS ARE TWO-FOLD

- To involve the rural youth in nation building activities.
- To develop such skills and values in them with which they become responsible and productive citizens of a modern, secular and technological nation.

MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

NATIONAL YOUTH CORPS (NYC)

- Implemented by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan to tap potential of youth and channeling their energy towards nation building.
- Formed by amalgamating the existing two volunteer schemes namely National Service Volunteer (NSV) and Rashtriya Sadbhawana Yojana (RSY).

OBJECTIVES

- To set up a group of disciplined and dedicated youth who have the inclination and spirit to engage in the task of nation building.
- Facilitate the realization of inclusive growth (both social and economic).
- Act as points for dissemination of information, basic knowledge in the community.
- Act as group modulators and peer group educators.
- Role models for younger people specially towards enhancement of public ethics, probity and dignity of labour.

NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR YOUTH AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT (NPYAD)

Activities under NPYAD Scheme

Program Name	Program Activities
Youth Leadership & Personality Development	i. Youth Leadership and personality Development Training
Promotion of National Integration	i. National Integration Camp ii. Inter-State Youth Exchange Program iii. Multi-Cultural Activities iv. National Youth Festival v. State Youth Festival
Promotion of Adventure	i. Promotion of adventure at basic and intermediate level in India ii. Promotion of adventure at advance level including expeditions in India iii. Grants to Recognized Institutions
Development and Empowerment of Adolescents	i. Life Skills Education ii. Counselling iii. Career Guidance iv. Residential Camps
Technical and Resource Development	i. Environment Building ii. Research & Studies on youth issues iii. Documentation & Publication iv. Seminars, Conferences, Exhibitions

	and Workshops on youth or adolescent issues, national integration and adventure
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► NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME (NSS)

- It is a Central Sector Scheme implemented by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. It launched in 1969.
- **Aim:** To develop the personality and character of the student youth through voluntary community service.
- NSS volunteers play an important role in spreading awareness about government initiatives such as Swachh Bharat Mission activities and yoga program.
- The aim of NSS is to provide hands on experience to young students in delivering community service and gain exposure and experience which develops character and personality.

► REVAMPED KHELO INDIA PROGRAM

- Introduced to revive sports culture in India at grass-root level by building a strong framework for all sports and establish India as a great sporting nation.
- Each athlete selected under the scheme shall receive an annual scholarship worth Rs. 5.00 lakh for 8 consecutive years.
- It aims to promote 20 universities across the country as hubs of sporting excellence.
- It strives to promote "Sports for All" as well as "Sports for Excellence."
- It would cover about 200 million children in the age group of 10-18 under a massive national physical fitness drive, which will not only measure the physical fitness of all children in the age group, but also support their fitness related activities.

OBJECTIVES

- Encouraging mass participation
- Promotion of excellence in sports

VERTICALS UNDER KHELO INDIA SCHEME

- Play field development:
 - National Inventory of Playfields and Sports Infrastructure will be prepared on a GIS platform.
 - State and District Playfield Associations will be created in all States/UTs on the lines of National Playfield Association of India. They will
 - Register existing play areas
 - Map them on GIS platform
 - Development of playgrounds in all gram panchayats can be taken up in convergence with the MGNREGA scheme.

MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

- Community coaching development
- State level Khelo India Centres
- Annual Sports Competition:
 - (Khelo India School Games, organised at New Delhi)
 - In the second edition, Khelo India School Games was reorganised into Khelo India Youth Games-2019 (Pune). For the first time students from colleges and universities are participating. Maharashtra won most medals followed by Haryana and Delhi.
- Talent Search and Development: Long Term Athlete Development Program: Talented players identified in priority sports disciplines at various level by High Powered Committee will be provided annual financial assistance of Rs 5 Lakh per annum for 8 years.
- Utilisation and Creation/Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure
 - University Centre of Excellence Program
 - Creation of Appropriate Sports Infrastructure: Grants in aid will be provided to States/UTs, SAI to development critical sports infrastructure where there are gaps. Role of Private sector
- Support to National/Regional/State Sports Academics
- Physical fitness of school children
 - Physical fitness component will be run in all schools (Government/Private/Aided/Unaided).
 - National Physical Fitness Parameters will be evolved region wise. A toolkit will be provided to each school to evaluate physical fitness of all school going children.
 - Sports will be integrated with School Education by making it a compulsory subject for which marks will be awarded.
 - Implemented by Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education
- Sports for women by holding of annual national competitions for women.
- Promotion of sports amongst people with disabilities
- Sports for Peace and Development
- Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games
 - To showcase our rural and indigenous/tribal games, annual competitions will be held in rural and indigenous/tribal games alternately.
 - Dynamic and interactive website providing information on such games will be put up.

