



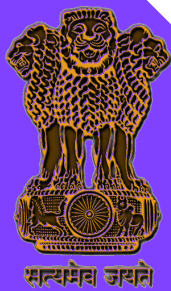
Digital India
Power To Empower



एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर



Skill India
कौशल भारत - कुशल भारत



सत्यमेव जयते

2019



आयुष्मान भारत
Ayushman Bharat

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES PART II



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1 Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

1.1 National Food Security Mission

- In view of the stagnating food grain production and an increasing consumption needs of the growing population, Government of India has launched this **Centrally Sponsored Scheme**, in October 2007.
- Funding pattern 50:50 by Centre and State for food crops and 100% centre funding for cash crops.

Strategy

Broad strategies for implementation of the mission mode program for increased production of selected food grains and commercial crops are indicated in the

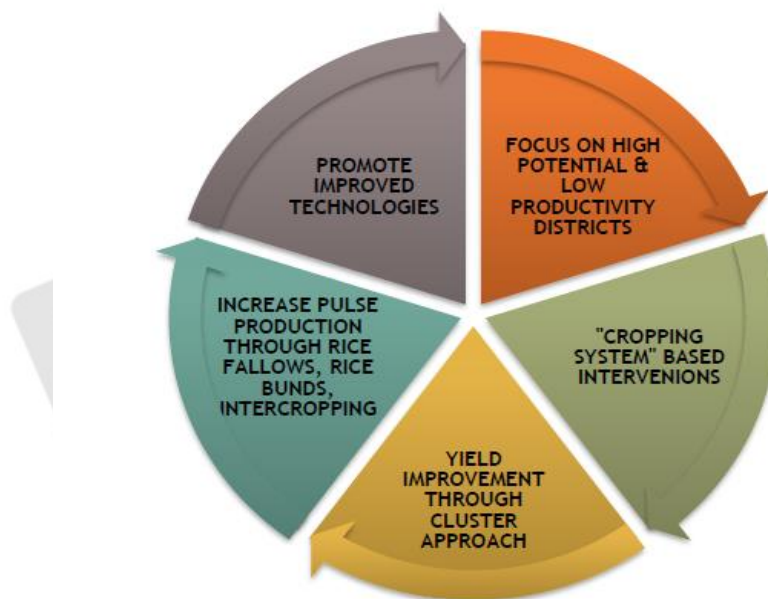


Figure 1: NFSM - Strategies

Components

National Food Security Mission (NFSM) has the following five components.

1. NFSM – Rice
2. NFSM – Wheat
3. NFSM – Pulses

4. NFSM – Coarse Cereals and
5. NFSM – Commercial Crops (NFSM – CC)

1.2 Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

About the Scheme

The PMFBY was launched in 2016 and replaces all the prevailing **yield insurance** schemes in India. The scheme has extended coverage under **localized risks, post-harvest losses** etc. and aims at **adoption of technology** for the purpose of yield estimation.

Objective

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) aims at supporting sustainable production in agriculture sector by way of –

1. Providing **financial support** to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events
2. **Stabilizing the income of farmers** to ensure their continuance in farming
3. Encouraging farmers to adopt **innovative and modern agricultural practices**
4. Ensuring flow of credit to the agriculture sector; which will contribute to **food security, crop diversification** and enhancing growth and competitiveness of the agriculture sector besides protecting farmers from production risks.

Who can take this policy?

All farmers including **sharecroppers and tenant farmers** growing the notified crops in the notified areas are eligible for coverage.

Eligibility criteria:

Compulsory Component

All farmers availing Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO) loans from Financial Institutions (i.e. loanee farmers) for the notified crop(s) would be covered compulsorily.

Voluntary Component

The Scheme would be optional for the non-loanee farmers.

Coverage:

Crop Coverage

All Food Crops (Cereals, Millets, and Pulses), Oil seeds, Annual Commercial/Horticulture Crops.

Farmer Coverage

1. **Loanee** : All farmers availing Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO) loans from Financial Institutions (i.e. loanee farmers) for the notified crop(s) would be covered compulsorily.

2. **Non-loanee** : All farmers including sharecroppers and tenant farmers growing the notified crops in the notified areas are eligible for coverage, however scheme is voluntary for Non-loanee farmers

Stakeholders

Farmers, Banks, State Government & Central Government, Insurance Companies etc.

Key Features of PMFBY

Low Farmer Premium Rates

Farmers, Banks, State Government & Central Government, Insurance Companies etc.

R.No.	Season	Crops	Maximum Insurance Charges Payable by Farmers (% of Sum Insured (SI))
1	Kharif	All food grain and Oil seeds crops (all Cereals, Millets, Pulses and Oil Oilseeds crops)	2.0% of SI or Actuarial rate, whichever is less
2	Rabi	All food grain and Oil seeds crops (all Cereals, Millets, Pulses and Oil Oilseeds crops)	1.5% of SI or Actuarial rate, whichever is less
3	Kharif & Rabi	Annual Commercial/ Horticultural crops Annual	5% of SI or Actuarial rate, whichever is less

1.3 Soil Health Card Scheme

The scheme helps farmers know about the crops that can be planted depending on the soil based on scientific methods.

Scheme Objectives

By providing the soil health card, the farmers are aware of the nature of the soil and the right fertilizers that have to be used to increase their productivity. **Soil health card is provided to farmers once every 3 years.**

Features of Soil Health Card

- The scheme intends to cover 14 crore farmers.
- The scheme is implemented in all parts of the country.
- The card guides the farmers about the soil and the apt crop that can be cultivated

Soil Health Card contains the following details:

- The health of the soil.
- Functional characteristics of the soil.
- The water content and nutrients present in the soil.
- Additional properties of the soil.
- Measures to improve the defects of the soil.

1.4 Krishi Vigyan Kendras Portal

The Government has launched Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) Portal which will help in monitoring the functioning of KVKs at the National level and in providing timely information and advisory to the farmers.

Aim

The aim of the portal is to transfer the technologies developed by the agricultural scientists to the farmers in a fast and effective manner using web and mobile technology as well as to monitor the activities of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs).

Objectives:

The objectives of the portal is

- To create a platform to monitor the various activities as well as resource utilization by various KVKs;
- To create a database of the various programmes organized by the KVKs along with their detailed information and learning resources;
- To help the farmers in resolving their queries using web and mobile technologies;
- To provide information about various facilities and activities performed by the KVKs and to provide linkage to other important information such as weather and market information.

1.5 National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture

National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) was launched during February 2011 by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) with the funding from the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

The mega project has three major objectives of strategic research, technology demonstrations and capacity building. Assessment of the impact of climate change simultaneous with formulation of adaptive strategies is the prime approach under strategic research across all sectors of agriculture, dairying and fisheries.

1.6 Green Revolution - Krishonnati Yojana

Agriculture Umbrella Scheme – Krishonnati Yojana

- This scheme comprises of 11 schemes and mission under a single umbrella scheme.
- Government is planning to develop the agriculture and allied sector in a holistic & scientific manner further to increase the income of farmer by enhancing production, productivity and better returns on produce under this Krishonnati Yojana.

Objective of Krishonnati Yojana

- To create and strengthen the infrastructure of agriculture product production
- To reducing the crops production cost
- To market the agriculture and allied produce in efficient manner

Programmes (Schemes) under Umbrella Scheme – Krishonnati Yojana

The 11 programmes under Green revolution Krishonnati Yojana is explained in detail here.

1. Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) objectives is as follows.

- To promote holistic growth of horticulture sector
- To enhance horticulture production
- To improve nutritional security
- Provide income support to farm household

2. National Food Security Mission (NFSM) (Discussed above)

3. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

- NMSA has introduced to promote **sustainable agriculture practices** best suitable to the specific **agro-ecology** focusing on **integrated farming, appropriate soil health management, organic farming and synergizing resource conservation.**

4. Submission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE)

Following are the main aim of the SAME.

- Achieving food and nutritional security of farmers
- Socio-economic empowerment of farmers
- Institutionalize programme planning and implementation mechanism
- To make effective linkages and synergy amongst various stake-holders
- To support HRD intervention
- To promote pervasive and innovative use of print media, electronic, interpersonal communication and ICT tools.

5. Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)

- SMSP aim is to increase the production of certified & quality seed, to increase Seed Replacement Rate (SRR), to upgrade the quality of farm saved seeds, to strengthen the seed multiplication chain, to promote new technologies and methodologies in seed production, processing and testing, to strengthen and modernizing infrastructure for seed production, storage, certification and quality.

6. Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM)

- To make reach of farm mechanization to all small and marginal farmers in India where the availability of farm power is low.

7. Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPPQ)

SMPPQ objective is to minimize loss of quality and yield of agricultural crops from the ravages of following.

- Diseases
- Insect pests,
- Nematodes
- Weeds
- Rodents

SMPPQ other mission is to shield the agricultural bio-security from the incursions and spread of alien species and to facilitate exports of Indian agricultural commodities to global markets. Promoting good agricultural practices, particularly with respect to plant protection strategies is under SMPQ.

8. Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census, Economics and Statistics (ISACES)

Its objective is to undertake agriculture census, study of cost of cultivation of principal crops and undertake research studies on agro-economic problems of the country.

9. Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation (ISAC)

Mission of ISAC is as follows.

- To provide financial assistance for improving the economic conditions of cooperatives
- To remove regional imbalances
- To speed up cooperative development in agricultural marketing, storage, processing, computerization and weaker section programmes.
- To help cotton growers fetch remunerative price for their produce through value addition
- To ensure supply of quality yarn at reasonable rates to the decentralized weavers.

10. Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing (ISAM)

Objective of this scheme is to promote innovation and latest technologies and competitive alternatives in agriculture marketing infrastructure along with this, SLAM has a mission to provide agricultural produce infrastructure facilities for standardization, grading and quality certification.

11. National e-Governance Plan (NeGP-A)

National e-Governance Plan (NeGP-A) aims are given below.

- To bring farmer centricity and service orientation to the programmes
- To enhance the reach and impact of extension services
- To improve access of farmers to information and services throughout crop-cycle;
- To build upon, enhance and integrate the existing ICT initiatives of Centre and States
- To enhance efficiency and effectiveness of programs through making available timely and relevant information to the farmers for increasing their agriculture productivity.

1.7 Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan

The Ministry of Agriculture and farmers' welfare has launched the Krishi kalyan Abhiyaan to aid, assist and advise farmers on how to improve their **farming techniques and raise their incomes**.

Various activities to promote best practices and enhance agriculture income are being undertaken under this plan such as:-

- Distribution of Soil Health Cards to all farmers
- 100% coverage of bovine vaccination for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in each village
- 100% coverage of Sheep and Goat for eradication of Peste des Petits ruminants (PPR)
- Distribution of Mini Kits of pulses and oilseeds to all
- Distribution of Horticulture/Agro Forestry/Bamboo plant @ 5 per family(location appropriate)
- Making 100 NADAP Pits in each village
- Artificial insemination saturation
- Demonstration programmes on Micro- irrigation
- Demonstrations of integrated cropping practice

In addition, demonstration programmes on Micro Irrigation and Integrated Cropping Practice will also take place so as to familiarize farmers with the latest techniques and how they can be incorporated at the grass root level.

1.8 National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been formulated for enhancing agricultural productivity especially in **rainfed areas** focusing on **integrated farming, water use efficiency, soil health management and synergizing resource conservation**.

Mission Objectives

- To make agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific Integrated/Composite Farming Systems;
- To conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures;

Mission Strategy

- Promoting integrated farming system covering crops, livestock & fishery, plantation and pasture based composite farming for enhancing livelihood opportunities, ensuring food security and minimizing risks from crop failure through supplementary/ residual production systems;

Mission Interventions

- NMSA has following four (4) major programme components or activities:
- Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
- On Farm Water Management (OFWM)
- Soil Health Management (SHM)
- Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modeling and Networking (CCSAMMN)

1.9 Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), launched in 2015, is a component of Soil Health Management (SHM) under the **Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)**. The scheme aims at supporting and promoting organic farming that results in the improvement of soil health

Objective of the Scheme

- Promote organic farming among rural youth, farmers, consumers and traders.
- Disseminate latest technologies in organic farming.
- To utilise the services of experts from the public agricultural research system in India.
- Organise a minimum of one cluster demonstration in a village.

Key Components of the Scheme:

- Model organic cluster development
- Model organic farm

1.10 Rashtriya Gokul Mission

- The “Rashtriya Gokul Mission” has been launched by the Government for conservation and development of indigenous breeds in a focused and scientific manner.
- The mission also envisages establishment of integrated cattle development centres Gokul Grams to develop indigenous breeds including upto 40% nondescript breeds.

Objectives:

The Rashtriya Gokul Mission is being implemented with the objectives of:

- development and conservation of indigenous breeds
- breed improvement programme for indigenous cattle breeds to improve their genetic makeup and increase the stock;
- enhancement of milk production and productivity;
- upgradation of nondescript cattle using elite indigenous breeds like Gir, Sahiwal, Rathi, Deoni, Tharparkar, Red Sindhi and
- distribution of disease free high genetic merit bulls for natural service.

1.11 National Dairy Plan-I

National Dairy Plan Phase I (NDP I) is a **Central Sector Scheme** being implemented by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) through End Implementing Agencies (EIA)

Objectives

- 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.
-

1.12 Zero Hunger Programme

Background:

- Global Nutrition Report – 2016 by the World Health Organisation (WHO) indicates that India is lagging behind in tackling malnutrition effectively.
- There have been efforts by the government, over the years to combat malnutrition in the nation. 53% of Indian children were malnourished in 1990, while the numbers have fallen to 40% in 2015.
- The 'Zero Hunger Programme' is one such initiatives of the government which tries to address the **intergenerational and multifaceted nature of malnutrition through sectoral coordination**.
- The programme is initiated by Indian Council of Agricultural Research in alliance with Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation and the Biotechnology Industry Research Council (BIRAC). The programme will also involve the concerned state governments.
- The programme lays focus upon nutrition, health and agriculture in a symbiotic manner for developing a unified approach in dealing with **malnutrition and hunger**.

1.13 Mera Gaon - Mera Gaurav

- An innovative "Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav" has been planned to promote the direct interface of scientists with the farmers to hasten the **lab to land** process.
- The objective of this scheme is to provide farmers with required information, knowledge and advisories on a regular basis by adopting villages.
- The technologies developed and refined by Research Institutes, Agricultural Universities, private and other organisations are accepted and adopted to various extent by farming community. Therefore, the awareness among farmers about the organisations and their programmes need to be created on a regular basis.

1.14 Mission Fingerling

It is a programme to enable holistic development and management of **fisheries sector** in India. The mission aims to achieve the target to enhance fisheries production from 10.79 mmt (2014-15) to 15 mmt by 2020-21 under the Blue Revolution.

Program:

- Government has identified 20 States based on their potential and other relevant factors to strengthen the Fish Fingerling production and Fish Seed infrastructure in the country
- This program will facilitate the establishment of Fingerling rearing pond and hatcheries..

