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# **PRELIMS** COMPASS **2019**

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**IMPORTANT  
GOVERNMENT SCHEMES**

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**01**

Environmental  
Ecology,  
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Change and  
Geography

# PRELIMS COMPASS

Releasing schedule



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**02**

Indian Economy  
and Economic  
Development

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**03**

Important  
Government  
schemes

April  
2<sup>nd</sup> Week

**04**

Indian Polity  
& Governance

April  
2<sup>nd</sup> Week

**05**

Science  
& Technology

April  
3<sup>rd</sup> Week

**06**

History, Art  
& Culture  
of India

April  
3<sup>rd</sup> Week

**07**

The Final List -  
Current Events  
of national  
and international  
importance and  
International  
Organizations

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# INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

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## Restructuring of Government Schemes:

NITI Aayog appointed a Sub Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalisation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the Chairmanship of CM of MP for the restructuring of Centrally Government Schemes.

## Recommendations of the sub-group are:

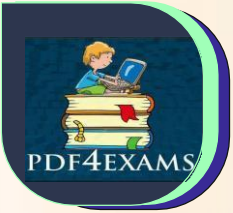
- **Number of Schemes:** The total number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes should not exceed 30.
- **Categorisation of Schemes:** Existing CSSs should be divided into Core and Optional Schemes.
  - **Core schemes:** Focus of CSSs should be on schemes that comprise the National Development Agenda where the Centre and States will work together in the spirit of Team India.
  - **Core of the Core Schemes:** Those schemes which are for social protection and social inclusion should form the core of core and be the first charge on available funds for the National Development Agenda.
  - **Optional Schemes:** The Schemes where States would be free to choose the ones they wish to implement. Funds for these schemes would be allocated to States by the Ministry of Finance as a lump sum.
- **Funding Pattern:**
  - **Core of Core Schemes:** Existing funding pattern of the core of core schemes would continue.
  - **Core Schemes:**
    - **For 8 North Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States:** Centre: State: 90:10
    - **For other States:** Centre: State: 60:40
    - **For Union Territories (without Legislature):** Centre 100% and for UTs with legislature existing funding pattern would continue.
  - **Optional Schemes:**
    - a) For 8 North Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States: Centre: State: 80:20
    - b) For other States: Centre: State: 50:50
    - c) For Union Territories:
      - (i) (without Legislature) - Centre 100%
      - (ii) Union Territories with Legislature: Centre: UT:80:20.

## Flexibility and flexifunds to the States/UTs

- a. While designing the CSS, the Central Ministries shall permit flexibility in the choice of components to the States as available under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikaas Yojana (RKVY).
- b. Moreover, the flexi-funds available in each CSS has been raised from the current level of 10% to 25% for the States and 30% for the UTs of the overall annual allocation under each Scheme so that the implementation can be better attuned to the needs of individual State /UT.

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► CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES	► CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES
<b>Funding</b> by both centre and state in pre-determined ratio such as 90:10, 70:30, 60:40 etc	<b>Funding</b> entirely borne by centre Government
Normally formulated on subjects placed under the State List	Normally formulated on subjects placed under the Union List.
Implementation Agency: State Government	Implementation Agency: Central Government
Eg. MGNREGA, National Social Assistance Program, PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana	Ex. Mudra Yojana, Bharat Net etc.

According to Budget 2018-19 the distribution of schemes is:

Core of the core schemes

1. National Social Assistance Program
2. MGNREGA
3. Umbrella Scheme for Development of Schedule Castes
4. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes
5. Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities
6. Umbrella Programme for Development of Other Vulnerable Groups

### CORE SCHEMES

1.	Green Revolution	13.	National Livelihood Mission - Aajeevika
2.	White Revolution	14.	Jobs and Skill Development
3.	Blue Revolution	15.	Environment, Forestry and Wildlife
4.	PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana	16.	Urban Rejuvenation Mission: AMRUT and Smart City Mission
5.	PM Gram Sadak Yojana	17.	Modernisation of Police Forces
6.	National Rural Drinking Water Mission	18.	Infrastructure facilities for judiciary
7.	Swachh Bharat Mission	19.	Border Area Development Program
8.	National Health Mission	20.	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission
9.	National Education Mission	21.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
10.	National Program of Mid Day Meal in Schools	22.	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
11.	Umbrella ICDS	23.	Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary
12.	Mission for Protection and Empowerment for Women		

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# SECTION 1

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**I**MPORTANT

**G**OVERNMENT

**S**CHEMES

# MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (MWCD)

## ► INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (ICDS)

### FINANCING

Centrally sponsored scheme

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The **scheme** was started in 1975 and is supported by the **World Bank** and the **UNICEF**. The main objectives of the scheme are as follows:
  - **Improve the nutritional and health situation** of children of age group 0-6.
  - **Lay foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development** of the child.
  - **Reduce the incidence** of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout.
  - Achieve effective **co-ordination of policy and implementation** amongst the various departments to promote child development; and
  - Enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

The ICDS ensures the delivery of the **following 6 services in all the states and the UTs of India**.

- Supplementary Nutrition
- Immunization
- Health Check-up
- Referral Services
- Pre-school non-formal education and
- Nutrition & health education

### ICDS HAS FOUR OTHER SCHEMES

- 1. Anganwadi Services:** It aims at **holistic development of children under age of 6 years** and its beneficiaries are children of this age group and Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers.
- 2. Sabla (programme for adolescent girls):** Its objective is to **facilitate, educate and empower adolescent girls (AGs)** to enable them to become self-reliant and aware citizens through improved nutrition and health status. (In-Detail below)
- 3. Child Protection Services:** Its objectives are to provide **safe and secure environment for children in conflict with law** and children in need of care and protection.
- 4. National Creche Scheme:** It aims at providing **safe place for mothers to leave their children** while they are at work. It is measure for empowering women as it enables them to take up employment. It is also intervention towards **protection and development of children in age group of 6 months to 6 years**.

## ► SABLA SCHEME (RAJIV GANDHI SCHEME FOR EMPOWERMENT OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS)

### FINANCING

Centrally sponsored scheme

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It is a centrally sponsored scheme in 205 districts selected from all the states and UTs of India.
- The scheme aims at empowering adolescent girls of the age group 11-18 through nutrition health care and life skills education. The target group is further subdivided into 11-15 and 15-18 years.

The objectives of the program are as follows:

- Enable the Adolescent girls for self-development and empowerment
- Improve their nutrition and health status.
- Promote awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, adolescent reproductive and sexual health (ARSH) and family and child care.
- Upgrade home-based skills, life skills and integrate with the National Skill Development Program (NSDP) for vocational skills.

- Mainstream out of school adolescent girls into formal/non formal education.
- Provide information/guidance about existing public services such as PHC, CHC, Post Office, Bank, Police Station, etc.

An integrated package of services is to be provided to adolescent girls as follows:

- Nutrition provision
- Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation
- Health check-up and Referral services
- Nutrition & Health Education (NHE)
- Counseling/Guidance on family welfare, ARSH, child care practices and home management
- Life Skill Education and accessing public services
- Vocational training for girls aged 16 and above under NSDP

## ► NATIONAL CRECHE SCHEME

### FUNDING

- 60:30:10 between the Central Government, State Government and the institution running the creches.
- The institution running the creche is allowed to charge user charges from the mothers for their services. (Though it is subsidised and regulated)

### OBJECTIVES

- To provide day care facilities for children (6 months to 6 years) of working mothers who are employed for a minimum period of 15 days in a month in both urban and rural areas.
- Services provided:
  - Daycare facilities including sleeping facilities.
  - Early stimulation for children below 3 years and pre school education for 3 to 6 years old children
  - Supplementary nutrition (Locally sourced)
  - Growth monitoring
  - Health Check up and immunisation.

## ► KISHORI SHAKTI YOJANA (KSY)

### FINANCING

Centrally sponsored scheme

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It seeks to empower adolescent girls (age group 11-18 years) so that they can change their lives.
- This scheme is a redesign of the already existing Adolescent Girls (AG) Scheme being implemented as a component under the centrally sponsored Integrated ICDS Scheme.
- The new scheme extends the coverage of the earlier scheme through strengthening the training component aspects.
- It also fosters convergence with other sectoral programs, addressing the interrelated needs of adolescent girls and women.
- This scheme is extended to all the blocks of the country and Rs. 1. 1 lakh are given for each ICDS project every year.

## ► BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO (BBBP)

### NODAL AGENCY

- A National Task Force for Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao headed by Secretary, WCD with representation from concerned ministries namely Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Human Resource Development, National Legal Services Authority, Department of Disability Affairs and Ministry of Information & Broadcasting; Gender Experts and Civil Society representatives.

### FINANCING

#### → CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

- A budgetary allocation of 100 Cr. has been made under the budget announcement for Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign and 100 Cr. will be mobilized from Plan Outlay of the Planned scheme 'Care and Protection of Girl Child - A Multi Sectoral Action Plan' for the 12th Plan.
- Additional resources can be mobilized through Corporate Social Responsibility at National & State levels. The estimated cost of the Scheme is 200 cr.
- The MWCD will be responsible for budgetary control and administration of the scheme at the Central level. The MWCD will transfer the funds to the consolidated funds of the State Government after approval of Action Plan of the respective Government.

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- BBBP scheme has been launched by the Government in 2015 and is aimed at promoting gender equality and highlighting the significance of girl education.

- Another important objective is improving the child sex ratio through multi-sectoral interventions which includes prevention of gender biased sex selection and promoting education of girl child.
- Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development participate in the implementation of the scheme.

#### **FOLLOWING ARE THE KEY STRATEGIES FOR BBBP**

- Implement a sustained Social Mobilization and Communication Campaign to create equal value for the girl child & promote her education.
- Place the issue of decline in CSR/SRB in public discourse, improvement of which would be an indicator for good governance.
- Focus on Gender Critical Districts and Cities low on CSR for intensive & integrated action.
- Mobilize & Train Panchayati Raj Institutions/Urban local bodies/ Grassroot workers as catalysts for social change, in partnership with local community/women's/youth groups.
- Ensure service delivery structures/schemes & programs are sufficiently responsive to issues of gender and children's rights.
- Enable Inter-sectoral and inter-institutional convergence at District/Block/Grassroot levels.

#### **MONITORING**

- At the national level, a National Task Force headed by Secretary MWCD will monitor quarterly progress on a regular basis.
- At state level, a State Task Force headed by the Chief Secretary will monitor progress.
- At the district level, the District Collectors (DC) will lead and coordinate action of all Departments through District-level officials.
- They shall also undertake monthly review of the progress on the activities listed in the Department Plans of action at the district level. DC will have the overall responsibility for validating the measurable changes in identified indicator related to CSR.

#### **Related Program**

##### **→ DIGITAL GUDDI GUDDA PROGRAM**

- The ministry of Women and Child Development has adopted Digital Guddi Gudda Board a Best Practice under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme.

- The digital board displays audio video material as well as still frames for disseminating information.
- This Board is being currently displayed at important state offices including that of the Chief Minister, district level offices, Zila Panchayat offices, primary health centers and other public places frequently visited by the common man.

#### **→ SUKANYA SAMRIDDHI ACCOUNT YOJANA**

- It is saving scheme targeted at the **parents of girl children.**
- The scheme encourages parents to **build a fund for the future education and marriage** expenses for their female child.
- The account can be opened anytime between the birth of a girl child and the time she attains 10 years of age by the guardian.
- Only one account is allowed per child. Parents can open a maximum of two accounts for each of their children (exception allowed for twins and triplets). The account can be transferred to any-where in India.
- The girl can operate her account after she reaches the age of 10. The account allows 50% withdrawal at the age of 18 for higher education purposes. The account reaches maturity after time period of 21 years from date of opening it.

### **► SUPPORT TO TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN (STEP)**

#### **FINANCING**

Centrally sponsored scheme

#### **THEME AND KEY FEATURES**

- The STEP Scheme aims to provide skills that give employability to women and to provide competencies and skill that enable women to become self-employed/entrepreneurs.
- The Scheme is intended to benefit women who are in the age group of 16 years and above across the country. The grant under the Scheme is given to an institution/ organization including NGOs directly and not the States/ UTs.

- The assistance under STEP Scheme will be available in any sector for imparting skills related to employability and entrepreneurship, including but not limited to the Agriculture, Horticulture, Food Processing, Handlooms, Tailoring, Stitching, Embroidery, Zari etc,
- Handicrafts, Computer & IT enable services along with soft skills and skills for the work place such as spoken English, Gems & Jewellery, Travel & Tourism, Hospitality.

### ► **NIRBHAYA FUND**

- Following the tragedy of December 2012, GOI has set up a dedicated fund – Nirbhaya Fund – which can be utilised for projects specifically designed to improve safety and security of women.
- It is a non-lapsable corpus fund, being administered by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. The corpus amounts to Rs 3600 crores upto 2018-19.
- Minister of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is the nodal ministry to appraise/recommend proposals and schemes to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund. MWCD further has the responsibility to review and monitor the progress of sanctioned schemes in conjunction with the line Ministries/Departments.
- Proposed projects under Nirbhaya Fund should have following features:
  - Direct impact on safety and security concerns of women
  - Optimum use of existing infrastructure
  - Innovative use of technology
  - No duplication of existing government schemes/programs
  - Provision of real time intervention as far as possible.
  - Strict privacy and confidentiality of women's identity and information.
  - Defined monitoring mechanism – from lowest level up to MWCD
  - Support of State WCD/Social Welfare Department, State Home Department etc.
- An empowered committee was set up to review proposals for Nirbhaya fund is headed by Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- **Funding patter for projects:** 60:40 for all States, 90:10 for States with difficult terrains, 100% for UTs, Few initiatives are 100% funded.

### ► **MAHILA POLICE VOLUNTEERS (MPV)**

- They are envisaged as empowered, responsible, socially aware women for fostering leadership in local settings to facilitate outreach on gender concerns.
- An MPV will serve as a public-police interface in order to fight crime against women. They will report incidence of violence against women such as domestic violence, child marriage, dowry harassment and violence faced by women in public places. She will act as role model for the community.
- Haryana was the first state to launch Mahila Police Volunteers

#### **FUNCTIONS OF MPVS:**

- Create awareness of the existing services for women and children
- Inform the police about any unpleasant behaviour against women and girls in the community
- Act as an intelligence collection unit of the area regarding all issues pertaining to women in that area
- Mobilise and facilitate Mahila aur Shishu Rakshak Dal (MASRD) preferably of 10-12 members. MASRDs may comprise of local leader, Sarpanch/ward member/RWA member, Teacher, Social Worker etc.
- Mandatory visit to the local Anganwadi Centre once in a week on the day when ANMs and ASHA workers also visit the Anganwadi.
- Establish linkages with Protection Officers under 'The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005' at district/block level
- Engage and provide suggestions and feedback to the local administrations and police about improving access to services.

#### **COVERAGE**

- In the first phase, the scheme will be implemented on a pilot basis States and UTs. In the first phase, two districts from every state and one district from every UT shall be chosen based on:
  - Child Sex Ration
  - Crime Against women
- Final selection of district/districts would be responsibility of the concerned State Home Department through the SP of the district. The MPV will directly report to the Circle Inspector in the Police Thana. The initial term of MPV will

be for two years only and will be reviewed every 6 months. The termination of MPV can be done any time based on the review of her performance.

- Provision of monthly allowance, training, reward and recognition of MPVs. Rs 1000 per month shall be paid to MPV to cover her out of pocket expenses related to mobile phone and transportation.

#### **FUNDING**

- Fund will be released out of Nirbhaya Fund to the States at 60:40 cost sharing ratio. (90:10 for North-Eastern and Himalayan States)

### **► ONE STOP CENTRE (OSC)/ SAKHI**

#### **FINANCING**

Centrally sponsored scheme (The Scheme will be funded through Nirbhaya Fund. The Central Government will provide 100% financial assistance to the State Government /UT Administrations under the Scheme.)

#### **THEME AND KEY FEATURES**

- One Stop Centre, a sub - scheme of Umbrella Scheme for National Mission for Empowerment of women including Indira Gandhi Matritav Sahyaog Yojana.
- Popularly known as Sakhi, the scheme is being implemented since 1st April 2015.
- These Centres are being established across the country to provide integrated support and assistance under one roof to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces in phased manner.
- The OSC will support all women including girls below 18 years of age affected by violence, irrespective of caste, class, religion, region, sexual orientation or marital status.
- The Centres will be integrated with a Women Helpline to facilitate access to following services.
  - Emergency Response and Rescue Services
  - Medical assistance
  - Assistance to women in lodging FIR /NCR/DIR
  - Psycho - social support/ counselling
  - Legal aid and counselling
  - Shelter
  - Video Conferencing Facility - To facilitate speedy and hassle free police and court proceedings the OSC will

provide video conferencing facility (through Skype, Google Conferencing etc.).

### **► MISSION POORNA SHAKTI/ NATIONAL MISSION FOR EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN**

#### **FINANCING**

Centrally sponsored scheme

#### **THEME AND KEY FEATURES**

- The National Mission for Empowerment of Women, launched in 2010, was renamed as the Mission Purna Shakti.
- The objective of the mission is to impart holistic empowerment of women.
- The mission will focus on following areas:
  - Access to health, drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.
  - Higher and professional education for women and girls
  - Skill development, Micro credit, vocational training, entrepreneurship and SHG development
  - Gender sensitization and dissemination of information.
  - Prevention of crime against women and ensuring safe environment for women.
- The first point of contact for women at village level is known as the Purna Shakti Kendra (PSK). It is the focal point of all the action on ground and all the services to grassroots women would be facilitated.

### **► NARI SHAKTI PURASKAR**

#### **FINANCING**

An award of Rs. 100,000, sponsored by the Government of India

#### **THEME AND KEY FEATURES**

- Nari Shakti Puraskar, formerly known as the Stree Shakti Puraskar is India's highest civilian award for recognizing the achievements and contributions of women.
- The award is given away by the President of India on International Women's Day (8<sup>th</sup> March)
- The Nari Shakti Puraskar is conferred on individual women, public and private institutions and public

departments for their activism and/ or their contributions to the cause of women's empowerment.

- The award, instituted in the year 1999 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, is given in six institutional categories and two individual categories.

## ► DHANLAKSHMI SCHEME

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- This is a conditional cash transfer scheme for the girl child with insurance cover which would go a long way towards ensuring the survival of the girl child and assuring a better life for her.
- The direct and tangible objective of the scheme is to provide a set of financial incentives for families to encourage them to retain a girl child, educate her and prevent child marriage.

## ► PRADHAN MANTRI MATRU VANDANA YOJANA (PMMVY)

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It is a Maternity Benefit Programme that is implemented in all the districts of the country in accordance with the provision of the National Food Security Act, 2013.

### BENEFITS

- **Cash incentive of Rs 5000 in three instalments**
  - **first instalment of Rs 1000/** - on early registration of pregnancy at the Anganwadi Centre (AWC) / approved Health facility as may be identified by the respective administering State / UT,
  - **second instalment of Rs 2000/** - after six months of pregnancy on receiving at least one ante-natal check-up (ANC) and
  - **third instalment of Rs 2000/** - after child birth is registered and the child has received the first cycle of BCG, OPV, DPT and Hepatitis - B, or its equivalent/ substitute.
- The eligible beneficiaries would receive the incentive given under **the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)** for Institutional delivery and the incentive received under JSY would be accounted towards maternity benefits so that on an average a woman gets Rs 6000.

## ► PM MAHILA SHAKTI KENDRA (MSK)

### FUNDING

- MSK will be implemented with a cost sharing pattern between the **Central Government and the States as 60:40**, except in respect of **North Eastern and Special Category States where the cost sharing ratio shall be 90:10**.
- **In the UTs** the scheme will be implemented with **100% central funds**. **All payments** made under the scheme must be **through PFMS under DBT mode**.

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- GOI has approved MSK for 2017-18 upto 2019-20 to empower rural women **through community participation and to create an environment** in which they realize their **full potential**.
- The new scheme is envisaged to work at various levels.
  - National level (domain based knowledge support)
  - State level (State Resource Centre for Women) structures will provide technical support to the respective government on issues related to women,
  - The District and Block level Centres will provide support to MSK and also give a foothold to Beti Bachao Beti Padhao in 640 districts to be covered in a phased manner.

## ► RASHTRIYA MAHILA KOSH (RMK)

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- RMK, established in 1993 is a national level organization as an autonomous body for socio-economic empowerment of women.
- The operating model currently followed by RMK is that of a facilitating agency wherein RMK provides loans to NGO-MFIs termed as Intermediary Organizations (IMO) which on-lend to Self Help Groups (SHGs) of women.
- RMK extends micro-credit to the women in the informal sector through a client friendly, without collateral and in a hassle-free manner for income generation activities.
- RMK has taken a number of promotional measures to popularize the concept of micro financing, enterprise development, thrift and credit, formation and strengthening of Women-SHG through intermediary organizations.

## ► UJJWALA

### FUNDING

The funding pattern for the release of funds will be

- a) shared between the Central Govt., States and implementing agencies in ratio 60:30:10,
- b) except North Eastern and Himalayan States where the applicable sharing ratio shall be 80:10:10 respectively and
- c) in case of UT administrations the sharing ratio shall be 90:10 between the Central Govt and implementing agency

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- To prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation through social mobilization and involvement of local communities, awareness generation programs, generate public discourse through workshops/seminars and such events and any other innovative activity.
- To facilitate rescue of victims from the place of their exploitation and place them in safe custody.
- To provide rehabilitation services both immediate and long-term to the victims by providing basic amenities/needs such as shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment including counselling, legal aid and guidance and vocational training.
- To facilitate reintegration of the victims into the family and society at large.
- To facilitate repatriation of cross-border victims to their country of origin.

The Scheme shall have following main components

1. Prevention
2. Rescue
3. Rehabilitation
4. Re-integration
5. Repatriation

## ► POSHAN ABHIYAAN (NATIONAL NUTRITION MISSION - NNM)

### FUNDING

The funding pattern for the release of funds will be

- a) shared between the Central Govt., States and implementing agencies in ratio 60:30:10,
- b) except North Eastern and Himalayan States where the applicable sharing ratio shall be 80:10:10 respectively and
- c) in case of UT administrations the sharing ratio shall be 90:10 between the Central Govt and implementing agency

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- POSHAN Abhiyaan is a flagship programme of MWCD, GOI, which ensures convergence with various programs:
  - Anganwadi Services,
  - Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY),
  - Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) of MWCD
  - Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY),
  - National Health Mission (NHM),
  - Swachh-Bharat Mission,
  - Public Distribution System (PDS),
  - Department Food & Public Distribution,
  - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and
  - Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation.

It will be rolled out in all districts of the country in a phased manner.

### OBJECTIVES

- The programme through the targets will strive to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anemia and low birth weight babies. Aims to reduce malnourishment from the country in phased manner, through Life cycle concept. Target of Mission is to bring down stunting of the children in age group of 0-6 years from 38.4% to 25% by the year 2022.
- NNM targets to reduce stunting, under- nutrition, anemia (among young children, Pregnant and Lactating women and adolescent girls) and reduce low birth weight by 2%, 2%, 3% and 2% per annum respectively.
- Although the target to reduce Stunting is atleast 2% p.a., Mission would strive to achieve reduction in Stunting from 38.4% (NFHS-4) to 25% by 2022 (Mission 25 by 2022).

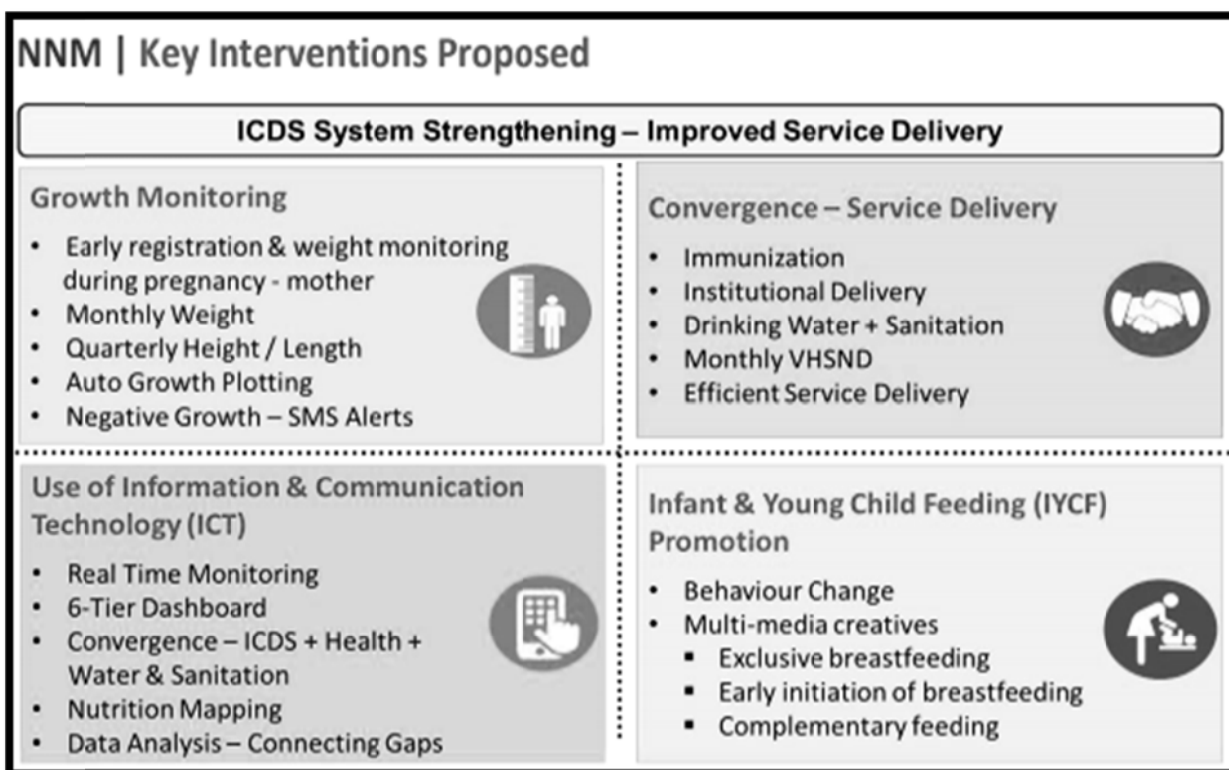
- It will create synergy, ensure better monitoring, issue alerts for timely action, and encourage States/UTs to perform, guide and supervise the line Ministries and States/UTs to achieve the targeted goals.
- **Council on India's Nutritional Challenges** for policy direction, review and effective coordination and convergence between Ministries which have a social responsibility for the challenge of nutrition.
- It is headed by Vice Chairperson, NITI Aayog. The council has also representation District Collectors from 10 districts with highest prevalence of child stunting for assessing ground level situation. The council will be serviced by Ministry of Women and Child Development. It will submit report to the PM every 6 months.
- **Executive Committee of NNM:** It is headed by Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development. The Committee also has representation from DC/DMs of 10 districts with highest prevalence of child stunting.
- It is an apex body for nutrition related activities (for children under 6, Pregnant and Lactating Mothers, Adolescent Girls)

### MISSION COMPONENTS

#### • **ICT enabled real time monitoring of schemes:**

- Use of ICDS-CAS portal which has a mobile application which is made available to field level functionaries pre-loaded on mobile phones and a 6 tier monitoring dashboard for desktops. The application looks at improving nutrition outcomes through effective monitoring and timely intervention. The software enables Anganwadi Service delivery, real time availability of information to States/UTs and MWCD on web based dashboard.
- Location Mapping (GPS) of 1.4 million AWCs
- Mobile Phone to AWW and Tablets to supervisors
- Six tier Real Time Reporting system
- Name and Aadhar based tracking of beneficiaries

- Growth Monitoring Devices to ensure accurate records of weight and height are maintained at AWCs for all beneficiaries will be procured at AWCs level. AWW will **record the weight and height every month**. Growth Monitoring Devices include Infantometer, Stadiometer, Digital Weighing Scales (Infant and Mother and Child).
- Shared database between MWCD and MoHFW (ICDS-CAS and RCH) boosting convergence.
- **Training and Capacity Building:** Incremental Learning Approach, e-ILA web based learning portal for the field functionaries.
- **Community mobilisation and Behaviour Change Communication:**
  - Community Based Events for critical milestones in the 1000 days period.
  - IEC and advocacy to support nutrition behaviour change
  - Jan Andolan
- **Innovation:** Few activities to be implemented at project scale intended to improve service delivery system.
- **Performance Incentives:**
  - Annual monetary incentives for States/UTs which achieve the goals in improving the nutritional status of the targeted beneficiary. States/UTs which are incentivised may in turn incentivise the better performing Gram Panchayats who have contributed in improving the indicators.
  - Cash Award to Frontline Functionaries for Achieving Desired Targets
  - Incentive to AWW for implementing ICT-RTM
- Community based management of Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) children without medical complications will be done
- Provision for (i) Nutrition Surveillance system and (ii) Flexi Fund.
- ICDS Systems Strengthening & Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) will be subsumed under NNM.



# MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

## ► MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP (MANF)

### FINANCING

Centre Sponsored Scheme

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The objective of the Fellowship is to provide integrated five 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.
- The fellowship under 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.

### IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

UGC will be the nodal agency for implementing the Fellowship. UGC will notify the Fellowship by releasing suitable advertisement in the newspapers, internet, webpage and other media.

## ► PADHO PARDES

### FINANCING

Centre Sponsored Scheme

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Eligible are those students who belong to minority communities viz. Muslims Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, and Parsis and want to pursue higher studies i.e. Masters, M.Phil & Ph. D level abroad.