- Department of Sports under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports will set up an Empowered Committee to be headed by Secretary (Sports). It should meet minimum four times in a year.
 - Empowered Committee will prepare Long Term Perspective Plan and Annual Joint Action Plan with respect to projects, programs and expenditure

► TARGET OLYMPIC PODIUM SCHEME

- Focuses on identifying and supporting potential medal prospects for 2016 and 2020 Olympic Games.
- Selected athletes will be provided financial assistance for their customized training at Institutes having world class facilities and other necessary support.
- Focused disciplines will be Athletics, Archery, Badminton, Boxing, Wrestling and Shooting.
- Benchmark for selection of athletes under the scheme will be in relation to international standards.
- There will be annual/semi-annual review of performance of selected athletes.

► NATIONAL YOUTH PARLIAMENT

- Organised by Department of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports development.
- National Service Scheme and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan organisations will be involved in its conduct.

OBJECTIVES

- To hear the voice of youth between 18 and less than 25 years of age, who are allowed to vote but cannot stand as candidate for election, through deliberations in Youth Parliaments at district level and above.
- Encourage youth to engage with public issues, understand the common man's point of view, form their opinion and express it in an articulate manner
- Develop and enhance decision making abilities, tolerance for view of others, respect for rules
- Obtain and document their opinion on Vision of New India in 2022.
- Make available the views of youth to policy makers and implementers to take it forward.

CRITERIA FOR PARTICIPATION

- More than 18 and less than 25 years of age

FORMAT

- **District Youth Parliament:** Conducted at district level.

MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

- **State Youth Parliament:** Youth selected by a jury from district youth parliament will participate at SYP.
- **National Youth Parliament:** Youth selected by a jury from State Youth Parliament will participate at National level in NYP. Highest scorer from each district in DYP will participate in NYP as a delegate. Three best speakers at the NYP will be awarded Rs 2 lakhs, Rs 1.50 lakhs and Rs 1 lakh by PM.

EVALUATION CRITERIA WILL BE BASED ON

Articulation, Clarity of thought, Content knowledge and Demeanour

JURY

- Youth Parliaments at DYP, SYP, NYP will each be adjudged by a 5-member jury comprising of:
 - Parliamentarian/MLA/Eminent political leader
 - Retired/serving officers including uniformed service officers
 - Eminent artist/Social Personality
 - Eminent journalist/writers
 - Educationist

► FIT INDIA MOVEMENT

- **Launched by Department of Sports** to make fitness an integral part of daily life of Indians, by encouraging them to enrol and participate in Fitness Events/Activities organized during Campaign Period.
- It would involve all Indians, irrespective of their gender, age, profession, residence, social/financial status, etc. and whether living in India or abroad and covers all aspects having a bearing on fitness and healthy living viz., physical fitness, mental fitness, healthy lifestyle, healthy eating habits, health and balance diet, preventive health care, sustainable and environment friendly living, etc.

► MISSION XI MILLION

- It is the biggest **school sport outreach program**.
- A first of its kind, the program will encourage children to play the game of football, gain healthy habits and learn important life lessons in teamwork and sportsman spirit.