1.15 E-Pashudhan Haat Portal

- Nodal Agency: **Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries (DADF)**, Ministry of Agriculture
- Aim: To connect breeders and farmers regarding availability of bovine germplasm.
- Government has launched e-Pashu Haat portal (www.epashuhaat.gov.in) for connecting breeders and farmers of indigenous breeds.
- The portal has been launched under the scheme “**National Mission on Bovine Productivity.**”
- This provides direct access to the farmers/ breeders to various organizations/sources wherein frozen semen, embryos and livestock certifications are available.

This portal is playing a crucial role in the development and conservation of indigenous breeds.

1.16 Quality Mark” Award Scheme

- National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) developed initiative of “Quality Mark” award scheme for dairy cooperatives 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 the producer to the consumer to ensure the availability of safe and quality milk and milk products, both for the domestic and foreign market.
- The “Quality Mark” award scheme for dairy cooperatives in the country has been initiated to instil confidence in the consumers for the quality of milk being marketed by them by ensuring the availability of safe and good quality milk and milk products.

1.17 Pashudhan Sanjivani

- An animal Wellness Programme; encompassing provision of Animal Health cards (*‘Nakul Swasthya Patra’*) along with UID identification of animals in milk and a National Database.
- Under the scheme 8.5 crore animals in milk will be identified using UID and their data will be uploaded in the Information Network for Animal Productivity & Health (INAPH) data base. This will play a crucial role in control of spread of animal diseases. This will also lead to an increase in trade of livestock and livestock products.

1.18 Kisan Suvidha

- **Kisaan Suvidha** is India's first mobile application to bring Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC), farmers and agents on one platform/online.
- The app benefits the farmers, commodity merchants and APMCs.
- Farmers can see the live auction of any commodity & APMC, price variations- maximum, minimum and average price of any commodity for any day/ month/ year.

1.19 Har Medh Par Ped

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

1.20 Yuva Sahakar Scheme

- To meet the aspirations and requirements of the youth, the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has announced a youth-friendly scheme called Yuva Sahakar – Cooperative Enterprise Support and Innovation Scheme.

Scheme Objective:

- The objective of NCDC Yuva Sahakar Yojana is to motivate and promote the entrepreneurs of India in the Cooperative Enterprise and those individuals working for business.
- This is done by providing cheaper loans for initiating startups in the cooperative sectors. Yuva Sahakar Scheme is categorised under the entrepreneur's schemes.

Features of Yuva Sahakara Scheme

- The following are the salient features of Yuva Sahara Scheme.
- NCDC has produced a dedicated fund with liberal traits entitling youth to avail the scheme.
- The scheme is linked with Rs 1000 crores of the Cooperative Start-up and Innovation Fund that has been authorised by the NCDC.
- The scheme provides more incentives to the cooperatives working in the North Eastern region and the aspirational districts.
- Exclusive benefits are provided for women, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.
- Yuva Sahakar Scheme is a part of Sahakar 22, a Mission for Doubling Farmers' Income by 2022.

National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC):

- NCDC was established in 1963, is a sole **statutory organization** functioning as a financial and developmental institution for establishments that are engaged with cooperative sectors.
- It strengthens and promotes programmes for industries that are related to agriculture, dairy, poultry, livestock, fisheries, cotton ginning and spinning, sugar and notified services like hospitality, transport, rural housing, hospitals/ health care centres. Etc.
- The institution raises cooperatives that are represented by large, small and marginal farmers. NCDC is the most favoured financial institution for organisations and works for a developmental scheme called the **Mission of New India 2022**.

Benefits of Yuva Sahakar Scheme

Here are the benefits that can be availed by individuals who are enrolled for Yuva Sahakar Scheme.

- The entrepreneurial programme provides funding for young people in business.
- The financial aid provided by them covers up to 80% of the Cooperative Start-up and Innovation Fund.
- The scheme proposes 2% less than the applicable rate of interest that is generally levied on term loans for projects that cost up to Rs. 3 Crore with the inclusion of 2 years moratorium on payment of principal.
- An individual's funding is secure and can quickly receive Start-up financial support.

1.21 Sahakar-22

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

1.22 Project CHAMAN

- With the aim of developing India's horticulture sector and helping the states identify suitable areas and crop types, the Ministry of Agriculture has been working on project Coordinated Horticulture Assessment and Management using geo-informatics (CHAMAN), which makes use of remote sensing technology and satellites for generating action plans for horticultural development. CHAMAN is being implemented by the Delhi-based Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC).

1.23 Pusa Krishi

- A new mobile app 'Pusa Krishi' has launched for farmers in order to take the **technology to farm fields**.

- With use of this mobile app, farmers can get **easy solutions** to their problems.
- Farmers can get information about weather and accordingly they can take measures to save crops.
- The **government and scientists** will support farmers from time to time with new technologies.
- The app will provide farmers with information related to new varieties of crops developed by **Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR)**, resource conserving cultivation practices as well as farm machinery and its implementation will help in increasing returns to farmers.



2 Ministry of AYUSH

2.1 National Ayush Mission

- Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India has launched National AYUSH Mission (NAM).
- The basic objective of NAM is to **promote AYUSH medical systems** through cost effective AYUSH services, strengthening of educational systems, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU &H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU & H raw-materials.

Vision

1. To provide cost effective and equitable AYUSH health care throughout the country by improving access to the services.
2. To revitalize and strengthen the AYUSH systems making them as prominent medical streams in addressing the health care of the society.
3. To improve educational institutions capable of imparting quality AYUSH education
4. To promote the adoption of Quality standards of AYUSH drugs and making available the sustained supply of AYUSH raw-materials.

2.2 Mission Madhumeha

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

2.3 Traditional Knowledge Digital Library

- India is a land of rich traditional knowledge. Several types of traditional medicine approaches of the country like Ayurveda, Unani, Sidha, Yoga etc contains large number of treatments and medicines. But sophisticated MNCs from the West can exploit such age old knowledge by taking a patent on them. To block such commercial exploitation, India is preparing a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) which collects and furnishes information about various traditional knowledge medicines.
- Once collected, the information with the TKDL will be provided to patent examiners in other countries so that they can verify whether an applicant uses traditional knowledge of India. if any traditional knowledge is used, the Patent application can be rejected.
- TKDL provides information on traditional knowledge existing in the country, in languages and format understandable by patent examiners at International Patent Offices (IPOs). This will check granting of patents on India's traditional knowledge.
- One real problem is that most of the traditional knowledge are preserved in classical or local languages like Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil etc. Hence this should be collected and converted into foreign languages.

- Under TKDL, documentation about traditional knowledge available in the form of existing literature related to Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Yoga, are done in digitized format. Then it will be translated into five international languages -English, German, French, Japanese and Spanish.
- TKDL is a collaborative project between Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Ministry of Science and Technology and Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

2.4 Swasthya Raksha Programme

- The Ministry of AYUSH has recently launched the 'Swasthya Raksha Programme'.
- The main objective of the programme is to take care of the **health of the people in villages** and also to promote knowledge and awareness about health all around.
- The initiative was taken by the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) and Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) in some selected districts.
- By the help of banners, hoardings, posters, in several regional languages, health and hygiene awareness programmes are to be organized.

3 Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

3.1 Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Pariyojana

- Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) is a campaign launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals to provide **quality medicines at affordable prices** to the masses.
- PMBJP stores have been set up to provide generic drugs, which are available at lesser prices but are **equivalent in quality and efficacy** as expensive branded drugs.
- Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) is the implementation agency for PMBJP.

vision

To bring down the healthcare budget of every citizen of India through providing Quality generic Medicines at Affordable Prices.

Objective

Making quality medicines available at affordable prices for all, particularly the poor and disadvantaged, through exclusive outlets "Jan Aushadhi Medical Store", so as to reduce out of pocket expenses in healthcare.

3.2 Pharma Jan Samadhan Scheme

The Pharma Jan Samadhan (PJS) initiative is part of Government of India's **Digital India initiative**, which aims at empowering the citizen through a transparent, accountable and responsive governance system.

The PJS provides the consumer with an effective and time bound online grievance redressal system to effectively deal with complaints related to **pricing, shortage and non-availability of medicines**.

The PJS provides the following online services to the citizens.

- Search Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of Scheduled Medicine, new drug & drug for which price fixed under Para 19 by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority, Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.
- Lodge complaints of Overpricing of drugs, Non-availability or shortage of any Medicine, Refusal of Supply or Sale of Any Medicine and Check the status of complaint.
- The Mobile App of NPPA (Search Medicine Price) , will provide information to consumers on prices of scheduled medicines, which are under price regulation.

4 Ministry of Civil Aviation

4.1 Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik(UDAN)

Objective:

To get more people to fly in the smaller towns. To boost **regional air connectivity** and provide various incentives to airlines. Aims that at least half the seats on every flight should have a fare cap of Rs2,500 per seat per hour of flying.

Scheme details:

- The UDAN scheme seeks to provide connectivity to **unserved** and **under-served airports** of the country through revival of existing air-strips and airports.
- This first-of-its-kind scheme will ensure affordability, connectivity, growth and development.
- It aims to increase ticketing volume from **80 million to 300 million by 2022**.
- Under it regional connectivity will be developed on market-based mechanism under which Airlines will bid for seat subsidies.
- It will create affordable yet economically viable and profitable flights on regional routes so that flying becomes affordable to the common man even in small towns.
- Under it, airlines will have complete freedom to enter into code sharing with larger airlines for connectivity and they will be exempted from various airport charges.
- Airlines will have exclusive rights for three years to fly on a particular regional route.
- On these routes for regional flights Airfares will be capped at 2500 rupees for an hour's flight.
- Central and State governments and airport operators will provide a financial stimulus in the form of concessions to airlines
- The mechanism of **Viability Gap Funding (VGF)** will be provided to interested airlines to kick-off operations from such airports so that the passenger fares are kept affordable
- Government will provide subsidy to airlines for the first three years of operations when they will have exclusive flying rights on the selected routes.
- Once the market in these routes gets jump started, it will operate on a commercial basis as per market forces of supply and demand.

5 Ministry of Coal

5.1 SHAKTI

Benefits of Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India(SHAKTI):

- Under the policy, coal linkages would be awarded to designated state-owned power distribution companies (discoms). These, in turn, would assign linkages to state or central power generation companies via allocation, and through auction to private units.
- The independent power producers (IPPs) participating in the auction will bid for discounts on the existing tariff and this would be adjusted from the gross coal
- Coal available to all Power Plants in transparent and objective manner.
- Auction to be made the basis of linkage allocations to Independent Power producers.
- Cheaper and affordable 'Power for All'.
- The Stress on account of non-availability of linkages to Power Sector Projects shall be overcome. Good for the Infrastructure and banking Sector.
- **Power Purchase Agreement** holders to reduce tariff for linkage; Direct benefit of reduced tariff to Discom/consumers

6 Ministry of Commerce and Industry

6.1 Niryat Bandhu Scheme

- Announced as part of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 in 2011 to focus on **mentoring the first generation entrepreneurs** in the field of international trade.
- The objective of the Niryat Bandhu Scheme is to reach out to new and potential exporters and mentor them to get into international trade and boost exports from India.

6.2 Integrate to Innovate Programme

- Invest India under Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) in partnership with energy companies has launched Integrate to Innovate Programme for **startups** in **energy sector**.
- It is a three-month programme for startups in the power sector aims to foster collaboration between startups and large corporations of the energy sector.

6.3 Invest India

- It is official Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency of Central Government. It has been set up as non-profit venture under Department of Industrial
- Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industries. It is mandated to facilitate investments in the country.

6.4 e-Biz

- It is a part of the 27 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) under National e-Governance Programme.
- The platform is to improve the business environment in the country by enabling fast and efficient access to **Government- to-Business (G2B)** services through an customer-centric single window online portal.
- A business user can avail all services 24x7 online end-to-end services i.e., online submission of forms, attachments, payments, tracking of status.
- It will allow business users to obtain a customized list of licenses, permits, and regulations that they require or need to comply with across all levels of government i.e., Central, State and Local governments.

6.5 IPR awareness

Scheme for IPR Awareness – Creative India; Innovative India

Objective

In order to take forward the National IPR Policy and to enhance creativity, innovation, competitiveness and economic growth in India, it is imperative to harness IP. With phenomenal growth of the Indian Economy it is vital that IPRs are generated in India and then legally protected and exploited.

Salient Features of the Scheme

- 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
- 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.
- Workshops/Seminars for the industry will be further tailored for the Industry to cover vital IP topics including all facets pertaining to inter-alia, Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights, GIs, Designs, Plant Varieties, Genetic Resources and TK (traditional knowledge)
- Conduct IP training and sensitization programmes for enforcement agencies (Police, Customs) and Judiciary. (as mentioned in the National IPR Policy under point 6.8.4).

6.6 Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops(RISPAC)

- The Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops (RISPC) is a Department of Commerce scheme 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.

Coverage of the scheme

1. Scheme will cover income loss arising out of yield loss /price fluctuations or both. Yield loss can be due to non-preventable risks viz., drought, dry spells, flood, inundation, pest and diseases, landslides, natural fire, lightening, storm, hailstorm, cyclone etc. Price fluctuation can be due to fall in international/domestic prices below the average price of last 5 years excluding the current year.
2. **Losses arising out of war and nuclear risks, malicious damage and other preventable risks are excluded.**
3. It will be implemented on a pilot basis for two years covering tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom and tobacco in eight districts in West Bengal, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu by the Commodity Boards through selected insurance companies.

7 Ministry of Communications

7.1 Pt Deendayal Upadhyaya Sanchar Kaushal Vikas Pratisthan

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

7.2 Sampoorna Bima Gram Yojana

- With the aim of providing affordable life insurance services to people **living in rural areas** of the country **through the postal network**, the Ministry of Communications launched **Sampoorna Bima Gram Yojana (SBG Yojana)**.
- SBG Yojana identifies at least one village (with a minimum of 100 households) in each of the revenue districts of the country and intends to cover all the households with a minimum of one Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) in that village.
- It covers all the villages under **Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana**.
- The benefits of PLI will no more be confined to government and semi-government employees only. It shall also be made available to professionals such as bankers, lawyers, architects, chartered accountants, management consultants, engineers, doctors etc. and also to the employees of listed companies of BSE (Bombay Stock Exchange) and NSE (National Stock Exchange).
- The decision has been taken to enlarge the cover of social security and bring the maximum number of people under the protection of Postal Life Insurance (PLI).

7.3 Postal Life Insurance (PLI)

- Postal Life Insurance was introduced in 1884, and is one of the oldest life insurance schemes for the benefit of government and semi-government employees.
- It covers employees of government-aided educational institutions, universities, credit co-operative societies, Central and state governments, Central and state public sector undertakings, joint ventures having a minimum of 10% Govt./PSU stake, nationalized banks, local bodies, autonomous bodies etc.
- The facility of insurance is also extended to the officers and staff of the Para- military forces and Defence Services.
- Apart from single insurance policies, a group insurance scheme for the extra departmental employees (Gramin Dak Sevaks) of the Department of Posts is also managed by Postal Life Insurance.

8 Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

8.1 National Food Security Act, 2013

It aims to ensure food security in India, chiefly by providing cereals at subsidized prices through the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for about two-thirds of households.