- Interest subsidy will be granted for the period of moratorium (i.e. course period, plus one year or six months after getting job, whichever is earlier) as prescribed under the 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

## ► NAYA SAVERA YOJANA

### FINANCING

Centre Sponsored Scheme

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The aim of the scheme is to make coaching services accessible for students belonging to minority communities.
- The students will avail the benefit of free coaching and get prepared for the competitive exams.
- The free coaching will be provided by the professionals selected by the government.
- The grant for coaching has been increased to Rs. 1 lakh from the earlier value of Rs. 25,000 to 50,000.
- In case a female candidate is selected coaching at a remote location then the department will make arrangement for stay as well.

## ► NAI UDAAN SCHEME

### FINANCING

Centre Sponsored Scheme

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Under the scheme free coaching is given to the minority students through empanelled coaching institutions/ organisations for preparation of various entrance examinations including prelims examinations for recruitment to Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' services and other equivalent posts under the Central and State Governments including public sector undertakings, banks, insurance companies etc.
- Under the said scheme stipend of Rs. 1500 per month and Rs. 3000/- per month is provided to the local and outstation students respectively.

## ► SEEKHO AUR KAMAO (LEARN AND EARN)

### FINANCING

Centre Sponsored Scheme

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The scheme "Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)" is a placement linked skill development scheme through selected Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) all over the country.
- The Government is encouraging the youth from the minority communities to take up employment-based skills training and the Ministry has extended the scheme across the country.
- So far, the Ministry has sanctioned Rs. 460.10 crore to cover 2,17,454 number of minority youth under the scheme.

## ► USTAAD

### FINANCING

Centre Sponsored Scheme

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- USTAAD scheme aims at upgrading Skills & Training of minority communities by **preservation of traditional ancestral Arts and Crafts**.
- It envisages boosting the skill of craftsmen, weavers & artisans who are already engaged in the traditional ancestral work.
- Under this scheme assistance will be provided to traditional artisans to sell their products in order to make them more compatible with modern markets.
- It is fully funded by Union Government.

## ► PM JAN VIKAS KARYAKRAM (PMJVK)

### FINANCING

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 PMJVK to fill up the gaps in the existing CSS of line Ministries/Department.s.

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- This scheme has been formed by renaming and restructuring of Multi-sectoral Development Program (MsDP)
- PMJVK seeks to provide better socio-economic infrastructure facilities to the minority communities particularly in the field of education, health & skill development which would further lead to lessening of the gap between the national average and the minority communities with regard to backwardness parameters.
- Criteria for identification of Minority Concentration Towns and Clusters of Villages have been rationalized by lowering the population percentage criteria of Minority Communities and fulfilment of backwardness parameters in the following manner:
  - Earlier only those Towns which were found backward in terms of both in Basic Amenities and Socio-economic parameters were taken up as MCTs. Now, the towns which were found backward in either or both the criteria have been taken up as MCT.
  - Cluster of Villages which have: 25% of the population of Minority Community (brought down from 50%)
- Thus, the area to be covered under PMJVK would be 57% more as compared to the existing MsDP.
- MsDP covered 196 district of the country whereas PMJVK will cover 308 districts of the country.
- It will implemented in Minority Concentration District Hqrs(MCD Hrs), Minority Concentration Block(MCBs), Minority Concentration Towns(MCTs) falling in 308 districts of 32 States/UTs. implemented in Minority Concentration District Hqrs(MCD Hrs), Minority Concentration Block(MCBs), Minority Concentration Towns(MCTs) falling in 308 districts of 32 States/UTs.
- PMJVK would now cover five more States/UTs namely Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Goa and Pondicherry.
- Minority Concentration Areas of 61 districts out of 115 Aspirational districts have been covered under PMJVK.
- **Special Focus:**
  - 80% of the 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.

- o The restructured scheme is to be implemented during the remaining period of the 14th Finance Commission ie. March 31, 2020.
- o The communities notified as minority communities under Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 would be taken as Minority Communities. At present 6 (six) communities namely **Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Zoroastrians (Parsis) and Jains** have been notified as Minority Communities under Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.

## ► NAYI ROSHINI SCHEME

### FINANCING

Centre Sponsored Scheme

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The scheme aims to empower and instill confidence among minority women by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, Banks and other institutions at all levels.
- The scheme is implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).
- As per the existing guidelines, the scheme is implemented with the involvement of the Gram Panchayat at village level and Local Urban bodies at the District level.

## ► HUMARI DHAROHAR SCHEME

### FINANCING

Centre Sponsored Scheme

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Following the spirit of the Constitution, the Government of India has a firm belief that there is a dire need to cooperate with the rich heritage and culture of minorities, and provide assistance to calligraphy and related artifacts.

### PURPOSE OF THE SCHEME

- Protecting the rich heritage of minorities under the overall concept of Indian culture.

- Curate iconic exhibitions.
- Protection of literature/documents.
- Support Kailigrafi etc. and promotion.
- R & D

## ► SHADI SHAGUN YOJANA

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Government has started the scheme of "Shadi Shagun" for the encouragement of the minority (Muslim) girls of the country for education.
- Through this scheme, the girl who wants to receive higher education will get Rs 51000 as per government education.
- The Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAF), the under-going institute of the Union Minority Affairs Ministry has decided to take this step.

### PRIME MINISTER MODI SHAGUN YOJNA ELIGIBILITY

- Maulana Azad Educational Foundation (MAEF) will take care of the marriage Shadi Shagun.
- One can visit the official website for registration of the Shadi Shagun scheme.
- This scheme will be for the girls of the Muslim community, who have completed their graduation and have completed their studies.
- Only those Muslim girls who have completed their graduation and have received the MAEF scholarship for this scheme will be eligible.
- This scheme will be implemented in all the states of the country.
- Rs 51000 will not be given to girls who have left before graduation level.

# MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (MOHUA)

## ► PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA - HOUSING FOR ALL (URBAN)

### OBJECTIVE AND KEY FEATURES

- Launched on mission mode, it envisions **provision of Housing for All by 2022, when the Nation completes 75 years of its Independence.**
- The Mission seeks to address the housing requirement of **urban poor including slum dwellers** through following programme verticals:
  - Slum rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with participation of private developers using land as a resource
  - Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy
  - Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private sectors
  - Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction /enhancement.

## ► NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOOD MISSION (NULM)/ DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA

### MAJOR COMPONENTS OF NULM

- NULM was launched by the Government in 2013 by restructuring the **Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)** in all district headquarters (irrespective of their population) and all the cities with population of one lakh or more.
- **Social Mobilisation and Institution Development (SM&ID):** NULM envisages mobilisation of urban poor households into thrift and credit based SHGs and their federations/collectives.

- **Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P):** The mission focuses on providing assistance for skill development to enhance capacity of urban poor for self-employment or better salaried employment.
- **Self-employment Programme (SEP):** It focuses on providing financial assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment micro enterprises/ ventures, suited to their skills, aptitude, training and local conditions.
- **Capacity building and Training (CB&T):** Under NULM, a multi-pronged approach is planned for continuous capacity building of SHGs, Government functionaries at Central, state and town/city levels, NGOs and other stakeholders. National and state-level mission management units are also created to support the implementation of the mission.
- **Support to Urban Street Vendors:** It focuses on development of vendors market, credit enablement, socio-economic survey of street vendors, skill development and micro enterprises development. It also seeks to provide social assistance to urban street vendors by converging various schemes of Government.
- **Shelter to Urban Homeless (SUH):** Under it, permanent all-weather 24x7 shelters equipped with essential services will be constructed.
- **Innovative and Special Projects:** It focuses on the promotion of novel initiatives in the form of innovative projects. These novel initiatives must aim at catalysing sustainable approaches to urban livelihood through public, private, community partnership.

## ► SWACHH BHARAT MISSION URBAN

### FINANCING

Centrally sponsored scheme

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

The Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U), launched on 2nd October 2014 **aims 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 behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices
- Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health
- Capacity Augmentation for ULB's
- To create an enabling environment for private sector participation in Capex (capital expenditure) and Opex (operation and maintenance)

#### THE MISSION HAS THE FOLLOWING 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)
- **The targets set for the Mission**, which have to be achieved by 2nd October 2019 include:
  - Construction of 66.42 Lakh individual household toilets (IHHL);
  - Construction of 2.52 lakh community toilet (CT) seats;
  - Construction of 2.56 lakh public toilet (PT) seats; and
  - Achieving 100% door-to-door collection and scientific management of municipal solid waste (MSW).

**Swachh Sarvekshan**, commissioned by Ministry of Urban Development and carried out by **Quality Council of India**, is an extensive sanitation survey across several hundred cities to check the progress and impact of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and to foster a spirit of competition among the cities.

### ► SMART CITIES

#### FINANCING

Centrally sponsored scheme

#### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The objective is to **promote sustainable and inclusive cities** that provide core infrastructure and give a **decent quality of life** to its citizens, a **clean and sustainable environment** and application of **'Smart' Solutions**.

- The focus is on **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.
- 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 the elderly and health and education.

#### The strategic components of the Smart Cities Mission are

- city improvement (retrofitting),
- city renewal (redevelopment) and
- city extension (Greenfield development) plus a Pan-city initiative in which Smart Solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city.
- The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is done by a **Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)** to be set up 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 have to set up SPVs and start implementation of their Smart City Proposal, preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), tenders etc.

### ► ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION (AMRUT)

#### FINANCING

- Centrally sponsored scheme
- Total outlay for AMRUT is Rs. 50,000 crores for five years from FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20.
- The project fund 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.

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The objective is to provide basic civic amenities like water supply, sewerage, urban transport, parks as to improve the quality of life for all especially the poor and the disadvantaged.
- 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.

### The purpose of "AMRUT" mission is to

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

## ► NATIONAL HERITAGE CITY DEVELOPMENT AND AUGMENTATION YOJANA (HRIDAY)

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- 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.
- With a duration of 27 months (completing in March 2017) and a total outlay of INR 500 Crores, 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.
- These initiatives shall include development of water supply, sanitation, drainage, waste management, approach roads, footpaths, street lights, tourist conveniences, electricity wiring, landscaping and such citizen services.

# MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (MOHFW)

## ► AYUSHMAN BHARAT YOJANA (PM JAN AROGYA YOJANA)

### NODAL AGENCY

- Ayushman Bharat Mission;
- Dr. Indu Bhushan is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and
- Dr Dinesh Arora as the Deputy CEO of Ayushman Bharat Yojana

### FINANCING

- Centrally sponsored scheme

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The scheme aims at making interventions in the **primary, secondary and tertiary health care systems and ensuring coverage of preventive as well as promotive health.**
- Ayushman Bharat Yojana is an umbrella scheme encompassing **two major** health initiatives:

#### 1) Health & Wellness Centres:

- 1.5 lakh wellness centres have been planned to provide comprehensive health care (this includes **non-communicable diseases, maternal and child health services, free essential drugs and diagnostic services**).
- SHCs and PHCs are being strengthened as Health and Wellness Centres (HWC). HWC will provide preventive, promotive, rehabilitative and curative care for an expanded range of services. The services in HWC will be provided through a Mid level Health Care Provider (MLHP)/Community Health Officer (CHO) placed at HWC who is BSc/GNM Nurse or an Ayurveda Practitioner trained in primary care and health skills and certified in a 6 months Certificate Program in Community Health. and Medical Officer at PHC (Rural/Urban). The MLHP/CHO will undergo

- a Certificate in Community Health through IGNOU or public university.
- The list of services to be provided at health and wellness centre include:
  - a. Pregnancy care and maternal health services
  - b. Neonatal and infant health services
  - c. Child health
  - d. Family planning, contraceptive services and other reproductive Health care services.
  - e. Chronic communicable diseases
  - f. Non-communicable diseases
  - g. Care for common ophthalmic and ENT problems
  - h. Basic Oral health care
  - i. Management of mental illness
  - j. Geriatric care Emergency medicine
  - k. Emergency medical Services
  - l. **Medicines at HWC:** Diagnostic services as per the Guidelines for National Free Diagnostic Initiative need to be available at HWC.

### SALIENT FEATURES

- Expanded Service Delivery
- Continuum of Care – Telehealth/Referral
- Expanding HR – MLHP and Multiskilling
- Medicines & Expanding Diagnostics
- Community Mobilisation and Health Promotion
- Robust IT System
- Infrastructure
- Partnership for Knowledge & Implementation
- Financing/Provider Payment Reforms.
- States will also have the flexibility to expand the service package to address problems of local importance as defined by disease prevalence and community feedback.
- In the urban area, the Urban Primary Health Centres (PHC) or Urban Health Posts where they exist, would be strengthened to deliver comprehensive primary health care. One Multipurpose worker per 10,000 population supported by four five ASHAs, will enable outreach services, preventive and promotive care and home and community based services.

- Thus, in the urban context, the team of ANM and ASHA would be considered to be equivalent to a frontline provider team with first point of referral being the UPHC catering to about 50,000 population.

- **First 'health and wellness centre'** has been inaugurated in **Bijapur district in Chhattisgarh**.

## 2) National Health Protection Scheme (NHPM):

- 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (50 crore people) will be covered by providing a coverage of Rs. 5 lakhs for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization (**on the basis of latest Socio-Economic Caste Census**).
- **Cashless benefits** from any public or private empaneled hospitals with portability across the country for the beneficiaries. PMJAY has defined 1350 medical packages covering surgery, medical and day care treatments including medicines, diagnostics and transport.
- **Funding: 60:40 Centre: States and 90:10 for North Easter and Hilly states.**
- No cap on family size and age.
- One of the core principles of Ayushman Bharat - National Health Protection Mission is to **co-operative federalism and flexibility to states**.
- All pre-existing diseases are covered. Hospitals cannot deny treatment.
- **States:** States are free to join the scheme. Some states such as Telangana, Punjab, Odisha etc have opted out of the scheme.

### STATES CAN CHOOSE THREE MODELS THROUGH WHICH THE STATES CAN IMPLEMENT THE SCHEME

- **Insurance Model:** Premiums are paid to the insurance company, which administers and pays the claim.
- **Trust based Model:** 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.
- **Hybrid Model:** A part of the claims comes under the insurance model while the balance gets processed under the trust.

### NATIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

- The National Health Agency which was the nodal agency to run the PMJAY has been restructured into **National Health Authority** for better implementation of PMJAY.
- National Health Authority is an attached office to MOHFW.

- The Governing Board of the National Health Authority will be chaired by Union Minister in charge of MOHFW which will enable the decision making at a faster pace, required for smooth implementation of the scheme. States will also be represented in the Governing Board on rational basis.
- National Health Authority will have full accountability, authority and mandate to implement PMJAY through an efficient and transparent decision making process.

### AYUSHMAN MITRA (PRADHAN MANTRI AROGYA MITRA (PMAM))

- State Health Agency/Hospitals will have flexibility to recruit PMAM through third party.
- **Functions of PMAM are:**
  - Guiding the beneficiary about the overall benefits under PMJAY and providing information about receiving prompt treatment at EHCP.
  - Operating the Beneficiary Identification System to identify and verify the beneficiaries entitled under PMJAY
  - Operating the Transaction Management System such as submitting requests for Pre-Authorisation, Updating Surgery/Treatment details and Filing for Claims.
  - Ensure the privacy and confidentiality of personal and sensitive beneficiary information is maintained while operating IT systems under PMJAY.

### SAMVARDHAN INITIATIVE

This initiative is aimed to support NHPM in:

- Improving capacity of key stakeholders in Central as well as State Government
- Generating evidence for informing NHPM policy through research and evaluation, support in monitoring and implementation of NHPM
- Knowledge management and exchange.
- **Areas of focus under SAMVARDHAN:**
  - **Operations and management**
  - **Service delivery and quality assurance**
  - **Research, data mining and analytics**
  - **Economic analysis and costing of services**
  - **Payment and contract management including fraud management**

## ► NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION (NHM)

### FINANCING

Centrally sponsored scheme

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- National Health Mission (NHM) was launched in the 2013 by subsuming the National Rural Health Mission and National Urban Health Mission.
- The main programmatic components include Health System Strengthening in rural and urban areas for - Reproductive-Maternal- Neonatal-Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A), and Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases.
- The NHM envisages achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable & quality health care services that are accountable and responsive to people's needs.
- The NHM seeks to ensure the achievement of the following indicators: -
  - Reduce MMR to 1/1000 live births
  - Reduce IMR to 25/1000 live births
  - Reduce TFR to 2.1
  - Prevention and reduction of anemia in women aged 15–49 years
  - Prevent and reduce mortality & morbidity from communicable, non-communicable; injuries and emerging diseases
  - Reduce household out-of-pocket expenditure on total health care expenditure
  - Reduce annual incidence and mortality from Tuberculosis by half
  - Reduce prevalence of Leprosy to <1/10000 population and incidence to zero in all districts
  - Annual Malaria Incidence to be <1/1000
  - Less than 1 per cent microfilaria prevalence in all districts
  - Kala-azar Elimination by 2015, <1 case per 10000 population in all blocks

## ► NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION

### FINANCING

Centrally sponsored scheme

### INSTITUTIONAL SETUP

- At the National level, the NHM has a Mission Steering Group (MSG) headed by the Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare and an Empowered Programme Committee (EPC) headed by the Union Secretary for Health & FW. The EPC will implement the Mission under the overall guidance of the MSG.
- At the State level, the Mission would function under the overall guidance of the State Health Mission headed by the Chief Minister of the State. The functions under the Mission would be carried out through the State Health & Family Welfare Society.

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The mission (launched on 12<sup>th</sup> April 2005) was entrusted to address the health needs of 18 states (states with weak public health indicators).
- Under the NRHM, the Empowered Action Group (EAG) States as well as North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh have been given special focus.
- The thrust of the mission is on establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels.

## ► NATIONAL URBAN HEALTH MISSION

### FINANCING

The centre-state funding pattern will be 75:25 for all the States except North-Eastern states including Sikkim and other special category states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, for whom the centre-state funding pattern will be 90:10.

### INSTITUTIONAL SETUP

- The Mission Steering Group of the NHM will be expanded to work as the apex body for NUHM also.
- Every Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Notified Area Committee, and Town Panchayat will become a unit of planning with its own approved broad norms for setting up of health facilities.
- The separate plans for Notified Area Committees, Town Panchayats and Municipalities will be part of the District Health Action Plan drawn up for sub-mission NUHM.
- The Municipal Corporations will have a separate plan of action as per broad norms for urban areas.

- The Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) sent by the by the states are appraised and approved by the Ministry.

#### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

NUHM envisages to meet health care needs of the urban population with the focus on urban poor, by making available to them essential primary health care services and reducing their out of pocket expenses for treatment.

Under the Scheme the following proposals have been approved:

- One Urban Primary Health Centre (U-PHC) for every fifty to sixty thousand population
- One Urban Community Health Centre (U-CHC) for five to six U-PHCs in big cities.
- One Auxiliary Nursing Midwives (ANM) for 10,000 population.
- One Accredited Social Health Activist ASHA (community link worker) for 200 to 500 households.

The scheme will focus on primary health care needs of the urban poor. This Mission will be implemented in 779 cities and towns with more than 50,000 population and cover about 7.75 crore people. The interventions under the sub-mission will result in

- Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
- Reduction in Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)
- Universal access to reproductive health care
- Convergence of all health-related interventions.

NUHM would endeavor to achieve its goal through:-

- Need based city specific urban health care system to meet the diverse health care needs of the urban poor and other vulnerable sections.
- Institutional mechanism and management systems to meet the health-related challenges of a rapidly growing urban population.
- Partnership with community and local bodies for a more proactive involvement in planning, implementation, and monitoring of health activities.
- Availability of resources for providing essential primary health care to urban poor.
- Partnerships with NGOs, for profit and not for profit health service providers and other stakeholders.

#### ► JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA (JSY)

##### FINANCING

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

#### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- JSY is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
- It is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.
- The scheme is under implementation in all states and Union Territories (UTs), with a special focus on Low Performing States (LPS).
- Eligible are all pregnant women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and ST category.
- Under the JSY, eligible pregnant women are entitled for cash assistance (Rs. 1000) irrespective of the age of mother and number of children for giving birth in a government or accredited private health facility.
- The scheme also provides performance based incentives to women health volunteers known as ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) for promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.
- Under this initiative, eligible pregnant women are entitled to get JSY benefit directly into their bank accounts.

#### ► RASHTRIYA BAL SWASTHYA KARYAKRAM (RBSK)

##### FINANCING

The centre-state funding pattern will be 75:25 for all the States except North-Eastern states including Sikkim and other special category states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, for whom the centre-state funding pattern will be 90:10.

#### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

RBSK is a new initiative aiming at early identification and early intervention for children from birth to 18 years to cover 4 'D's viz. Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, Development delays including disability.

- Child screening under RBSK is at two levels community level and facility level.
  - While facility based newborn screening at public health facilities like PHCs / CHCs/ DH, will be by existing health manpower like Medical Officers, Staff Nurses & ANMs,

- the community level screening will be conducted by the Mobile health teams at Anganwadi Centres and Government and Government aided Schools.

## ► JANANI SHISHU SURAKSHA YOJANA

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The initiative entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section.
- The entitlements include
  - free drugs and consumables,
  - free diet up to 3 days during normal delivery and up to 7 days for C-section,
  - free diagnostics, and
  - free blood wherever required.
  - Free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home.
- Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.
- This has now been expanded to cover sick infants.
- The scheme aims to eliminate out of pocket expenses incurred by the pregnant women and sick new borne while accessing services at Government health facilities.
- The scheme was launched from the Mewat District of Haryana
- All the States and UTs have initiated implementation of the scheme

## ► RASHTRIYA KISHORE SWASTHYA KARYAKRAM

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Health programme for adolescents, in the age group of 10-19 years, which would target their nutrition, reproductive health and substance abuse, among other issues.
- The key principle of this programme is adolescent participation and leadership, Equity and inclusion, Gender Equity and strategic partnerships with other sectors and stakeholders.

- To guide the implementation of this programme, MOHFW in collaboration with UNFPA has developed a National Adolescent Health Strategy.
- Objectives of the scheme:
  - Improve Nutrition
  - Improve Sexual and Reproductive Health
  - Enhance Mental Health
  - Prevent Injuries and violence
  - Prevent substance misuse

## ► PRADHAN MANTRI SWASTHYA SURAKSHA YOJANA (PMSSY)

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- PMSSY aims at correcting the imbalances in the availability of affordable healthcare facilities in the different parts of the country in general, and augmenting facilities for quality medical education in the under-served States in particular.
- The first phase in the PMSSY has two components - setting up of six institutions in the line of AIIMS; and upgradation of 13 existing Government medical college institutions.
- It has been decided to set up 6 AIIMS-like institutions, one each in the States of Bihar (Patna), Chattisgarh (Raipur), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), Orissa (Bhubaneswar), Rajasthan (Jodhpur) and Uttaranchal (Rishikesh).
- These States have been identified on the basis of various socio-economic indicators like
  - Human development index,
  - Literacy rate,
  - Population below poverty line and
  - per capital income and

It also takes into consideration health indicators like

- population to bed ratio,
- prevalence rate of serious communicable diseases and
- infant mortality rate etc.
- In the second phase of PMSSY, the Government has approved the setting up of two more AIIMS-like institutions, one each in the States of West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh and upgradation of six medical college institutions

- In the second phase, for upgradation of medical college institutions, Central Government will contribute Rs. 750 crore (out of 823 crores) for all six institutes.
- In the third phase of PMSSY, it is proposed to upgrade the few existing medical college institutions.
- The project cost for upgradation of each medical college institution has been estimated at Rs. 150 crores per institution, out of which Central Government will contribute Rs. 125 crores and the remaining Rs. 25 crore will be borne by the respective State Governments.

## ► RASHTRIYA SWASTHYA BIMA YOJANA (RSBY)

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

The beneficiary shall be eligible for such in-patient health care insurance benefits as would be designed by the respective State Governments based on the requirement of the people/ geographical area.

The State Governments are advised to incorporate at least the following minimum benefits in the package / scheme:

- The unorganized sector worker and his family (unit of five) will be covered. Total sum insured would be Rs. 30,000/- per family per annum on a family floater basis.
- Cashless attendance to all covered ailments
- Hospitalization expenses, taking care of most common illnesses with as little exclusion as possible
- All pre-existing diseases to be covered
- Transportation costs (actual with maximum limit of Rs. 100 per visit) within an overall limit of Rs.1000.

**A revamped RSBY was launched in October 2014 to include the following.**

- Enrollment with RSBY to be linked with opening of bank account and issuance of Aadhaar card.
- Scheme currently covers 3 crore workers. It will be expanded to include construction sector also.
- Single central smart card to be issued to include other welfare schemes like Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana and National Old Age Pension Scheme.

**Contributions for the scheme by centre and the states is made under following scheme:**

- **Contribution by Government of India:** 75% of the estimated annual premium of Rs.750, subject to a

maximum of Rs. 565 per family per annum. The cost of smart card will be borne by the Central Government.

- Contribution by respective State Governments: 25% of the annual premium, as well as any additional premium.
- The beneficiary would pay Rs. 30 per annum as registration/renewal fee.
- The administrative and other related cost of administering the scheme would be borne by the respective State Governments

## ► MISSION INDRADHANUSH

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- To strengthen and re-energize the programme and achieve full immunization coverage for all children and pregnant women at a rapid pace, the Government of India launched "Mission Indradhanush" in December 2014.
- It aims to cover all those children by 2020 who are either unvaccinated, or are partially vaccinated against vaccine preventable diseases.
- The Universal Immunization Programme provides life-saving vaccines to all children across the country free of cost to protect them against following diseases:
  - Tuberculosis,
  - Diphtheria,
  - Pertussis,
  - Tetanus,
  - Polio,
  - Hepatitis B,
  - Pneumonia and Meningitis due to Haemophilus
  - Influenzae type b (Hib),
  - Measles,
  - Rubella,
  - Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and
  - Rotavirus diarrhea. (Rubella, JE and Rotavirus vaccine in select states and districts).
- During the Phase I, 201 districts were covered. Of these, 82 districts are in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh. The districts selected have nearly 50% of all unvaccinated children in the country.

- The Phase II of Mission Indradhanush covered 352 districts in the country of which 279 are medium focus districts and remaining 73 are high focus districts of Phase-I.
- Phase III of Mission Indradhanush was launched from 7 April 2016 covering 216 districts.
- Phase IV of Mission Indradhanush was launched from 7 February 2017 covering the North-eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.
- It has been rolled out in rest of the country during April 2017.
- The Ministry is being technically supported by WHO, UNICEF, Rotary International and other donor partners.

## ► RASHTRIYA AROGAYA NIDHI (RAN)

### FINANCING

Apart from the initial contribution made by the Ministry of Health and Family welfare, the Fund could also be subscribed to by individuals, corporate bodies in private or public sector, philanthropic organizations etc. either in India or abroad (but with the approvals as required under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act).

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- RAN provides financial assistance to BPL patients suffering from major life threatening diseases related to inter-alia, heart, liver, kidney and for cancer, etc., to receive medical treatment at any of the 12 super specialty Government hospitals / institutes or other Government hospitals.
- A revolving fund has been set up in 12 hospitals for financial assistance upto ceiling of Rs 2 lakhs per patient (Rs 5 lakh for emergency cases), so as to curtail the procedural delay for treatment.
- For assistance beyond Rs 2 lakhs (5 lakhs), the matter has to be referred to the Union Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
- Upto Rs. 10 Lakh can be sanctioned to one patient, subject to approvals by the technical committee of RAN.
- In 2015, Government enhanced the financial powers delegated to designated Central Government hospitals/institutes from Rs. 2 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh for providing financial assistance in cases where emergency surgery is to be conducted.

- Funds under RAN are managed by a Management Committee.
- The financial assistance to deserving patients are released in the form of 'one-time grant'.
- For this purpose, Revolving Funds have been set up in 12 Central Government hospitals/institutes and an amount up to Rs. 50 lakh is placed at their disposal for providing financial assistance.
- Being a revolving fund, it is replenished as and when the utilisation certificates and documents, as specified, are received from the Hospital/Institute for the funds released earlier.

## ► REVISED NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAMME

### CONTEXT

India has more new TB patients annually than any other country globally, contributing to 27% of the world's TB burden.

- DOTS strategy for curing TB
- Tracking of TB patients (TB Surveillance)

### 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).
- Financial norms of NHM would be applicable.

### DRUG RESISTANT TB

- Multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) is defined as TB with resistance at least to isoniazid (H) and rifampicin (R) with or without resistance to other first-line anti-TB drugs. Additional resistance to fluoroquinolones (FQs) and second-line injectables (SLIs), either alone or together i.e extensively drug resistant TB (XDR-TB), is considered to be advanced forms of MDR-TB.
- Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB (PMDT)
- Drugs approved for treatment of MDR-TB:
  - Delamanid
  - Bedaquiline under Conditional Access Program

## ► NATIONAL DEWORMING DAY (NDD)

### FINANCING

The centre-state funding pattern will be 75:25 for all the States except North-Eastern states including Sikkim and other special category states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, for whom the centre-state funding pattern will be 90:10.

### INSTITUTIONAL SETUP

- The programme is being implemented through the combined efforts of Department of School Education and Literacy under Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
- Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Urban Development, and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) also provide support to deworming program.

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- National Deworming Day is aimed at deworming all preschool and school-age children (enrolled and non-enrolled) between the ages of 1-19 years through the platform of schools and Anganwadi centres.
- This is one of the largest public health programs reaching large number of children during a short period.
- Albendazole tablets are orally administered for the children during the programme....
- According to World Health Organization 241 million children between the ages of 1 and 14 years are at risk of parasitic intestinal worms in India, also known as Soil-Transmitted Helminths (STH).