MINISTRY OF TOURISM

► SWADESH DARSHAN

- To identify and develop theme-based tourist circuits based on interest, sustainability and competitiveness, by integrating resources and local participation of state and local communities.
- The various themes identified are - Pilgrimage and Spirituality, Heritage, Culture and Eco-tourism.
- Under it, 13 thematic circuits have been identified for development, namely North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage.
- **Focus:** Development of quality infrastructure in the country with objective of providing better experience and facilities to the visitors on one hand and on other hand fostering the economic growth.

- The first ever Swadesh Darshan Project in the state of Nagaland- "Development of Tribal Circuit: Peren-Kohima-Wokha Project".

► PRASAD SCHEME

- To identify and develop pilgrimage tourist destinations on the principles of high tourist visits, competitiveness and sustainability to enrich the religious tourism experience.
- Launched with 12 identified sites namely Ajmer (Rajasthan), Amritsar (Punjab), Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh), Dwarka (Gujarat), Gaya (Bihar), Kedarnath (Uttarakhand), Kamakhya (Assam), Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu), Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Puri (Odisha), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu).
- Centre has included Gangotri and Yamunotri in Uttrarakhand, Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh and Parasnath in Jharkhand under a central scheme.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE

► PROJECT MAUSAM

Archaeological Survey of India is nodal agency with research support from Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts & National Museum as associate bodies.

KEY FEATURES

- To explore the multi-faceted Indian Ocean 'world' – collating archaeological and historical research to document the diversity of cultural, commercial and religious inter-actions in the Indian Ocean – extending from East Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, the Indian Sub-continent and Sri Lanka to the Southeast Asian archipelago.
- It also aims to promote research on themes related to the study of Maritime Routes through international scientific seminars and meetings and by adopting a multidisciplinary approach.
- **Aim:** To inscribe places and sites identified under Project Mausam as trans-national nomination for inscription on UNESCO's World Heritage List.

► NATIONAL MISSION FOR MANUSCRIPTS

- The mission focuses on documentation, conservation, preservation and digitization of manuscripts.
- Aims to establish a Digital Manuscripts Repository at IGNCA in which researchers and scholars can view and consult the manuscripts to understand our past in its totality.
- The manuscripts documented and digitized by the NMM will be made available to researcher and scholars through a Trusted Digital Repository.

► ADOPT A HERITAGE SCHEME

A collaborative effort between the Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), and State/UTs Governments.

KEY FEATURES

- It **aims** to involve public sector companies, private sector companies and corporate citizens/individuals to accept the responsibility for making our heritage and tourism more sustainable through development, operation and maintenance of world-class tourist infrastructure and amenities at ASI/ State heritage sites and other important tourist sites in India.
- Primarily focusses on providing basic amenities such as cleanliness, public conveniences, drinking water, ease of access for differently abled & senior citizens.
- Part of responsible tourism where the 'Monument Mitra' spends his CSR funds for upkeep and maintenance.
- 'Monument Mitras' would get limited visibility in the premises and the Incredible India website.

► LIFE IN A MINIATURE PROJECT

- It is a collaboration between National Museum, New Delhi and Google Arts & Culture.
- Under the project, several hundred miniature paintings from National Museum can be viewed online on Google Arts & Culture by people globally.
- It uses technologies like machine learning, augmented reality and digitisation with high-definition robotic cameras, to display these special works of art in a magical way.

NITI AAYOG

► ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICT PROGRAM

- Aims to expeditiously improve the socio-economic status of 17 districts from across 28 states.
- The three core principles of the program
 - Convergence (Centre and State Schemes)
 - Collaboration (among citizens and functionaries of Central and State Governments including district teams)
 - Competition among districts
- The program focuses of main themes:

Health & Nutrition	30%
Education	30%
Agriculture and Water Resources	20%
Financial Inclusion	5%
Skill Development	5%
Basic Infrastructure	10%

STRATEGY

- States as main drivers
- Work on the strength of each district
- Make development a mass movement in these districts
- Identify low hanging fruits for immediate improvement
- Measure progress and rank districts to spur a sense of competition
- For each district, a **Central Prabhari Officer** of the rank of Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary level has been nominated.