Salient Features

- **Coverage and entitlement under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)** :Upto 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population will be covered under TPDS, with uniform entitlement of 5 kg per person per month.
- **State-wise coverage** :Corresponding to the all India coverage of 75% and 50% in the rural and urban areas, State-wise coverage will be determined by the Central Government.
- **Subsidised prices under TPDS and their revision** :Foodgrains under TPDS will be made available at subsidised prices of Rs. 3/2/1 per kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains for a period of three years from the date of commencement of the Act. Thereafter prices will be as fixed by the Central Government from time to time, not exceeding MSP.
- **Identification of Households** :Within the coverage under TPDS determined for each State, the work of identification of eligible households is to be done by States/UTs.
- **Nutritional Support to women and children** :Pregnant women and lactating mothers and children in the age group of 6 months to 14 years will be entitled to meals as per prescribed nutritional norms under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Mid-Day Meal (MDM) schemes. Higher nutritional norms have been prescribed for malnourished children upto 6 years of age.
- **Maternity Benefit** :Pregnant women and lactating mothers will also be entitled to receive maternity benefit of not less than Rs. 6,000.
- **Women Empowerment** :Eldest woman of the household of age 18 years or above to be the head of the household for the purpose of issuing of ration cards.
- **Grievance Redressal Mechanism** :Grievance redressal mechanism at the District and State levels. States will have the flexibility to use the existing machinery or set up separate mechanism.
- **Food Security Allowance** :Provision for food security allowance to entitled beneficiaries in case of non-supply of entitled foodgrains or meals.
- **Penalty** :Provision for penalty on public servants or authority, to be imposed by the State Food Commission, in case of failure to comply with the relief recommended by the District Grievance Redressal Officer.

8.2 Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme

- The Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) was under the **Department of Consumer Affairs (DOCA)**

- The fund is to help regulate the **price volatility of important agri-horticultural commodities like onions, and potatoes. Pulses were also added subsequently.**
- The scheme provides for maintaining a strategic buffer of aforementioned commodities for subsequent calibrated release to moderate price volatility and discourages hoarding and unscrupulous speculation.
- The agricultural ministry has recently proposed to include Milk in the PSF which is not yet confirmed.

8.3 Jago Grahak Jago

- It is a country wide multimedia awareness campaign on various issues related to consumer rights and responsibilities across diverse subjects.

Consumer protection Act

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

8.4 Antyodaya Anna Yojana

- Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) is one of the public distribution system schemes in India implemented from 2000.
- The main objective of the scheme is to **ensure food security** and to **create hunger-free India**. AAY scheme covers the poorest of the poor in India by supply of food and other important commodities for their daily needs on subsidized rates.

Beneficiaries of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) are given here.

Rural Areas Beneficiaries

- Families getting an annual income up to Rs.15000 are eligible for Antyodaya Anna Yojana.
- Old age pensioners
- Small and marginal farmers
- Landless agricultural labourers
- Physically handicapped persons
- Destitute widows
- Rural artisans or craftsmen such as potters, weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters and slum dwellers.

Urban Areas Beneficiaries

- Family annual income below Rs.15000 will get benefit under this scheme

- People living in slums
- Daily wager such as Rickshaw-pullers are one of the beneficiaries under AAY
- Porters are eligible for AAY scheme
- Fruit and flowers sellers on pavements
- Domestic servants will get benefit of AAY
- Construction workers can apply for this benefits
- Households headed by widows or disabled persons or persons aged 60 years or more with no assured means of subsistence or societal support will get benefit of AAY.
- Snake charmers, rag pickers, cobblers are also get benefit under this



9 Ministry of Culture

9.1 Junior Heritage Mistri Scheme

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

9.2 Project Mausam

- This project aims to explore the multi-faceted Indian Ocean 'world'—collating archaeological and historical research in order to document the diversity of cultural, commercial and religious interactions in the Indian Ocean. It also aims to promote research on themes related to the study of Maritime Routes. 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.

10 Ministry of Defence

10.1 Mission Raksha Gyan Shakti

The Department of Defence Production has instituted a framework titled 'Mission Raksha GyanShakti' which aims to provide a boost to the Intellectual Property Rights culture in indigenous defense industry.

- The **Directorate General of Quality Assurance (DGQA)** has been entrusted with the responsibility of coordinating and implementing the programme.
- Under the mission, the target for the **year 2017-18 is to train 10,000 personnel of Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSU) and Ordnance factory Board (OFB) on IPR and facilitate filing of at least 1,000 new IPR applications.**
- It aims to achieve the goal of **self-reliance in defense sector** to generate Intellectual Property in India and marks a departure from the culture of seeking Transfer of Technology (ToT) from foreign sources.

10.2 One Rank One Pension Scheme

Main features of OROP

- The scheme is effective from July 1, 2014 with 2013 as base year. The army men wanted 2015 as base year with the scheme effective from April 1, 2014.
- OROP implies that uniform pension be paid to the Armed Forces personnel retiring in the same rank with the same length of service, regardless of their date of retirement. Future enhancements in the rates of pension would be automatically passed on to the past pensioners, which implies bridging the gap between the rate of pension of current and past pensioners at periodic intervals.

Koshyari Committee

- A committee was set up by the government to hear petitions regarding the grant of One Rank One Pension (OROP). The committee was chaired by **Bhagat Singh Koshyari**. The committee pointed out that armed forces has two components, rank and length of service. These ranks have been granted by the president of India and these are retained by the individual after retirement. Hence, two armed personnel with same rank with equal length of service should get the same pension, irrespective of length of service. For example, if an officer retires as a major rank his salary level will be linked to that of a major who retires after 10 years of service.

11 Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region

11.1 North East Rural Livelihood Project

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

11.2 North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme

- the central government will provide 100% funds for the successful implementation of NESIDS.
- Accordingly, this scheme is for the development of infrastructure in various specified sectors till March 2020.
- NESIDS Scheme will result in infrastructure development which includes better connectivity, power, education, health, water supply and tourism.
- The primary objective of this scheme is to promote industrialization in the northeastern states.

12 Ministry Of Drinking Water & Sanitation

12.1 National Rural Drinking Water Programme

- It is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** with 50-50 fund sharing between the Centre and the States.
- The programme will cover all the rural population across the country to reach the goal of increasing coverage of sustainable piped water supply.
- NRDWP will be continued co-terminus with the 14th Finance Commission cycle till March 2020.
- There will be 2% earmarking of funds for Japanese Encephalitis (JE) /Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) affected areas.
- A new sub-programme —National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) to cover all rural population in Arsenic/Fluoride affected habitations with clean drinking water on a sustainable basis by March 2021.

12.2 Swachh Bharat Mission

Swachh Bharat Mission is a massive mass movement that seeks to create a Clean India by 2019. The urban component of the **mission will be implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development, and the rural component by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.**

Swachh Bharat Mission for Urban Areas

- The programme includes elimination of open defecation, conversion of unsanitary toilets to pour flush toilets, eradication of manual scavenging, municipal solid waste management and bringing about a behavioural change in people regarding healthy sanitation practices.
- Public toilets will also be constructed in designated locations such as tourist places, markets, bus stations, railway stations, etc. The programme will be implemented over a five-year period in 4,401 towns.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

- The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan has been restructured into the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The mission aims to make India an open defecation free country in Five Years.
- It seeks to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities and making Gram Panchayats Open Defecation Free (ODF), clean and sanitised.
- Under the mission, will be constructing of about 11 crore 11 lakh toilets in the country. Technology will be used on a large scale to convert waste into wealth in rural India in the forms of bio-fertilizer and different forms of energy.

- Incentive as provided under the Mission for the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) shall be available for all Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households and Above Poverty Line (APL) households restricted to SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households.

12.3 Swajal Yojana

- Ministry has initiated a pilot project in the name of “Swajal” that is designed as a demand driven and community centred program to provide sustainable access to drinking water to people in rural areas.
- Community–led drinking water projects to be called ‘Swajal’ aiming at providing sustainable and adequate drinking water in an integrated manner to the rural masses on pilot basis.

12.4 Jal Mani

Programme

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

12.5 Ganga Gram

- Rural habitation and villages situated in the vicinity of River Ganga contribute a significant pollution load to the river on account of open defecation, dirty water and solid wastes from the individual households entering the river through village drains and nallahs. Therefore, rural based pollution load in Ganga River is sought to be addressed through the development of Ganga Grams.

Components of Ganga Grams:

1. Making village ODF
2. Water conservation activities including rain water harvesting/groundwater recharge/maintain well and ponds, promotion of sprinkler irrigation
3. Encourage plantation of medicinal plants and promotion of organic farming
4. Construction of crematorium

13 Ministry of Earth Sciences

13.1 Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva

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

13.2 Research, Education and Training Outreach (REACHOUT) Programme

- It Extends extra support to academic/research organizations in various sectors of Earth System Sciences.

14 Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

14.1 Digital India

- Digital India is a programme to transform India into digital empowered society and knowledge economy. The Digital India is transformational in nature and would ensure that Government services are available to citizens electronically.
- It would also bring in public accountability through mandated delivery of government's services electronically, a Unique ID and e-Pramaan based on authentic and standard based interoperable and integrated government applications and data basis.

3 Vision Areas

The vision is centred on three key areas

1. Digital infrastructure as Utility to Every Citizen
2. Governance and services on demand
3. Digital empowerment of citizens

Nine pillars of Digital India

Digital India aims to provide the much needed thrust to the nine pillars of growth areas, namely

1. Broadband Highways
2. Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity
3. Public Internet Access Programme
4. e-Governance: Reforming Government through Technology
5. e-Kranti - Electronic Delivery of Services
6. Information for All
7. Electronics Manufacturing
8. IT for Jobs
9. Early Harvest Programmes

14.2 DigiLocker

DigiLocker offers a dedicated personal storage space, linked to each resident's Aadhaar number. DigiLocker can be used to securely store e-documents as well as store **Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)** link of e-documents issued by various issuer departments. The e-Sign facility provided as part of DigiLocker system can be used to digitally sign e-documents. The DigiLocker can be accessible via web portal or mobile application.

14.3 Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (MSIPS) for DeitY

- Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) is the Special incentive package to promote large-scale manufacturing in the Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector.

- The scheme is available for both new projects and expansion projects. The scheme provides capital subsidy of 20% in SEZ (25% in non-SEZ) for units engaged in electronics manufacturing. It also provides for reimbursements of CVD/ excise for capital equipment for the non-SEZ units.

14.4 Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India initiated “Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme for Electronics and IT” with an objective to enhance the number of PhDs in Electronics System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) and IT/IT Enabled Services (IT/ITES) sectors in the country.

Objective

- To enhance the number of PhDs in Electronics System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) and IT/IT Enabled Services (IT/ITES) sectors in the country.
- Give thrust to R&D, create an innovative ecosystem and enhance India's competitiveness in these knowledge intensive sectors.
- The scheme is also expected to encourage working professionals and non-PhD faculty members to pursue PhD.

14.5 Cyber Swachhta Kendra

- The "Cyber Swachhta Kendra" (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre) is a part of the Government of India's Digital India initiative under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) to create a secure cyberspace by detecting botnet infections in India and to notify, enable cleaning and securing systems of end users so as to prevent further infections.
- The "Cyber Swachhta Kendra" (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre) is being operated by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) for analyzing BOTs/malware characteristics and providing information and enabling citizens for removal of BOTs/malware. In addition, "Cyber Swachhta Kendra" will strive to create awareness among citizens to secure their data, computers, mobile phones and devices such as home routers.

Collaborative Partners

- The "Cyber Swachhta Kendra" collaborates with the Department of Telecommunications, Internet Service Providers, Antivirus companies and academia to detect systems infected by bots and notify the end users regarding infection of their system and providing them assistance to clean their systems.

14.6 Cyber Surakshit Bharat

- The Cyber Surakshit Bharat programme will help develop a robust base for cybersecurity; equip government officials (CISOs & frontline IT staff) with the latest

know-how and technology; ensure the safety of all government properties and services; and secure citizen data available on the digital domain.

- The first public-private partnership of its kind, Cyber Surakshit Bharat will be led by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and supported by NeGD, and a consortium of private players including Microsoft, WIPRO, Redhat, Dimension Data and Deloitte.
- In addition, there would be other partners who will join as Technical Knowledge Partners.
- This broader outreach program will help build capacity, educate and enable the CISO's as well as broad IT community to address and mitigate security challenges.

14.7 Cyber Shikshaa Initiative

- Microsoft & Data Security Council of India (DSCI) in association with ISEA (Initiative-Information Security Education & Awareness) of Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY) have launched Project Cyber Shikshaa for skilling women engineering graduates in the niche field of Cyber Security.
- The program shall also entail placement assistance for the deserving candidates with the potential recruiters looking to hire for various job roles in Cyber Security.

14.8 India BPO Promotion Scheme

- The scheme will be designed and implemented under the watchful eyes of Electronics and Information Technology Ministry of India.
- This scheme will offer a series of benefits to those who are willing to open a company in BPO and ITES sector.

14.9 North East BPO promotion Scheme

The North East BPO Promotion Scheme (NEBPS) , envisaged under Digital India Programme, seeks to incentivize establishment of 5000 seats in respect of BPO/ITES operations in North Eastern Region.

14.10 Jeevan Pramaan

- Jeevan Pramaan is a biometric enabled digital service for pensioners. Pensioners of Central Government, State Government or any other Government organization can take benefit of this facility. The beneficiaries of the scheme are over a crore retired employees of government and PSUs.
- One of the major requisite for the pensioners post their retirement from service, is to provide life certificates to the authorized pension disbursing agencies like Banks, Post offices etc.
- Using Jeevan Pramaan, a pensioner can now digitally provide proof of his/her existence to authorities for continuity of pension every year instead of requiring to present himself/herself physically or through a Life Certificate issued by specified authorities.

15 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

15.1 National Action Plan on Climate Change

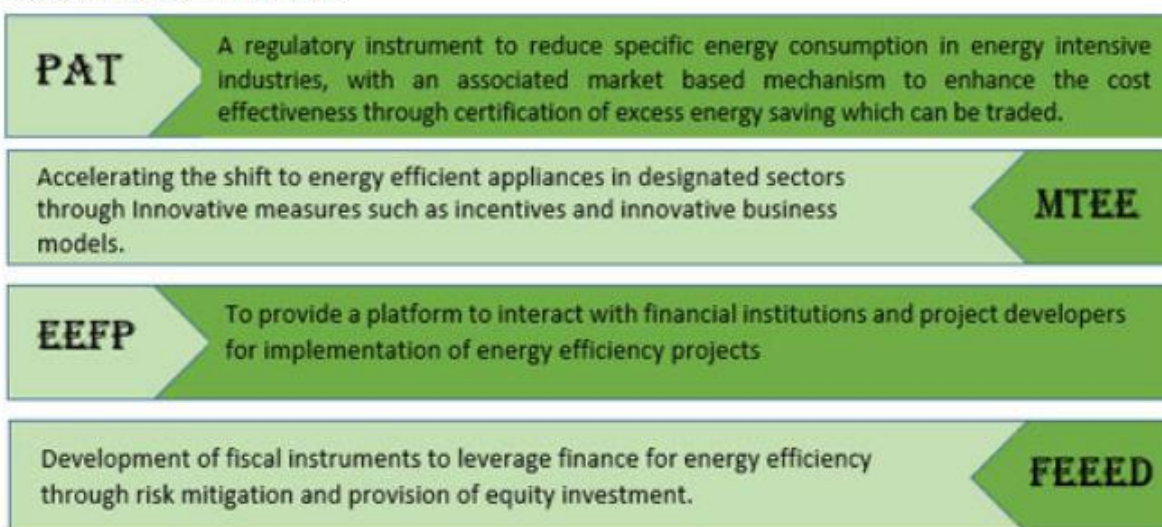
- The Government of India formulated national plan on water, renewable energy, energy efficiency, agriculture and others – bundled with additional ones – into a set of eight missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change.
- The Action Plan was released on June 2008 to address the future policies and programs for the climate mitigation and adaptation.
- The plan was drafted to emphasize the overriding priority of maintaining high economic growth rates to raise living standards; the plan “identifies measures that promote our development objectives while also yielding co-benefits for tackling climate change effectively.