#### → About STH:

- Helminths (worms) which are transmitted through soil contaminated with faecal matter are called soil-transmitted helminths (Intestinal parasitic worms).
- Roundworm (*Ascaris lumbricoides*), whipworm (*Trichuris trichiura*) and hookworms (*Necator americanus* and *Ancylostoma duodenale*) are worms that infect people.

## ► PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHIT MATRITVA ABHIYAN (PMSMA)

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- PMSMA is a fixed day strategy, every month across the country during which a range of quality maternal health

services are envisaged to be provided as part of **Antenatal Care**.

- Under the campaign, a minimum package of antenatal care services is to be provided to the beneficiaries on the 9th day of every month at the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Clinics to ensure that every pregnant woman receives at least one checkup in the 2nd/ 3rd trimester of pregnancy.
- Services under the PMSMY will be delivered through
  - **Rural Areas** - Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers, Rural Hospitals, Sub - District Hospital - District Hospital - Medical College Hospital
  - **Urban Areas** - Urban Dispensaries, Urban Health Posts, Maternity Homes

## ► UNIVERSAL IMMUNIZATION PROGRAM (UIP)

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It is a vaccine program launched by the government in 1985.
- Later it became part of Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Program in 1992 and is an important constituent of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
- The program now consists of vaccination for 12 diseases- tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles, hepatitis B, diarrhea, Japanese encephalitis, rubella, pneumonia (*Haemophilus Influenza Type B*) and Pneumococcal diseases (Pneumococcal Pneumonia and Meningitis).
- Hepatitis B and Pneumococcal diseases were added to the UIP in 2007 and 2017 respectively.
- The other additions in UIP through the way are inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), rotavirus vaccine (RVV), Measles-Rubella vaccine (MR).
- Four new vaccines have been introduced into the country's Universal Immunization Programme (UIP), including injectable polio vaccine, an adult vaccine against Japanese Encephalitis and Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine.

## ► VATSALYA MAATRI AMRIT KOSH

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Through this scheme a National Human Milk Bank and Lactation Counselling Centre at Delhi will be set up.
- This would be the largest human milk bank and lactation counselling centre available under the public sector in North India.
- This centre is opened in collaboration with
  - Norwegian Government
  - Oslo University and
  - NIPI (Norway India Partnership Initiative) Newborn Project
- The centre will collect pasteurize, test and safely store milk, which is donated by lactating mothers.
- This project will not only act as a dedicated centre to support breastfeeding and improve infant survival but also act as the teaching, training and demonstration site for other milk banks to be established under the Ministry Of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

## ► MOTHER'S ABSOLUTE AFFECTION (MAA) PROGRAM

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The MAA Program is an attempt to bring undiluted focus on promotion of breastfeeding and provision of counselling services for supporting breastfeeding through health systems.
- MAA is a country wide intensified breastfeeding promotion campaign targeting
  - All States & Union Territories (UTs)
  - Around 3.9 crore pregnant & lactating mothers
  - 8.8 lakh ASHAs
  - 1.5 lakhs Sub-centres
  - 17,000 Birthing Facilities/Delivery Points
- The following are the objectives of the Programme:
  - Build an enabling environment for breastfeeding.
  - Breastfeeding to be positioned as an important intervention for child survival and development.
  - Reinforce lactation support services at public health facilities.

- To incentivize and recognize those health facilities that show high rates of breastfeeding along with processes in place for lactation management.

## ► MISSION PARIVAR VIKAS

### FINANCING

The funds for the scheme would be sourced from National Health mission Flexipool and routed through state Project Implementation Plans (PIPs). The additional requirement if any under this component may be proposed in the supplementary PIP

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

Mission Parivar Vikas is aimed at improved access to contraceptives and family planning services in 145 high fertility districts in 7 states.

### KEY FEATURES OF MISSION PARIVAR VIKAS

- Currently, there are 145 high fertility districts spanning over seven high focus states (UP, Bihar, Rajasthan, MP, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, and Assam) with total fertility rate of 3 and above.
- In these High fertility districts, injectable contraceptive (under Antara Program and Centchroman (Chhaya) will be rolled out at subcenter level.

### A FIVE-PRONGED STRATEGY HAS BEEN FOLLOWED FOR THE MISSION PARIVAR VIKAS

- Delivery assured services,
- Building additional capacity
- Ensuring commodity security
- Implementing new Promotional Schemes
- Creating enabling environment

## ► AFFORDABLE MEDICINES AND RELIABLE IMPLANTS FOR TREATMENT (AMRIT) PROGRAM

### OBJECTIVE

Lowering treatment cost of cancer and cardio-vascular diseases.

## ► PROJECT SUNRISE

### BACKGROUND

NE States like Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram account for highest adult HIV prevalence in the country. National average for prevalence of HIV/AIDS **among drug addicts** is 7.14%, whereas in Manipur it is 12.9% and in Mizoram it is 12%.

### OBJECTIVE AND KEY FEATURES

- For the **prevention of AIDS** in the **eight North-Eastern states** by creating awareness about the disease.
- It has been launched in the 8 North- Eastern States.
- This scheme is in addition to the existing projects of the **National AIDS Control Organization (NACO)**.
- The AIDS prevention special project aims to diagnose 90% of such drug addicts with HIV and put them under treatment by 2020.
- It will be implemented in 20 districts of the 8 states including four districts of Manipur namely Imphal East, Bishnupur, Ukhrul and Churachandpur.

## ► EVIN (ELECTRONIC VACCINE INTELLIGENCE NETWORK)

### WHAT?

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

### OBJECTIVE

- eVIN aims to **support** the GoI's **Universal Immunisation Programme** by providing real-time information on vaccine stocks and flows, and storage temperatures across all cold chain points in these states.
- The technological innovation is implemented by the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**.

## ► 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 in to bio-diesel.
- India has the potential to recover 220 crore liter of Used Cooking oil for the production of 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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILISERS

## ► PRADHAN MANTRI BHARATIYA JAN AUSHADHI PARIYOOJANA (PMBJP)

### OBJECTIVE

To bring down the health care budget of every citizen by providing quality generic medicines at affordable prices through exclusive outlets called Jan Aushadhi Kendra.

### 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 upto Rs 2.50 lakh is provided.
- For PMBJP Kendras run by Pharmacists/NGOs/Charitable Societies/Institutions/SHGs will get incentive upto 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

- For north eastern states, naxal affected areas and tribal areas, the rate of incentive will be 15% subject to a monthly ceiling of Rs. 15,000/- upto 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 Ausadhi Kendras can be located within Government as well as Private hospital premises.

### INITIATIVES UNDER THE SCHEME ARE

- Four big warehouses have been opened at Delhi, Guwahati, Bengaluru, Chennai to ensure adequate availability of Janausadhi 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

### TARGET

All blocks of the country to have at least 1 PMBJP Kendra by 2020.

### IMPACT

- Resulted in 50-90% savings to patients in the area of healthcare by selling generic medicines
- Market share of generic medicines has grown three fold from 2% to 7% in last three years.
- Average sales per store has grown to Rs 1.5 lakh

# MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS' WELFARE

## ► NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION (NFSM)

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

### FINANCING

60:40 sharing basis between GOI and state in general states and 90:10 sharing basis for North Eastern and 3 Himalayan states.

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

#### → Objectives:

- Increasing production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals (Maize and Barley) and Nutri Cereals through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the country.
- Restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level
- Enhancing farm level economy (ie 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 Oilpalm
8. NFSM-Seed Village Program

#### → Strategy:

- Focus on low productivity and high potential districts including cultivation of food grains crops in rain fed areas
- Cropping system centric interventions in a Mission mode approach
- Agro-climatic zone wise planning and cluster approach for crop productivity enhancement.
- Focus on pulse production through utilization of rice fallow, rice bunds and intercropping of pulses with coarse cereals, oilseeds and commercial crops
- Promotion and extension of improved technologies – seed, integrated nutrient management including micronutrients, soil amendments, integrated pest management, input use efficiency and resource conservation technologies
- Integration of various interventions and targets with the district plan of each identified district.
- Monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment.

#### → Interventions

- Accelerated Crop Production Program
- Need Based inputs (Seed, Nutrients, Soil Amendments, Bio-fertilizers, Farm Machines, and Training)
- Exposure visit to International Organisations
- Flexifund component for states to plan local area innovations
- Awards: Krishi Karman Awards for States and Progressive Farmers

### REVAMPED NFSM-OILSEEDS AND OILPALM

#### → Objective:

1. To augment availability of vegetable oils and to reduce import of edible oils
2. Increase production and productivity of oilseeds from an average production of 30 million tonnes and productivity of 1122 kg/ha to 36 million tonnes and 1290 kg/ha by the end of 2019-20.
3. Additional area of 1.05 lakh hectare under oil palm cultivation taking total area under oil palm cultivation to about 4.20 lakh hectare
4. Cover an area of about 4800 hectare under Tree Based Oils by March 2020 namely,
  - a. Olive
  - b. Mahua

- c. Kokum
- d. Wild Apricot
- e. Neem
- f. Jojoba
- g. Karanja
- h. Simaroba
- i. Tung
- j. Cheura and Jatropha

→ **Strategies:**

- o Increasing Seed Replacement Ratio
- o Productivity Improvement
- o Area expansion
- o Popularisation of frontier technologies
- o Capacity building of farmers, extension officials, Kisan Mela, DD Kisan etc.
- o Creation of seed hubs of oilseeds
- o Supporting oil extraction unit at village level through FPOs

**Funding:** Central and state governments will be in the ratio of 60:40 for general category states and 90:10 for North Eastern and Himalayan States.

**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.
2. Financial assistance for farmers training on seed production and post-harvest seed technology
  3. Financial assistance for treating seeds produced in the Seed Village
  4. Financial assistance for seed storage drums to encourage farmers to develop storage capacity of appropriate quality.

**► RASHITRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJNA-RAFTAAR (RKVY RAFTAAR)**

**NODAL AGENCY**

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

**FINANCING**

In accordance with the Ministry of Finance, funding pattern is to be shared between the centre and the states in the ratio of and States in the ratio of 60:40 (90:10 for 8 Council (NDC), in its meeting held on 29th May, North-Eastern and 3 Himalayan States).

**THEME AND KEY FEATURES**

- The scheme was launched to incentivize states to draw comprehensive agriculture development plans, taking into account agro-climatic conditions, natural resources and technology for ensuring more inclusive and integrated development and allied sectors
- The scheme has been approved by Union Cabinet for continuation up to March, 2020 as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) for 2017-18 to 2019-20.

**SALIENT FEATURES**

- RKVY scheme incentivizes States to increase public investment in Agriculture & allied sectors. Under RKVY, 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.
- Cabinet has approved ( as on 1st November 2017) for continuation of the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme (State Plans) - Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) for three years i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20 with a financial allocation of Rs. 15,722 crores with broad objectives of making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmer's effort, risk mitigation and promoting agri-business entrepreneurship. Under RKVY-RAFTAAR, major focus is on pre & post-harvest infrastructure, besides promoting agri-entrepreneurship and innovations.
- Funds under RKVY-RAFTAAR would be provided to the States as grant by the Central Government in the following streams.

**A. Regular RKVY-RAFTAAR -70% of annual outlay will be allocated among States as per criteria under following heads.**

- a. Infrastructure and assets- **50% (of 70%) of regular RKVY-RAFTAAR outlay**- pre-harvest infrastructure- 20%, post-harvest infrastructure- 30%.
- b. Value addition linked production projects (agribusiness models) that provide assured/ additional income to farmers including Public Private Partnership for Integrated Agriculture Development (PPPIAD) projects- **30% (of 70%) of regular RKVY outlay**.
- c. Flexi funds- **20% (of 70%) of regular RKVY-RAFTAAR outlay**. States can use this fund for supporting any projects as per their local needs preferably for innovative activities in agriculture and allied sectors.

**B. RKVY-RAFTAAR special sub-schemes - 20% of total annual outlay** - based on national priorities as notified by Govt. of India from time to time for development of region and problem specific areas.

**C. Innovation and agri-entrepreneur development - 10% of annual outlay**-for encouraging innovation and agri-entrepreneurs through skill development and financial support. It will support incubatees, incubation centers, KVKs, awards etc. These funds will be with Central Govt. (DAC&FW) including 2% of administrative costs at the Centre. **In case the funds not utilized, it will be diverted to regular RKVY & sub-schemes.**

#### → PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP FOR INTEGRATED AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT (PPPIAD)

A scheme for facilitating large scale integrated projects, led by private sector players in the agriculture and allied sectors, 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.

#### MAIN 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:**
  - Mobilizing farmers into producer groups
  - Technology infusion

- Value addition
- Marketing solutions
- 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.
- **Saffron Mission:** The Scheme was initiated in 010-11 for revival of saffron cultivation in Jammu & Kashmir.
- **Crop Diversification Programme(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 and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP):** For supplementing the efforts of the State Governments for prevention, control and containment of this animal disease
- **Additional Fodder Development Programme (AFDP):** Launched in order to mitigate the impact of drought on livestock.
- **Swacch Bharat:** For solid and liquid waste management in agriculture.
- **Scheme for Drought Affected Area:** For pilot implementation of interventions to address the issue of the most vulnerable drought prone districts in the country
- **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 (MIDH)

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

### FINANCING

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

### MONITORING BODY

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

### 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 North East 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)**: 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)**: Set up under the Central Sector Scheme the institute provides technical

support on different aspects of horticulture for the holistic development in the North East Region.

## ► NATIONAL MISSION FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE (NMSA)

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- NMSA is one of the eight Missions outlined under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) aims at promoting sustainable agriculture through 17 deliverables focusing on 10 key dimensions of Indian agriculture.
- Major Components of NMSA are:
  - Rainfed Area Development((RAD): Which focusses on Integrating Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variabilities.
  - Soil Health Management (SHM): Aimed at promoting location as well as crop specific sustainable soil health management including residue management

## ► NATIONAL MISSION FOR AGRICULTURE EXTENSION & TECHNOLOGY (NMAET)

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- 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 Programmes 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).
- The ongoing Extension Schemes include the Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by the Extension Division/Directorate of Extension.

## ► PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJNA

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented with the objective of developing a long-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 Programme (AIBP) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR)
  - Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of Department of Land Resources (DoLR), and
  - 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 programme 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.
- An **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.

## ► KISAN CALL CENTRE (KCC)

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The KCC Scheme was launched on 21st January 2004 to provide answer to farmers' queries on agriculture and allied sectors through toll free telephone lines.
- Kisan Knowledge Management system (KKMS) has been created at the backend to capture details of the farmers calling KCCs.

## ► e-NAM

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and farmers Welfare.

### FINANCING

- 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.

### THEME AND 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.
- Currently 585 APMC Mandis are connected to eNAM. Additional 415 markets to be connected on eNAM by 2020. 114 commodities are currently traded on eNAM platform.

#### 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

#### ASSISTANCE UNDER THE SCHEME

- eNAM software to be provided free of cost.
- One time grant to the States/UT up to Rs 30 Lakh per market for purchase of hardware, internet connection, assaying equipments and related infrastructure to make the market ready for integration with eNAM platform.
- SFAC will depute free of cost one person at each market, for a period of one year to provide day to day hand holding support to stakeholders for its successful implementation.

#### 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 into Inter State trade with more than one State, establishing trade links with Gujarat, Maharashtra & MP on eNAM.  
ePayments have to 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 catalyzing 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.
- SFAC gives Venture Capital Assistance and Project Development Facility to supports the new ventures in agro based industries.
- Beneficiaries - Individuals, farmers, producer groups, partnership, propriety firms, Self Help Groups and companies etc.

### ► PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJNA

Department of Agriculture

#### FINANCING

The difference between premium and the rate of Insurance charges payable by farmers shall be shared equally by the Centre and State.

#### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

PMFBY will provide a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of the crop thus helping in stabilising the income of the farmers and encourage them for adoption of innovative practices.

#### COVERAGE

- All farmers including sharecroppers and tenant farmers growing the notified crops in the notified areas are eligible for coverage.
- **Compulsory Component of the Scheme:**
  - All farmers who have been sanctioned Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO) loans from Financial Institutions (FIs) (i.e. loanee farmers) for the notified crops season would be covered compulsorily.
- **Voluntary Component of the Scheme:**
  - The Scheme is optional for non-loanee farmers.
- Special efforts shall be made to ensure maximum coverage of SC/ST/Women Farmers under the Scheme.

PRIs may be involved in extension and awareness creation amongst farmers and taking feedback of farmers about the scheme.

- Implementing insurance company needs to make measures to ensure at least 10% incremental increase in coverage of non-loanee farmers takes place.
- The scheme is compulsory for loanee farmer obtaining Crop Loan /KCC account for notified crops. However, voluntary for Other/non loanee farmers who have insurable interest in the insured crop(s).

#### COVERAGE OF CROPS

Food Crops (Cereals, Millets and Pulses); Oilseeds; Annual Commercial/Annual Horticultural crops. In addition to perennial crops, pilots for coverage of those perennial horticultural crops for which standard methodology for yield estimation is available.

#### COVERAGE OF RISKS

- Prevented Sowing/Planting/Germination Risk due to deficit rainfall or adverse seasonal/Weather conditions.
- Risks to Standing crops from Sowing to Harvesting: Scheme provides risk insurance to cover yield losses due to non-preventable risks – Drought, Flood, Dry spell, Flood, Inundation, widespread Pests and Disease attack, Landslides, Fire due to natural causes, Lightning storm, Hailstorm and Cyclone.
- Post Harvest Losses: Coverage available only upto a maximum period of two weeks from harvesting, for those crops which are required to be dried in cut and spread/small bundled condition in the field after harvesting against Hailstorm, Cyclone, Cyclonic rains and Unseasonal rains.
- Localised Calamities: Loss/damage to notified insured crops from occurrence of localised Hailstorm, Landslide, Cloud burst and Natural fire due to lightning affecting isolated farms.
- States may consider providing add on coverage for crop loss due to attack by wild animals wherever risk is perceived to be substantial and is identifiable. Add on coverage will be optional for farmers and applicable premium will be borne by the farmer. However, States may consider providing additional subsidy on this coverage.
- Yield loss damage for localised calamities and post harvest losses will be assessed on the basis of individual insured farm level. For remaining risks losses are due to

widespread calamities. Claims will be calculated based on loss assessment report/average yield submitted by State Government.

- The Maximum Premium payable by the farmers will be 2% for all Kharif Food & Oilseeds crops, 1.5% for Rabi Food & Oilseeds crops and 5% for Annual Commercial/Horticultural Crops.
- Provision of Penalties/Incentives for States, Insurance companies and Banks at 12% interest to be paid by Insurance company to farmers for delay in settlement claims beyond two months of prescribed cut off date. State Government have to pay 12% interest rate for delay in release of State share of Subsidy beyond three months of prescribed cut off date.
- Mandatory capturing of Aadhar number – for de-duplication.
- Rationalisation of methodology for calculation of Yield – Moving average of best 5 out of 7 years for calculation of claim amount.
- Performance evaluation of insurance companies and their de-empanelment.
- The scheme will be implemented by AIC and other empanelled private general insurance companies. Selection of Implementing Agency (IA) will be done by the concerned State Government through bidding.
- The Scheme shall be implemented on an 'Area Approach basis'. The unit of insurance shall be Village/Village Panchayat level for major crops and for other crops it may be a unit of size above the level of Village/Village Panchayat.
- The Loss assessment for crop losses due to non-preventable natural risks will be on Area approach.
- However, losses due to localised perils (Hailstorm, landslide & inundation) and Post-Harvest losses due to specified perils, (Cyclone/Cyclonic rain & Unseasonal rains) shall be assessed at the affected insured field of the individual insured farmer.
- **Only farmers** whose data is uploaded on the National Crop Insurance Portal shall be eligible for Insurance coverage and the premium subsidy from State and Central Govt. will be released accordingly.

#### MONITORING BODY

The 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 proposed 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.
- Crop Insurance will be compulsory. However, farmers can choose atleast two section from remaining.

## **► PRADHAN MANTRI ANNADATA AAY SANRAKSHAN ABHIYAN**

#### **NODAL AGENCY**

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

#### **FINANCING**

- This scheme does not involve any physical procurement of crops as farmers are paid the difference between the MSP price and Sale/modal price on disposal in notified market.
- Under this, a private player can procure crops at MSP when market prices drop below MSP and whenever

authorized by the state/UT government to enter the market.

- The private player will then be compensated through a service charge up to a maximum of 15% of the MSP.

#### **THEME AND KEY FEATURES**

- The objective of the scheme is to ensure that the farmers get MSP for pulses, oil seeds, copra and also 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.
- 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.

## **► KRISHI KALYAN ABHIYAN**

#### **NODAL AGENCY**

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

#### **THEME AND KEY FEATURES**

- It was launched to aid, assist and advice farmers on how to improve their farming techniques and raise their incomes
- The Krishi kalyan Abhiyaan will be undertaken in 25 Villages with more than 1000 population each in

Aspirational Districts identified in consultation with Ministry of Rural Development as per directions of NITI Ayog.

- Training programmes are being conducted in each of the villages by ICAR/KVSs for Bee Keeping, Mushroom cultivation and Kitchen garden.

#### **MONITORING BODY**

- The overall coordination and implementation in the 25 villages of a district is being done by Krishi Vigyan Kendra of that district.

### **► GREEN REVOLUTION - KRISHONNATI YOJANA**

#### **NODAL AGENCY**

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

#### **THEME AND KEY FEATURES**

- 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.
  - Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) which aims to promote holistic growth of horticulture sector.
  - 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.
  - National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) which aims at promoting sustainable agriculture practices.
  - 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.
  - 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.
  - 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 programmes.

- 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**

#### **NODAL AGENCY**

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

#### **FINANCING**

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 holding and advise him on the dosage of fertilizers and also 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).

#### **BENEFITS OF SHC**

- SHC will indicate fertilizer recommendations and soil amendment required for the farm.
- The card will contain an advisory based on the soil nutrient status of a farmer's holding. It will show recommendations on dosage of different nutrients needed.
- Further, it will advise the farmer on the fertilizers and their quantities he should apply, and also the soil amendments that he should undertake, so as to realize optimal yields.

#### **MONITORING BODY**

It will be implemented through the Department of Agriculture of all the State and Union Territory Governments.

### **► MISSION ORGANIC VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT FOR NORTH EAST REGION**

#### **NODAL AGENCY**

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

#### **THEME AND KEY FEATURES**

- 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**

#### **NODAL AGENCY**

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

#### **THEME AND KEY FEATURES**

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

### **► PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJNA**

#### **NODAL AGENCY**

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

#### **FINANCING**

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

#### **THEME AND KEY FEATURES**

- 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 Programme (AIBP) - Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR).
  - Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) - Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development.
  - On Farm Water Management (OFWM) - Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC). Implementation - Decentralised manner through State Irrigation Plan and District Irrigation Plan.
- Micro Irrigation Fund - The fund was set up under the scheme with NABARD which would supplement the efforts of Per Drop More Crop Component (PDMC) of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana.

### **► NATIONAL INITIATIVE ON CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE**

#### **NODAL AGENCY**

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

#### **THEME AND KEY FEATURES**

- 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.

## ► KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- KVKs are agricultural extension centers created by ICAR to provide various types of farm support.
- It is created to serve as a single window mechanism for addressing the technology needs of farmers and acts as a link among researchers, extension functionaries like NGOs and farmers.

### MONITORING BODY

KVK operates under the administrative control of State Agricultural University (SAU) or central institute.

## ► MERA GAON MERA GAURAV

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

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

### MONITORING BODY

- They may function with the help of KVKs and Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA).

## ► PT. DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAY UNNAT KRISHI SHIKSHA SCHEME

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

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

## ► e-RaKAM

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

### 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 logistics support for sellers and buyers in case they need it.

## ► NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON USE OF SPACE TECHNOLOGY

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- NPSTA is a proposed programme which envisages integrated use of Space and Geospatial Tools for Mapping, Monitoring and Management of Agriculture.
- The current running programmes will be subsumed under this. They are
  - Project FASAL (for crop forecasting),
  - Project NADAMS (for drought assessment),
  - Project CHAMAN (for horticultural assessment and development),

- Project KISAN (for crop insurance) and Crop Intensification planning.
- The programme will have four sub-programmes such as Crop Assessment & Monitoring, Agricultural Resources Management, Disaster Monitoring and Mitigation, Satellite Communication and Navigation Applications

## ► PROJECT CHAMAN

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

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

## ► MISSION FINGERLING

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- 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.

## ► HAR MEDH PAR PED

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

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

## ► NATIONAL MISSION FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- 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 (CCSAMN).
- Various dimensions of the mission have been embedded in to schemes of Ministry of Agriculture through a process of restructuring of various schemes/missions implemented and convergence with other related programmes of Central/State Governments.

## ► INTEREST SUBVENTION SCHEME FOR FARMERS

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- 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 lakh 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.

# DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

## ► RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION

### OBJECTIVE

- Rashtriya Gokul Mission was launched under the National Programme for **Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBDD)** for conservation and development of indigenous breeds in a focused and scientific manner.
- Under this mission, government plans to establish integrated **cattle development centres "Gokul Grams"** to develop indigenous breeds including up to 40% nondescript breeds.

### KEY FEATURES

- To undertake breed improvement programme for indigenous cattle breeds so as to improve the genetic makeup and increase the stock.
- To enhance milk production and productivity of indigenous bovines.
- To upgrade nondescript cattle using elite indigenous breeds like Gir, Sahiwal, Rathi, Deoni, Tharparkar, Red Sindhi.
- To distribute disease free high genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds for natural service.

## ► LIVESTOCK HEALTH & DISEASE CONTROL (LH&DC)

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Under LH&DC, for the control and containment of animal diseases, two major control programme are being implemented:
  - **Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD) in bovine animals:** aimed at eradication of the disease by 2030, has been extended to the entire country from March 2017. It envisages vaccination of all eligible cattle and buffalo population at six-monthly intervals.
  - **Peste des petit ruminants (PPR) or goat plague in sheep:** The programme involves vaccination of all susceptible goats and sheep and their three subsequent generations with an objective to declare the country free from PPR by 2025.
- To reduce economic losses as well as increase farmers' income by way of earning income through export of animals and animal products, DADF has proposed creation of Disease-Free Zones (Andhra Pradesh- Telangana and Maharashtra) to OIE (World Organization for Animal Health) for its approval.

## ► BLUE REVOLUTION

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Fisheries

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The restructured Central Sector Scheme on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries provides for a focused development and management of the fisheries sector to increase both fish production and fish productivity from aquaculture and fisheries resources of the inland and marine fisheries sector including deep sea fishing.
- The scheme has the following components:
  - i. National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and its activities.
  - ii. Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture.
  - iii. Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post-Harvest Operations.
  - iv. Strengthening of Database & Geographical Information System of the Fisheries Sector.
  - v. Institutional Arrangement for Fisheries Sector.
  - vi. Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and other need-based Interventions.

vii. National Scheme on Welfare of Fishermen.

- The Department has prepared a detailed National Fisheries Action Plan-2020(NFAP) for the next 5 years with an aim of enhancing fish production and productivity and to achieve the concept of Blue Revolution.

## ► NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MISSION (NLM)

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- NLM commenced from 2014-15. The Mission is designed to cover all the activities required to ensure quantitative and qualitative improvement in livestock production systems and capacity building of all stakeholders.
- This Mission is formulated with the objective of sustainable development of livestock sector, focusing on improving availability of quality feed and fodder. NLM is implemented in all States including Sikkim.
- NLM has 4 submissions as follows:
  - Sub-Mission on Fodder and Feed Development
  - Sub-Mission on Livestock Development
  - Sub-Mission on Pig Development in North-Eastern Region
  - Sub-Mission on Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension

## ► NATIONAL DAIRY PLAN PHASE-I

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

### FINANCING

National Dairy Plan Phase I (NDP I) is a Central Sector Scheme.

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Funding will be through a line of credit from the International Development Association (IDA), which along with the share of the Government of India will flow from DADF to NDDB and in turn to eligible EIAs.
- NDP-I is a scientifically planned multi-state initiative with the following Project Development Objectives:

- To help increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk
- To help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk-processing sector
- These objectives would be pursued through adoption of focused scientific and systematic processes in provision of technical inputs supported by appropriate policy and regulatory measures

## ► PASHUDHAN SANJIVANI

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

### OBJECTIVE

It is an **animal wellness programme**; encompassing setting up of Emergency Help Lines, provision of Animal Health cards ('Nakul Swasthya Patra') along with UID identification and a National Data Base.

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

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

### E-PASHUDHAN HAAT PORTAL

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

## ► QUALITY MARK AWARD SCHEME

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The National Dairy Development Board with the support of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has initiated —Quality Mark award scheme for dairy cooperatives.

- It is to promote and encourage enhancement of safety, quality and hygiene of milk and milk products manufactured by dairy cooperatives.
- It is aimed at bringing about process improvement in the entire value chain from producer to the consumer to ensure availability of safe and quality of milk and products both for the domestic and foreign market.

## ► DIGITAL INITIATIVES UNDER MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

1. **mKisan:** Department of Agriculture has developed a portal – mKisan, where around 2.5 crore farmers are registers as experts of different departments like IMD, ICAR, State Government, State Agriculture Universities to send information to farmers in local languages.
2. **KisanSuvidha:** It is an omnibus mobile app to help farmers by providing relevant decent internet connectivity. It has a simple interface and provides information on five critical parameters – weather, input dealers, market price, plant protection and expert advisories.
3. **PUSA Krishi:** It has been developed to realize the dream of 'LAB' to 'LAND'. This app will help farmers to get information about technologies developed by IARI, which will eventually help in increasing returns to farmers.
4. **AgriMarket:** Agri-Market mobile App can be used to get the market price of crops in market within 50 km of the device's location.