SELECTION OF DISTRICTS

- Total 115 districts have been selected under the program, with at least one district from each state.
- NITI Aayog will steer the initiative in 30 districts. Ministry of Home Affairs will oversee it in 35 districts. Various Central Ministries will oversee in 50 districts.
- **Champions of change Dashboard** for real time data collection and monitoring. The Dashboard will facilitate District Collectors of all aspirational districts to input latest available data of their respective districts.

MONITORING

- 49 key performance indicators have been chosen to measure progress of the districts.

- A baseline ranking of the districts was done in 2018. After that to measure incremental progress 'Delta Rankings' on a real time basis.

► SAMAVESH

- Aims to link together various lead knowledge and research institutions to catalyse development processes, enhance institutional capacity development and enable a field level interface with the community for mutual enrichment.
- As part of this, NITI Aayog seeks to deepen and extend its institutional capacity through networking and partnerships with reputed
- A hub and spoke model are envisaged with lead knowledge and research institutions, recognised as Centre of Excellence with respect to the respective themes/ thrust areas.

► ATAL INNOVATION MISSION

- AIM including Self-Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU) is GOI's endeavour to promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship.
- Its objective is to serve as a platform for promotion of world-class Innovation Hubs, Grand Challenges, Start-up businesses and other self-employment activities, particularly in technology driven areas.

FUNCTIONS

- Entrepreneurship promotion through SETU, wherein innovators would be supported and mentored to become successful entrepreneurs.
- Innovation promotion: to provide a platform where innovative ideas are generated:
 - Atal Tinkering Labs
 - Atal Incubation Centers
 - Scale-up support to established incubators

► ATAL TINKERING LABS

Vision to cultivate one million children in India as Neoteric Innovators. AIM is establishing Atal Tinkering Labs in schools across India.

OBJECTIVE

Foster curiosity, creativity and imagination in young minds, and inculcate skills such as design mindset, computational thinking, adaptive learning, physical computing etc.

KEY FEATURES

- It is a workplace where young minds can give shape to their ideas through direct do-it-yourself mode and learn innovation skills. Students get a chance to work with tools and equipment to understand the concept of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Maths)
- ATL would contain educational and learning 'do it yourself' kits and equipment on - science, electronics, robotics, open-source microcontroller boards, sensors and 3D printers and computers.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Grant in aid that includes a one-time establishment cost of Rs 10 lakh and operational expenses of Rs 10 lakh for a maximum period of 5 years to each ATL.

ELIGIBILITY

Schools (minimum Grade VI-X) managed by Government, local body or private trusts/society to be set up by ATL.

► ATAL INCUBATION CENTRES

- Would nurture innovative start-up businesses in their pursuit to become scalable and sustainable enterprises.
- AICs would create world class incubation facilities across various parts of India with suitable physical infrastructure in terms of capital equipment and operating facilities, coupled with availability of sectoral experts for mentoring start-ups, business planning support, access to seed capital, industry partners, trainings and other relevant components required for encouraging innovative start-ups.
- AICs would be established in subject specific areas such as manufacturing, transport, energy, health, education, agriculture, water and sanitation etc.

ELIGIBILITY

Higher Educational institutions, R&D institutes corporate sector, alternative investment funds registered with SEBI, business accelerators, groups of individuals and individuals are eligible to apply.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Grant in aid up to Rs 10 crore for a maximum period of 5 years to cover the capital and operational expenditures to establish AIC.

► SCALE-UP SUPPORT TO ESTABLISHED INCUBATORS

- Aims to augment capacity of the Established Incubation Centres in the country.

- Financial scale-up support to enable Established Incubation Centres.
- The scheme would radically transform the start-up ecosystem in the country by upgrading the Established Incubation Centres to world class standards.

ELIGIBILITY

EIC must have been in operation for a minimum of three years. EIC should be registered in India as public, private and PPP.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Grant in aid of up to Rs 10 crore in two or more annual instalments.