Eight Missions of the National Action on Climate Change (NAPCC)

The core of the implementation of the Action plan are constituted by the following eight missions, that will be responsible for achieving the broad goals of adaptation and mitigation, as applicable.

1. **National Solar Mission:** it is an initiative of the Government of India and State Governments to promote solar power in India. Inaugurated in January 2010, the NSM has been revised twice and now boasts a target of 100 GW of solar PV by 2022.
2. **National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency:** NMEEE aims to strengthen the market for energy efficiency through implementation of innovative business models in the energy efficiency sector.

Components of NMEEE



3. **National Mission on Sustainable Habitat:** it aims to make cities sustainable through improvements in energy efficiency in buildings, management of solid waste & shift to public transport.
4. **National Water Mission:** “A National Water Mission will be mounted to ensure integrated water resource management helping to conserve water, minimize wastage and ensure more equitable distribution both across and within states.
5. **National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem:** NMSHE seeks to facilitate formulation of appropriate policy measures and time-bound action programmes to sustain ecological resilience and ensure the continued provisions of key ecosystem services in the Himalayas. NMSHE intends to evolve suitable management and policy measures for sustaining and safeguarding the Himalayan ecosystem along with developing capacities at the national level to continuously assess its health status.
6. **National Mission for a “Green India”** It aimed at protecting, restoring and enhancing India’s diminishing forest cover and responding to climate change by a combination of adaptation and mitigation measures. The mission has the broad objective of both increasing the forest and tree cover by 5 million ha, as well as increasing the quality of the existing forest and tree cover in another 5 million ha of forest/ non forest lands in 10 years. The Mission proposes a holistic view of greening and focuses not on carbon sequestration targets alone, but also, on multiple ecosystem services, especially, biodiversity, water, biomass etc.
7. **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture:** National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been made operational from the year 2014-15 which aims at making agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific integrated /composite farming systems; soil and moisture conservation measures; comprehensive soil health management; efficient water management practices and mainstreaming rainfed technologies.
8. **National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change:** it aimed at networking existing knowledge institutions, capacity building & improving understanding of key climate processes and climate risks.

15.2 Ecosystems Service Improvement Project

- Green India Mission Division intends to take up a World Bank aided “Ecosystem Services Improvement Project” (ESIP) in selected landscapes of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh States which has been designed to enhance the outcomes of the GIM.
- The project proposes to improve forest quality and productivity along with interventions aimed at reforestation, reducing land degradation, institutional capacities building and enhancing NTFP trade and improve the livelihoods of forest dependent communities in Central Indian Highlands.

15.3 Himalayan Research Fellowships Scheme

- The fellowship was started to create a young pool of trained environmental managers, ecologists and socio-economists.

- It will help generate information on physical, biological, managerial and human aspects of Himalayan environment and development.
- The scheme will be executed through various universities and Institutions working in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) and the financial support will be provided under the National Mission on Himalayan Studies (NMHS).



16 Ministry of External Affairs

16.1 Know India Programme

- KIP is an engagement programme for **Diaspora youth** (between the age of 18-30 years) of Indian origin to introduce them to India and promote awareness about different facets of Indian life, our cultural heritage, art and various aspects of contemporary India.
- This programme is open to youth of Indian origin (excluding non-resident Indians) with preference to those from Girmitiya countries (Mauritius, Fiji, Suriname, Guyana, T&T, Jamaica etc.).

Main elements of KIP

- a) Understanding of India's political system, economy, society, and developments in various sectors etc.
- b) Visit to places of historical, cultural, religious importance.
- c) Familiarisation with art, music and culture of India.
- d) Visit to industrial sites.
- e) Visit to a village.
- f) Interaction with non-profit organizations.
- g) Meetings with senior leadership/officials in India.
- h) Visit to a select state in India for 10 days.

16.2 Scholarship Programmes for Diaspora Children

- Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children (SPDC) was introduced to make higher education in Indian Universities/Institutes in different fields (except medical and related courses) in India accessible to the children of overseas Indians (PIOs) and Non- resident Indian students (NRIs) and promote India as a centre for higher studies.
- Under the Scheme, PIO/NRI students are awarded scholarship of up to US\$ 4000 per annum for payment of tuition fee, admission fee and post admission services for Under Graduate courses in Engineering, Technology, Humanities, Liberal Arts, Commerce, Management, Journalism, Hotel Management, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and some other courses.

17 Ministry of Finance

17.1 Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana

- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (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.

Eligibility

- Any Indian Citizen who has a business plan for a non-farm sector income generating activity such as manufacturing, processing, trading or service sector and whose credit need is less than Rs 10 lakh

Types of loans provided

Under the aegis of Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana, MUDRA has already created the following products / schemes.

1. Shishu : covering loans upto 50,000/-
 2. Kishor : covering loans above 50,000/- and upto 5 lakh
 3. Tarun : covering loans above 5 lakh and upto 10 lakh
- The interventions have been named 'Shishu', 'Kishor' and 'Tarun' to signify the stage of growth / development and funding needs of the beneficiary micro unit / entrepreneur and also provide a reference point for the next phase of graduation / growth to look forward to.
 - It would be ensured that at least 60% of the credit flows to Shishu Category Units and the balance to Kishor and Tarun Categories.
 - There is no subsidy for the loan given under PMMY. However, if the loan proposal is linked some Government scheme, wherein the Government is providing capital subsidy, it will be eligible under PMMY also.

Sectors covered

- **Land Transport Sector / Activity**
- **Community, Social & Personal Service Activities**
- **Food Products Sector**
- **Textile Products Sector / Activity**

17.2 Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY – Scheme 1 - for Accidental Death Insurance)

Eligibility: Available to people in age group **18 to 70 years with bank account.**

Premium: Rs.12 per annum.

Payment Mode: The premium will be directly auto-debited by the bank from the subscribers account on or before 1 st June of each annual coverage period under the scheme.

Risk Coverage:

- Insurance cover of Rs 2 Lakh
- Total and irrecoverable loss of both eyes or loss of use of both hands or feet or loss of sight of one eye and loss of use of hand or foot - Rs 2 Lakh
- Total and irrecoverable loss of sight of one eye or loss of use of one hand or foot – Rs.1 Lakh.

Terms of Risk Coverage : A person has to opt for the scheme every year. S/He can also prefer to give a long-term option of continuing in which case his/her account will be auto-debited every year by the bank.

Who will implement this Scheme?:

The scheme will be offered by all Public Sector General Insurance Companies and all other insurers who are willing to join the scheme and tie-up with banks for this purpose.

Government Contribution:

- Various Ministries can co-contribute premium for various categories of their beneficiaries from their budget or from Public Welfare Fund created in this budget from unclaimed money. This will be decided separately during the year.
- Common Publicity Expenditure will be borne by the Government.

17.3 The Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY – Scheme 2 - for Life Insurance Cover)

Eligibility : Available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 and having a bank account. People who join the scheme before completing 50 years can, however, continue to have the risk of life cover up to the age of 55 years subject to payment of premium.

Premium : Rs.330 per annum. It will be auto-debited in one installment.

Payment Mode: The payment of premium will be directly auto-debited by the bank from the subscribers account.

Risk Coverage : Rs.2 Lakh in case of death for any reason.

Terms of Risk Coverage : A person has to opt for the scheme every year. He can also prefer to give a long-term option of continuing, in which case his account will be auto-debited every year by the bank.

Who will implement this Scheme?:

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

Government Contribution:

- Various other Ministries can co-contribute premium for various categories of their beneficiaries out of their budget or out of Public Welfare Fund created in this budget out of unclaimed money. This will be decided separately during the year.
- Common Publicity Expenditure will be borne by Government.

17.4 Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana

Eligibility

- Available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 and having a bank account. People who join the scheme before completing 50 years can, however, continue to have the risk of life cover up to the age of 55 years subject to payment of premium.

Premium

- Rs.330 per annum. It will be auto-debited in one instalment.

Risk Coverage

- Rs.2 Lakh in case of death for any reason.

Who will implement this Scheme?

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

17.5 Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

- The National Mission of Financial Inclusion named as the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana seeks to integrate the poorest of the poor with bank accounts

Salient features of the scheme

- **All households** across the country are to be covered under the scheme.
- Bank accounts will be opened for 15 crore poor persons with an overdraft facility of Rs 5,000 for Aadhar-linked accounts after satisfactory operation in the account for 6 months.
- Issuance of RuPay Debit Card with inbuilt Rs 1 lakh personal accident insurance cover provided by HDFC Ergo and a life cover of Rs 30,000 provided by LIC

- A minimum monthly remuneration of Rs 5,000 to business correspondents who will provide the last link between the account holders and the bank.

17.6 National Pension Scheme

- The National Pension System (NPS) is a voluntary, defined contribution retirement savings scheme designed to enable the subscribers to make optimum decisions regarding their future through systematic savings during their working life.
 - NPS seeks to inculcate the habit of saving for retirement amongst the citizens. It is an attempt towards finding a sustainable solution to the problem of providing adequate retirement income to every citizen of India.
 - Under the NPS, individual savings are pooled in to a pension fund which are invested by PFRDA regulated professional fund managers as per the approved investment guidelines in to the diversified portfolios comprising of government bonds, bills, corporate debentures and shares. These contributions would grow and accumulate over the years, depending on the returns earned on the investment made.
 - **Advantages of NPS** :Flexible, Simple, Portable and Regulated
-

17.7 Aam Admi Bima Yojana

- Ministry of Finance, Government of India has approved the merger of Social Security Schemes viz., Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) and Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY).

Eligibility criteria

- The members should be aged between 18 years completed and 59 years nearer birthday.
- The member should normally be the head of the family or one earning member of the below poverty line family (BPL) or marginally above the poverty line under identified vocational group/rural landless household.

17.8 Atal Pension Yojana

- APY is a guaranteed pension scheme and is administered by the **Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA)**.
- Fixed pension for the subscribers ranging between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000, if a person joins and contributes between the age of **18 years and 40 years**.
- The contribution levels would vary and would be low if subscriber joins early and increase if he joins late.

17.9 Swabhimaan

- It is a campaign that aims to **bring banking services to large rural areas**.

- This campaign is to be operated by the **Ministry of Finance** and the **Indian Banks' Association (IBA)** to bring banking within the reach of the masses of the Indian population.

17.10 Stand Up India Scheme

- The Stand up India scheme aims at promoting entrepreneurship among women and scheduled castes and tribes. The **scheme is anchored by Department of Financial Services (DFS), Ministry of Finance**, and Government of India.
- Stand-Up India Scheme facilitates bank loans between Rs 10 lakh and Rs 1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a Greenfield enterprise.
- This enterprise may be in manufacturing, services or the trading sector. In case of non-individual enterprises at least 51% of the shareholding and controlling stake should be held by either an SC/ST or woman entrepreneur.

17.11 Gold Monetizations Scheme

- it was introduced by the Central Government only in 2015-16.
- The objective is to simultaneously safeguard the gold held in Indian households as well as put it to productive use.
- The larger objective is to cut down the country's gold imports by decreasing domestic demand. India, incidentally, is the second-largest consumer of gold after China.

17.12 Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme

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

17.13 Project Shaksham

- It is a New Indirect Tax Network (Systems Integration) of the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC). It is mainly for upgrading the information technology systems of the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC).
- The CBEC, the government's indirect tax wing, will revamp its eight-year-old information technology system on its own and integrate its system with that of the GST network.

Objectives of the project

- It will help in implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST),
- Extension of the Indian Customs Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) and will help other taxpayer-friendly initiatives under Digital India and ease of doing Business of Central Board of Excise and Customs.

17.14 Swachh Bharat Kosh

- Swachh Bharat Kosh (SBK) has been set up to attract Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds from Corporate Sector and contributions from individuals and philanthropist to achieve the objective of Clean India (Swachh Bharat) by the year 2019, the 150th year of the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi through Swachh Bharat Mission.

18 Ministry of Food Processing Industries

18.1 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana

- SAMPADA (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters) which is a Central Sector Scheme has now been renamed as the "Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY)".
- It is an **umbrella scheme** incorporating ongoing schemes of the Ministry like Mega Food Parks, Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure, etc. and also new schemes like Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters, Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities.

Impact

- The implementation of PMKSY will result in the creation of **modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management** from farm gate to retail outlet.
- It will provide a big boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country.
- It will help in providing better prices to farmers and is a big step towards doubling of farmers' income.
- It will create huge **employment opportunities** especially in the rural areas.
- It will also help in reducing wastage of agricultural produce, increasing the processing level, availability of safe and convenient processed foods at an affordable price to consumers and enhancing the export of processed foods.

18.2 Mega Food Parks

- Mega Food Parks Scheme launched by the government in 2008 provides financial assistance upto 50 crores to set up modern infrastructure facilities for food processing called Mega Food Parks.
- It establishes a mechanism to bring together farmers, processors and retailers and link agriculture production to the market so as to ensure maximization of value addition, minimization of wastage and improving farmers' income.
- The primary objective of the Scheme is to provide modern infrastructure facilities for the food processing along the value chain from the farm to the market with a **cluster based approach based on a hub and spokes model**.

19 Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

19.1 National Health Mission

The National Health Mission (NHM) envisages the achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable & quality health care services that are accountable and responsive to people's needs

The National Health Mission seeks to ensure the achievement of the following indicators.

1. Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) to 1/1000 live births
2. Reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 25/1000 live births
3. Reduce Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.1
4. Prevention and reduction of anemia in women aged 15–49 years
5. Prevent and reduce mortality & morbidity from communicable, non-communicable; injuries and emerging diseases
6. Reduce household out-of-pocket expenditure on total health care expenditure
7. Reduce annual incidence and mortality from Tuberculosis by half
8. Reduce prevalence of Leprosy to <1/10000 population and incidence to zero in all districts
9. Annual Malaria Incidence to be <1/1000
10. Less than 1 per cent microfilaria prevalence in all districts
11. Kala-azar Elimination by 2015, <1 case per 10000 population in all blocks

Components of National Health Mission:

The National Health Mission (NHM) encompasses its two Sub-Missions, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)

National Rural Health Mission

- The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched on 12th April 2005, to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable groups.
- The thrust of the mission is on establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels, to ensure simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants of health such as water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality.
- NRHM focuses on Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child Health and Adolescent (RMNCH+A) Services.