## OTHER INITIATIVES UNDER MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

- **Zero Hunger Programme:**
  - On the occasion of world food day, three districts in India have initiated India's 'Zero Hunger' programme through interventions in farm sector.
  - It will be initiated by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in association with the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the M S Swaminathan Research Foundation and the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC).

- **Yuva Sahakar scheme:**

- To cater to the needs and aspirations of the youth, the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has come up with a youth-friendly scheme 'Yuva Sahakar-Cooperative Enterprise Support and Innovation Scheme' for attracting them to cooperative business ventures.

- **Sahakar-22:**

- National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has started the Mission Sahakar-22 under which new employment opportunities are to be generated through cooperatives, strengthen the farmers economic condition by augmenting their income and fast track the pace of development in the State.

- **Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Fund:**

- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved a Dairy Processing & Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).
- The project will focus on building an efficient milk procurement system by setting up of chilling infrastructure & installation of electronic milk adulteration testing equipment.

- **Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund:**

- The approval entails an estimated fund size which is to be raised by the Nodal Loaning Entities (NLEs). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), National Cooperatives Development Corporation (NCDC) and all scheduled Banks (shall be the nodal Loaning Entities).

- **Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund:**

- An Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund with a corpus of `2000 crore is proposed in the budget 2018-19 for developing and upgrading agricultural marketing infrastructure in the 22000 Grameen Agricultural Markets (GrAMs) and 585 APMCs.

# MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING

## ► PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJNA

### FINANCING

- 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

#### • Objectives:

- 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.

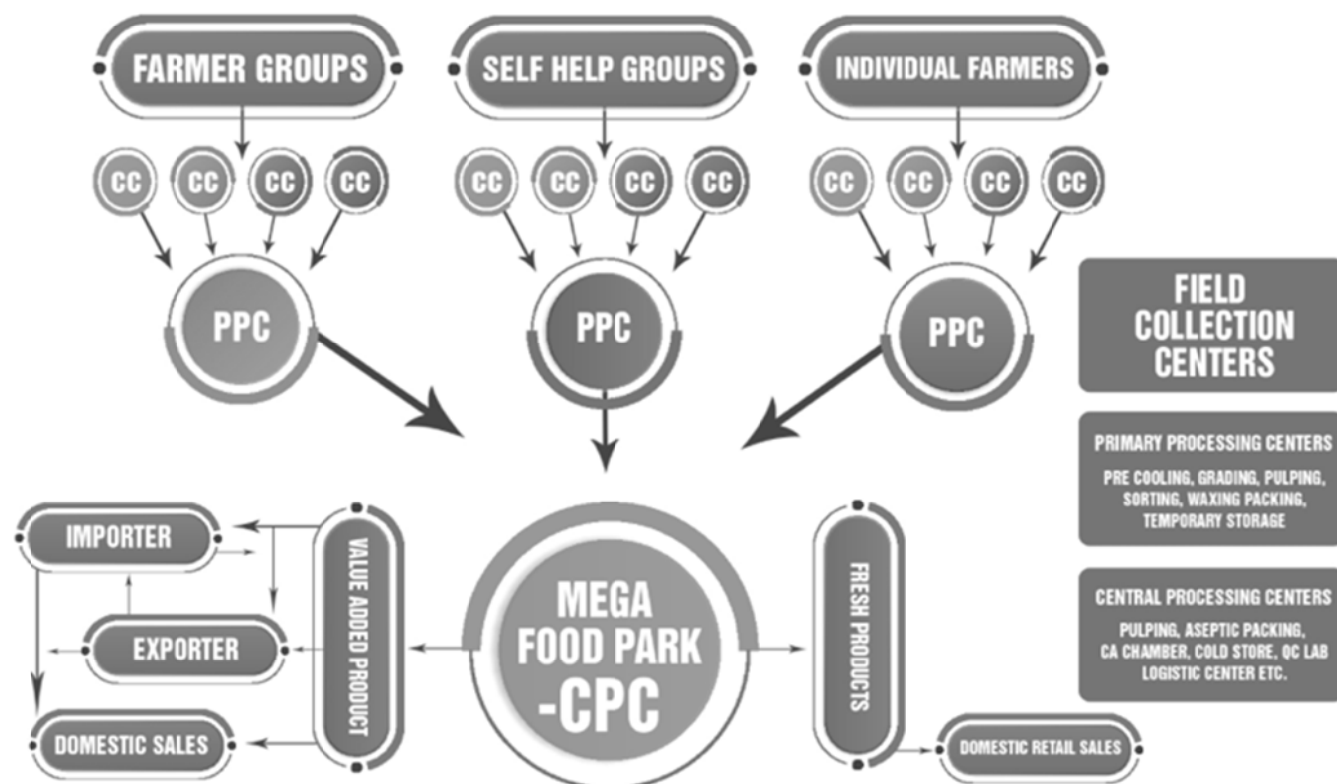
#### • Financing:

- 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.

#### • 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.
- Special Purpose Vehicle is term commonly used in corporate world. It 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.
- 42 Mega Food Parks are being funded under the scheme in different states across India.
- **Hub and spoke model** are adopted, as per which there will be a strong Central Processing Unit, which will cater needs of surrounding areas.

# MEGA FOOD PARK MODEL



## ► OPERATION GREENS

### FINANCING

- 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:

- Enhancing value realisation** of TOP farmers by targeted interventions to strengthen TOP production clusters and their FPOs, and linking/connecting them with the market.
- Price stabilisation for producers** and consumers by proper production planning in the TOP clusters and introduction of dual use varieties.
- Reduction in post-harvest losses** by creation of farm gate infrastructure, development of suitable agro-logistics, creation of appropriate storage capacity linking consumption centres.
- Increase in food processing capacities** and value addition in TOP value chain with firm linkages with production clusters.
- Setting up of a market intelligence network** to collect and collate real time data on demand and supply and price of TOP crops.

- The scheme will have **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 will be the Nodal Agency**
  - **Long Term Integrated value chain development projects:** Capacity Building of FPOs & their consortium etc.
- The applicant fulfilling the eligibility criteria under the scheme is required to submit the online application on SAMPADA portal of the ministry.

## ► **SHRISD (SCHEME FOR HUMAN RESOURCES AND INSTITUTION – SKILL DEVELOPMENT (SHRISD))**

### **FINANCING**

100% Centrally Financed

### **THEME AND KEY FEATURES**

#### → **Objectives:**

- Develop training/Course modules in English, Hindi and recognized regional languages based on the Qualification

Packages validated by the NSDA as National Occupational Standards for different job roles in food processing sector

- Assist training centres for building requisite infrastructure for providing skill training
- Augment number of skilled workforce in different domains of food processing industries
- Upgrade the skills of the workers for various job roles in food processing sector
- Help create enabling resources of Training Partners (TPs) and course content developers to implement skill development programs of food processing sectors

#### → **Components of the scheme are:**

- Development of Course Curriculum/Training Module in English, Hindi and Translation of the same in recognized regional languages based on Food Processing QPs validated by NSDA as National Occupational Standards.
- Establishing Training Centres/Expansion of Existing Training Centre to impart skill training on various job roles in food processing as per NSQF.

# MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

## ► TARGETED PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SCHEME

### WHAT?

- 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.
- It converts into legal entitlements for existing food security programmes of the GoI.
- It includes the Midday Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services scheme and the 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 women, lactating mothers, and certain categories of children are eligible for daily free cereals.

## ► ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA (AAY)

### OBJECTIVE & KEY FEATURES

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

## ► PRICE STABILISATION FUND

- The fund is administered by Department of Consumer Affairs, under the ministry of consumer affairs, food and public distribution.
- 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.
- The 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.

# MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

## ► MAKE IN INDIA 2.0

### FINANCING

- DPIIT would spearhead the Champion Sector Initiative for manufacturing
- Department of Commerce would spearhead the Champion Sectors Initiative for Services

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- 12 Champion Sector Scheme for Service Sector:
- The sectors included are:
  1. IT & ITES
  2. Tourism and Hospitality Services
  3. Medical Value Travel
  4. Transport and Logistics Services
  5. Accounting and Finance Services
  6. Audio Visual Services
  7. Legal Services
  8. Communication Services
  9. Construction and Related Engineering Services
  10. Environmental Services
  11. Financial Services
  12. Education Services
- A dedicated fund of Rs 500 crores has been proposed to be established to support the Action Plans of the champion sectors.
- Sectoral Action plans and implementation of Champion Services Sectors for these identified sectors.
- 15 Champion Sectors identified under manufacturing category are:
  1. Aerospace and Defence
  2. Automotive and Auto components
  3. Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices

4. Bio-technology
5. Capital Goods
6. Textile and Apparels
7. Chemicals and Petro Chemicals
8. Electronics System Design and Manufacturing
9. Leather and Footwear
10. Food Processing
11. Gems and Jewellery
12. Shipping
13. Railways
14. Construction
15. New and Renewable Energy

## ► TRADE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EXPORT SCHEME (TIES)

### FINANCING

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

### 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.
- The main 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.

## ► MARKET ACCESS INITIATIVE SCHEME (MAIS)

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- MAI Scheme is a Plan scheme formulated to act as a catalyst to promote India's exports on a sustained basis.
- Under the scheme, assistance is provided to Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and Apex Trade Bodies.
- Assistance under MAI Scheme is granted through designated Trade Organization for various activities covered under the Scheme. The approval process of proposals involve scrutiny through Committee empowered under the Scheme.

## ► INTEGRATE TO INNOVATE SCHEME

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Invest India has joined hands with energy sector companies to offer a unique lab-to-market opportunity for Indian startups through the Integrate to Innovate Programme.
- Integrate to Innovate is a 3-month corporate acceleration programme for energy startups housed at the corporate premises.
- The application for the programme is hosted on Startup India Hub – an online platform bringing together all stakeholders of the Indian startup ecosystem.
- The selected startups will receive a cash prize grant of upto ₹ 5 Lakh per startup along with an opportunity to pilot their product with corporates.
- 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

### NODAL AGENCY

Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The eBiz initiative, being piloted by the DPIIT 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

### NODAL AGENCY

Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade

### 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 programmes to create a resource pool of trainers who would conduct the IP Awareness workshops/seminars for the public, enforcement agencies and judiciary.
- These awareness programmes 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 programmes for enforcement agencies.

## ► **STARTUP INDIA**

### **NODAL AGENCY**

Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade

### **THEME AND KEY FEATURES**

- Definition of Startup (only for the purpose of Government schemes) Startup 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.
- The 19-Point Startup India Action Plan envisages several incubation centres, easier patent filing, tax exemptions, ease of setting-up of business, a 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.
- 19-Point Startup India Action Plan are:
  - **Simplification and Handholding**
    - (i) Compliance Regime based on Self-Certification
    - (ii) Startup India Hub: To create a single point of contact for the entire Startup ecosystem and enable knowledge exchange and access to funding
    - (iii) Rolling-out of Mobile App and Portal
    - (iv) Legal Support and Fast-tracking Patent Examination at Lower Costs
    - (v) Relaxed Norms of Public Procurement for Startups
    - (vi) Faster Exit for Startups
  - **Funding Support and Incentives**
    - (vii) Providing Funding Support through a Fund of Funds with a Corpus of INR 10,000 crore
    - (viii) Credit Guarantee Fund for Startups
    - (ix) Tax Exemption on Capital Gains
    - (x) Tax Exemption to Startups for 3 years
    - (xi) Tax Exemption on Investments above Fair Market Value

### ◦ **Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation**

- (xii) Organizing Startup Fests for Showcasing Innovation and Providing a Collaboration Platform
- (xiii) Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) with Self-Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU) Program
- (xiv) Harnessing Private Sector Expertise for Incubator Setup
- (xv) Building Innovation Centres at National Institutes:
- (xvi) Setting up of 7 New Research Parks Modeled on the Research Park Setup at IIT Madras
- (xvii) Promoting Startups in the Biotechnology Sector
- (xviii) Launching of Innovation Focused Programs for Students
- (xix) Annual Incubator Grand Challenge

## ► **REVENUE INSURANCE SCHEME FOR PLANTATION CROPS**

### **THEME AND KEY FEATURES**

- It is an improved and modified form of Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) scheme implemented by the Department of Commerce from 2003 to 2013 for the growers of plantation crops viz., Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Tobacco and Spices in all States.
- It is launched for protecting growers of tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom and tobacco from the twin risks of weather and price arising from yield loss due to adverse weather parameters, pest attacks etc. and from income loss caused by fall in international/domestic prices through crop insurance mechanism.
- The scheme was implemented with interest earnings on the Corpus Fund

## ► **NIRYAT BANDHU SCHEME**

### **NODAL AGENCY**

Directorate General of Foreign Trade

### **THEME AND KEY FEATURES**

- As part of its Foreign Policy (FTP).

### **OBJECTIVE**

- Is to reach out to the new and potential exporters and mentor (hand holding) them through orientation programs, counseling 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.

## ► FOREIGN TRADE POLICY (FTP)

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Commerce & Industry

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Five-year FTP (2015-20) provides a framework for increasing exports of goods and industries.
- The FTP introduces two new schemes, namely "Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)" for export of specified goods to specified markets and "Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)" for increasing exports of notified services.
- **Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS):**
  - MEIS was introduced on 1st April 2015 under FTP 2015-20 with an objective to promote export of notified goods manufactured / produced in India
- **Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)**
  - Services Exports from India Scheme is an incentive scheme for eligible service exports and it was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) replacing the Served from India Scheme (SFIS).

### Other Export Promotion Schemes under earlier Foreign Trade Policies

- Focus Product Scheme (FPS),
- Focus Market Scheme (FMS),
- Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojna (VKGUY),
- Incremental Export Incentive Scheme,
- Served From India Scheme and
- Status Holder Incentive Scrip (SHIS).

## ► DUTY REMISSION SCHEMES

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Commerce & Industry

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

Duty neutralization / remission schemes are based on the principle and the commitment of the Government that

"Goods and Services are to be exported and not the Taxes and Levies".

### SCHEMES

- **Advance Authorization Scheme:** It allows duty free import of in- puts, along with fuel, oil, and catalyst etc., required for manufacturing the export product.
- **Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA):** Under this, Duty Free Import Authorization shall be issued on post export basis for products for which Standard Input Output Norms (SION) have been notified, once export is completed.
- **Schemes for Gems & Jewellery Sector:** Gems & Jewellery exports constitute a major portion of our total merchandise exports. The Schemes for Gems and Jewellery Sector are as follows:
  - Advance Procurement/replenishment of Precious Metals from Nominated Agencies
  - Replenishment Authorization for Gems
  - Replenishment Authorization for Consumables
  - Advance Authorization for Precious Metals

## ► EXPORT PROMOTION OF CAPITAL GOODS (EPCG) SCHEME

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Commerce & Industry

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- AIM is to facilitate import of capital goods for producing quality goods and services to enhance India's export competitiveness.
- It allows import of capital goods at Zero customs duty subject to an export obligation equivalent to 6 times of duties, taxes and cess saved on capital goods, to be fulfilled in 6 years reckoned from date of issue of Authorisation.

## ► INTEREST EQUALIZATION SCHEME

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Commerce & Industry

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- CCEA approved the Interest Equalization Scheme of which Operational guidelines of the scheme were issued by RBI. Main features of the scheme are as follows:

- The rate of interest equalization will be available on Pre-Shipment Rupee Export Credit and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit.
- The scheme will be available to all exports under 416 specified tariff lines [at ITC (HS) code of 4 digits] and to all exports made by Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across all ITC (HS) codes.
- Scheme would not be available to merchant exporters.

## ► KIMBERLEY PROCESS CERTIFICATION SCHEME

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Commerce & Industry

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- 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).
- Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) is an 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 have to be accompanied by a valid KP Certificate stating that diamonds are conflict free.
- India is one of the founding members of KPCS.

## ► STATUTORY BODIES

### AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS

#### EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (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 passed by the Parliament in December, 1985.

- APEDA has been entrusted with the responsibility of export promotion and development of 14 agricultural and processed food products groups listed in the First Schedule of the APEDA Act.

### THE MARINE PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (MPEDA)

- The Marine Products Export Development Authority was set up as a Statutory Body in 1972 under an Act of Parliament.
- The Authority is responsible for development of the marine industry with special focus on marine exports.

### EXPORT INSPECTION COUNCIL OF INDIA (EIC)

- The Export Inspection Council (EIC) was established as a Statutory Body on 1st January, 1964 under Section 3 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 to ensure sound development of export trade of India through quality control and inspection and for matters connected there with.
- The EIC is an advisory body to the Central Government and is headed by a Chairman appointed by the Central Government.

# MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

## ► BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH CAREER PROGRAM

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Biomedical Research Career Programme (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 Programme 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)

## ► NATURAL LANGUAGE TRANSLATION

### OVERARCHING BODY

Prime Minister's Science, Technology and Innovation Advisory Council (PM-STIAC)

### NODAL AGENCY

- Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
- Ministry of Human Resource Development
- Department of Science and Technology

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- To make **opportunities and progress science and technology accessible to all**, this mission aims to remove

the barrier that the requirement of high-level of facility in English poses today.

- Using a combination of **machine and human translation**, the mission will eventually enable access to teaching and research material bilingually i.e. in English and one's native Indian language

## ► QUANTUM FRONTIER

### OVERARCHING BODY

Prime Minister's Science, Technology and Innovation Advisory Council (PM-STIAC)

### 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

- This mission **aims to initiate work in control of the quantum mechanical systems**, with a large number of 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**.

## ► ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

### OVERARCHING BODY

Prime Minister's Science, Technology and Innovation Advisory Council (PM-STIAC)

### NODAL AGENCY

- NITI Aayog
- Department of Science and Technology
- Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
- Department of Biotechnology

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The mission will focus on efforts that will **benefit India in addressing societal needs in areas such as healthcare**,

**education, agriculture, smart cities and infrastructure**, including smart mobility and transportation.

- This mission will work with **extensive academia- industry interactions** on developing core research capability at national level which will include international collaborations.
- It will push technology frontiers through the creation of new knowledge and in developing and deploying applications

## ► NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY MISSION

### OVERARCHING BODY

Prime Minister's Science, Technology and Innovation Advisory Council (PM-STIAC)

### 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 production and livelihood security and the general well-being of society.

## ► ELECTRIC VEHICLES

### OVERARCHING BODY

Prime Minister's Science, Technology and Innovation Advisory Council (PM-STIAC)

### NODAL AGENCY

- Department of Science and Technology
- Department of Heavy Industries
- Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

- Ministry of Power,
- NITI Aayog

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- This mission is **critical for India to reduce fossil fuel consumption** and mitigate emissions. Electric Vehicles (EVs) are a major component of India's mobility plans.
- For EV's to become economically viable and scalable, focused research, development and innovation are needed to build indigenous capability. Vehicles need to be energy efficient, use light and efficient batteries that function well in our conditions with materials that are recyclable. Developing vehicle subs-systems and components for Indian requirements including rare earth based 4 electric motors, Li-ion batteries, power electronics etc. will be addressed using academia industry collaboration.

## ► BIOSCIENCE FOR HUMAN HEALTH

### OVERARCHING BODY

Prime Minister's Science, Technology and Innovation Advisory Council (PM-STIAC)

### NODAL AGENCY

- Department of Biotechnology
- Department of Health Research
- Department of Health
- Department of Science and Technology
- Department of Atomic Energy

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The **mission** will make use of healthy- and disease-samples to understand the impact of nature and nurture on health.
- The **primary goal of the mission** is to construct comprehensive reference maps of genomes and to understand the dynamics of how exposure to different environments have impact on our bodies.
- The mission will focus on the genomic study of populations of humans to identify and unravel the genetic basis and prevalence of rare and inherited diseases. The outcome will help stimulate better diagnosis and treatment that can feed into the health care system of the country.

## ► WASTE TO WEALTH

### OVERARCHING BODY

Prime Minister's Science, Technology and Innovation Advisory Council (PM-STIAC)

### NODAL AGENCY

- Department of Biotechnology
- Department of Science and Technology
- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- Ministry of Urban Development
- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The **goal of the Waste to Wealth mission** is to identify, develop and deploy technologies to treat waste to generate energy, recycle materials and extract worth.
- The **mission will also work to identify and support development of new technologies that hold promise in creating a clean and green environment.**
- It will assist and augment the **Swachh Bharat and Smart Cities project** by leveraging science, technology and innovation to create circular economic models that are financially viable for waste management to streamline waste handling in India.

## ► DEEP OCEAN EXPLORATION

### OVERARCHING BODY

Prime Minister's Science, Technology and Innovation Advisory Council (PM-STIAC)

### NODAL AGENCY

- Ministry of Earth Sciences
- Department of Biotechnology
- Department of Space
- Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
- Oil and Natural Gas Corporation
- Defence Research and Development Organisation
- Geological Survey of India
- National Hydrographic Office
- National Biodiversity Authority

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The **purposes of this mission are to scientifically explore the deep oceans** towards improving our understanding of the blue frontier.
- The information from this mission will address issues arising from long term changes in the ocean due to climate change.
- The focus areas cover the **development of technologies for deep sea exploration** and exploitation of living (biodiversity) and non-living (minerals) resources; development of underwater vehicles and underwater robotics; development of ocean climate change advisory services; technological innovations and conservational methods for sustainable utilization of marine bio-resources; offshore based desalination techniques; and renewable energy generation.

## ► AGNIi

### OVERARCHING BODY

Prime Minister's Science, Technology and Innovation Advisory Council (PM-STIAC)

### NODAL AGENCY

Invest India

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- This mission **aims to support the national efforts to boost the innovation ecosystem** in the country by connecting innovators across industry, individuals and the grassroots to the market and helping commercialize innovative solutions.
- It will **provide a platform for innovators to bring their technology ready products and solutions** to industry 6 and the market thereby helping propel techno-entrepreneurship which can usher a new era of inclusive socio-economic growth.
- The mission includes services across the techno-commercialization chain required to support and upscale market-ready indigenous innovations.
- It includes working with government R&D laboratories and academia to help commercialize their innovations; collaborate and value add to existing innovation programs; training and capacity building of scientists, innovators, technology transfer offices and technology license offices.

## → 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.
- The programme 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) Programme** 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

- It aims to connect the Indian academic and research and development (R&D) systems to the best of global science and scientists for a 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

#### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- 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 Micro Solar Dome captures sunlight through a transparent semi-spherical upper dome and concentrates it inside a dark room.
- 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.
- The Photo-Voltaic Integrated Micro Solar Dome costs about Rs.1200 and the Non-Photo-Voltaic version around Rs. 500.

- Surya Jyothi project aims to provide solar energy mechanism to ensure a better life for the urban poor lacking access to grid connected electricity

## ► ATAL JAIANUSANDHAN 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 -

- **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 Bio-repository 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

### FINANCING

Total outlay of Rs. 3660 crores for a period of five years.

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The Mission addresses the ever-increasing technological requirements of the society and takes into account 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
  - place India at par with other advanced countries and derive several direct and indirect benefits.

## ► DD SCIENCE AND INDIA SCIENCE

### NODAL AGENCY

The Department of Science and Technology and public broadcaster Doordarshan.

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- DD Science is a one-hour slot on Doordarshan national channel, India Science is an Internet-based channel.
- The two science channels are the **first step in creating a national science channel for India.**
- Developing a scientific temperament is a critical necessity in a country of 1.3 billion and these two science channels will drive that national objective, both through DTH as well as the internet.

## ► 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 programme 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
- 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 (KNOWLEDGE INVOLVEMENT IN RESEARCH ADVANCEMENT THROUGH NURTURING) AND “CONSOLIDATION OF UNIVERSITY RESEARCH FOR INNOVATION AND

### EXCELLENCE IN WOMEN UNIVERSITIES (CURIE)”

#### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Science and Technology (DST)

#### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- In the year **2014**, DST restructured the women specific programmes 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 large number of women to enhance **their S&T skills and knowledge** in order 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 in order to enhance their quality-of-life.
- A unique programme “**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 in order 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 programme encouraged the school children of the age group of 14-17 to make innovative prototypes using the kits given to them.

## ► TEACHER ASSOCIATESHIP FOR RESEARCH EXCELLENCE (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.

## ► SERB DISTINGUISHED INVESTIGATOR AWARD (DIA)

### NODAL AGENCY

Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), DST

### THEME AND 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 (AUGMENTING WRITING SKILLS FOR ARTICULATING RESEARCH)

### NODAL AGENCY

National Council of Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC), DST

### THEME AND 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 also 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.

## ► 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 programme has been targeted to encourage children to visualise/analyse needs of the society inspire them to devise innovative ideas to address them.
- The INSPIRE Awards – MANAK scheme is designed as a complete incubation programme 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

#### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Launched in **2017**.
- The scheme aims 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 act as model production cum training and demonstration centres**. 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

#### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Launched in 2016.
- It is a programme that empowers farmers, especially women farmers.

#### BIOTECH-KISAN IS:

- 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.
- 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 and 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 act 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 programmes for local stations, as well as daily connectivity through social media.

### ► SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE FOR MAINTENANCE AND NETWORKS (SRIMAN)

#### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- 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 (INNOVATION IN SCIENCE PURSUIT FOR INSPIRED RESEARCH)

#### AIM

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
  - 10000 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 opportunities, but it is not a guarantee for tenure positions after 5 years.

# MINISTRY OF SPACE

## ► YOUNG SCIENTIST PROGRAM - YUVA VIGYANI KARYAKRAM (YUVIKA)

- Aims to impart basic knowledge on Space Technology, Space Science and Space Applications to students with interest in emerging areas of Space activities.
- Students who have finished 8th standard and currently studying in 9th standard will be eligible for the program.
- It will be a residential training program of around two weeks duration during summer holidays. 3 students will be selected from each State/UT to participate in this program every year covering CBSE, ICSE, and State syllabus.
- ISRO has approached Chief Secretaries of the respective States to arrange for the selection of three students for each of their State.

- Selection is based on academic performance and extra-curricular activities. Students belonging to rural area have been given special weightage in the selection criteria.

### CRITERIA

- Performance in the 8th Std Examination (50% Weightage),
- Membership of Science Club/Space Club (5% Weightage),
- Prize in any school based individual extracurricular activity at District/State/National/International level;
- Winners of District/State/National/International level sports activities;
- Scout and Guides/NCC/NSS Member;
- Studying in Village school (20% weightage)
- ISRO will bear the expenses of the entire course.

## ► RESPOND PROGRAM

Aims to establish strong links with premier academic institutions in the country to carry out R&D projects which are of relevance to Space and derive useful outputs of such R&D to support ISRO program.

# 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 Nabhiya Vidyut Nigam Limited and Uranium Corporation of India Ltd
  - Investment in Indian Railways towards capital expenditure.

## CENTRAL ROAD AND INFRASTRUCTURE FUND (CRIF)

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

## ► PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJNA

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It is a **flagship** financial inclusion scheme.
- It offers 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.
- There will not be any conditions attached for OD upto Rs 2,000.

## ► AAM AADMI BIMA YOJNA

### NODAL AGENCY

Life Insurance Corporation of India

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Scheme provide insurance cover of 30,000 on natural death, 75,000 due to accident and 37,500 for partial permanent disability and 75,000 for total permanent disability.
- Beneficiary includes person in the 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 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> standards

### OTHER

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

## ► PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHA BIMA YOJNA

### NODAL AGENCY

Public Sector General Insurance or any other General Insurance company who have agreed on given terms.

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

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

## ► PRADHAN MANTRI JEEVAN JYOTI BIMA YOJNA

### NODAL AGENCY

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

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

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

## ► ATAL PENSION YOJNA AND PRADHAN MANTRI SHRAM YOGI MANDHAN YOJANA

	→ ATAL PENSION YOJANA	→ PM SHRAM YOGI MANDHAN YOJANA
<b>Ministry</b>	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Labour and Employment
<b>Nodal Agency</b>	(administered by) Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority	(implementing agency) LIC and Community Service Center
<b>Funding</b>	Centrally sponsored scheme	Central Sector scheme
<b>Beneficiary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All bank account holders who are not members of any statutory social security schemes in the age group of 18-40 years.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
<b>Themes and Key features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pension would vary from 1000 to 5000 per month depending on the basis of contribution made by the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum pension to be received is 3000 per month after attaining the age of 60 years.</li> </ul>

	subscriber.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government would provide 50% of the subscriber's contribution or 1000 per annum whichever is lower.</li> </ul>	
<b>Others</b>	Minimum period of contribution is 20 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the pension period 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.</li> </ul>

## ► NATIONAL PENSION SCHEME

### NODAL AGENCY

Implemented and Regulated by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

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

## ► PRADHAN MANTRI VAYA VANDANA YOJNA

### NODAL AGENCY

Being implemented through 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 the policy term of 10 years, the 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 Yojna has been subsumed in the scheme.

- The 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.

## ► VIDYA LAKSHMI PORTAL

### MINISTRY OF FINANCE

- To ensure that students can avail loans easily through single window system of banks for education loans. Banks follow Indian Banks' Association guidelines which stipulates that education loan applications have to be disposed off, in the normal course, within a period of 15 to 30 days.
- The Portal has been developed and is maintained by NSDL e-Governance under the guidance of Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Department of Higher Education, MHRD and Indian Banks' Association.

## ► PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJNA (PMMY)

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- 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 upto Rs 10 lakhs for non-farm income generating activities

- Under the aegis of Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana, MUDRA has already created the following products / schemes.
  - **Shishu** : covering loans upto 50,000/-
  - **Kishor** : covering loans above 50,000/- and upto 5 lakh
  - **Tarun** : covering loans above 5 lakh and upto 10 lakh
- MUDRA scheme is aimed at “funding the unfunded”

#### OTHERS

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

#### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- 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 crore 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

#### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- 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

#### 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

#### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- 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.