► ATAL COMMUNITY INNOVATION CENTRE SCHEME

- ACIC is a new initiative of Atal Innovation Mission to support community innovation drive in the country.
- The program is directed to encourage the spirit of innovation through solution driven design thinking to serve the society.
- It will focus on underserved/ unserved regions of the country which at present lack a vibrant start-up and innovation ecosystem.
- ACIC will be established either in PPP mode or with support of PSUs and other agencies.
- The maximum grant-in-aid support from AIM will be up to 2.5 crores subject following compliance to ACIC guidelines and contributing matching from the host institutions and their funding partner(s).

► AIM-PRIME

- Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), NITI Aayog has launched AIM-PRIME (Program for Researchers on Innovations, Market-Readiness & Entrepreneurship), an initiative to promote and support science-based deep-tech startups & ventures across India.
- The first cohort of the program is open to technology developers (early-stage deep tech start-ups, and scientists/ engineers/ clinicians) with strong science-based deep tech business ideas. The program is also open to CEOs and Senior incubation managers of AIM Funded Atal Incubation Centers that are supporting deep tech entrepreneurs.
- The benefits of this program are aimed at addressing specific issues through training and guidance over a period of 12 months. Candidates selected for the program will get access to in-depth learning via a

comprehensive lecture series, live team projects, exercises, and project-specific mentoring.

- They will also have access to a deep tech startup playbook, curated video library, and plenty of peer-to-peer learning opportunities. The AIM-PRIME program is specifically tailored for the rapid scaling up of deep-tech science ventures in India, providing not just the necessary intellect and support but also the exposure they rightly deserve.

► ARISE ATAL NEW INDIA

CHALLENGES

- It is program launched by Atal Innovation Mission under Niti Aayog to spur applied research and innovation in Indian MSMEs and startups.

- It will be driven by Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), four ministries—Ministry of Defence; Ministry of Food Processing Industries; Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; & Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs—and associated industries to facilitate innovative solutions to sectoral problems.
- Aatmanirbhar Bharat ARISE-ANIC program will support deserving applied research-based innovations by providing funding support of up to Rs 50 lakh for speedy development of the proposed technology solution and/or product.

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Part – B

MCQ'S & ANSWER KEY

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MCQs & ANSWER KEY

Q.1) With reference to the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, consider the following statements:

1. The Central and the State Governments pay complete premium amount for crop insurance.
2. The Scheme is mandatory for the farmers who availed institutional finance.
3. The farmers are required to fill loss reports online, which are validated by the insurance companies, before the compensation amount is paid directly in their accounts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.2) With reference to the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), consider the following statements:

1. The MIS is implemented to prevent the distress sale of perishable horticultural commodities.
2. The losses incurred under the Scheme are to be shared equally between the Central and the State Governments.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. PM e-Vidya is a comprehensive initiative which unifies various efforts of the government to enable multi-mode access to education.
2. The National Digital Education Architecture (NDEAR) is a framework to support digital educational services in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. SWAYAM is a knowledge sharing portal to offer only school curriculum-based engaging learning materials to the students, teachers and parents.
2. NISHTHA is an integrated teacher training programme to improve the quality of school education.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.5) Which of the following statements is/are correct about the National Educational Alliance for Technology (NEAT)?

1. It is a Public-Private partnership between the Government and the Education Technology companies of India.
2. The scheme is implemented by the University Grants Commission (UGC).
3. The scheme includes free seats for the students of higher education from the weaker sections of the society in the courses offered by the EdTech companies.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.6) With reference to the PM Matru Vandana Yojana, consider the following:

1. It is an unconditional cash transfer scheme for the pregnant women and lactating mothers.
2. Women, who are in regular employment with the Central Government or the State Governments, are not eligible for the benefits under this scheme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.7) With reference to Project RE – HAB, consider the following statements:

1. Project RE – HAB creates “bee fences”. The honeybees in these fences’ thwart elephant attacks in the human habitations.
2. Under the Project, the bee boxes are placed in the premises of the human habitation. They are placed as fences.
3. Project RE – HAB is implemented by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes are financed and implemented by both the Centre and the States.
2. The Centre Sector Schemes are applicable to only those subjects which are under the Union List or the Concurrent List.
3. PM-KISAN is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.9) Consider the following statements with respect to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act:

1. It provides only unskilled volunteer work to the adult members of a rural household.
2. The type of work to be undertaken is decided by the District Collector.
3. Social audit is taken up if it is demanded by the Gram Panchayat.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 2 and 3 only

Q.10) Which of the following statements is/are correct about the Sovereign Gold Bond (SGB) Scheme?