National Urban Health Mission

- 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.
- This will be achieved by strengthening the existing health care service delivery system, targeting the people living in slums and converging with various schemes relating to wider determinants of health like drinking water, sanitation, school education, etc.
- NUHM seeks to improve the health status of the urban population particularly slum
- NUHM Cover NUHM would cover all State capitals, district headquarters and cities/towns with a population of more than 50000. It would primarily focus on slum dwellers and other marginalized groups like rickshaw pullers, street vendors, railway and bus station coolies, homeless people, street children, construction site workers

19.2 ASHA, ANM and AWW

- One of the key components of the National Rural Health Missions to provide every village in
- The country with a trained female community health activist called ASHA or Accredited Social Health activist. Selected from the village itself and accountable to it, the ASHA will be trained to work as an interface between the community and the public health system.

Notable points about ASHA are as follows:

- ASHA must primarily be a woman resident of the village married! Widowed! Divorced, preferably in the age group of 25 to 45 years.
- She should be a literate woman with formal education up to class eight. This may be relaxed only if no suitable person with this qualification is available.

Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) is a resource person for ASHA. They hold weekly/fortnightly meeting with ASHA, and provide on-job training by discussing the activities undertaken during the week/fortnight and provide guidance in case ASHA encounters any problem. ANM also ensures that ASHA gets the compensation for performance and also TAJDA for attending the training schedule.

Anganwadi Worker (AWW) guides ASHA in performing activities such as organizing Health Day once/twice a month at Anganwadi Centre and orienting women on health related issues such as importance of nutritious food, personal hygiene, care during pregnancy importance of immunization etc. Anganwadi worker is a depot holder for drug kits and will be issuing it to ASHA.

19.3 Janani Suraksha Yojana

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NHM). 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).

Objective

Reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.

Target Group and benefits

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 irrespective of the age of mother and number of children for giving birth in a government or accredited private health facility.

19.4 Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram

Government of India has launched The scheme to benefit pregnant women who access Government health facilities for their delivery. Moreover it will motivate those who still choose to deliver at their homes to opt for institutional deliveries. All the States and UTs have initiated implementation of the scheme.

Key features of the scheme

- 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. This initiative also provides for free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home.
- 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 is estimated to benefit more than 12 million pregnant women who access Government health facilities for their delivery. Moreover it will motivate those who still choose to deliver at their homes to opt for institutional deliveries.
- All the States and UTs have initiated implementation of the scheme

19.5 Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram

- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (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.
- It is important to note that the 0 - 6 years age group will be specifically managed at District Early Intervention Center (DEIC) level while for 6 -18 years age group, management of conditions will be done through existing public health facilities. DEIC will act as referral linkages for both age groups.

- Once the child is screened and referred from any of these points of identification, it would be ensured that the necessary treatment/intervention is delivered at zero cost to the family.

Target age group

The services aim to cover children of 0 -6 years of age in rural areas and urban slums in addition to children enrolled in classes I to XII in Government and Government aided Schools.

Health conditions to be screened

Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services under RBSK envisages to cover 30 selected health conditions for Screening, early detection and free management. States and UTs may also include diseases namely hypothyroidism, Sickle cell anaemia and Beta Thalassemia based on epidemiological situation and availability of testing and specialized support facilities within State and UTs.

19.6 Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram

- The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has launched a 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.
- The programme envisions enabling all adolescents in India to realize their full potential by making informed and responsible decisions related to their health and well-being and by accessing the services and support they need to do so.
- The Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (National Adolescent Health Programme), will comprehensively address the health needs of the 243 million adolescents.
- It introduces community-based interventions through peer educators, and is underpinned by collaborations with other ministries and state governments.

Objectives

1. Improve nutrition
2. Improve sexual and reproductive health
3. Enhance mental health
4. Prevent injuries and violence
5. Prevent substance misuse
6. Address NCDs

19.7 Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan

- The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan has been launched by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. The program aims to provide assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care, free of cost, universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month.
- PMSMA guarantees a minimum package of antenatal care services to women in their 2nd / 3rd trimesters of pregnancy at designated government health facilities
- The programme follows a systematic approach for engagement with private sector which includes motivating private practitioners to volunteer for the campaign developing strategies for generating awareness and appealing to the private sector to participate in the Abhiyan at government health facilities.

19.8 Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana

- The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) was announced in 2003
- The primary objective of PMSSY is to correct the regional imbalances in availability of affordable/reliable tertiary level healthcare in the country in general, and, to augment facilities for quality medical education in under-served or backward States, in particular.

PMSSY has two components:

- (i) Setting up of AIIMS like Institutions
- (ii) Upgradation of Government Medical College Institutions
- In addition to setting up of AIIMS, PMSSY also envisaged up-gradation of several existing Government Medical Colleges/Institutions in different states in the country.

19.9 Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi

- RAN aims to provide financial assistance to BPL patients, who are suffering from major life threatening diseases, to receive medical treatment at any of the 13 listed super specialty institutes or government hospitals.
- The financial assistance to such patients is provided in the form of one-time grant, which is released to the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital in which the treatment is being received.
- The States are needed to create their own State Illness Assistance funds in which central government contribute 50% of the fund and the fund is granted to Medical superintendent for treatment.
- The State government can grant up to Rs. 1.5 lakh in each individual case in their state and forward the cases that exceed Rs.1.5 lakh to RAN headquarters.

19.10 Universal Immunization Programme

- Under the Universal Immunization Programme, Government of India is providing vaccination to prevent seven vaccine preventable diseases :
 1. BCG for TB, OPV for poliomyelitis,

2. monovalent measles vaccine for measles,
3. Rota Virus vaccine for Diarrhoea,
4. JEV for Japanese Encephalitis &
5. Pentavalent Vaccine for DPT (diphtheria, pertussis i.e whooping cough & tetanus) and
6. Vaccine for Hepatitis B & Pneumonia due to Hib.
7. Measles-rubella vaccine (MR) is also added now to the UIP

19.11 Mission Indradhanush

- The Mission Indradhanush, depicting seven colours of the rainbow, aims to cover all those children by 2020 who are either unvaccinated, or are partially vaccinated against seven vaccine preventable diseases which include diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis, measles and hepatitis B.
- To accelerate the process of immunization by covering 5% and more children every year, Indradhanush mission has been adopted to achieve target of full coverage by 2020.
- The Ministry will be technically supported by WHO, UNICEF, Rotary International and other donor partners. Mass media, interpersonal communication, and sturdy mechanisms of monitoring and evaluating the scheme are crucial components of Mission Indradhanush

Objective

The Mission Indradhanush aims to cover all those children by 2020 who are either unvaccinated, or are partially vaccinated against vaccine preventable diseases.

19.12 Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI)

- The Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI) has been launched by the Government of India to reach each and every child under two years of age and all those pregnant women who have been left uncovered under the routine immunisation programme.
 - The special drive will focus on improving immunization coverage in select districts and cities to ensure full immunization to more than 90% by December 2018.
 - Intensified Mission Indradhanush would be closely monitored at the district, state and central level at regular intervals. Further, it would be reviewed by the Cabinet Secretary at the National level and will continue to be monitored at the highest level under a special initiative 'Proactive Governance and Timely Implementation (PRAGATI)'.
-

19.13 Mission Parivar Vikas

- The mission was launched with an objective to provide easy accessibility to high quality family planning alternatives based on reliable services, information and supplies with rights based framework.
- The mission has identified 145 districts in 7 states of Assam, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh to be in high focus based on the Total Fertility Rate(TFR) and service delivery in order to accelerate the efforts to meet the goals of achieving Total Fertility Rate of 2.1 by 2025.
- These 145 districts have a TFR of more than or equal to 3 and constitute 28% of India's population. They have a significant impact on child and maternal health indicators and are home to 28% Awareness on wheels' to disseminate family planning strategies and sensitize the community.
- It will increase sterilization services by rolling out injectable contraceptives at sub centre level, creating awareness about condoms, pills etc to ensure commodity security.
- It aims at creating an enabling environment focusing on close monitoring and implementation through capacity building (of service providers).
- The initiative will utilize RMNCH+A strategy (a strategic approach to Reproductive Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health), consumer friendly website for family planning and Family Planning Logistics Management Information System (FPLMIS).
- An intensive monitoring mechanism will be followed with half yearly review of the programme.protected couple and 40% of couples whose needs are not met. And also account for the highest percentage of adolescent mothers.
- The mission will be dovetailed with newly launched promotional schemes like 'SAARTHI
- According to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) IV data, the unmet need for contraceptives is 12.9% and this contributes to undesired fertility. Reducing the TFR is important as it is directly proportional to the Maternal Mortality Rate(MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate(IMR). Family planning through Mission Parivar Vikas is an effort to control population and one of the United Nation's health goals as part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

19.14 Project Sunrise

- The project is to tackle the increasing HIV prevalence in the eight North-Eastern states.
- It aims to diagnose 90% of such drug addicts with HIV and put them under treatment at free of cost, by 2020.
- It will be implemented in addition to the existing projects of the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO).
- The project has been sponsored by US based Centre for Disease Control and would be implemented by Family Health International 360.

20 Ministry of Home Affairs

20.1 Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems

- The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network Systems (CCTNS) is being implemented as a **"Mission Mode Project (MMP)"** since 2009.
- CCTNS aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effective policing at all levels and especially at the **Police Station level** through adoption of principles of **e-Governance**, and creation of a **nationwide networked** infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled state of- the-art tracking system around "investigation of crime and detection of criminals" in real time, which is a critical requirement in the context of the present day internal security scenario.

Objectives

- Provide Citizen Centric Police Services via a web portal
- Pan India search on **National database of Crime & Criminal records**
- Crime and Criminal reports at State and Center
- Computerization of Police Processes

Benefits of CCTNS

Benefits to Police Department

- Enhanced tools for investigation.
- Centralized crime and criminal information repository along with the criminal images and fingerprints with advanced search capabilities.
- Enhanced ability to analyze crime patterns and/ or modus operandi
- Enhanced ability to analyze road incidents and other accidents.
- Faster turnaround time for the analysis results (criminal and traffic) to reach the officers on the field.
- Reduced workload for the police stations back-office activities such as preparation of regular and ad-hoc reports and station records management.
- A collaborative knowledge-oriented environment where knowledge is shared across different regions and units.
- Better co-ordination and communication with external stakeholders through implementation of electronic information exchange systems.

Benefits to Ministry of Home Affairs (NCRB)

- Standardized means of capturing the crime and criminal data across the police stations in the country.
- Faster and easier access to crime and criminal information across the country in a manner amenable for trend and pattern analysis.

- Enhanced ability to detect crime patterns through modus operandi across the States/UTs and communicate to the state police departments for aiding in crime prevention.
- The ability to respond faster and with greater accuracy to inquiries from the parliament, citizens and citizens groups; and to RTI queries.
- Easy and low-cost scalability of crime and criminal systems in the future.

Benefits to Citizens

- Multiple channels to access services from police.
- Simplified process for registering petitions.
- Simplified process for accessing general services such as requests for certificates, verifications, and permissions.
- Simplified process and accurate means of tracking the progress of the case during trials.
- Simplified and accurate access to view/report unclaimed/recovered vehicles and property.
- Simplified process and channel for grievance registration.
- Improved relationship management for victims and witnesses.
- Faster and assured response from police to any emergency calls for assistance.

Benefits to external departments

- Seamless integration with police systems for better citizen service delivery and improved law enforcement.
- Quick exchange of accurate information with the police department.

20.2 Operation Muskaan/Operation Smile

Operation Smile also called Operation MUSKAAN is an initiative to **rescue/rehabilitate missing children**. It is a dedicated **campaign for a month** where several activities are taken up by the State Police personnel to trace and rescue the missing children and reunite them with their families.

Operation Smile - the beginning

- The initiative is based on a successful operation titled "Operation Smile" taken up by the Ghaziabad Police, Uttar Pradesh during September 2014. As part of the operation, 227 missing children of Ghaziabad were rescued from different parts of the country in just one month.

21 Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs

21.1 Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana

- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) with an aim to **uplift the urban poor** folks by enhancing sustainable livelihood opportunities through skill development. Keeping in view the objective of Make in India, Skill Development is essential for socio economic betterment. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana was launched under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)
- The scheme is integration of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) and National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM).
- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) is renamed as Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-(DAY-NULM)

Component Of Day-nulm

- The Urban component named as Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana will be implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.
- The rural component named as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana will be implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Main Highlights Of The Scheme

- Employment through Skill Training and Placement - An expenditure of Rs.15, 000 per person is allowed on training of urban poor which is Rs.18, 000 in North-East and J&K. Moreover, Training urban poor to meet the enormous demand from urban citizens by imparting market-oriented skills through City Livelihood Centers.
- **Social Mobilization and Institution Development** - It will be done through the formation of Self-Help Groups (SHG) for training members and hand holding, an initial support of 10, 000 is given for each group. Assistance of Rs.50, 000 is provided to Registered Area Level Federations.
- **Subsidy to urban poor** - An interest subsidy of 5% - 7% for setting up individual micro-enterprises with a loan of up to 2 lakh and for group enterprises with a loan limit of up to Rs.10 lakhs.
- **Shelters for urban homeless** - Cost of construction of shelters for urban homeless is fully funded under the Scheme.
- **Other means** - Development of vendor markets and also the promotion of skills for the vendors through setting up infrastructure and special projects for the rag picker and differently abled etc.

21.2 Housing for All (URBAN)

- The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Programme 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.

Beneficiaries

- The mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers. A slum is defined as a compact area of at least 300 people or about 60 - 70 households of poorly built congested tenements in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.
- Beneficiaries include economically weaker section (EWS), low-income groups (LIGs) and Middle Income Groups (MIGs). The annual income cap is up to Rs 3 lakh for EWS, Rs 3-6 lakh for LIG and Rs 6 + -18 lakhs for MIG.
- The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India to be eligible to receive central assistance under the mission.

21.3 Affordable Housing Fund

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

21.4 AMRUT

- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation's focus is on **infrastructure creation** that has a direct link to provision of better services to the citizens.
- It ensures that every household has access to a tap with **assured supply of water** and **sewerage connection**.
- It proposes to increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open and reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities.
- 500 cities will be covered under the Scheme
 1. All Cities and Towns with a population of over 1 lakh with notified Municipalities, including Cantonment Boards (Civilian areas),
 2. All Capital Cities/Towns of States/ UTs, not covered in above,

3. All Cities/ Towns classified as Heritage Cities by MoUD under the HRIDAY Scheme,
 4. Thirteen Cities and Towns on the stem of the main rivers with a population above 75,000 and less than 1 lakh, and
 5. Ten Cities from hill states, islands and tourist destinations (not more than one from each State).
- This scheme is a new avatar of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).
 - Unlike JNNURM, AMRUT will not appraise individual projects and appraise only State Annual Action plans.
 - It is a **centrally Sponsored Scheme** and funds will be allocated to states and Union territories.

21.5 Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme

- Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS), makes housing affordable for all, and offers a subsidy for survey-led independent house construction or renovation
- CLSS will be implemented as a central sector scheme.
- Through the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme, the Government of India aims at increasing the credit flow in institutions to meet the housing needs of the urban poor population in our country.
- Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme will be implemented by two central nodal agencies in India, namely **Housing Urban Development Corp** and **National Housing Bank**. Apart from pumping the credit flow required to meet the housing needs, this scheme will also focus on the demand aspects of affordable housing finance segment.
- The benefits under the CLSS can be availed by Economically Weaker Sections or Low Income Groups who are looking for housing loans from financial institutions and banks that are participating in the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Scheme.