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## ► PROJECT SAKSHAM

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- To bolster the information technology network for the new GST regime and is the name given to CBEC's IT Infrastructure Project.
- This IT Infrastructure project will enable not just the implementation of Goods and Services tax (GST) but also support all existing services in Customs, Central Excise and Service Tax.
- The information filed by taxpayers (for eg., Registration, Returns etc) on the GSTN portal will be transferred to CBEC systems via a link established by GSTN from their data centres to CBEC data centres.
- This information will be subsequently processed by CBEC's officers and the action taken will be transferred back to GSTN portal over this network. Thus, Project Saksham will enable setting up of an information exchange mechanism with GSTN.

# MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

## ► PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA (PMUY)

### OBJECTIVE

- To provide clean cooking fuel LPG to Below Poverty Line households in the country
- Ensuring **universal coverage of cooking gas in the country.**

### 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 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY (Gramin), Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Forest dwellers, etc.
- The number of households have been increased from the initial 5 cr to 8 crores.
- **Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayats** are peer learning platforms, providing support, catalyzing behaviour changes in Ujjawala beneficiaries and also 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.

## ► PAHAL (PRATYAKSHA HASTAANTARIT LAABH)

### COMPONENTS OF THE SCHEME

- It is a Direct Benefit Transfer scheme.
- Under it subsidized liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders are sold at market rates and consumers are entitled to receive LPG subsidy for it directly into their bank accounts.
- It is done either through bank account or Aadhaar linkage.
- It was extended nationwide in 2015.

### BENEFITS OF THE SCHEME

- The scheme aims at eliminating duplication or bogus LPG connections and its diversion.
- It also seeks to meet substantive savings in LPG subsidy.
- It has been acknowledged as the world's largest cash transfer program (households) by the Guinness Book of World Records.

## ► SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE TOWARDS AFFORDABLE TRANSPORTATION (SATAT INITIATIVE)

### OBJECTIVE

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

- Potential entrepreneurs will set up Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) production plants and make available CBG in the market for use in automotive fuels
- Municipal solid waste, agricultural residue, cattle dung etc will be 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
- 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 Jagadishpur – Haldia –Bokaro- Dhamra Pipeline (JHBDPL) project and approximately 750 km long Barauni - Guwahati pipeline as its integral part which will connect North East 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 North East Gas Grid to connect eight states of North Eastern India.

## ► **PRADHAN MANTRI URJA GANGA (JHBDPL)**

### **NODAL AGENCY**

- 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.

# MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND IT

## ► BHARATNET (NATIONAL OPTICAL FIBRE NETWORK - NOFN)

### NODAL AGENCY

Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) is the key for implementation of Bharat Net project

### FINANCING

- The entire project is being funded by **Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF)**, which was **set up for improving telecom services in rural and remote areas** of the country.

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Aims to connect all the 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats in the country and provide 100 Mbps connectivity to all gram panchayats. Existing fibres of PSUs (BSNL, Railtel and Powergrid) were utilized and incremental fibre was laid to connect to Gram Panchayats wherever necessary. Dark fibre network thus created was lit by appropriate technology thus creating sufficient bandwidth at the Gram Panchayat.
- Non-discriminatory access to the NOFN was provided to all service providers like Telecom Service Providers, ISPs, Cable TV operators and Content providers to launch various services in rural areas.
- Government has achieved a significant milestone under the BharatNet by completing Phase-1 of the project by connecting over one lakh Gram Panchayats (GP) across the country with high speed optical fibre network.
- The project aims to provide affordable broadband services to citizens and institutions in rural and remote areas, in partnership with States and the private sector.
- The project is also expected to generate massive employment.
- It would enable local service providers to offer internet access to the local population, primarily through mobile phones and other portable devices.

### TIMELINE:

- 1<sup>st</sup> Phase:** Providing one lakh gram panchayats with broadband connectivity by December 2017.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase:** Connectivity to all 2,50,000 gram panchayats using an optimal mix of underground fiber, fiber over power lines, radio and satellite media by March 2019. In the second phase, which will also involve laying of OFC over electricity poles. Last mile connectivity to citizens was proposed to be provided creating Wi-Fi hotspots in gram panchayats.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Phase (2019-23):** State of the art, future proof network, including fiber between districts and blocks, with ring topology to provide redundancy would be created.

## ► JEEVAN PRAMAAN

### NODAL AGENCY

Jeevan Pramaan service is provided by NIC (National Informatics Centre) through a Central Portal developed on Open source.

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Through this certificate, a pensioner now can **digitally provide proof of his existence** to authorities for continuity of pension every year instead of requiring presenting himself physically or through a Life Certificate issued by specified authorities.
- It is an **Aadhar based Digital Life Certificate** for pensioners.
- Launched in 2014 nearly 12.5 Lakhs pensioners have registered for Digital Life Certificate (DLC) in about a year.
- Developed using in-house manpower, the portal has been developed and maintained free of cost to all the user agencies and is also free for pensioners.
- The usefulness of Jeevan Pramaan will increase even further as the biometric authentication device gets integrated with mobile phones.

## ► DIGI LOCKER

### NODAL AGENCY

Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It is a "digital locker" service operated by the GoI that enables citizens to store certain official documents on the cloud.

- 1 GB of storage space is offered to users to store identification card issued by government agencies, education certificates, PAN cards, driving license, vehicle ownership documents and some other documents.
- The service is aimed towards reducing the need to carry physical documents and is part of the government's **Digital India initiative**.
- The sharing of the e-documents will be done through registered repositories thereby ensuring the authenticity of the documents online.
- 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, passport application, etc. would enable the citizen to leverage technology and **participate actively in governance**.

#### THE PLATFORM HAS THE FOLLOWING BENEFITS:

- Citizens can access their digital documents anytime, anywhere and share it online. This is convenient and time saving.
- It reduces the administrative overhead of Government departments by minimizing the use of paper.
- Digital Locker makes it easier to validate the authenticity of documents as they are issued directly by the registered issuers.
- Self-uploaded documents can be digitally signed using the eSign facility (which is similar to the process of self-attestation).

### ► PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMIN DIGITAL SAKSHARTA ABHIYAN (PMGDISHA)

#### NODAL AGENCY

The scheme will be implemented by CSC e-governance Services India Limited, a special purpose vehicle incorporated under the Companies Act 1956 under overall supervision of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

#### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It aims 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.
- PMGDISHA is expected to be **one of the largest digital literacy programmes** in the world.
- **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.

# MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND 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

### KEY FEATURES

- Addressing the long term and short term skilling needs through revamp of existing Institutional Training framework and establishing new institutions
- Undertake sector specific skill training initiatives
- Ensure 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
- Focus on training of trainers
  - Special courses meant for training of trainers and master 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 KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA (PMKVY)

- Aims to train 1 crore youth by the year 2020.
- Short Term Training
- Recognition of Prior Learning
- Special Project
- Establishment of model and aspirational skill centers known as PM Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district for imparting skill training through PMKVY.
- Mandatory provision for Placement Tracking. Placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidates on the Skill Development Management System.
- Life Skill Course Module which promotes
- Entrepreneurship
- Training under PMKVY is being imparted in NSQF aligned job roles
- Training Centers (TCs)/ Training Providers (TPs) are mandated to organize placement/rozzgar melas every six month with the support of Sector Skill Councils

### CLOSING THE SKILLS GAP PROJECT

This scheme has two components known as

- 1) Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by NSDC
- 2) Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs known as State-Engagement Component of PMKVY

### ► PM-YUVA (PM YUVA UDYAMITA VIKAS ABHIYAAN)

- 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

### ► SKILL LOAN SCHEME

- Support youth by providing a loan facility to individuals who intend to take up skill development courses
- Loans are available in the range of Rs 5,000 to Rs 1,50,000

### ► UDAAN

It is a Special Industry Initiative for Jammu and Kashmir

### ► DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TRAINING

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

### ► LAUNCH OF NEW GUIDELINES FOR JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN

It functions under MSDE. Previously, it functioned under MHRD.

#### SALIENT FEATURE OF NEW GUIDELINES:

- 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

### ► INDIAN INSTITUTES OF SKILLS

- These state of art centres of excellence are being set up across four regions of India on the lines of premier global institutes such as Institute of Technical Education (ITE), Singapore.
- MSDE has approved creation of three IIS -- Kanpur, Mumbai and Ahmedabad.
- They will be established on Not-for-profit Public Private Partnership (N-PPP) basis.
- Conceptualised with an objective to provide advanced highly specialised skills - for example defence, aerospace, oil and gas and other emerging business domains to name a few

### ► SANKALP (SKILLS ACQUISITION AND KNOWLEDGE AWARENESS FOR LIVELIHOOD)

- It is a centrally sponsored scheme with a project of total size USD 675 million, with World Bank assistance of USD 500 million.
- Objectives of the project are:-
  - 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
- 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

## ► STRIVE (SKILLS STRENGTHENING FOR INDUSTRIAL VALUE ENHANCEMENT)

- 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

### OBJECTIVE

- Promote apprenticeship training and to increase the engagement of apprentices from 2.3 lakh during August 2016 to 50 lakh cumulatively by year 2020.
- Scheme will cover all categories of apprentices except apprentices which are covered by the scheme

administered by MHRD ie 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 on line.
- 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 and Facilitators/Third Party Aggregators (TPAs)

### BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYING APPRENTICES UNDER THE SCHEME

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

- o Basic Training Providers (BTP) is an entity who has the facilities for imparting basic training to apprentices.

- **Types of BTPs are:**

- o National Skill Training Institutes, National Skill Training Institute for Women, Government/Private ITIs having grade 1 affiliation.

# MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

## ► FAME (FASTER ADOPTION AND MANUFACTURING OF (HYBRID) AND ELECTRIC VEHICLES IN INDIA

### NODAL DEPARTMENT:

- Department of Heavy Industry
- Verticals under the FAME Phase II
- **Demand Incenties:** This component helps in demand generation of electric vehicles by way of reducing the cost of acquisition of such vehicles. Demand incentive will be available for consumers in the form of an upfront reduced purchase price of hybrid and electric vehicles to enable wider adoption. It will be reimbursed to the OEM by GOI.
  - Vehicles eligible for demand incentives are:
    - Buses (Only EV technology)
    - Four Wheelers (EV, Plug in Hybrid, Strong Hybrid)
    - Three Wheelers (EV) including Registered E-Richshaws
    - Two-Wheelers (EV)
  - Demand incentive would be based on battery capacity (ie Energy Content measured in Kw-Hr)
  - The scheme will be mainly applicable to vehicles used for Public Transport or those registered for commercial purposes in 3W, 4W and Bus segments. However, privately owned registered 2W will also be covered under the scheme as a mass segment.
  - Uniform demand incentive of Rs 10,000 per KWh for all vehicles except Buses.

- For buses uniform demand incentive of Rs 20,000 per KWh
- Establishment of network of Charging Stations
  - Support for setting up of adequate public charging infrastructure to instil confidence amongst EV users, through active participation
  - For electric buses: one slow charger per e-bus and one fast charger for every 10 electric buses will be funded
  - Provision for infrastructure projects required for extending electrification for running of vehicles like pantograph charging, flash charging etc.
  - Inter-linking of renewable energy sources with charging infrastructure, smart grid, use of ICT will be encouraged.
  - Charging Infrastructure established under the scheme should be as per Ministry of Power's 'Charging Infrastructure for Electrical Vehicles: Guidelines and Standards'.
- Administration of Scheme including Publicity, (Information, Education & Communicatin) activities.

## ► CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES - GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

Released by Ministry of Power.

### OBJECTIVES

- Enable faster adoption of EVs by ensuring safe, reliable, accessible and affordable Charging Infrastructure and eco-system
- Promote affordable tariff chargeable from EV owners and Charging Station Operators
- Generate
- Private Charging at residences/offices shall be permitted. DISCOMs may facilitate the same.
- Setting up of Public Charging Stations to be a de-licensed activity (No license required Electricity Act, 2003) and any individual/entity is free to set up public charging stations which meet technical and performance standards laid down by Ministry of Power and Central Electricity Authority.
- Connectivity to be given on priority by the Distribution company in the area to any person willing to set up Public Charging Station.

- Any Charging Station/Chain of Charging Stations may also obtain electricity from any generation company through open access.
- Charging station to be set up every 3 km in cities and every 25 km on both sides of highways.
- Tariff for supply of electricity to electric vehicle public charging station shall not be more than the average cost of supply plus 15%.
- International Standards that are prevalent and used by most vehicle manufacturers internationally are:
  - **CCS (Combined Charging System) (European Standards):** It is a global standard for EV charging, supported by Charging Interface Initiative (CharIN e.V.), a global coalition of global automotive companies. The CCS supports both AC and DC electric vehicles.
  - CHaDeMO abbreviation for Charge de Move, equivalent to move using charge. It is fast charging technology standard. CHaDeMO standard was formed by Tokyo Electric Power Company, Nissan, Mitsubishi, Fuji Heavy Industries and Toyota.
    - It uses DC fast charging technology.
  - Guobiao standards also called (GB/T) (Chinese)

#### INDIAN STANDARDS

- Bharat EV - AC 001 (Bharat DC - 001)
- Bharat EV - DC 001 (Bharat AC - 001)
- Rollout for EV Public Charging Infrastructure
  - **In Phase-I (1-3 Years)**
    - Will cover Mega cities with population of 4 million plus, all existing expressways and important Highways connected to these Mega Cities will be covered.
    - Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Kolkata, Surat, Pune.
    - List of Corridors included are Mumbai-Pune Expressway, Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway, Delhi-Agra Yamuna Expressway, Delhi-Jaipur, Bengaluru-Mysore, Bengaluru-Chennai, Surat-Mumbai Expressway, Agra-Lucknow Expressway, Eastern Peripheral Expressway, Delhi-Agra NH2 Expressway, Hyderabad ORR Expressway, 5 connected highways to each megacity.

# MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES

## ► O-SMART (OCEAN SERVICES, TECHNOLOGY, OBSERVATIONS, RESOURCES MODELLING AND SCIENCE)

- It is an umbrella scheme. Will be implemented from 2017-18 to 2019-20 at an overall cost of Rs 1623 crore.
- 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 (ATMOSPHERE & CLIMATE RELATED MODELLING OBSERVING SYSTEMS AND SERVICES)

- Ministry of Earth Sciences through India Meteorological Department (IMD), IITM, National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting, INCOIS
- Will from 2017-2020 at an estimated cost of 1450 crore.

### 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.

# MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

## ► MGNREGA

- It is a statutory scheme to provide for livelihood 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.
- It is a demand driven program
- 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 of more than 15 days from the date of closure of the Muster Roll, in payments of wages is paid to the workers.
- Statutory requirement of Social Audit.
- Central Govt pays for the entire cost incurred for wage payments of MGNREGA workers and 75% of cost of the equipment and machinery involved.

## MONITORING AND GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

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

## REFORMS IN MGNREGA

- 100% of Geo-Tagging of Assets (GeoMGNREGA)
- 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 and Water Management, Construction of Wells
- Guidelines to focus on the dark and grey blocks where the ground water level was falling rapidly. Farm ponds, Vermi/NADEP composting, (reexcavation/renovation of farm ponds cannot be undertaken on private lands is not a permissible activity), Construction of Anganwadi Centres, Construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), Construction of School toilets and Anganwadi toilets, Construction of Houses under PM Awas Yojana (Grameen), PM Adarsh Gram Yojana.

## SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNDER MGNREGA

- **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 10<sup>th</sup> standard education. Preference shall be given to BFTs from the local area. Adequate representation shall be given to SC/ST and Women candidates.
- **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.
- Skilling of Masons, training of technical persons on SAKSHAM, capacity building of persons of Social Audit Units and Village Resource Persons from women SHGs.
- More focus on creation of assets on the individual land like farm ponds, dug wells, IHHLs etc.
- 60:40 expenditure between wage and material at the district level. Initially, it was at Gram Panchayat level. In spite of this reform, the ratio of expenditure on unskilled wage labour to overall expenditure remains higher than 65%.
- **Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS)** is used to make 100% expenditure under the scheme.

- **Women and SHGs:** Statutory requirement of 1/3rd women participation. However, women participation under MGNREGA has been 55% in 2015-16, 56% in FY 16-17, 53% in FY 17-18 and 53% in 2018-19.
- **Central Employment Guarantee Council:** It is a statutory body created under the NREG Act, 2005.

#### INITIATIVES UNDER MGNREGA

Inter-State Exchange Program to promote exchange of ideas and good practices between States. First Inter-State exchange took place in Tamil Nadu.

#### IMPACT OF MNREGA

- Reduction in rural migration especially distress migration
- Increase in household's capacity to absorb climate shocks
- Women empowerment
- Help in crop intensification and diversification: Increase in irrigation potential, increase in ground water table.

### ► DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA: NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION

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.

#### FARM LIVELIHOODS

- **Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP):** MKSP intervention strategy involves building a structure on the foundation of sustainability. This involves incorporating climate change resilient and ecologically sound practices into the overall structure. 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)
- 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 the scalability of climate change resilient agriculture practices through Community Best Practitioners (CBPs)
- In-situ rain water harvesting
- Promotion of Organic farming village clusters with women SHG members across the country: 1646 of organic village clusters have been identified by 28 states/UTs.
- Farm Livelihoods MIS

#### NON-FARM LIVELIHOODS

- **Startup 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. Programme 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.
- **National Rural Economic Transformation Project**
  - Promote women-owned and 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 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana.
- Peer to peer learning across States and across 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.
- It will be technically and financially supported by UNICEF India
- It will serve as a technical support unit at national level for DAY-NRLM

### **► DEEN DAYAL UPADHAYAYA GRAMEEN KAUSHALYA YOJANA (DDU- GKY)**

- 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
  - 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 ie for SC/ST - 50%, Minorities - 15% and Women 33%.
- **Regional inclusion of candidates in enabled through:**
  - Special sub-scheme for the youth of J&K called Himayat.
  - Special initiative for the rural youth of poor families in 27 most affected LWE districts across nine 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.

#### **Assessment 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.
- It is a 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.

### **► PMAY-GRAMEEN**

- Use of SECC 2011 house deprivation data for identification of beneficiaries
- Focus on improvement of quality of house construction and timely completion

- Real time monitoring of progress of con
- Only 12% of PMAY-G
- AwaasSoft portal has been made for monitoring of the scheme
- Training of Rural Masons
- Performance Index
- Providing assistance for construction of 1 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.
- 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 the poorest of the poor 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
    - Natural hazards
    - Law and order problems
  - Settlement of families affected due to/benefitted by
    - International border issues
    - Forest Rights Act
    - Occupational diseases like silicosis, asbestos, people affected by overuse of pesticides.
  - Settlement of surrendered militants and their families

- New technology demonstration - especially with focus on affordable and green technologies and using locally available materials.

- **E-Governance:** AwaasSoft, AwaasAPP

## ► MISSION ANTYODAYA

### OBJECTIVE

- To bring 50000 Gram Panchayats in 5000 clusters poverty free by 2022.
- The GPs have been selected by the 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.
- It is 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
- Carry out 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 (eg ASHA workers, Anganwadi Workers, ANMs etc)

- Promote enterprise through partnership with institutions and professionals

#### KEY OUTCOMES

- Strong infrastructural base for the selected GPs/Clusters prioritised implementation of schemes in line with GPDPs/Cluster development plans
- Effective social capital promoting participatory planning and implementation of the schemes engaging wide range of stakeholders at GP/Cluster
- It would be implemented in 5000 rural Clusters/50000 GPs through state-led partnership.
- **Funding:** It does not have a separate budget head. However, funding for the program will come from pooling of funds from various schemes for rural development.

### ► PM GRAM SADAK YOJANA

Rural roads is a State subject. PMGSY is a one-time special intervention to provide road connectivity by way of single all weather road to the eligible unconnected habitations in the Core Network.

#### 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.
- Sunset date of achievement of PMGSY-I has been preponed to March, 2019 with enhanced fund allocation.
- Funding Pattern: 60:40 between Centre and States, 90:10 for North-Eastern and Himalayan states (HP, J&K and Uttarakhand)

#### PHASE-II

- Need: There is a need to consolidate the entire rural roads network by upgradation of selected Through Routes and some Major Rural Links (MRLs).
- Inadequate focus on maintenance of roads constructed in Phase I due to low contracting capacity, poor maintenance practices, inadequate feeling of ownership of newly created roads

#### OBJECTIVES

- Consolidation of the 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

#### GREEN TECHNOLOGY

- 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
  - Paneled cement concrete pavement
  - Fly ash
- Emarg
- Meri Sadak App for monitoring and complaints
- Maintenance of Roads constructed under PMGSY is the responsibility of the State Government. All road works are covered by initial five year maintenance contracts to be entered into along with the construction contract, with the same contractor.

### ► SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJI RURBAN MISSION (SPMRM) OR NATIONAL RURBAN MISSION (NRUM)

#### BACKGROUND

- Large parts of rural areas in the country are not stand-alone 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'.
- **Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)**, aimed at developing such rural areas by provisioning of economic, social and physical infrastructure facilities. was launched on 21st February, 2016.

#### OBJECTIVE

- Stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and **create well planned Rurban clusters**.
- Development of 300 Rurban clusters, in 5 years.
- Bridging the rural-urban divide - i.e.: economic, technological and those related to facilities and services.
- Stimulating local economic development with emphasis on reduction of poverty and unemployment in rural areas.
- Spreading development in the region.
- Attracting investment in rural areas.

#### FEATURES

These clusters would be strengthened with the required amenities, for which it is proposed that resources be mobilized through convergence of various schemes of the Government, over and above which a Critical Gap Funding (CGF) would be provided under this Mission, for focused development of these clusters.

### ► SANSAD ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (SAGY)

#### MINISTRY

Ministry of Rural Development

#### OBJECTIVE

- SAGY is a **village development project** launched in October 2014,
- The goal is that each Member of Parliament will take the responsibility to develop **3 Adarsh Grams** by March 2019 – by developing physical and institutional infrastructure.
- Of the three, 1 would be achieved by 2016.
- Thereafter, 5 such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024.

#### VALUE ADDITION

SAGY aims at instilling certain values in the villages and their people so that they get transformed 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 the “poorest and the weakest person” in the village to achieve well being
- Affirming gender equality and ensuring respect for women
- Guaranteeing social justice

- Instilling dignity of labour and the 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 mutual cooperation, self-help and self-reliance
- Fostering peace and harmony in the village community
- Bringing about transparency, accountability and probity in public life
- Nurturing local self-governance
- Adhering to the values enshrined in the Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties of the Indian Constitution.
- [Saanjhi.nic.in](http://Saanjhi.nic.in) (Scheme Website)

### ► DISHA (DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION AND MONITORING COMMITTEE)

- It is an effort to improve development coordination and monitoring within the Constitutional framework of responsibilities assigned to Central, State and Local Governments.

#### → STATE LEVEL DISHA COMMITTEE

- It will perform coordination and monitoring oversight functions over the developmental projects being brought to its consideration.
- The chairperson of the state level DISHA committee shall be the CM of the State/UT with legislature. (Lt. Governor/Administrator for UTs without legislature. Minister of Rural Development of the concerned State shall normally be designated as Co-Chairperson.
- In the absence of an elected Government in the State, senior most MP (Lok Sabha(LS)) in the committee should be the Chairperson of the committee and next senior most MP (LS) should be the co-chairperson.

#### OTHER MEMBERS

- One MP (LS) of every political party represented in the LS from the State and one independent MP, if any
- MPs (RS) elected from the State. Number of MPs in the State level DISHA committee should be limited to half of the number of MPs in the committee.

- Minimum number of MPs in the committee should be 4 from LS and 1 from RS. In case elected member of LS in particular State/UT is less than this then the committee would have all elected members of LS from State/UT as member.
- MPs from LS and RS shall be nominated by the Union Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Union Ministry of Parliamentary affairs.
- 6 MLAs to be nominated by State Government out of which two should be from opposition parties.
- Secretary, Department of Rural Development in the State/UT should be designated as Member Secretary of the committee.
- At least one meeting should be done in every 6 months.

#### **FUNCTIONS OF STATE LEVEL DISHA COMMITTEE**

- Review of implementation status in respect of decisions taken in the District level DISHA committee, deployment & effectiveness of human resources engaged by the State Government and Local Government for implementation of various schemes, flow of funds in fulfillment of State's obligation for various programs.
- Address implementation concerns, suggestions to improve designs of approved programs or to make mid-course corrections, monitor timelines
- Look into complaints of irregularities, including complaints of wrong selection of beneficiaries, misappropriation/diversion of funds, give suitable directions to implementation of DBT and use of Aadhar Seeded accounts for flow of funds to beneficiaries.
- Refer any matter pertaining to the programmes monitored under DISHA to Ministry of Rural Development which in turn coordinate with the concerned ministry for appropriate action.

#### **→ DISTRICT LEVEL COORDINATION AND MONITORING COMMITTEE (DISHA)**

- They will be formed in both rural and urban districts of the country.
- Composition: MP (LS) elected from the district nominated by the Ministry of Rural Development is the chairperson of the committee. (senior most if more than one MP(LS) from the district). Other MP (LS) from the district should be designated as Co-Chairpersons. One MP (RS) representing

the State and exercising option to be associated with the district level Committee to be designated as Co-Chairpersons by Ministry of Rural Development.

- All members of the State Legislative Assembly elected from the district are members of DISHA.
- All Mayors/Chairpersons of Municipalities and five elected heads of Gram Panchayat to be nominated by the Chairperson. Chairperson of the Zila Panchayat.
- DM of the district to be member secretary of the DISHA.
- At least one meeting every Quarter.

#### **FUNCTIONS OF DISHA**

- Ensure that all programs are implemented in accordance with the program guidelines, facilitate coordinated solution to remove constraints, facilitate smooth implementation of priorities determined by the District Planning Committee (DPC), resolve matter related to provision of land and space for faster roll out of priorities, monitor flow of funds.
- Guide DPCs about all the national programs and how they can be leveraged for transformation of the district.
- Identify issues for follow up in Parliament, State Assemblies and Local Governments for timely achievement of objectives.
- Monitor all time bound national initiatives for universal coverage.
- Recommend improvements if any
- Look into complaints/alleged irregularities received in respect of the implementation of the programs.

#### **PROGRAM TO BE MONITORED BY DISHA COMMITTEE**

State level DISHA will cover all non-statutory schemes of GOI. However, the functions of schemes that have been specifically assigned under a statute cannot be assigned to any other committee for monitoring. In such cases, the extant statutory provisions will prevail.

#### **SUGGESTIVE LIST OF SCHEMES IS**

- MGNREGA, DDU-NRLM, DDU-GKY, PMGSY, NSAP, PM Awas Yojana both Urban and Gramin, NRDWP, PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojana, SBM (Urban and Gramin), Digital India Land Records Modernisation Program, DDU Gram Jyoti Yojana, Rurban Mission, AMRUT, HRIDAY, Smart Cities

Mission, Fasal Bima Yojana, National Health Mission, SSA, ICDS, Mid-day-Meal scheme.

## ► NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (NSAP)

### OBJECTIVE

NSAP is a social security and welfare programme to provide support to aged persons, widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on death of primary bread winner, belonging to below poverty line households.

### IMPORTANCE

- It represents a significant step towards the fulfilment of the **Directive Principles in Article 41 and 42** of the Constitution recognising the concurrent responsibility of the Central and the State Governments in the matter.
- In particular, Article 41 of the Constitution of India directs the State to provide public assistance to its citizens in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want within the limit of its economic capacity and development.

### SCHEMES UNDER NSAP

Presently NSAP comprises of 5 schemes

- 1. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)** - The eligible age for IGNOAPS is 60 years. The

pension is Rs.200 p.m. for persons between 60 years and 79 years. For persons who are 80 years and above the pension is Rs.500/- per month.

- 2. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)** - The eligible age is 40 years and the pension is Rs.300 per month. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary will get Rs.500/- per month.

- 3. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)** - The eligible age for the pensioner is 18 years and above and the disability level has to be 80%. The amount is Rs.300 per month and after attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary will get Rs 500/- per month. Dwarfs will also be an eligible category for this pension

- 4. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)** - Rs. 20000/- will be given as a lump-sum assistance to the 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. The scheme aims at providing food security to meet the requirements of those eligible old aged persons who have remained uncovered under the IGNOAPS.

# MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

## ► RESTRUCTURED RASHTRIYA GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN (RGSA)

- It is a centrally sponsored scheme that will be implemented during the period from 2018 to 2022.

- Funding:** Central share 4500 crore State Share: 2755 crore

### DETAILS

- Objective:**
  - Developing governance capabilities of PRIs to deliver on the SDGs through inclusive local governance with focus on optimum utilisation of available resources.
- The scheme will be extended 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.
- The scheme has two components:
  - Central Component: This component will be fully funded by Central Government. National level activities including
    - 'National Plan of Technical Assistance',
    - Collaboration with Academic Institutions/Institutions of Excellency NIRD&PR
    - 'Mission mode project on e-Panchayat',
    - Incentivisation of Panchayats: Awards including financial incentives will be given to best performing Panchayats (District, Intermediate, and Gram Panchayats) and States/UT in recognition of their good work for improving delivery of services and public goods.
  - State Component: Centre State funding pattern for State Component will be 60:40 for all States, except North East 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:-

- Capacity Building and Training
- Support for Innovations
- Distance Learning
- Administrative and Financial data analysis and planning cell
- Panchayat Buildings and Community hall
- Technical support to PRIs
- Strengthening Gram Sabha including in PESA areas
- Training Infrastructure and HR
- Innovative activities
- e-Enablement of Panchayats
- Project based support for Economic Development/Income Enhancement
- Information, Education, Communication (2%)
- Program Management (5%)
- The implementation and monitoring of the activities will be on achieving SDGs
- Focus on convergence initiatives with other ministries.
- Sunset date for RGSA will be 31.03.2030.