1. Eligible investors include individuals, trusts, universities and charitable institutions.
2. Joint holding is not allowed in this Scheme.
3. In this Scheme, the investor does not lose in terms of the units of gold which he has paid for.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.11) Which of the following statements is/are correct about the NLM (National Livestock Mission) Entrepreneurship Scheme?

1. The main objective of this Scheme is the promotion of entrepreneurship in the field of rural poultry, sheep, goat, pig and fodder.
2. The maximum subsidy ceiling for different components varies from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 2 crores.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.12) With reference to the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), consider the following statements:

1. The TPDS was launched in 1997.
2. The Central Government is responsible for delivering the allocated food grains to each ration shop.
3. The states have the discretion to provide commodities, such as sugar, kerosene and fortified atta under the TPDS.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 only
(c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.13) Consider the following statements regarding the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY):

1. Households headed by widows are entitled to an AAY card.
2. Under the Scheme, the government provides highly subsidized rate of Rs.2/- per kg. for rice and Rs.3/- per kg. for wheat.
3. The states/UTs bear the distribution cost, including the margin to the dealers and the retailers, as well as the transportation cost.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.14) With reference to the Sampoorna Bima Gram Yojana, consider the following statements:

1. Under the Scheme, in each Revenue District, at least one village with minimum 100 households, will be selected.
2. All villages under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana will be covered under it.
3. Each household will be given at least one Rural Postal Life Insurance Policy (RPLI).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 only
(c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.15) With respect to the "National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)", consider the following statements:

1. It is a scheme under the Ministry of Education.
2. Post-education apprenticeship and apprenticeship for diploma and degree holders in engineering is allowed under the Scheme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.16) With reference to the PM-AASHA Scheme, consider the following statements:

1. The PM-AASHA Scheme provides for physical procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra.
2. The Scheme puts a limit on the compensation amount to be paid to the farmers in case of distress sale.
3. The Scheme does not put a limit on the physical procurement of the commodities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only

MCQs & ANSWER KEY

- (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 2 and 3 only

Q.17) Consider the following statements about PM Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana:

1. It will focus on development of majority tribal villages with a population of more than 500.
2. It will replace Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-plan scheme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.18) Consider the following statements about PM Janjatiya Vikas Yojana:

1. It is operated by Niti Aayog.
2. It will focus on comprehensive development of tribals through development of minor forest produce.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.19) With respect to the "Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban)", consider the following statements:

1. It aims to provide universal water supply in all Urban Local Bodies with household tap connections.
2. It is to be implemented over 5 years.
3. For the Union Territories, and the North-eastern and hill states there will be 100% central funding.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.20) With respect to the "Bharatiya Prakritik Krishi Paddhati (BPKP)", consider the following statements:

1. It is a sub-scheme of the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) for the promotion of traditional indigenous practices.
2. It is largely based on 'on-farm biomass recycling', with major stress on biomass mulching, periodic soil aeration and exclusion of all synthetic chemical inputs.
3. It provides financial assistance of Rs. 12,200/ha for 3 years.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.21) Consider the following statements about Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission:

1. The objective of the Mission is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services and create well planned Rurban clusters.
2. Identification of the clusters, which are some geographically contiguous villages, is undertaken by the Union Ministry of Rural Development.
3. The Mission aims to bridge the rural-urban divide to facilitate economic development with emphasis on reduction of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas by attracting investments.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.22) What does the SAGE Initiative of the government deal with?

- (a) Ensuring higher enrolment in higher educational institutes.
- (b) Empowerment of the women by providing them with credit facilities.
- (c) Promotion of AYUSH for the well-being of the people.
- (d) Encourage the Start-ups to develop products to take care of the elderly.