21.6 Urban Reform Incentive Fund

- It aims to provide States with incentives to undertake essential urban sector reforms.
- The reforms to be undertaken by the States to receive incentives under URIF improve the responsiveness of local **real estate markets**, **increase resource mobilization** in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), provide rigorous accounting of the management of public funds.
- The incentives given to the states will be on a grant basis.
- URIF receive funds from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and Government of India.

21.7 Smart Cities

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

- The focus is on creating a replicable model which are meant to set examples that can be replicated both within and outside the Smart City, catalyzing the creation of similar Smart Cities in various regions and parts of the country.
- **Core infrastructure elements:**
 1. Water Supply
 2. Assured electricity supply
 3. Sanitation, including solid waste management
 4. Efficient urban mobility and public transport
 5. Affordable housing, especially for the poor
 6. Robust IT connectivity and digitalization
 7. Good governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation
 8. Sustainable environment
 9. Safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly
 10. Health and education.
- **Components of Smart Cities Mission -**
 1. City improvement (Retrofitting),
 2. City renewal (Redevelopment),
 3. City extension plus a Pan-city initiative in which Smart Solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city.
- Approach - Area-based development.
- The chosen ones will get Central fund of Rs 500 crore in the course of 5 years.
- Implementation -By Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) which will be promoted by the State/UT and the Urban Local Body (ULB) jointly both having 50:50 equity shareholding.

22 Ministry of Human Resource Development

22.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is Government of India's **flagship programme** for achievement of **Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE)** in a time bound manner, as mandated by 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory Education to the Children of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right.
- SSA is being implemented in partnership with State Governments to cover the entire country and address the needs of 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations.
- The programme seeks to open new schools in those habitations which do not have schooling facilities and strengthen existing school infrastructure through provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grants.
- Existing schools with inadequate teacher strength are provided with additional teachers, while the capacity of existing teachers is being strengthened by extensive training, grants for developing teaching-learning materials and strengthening of the academic support structure at a cluster, block and district level.
- SSA seeks to provide quality elementary education including life skills. SSA has a special focus on girl's education and children with special needs. SSA also seeks to provide computer education to bridge the digital divide.

RECENT INITIATIVES UNDER SSA

1. Padhe Bharat-Badhe Bharat

- Padhe Bharat-Badhe Bharat was launched in 2014 with a twin track approach focussing on :
 1. Early Reading and Writing with Comprehension (ERWC)
 2. Early Mathematics (EM)

Thus, this programme seeks to **improve reading, writing and math skills of children.**

2. ShaGun Portal

- Shala Gunvatta (Shagun) Portal is a twin track approach to monitor progress of implementation of the various components while also capturing and sharing of best practices from States and UTs. The portal has two parts
 1. **Online Monitoring** will capture the progress in implementation.
 2. **SE Repository** is a repository of innovative practices, success stories, evaluation reports, and interventions initiated across all the States and Union Territories in the area of Elementary Education.

22.2 Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan(RMSA)

- RMSA scheme initiated in **2009**, demonstrates the government's ambition for a **secondary education system** that can support India's growth and development.
- RMSA aims to increase the **enrolment rate to 90%** at secondary and **75% at higher secondary stage**, by providing a secondary school within reasonable distance of every home.
- It also aims to improve the **quality of secondary education** by making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers, and providing universal access to secondary level education by 2017.
- By 2020, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan aims at having universal retention.

22.3 Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan **aims to connect institutions of higher education**, including Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs) etc. **with local communities** to address the development challenges through appropriate technologies.

The objectives of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan:

- i) Building institutional capacity in Institutes of higher education in research & training relevant to the needs of rural India.
- ii) Provide rural India with professional resource support from institutes of higher education, especially those which have acquired academic excellence in the field of Science, Engineering & Technology and Management

Background:

Increasing urbanization is neither sustainable nor desirable. So far, our professional higher education institutions have largely been oriented to cater to the mainstream industrial sector and, barring a few exceptions, have hardly contributed directly to the development of the rural sector. Unnat Bhārat Abhiyān (UBA) is a much needed and highly challenging initiative in this direction.

22.4 Pradhan Mantri Vidya Lakshmi Karyakram

- A fully IT based Student Financial Aid Authority has been proposed through the 'Pradhan Mantri Vidya Lakshmi Karyakram', to **administer and monitor Scholarship as well Educational Loan Schemes**, with a view to enable all poor and middle class students to pursue higher education of their choice without any constraint of funds.
- Vidya Lakshmi Portal is a **first of its kind portal for students seeking Education Loan**.
- This initiative aims to bring on board all Banks providing Educational Loans.
- The portal has been developed and being maintained by **NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited**.

22.5 Madhyamik and Uchchatar Shiksha Kosh

- Madhyamik and Uchchatar Shiksha Kosh (MUSK) is the non-lapsable pool in the Public Account for secondary and higher education.
- The proceeds of Secondary and Higher Education Cess (SHEC) will be credited to this pool. This was created in the light of the need felt by the government to give a fillip to its efforts in universalizing access to secondary education and expanding the reach of higher education sector.

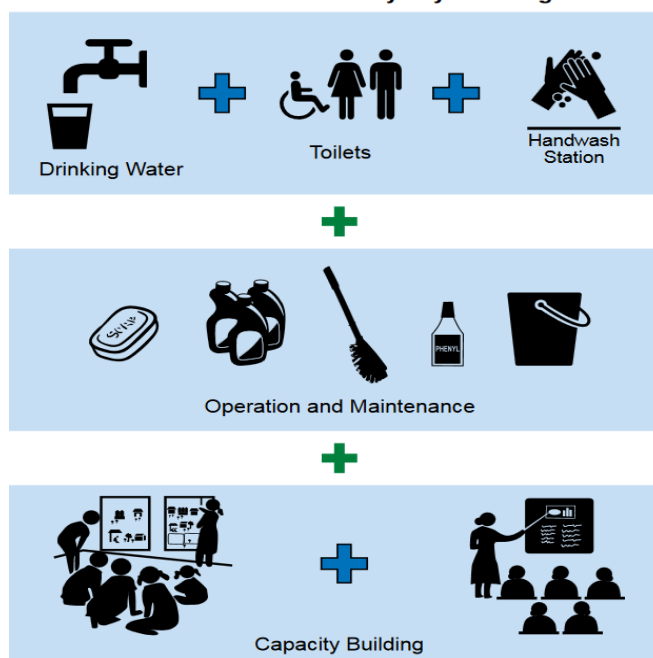
Utilisation of MUSK fund:

- MUSK would be utilized for Secondary education, in the ongoing Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme, National Means Cum Merit Scholarship Scheme and National Scheme for Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education
- It would be used for Higher education in the ongoing schemes of interest subsidy and contribution for guarantee funds, scholarship for college & university students, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan, Scholarship from block grant to institutions and National Mission on Teachers and Training.

22.6 Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative

- The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India launched 'Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya' (SBSV) initiative in **2014** to ensure that all schools in India have access to separate functional toilets for boys and girls. The initiative also has its emphasis on promoting safe and appropriate hygiene practices in schools and behaviour among children.
- The Swachh Vidyalaya initiative was a collaborative effort of all the Central Government which provided funding through Centrally sponsored schemes of Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Swachh Bharat Kosh, and the States and Union Territories in partnership with 64 Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and 11 Private Corporate.
- India has achieved the target of providing 100% access to functional toilets in all government schools across the country. The provision of toilet facilities in all schools has enhanced the sanitation standards in schools leading to better health and hygiene among the children.

A Minimum Swachh Vidyalaya Package



22.7 SWAYAM

- SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active–Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) is a programme initiated by Government of India and 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. This is done through an indigenous developed IT platform that facilitates hosting of all the courses taught in classrooms to be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time.
- All the courses are interactive, prepared by the best teachers in the country and are available, free of cost to the residents in India.
- SWAYAM platform is indigenously developed by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) with the help of Microsoft and would be ultimately capable of hosting 2000 courses and 80000 hours of learning: covering school, under-graduate, post-graduate, engineering, law and other professional courses.

22.8 Swayam Prabha

- It is a project for operationalizing **32 Direct to Home (DTH) Television Channels for providing high quality educational content** to all teachers, students and citizens across the country interested in lifelong learning.
- There will be new content of four hours every day, which would be telecast six times a day allowing the student to choose the time of his/her convenience.

The main features of SWAYAM Prabha would be as under:

- Curriculum based course contents covering diverse disciplines such as arts, science, commerce, performing arts, social sciences and humanities subjects, engineering, technology, law, medicine, agriculture etc.
- **Covers all level of education:** School education, undergraduate, postgraduate, engineering, out of school children, vocational courses and teacher training.

22.9 Navodaya Vidyalayas

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

22.10 Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat

- This innovative measure, the knowledge of the culture, traditions and practices of different States & UTs will lead to an enhanced understanding and bonding between the States, thereby strengthening the unity and integrity of India.
- All States and UTs will be covered under the programme. There will be pairing of States/UTs at national level and these pairings will be in effect for one year, or till the next round of pairings.
- The State/UT level pairings would be utilized for state level activities. District level pairings would be independent of the State level pairings. The activity will be very useful to link various States and Districts in annual programmes that will connect people through exchanges in areas of culture, tourism, language, education trade etc. and citizens will be able to experience the cultural diversity of a much larger number of States/UTs while realising that India is one.

22.11 Vittiya Saksharata Abhiyan

- Vittiya Saksharta Abhiyan launched by the Government of India in the demonetization drive across India to stop the malpractice of corruption and to finish black money in India.
- The Basic aim of this scheme is to go for cashless transaction and payment modes like using credit or debit cards or the payment wallets to reduce the malpractice in the country.
- The Vittiya Saksharta Abhiyan Scheme is all about **encouraging the common people to evolve and opt for cashless transactions** in the country and remove corruption out from its roots.

22.12 Saksham Scholarship Scheme

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

22.13 IMPRINT India

- IMPRINT is the first of its kind **MHRD** supported Pan-IIT + IISc joint initiative to address the major science and engineering challenges that India must address and champion to enable, empower and embolden the nation for **inclusive growth** and **self-reliance**.
- This novel initiative with twofold mandate is aimed at:
 1. Developing new engineering education policy
 2. Creating a road map to pursue engineering challenges
- IMPRINT provides the overarching vision that guides research into areas that are predominantly socially relevant.

22.14 JIGYASA

- Jigyasa, a **student- scientist connect programme** where Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (**CSIR**), has joined hands with Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (**KVS**) to implement this programme.
- The focus is on connecting school students and scientists so as to extend student's classroom learning with that of a very well planned research laboratory based learning.
- The "JIGYASA" would inculcate the culture of inquisitiveness on one hand and scientific temper on the other, amongst the school students and their teachers.
- "JIGYASA" is one of the major initiative taken up by CSIR at national level, during its Platinum Jubilee Celebration Year.

22.15 All School Monitoring Individual Tracing Analysis(ASMITA)

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

22.16 Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan(RUSA)

- It is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)** which aims at providing strategic funding to **eligible state higher educational institutions**.
- The **National Mission Authority** (established by MHRD at central level for the policy decisions, project management, coordination with States and implementation of RUSA) gives approval for inclusion of the States under RUSA based **on the willingness submitted by the States** and commitments given by them in conformity with the norms to bring in required reforms.
- The central funding (in the ratio of 60:40 for general category States, 90:10 for special category states and 100% for union territories) would be **norm based and outcome dependent**.
- RUSA would create new universities through upgradation of existing autonomous colleges and conversion of colleges in a cluster.
- **Objective:**
 - to improve the overall quality of state institutions by ensuring conformity to prescribed norms and standards and adopt accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework.
 - Ensure reforms in the affiliation, academic and examination systems.
- **Components:** Infrastructure grants to Universities, New Model Colleges (General), Research, innovation and quality improvement, Faculty improvements etc.

22.17 Uchchatar Aavishkar Abhiyan

- To promote innovation of a higher order that directly impacts the needs of the Industry/industries and there by improves the competitive edge of Indian manufacturing, and design Industry.
- The scheme would be applicable to the projects proposed by the Indian Institutes of Technologies initially. The projects should have collaboration between the academia and industry - within or outside India.

22.18 National Testing Agency

- National Testing Agency (NTA) is a registered society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.
- National Testing Agency (NTA) has been established as a premier, specialist, autonomous and self-sustained testing organization **to conduct entrance examinations for admission/fellowship in higher educational institutions.**
- The NTA will conduct all exams in following domains: **Engineering, Medical, Management, Pharmacy, College/University, Hotel Management.**
- Functions:
 - To identify partner institutions with adequate infrastructure from the existing schools and higher education institutions which would facilitate conduct of online examinations
 - To create a question bank for all subjects using the modern techniques
 - To undertake any other examination that is entrusted to it by the Ministries/Departments of Government of India/State Governments.

22.19 Ishan Uday

- It is administered by **University Grants Commission (UGC).**
- Under the scheme, scholarship is provided to the **economically backward students from the North East Region** for pursuing general degree courses, technical and professional degree courses.
- It is envisaged to provide **10000 scholarships annually.**

22.20 Ishan Vikas

- It is coordinated by **IIT, Guwahati.**
- Under the programme, **selected school children from North Eastern States** are brought in close contact with the Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) and National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS) during the vacation period.
- **Aim:** to motivate school children to pursue science, technology, engineering and mathematics and to facilitate internship opportunities for the engineering college students in various institutes of national importance.

22.21 Shodhganga

- "Shodhganga" is the name coined to denote **digital repository of Indian Electronic Theses and Dissertations** set-up by the **INFLIBNET Centre.**
- The salient features of Shodhganga are as follows:
 - Shodhganga facilitates Universities to **deposit their theses** in the respective Departments / Centres.
 - It also permits **online or offline submission** of theses by students on voluntary basis.

- Shodhganga interface supports basic search, advanced search and subject-wise browsing.
- **Objectives:** develop a national repository of theses and dissertations, avoid unnecessary duplication and repetition, plagiarism detection, fund eligible Universities (that are under purview of the UGC) for digitization of back lists of theses submitted to their universities.

22.22 Vidya-Veerta Abhiyan

- Under this **Wall of Valour** will be built in **colleges and universities** across the country on **contributory funding** by students and teachers **on voluntary basis**.
- **Portraits of Param Veer Chakra** decorated soldiers will be displayed at designated places on educational campuses to instill a **sense of nationalism**.

22.23 Margdarshan Scheme

- It is under the purview of **All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)**
- **Aim:** to provide mentoring to institutes by a well performing Institute.
- Institutions of repute will act as a mentor with its existing facilities to serve as the hub to guide and disperse knowledge to 10 technical institutions.
- It will allow for information sharing, such as technical education, research and sharing of resources to encourage best practices.
- **Eligibility:**
 - The mentor Institution/ University Departments must be Government or Government Aided/Self Financed institute
 - Government owned, aided and self financed institutes and universities approved by AICTE can participate.
- **Duration : 3 years.**
- The fund dispersed by AICTE shall be utilized to conduct programmes for technical up liftment of the faculty members and shall not be used for purchase of equipment like computer, laptop etc.