## ► E-PANCHAYAT MISSION MODE PROJECT

- One of Mission mode projects under Digital India program of GOI.
- Various Applications development under Panchayat Enterprise Suite are:

<b>1. PRIASoft</b>	Captures receipt and expenditure details through voucher entries and automatically generates cash book, registers etc
<b>2. Planplus</b>	Facilitates strengthening of participative decentralised planning and enables preparation of participatory Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)
<b>3. National Panchayat</b>	Dynamic website for each Panchayat (ie ZPs, BPs, GPs) to share information in

<b>Portal</b>	public domain
<b>4. Local Government Directory (LGD Codes)</b>	Captures all details of local governments and assigns unique code. Also maps Panchayats with Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies. It assigns a unique code to each administrative entity and maintain up-to-date list of revenue entities.
<b>5. ActionSoft</b>	Facilitates proper recording of Financial and Physical progress of the works
<b>6. National Asset Directory</b>	Captures details of assets created/ maintained, helps avoid duplication of works and provides for maintenance.
<b>7. Area Profiler</b>	Captures geographic, demographic, infrastructural, socio-economic and natural resources profile of a village/panchayats and details of Elected Representatives and Panchayat Functionaries, Election Details etc.
<b>8. Service Plus</b>	A dynamic metadata based service delivery portal to help in providing electronic delivery of services.
<b>9. Training Management Portal</b>	Portal to address training needs of stakeholders including citizens, their feedback, training materials etc.
<b>10. Social Audit</b>	To understand, measure and verify work under different schemes done by the Panchayat and further to improve social performance of respective Panchayats.

## ► 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
- It's 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 Programmes in Gram Panchayat Office and Gram Samvaad app.
  - Structured Gram Sabha meetings spread over 2nd October - 31st December, 2018, 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.

## ► GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAAN (GSA)

- Theme: 'Sabka Sath Sabka Gaon Sabka Vikas'.
- It was organised by Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- The GSA was organised from 14th April (Dr Ambedkar's Birthday) to 5th May 2018.
- Aims to promote social harmony, spread awareness about pro-poor initiatives of government, reach out to poor households to enroll them as also to obtain their feedback on various programs.
- Saturation of eligible households/persons under 7 flagship pro-poor programs in 21,058 identified villages
  - PM Ujjwala Yojana (Gas connection)
  - Saubhagya Yojana (Electricity connection)
  - Ujala Scheme (LED bulb)
  - PM Jan Dhan Yojana (Bank Account)
  - PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (Life Insurance)
  - PM Suraksha Bima Yojana (Accidental Insurance)
  - Mission Indradhanush (Immunisation)
- Events Organised under Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan
  - Ambedkar Jayanti (14th April)
  - Swachh Bharat Parv
  - Ujjawala Panchayat
  - Panchayati Raj Diwas (24th April 2018)

- Gram Shakti Abhiyaan (28 April 2018)
- Aayushman Bharat Abhiyaan (30 April 2018)
- Kisan Kalyan Karyashala (2nd May 2018): A block level awareness generation event will be organised about interventions for doubling of income of farmers by 2022. By Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
- Aajeevika and Kaushal Vikas Kendra (by Department of Rural Development)

## ► EXTENDED GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAAN

- It was organised by MORD and MOPR.
- It was organised between 1st June and 15th August, 2018.
- **Aim** was to promote social harmony, spread awareness about pro-poor initiatives of the government, reach out to poor households to enroll them as also obtain their feedback on various welfare programs.
- Saturation of eligible household/persons would be made under 7 flagship pro-poor programs in 117 Aspirational Districts.
  - PM Ujjwala Yojana (Gas connection)
  - Saubhagya Yojana (Electricity connection)
  - Ujala Scheme (LED bulb)
  - PM Jan Dhan Yojana (Bank Account)
  - PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (Life Insurance)
  - PM Suraksha Bima Yojana (Accidental Insurance)
  - Mission Indradhanush (Immunisation)
- 5 priority areas identified as per district plan.
  - **Health and Family Welfare**
  - **School and Education:**
    - Controlling dropout rates from class 5 to 6 and from class 6 to 9
    - Maximise number of functional toilets and functional drinking water facilities for both girls and co-ed schools
    - Maximise the number of schools where new textbooks reached within one month of the start of the academic year and work towards creating new book banks
  - **Agriculture**

- **Krishi Kalyan Abhiyaan (KKA)** launched between 1st June 2018 to 31st July 2018 in 117 aspirational districts
- 25 villages with more than 1000 population in each Aspirational District
- In districts, where number of villages (with more than 1000 population) is less than 25, all such districts will be covered.
- Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) act as the nodal point to implement the action plan developed by DACFW, DAHDF, and DARE.
- Activities organised under KKA are
  - ➔ Distribution of Soil Health Cards
  - ➔ Distribution of Mini Kits of Pulses and Oilseeds
  - ➔ Distribution of Horticulture/Agroforestry/Bamboo Plant (5 per family, location appropriate)
  - ➔ Making NADAP pits in each village
  - ➔ Foot and Mouth Disease vaccination in each village
  - ➔ Vaccination of sheep and goat for eradication of Peste des Petits ruminants (PPR)
  - ➔ Artificial Insemination Saturation (100/Village)
  - ➔ Training program in each of the villages by ICAR/
  - ➔ Distribution of 10 to 20 agriculture implements per village
  - ➔ Demonstration of integrated cropping practice and micro-irrigation
  - ➔ Development/Upgradation of Gramin Haats in Convergence with MGNREGA.
- **Skills**
  - Spreading awareness about skill development programs and to encourage youth to enroll for training
  - Aptitude assessment and counselling
  - Organisation of Rozgar Melas to facilitate Mobilisation and is carried through Kaushal Melas, camps/drives by TP and walk-in sessions at training centres.
- **Nutrition**
  - Poshan
  - Mahila Shakti

# MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

## ► SWACHH BHARAT - GRAMEEN

- 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**.
- 5.47 Villages, 600 districts and 27 States and UTs have already been declared ODF.
- Darwaza Band Campaign
- Findings of National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) 2018-19 are as follows:
  - 93.1% of households were found to have access to toilets during the survey period (corresponding figure as per SBMG MIS in November 2018 was 96%)
  - 96.5% of the people who had access to toilets used them.
  - 90.7% of villages which were previously declared to be ODF were confirmed to ODF. Remaining villages also had sanitation coverage of 93%.
  - 95.4% of the villages surveyed found to have minimal litter and minimal stagnant water.
- **Swachhagrahis:**
  - Fecal Sludge Management

## ► GOBAR-DHAN (GALVANIZING ORGANIC BIO-AGRO RESOURCE-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 the 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 (Gramin)
- 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 (Gramin) are eligible to receive the financial assistance under GOBAR-DHAN scheme.

## ► SWACHH SUNDAR SAUCHALAYA

- Month long campaign which comprises of a contest wherein households are being mobilised to paint and decorate their toilets.
- Will be spearheaded by Gram Panchayats and coordinated by District Panchayats.

## ► 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

## ► RESTRUCTURED NATIONAL RURAL DRINKING WATER PROGRAMME

- It is a centrally sponsored scheme under Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

### OBJECTIVE:

Ensuring sustainability (source) of water availability in terms of potability, adequacy, convenience, affordability and equity.

### FUNDING:

50:50 fund sharing between Centre and States.

### COMPONENTS:

- Improving coverage of piped drinking water in rural areas

- Increase level of service delivery
- Thrust on coverage of water quality affected habitations:
  - 2% earmarking of funds for **Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) affected areas**
  - **National Water Quality Sub-Mission** aims to address the urgent need for providing clean drinking water in about 28000 Arsenic and Flouride affected habitations (already identified).
  - Rs 12,500 crore as Central share will be required over 4 years ie March 2021.
  - Aims to cover all rural population in Arsenic/Flouride affected habitations with clean drinking water on a sustainable basis by March 2021.
- Coverage of Open Defecation Free declared villages, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana Gram Panchayats, and Integrated Action Plan districts with piped water supply
- State have been given flexibility in utilisation of NRDWP funds by reducing number of components under the program.
- As per the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, about 77% of rural habitations in India have achieved a fully covered (FC) status (40 litres per capita per day) and 56% of the rural population have access to tap water through public stand posts within which 16.7% have household connections.

### ► **SWACHH ICONIC PLACES INITIATIVE**

- Initiative of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
- Aims to achieve a distinctly higher level of sanitation at these places, especially in the peripheries and approach areas.

- It involves local administrations in concerned states, PSUs and private companies are also sponsoring partners.
- Companies can participate in it as per their CSR activities.

### ► **GANGA GRAM**

#### **OBJECTIVE**

- 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.

#### **COMPONENTS OF GANGA GRAMS**

1. Making village Open Defecation Free
2. Proper management of village waste draining into river Ganga
3. Proper disposal of solid waste
4. Water conservation activities including rain water harvesting/ground water recharge/maintain of well and ponds, promotion of sprinkler irrigation
5. Encourage plantation of medicinal plants and promotion of organic farming
6. Construction of crematorium
7. Promotion of tourism
8. Coordination between various Central and State Governments sponsored schemes and their implementation on priority in Ganga Grams

# MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

## ► eCourts MISSION MODE PROJECT

### PHASE-II (2015-19)

- It is a national e-governance project for ICT enablement of district and subordinate courts of the country.
- Establishment of Wide Area Network (WAN) connecting all District and Subordinate court complexes, spread across the country.
- Installation of video conferencing facility
- Recording of witness through Video conferencing
- Connecting all courts in the country to the National Judicial Data Grid through WAN and additional redundant connectivity
- Citizen centric facilities such as electronic filing, e-payment and use of mobile applications in all courts
- Touch screen based kiosks in each court complex
- Full computerisation of State and district level judicial and service academies and centres
- e-Committee of Supreme Court of India:
  - Composition of eCommittee, Supreme Court of India
    - Chief Justice of India, as Patron-in-Chief of the eCommittee
    - Honable Judge Incharge, eCommittee
    - Regular members:
    - Invitee members
  - Functions:
    - It will provide policy planning, strategic direction and guidance to the Project for effective implementation of all components of the Project.

## ► INTEROPERABLE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

It is a project to integrate the Crime and Criminals Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) with the e-courts and e-prisons database, as well as with other pillars of criminal justice systems such as Forensics, Prosecution, and Juvenile Homes in a phased manner.

## ► TELE LAW INITIATIVE

- It falls under Access to Justice Project for Marginalised Persons, being implemented by the Department of Justice along with UNDP.
- It is a Joint Initiative by Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice and MEITY.

## → CITIZENS ELIGIBLE FOR TELE LAW SERVICE

Categories of Marginalised persons (Section 12 of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987)	Fees for Tele Law Service	Documents to be brought to CSC for Registration
Women	Nil	Nil
Children below 18 years of age	Nil	Nil
SC/ST	Nil	Caste certificate
Victims of Trafficking	Nil	Self-declaration/Copy of Police FIR/Affidavit
Mentally Ill and Differently abled	Nil	Disability certificate
Victims of Natural Disaster/Ethnic Violence	Nil	District
Workers in unorganised sector	Nil	Job Card/MGNREGA Card
People with low income groups (income as specified)	Nil	BPL Card/Income

by the State)		certificate
Undertrials/In custody	Nil	Any relevant case document

**Other persons:** Fees for Telelaw Service Rs 30, documents to be brought to CSC for Registration (Aadhar Card/Any ID Proof)

#### STATES COVERED

Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh

#### NYAYA MITRA

- They are facilitation centres set up at CSCs across districts to reduce pendency of 10 year old cases. Nyaya Mitra will serve under MEITY and will be headed by a retired judicial/executive officer with legal background.
- Will be set up across 227 districts, including 27 districts of north eastern states and J&K.

#### ROLE OF NYAYA MITRA:

- Identify cases pending for over 10 years
- Provide assistance to litigants in speedy disposal of their cases
- Provide access to justice by connecting litigants with legal authorities, CSC Tele-law service, government agencies and civil society organisations
- Refer applicants from marginalised communities to Lok Adalats for dispute resolution
- Facilitate legal aid to under trial prisoners

#### PARA LEGAL VOLUNTEER

- They are the first point of contact between rural citizens and lawyers providing legal aid through CSC.
- They are lawyers, but have basic understanding of legal process.
- They hear the grievances of citizens and offer appropriate support/suggestion for legal aid.
- Help citizens understand legal issues and advice given by lawyers.
- A trained PLV is available in a CSC for minimum 10 days in a month under the scheme.

## ► NYAYA BANDHU (PRO BONO LEGAL SERVICES)

#### AIM

To enhance access to justice for marginalised sections of the society and fulfil State's constitutional obligation to provide 'free legal aid' for all.

#### FEATURES

- The '**Pro bono legal services**' initiative is a web based platform, through which interested lawyers can register themselves to volunteer pro bono services for the underprivileged litigants, who are unable to afford it. Through this online portal, litigants from marginalised communities (including members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, women, children, senior citizens, persons with low income and persons with disabilities) can also apply for legal aid and advice from the pro bono lawyers.
- Pro bono advocate shall study the case and advise the applicant on the best course of action. This may include giving legal advice, drafting of pleadings, legal representation before courts.
- Pro bono legal services are free. However, based on mutual understanding between the applicant and advocate, the applicant may be required to incur incidental expenses like photocopying, posting and typing charges.
- Mobile Application has been developed which will enable the Para Legal Volunteers to perform on field pre-registration of cases with a facility to seek appointment from Panel Lawyer on preferred date and time, in coordination with Village Level entrepreneur (VLE) at the CSC.
- This application will benefit 73,000 PLVs of NALSA and SLISA in the country who will be associated with Tele-Law service.

#### NYAYA BANDHU APP FOR THE SCHEME

- Based on the premise of using technology to enhance access to justice for all, the Nyaya Bandhu app will allow marginalised individuals (referred to as 'Applicants'), seeking quality legal advice and aid, to connect, with ease, via a mobile application with 'Advocates' who have volunteered their time and services on this platform.
- The Nyaya Bandhu application has been developed in collaboration with CSC eGovernance Private India Limited and is available in Hindi and English.

# MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

## ► NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR PROJECT

### OBJECTIVES

- 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

Under 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 Centres 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)

### 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

### NODAL AGENCY

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 upto 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.
- The relief shall not 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 the age of 60 years.
- Family Pension: During the receipt of pension, if the subscriber dies, the spouse of the beneficiary shall be entitled to receive 50% of the pension received by the beneficiary as family pension.
- 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.
- It provides a variety of employment related services like Job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses etc.
- Establishment of Model Career Centers 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

### **► PM ROJGAR PROTSAHAN YOJANA**

- EPFO is the nodal agency for the scheme
- **Objective:** For incentivising employers for employment generation.
- Under this scheme, Government is paying the entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards the EPS and EPF for all sectors to all eligible new employees for the next 3 years from the date of registration of the new employee. The salary of the employee should be less than Rs 15000.
- The scheme has crossed 1 crore beneficiary milestone on January 14, 2019.

### **► DEENDAYAL UPADHYAY SHRAMEV JAYATE KARYAKRAM**

#### **OBJECTIVE**

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

#### **UMBRELLA SCHEME**

This is an umbrella scheme with five schemes under it as follows:

- 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

## ► **PRADHAN MANTRI ROJGAR PROTSAHAN YOJANA (PMRPY)**

### **OBJECTIVES**

- To **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.
- This Scheme has a dual benefit, where, on the one hand, the employer is incentivised for increasing the employment base of workers in the establishment, and on the other hand, a large number of 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.

# MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION

## ► GROUND WATER EXTRACTION RULES

- India is the largest user of ground water in the world, extracting ground water to the tune of 253 bcm per year, which is about 25% of the global ground water extraction.
- 90% of the annual ground water extraction is primarily for agricultural activities
- 10% of the extraction is for drinking and domestic as well as industrial uses.
- Industrial use is estimated to account for only 5% of the annual ground water extraction in the country.
- Central Ground Water Authority is constituted under the Environment Protection Act 1986 in 1997.

## FUNCTIONS

Regulating ground water development and management in the country

## REVISED GUIDELINES FOR GROUND WATER EXTRACTION

- Introduction of the Concept of Water Conservation Fee (WCF)
- Encouraging use of recycled and treated sewage water by industries
- Provision of action against polluting industries

## MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION

- Mandatory requirement of digital flow meters, piezometers and digital water level recorders
- Mandatory water audit by industries extracting ground water 500 cubic metres or more in safe and semi-critical and 200 cubic metres or more in critical and over-exploited assessment units
- Mandatory roof top rain water harvesting except for specified industries
- Measures to be adopted to ensure prevention of ground water contamination in premises of polluting industries/projects.
- Exemption from requirements of NOC has been given to agricultural users, users employing non-energised means to extract water, individual households and Armed Forces Establishments during operational deployment or during mobilisation in forward locations.

## ► FLOOD MANAGEMENT AND BORDER AREAS PROGRAMME

- Will be implemented throughout the country for effective flood management, erosion control and anti-sea erosion.
- **Funding Pattern:** For general category states: 50% (Centre) and 50% (States)
  - For North Eastern, Himalayan States: 70% (Centre): 30 (States)

## ► DAM REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

It is a world bank assisted state sector scheme. It was started in 2010. The project is scheduled to be completed in 2020.

## 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) and Uttarakhand (Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited)
- It is a World Bank assisted project.
- **Nodal Agency:** Central Water Commission.

### ► NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON DAM SAFETY (NCDS)

- It is headed by Chairman, Central Water Commission. It has representation from State Governments and PSUs.
- **Objectives of NCDS are:**
  - Oversee dam safety activities in States and suggest improvements
  - Act 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 connected with dam safety.

### ► PROPOSED DRIP PHASE-II AND PHASE-III

- Provision of rehabilitation of 773 dams amounting to Rs 11,487 crore.
- 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.
- It will be a State sector scheme with Central Component.
- Participation from 18 States, and 2 Central Agencies.
- The two central implementing agencies will be Central Water Commission and Bhakra Beas Management Board. The overall implementation as well as
- It has four components:
  - Rehabilitation of Dams and its appurtenances
  - Institutional Strengthening

- Project Management
- Secondary Revenue Generation through incidental benefits ie Tourism and other means

### ► NATIONAL MISSION FOR CLEAN GANGA (NMCG)

#### ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

- **National Council for Rejuvenation, Protection and Management of River Ganga (Also called National Ganga Council)**
- It will be headed by PM, with the Union Minister of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation 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 Ranga
- It will be headed by Union MOWR & RD & GR
- It shall co-ordinate and advise on matters relating to rejuvenation, protection and management of River Ganga and its tributaries.
- Ensuring that the Ministries, Departments and State Governments have:
  - An action plan with specific activities, milestones and timelines for rejuvenation and protection of Ganga
  - A mechanism for monitoring implementation of its action plan
  - Coordination among Central and state governments for implementation of action plans in a time bound manner.

#### NATIONAL MISSION FOR CLEAN GANGA

- **It is responsible for**
  - Comply with the decisions and directions of National Ganga Council and implement the Ganga Basin Management Plan approved by it.
  - Identify specific threats to the River Ganga in areas in each village and town

- Establish 'River Ganga Monitoring Centre' for monitoring continuous flow of water and pollution levels
- Namami Gange Program, is an integrated conservation mission,
- Main Pillars of the Namami Ganga Program are:
  - Sewage Treatment Infrastructure
    - Hybrid Annuity Model
    - 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:** Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has identified 1674 Gram Panchayats 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.
  - It will be 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'.
  - The following activities will be financed from Clean Ganga Fund
    - 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 and Centre of Excellence to the National Mission for Clean Ganga.
- **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.
    - For Upper Ganga River Basin Stretch starting from originating glaciers upto Haridwar
    - Stretch of main stem of River Ganga from Haridwar, Uttarakhand to Unnao, Uttar Pradesh
  - The compliance of minimum environmental flow is applicable to all existing, under-construction and future projects. The existing projects which currently do not meet the norms will have to ensure that the desired environmental flows are complied with within a period of 3 years. The mini and micro projects which do not alter the flow characteristics of the river

## ► ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA

- Aims to promote sustainable ground water management with community participation in select over-exploited and water stressed areas.
- It is a World Bank assisted project with 50:50 contribution between Government of India and World Bank. It is a central sector scheme.
- The identified over-exploited (OE) and water stressed areas for the implementation of the scheme fall in the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and 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 the scheme.
- Community Participation mechanisms under the scheme are:
  - 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

### OBJECTIVE

- It aims at turning one water scarce village in each district of the country into water surplus village water 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 rain water harvesting, recycling of waste water, 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.

## ► JAL MARG VIKAS PROJECT

### BY

The Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) on NW-1 (River Ganga) is being implemented with the financial and technical support of the World Bank.

### OBJECTIVE

The Project entails **development of fairway** with 3-meters depth between Varanasi and Haldia (Phase-I) covering a distance of 1380 km at an estimated cost of Rs. 5369 crore with target for completion in six years.

# MINISTRY OF MICRO SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE (MSME)

## ► PRIME MINISTER EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME

### 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.
- Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana and Rural Employment Generation Programme 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 GUARENTEE 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 guarantee fee to bank by the MSE.
- Both existing and new enterprises are eligible under the scheme.

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

### FINANCE

- The Scheme would cover three types of interventions namely:
  - Soft Interventions
  - Hard Interventions
  - Thematic Interventions
- The project outlay for various clusters is as follows:
  - Heritage cluster (1000-2500 artisans \*): ₹ 8 cr
  - Major cluster (500-1000 artisans \*): ₹ 3 cr
  - Mini cluster (Up to 500 artisans\*): ₹ 1.5 cr.

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- To organize the traditional industries and artisans into
- 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 also the improvement of marketing Infrastructure;
- To equip traditional artisans through training and exposure visits;
- To make provision for common facilities and improved tools and equipments for artisans;

- To strengthen the cluster governance systems with the active participation of the stakeholders

## ► COIR VIKAS YOJNA

### SKILL UPGRADATION AND MAHILA COIR YOJANA (MCY)

- Coir Board imparts training in processing of coir and value addition to potential workers, coir artisans/entrepreneurs through its training centres.
- The stipend per trainee for the skill development programmes will be limited to Rs.3,000/- per month and in the case of training programmes of less than one month duration, stipend will be disbursed on prorata basis.

### EXPORT MARKET PROMOTION (EMP)

To improve the export performance of Indian Coir Sector through various export market promotion activities

### COIR INDUSTRY TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION SCHEME (CITUS)

- The project aims for giving away assistance to the entrepreneurs for procurement of eligible Plant & Machinery for modernization, upgradation and/or establishing a new unit on making application for the purpose to go for larger investment in the coir sector.
- All coir production/processing units newly established will be eligible to apply for assistance.
- The financial assistance shall be 25% of the cost of admissible items of Plant and Machinery procured by the Coir units upto Rs.2.50 crores per coir unit/ project.

## ► TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION AND QUALITY CERTIFICATION

### FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO MSMES IN ZERO EFFECT ZERO DEFECT CERTIFICATION SCHEME

- The objectives of the scheme include 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 Adhar Memorandum can apply.
- ZED Certification is given by Quality Council of India.

## ► A SCHEME FOR PROMOTING INNOVATION, RURAL INDUSTRY & ENTREPRENEURSHIP (ASPIRE)

The main objectives of the scheme are to:

- Create new jobs and reduce unemployment
- Promote entrepreneurship culture in India
- Boost Grassroots economic development at district level
- Facilitate innovative business solution for un-met social needs, and
- Promote innovation to further strengthen the competitiveness of the MSME sector.

## ► NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPETITIVENESS PROGRAMME (NMCP)

Credit Linked Capital Subsidy for Technology Upgradation (CLCSS) provides 15% subsidy for additional investment up to ₹1 cr for technology upgradation by MSEs. Technology upgradation would ordinarily mean induction of state-of-the-art or near state-of-the-art technology.

# MINISTRY OF TEXTILE

## ► INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SILK INDUSTRY

### FINANCE

Central Sector Scheme

### 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 Human Resource Development (HRD).

### 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'- SCHEME FOR CAPACITY BUILDING IN TEXTILE SECTOR

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It is intended to provide demand driven, placement oriented National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant skilling programmes 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

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The comprehensive scheme has the following components:
  - In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerlooms
  - Group Workshed Scheme (GWS)
  - Yarn Bank Scheme
  - Common Facility Centre (CFC)
- Pradhan Mantri 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 component 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.

## ► SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED TEXTILE PARK

Aims to encourage private investments and employment generation in textile sector by facilitating world class infrastructure for common facilities, such as roads, water supply treatment and distribution network, power generation and distribution network, effluent collection treatment and disposal system, design centre, warehouse, first aid centre, etc.

## ► 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).
  - **Group B** - Common infrastructure such as captive power generation plants on technology preferably renewable/green technology,
  - **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.

## ► AMENDED TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION FUND SCHEME

Employment generation and export by encouraging apparel and garment industry

### PROMOTION OF TECHNICAL TEXTILES

Promoting conversion of existing looms to better technology looms

## ► NORTH EAST REGION TEXTILE PROMOTION SCHEME

- This scheme promotes textiles industry in the North Eastern Region by providing infrastructure, capacity building and marketing support to all segments of textile industry.
- The projects aim at holistic development of sericulture in all its spheres from plantation development to production of fabrics with value addition at every stage of production chain.

## ► BUNIYAAD

- Tasar silk is produced in India mainly 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.
- In order 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.

# MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT (MHRD)

## ► SHREYAS (SCHEME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION YOUTH IN APPRENTICESHIP AND SKILLS)

### ABOUT

- 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

Under the NAPS scheme, 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 upto Rs 7500 will be towards basic training cost, where needed.

### THREE TRACKS IN IMPLEMENTATION IN SHREYAS

#### 1) Add on apprenticeship (Degree apprenticeship)

- Students who are currently completing degree program would be invited to choose a job role of their choice from a selected list of apprentice job roles given by Sector Skills Councils of Ministry of Skill Development. The program would commence immediately after completion of degree program.

- Monthly stipend of Rs 6000 per month would be given to the student by the industry.
- If the student passes test conducted by sector skill council he will get a skill certificate in addition to their degree certificate.

#### 2) Embedded Apprenticeship

- Existing BVoc programs would be restructured into BA (Professional) or BCom (Professional) courses – which would include not only educational input, vocational input, but also a mandatory apprenticeship from 6 to 10 months depending on the requirement of the skill. During the internship period, the student would get monthly stipend of Rs 6000 per month, 25% of which would be reimbursed under the NAPS program.
- If the student passes test conducted by sector skill council he will get a skill certificate in addition to their degree certificate.

#### 3) Linking National Career Service(NCS) with Colleges:

- NCS portal of Ministry of Labour and Employment would be linked with the Higher Educational Institutions. This would help students in institutions which do not have the facility of campus recruitment and would improve their employment opportunities. Students would be trained in soft skills required by the market.

## ► SMART INDIA HACKATHON

- Organised by MHRD, AICTE, Persistent Systems, i4c and Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini
- Unique initiative to identify new and disruptive digital technology innovations for solving challenges faced by our country.
- It is a non-stop digital product development competition, where problems are posed to technology students for innovative solutions.
- The Smart India Hackathon is the largest ever Hackathon in the world and the only one to held at the national level.

## ► OPERATION DIGITAL BOARD

### ABOUT

- Digital Boards will be introduced all over the country in government and government aided schools from class 9th onwards as well as in higher education institutions.

- Aims at converting a class room into a digital class room,
- Availability of e-resources at any time and at any place to students
- 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.
- UGC has passed a resolution for extending digital education to every classroom in the country by 2022.
- UGC proposed to take up 300 universities and about 10,000 colleges in the first phase covering 2 lakh classrooms.
- Such Institutions with readiness to implement would be preferred. For this purpose, UGC will put in place a Portal for all the public funded HEIs to log-in and opt for the scheme giving details of this facility.
- For the 2 lakh class rooms, the cost is estimated at Rs. 2000 crores. This can be implemented as a Central scheme, as a loan from HEFA.

#### 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.

### ► REVAM MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

#### ABOUT

- Centrally Sponsored scheme which covers all school children studying in Classes I-VIII of Government and Government aided schools.
- The average per meal cost borne by Central Government is Rs 6.64 and Rs. 9.59 for students of primary and upper primary classes, respectively.

#### REVISED GUIDELINES FOR THE SCHEME:

- Annual increase in cooking cost lined to inflation index
- Revision of transportation rate to PDS rate

- Revision of Management, Monitoring and Evaluation rate from 2% to 3% of the total admissible recurring Central Assistance. Enable states and UTs for better supervision and monitoring of the scheme.
- Assistance for kitchen devices has been enhanced from flat rate of Rs 5000 per school to Rs 10000-25000 band based on enrolment.
- New component of Rs 10000 per kitchen for repair of more than 10 year old kitchen has been introduced.
- Rs 50 crore have been allocated for fortification of food items in a systematic manner. This will address the problems of anaemia and other micro nutrient deficiencies. Kitchen gardens in schools will also be encouraged.
- Delegation of power of implementing the scheme with minor modifications from the existing guidelines (i.e Central / State Govt.) to District Level Committee Chaired by the District Magistrate. This will facilitate better delivery of the scheme suitable to local needs.
- Concept of community participation in the form of **Tithi Bhojan** will be encouraged under which people from the community celebrate important days such as child birth, marriage, birthdays etc. by contributing to the Mid Day Meal Scheme. Tithi Bhojan is not a substitute to Mid Day Meal but it supplements or compliments Mid DayMeal.
- Cooking competitions at Block, District and State levels will be organised to promote innovative menus.
- Use of Pulses from buffer stock -The States and UTs may procure pulses as per their local taste for the Mid-Day Meal from the Central buffer stock created by the Government of India.
- **Monitoring of attendance** - The Ministry of HRD has worked with States and UTs to implement a technology based (SMS, IVRS & Mobile App) Automated Monitoring System by which information on attendance at the Mid Day Meal is collected every day from schools. At present, the level of daily uploading of data has reached 56% of all schools.
- Usage of Jails, Temples, Gurudwaras etc, for Mid Day Meal - All States and UTs are being advised to involve community and other agencies such as Jails, Temples, Gurudwaras etc. in the Mid Day Meal Scheme.