Q.23) With respect to Biomass Co-firing, consider the following statements:

1. The Biomass Co-firing seeks to mix biomass pellets with coal in the existing thermal power plants to generate electricity.
2. The Biomass Co-firing is presently implemented as part of the SAMARTH Initiative of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.24) With reference to the Tribal Sub-Plan, consider the following statements:

1. The State Governments earmark the Tribal Sub-Plan funds in proportion to the Scheduled Caste population, as per 2001 Census in the state with respect to the total State Plan.
2. Earlier, the monitoring of the Tribal Sub-Plan was done by the Planning Commission, which has now been transferred to the NITI Aayog.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only

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- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.25) With respect to the 'River Cities Alliance', consider the following statements:

1. It is an initiative of NITI Aayog.
2. The member cities are from both the Ganga basin and the non-Ganga basin states.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.26) With reference to the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It is a 100% Centrally Funded Scheme for project components undertaken for public funding.
2. Under the Scheme, Tourist Circuit is defined as a route having at least two major tourist destinations which are distinct and apart.
3. The Ramayana Circuit is one of the identified thematic circuits of the 'Swadesh Darshan' Scheme.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.27) With respect to the "PM-Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission", consider the following statements:

1. It aims to protect country from future pandemics.
2. Diagnostics services will be developed in all districts of the country.
3. Five mobile train-based hospitals will be made for north, south, west, east and north-east India.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.28) With respect to the "Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY Scheme)", consider the following statements:

1. It aims at providing a health cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.
2. The coverage mentioned under this also includes the families that were covered in the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) but are not present in the Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) database.

3. It is fully funded by the State Governments and the cost of implementation is shared between the Central and the State Governments.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.29) With respect to the "Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM)", consider the following statements:

1. It aims to provide digital health IDs for every citizen.
2. The Healthcare Professionals Registry (HPR) and the Healthcare Facilities Registries (HFR) will act as a repository of all healthcare providers across both modern and traditional systems of medicine.
3. The implementation will be done by the Central Council of Indian Medicine under the Ministry of AYUSH.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.30) With respect to the "National Scheme for PM POSHAN in Schools", consider the following statements:

1. It is a Centre Sector Scheme, which aims to provide one hot cooked meal in the Government and Government aided schools to the children studying in Classes I-VIII.
2. Social audit of the Scheme has been made mandatory in all districts.
3. Involvement of the Farmers Producer Organizations (FPOs) and the Women Self Help Groups in the implementation of the Scheme will be encouraged.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.31) Which of the following is the nodal agency for the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)?

- (a) NITI Aayog
(b) The Ministry of Finance
(c) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
(d) The Ministry of Power

Q.32) Consider the following statements about the Centrally Sponsored Pilot Scheme on Fortification

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of Rice and its Distribution under the Public Distribution System:

- Under the Scheme, fortified rice, using the gene editing technology, is being distributed under the Public Distribution System (PDS).
- Rice, in the Scheme, is fortified with Vitamin A.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.33) The Large Area Certification Scheme, which was recently in the news, deals with which of the following?

- Certification of the Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) practices.
- Certification of the traditional organic farming areas.
- Certification of the areas known for cultivation of the Geographical Indication (GI) tag products.
- Certification of the export-oriented agricultural products.

Q.34) Consider the following statements about SMILE Scheme:

- The scheme deals with the development of transgenders and beggars.
- Garima Grehs will act as shelter homes for transgenders.
- Scholars will be provided to transgender students from class 9 to post-graduation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.35) Consider the following statements about Denotified and Nomadic Tribes:

- Ministry of Tribal Affairs looks after them.
- SEED scheme has been framed from Denotified and Nomadic tribes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.36) Consider the following statements about New India Literacy Program:

- The scheme aims to promote literacy in adults more than 18 years of age.
- The scheme will only focus on foundational literacy and numeracy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.37) Consider the following pairs:

- SARTHAQ: Framework for implementation of New Education Policy in Higher Education.
- VIDYA PRAVESH: Preparation module for universities.
- KAPILA Campaign: Promotion of Intellectual Property Rights.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 3 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.38) Consider the following statements about NIPUN Bharat Scheme:

- It focuses on improving proficiency in basic reading and understanding of numeracy among students.
- The scheme aims that every class 5 student has necessary proficiency in foundational literacy and numeracy by 2026-27.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.39) With reference to the Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP), consider the following statements:

- It seeks to provide quality generic medicines at affordable prices through special centres.
- The scheme is implemented by the Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.40) Consider the following statements with regard to the Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS):

- As per the announcement made in the Union Budget 2021-22, every block, with more than 30% tribal population, will get an EMRS.
- The EMRS will cater to the students from nursery to class XII.
- The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal ministry for the scheme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 2 only (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

MCQs & ANSWER KEY

Q.41) Consider the following statements about PM Jan Vikas Karyakram:

1. The scheme is implemented by Ministry of Rural Development.
2. It is being implemented in all districts of the country.
3. Sadbhav Mandaps are constructed under the scheme.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1 and 2 only

Q.42) Consider the following statements about the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 3.0 (PMKVY 3.0):

1. The scheme aims to provide formal skilling to the migrants labourers.
2. District Skill Committees will be the focal point for the implementation of the programme.
3. The scheme will focus on skill development of the students from classes 9 to 12.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.43) Consider the following statements about the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY):

1. The PMMSY aims at enhancing fish production by an additional 70 lakh tonne by 2024-25.
2. The PMMSY primarily focuses on adopting the 'Cluster or Area Based Approaches' and creation of the Fisheries Clusters through backward and forward linkages.
3. Special focus will be given for employment generation activities, such as seaweed and ornamental fish cultivation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.44) Consider the following statement about Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission:

1. It is implemented by C-DAC, under Ministry of Electronics and IT.
2. Unique identification numbers called ABHA Number is provided to persons.
3. A registry has been created for Healthcare Professionals and Health facilities across India.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 2 and 3 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.45) Mission shakti and Mission Vatsalya are schemes under which of the following?

- (a) NITI Aayog
(b) Ministry of Women and Child Development
(c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
(d) Ministry of Education

Q.46) With reference to Negotiable Warehousing Receipts (NWRs), consider the following statements:

1. The farmers can use Warehouse Receipt as collateral for short-term borrowing to obtain working capital.
2. The Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority functions under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' welfare.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.47) Which of the following statements are correct about the Micro Irrigation Fund?

1. The Micro Irrigation Fund, with a corpus of Rs.5,00,000 crore, has been instituted with NABARD.
2. The objective of the Fund is to facilitate the state governments' efforts in mobilizing additional resources for expanding coverage under micro irrigation and incentivizing its adoption beyond the provisions of the PMKSY-PDMC.
3. The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India, is the nodal ministry.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.48) Consider the following statements about the Prime Minister-Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM-FME):

1. The scheme has 'One District One Product' approach.
2. It is a scheme under the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
3. Self Help Groups are eligible for capital linked grant along the entire value chain.

MCQs & ANSWER KEY

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.49) With respect to the "Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) Bank," consider the following statements:

1. It has been set up as a subsidiary of the SIDBI.
2. It aims to provide financial support to the individuals and the corporates who are engaged in micro-enterprises.
3. Loans are available for agricultural activities and activities allied to agriculture.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

Q.50) Consider the following statements about the Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS):

1. Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SFS) aims to provide financial assistance to start-ups for proof of concept and prototype development.
2. It is created by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER KEY

1.	c	11.	a	21.	d	31.	c	41.	b
2.	c	12.	a	22.	d	32.	d	42.	d
3.	c	13.	b	23.	a	33.	b	43.	d
4.	b	14.	d	24.	d	34.	d	44.	a
5.	b	15.	b	25.	b	35.	b	45.	b
6.	b	16.	b	26.	b	36.	d	46.	a
7.	d	17.	c	27.	b	37.	a	47.	b
8.	d	18.	b	28.	a	38.	a	48.	d
9.	a	19.	a	29.	a	39.	c	49.	a
10.	a	20.	d	30.	d	40.	c	50.	c