22.24 Swasth Bachche-Swasth Bharat Programme

- It is an initiative of **Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan** to prepare a **physical Health and Fitness Profile Card** for more than 12 lakhs of Kendriya Vidyalaya students.
- **Objective:** Making students, teachers and parents aware about the importance of good health and fitness and **encouraging 60 minutes of play each day**.
- It also intends to imbibe values of Olympics and Paralympics amongst students.

22.25 Shaala Sarathi

- It is an online platform that connects high-quality NGOs, CSRs and States interested in reforming school education in India.

- The key functions available to all stakeholders on the Shaala Sarathi are creating their own projects, searching for and expressing interest in other projects and tracking progress of ongoing projects.

22.26 Shaala Siddhi

- It is a comprehensive instrument for school evaluation which **enables the schools to evaluate their performance** in more focused and strategic manner to facilitate them to make professional judgement for continuous improvement.



23 Ministry of Labour and Employment

23.1 National Career Service Portal

- It is a Mission Mode Project implemented by the **Directorate General of Employment, Ministry of Labour & Employment**
- It is a one-stop solution that provides a wide array of **employment and career related services** to the citizens of India.
- It works towards **bridging the gap between jobseekers and employers**, candidates seeking training and career guidance, agencies providing training and career counselling.
- The portal provides information on over 3000 career options from 53 key industry Sectors - from IT to Textiles, Construction to Automobiles, Pharma and much more. Job-seekers also have access to industry trends in a user-friendly way.
- The NCS project reaches out to the people of this country through its three essential pillars i.e. a **well designed ICT based portal** which is NCS portal, Country wide set up of **Model Career Centers**, a **multilingual call centre** and **Interlinkage with all the states through employment exchanges**.

23.2 Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Karyakram

Various initiatives have been initiated under the programme:

1. Shram Suvidha Portal

- **Objective:** to consolidate information of Labour Inspection and its enforcement, which will lead to transparency and accountability in inspections.
- It promotes the use of a common **Labour Identification Number (LIN)** by all implementing agencies.

The 4 main features of the portal are:

1. Unique labour identification number (LIN) will be allotted to Units to facilitate online registration.
2. Filing of self-certified and simplified Single Online Return by the industry. Now Units will only file a single consolidated Return online instead of filing 16 separate Returns.
3. Mandatory uploading of inspection Reports within 72 hours by the Labour inspectors.
4. Timely redressal of grievances will be ensured with the help of the portal.

2. Labour Inspection Scheme

- **Aim:** To bring in transparency in labour inspection.
- A **computerized list of inspections** will be generated randomly based on pre-determined objective criteria.

- It mandates **uploading of Inspection Reports** within 72 hours.

3. Universal Account Number (UAN) for Employees Provident Fund

- Under the scheme, complete information for approximately 4 crore subscribers of EPF has been centrally compiled and digitized and a UAN has been allotted to all.
- This will **ensure portability of the Social Security Benefits** to the labour of organised sector across the jobs and geographic areas.

4. Apprenticeship Protsahan Yojna

- **Vision:** to have more than **20 lakh apprentice** in next few years against present number of 2.9 lakh.
- Under this, Central Government will support manufacturing units mainly and other establishments covered under Apprentices Act, 1961 by **reimbursing 50% of the stipend paid to apprentices** during **first two years** of their training.

Other initiatives under the programme includes Recognition of Brand Ambassadors of ITIs, All India Skill Competition, recognition of Prior Learning.

23.3 Atal Bimit Vyakti Kalyan Yojna

- It has been launched by **Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)**.
- The scheme **covers Insured Persons (IP)** covered under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.
- It aims to provide **cash relief to unemployed insured person** directly to their Bank Account in case of unemployment and while they search for new engagement.
- The cash benefit will be **25 percent of his average earning of 90 days**.

23.4 National Child Labour Project Scheme

- It is a **Central Sector Scheme** for the **rehabilitation of child labour**.
- The Scheme seeks to adopt a sequential approach with focus on rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations & processes in the first instance.
- Project Societies at the district level are fully funded for opening up of special schools/Rehabilitation Centres for the rehabilitation of child labour.

23.5 Revised Integrated Housing Scheme - 2016

- The scheme has been launched for **workers**.
- **Intended beneficiaries:** The workers engaged in Beedi/Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore & Chrome Ore Mines (IOMC)/Limestone Ore Mines, Dolomite Ore Mines (LSDM)/Mica Mines and Cine Industries, registered with the Labour Welfare Organisation (LWO) for at least one year.
- The scheme provides **housing subsidy of Rs. 1,50,000/- per worker** for construction of house to be paid in three installments directly into the bank account of the beneficiaries.

24 Ministry of Law and Justice

24.1 e-Courts Mission Mode Project

- The eCourts Mission Mode Project, is a Pan-India Project, **monitored and funded by the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice**, Government of India for the **District Courts** across the country.
- It provides Case Status, daily Cause-list, Cases Filed and Cases Registered through the Case information System (CIS) Software.
- The e-Courts National portal also provides **training material for judicial officers and staff**, links to District Court websites and statistical reports that can be used as a judicial management information system.

Department of Justice recently launched three initiatives – ‘**Pro bono legal services**’, ‘**Tele law service**’ and ‘**Nyaya Mitra scheme**’.

24.2 Tele Law: Mainstreaming Legal Aid through Common Service Centre

- It is aimed at facilitating **delivery of legal advice** through an expert panel of lawyers – stationed at the **State Legal Services Authorities (SLSA)**.
- The project would connect lawyers with clients through **video conferencing** facilities at CSCs, operated by para legal volunteers.

24.3 District Facilitation Centre to reduce pendency: Engagement of Nyaya Mitra

- It is aimed at **reducing pendency of cases** across selected districts, with special focus on those pending for **more than 10 years**.
- A retired judicial or executive officer (with legal experience) would be designated as the ‘**Nyaya Mitra**’, who will provide assistance to litigants who are suffering due to delay in investigations or trial, by actively identifying such cases through the National Judicial Data Grid, providing legal advice and connecting litigants to DLSA, CSC Tele Law, other government agencies and civil society organisations.

25 Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

25.1 Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

- PMEGP is a **central sector scheme**.
- It subsumed two schemes, namely Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP).
- It is a major **credit-linked subsidy programme**, aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the **non-farm sector in rural as well as urban areas** by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth.
- Under this Government of India will provide **assistance only to new units** to be established. **No income ceiling** for setting up of projects.
- Objective: To facilitate participation of financial institutions for **higher credit flow to micro sector**.
- **Implementing Agencies:**
National level : Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)
State level : State KVIC Directorates, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) and banks.
- **Who are eligible:** 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.

25.2 Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC)

- It is being implemented by **Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)**.
- It provides credit at concessional rate of interest through Banks as per the requirement of the Khadi institutions. The institutions are required to pay interest of only 4%, any interest charged by banks over 4% will be paid by Central Government through KVIC.

25.3 Revamped Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)

- Objectives: To **organize the traditional industries and artisans into clusters** to make them competitive and provide support for their long term sustainability and economy of scale; to provide **sustained employment**.
- Under the revamped SFURTI, there shall be **three types of clusters** involving artisans from 500 to 2500. Mini clusters(upto 500 artisans), Major clusters(500-1000 artisans), Heritage clusters(1000-2500 artisans).
- The **financial assistance** provided for any specific project shall be subject to a maximum of Rs 8 (eight) crore.
- The Nodal Agencies for the Scheme are **Khadi and Village Industries Commission** - for Khadi and Village Industry clusters and **Coir Board** - Coir based clusters.

25.4 A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)

- Objective:
 - to set up a network of technology centers, incubation centres to accelerate entrepreneurship.
 - to **promote start-ups** for innovation and entrepreneurship in **rural and agriculture based industry**.
- It is designed to provide necessary skill set for setting up business enterprises and also to facilitate the market linkages available to entrepreneurs.

25.5 UDYAMI MITRA Portal

- It has been launched by **Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)** to improve accessibility of **credit and handholding services to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)**.
- It provides a unique match making platform to MSME loan seekers, lenders as also handholding agencies.
- The portal has designed capability to accept varied MSME loan applications. Presently **loans upto 10 crore** can be accessed.

25.6 Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM)

- UAM is a **one-page registration form** which constitutes a self-declaration format under which the MSME will self-certify its existence, bank account details, promoter/owner's Aadhaar details and other minimum information required.
- On submission of the form, a **unique Udyog Aadhaar Number (UAN)** is allotted to the MSME.

25.7 Solar Charkha Mission

- Aim: to harness **non-conventional solar energy** to further employment generation.
- It was launched with an aim to **employ artisans in 50 identified clusters**.
- The mission will entail a subsidy of Rs 550 crore in the initial two years for 50 clusters and every cluster will employ 400 to 2000 artisans.
- The mission will **generate employment in rural areas** and will contribute to the green economy.
- It also aims at **linking five crore women** across the country to the initiative.
- The mission is expected to create one lakh jobs during the first two years.

25.8 MSME Sambandh and Sampark

Mission Sambandh:

- It is a **public procurement portal** unveiled to **monitor the implementation of the Public Procurement** from MSEs by Central Public Sector Enterprises.

- The Procurement Policy launched in 2012 mandates the Central Government Departments / CPSUs to procure minimum of 20% of the total annual purchases of the products or services produced or rendered by MSEs.

Mission Sampark - It is a digital platform wherein, jobseekers (passed out trainees / students of 18 MSME Technology Centres) and recruiters (various reputed national & multinational companies) register themselves for getting employment and getting right kind of manpower respectively.

MSME SAMADHAN Portal- for empowering micro and small entrepreneurs across the country to directly register their cases relating to delayed payments.

25.9 Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme

- The Scheme **aims at facilitating technology upgradation** by providing upfront capital **subsidy to SSI units**, on institutional finance (credit) availed of by them for modernisation of their production equipment (plant and machinery) and techniques.
- It provides **capital subsidy of 15 per cent** (limited to maximum of Rs.15.00 lakhs) on institutional finance availed by them for induction of well-established and improved technology in the specified 51 sub-sectors/products approved under the scheme.
- Maximum limit of eligible loan for calculation of subsidy under the Scheme is **Rs.100.00 lakhs**.

26 Ministry of Mines

26.1 Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana

- It is a new programme meant to provide for the **welfare of areas and people affected by mining** related operations.
- It will be implemented by the **District Mineral Foundations (DMFs)** of the respective districts using the funds accruing to the DMF.

Objective :

- (a) to implement various **developmental and welfare projects/programs** in mining affected areas
- (b) to **minimize/mitigate the adverse impacts**, during and after mining, on the environment, health and socio-economics of people in mining districts; and
- (c) to ensure **long-term sustainable livelihoods** for the affected people in mining areas.
- At least 60% of PMKKKY funds to be utilized in High priority areas such as Drinking water supply, Environment preservation and pollution control measures, Health care, Education, Welfare of Women and Children, Skill development, Sanitation.

26.2 Sudoor Drishti

- It is a project launched by the **Indian Bureau of Mines in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC)** and Department of Space for **monitoring of Mining activity through satellite**.
- Bhuvan-based services will be used for the monitoring of mining activities and development of mobile app for field data collection to verify the ground realities with respect to the approved proposals of mines in Odisha and Karnataka.

27 Ministry of Minority Affairs

27.1 Nai Roshini

- It is a Leadership Development Programme for **Minority Women** in 2012-13.
- Objective: to **empower and instill confidence among minority women**, including their neighbours from other communities living in the same village/locality, by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and other institutions at all levels.
- “Nai Roshni” programme is run with the help of **NGOs, Civil societies and Government Institutions** all over the country.
- It includes various training modules like Leadership of women, Educational Programmes, Health and Hygiene, Swachh Bharat, Financial Literacy, Life Skills, Legal Rights of Women, Digital Literacy and Advocacy for Social and behavioural change.

27.2 Nai manzil

- Aim: to benefit the minority youths who do not have a formal school leaving certificate, i.e., school- dropouts or educated in community education, in order to provide them formal education and skills, and enable them to seek better employment and livelihoods in the organised sector.
- 50% funding will be provided by the **World Bank**. This is the **first World Bank supported programme for minority welfare** in this Ministry.
- The scheme is being implemented by the Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) who provide non- residential integrated education and skill training compliant with the **National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF)**.
- After completion of skill training, the beneficiaries will be placed in jobs appropriate to their qualifications.

27.3 Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram (PMJVK)

- 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.
- The erstwhile Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) has been restructured and renamed as Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram for effective implementation.
- MsDP is a special area development scheme designed to address the 'development deficits' seen in Minority Concentration Districts.

27.4 Naya Savera

- The scheme provides **financial support for free coaching** to notified **minority students** in selected coaching institutions.

- Aim: to **empower** the students belonging to minority communities and **prepare them for competitive examinations**, so that their participation in government and private jobs improves.

27.5 Nai Udaan

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

27.6 USTTAD- Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development

- It is a 100% **Central Sector Scheme**.
- USTTAD scheme aims to **preserve heritage of traditional arts and crafts of minority communities** and build capacity of traditional crafts persons and artisans and establish linkages of traditional skills with the global market.

27.7 Jiyo Parsi

- Objective: **to reverse the declining trend of Parsi population**, stabilize their population and increase the population of Parsis in India.
- The Jiyo Parsi Scheme comprises of **three components**: Advocacy Component, Health of the Community Component and Medical Component.

27.8 Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) Scheme

- Objective: to provide **integrated five year fellowships** in the form of financial assistance to students from **minority communities** 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).
- It will be implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs through UGC.

27.9 Padho Pardesh

- It is a **Central Sector Scheme**.
- Objective: to **award interest subsidy** to meritorious students belonging to **economically weaker sections of notified minority communities** so as to provide them better opportunities for **higher education abroad** and enhance their employability.

27.10 Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS)

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

27.11 Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Centre

- Aim: to provide **short term job oriented skill development courses to minorities' youth** in order to enable them for skill based employment.
- It offers certificate course in Goods and Services Tax accounting/programming and other related subjects.

27.12 Cyber Gram

- Under this initiative, students of minority communities are provided hands on training in computers to enable them to acquire basic Information and Communication Technology (ICT) skills.
- The aim is to make them digitally literate so that they actively participate in knowledge based activities, access financial, social and government services and to use internet for communications.
- The initiative covers students of Class VI to Class X belonging to notified minority communities (Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains) residing in minority concentration areas identified under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP).
- The project is being implemented through **Common Service Center (CSC) e-governance India Ltd-a company** under Department of Electronics and Information Technology with support of States/UTs.

27.13 Learn And Earn (Seekho Aur Kamao)

- It is a scheme implemented since 2013-14 for **skill development of minorities**.
- The scheme aims at **upgrading the skills of minority youth** in various **modern/traditional skills** depending upon their qualification, present economic trends and market potential, which can earn them suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self-employment.
- The scheme ensures placements of minimum 75% trainees, out of which at least 50% placement is in organized sector.

27.14 Mahila Samridhhi Yojana

- The scheme provides **Micro Finance to women entrepreneurs** belonging to the target group.