## ► MHRD 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 MHRD
    - Win prizes/certificates every month

## ► ATAL RANKING OF INSTITUTIONS ON INNOVATION ACHIEVEMENTS (ARIIA)

- 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.
- The Ranking will be done by MHRD's Innovation Cell placed inside AICTE.

### INDICATORS USED

INDICATORS	WEIGHTAGE
Budget expenses and revenue generated	20

through Innovation and entrepreneurship development	
Facilitating access to advance centres and entrepreneurial support system	10
Awareness Activities for Promoting Idea Generation and Innovation	20
Promotion and Supporting Entrepreneurship Development	20
Intellectual Property Generation, Technology Transfer and Commercialisation	14
Development of Innovation Ecosystems Supported through Teaching and Learning	10
Best Innovative solutions developed in-house for improving Governance of Institution	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

## ► NATIONAL TESTING AGENCY

- It is a premier, specialist, autonomous and self-sustained testing organisation to conduct entrance examinations for admission/fellowship in higher educational institutions.
- It is 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 practice 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 different aspects of 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

### ABOUT

- Good 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, Agriculture, Engineering and the Association of Indian Universities.

### UGC CELL FOR JOURNAL ANALYSIS

- Savitribai Phule Pune University has been entrusted with the responsibility of journal analysis. UGC has established 'Cell for Journals Analysis' at SPPU, Pune. INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad will serve as supporting agency.
- UGC has identified four regional universities as CARE Universities:
  - Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi (Northern Region)

- Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara (Western Region)
- University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad (Southern Region)
- Tezpur University, Assam (Eastern Region)

## ► EK BHARAT SHRESTHA BHARAT

### OBJECTIVES

- 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 Uts through a year-long planned engagement between States
- Showcase rich heritage and culture of either State for enabling people to understand and appreciate the diversity that is India, thus fostering a sense of common identity
- No separate budget allocation has been made for this scheme.

### 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, etc.
- Rashtriya Ekta Shivar was organised by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in 2018

## ► BHASHA SANGAM INITIATIVE (A CELEBRATION OF LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY)

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of School Education and Literacy, MHRD

### ABOUT

It is an initiative under the Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat that aims to make the students aware about the unique cultural, ethnic and linguistic diversity of our country.

### AIM

- Appreciation of the unique symphony of languages of our country from 20th November -21st December 2018.

- 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 the 22 languages under Schedule VIII of the Constitution, taking up one language one each working day, to enhance linguistic tolerance and promote national integration.
- Schools are introducing five simple and commonly used sentences as per their convenience without any additional load on school students.

## ► PRIME MINISTER RESEARCH FELLOWS

### ABOUT

It will run for a period of 7 years beginning 2018-19.

### AIM

- Tap the talent pool of the country for carrying out research indigenously in cutting edge 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 the first two years, Rs 75,000 per month for third year, and 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)

### AIM

- To facilitate research and academic collaboration with top academic institutions in the world, the MHRD 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

- In order 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.

## ► NATIONAL ACADEMIC DEPOSITORY

- It is a 24x7 online store house of academic awards digitally lodged by various academic institutions/schools boards/eligibility assessment bodies.
- UGC is the nodal agency to operationalise NAD.
- Academic Awards to be lodged on NAD cover degrees, diplomas, certificates, mark-sheets including awards issued for skill development.

## ► 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, MHRD.
- 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.

- 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.

### ► UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAAN (UBA)

- It aims to involve higher education institutes of the country for indigenous development of self-sufficient and sustainable village clusters.
- 750 reputed institutions have been selected. These institutions are expected to customise the available technologies and development of new technologies, as per the local needs of villages.
- IIT-Delhi is the coordinating Institute of the UBA.
- Each higher educational institution has to mentor 5 villages.

#### FUNDING

1. For Field Visits: Rs 10,000 per village
2. For Customisation of an available technology: Rs 50,000
3. For Development of new technology: Rs 1,00,000

#### THEMES

- Organic Farming
- Water Management
- Energy Sources
- Artisans, Industries and Livelihood
- Basic Amenities
- Convergence

### ► KALA UTSAV

- It is an initiative of Department of School Education and Literacy.

#### AIM

- To promote arts in education by nurturing and showcasing the artistic talent of school students of government and

government aided schools at the secondary stage (Class IX-XII).

- It focuses on both performing and visual arts and crafts at school, district and State level, to enhance awareness of India's cultural heritage and its vibrant diversity amongst students, teachers, teacher educators, administrators and other stakeholders and aims to promote networking of artists and artisans with school education.

### ► PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA NATIONAL MISSION ON TEACHERS AND TEACHING (PMMMNTT)

- Central Sector Scheme will All India coverage

#### AIMS

- One lakh qualified teachers 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 Centres of Excellence for Curriculum and Pedagogy, 5 Institutes of Academic Leadership and Education Management, 2 Inter University Centres 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

#### NODAL AGENCY

- All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)

- Mentoring to institutes by a well performing institute.
- A Hub and Spoke model is to be established by a 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**

- It is a scheme being implemented by MHRD. It is being implemented by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).
- Aims at providing encouragement and support to specially abled 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 ie **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 equipments at the cost of Rs 5000 for primary schools, Rs 10,000 for upper primary schools and upto 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 MHRD

#### 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

### ► STARS (SCHEME FOR TRANSFORMATIONAL AND ADVANCED RESEARCH IN SCIENCES)

- Coordinated by IISc, Bangalore
- Aims to accelerate inter-disciplinary and transformative research in the field of science by allowing educational institutions in the hinterland to collaborate with established research centres in science.
- Aims at making available high end research funding in the field of science to researchers in small educational institutions.

### ► UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN 2.0 (UBA)

#### AIM

To bring about transformational change in rural development processes by leveraging knowledge institutions to help build the 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 and technology and management
- Improve development outcomes as a consequence 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
  - 2. Material (economic) development**
    - 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

### ► STUDY IN INDIA PROGRAM

- Students from 30 countries across South Asia, CIA and Middle East can apply for different courses from 160 select Institutions (both public and private) which are high on NAAC and NIRF rankings
- It will improve the global ranking of Indian institutions

### ► IMPRESS (IMPACTFUL POLICY RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES)

#### NODAL AGENCY

Indian Council for Social Science Research

## BUDGET

₹ 414 crore

## AIMS

- Aims to encourage social science research in policy relevant areas so as 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 take up the task of assessment of policies and also that of coordination between policy makers, academics and society.

## ► IMPRINT-2 (IMPACTING RESEARCH INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY)

- 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.
- IMPRINT 2.0 will jointly funded by MHRD 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.
- The 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
- MHRD 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, MHRD funded Central university or MHRD 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"> <li>• Energy Security</li> <li>• Environment and Climate</li> <li>• Healthcare Technology</li> <li>• Sustainable Habitat</li> <li>• Water Resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advanced Materials</li> <li>• ICT</li> <li>• Manufacturing Technology</li> <li>• Nano Technology</li> <li>• Security and Defence</li> </ul>

## ► 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 so as 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, IIST, 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.

### FUNDING

100% by Centre given as grants to States

## ► LEAP (LEADERSHIP FOR ACADEMICIANS PROGRAM)

### OBJECTIVE

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)

### OBJECTIVE

- 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)

### OBJECTIVE

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

### KEY FEATURES

- The scheme aims to track more than 25 crore school children across 15 lakh private and public schools, making it the possibly the world's largest student online tracking system.
- Using the 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.

## ► TITHI BHOJAN

### WHAT?

Tithi Bhojan was first implemented in Gujarat, and was later incorporated by MoHRD in mid-day meal program.

### OBJECTIVE & KEY FEATURES

- It seeks to involve the members of the community in the effort to provide nutritious and healthy food to the children.
- The members of the community may contribute/sponsor either utensils or food on special occasions/festivals. This is completely voluntary, and the people in the community may contribute food items supplementary to the midday already being provided like sweet, namkeen or sprouts. Greater participation and involvement of religious and charitable institutions is also being promoted.

## ► SWAYAM

### OBJECTIVE

- SWAYAM is designed to achieve the three cardinal principles of Education Policy viz., **access, equity and quality**.

- The objective of this effort is to **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.

#### HOW?

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 programmes on 24x7 basis using the GSAT-15 satellite.

#### ► VITTIYA SAKSHARATA ABHIYAN (VISAKA)

##### OBJECTIVE

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

##### OBJECTIVE & KEY FEATURES

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

##### OBJECTIVE & KEY FEATURES

- It is comprehensive programme to introduce **school children** from the **North-Eastern states** to **high quality academia**.

- A separate programme also provides summer internship for college students studying in educational institutions in the North-East.
- Currently the programme encourages schoolchildren in class IX and XI and technical college students in their 6th semesters, to participate.

#### ► PADHE BHARAT BADHE BHARAT

- It is a **sub-programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan** launched in 2014.

##### OBJECTIVE

- **For:** children in Classes I and II.
- Encourage interest/ lay special focus on Early reading and writing with comprehension (ERWC) and Early mathematics (EM).

#### ► DIGITAL GENDER ATLAS FOR GIRL'S EDUCATION

- Gender Atlas for the country has been developed to highlight the issues, geographies and social background of girls that are still a concern and require urgent attention.
- The Gender Atlas is based on existing data and highlights problem areas to serve as pointers for intervention priorities.
- It is seen as a management tool that can focus on 'demand' and 'supply' side issues alike that impinge on girls' education.

#### ► UDAAN

##### OBJECTIVE

- 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.
- Therefore, it is envisaged as the 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 and to develop their interest through activities related to 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 Vidyalayas, 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 and mathematics for students
- Recruitment of science and mathematics teachers
- Strengthening of school science & mathematics laboratories
- Provision of teaching –learning equipments and supplementary books/materials

- Use of technology in Science and 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 Maths and Science Competitions/Olympiads etc.
- Organised visits to Science Museums and Science fairs and Mathematics melas
- Parents and community sensitisation.

# MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

## ► AVATARAN

### OBJECTIVE

To transform the railways through the seven **missions**.

### MISSIONS

#### 1. Mission 25 Tonnes

- To increase revenue by augmenting carrying capacity. To achieve this 10-20% freight loading will be done through 25-tonne axle-load wagons and target movement of 70% of freight traffic on high axle load wagons by FY19-20.

#### 2. Mission Zero Accident: It comprises of two sub missions:

- Elimination of unmanned level crossings: The goal is eliminate all unmanned level crossings on Broad Gauge in the next 3-4 years through innovative financing mechanisms. It will reduce deaths due to accidents and improve throughput of the network
- TCAS (Train Collision Avoidance System): An indigenous technology has been developed to equip 100% of the High Density Network with TCAS in the next 3 years. This will prevent head on collisions and improve throughput by increasing average sectional speeds.

#### 3. Mission PACE (Procurement and Consumption Efficiency):

- To improve our procurement and consumption practices to improve the quality of goods and services. It will introduce a culture of optimum usage by adopting practices such as Vendor Managed Inventory, direct procurement of High Speed Diesel (HSD), new procedures for identification and disposal of scrap.

#### 4. Mission Raftaar

- It targets doubling of average speeds of freights trains and increasing the average speed of super-fast mail/express trains by 25 kmph in the next 5 years. Loco hauled passenger trains will be replaced by DEMU/MEMU over the next five years. It will complement Mission 25 Tonne to increase throughput of the railway system.

#### 5. Mission Hundred

- This mission will commission at least a hundred sidings in the next 2 years. The current siding/ PFT policy would be revised to elicit greater private participation. An online portal will be operated for accepting and processing all new applications, along with decentralisation of powers.

#### 6. Mission beyond book-keeping

- It will establish an accounting system where outcomes can be tracked to inputs. This will transform IR as right accounting would determine right costing and hence right pricing and right outcomes.

#### 7. Mission Capacity Utilisation

- It proposes to prepare a blueprint for making full use of the huge new capacity that will be created through two Dedicated Freight Corridors between Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Kolkata scheduled to be commissioned by 2019.

## ► VIKALP - ALTERNATE TRAIN ACCOMMODATION SERVICE (ATAS)

### WHAT?

- Under the **new reservation scheme** called 'Vikalp', or ATAS, passengers who have booked tickets in other mail or express trains, can avail the option of travelling in premium trains to their booked destinations with no extra cost.
- The aim to roll out such a scheme is to utilise vacant berths in premier trains.

## ► PROJECT SAKSHAM

### OBJECTIVE

- It is largest **time-bound "upskilling" exercise for its employees** to boost their efficiency.
- Aim is to upgrade the skillsets of its 13 lakh-strong workforce with a single drive spanning 9 months.
- Employees from the rank of a peon to the Railway Board Members and everyone in between will undergo the training.

# MINISTRY OF SHIPPING

## ► SAGARMALA

### OBJECTIVES

- 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

**6 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 similar to the institutional framework adopted by DMIDC for industrial corridors.
- Coastal Economic Units: They will be specific industrial estate projects with a demarcated boundary similar to DMIC nodes.
- 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
  - Development of Coastal Circuits under Swadesh Darshan scheme of Ministry of Tourism
  - Development of Cruise Tourism
  - Development of lighthouses
  - National Maritime Heritage Museum complex at Lothal
  - Underwater viewing gallery and restaurant at Dwarka

# NITI AAYOG

## ► ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS 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 on 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 the 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

### NODAL AGENCY

NITI Aayog

### OBJECTIVE

- 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 is envisaged with lead knowledge and research institutions, recognised as Centre of Excellence with respect to the respective themes/ thrust areas.

## ► ATAL INNOVATION MISSION (AIM)

- 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 CENTRES
  - 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 hands on 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 the availability of sectoral experts for

mentoring the 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 upto Rs 10 crore for a maximum period of 5 years to cover the capital and operational expenditures to establish AIC.

### REQUIREMENTS

At least 10,000 sq feet of ready to use, built up space, for the exclusive use of the 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 as of 1 August 2017. EIC should be registered in India as public, private and PPP.

### FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Grant in aid of upto Rs 10 crore in two or more annual instalments.

# MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT (MOSJE)

## ► SUGAMYA BHARAT ABHIYAN (ACCESSIBLE INDIA CAMPAIGN)

### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD)

### FINANCING

Centrally sponsored

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It is a nation-wide campaign to provide universal accessibility to persons with disabilities.
- It aims to enable persons with disabilities to gain universal access, equal opportunity for development, independent living and participation in an inclusive society in all aspects of life.
- It is in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) to which India is a signatory.

## ► PRADHAN MANTRI ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (PMAGY)

### FINANCING

Centrally sponsored scheme

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Most welfare schemes for SC development have been mainly centered on individual beneficiaries rather than on the integrated development of SC pockets. According to

Census 2011, close to 47,000 villages have more than 50% of SC population.

- To enable an area based development approach, PMAGY was launched on a pilot basis during 2009-10.
- The scheme aims at integrated development in villages in which the population of SCs is above 50%.

**ELIGIBILITY:** 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 in the first instance of the Scheme.

### OBJECTIVES

- Villages with more than 50% SC population should be developed as Adarsh Villages. By:
  - Adequate Infrastructure
  - Improvement in Socio-Economic Indicators: Monitorable Indicators are to be improved so that disparity between SC and non SC population is eliminated and the level of indicators is raised to at least that of the National Average. All BPL families should have food and livelihood security, all SC children should complete education at least up to the secondary level, all factors leading to maternal and infant mortality are addressed and incidence of malnutrition, especially amongst children and women, is eliminated.

### 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

### STRATEGY

- Implementation of the existing schemes of Centre and states in a Convergent manner thereby ensuring access to quality services as well as infrastructure development.
- **Gap filling funding** will be provided for meeting special requirements of the village with an expectation of convergence of at least three to four times of 'Gap Filling'

fund from existing Central/State Scheme or with matching grants from the State Government.

- Usually a certain number of SC majority villages will be taken up for integrated development during a certain phase of the Program. Each phase will be for a period of two years but a village, once selected, will be monitored for another 3 years to continue efforts for improving the socio-economic indicators. Thus, while funds released under PMAGY are to be utilised within 2 years of the phase, Monitorable Indicators will be reviewed for a total of 5 years.

#### PREPARATION OF VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Comprehensive, realistic and practical blueprint for development of the selected village into an Adarsh Gram in a time frame of 5 years. **Needs Assessment** of the important developmental needs for the village as a whole and for all families/individuals will be done.

#### FUNDING

- Rs 21 Lakh per village will be provided for new villages by the Central Government out of which Rs 20 Lakh would be for carrying out activities under the Gap filling component in selected villages. 1 lakh per village would be for administrative and other expenses. State governments are expected to converge at least 3 to 4 times of Gap Filling fund from other Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Schemes, so as to saturate the village with basic infrastructure.
- For continuous development of villages already covered under the earlier phases, additional round of funding of Rs 10 lakh per village from the infrastructure head of SC Sub Plan. Out of this 9.5 lakh would be for gap filling component. Rs 50 lakh for administrative and other expenses.

### ► DEENDAYAL DISABLED REHABILITATION SCHEME (DDRS)

#### NODAL AGENCY

Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD)

#### FINANCING

Central sector

#### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- To create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of persons with disabilities
- It provides financial assistance to voluntary organizations to make available the whole range of services necessary for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities including early intervention, development of daily living skills, education, skill-development oriented towards employability, training and awareness generation.
- The main thrust is on education and training programmes

#### PROJECTS DEENDAYAL DISABLED REHABILITATION SCHEME

- Pre-Schools, Early intervention and Training
- Special Schools for Children with
  - Intellectual Disabilities
  - Hearing and Speech disabilities
  - Visual Disabilities
- Project for Cerebral Palsied children
- Rehabilitation of Leprosy cured persons
- Half way 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

### ► 2ND EDITION OF INDIA SIGN LANGUAGE DICTIONARY

- It was brought out by Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre under DEPwD, MOSJE.
- It includes 6000 words under the categories of academic, legal, medical, technical and everyday terms.
- Useful for hearing impaired persons of the country

#### HEARING IMPAIRED IN INDIA:

According to Census 2011, there are 50.71 lakh hearing impaired persons in India. Most of the hearing impaired persons use Indian sign Language

## ► SWACHHTA UDYAMI YOJANA

### NODAL AGENCY

National Safari Karmacharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC)

### FINANCING

Public private partnership mode

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

It aims to provide livelihood to SafaiKarmacharis and liberated Manual Scavengers and also promote cleanliness.

- NSKFDC provides concessional loan to –
  1. Entrepreneurs among safaikarmacharis and identified manual scavengers including women beneficiaries.
  2. For viable community toilet projects and sanitation related vehicles to collect the garbage, to consolidate the ongoing efforts for realising the objectives of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan'.

## ► ASSISTANCE TO DISABLED PERSONS FOR PURCHASE / FITTING OF AIDS AND APPLIANCES

### NODAL AGENCY

Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO)

### FINANCING

Central sector scheme

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Provide latest and modern aids and assistive devices to the Divyangjan to promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation and to enhance their economic potential.
- Major aids and assistive devices to be distributed under ADIP Scheme are Motorized Tricycles, Tricycles Conventional, Wheelchairs, Crutches, Walking Sticks, Brail kits, Brail Slate, Hearing Aids etc.,
- Gwalior district of Madhya Pradesh has taken an initiative to become the first -Divyang Mitra' district of the country.

## ► RASHTRIYA VAYOSHRI YOJANA

### NODAL AGENCY

Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)

### FINANCING

- Central Sector Scheme.

- The expenditure for implementation of the scheme will be met from the "Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- To provide Senior Citizens, belonging to BPL category and suffering from age related disabilities/ infirmities, with such **physical aids and 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**.
- The practice continues in the country in spite of efforts of several people, implementation of government schemes such as the National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers since 1992 and Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers since 2007, and regardless of it being banned in 1993 through Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (prohibition) Act.

## ► CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE FOR PREVENTION OF ALCOHOLISM AND SUBSTANCE (DRUGS) ABUSE

### SALIENT FEATURES

- Financial Assistance is given to the voluntary organisations and other eligible agencies for running and maintenance of **Integration Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA's)**. Services provided by IRCA's are:
  - Preventive Education and Awareness Generation
  - Identification of Addicts
  - Motivational Counselling
  - Detoxification/De-addiction and Whole Person Recovery
  - After care and reintegration into social mechanism

## ► NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION (2018-23)

### OBJECTIVES OF NAPDDR ARE:

- Create awareness and educate people about the ill-effects of drugs abuse and reduce stigmatisation of and discrimination against, groups and individuals dependent on drugs in order to integrate them back into the society
- Develop human resources and build capacity
- Facilitate research, training, documentation, innovation and collection of relevant information to strengthen
- Provide for a whole range of community based services for the identification, motivation, counselling, de-addiction, after care and rehabilitation for Whole Person Recovery of addicts
- Formulate and implement comprehensive guidelines, schemes, and programs using a multi-agency approach for drug demand reduction
- Undertake drug demand reduction efforts to address all forms of drug abuse
- Alleviate the consequences of drug dependence

### COMPONENTS ADMISSIBLE FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:

- Preventive education and awareness generation

- Capacity building
- Treatment and Rehabilitation
  - Availability of IRCAs in each district
  - Conversion of existing IRCAs into treatment clinics
  - Availability of drug addiction treatment facilities in Government Hospitals and closed settings such as prisons, juvenile homes etc.
  - Provision of residential stabilisation programs as Model Rehabilitation Centres.
  - Development of treatment protocol to create uniformity in treatment protocol across the country.
- Setting quality standards
- Focussed intervention in vulnerable areas
- Skill Development, vocational training and livelihood support of ex-drug addicts
- Survey, studies, evaluation, research and innovation on the subjects covered under the scheme.
- Programs for Drug Demand Reduction by States/UTs

# MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

## ► SURYA MITRA SCHEME

### NODAL AGENCY

National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE)

### FINANCING

Central sector

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It aims to create skilled manpower for employment in the growing Solar Energy Power project's installation, operation & maintenance in India and abroad
- It wants to create 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 (JNNSM)

### NODAL AGENCY

Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI)

### FINANCING

Central sector

### 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 UTTAAN MAHABHIYAN (KUSUM)

### NODAL AGENCY

New and Renewable Energy

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- 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.

## ► GREEN CORRIDOR PROJECT

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- 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

# MINISTRY OF POWER

## ► DEENDAYAL UPADHYAY GRAM JYOTI YOJANA (DDUGJY)

### NODAL AGENCY

Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)

### FINANCING

Central sector

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

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

## ► NATIONAL LED PROGRAMME

### NODAL AGENCY

Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)

### FINANCING

Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL).

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It aims to ensure promotion of energy efficiency in the country.
- It has two components - Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme (DELP) and Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP).
- DELP - UJALA Scheme was launched to provide LED bulbs to domestic consumers.

- SLNP - It aims to replace conventional street light with smart and energy efficient LED street lights by March, 2019.

## ► UNNAT JYOTI BY AFFORDABLE LEDS AND APPLIANCES FOR ALL (UJALA) SCHEME

### NODAL AGENCY

Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL).

### FINANCING

Centrally sponsored

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- UJALA is an energy efficiency scheme to promote efficient lighting, enhance awareness on using efficient equipment which reduce electricity bills and help preserve environment.
- LED bulbs at 40% of the market price will be distributed to every grid connected consumer.

## ► SAUBHAGYA SCHEME (PRADHAN MANTRI SAHAJ BIJLI HAR GHAR YOJANA)

### NODAL AGENCY

Rural Electrification Corporation (REC)

### FINANCING

Centrally sponsored

### 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.

## ► UJWAL DISCOM ASSURANCE YOJANA (UDAY)

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It seeks to provide financial and operational turnaround of power distribution companies and aims at long term affordable and accessible 24x7 power supply to all.
- Under this programme, States shall take over 75% of DISCOM debt over two years i.e 50% of DISCOM debt shall be taken over in 2015-16 and 25% in 2016-17.
- The governments will then issue 'UDAY bonds' to banks and other financial institutions to raise money to pay off the banks.
- The remaining 25% of the DISCOM debt will be dealt within one of the two ways — conversion into lower interest rate loans by the lending banks or be funded by money raised through dis-com bonds backed by State guarantee. Backing from the State will help bring down the interest rate for the DISCOMS.
- Government of India will not include the debt taken over by the states as per the above scheme in the calculation of fiscal deficit of respective states in the financial years 2015-16 and 2016-17.
- Only applicable for state owned DISCOMS.

## ► NATIONAL POWER PORTAL

### NODAL AGENCY

Central Electricity Authority (CEC)

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It is a centralized platform for collation and dissemination of Indian power sector information.
- It act as the single point interface for all Power Sector Apps launched previously by the Ministry, like TARANG, UJALA, VIDYUT PRAVAH, GARV, URJA, MERIT.
- It has been designed and developed to disseminate analyzed information about the sector through GIS enabled navigation and visualization chart windows.
- NPP is integrated with associated systems of Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Power Finance Corporation (PFC), Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and other major utilities.
- It would serve as single authentic source of power sector information to apex bodies.

## ► INDIA ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCALE-UP PROGRAMME

### MINISTRY

Power

### NODAL AGENCY

Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL)

### FINANCING

Government of India and the World Bank

### 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, tubelights, ceiling fans and street lights which will be supplied by the private sector.
- It will help schemes such as UJALA and Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP).
- This programme will help India meet its Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris accord.
- India has set the target of avoiding additional generation capacity of 19.6 GW under National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency target.

## ► ECO-NIWAS SAMHITA

### MINISTRY

Power

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- **Energy Conservation**—New Indian Way for Affordable & Sustainable homes) is an Energy Conservation Building Code for Residential Buildings (ECBC-R)
- The implementation of this code will give a fillip to energy efficiency in residential sector.
- It aims to benefit the occupants and the environment by promoting energy efficiency in design and construction of homes, apartments and townships.
- It is developed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, a statutory body under Ministry of Power.

## ► URJA MITRA APP

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It provides citizens with real time information sharing on power supply.

- The application provides a central platform, Web-Portal as well as Mobile App, for State Power Distribution utilities to disseminate power outage information to urban/rural power consumers across India through SMS/email/push notifications

## ► COAL MITRA WEB PORTAL

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It has been designed to bring about flexibility in utilisation of domestic coal by transferring the reserves to more cost efficient State/Centre owned or Private sector generating stations, leading to lower generation costs and ultimately lesser cost of electricity for the consumers.
- The web portal would be used by the State/Central Gencos to display information about normative fixed and variable charges of electricity for the previous month as well as margin available for additional generation so as to enable the utilities identify stations for transfer of coal.

## ► MERIT PORTAL

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Merit Order Despatch of Electricity for Rejuvenation of Income and Transparency is a portal that has been developed in association with POSOCO and Central Electricity Authority.
- It displays extensive array of information regarding the merit order of Electricity procured by States such as daily source-wise power purchases of respective states/UTs.
- Information available in the Portal shall help State Discoms to optimize their power procurement in more efficient way leading to lower cost of power to consumers.
- Information available in the Portal shall help State Discoms to optimize their power procurement in more efficient way leading to lower cost of power to consumers. It will facilitate must run status for hydro and renewables and will promote use of green and clean power more transparently.

# MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

## ► EKLAVYA SCHOOL

### FINANCING

Centrally sponsored

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Government will establish Ekalavya Residential Schools to provide education to tribals in their local environment.
- Target – Ekalavya schools in every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons by 2022.
- It will have special facilities for preserving local art and culture, besides providing training in sports and skill development.
- It will be established on line with the Navodaya schools.

## ► VANBANDHU KALYAN YOJANA

### FINANCING

Central sector

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

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

5. Protection of tribal culture and heritage.

## ► VAN DHAN SCHEME

### NODAL AGENCY

The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED)

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It is an initiative for targeting livelihood generation for tribals by harnessing non-timber forest produce.
- Under the scheme, 10 Self Help Groups of 30 Tribal gatherers are being trained and provided with working capital to add value to the products, which they collect from the Jungle.
- It also aims at build upon the traditional knowledge & skill sets of tribals by adding technology & IT for value addition.
- It also focussed on setting-up of tribal community owned Van Dhan Vikas Kendras in predominantly forested tribal districts.

## ► ADI-MOHATSAV

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

It is a National Tribal Festival organized by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and TRIFED to celebrate, cherishes and promote the spirit of tribal craft, culture, cuisine and commerce

### THEME FOR 2018

- A Celebration of the Spirit of Tribal Culture, Craft, Cuisine and Commerce”.
- The Mahotsav comprised of display and sale of items of tribal art and craft, tribal medicine & healers, tribal cuisine and display of tribal folk performance.
- Tribal artisans, chefs, folk dancers/musicians from 23 States of the country also participate and provided glimpse of their rich traditional culture.
- The festival featured exhibition-cum-sale of tribal handicrafts, art, paintings, fabric, jeweler and much more through 100 stalls.

# MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

## ► REVAMPED KHELO INDIA PROGRAMME

### FINANCING

Revamped Khelo India programme at a cost of Rs.1,756 crore for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20 approved.

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It has been introduced to **revive the sports culture in India** at the grass-root level by building a strong framework for all sports played in our country 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.
- This programme strives to promote **"Sports for All"** as well as **"Sports for Excellence."**
- The Programme 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.

### KHELO INDIA - NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS

#### 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.
- 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 Lakshmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education

- Sports for women
  - 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
  - In order 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 4 times in a year.
  - The Empowered Committee will prepare
    - Long term Perspective Plan and Annual Joint Action Plan with respect to projects, programs and expenditure

## ► RASHTRIYA YUVA SASHAKTIKARAN KARYAKRAM

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It is an ongoing Central Sector Scheme of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports.
- The Scheme aims to develop the **personality and leadership qualities** of the youth and to engage them in nation building activities.
- The Scheme beneficiaries are the youth in the **age-group of 15-29 years**, in line with the definition of 'youth' in the National Youth Policy, 2014.

Following are eight sub-schemes under Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram:

- i. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS);
- ii. National Youth Corps (NYC);
- iii. National Programme for Youth & Adolescent Development (NPYAD);
- iv. International Cooperation;
- v. Youth Hostels (YH);
- vi. Assistance to Scouting & Guiding Organizations;
- vii. National Discipline Scheme (NDS); and

- viii. National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP).

## ► TARGET OLYMPIC PODIUM SCHEME

### FUNDING

**India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)**, a PSU under the Ministry of Finance, has agreed to contribute Rs. 30 crores to National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) by contribution of Rs. 10 crore per annum for next three years.

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The scheme focuses on **identifying and supporting potential medal prospects** for **2016 and 2020 Olympic Games**.
- The 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.
- All the would result in improved performance and a higher position in medals tally for the country

## ► NATIONAL YOUTH PARLIAMENT

- Organised by Department of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports development.
- The National Service Scheme and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan organisations will be involved in its conduct and management.

### 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 a 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.
- State Youth Parliament: Youth selected by a jury from the district youth parliament will participate at the State level in SYP.
- National Youth Parliament: Youth selected by a jury from the State Youth Parliament will participate at the National level in NYP. Two winners from each State will participate as speakers in the NYP. Highest scorer from each district in the DYP will participate in the 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 the PM.

#### EVALUATION CRITERIA WILL BE BASED ON

Articulation, Clarity of thought, Content knowledge and Demeanor

#### JURY

- The Youth Parliaments ie DYP, SYP, NYP will each be adjudged by a 5 member jury. Each jury will be compromised of the following members:
  - Parliamentarian/MLA/Eminent political leader
  - Retired/serving officers including uniformed service officers
  - Eminent artist/Social Personality
  - Eminent journalist/writers
  - Educationist

### ► MISSION XI MILLION

#### OBJECTIVE

- It is the biggest **school sport outreach programme**.

- A first of its kind, the programme will encourage children to play the game of football, gain healthy habits and learn important life lessons in teamwork and sportsman spirit.

### ► SWACHH YUG CAMPAIGN

#### MINISTRY

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, in partnership with Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation

#### NODAL AGENCY

A nodal officer has been identified for each district to work on making their district Open Defecation Free (ODF) in mission mode

#### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- Swachh Yug campaign aims to make villages located along Ganga Open Defecation Free.
- The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, in partnership with Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, and Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, is intensifying support to the five States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal, to make all villages along the banks of the Ganga Open Defecation Free
- The campaign, being a collaborative effort between the Swachh Bharat Mission, local youth leaders and the Namami Gange project - is being called 'Swachh', which translates into 'the age of Swachh'.
- The youth agencies under the Union Ministry of Youth Affairs viz. Bharat Scouts and Guides, Nehru Yuva Kendras and National Service Scheme will be deployed for the campaign.

# MINISTRY OF TOURISM

## ► SWADESH DARSHAN

### FINANCING

The scheme was launched in 2014 -15 and as on date the Ministry has sanctioned 73 projects worth projects for Rs. 5873.26 Crore to 30 States and UTs.

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- 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.
- Under this scheme the Government is focusing on 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".

## ► PILGRIMAGE REJUVENATION AND SPIRITUAL AUGMENTATION DRIVE (PRASAD)

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- To identify and develop pilgrimage tourist destinations on the principles of high tourist visits, competitiveness and sustainability to enrich the religious tourism experience.
- The PRASAD Scheme was launched with **12 identified sites** namely Ajmer (Rajasthan), Amritsar (Punjab), Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh), Dwarka (Gujarat), Gaya

(Bihar), Kedarnath (Uttarak-hand), Kamakhya (Assam), Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu), Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Puri (Od-isha), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu).

- The Centre has included **Gangotri and Yamunotri in Uttararakhand, Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh and Parasnath in Jharkhand** under a central scheme

# MINISTRY OF CULTURE

## ► PROJECT MAUSAM

### NODAL AGENCY

Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) as the nodal agency with research support of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) and National Museum as associate bodies.

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- To **explore the multi-faceted Indian Ocean 'world'** – collating archaeological and historical research in order 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.
- The main objective of the project is to inscribe places and sites identified under Project Mausam as trans-national nomination for inscription on UNESCO's World Heritage List.

## ► SEVA BHOJ YOJNA

### FINANCING

Total outlay of Rs. 325.00 Crores for Financial Years 2018-19 and 2019-20.

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

The scheme envisages to reimburse the Central Government share of Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) and Integrated Goods and Service Tax (IGST) so as to lessen the financial burden of such as Religious / Charitable Institutions who provide Food/Prasad/Langar (Community Kitchen)/Bhandara free of cost without any discrimination to Public/Devotees.

## ► NATIONAL MISSION FOR MANUSCRIPTS (NMM)

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- The mission focuses on documentation, conservation, preservation and digitization of manuscripts.
- The **ultimate object of the Mission** is 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

### MINISTRY

It is a collaborative effort between the Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), and State/UTs Governments.

### THEME AND KEY FEATURES

- It **aims** to involve public sector companies, private sector companies and corporate citizens/individuals to take up 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.
- The project primarily focusses on providing **basic amenities** that includes cleanliness, public conveniences, drinking water, ease of access for differently abled and senior citizens.
- It is part of responsible tourism where the **'Monument Mitra'** essentially spends his CSR funds for upkeep and maintenance.
- **'Monument Mitras'** would get limited visibility in the premises and the Incredible India website.

# MINISTRY OF MINES

## ► PRADHAN MANTRI KHANIJ KSHETRA KALYAN YOJANA (PMKKKY)

It will be 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 socio-economics 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 financial 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.

# SECTION-2

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**M C Qs**

**A**NSWER KEY

**Q1)** With reference to Swachhta Udyami Yojana which of the following statements is/correct?

1. It falls under the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
2. It will undertake creation of community toilet projects under a public-private partnership model.

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

**Q2)** With reference to Rashtriya Vayorishi Yojana which of the following statements is/correct?

1. It's nodal agency for implementation is Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO).
2. It is a central sector scheme which will provide senior citizens of the BPL category with physical aids and assisted living devices.

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

**Q3)** With reference to Surya Mitra Scheme which of the following statements is/correct?

1. It's nodal agency for implementation is the Power Grid Corporation of India.
2. It is a skill development programme.

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

**Q4)** With reference to Green corridor Project which of the following statements is/correct?

1. It aim is to install a green cover of trees along the national highways in the country.
2. It is implemented by Ministry of Road Transport and Highway.

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

**Q5)** With reference to Deendayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana which of the following statements is/correct?

1. It is the flagship programme of Ministry of Power to provide 24X7 power supply to rural areas.
2. It is centrally sponsored scheme implemented by Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)

3. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has been subsumed in it.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 only

**Q6)** With reference to Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana which of the following statements is/correct?

1. It comes under the ministry of petroleum and natural gas
2. It aims at ensuring universal coverage of cooking gas in the country.
3. It is a central sector scheme

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 only

**Q7)** With reference to Saubhagya Scheme which of the following statements is/correct?

1. It aims to provide last mile electricity connectivity to all rural and urban households in India.
2. It is implemented by the Rural electrification corporation.

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

**Q8)** With reference to Vanbandhu Kalyaan yojana which of the following statements is/correct?

1. It is a central sector scheme under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs .
2. It has been launched for the holistic development and welfare of tribal population in India by plugging the infrastructure gaps and lags in human development indices

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

**Q9)** With reference to Van Dhan Scheme, which of the following statements is/correct?

1. It is implemented by Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India.
2. It is an initiative for targeting livelihood generation for tribals by harnessing timber forest produce.

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 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q10)** With reference to Sugamya Bharat Abhiyaan, which of the following statements is/correct ?

1. It is a nation-wide campaign to provide universal accessibility to persons with disabilities.
2. It is in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) to which India is a signatory.
3. Its nodal agency is Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD)

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q11)** With respect to Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana which of the following statements is/ incorrect?

1. It is being implemented by Ministry of Rural development
2. It is a centrally sponsored scheme

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

**Q12)** With respect to Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation scheme which of the following statements is/ correct?

1. It is being implemented by Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD)
2. It is a central sector scheme which provides financial assistance to voluntary organizations to make available the whole range of services necessary for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities

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

**Q13)** With reference to Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission , which of the following statements is/ correct?

1. It is being implemented by the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI)
2. Its aim is 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.
3. The mission is one of the several initiatives that are part of the National Action Plan on Climate Change

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only

**Q14)** With respect to Unnat Jyoti By Affordable LEDs And Appliances For All (UJALA) Scheme which of the following statements is/ correct?

1. It is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL.)
2. UJALA is an energy efficiency scheme to promote efficient lighting, enhance awareness on using efficient equipment which reduce electricity bills and help preserve environment.

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

**Q15)** Which of the following are initiatives by the Ministry of Power ?

1. MERIT Portal
2. Coal Mitra Web portal
3. ECO Niwas Samhita
4. Surya Mitra
5. Urja Mitra

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only (b) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only  
(c) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**Q16)** Consider the following statements about MGNREGA?

1. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act statutorily mandates social audit for the scheme.
2. The participation of women in the scheme has been more than men.
3. The wage increases in MGNREGA is indexed to CPI-Rural.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q17)** Consider the following statements about FAME India Phase II scheme?

1. The scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.
2. More incentive is being provided for buses as compared to personal private vehicles.
3. The scheme does not offer any incentives for hybrid vehicles.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1 and 3 only

**Q18)** Consider the following statements about Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan scheme:

1. The scheme is mainly focused on unorganised sector of the economy.
2. Ministry of Finance is the nodal ministry for the scheme.
3. LIC will be the fund manager under the scheme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q19)** Match the following statements about Mahil Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana:

1. Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is the nodal ministry for the scheme.
2. Promotion of Pashu-Sakhis is the part of the scheme.
3. It focuses on Sustainable harvesting and regeneration of Non Timber Forest Produce.

Which of the above 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

**Q20)** Consider the following statements about Yuvika scheme?

- 1) It is a scheme launched by Ministry of Human Resource and Development.
- 2) It is a residential training program of two weeks duration during summer holidays.
- 3) 3 students will be selected for the program from each state and UT.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q21)** Consider the following pairs:

1. SWAYATT Scheme: Ministry of Skill Development
2. SANKALP Scheme: Ministry of Commerce and Industry
3. Bhasha Sangam: Ministry of Culture

Which of the pairs are incorrectly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q22)** Consider the following statements about Higher Education Financing Agency?

- 1) It is an NBFC functioning under the Ministry of Finance.
- 2) HEFA finances school education.
- 3) HEFA finances medical educational institutions under Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only  
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 2 and 3 only

**Q23)** Consider the following statement about EK Bharat Shrestha Bharat Scheme:

1. The scheme aims to promote national integration.
2. The scheme is run by Ministry of Home Affairs.
3. The budget for the scheme has been increased in Budget 2019.

Which of the following statements are incorrect?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q24)** Consider the following statements about Shreyas scheme?

- 1) The scheme aims to promote entrepreneurship among school students.
- 2) It is an initiative of Ministry of Skill Development.
- 3) Under the scheme National Career Service portal would be linked to schools.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q25)** Consider the following statements about NABH NIRMAN initiative?

- 1) It is an initiative of Ministry of Civil Aviation to expand capacity of existing airports.
- 2) The scheme focuses on fair and equitable land acquisition.

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

**Q26)** Consider the following statements about DISHA?

- 1) The State Level DISHA Committees will be headed by Chief Secretary of the State.
- 2) District Collector is chairperson of the District Level Disha Committee.

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

**Q27)** Consider the following statements about Revised Mid-Day Meal Scheme?

- 1) The annual increase in cooking cost has been linked to CPI.
- 2) Fortification of food items will be encouraged in a systematic manner through Food Corporation of India starting with rice.
- 3) Kitchen Gardens will be promoted under the scheme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q28)** Consider the following statements about Common Service Centre 2.0 scheme:

- 1) All Gram Panchayats of the country should be covered by Common Service Centres by 2022.
- 2) CEC e-Governance Services India Limited is company set up by Ministry of Electronics and IT implements the CSC scheme.
- 3) The operator of CSC is known as Village Level Entrepreneur.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q29)** Consider the following statements about National Child Labour Promotion Scheme?

1. The scheme is running across all districts of the country.
2. PENCIL Portal has been created to report complaints about Child Labour.
3. The scheme is run by Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only  
(c) 2 only (d) 2 and 3 only

**Q30)** Consider the following statements about Aspirational Districts Program

1. Districts identified under the program have been identified by NITI Aayog only.
2. Each district will have a assigned Prabhari Officer who will be the DM of the district concerned.

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

**Q31)** Consider the following statements with respect to National Food Security Mission:

1. It is a Central Sector Scheme which aims to achieve food security by primarily increasing production of rice, wheat, pulses and coarse cereals.
2. Its implementation is monitored by a central statutory body called National Food Security Mission Executive Committee (NFSMEC) across the country at all levels.

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

**Q32)** Which of the following statements about Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna-RAFTAAR is /are correct?

1. It aims to incentivize states to draw comprehensive agricultural plans by considering technological, climatic and natural factors for inclusive development.
2. It is administered by three ministries, i.e., Ministry of Food Processing, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Electronics.
3. It is centrally sponsored scheme with various sub-schemes under it such as Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 2 and 3 only (b) 1 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q33)** Which of the following schemes/boards forms part of the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)?

1. National Horticulture Mission
2. National Agroforestry & Bamboo Mission
3. Horticulture Mission for North-East
4. Coconut Development Board

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 1, 2 and 4 only  
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Q34)** Consider the following statements with respect to Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna:

1. Its aims to develop a long-term solution for mitigating the effect of drought and increasing area under irrigation with motto 'Har Khet ko Pani'.

2. It has been conceived by amalgamating schemes namely Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and On Farm Water Management (OFWM).

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

**Q35)** Consider the following statements about e-NAM initiative:

1. It is a pan India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis and promotes genuine price discovery.
2. It is funded by Agri-Tech infrastructure fund.

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

**Q36)** Consider the following statements with respect to Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna:

1. Under this scheme only farmers whose data is uploaded on the National Crop Insurance Portal shall be eligible for Insurance coverage.
2. It is optional for non-loanee farms to avail protection 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

**Q37)** Consider the following statements with respect to Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan:

1. The objective of the scheme is to ensure that the farmers get MSP for pulses, oil seeds, copra and also nutri-cereals/Coarse Grains, whenever market prices fall below notified MSP.
2. This scheme does not involve any physical procurement of crops as farmers are paid the difference between the MSP price and Sale price on disposal in notified market.

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

**Q38)** Which of the following statements with respect to Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan is/are correct?

1. It was launched to aid, assist and advice farmers on how to improve their farming techniques and raise their incomes.
2. Its implementation will be undertaken in the notified villages in various aspirational districts in consultation with Ministry of Rural Development and NITI Ayog.
3. Under this scheme, training programmes will be conducted for various agricultural activities such as bee keeping, kitchen garden etc.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 2 and 3 only (b) 1 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q39)** Consider the following statements with respect to Soil health card scheme:

1. It is meant to give each farmer soil nutrient status of his holding and advise him on the dosage of fertilizers and also the needed soil amendments.
2. The card will be issued once in every 3 years to a farm so that nutrients deficiency can be regularly detected and improved.

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

**Q40)** Consider the following statements with respect to National Livestock Mission:

1. It is formulated with the objective of sustainable development of livestock sector, focusing on improving availability of quality feed and fodder in all states except Sikkim
2. NABARD is the subsidy channelizing agency under Entrepreneurship Development & Employment Generation (EDEG) component of National Livestock Mission.

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

**Q41)** Consider the following statements with respect to e-Biz initiative of Ministry of Commerce:

1. It is piloted by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and seeks to provide comprehensive Government-to-Business (G2B) services to business entities with transparency, speed, and certainty.

2. Initiative under it includes standardizing requirement information, establishing single-window services so as to reduce the points of contact between business entities and Government agencies

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

**Q42)** Consider the following statements with respect to Integrate to Innovate Scheme:

1. Integrate to Innovate is a 3-month corporate acceleration programme for energy startups housed at the corporate premises.
2. The application for the programme is hosted on Startup India Hub – an online platform bringing together all stakeholders of the Indian startup ecosystem.

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

**Q43)** Consider the following statements with respect to Niryat Bandhu Scheme:

1. It is being implemented by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under Ministry of Commerce.
2. The objective of the Scheme is to reach out to the new and potential exporters and mentor them through orientation programs.

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

**Q44)** Consider the following statements with respect to Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojna:

1. It is a Central Sector Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters
2. The execution and management of the scheme is vested in the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare under Ministry of Agriculture.

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

**Q45)** Which of the following statements with respect to Operations Greens is/are correct?

1. It to promote Farmer Producers Organizations, agri-logistics, processing facilities and professional management.
2. Ministry of Agriculture is the nodal agency for integrated development of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) value chain under this scheme.
3. The applicants fulfilling the eligibility criteria under the Operation Greens scheme is required to apply through SAMPADA portal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 2 and 3 only (b) 1 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q46)** Consider the following statements about Swadesh Darshan scheme:

1. The scheme aims to identify and develop theme-based tourist circuits based on interest, sustainability and competitiveness, by integrating resources and local participation of state.
2. It falls under the Ministry of Culture.

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

**Q47)** Which of the following statements is/are correct about Adopt a Heritage Scheme?

1. It is a collaborative effort between the Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).
2. The scheme aims to involve public sector companies, private sector companies and corporate citizens/individuals to take up the responsibility for making heritage and tourism more sustainable.
3. It is part of responsible tourism where the 'Monument Mitra' essentially spends his CSR funds for upkeep and maintenance.

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

**Q48)** Consider the following statements about Swachh Yug Campaign:

1. It aims to make villages located along Ganga Open Defecation Free.
2. The youth agencies under the Union Ministry of Youth Affairs viz. Bharat Scouts and Guides, Nehru Yuva

Kendras and National Service Scheme will be deployed for the campaign.

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

**Q49)** Consider the following statements about Target Olympic Podium Scheme:

1. The scheme focuses on identifying and supporting potential medal prospects for 2020 Olympic Games.
2. The scheme falls under Ministry of Human resource development and will be fully funded by India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL).

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

**Q50)** Which of the following statements is/are correct about Visiting Advanced Joint Research (VAJRA) Faculty scheme?

1. The scheme falls under the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
2. It aims to connect the Indian academic and research and development (R&D) systems to the best of global science and scientists for a sustained international collaborative research.
3. It enables NRIs and overseas scientific community to participate and contribute to research and development in India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q51)** Consider the following statements about Biotechnology Ignition Grant Scheme (BIG):

1. It is flagship programme of BIRAC (Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council), which provides the right mixture of fuel and support to young startups and entrepreneurial individuals.
2. The main aim of scheme is to provide funding and mentoring support to establish and validate proof of concept.

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

**Q52)** Consider the following statements about Teacher Associateship for Research Excellence (TARE) scheme:

1. The scheme is a collaborative effort of Ministry of Human resource development, Ministry of finance and World Bank.
2. 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.

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

**Q53)** Consider the following statements about National BioPharma Mission:

1. It is an Industry-Academia Collaborative for Accelerating Discovery Research to Early Development for Biopharmaceuticals.
2. Launched by Ministry of Science and Technology, it will be implemented by Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) a Public

Sector Undertaking of the Department.

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

**Q54)** Consider the following statements about Biotech Kisan:

1. It was launched in 2019 by the Ministry of Science & Technology.
2. The scheme 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.

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

**Q55)** Consider the following statements about Pt Deen Dayal Upadhyay Vigyan Gram Sankul Pariyojana:

1. The scheme aims to experiment and endeavour to formulate and implement appropriate S&T Interventions for Sustainable Development through cluster approach in Uttarakhand.
2. It was launched by the Ministry of Science and Technology in 2019.

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

**Q56)** Consider the following statements about the Integrated Child Development Scheme:

1. The scheme is aimed at improve nutritional and health situation of infants of age group 0-3 years.
2. Immunization, health check-up and pre-school non formal education are inherent part of this scheme.

Which of the statements given is/are correct? Choose on the basis of options given below.

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q57)** Which of the following is not part of the Integrated Child Development Scheme?

- (a) Child Protection Services  
(b) National Creche Scheme  
(c) Anganwadi Services  
(d) None of the above

**Q58)** Consider the following statements about the Beti bachao beti Padhao Scheme and choose the correct answer.

1. The scheme has adopted Digital Guddi Gudda Program under its ambit.
2. A National Task Force headed by the Secretary (Women and Child Development) is the nodal agency to implement the scheme

Which of the statements given is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q59)** Consider the following statements about "One Stop Centre" and choose the correct answer.

1. It is an umbrella scheme for National Mission for Empowerment of Women.
2. The One Stop Centre scheme is funded by the Nirbhaya Fund.

Which of the statements given is/are INCORRECT?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q60)** Consider following statements about Nari Shakti Puraskar and choose the correct answer.

1. Nari Shakti Puraskar is the highest civilian award of India and is conferred on International Women's Day.

2. The Nari Shakti Puraskar is conferred on individual women, public and private institutions and public departments for their activism and/ or their contributions to the cause of women's empowerment.

Which of the statements given is/are INCORRECT?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q61)** Consider the following statements about the UJJWALA and choose the correct answer.

1. Ujjwala scheme is targeted to prevent trafficking of women and children through social mobilization and awareness generation programs.
2. This is entirely funded by the central government and draws fund from the Nirbhaya Fund.

Which of the statements given is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q62)** Which of the following programs converge into National Nutrition Mission?

1. Anganwadi Services
2. PM Matru Vandan Yojana
3. Swachh Bharat Mission
4. National Health Mission

Choose the correct answer from the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1, 2 and 3 only  
(c) 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Q63)** Consider the following statements about the National Health Policy, 2017:

1. The Policy proposes raising public health expenditure to 3.5% of the GDP, in a time bound manner.
2. The Policy supports voluntary service in rural and under-served areas, on pro-bono basis, by recognized healthcare professionals, under a 'Giving Back to Society' Initiative.

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

**Q64)** Consider the following statements about AMRUT scheme and choose the correct answer:

1. The project has the objective of providing basic civil amenities and maximum allocation of project cost is for development of parks.

2. The Mission is being operated as Central Sponsored Scheme and the project fund is divided equally between the Centre and the States/UTs.

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

**Q65)** Consider the following statements about Ayushman Bharat Yojana and choose the correct answer:

1. Ayushman Bharat Yojana scheme aims at making interventions in the primary and secondary health care systems only.
2. Ayushman Bharat Yojana is an umbrella scheme encompassing Health and Wellness Centres and National Health Protection 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

**Q66)** Which of the following statements about National Health Mission (NHM) is NOT CORRECT?

- (a) NHM was launched by subsuming National Rural Health Mission and National Urban Health Mission.
- (b) NHM aims to reduce total fertility rate to less than 2 percent.
- (c) NHM aims to reduce maternal mortality rate to 1/1000 live births.
- (d) NHM aims to reduce Infant Mortality Rate to 25/1000 live births.

**Q67)** Consider the following statements about Janani Suraksha Yojana and choose the correct answer:

1. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Urban Health Mission.
2. Under the JSY, eligible pregnant women are entitled for cash assistance for giving birth to her first child only in a government/accredited private health facility.

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

**Q68)** Which of the following statements about Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) is correct?

- (a) The funding of the RBSK is shared equally between centre and states/UT.
- (b) RBSK aims at early identification and intervention for children from birth to 18 years of age.

- (c) Child screening under RBSK is at two levels community level and facility level.
- (d) None of the above

**Q69)** Which of the following statements regarding Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karkram (RKSK) is correct?

- (a) RKSK is a health program for adolescent of age group 13-19 years only.
- (b) Implementation of this programme is done in collaboration with UNFPA.
- (c) program is under the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs
- (d) None of the above

**Q70)** Which of the following parameters are utilized for shortlisting states under the PM Swasthya Surakhsha Yojana?

1. HDI of the state
2. Happiness Index of the state
3. Literacy rate of the state
4. Population below poverty line in the state

Choose the correct answer on the basis of the code given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 Only  
(c) 1 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

**Q71)** Consider the following statements about PM Jan Dhan Yojna:

1. Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) is the nodal agency for implementation of the scheme.
2. Any Indian citizen whether resident or non-resident can open Jan Dhan Account.

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

**Q72)** Consider the following statements about Central Road Infrastructure fund:

1. The Fund falls under Ministry of Road transport and Highways.
2. Amendments made to the Central Road Fund Act, 2000 has made Road cess available for all government expenditure and not restricted to infrastructure.

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

**Q73)** Which of the following statements about Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna is/are correct?

1. Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority is the nodal agency to implement the scheme.
2. A person has to opt for the scheme every year if he uses short term plan.
3. Accidental death, Partial and full disability is covered under the scheme.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only                      (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only                      (d) All of the above

**Q74)** Consider the following statements about Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna:

1. The scheme needs a premium of 330 per annum which will be auto debited in 1 instalment.
2. Only death is covered 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

**Q75)** Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Atal Pension Yojana is being implemented under Ministry of Labour and Employment
2. Government would provide 50% of the subscriber's contribution or 1000 per annum whichever is lower.

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

**Q76)** Consider the following statements about MUDRA bank:

1. The bank has been created through an act of Parliament and thus is a statutory body.
2. This Bank would be responsible for regulating and refinancing all Micro-finance Institutions (MFI)

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.77)** Consider the following statements about Stand up India scheme:

1. The scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Commerce and Industry
2. Refinance window through SIDBI with an initial amount of Rs. 10,000 crore would be available 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.78)** Which of the following statements about Gold Monetisation scheme is/are correct?

1. There are 3 term deposit plans available under the scheme ranging from 1 to 15 years.
2. Only Indian citizen can register 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.79)** Consider the following statements about Project Saksham under Ministry of Finance:

1. The project aims to bolster the information technology network for the new GST regime
2. The project falls under Central Board of Direct Taxes.

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

**Q80)** Consider the following statements about RUCO Initiative:

1. It aims to collect used cooking oil and transforms into biofuels.
2. It is an initiative of ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

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

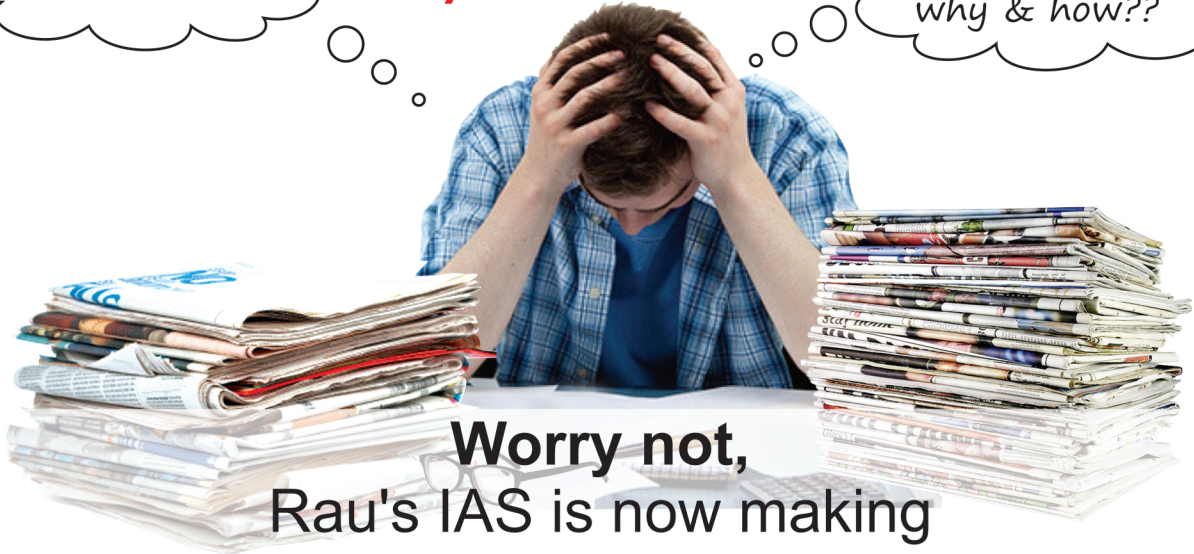
## ANSWER KEYS

1.	b	13.	d	25.	b	37.	c	49.	a	61.	a	73.	b
2.	c	14.	c	26.	d	38.	d	50.	b	62.	d	74.	c
3.	b	15.	c	27.	d	39.	c	51.	c	63.	b	75.	b
4.	d	16.	a	28.	c	40.	b	52.	b	64.	c	76.	b
5.	c	17.	b	29.	c	41.	c	53.	c	65.	b	77.	b
6.	a	18.	c	30.	d	42.	c	54.	b	66.	b	78.	a
7.	b	19.	b	31.	d	43.	b	55.	a	67.	d	79.	a
8.	c	20.	b	32.	b	44.	a	56.	b	68.	b	80.	a
9.	a	21.	d	33.	d	45.	b	57.	d	69.	b		
10.	d	22.	d	34.	c	46.	a	58.	c	70.	d		
11.	a	23.	c	35.	c	47.	d	59.	a	71.	b		
12.	c	24.	d	36.	c	48.	c	60.	a	72.	d		

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