- The scheme is to be implemented by Channel Partners in rural and urban areas by way of financing the women beneficiaries either directly or through Self-Help-Groups (SHGs).
- Eligibility: **Women belonging to the Backward Classes** as notified by Central / State Govt. from time to time and living below double the poverty line. The **annual family income of the women is fixed as Rs.3.00 Lakh**.



28 Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

28.1 Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission

- It is also known as National Solar Mission, is **one of the eight key National Mission's** which comprise India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC).
- Objective: to establish India as a global leader in solar energy.
- Aim: to reduce the cost of solar power generation in the country.
- The Mission has set the ambitious target of deploying 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power by 2022, which was revised to **1,00,000 MW by 2022**. The target will principally comprise of **40 GW Rooftop and 60 GW through Large and Medium Scale Grid Connected Solar Power Projects**.

28.2 Surya Mitra Scheme

- **NISE (The National Institute of Solar Energy)** is organizing "Suryamitra" skill development programmes in **collaboration with State Nodal Agencies**, at various locations across the country.
- The programme aims **to develop the skills of youth**, considering the opportunities for employment in the growing Solar Energy Power project's installation, operation & maintenance in India and abroad.
- The Suryamitra Programme is also designed to prepare the candidates to become new **entrepreneurs in Solar Energy sector**.
- The National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), an autonomous institution of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), is the **apex National R&D institution in the field of Solar Energy**.

28.3 Solar City

- The programme is designed to **support/encourage Urban Local Bodies** to prepare a Road Map to guide their cities in becoming 'renewable energy cities' or 'solar cities'.
- The Solar City aims at minimum **10% reduction in projected demand of conventional energy** at the end of **five years**.
- The city is identified based on **city population, potential and commitment for adoption** of renewable energy and energy conservation in the city activities.
- So far, based on the proposals received and the cities identified by some of the State Governments, in-principle approval has been given to 48 Cities.

28.4 Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Power Project

- It envisages setting up **at least 25 Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects** targeting over **20,000 MW of solar power** installed capacity within a span of 5 years starting from 2014-15.

- This scheme will **facilitate and speed up installation of grid connected solar power projects** for electricity generation on a large scale.
- Under the scheme, the Ministry provides **Central Financial Assistance (CFA)** of Rs. 25 lakh per solar park for Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation of the Solar Park, conducting surveys, etc.

28.5 Atal Jyoti Yojana (Ajay)

- It is a **sub scheme under off –grid and decentralized solar application scheme** of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India.
- The objective of this scheme is to provide '**Solar Street Lighting Systems**' for **public use**, for demonstration and replication, which will help in popularizing solar energy in a big way.
- The Scheme will cover **rural, semi urban and urban areas**.

28.6 Green Energy Corridor Project

- It is a project for **evacuation of renewable energy** from generation points to the load centres by **creating intra-state and inter-state transmission infrastructure** is under implementation in renewable resource rich states for the likely renewable power capacity addition during 12th Five Year Plan period, i.e., by March 2017.
- It is implemented by the **respective states** and the **Power Grid Corporation of India (PGCIL)** is implementing inter-state transmission component.

29 Ministry of Panchayati Raj

29.1 GRAM PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT PLAN (GPDP)-Sabki Yojana, Sabka Vikas

- The GPDP will be an intensive and structured exercise for planning at Gram Sabha level through convergence between Panchayati Raj institutions and concerned departments of the State.
- During the campaign ,structured Gram Sabha meetings will be held for preparing Gram Panchayat Development Plan for the next financial year 2019-2020.
- It would involve geotagged visuals of GS meetings,report of facilitators in standard format, Planplus uploading of GPDP for all 29 sectors,visit to Gram Sabhas for every district /state /central level official of concerned departments and NLM(national level monitors) visits to random Gram Sabhas.
- As part of this Campaign, it is also proposed to complete the exercise of Mission Antodaya (MA) data collection in respect of all Gram Panchayats.

29.2 Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive

- It is a **Central Sector** Plan Scheme.
- It is aimed at (i) **incentivization of States** for devolving funds, functions and functionaries (3Fs) to Panchayats and (ii) **incentivization of Panchayats** to put in place accountability systems to make their functioning transparent and efficient.

30 Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

30.1 National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA) Project

- It is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme**.
- It enables **automation of entire law making process**, tracking of decisions and documents, sharing of information.
- Aim: to make all the **States/UTs Legislatures** paper less legislatures
- NeVA will completely eliminate the process of sending out a notice/request for collection of data. Through the cloud technology (Meghraj), data deployed can be accessed anywhere at any time.
- NeVA is a **device neutral and member centric application** created to equip them to handle diverse House Business smartly by putting entire information regarding member contact details, rules of procedure, list of business, notices, bulletins, bills, etc. in their hand held devices/ tablets and equip all Legislatures/ Departments to handle it efficiently.
- **Citizens** would also gain access to this information at their fingertips.

31 Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

31.1 Comprehensive Online Modified Modules on Induction Training (COMMIT)

- It is a new training programme for **State Government officials**.
- The objective of this training programme is **to improve the public service delivery mechanism and provide citizen centric administration** through capacity building of officials who interact with the citizens on day-to-day basis.
- The programme has been developed by **DoPT in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**.
- COMMIT will be launched in **6 States** of Assam, Haryana, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and West Bengal initially on **pilot basis**.

31.2 e-HRMS (e-Human Resource Management System)

- It is a standard **ICT solution** for the Government sector, addressing maximum requirements of State Governments related to personnel management.
- The first and basic objective of Manav Sampada (e-HRMS) is to provide a generic, product based solution to the **State/Central Government organisations** for **better management of personnel** through electronic service record.
- Through this, employees will be able to not only see all their details with respect to service book, leave, GPF, Salary etc., but also apply for different kind of claims/reimbursements, loan/advances, leave, leave encashment, LTC advances, Tour etc. on a single platform.

31.3 Sankalp Programme

- The Sankalp is a project to channelize the skill, experience and time available with Central Government Pensioners into meaningful social intervention.
- It also facilitates the organizations working in these areas to select appropriate skill and expertise from the available pool of volunteer – pensioners.
- At present only Central Government Civil Pensioners, Defence Civilians and Defence Retirees are eligible for registration under SANKALP.

32 Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

32.1 PAHAL

- It is a **Direct Benefit transfer of LPG (DBTL)** scheme.
- Consumers who wish to join the scheme will have to either **link their Aadhaar number into their bank account** and their LPG consumer or if they do not possess Aadhaar number, they will have to link their bank account directly with their 17 digit LPG Id.
- Once a Consumer joins the scheme, he will get the cylinders at market price and will receive **LPG subsidy directly in his bank account**.
- DBTL is designed to ensure that the benefits meant for the genuine domestic customer reaches them directly and is not diverted.

32.2 Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)

- It aims to safeguard the **health of women & children** by providing them with a **clean cooking fuel – LPG**.
- Under this scheme, **8 Cr LPG connections** (earlier 5 crore) will be provided to BPL families with a support of Rs.1600 per connection.
- Earlier, the beneficiaries under PMUY were identified either from **SECC list or from seven other identified categories**. Now, the Government has decided to extend the benefit to **all left out poor families** under PMUY, subject to fulfilment of terms & conditions.
- The main mantra of this scheme is Swacch Indhan, Behtar Jeevan – Mahilaon ko mila samman.

32.3 GiveltUp

- The Government has launched the ‘#GiveltUp’ campaign which is aimed at motivating LPG users who can afford to pay the market price for LPG to **voluntarily surrender their LPG subsidy**.

32.4 Saksham 2018

- It is an **annual flagship event of Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA)** with active involvement of the Oil & Gas PSUs along with other stakeholders like State Governments, for creating focused attention on fuel conservation.
- It aims to intensify efforts for **making citizens aware** about the conservation and effective utilization of petroleum products.

32.5 Start-up Sangam

- It is a programme by **10 oil & gas sector PSUs** to fund innovative start-ups from across the country.
- For the same, the oil and gas PSUs have set up venture capital funds to encourage start-ups based on **innovative ideas in the energy sector**.
- **More than 30 start-ups** who will be funded for the next three years through a corpus of Rs 320 crore under the initiative.

32.6 LPG Panchayat

- It is a nation-wide scheme designed to **distribute LPG connections to the rural households** where **conventional fuel** is used for domestic purposes.
- LPG Panchayat is a backup scheme to the existing PMUY.
- The scheme aims to **create awareness** about the benefits of replacing the conventional fuels like cow-dung, wood, charcoal etc, with LPG.
- Under the scheme **Asha workers, officials of Public Sector Undertakings, NGOs and social workers** will be involved in connecting the beneficiaries to the Ujjwala yojana.

32.7 Direct Benefit Transfer In Pds Kerosene (DBTK) Scheme

- Under the DBTK Scheme, as a part of distribution reforms, PDS Kerosene is sold to the identified beneficiaries at non-subsidized rate and the applicable subsidy is directly transferred into the bank account of the beneficiaries.

33 Ministry of Power

33.1 Deendayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)

- It is a scheme for **rural electrification**.
- The erstwhile **Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana** (RGGVY) scheme has been subsumed in the DDUGJY scheme.
- **Rural Electrification Corporation** is the Nodal Agency for implementation of DDUGJY.
- **Objectives:**
 - To provide electrification to all villages.
 - Feeder separation to ensure sufficient power to farmers and regular supply to other consumers.
 - Improvement of Sub-transmission and distribution network to improve the quality and reliability of the supply.
 - Metering to reduce the losses
- **Components of the Scheme:**
 - Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders facilitating judicious rostering of supply to agricultural & non-agricultural consumers in the rural areas;
 - Strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution (ST&D) infrastructure in rural areas, including metering at distribution transformers, feeders and consumers end.

33.2 GARV App

- The mobile application provides **real-time updated data of ongoing electrification process** to all users/stakeholders and provides information about Government schemes and electrification data.
- The app can also be used for **sharing inspirational stories** of differently-abled, who achieved success despite all odds.
- Recently 'GARV-II' App was launched which provides **village-wise and habitation-wise base line data on household electrification** for all States.
- The status of village-wise works sanctioned under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and release of funds to the States for these projects has also been mapped in 'GARV-II' to monitor progress of works in each village.

33.3 Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs and Appliances for All (UJALA) Scheme

- The scheme aims to provide LED bulbs to domestic consumers with a target to replace 770 million incandescent bulbs with LED bulbs by March, 2019.
- **Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL)**, a government company under the administrative control of Ministry of Power is the implementing agency for this programme.
- Initially 100 cities had been taken up for coverage under the programme.

- The programme is designed to reduce energy consumption in the lighting sector and to promote LED based efficient lighting products.

33.4 Coal Mitra Web Portal

- It designed to bring about **flexibility in Utilization 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** (Generation companies) to display information about normative fixed and variable charges of electricity.
- It would **host data on Operational and Financial parameters** of each coal based station; Quantity and source of supply coal to the power plant; and Distance of Power plant from the Coal mine.

33.5 Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY)

- UDAY provides for the **financial turnaround and revival** of Power Distribution companies (DISCOMs).
- UDAY is **optional** for all States.
- The Scheme aims at **reducing power losses in Distribution sector, reducing the cost of power, reducing the interest burden** and improving operational efficiency of DISCOMs so that adequate power can be supplied at affordable rates.
- The scheme's target is also to **reduce the average Aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) loss** from around 22% to 15% and eliminate the gap between average revenue realized & average cost of supply by 2018-19.
- The **states** joining the scheme would sign a Memorandum of Understanding to **take over 75% of the debts** of their respective DISCOMs in a phased manner, by issuing bonds.
- The other 25% of the debts will be issued by DISCOMs in the form of bonds.

33.6 Saubhagya scheme

- **Free electricity connections** to all households (both APL and poor families) in rural areas and poor families in urban areas will be provided.
- **Rural Electrification Corporation (REC)** has been designated as nodal agency.
- DISCOMs will organize camps in villages/cluster of villages to facilitate on-the-spot filling up of application forms including release of electricity connections to households.
- It aims at Providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all **un-electrified households in rural areas**.
- The prospective beneficiary households for free electricity connections under the scheme would be identified using **SECC 2011 data**.
- un-electrified households not covered under SECC data would also be provided electricity connections under the scheme on payment of Rs. 500 which shall be recovered by DISCOMs in 10 instalments through electricity bill.

- All DISCOMs including **Private Sector DISCOMs, State Power Departments and RE Cooperative Societies** shall be eligible for financial assistance under the scheme in line with DDUGJY.

33.7 National Power Portal

- NPP is a centralised system for Indian Power Sector which facilitates online data capture/ input (daily, monthly, annually) from generation, transmission and distribution utilities in the country and disseminate Power Sector Information (operational, capacity, demand, supply, consumption etc.) through various analysed reports, graphs, statistics for generation, transmission and distribution at all India, region, state level for central, state and private sector.
- It disseminate analyzed information about the sector through GIS enabled navigation and visualization chart.
- The Dashboard would also act as the single point interface for all Power Sector Apps launched previously by the Ministry, like TARANG, UJALA, VIDYUT PRAVAH, GARV, URJA, MERIT.
- NPP is integrated with associated systems of Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Power Finance Corporation (PFC), Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and other major utilities and would serve as single authentic source of power sector information to apex bodies, utilities for the purpose of analysis, planning, monitoring as well as for public users.

33.8 Urja Mitra

- URJA MITRA App, empowers citizens by **real time information sharing on power supply**.
- The application provides a central platform, Web-Portal as well as Mobile App, for **State Power Distribution utilities to disseminate power outage information to urban/rural power consumers** across India through **SMS/email/push notifications**.

33.9 India Energy Efficiency Scale-Up Programme

- The Program, will be implemented by the **Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL)**
- It will help **scale-up the deployment of energy saving measures in residential and public sectors**, strengthen EESL's institutional capacity, and enhance its access to commercial financing.
- The **Government of India and the World Bank** signed a **\$220 million Loan Agreement and a \$80 million Guarantee Agreement** for the India Energy Efficiency Scale-Up Program.

33.10 Street Lighting National Program

- Street Light National Programme is an initiative of the Government to promote energy efficiency in the country.

- It aims to replace 3.5 crore conventional street lights with energy efficient LED lights.
- Energy Efficiency Services Limited, a Public Energy Services Company under the administration of Ministry of Power, Government of India (GoI) is the implementing agency for SLNP.
- The National Programme has been launched on 5th January 2015 to convert conventional street and domestic lights with energy efficient LED lights.

33.11 Integrated Power Development Scheme (For Urban Areas)/Urban Jyoti Abhiyan (URJA)

- The objectives of the scheme are:
 1. Strengthening of **sub-transmission and distribution network** in the urban areas;
 2. **Metering of distribution transformers /feeders / consumers** in the urban areas.
 3. **IT enablement of distribution sector** and strengthening of distribution network.
- The scheme will help in reduction in AT&C losses, establishment of IT enabled energy accounting / auditing system, improvement in billed energy based on metered consumption and improvement in collection efficiency.

34 Ministry of Railways

34.1 Project Saksham

- It is a **comprehensive training programme** for imparting training to all employees of Indian Railways with a view **to upgrade their skill and knowledge**.
- All employees in each zone will be given a week-long training in skills and knowledge relevant to their work area for over next one year.

34.2 Alternate Train Accommodation Scheme- VIKALP

- It aims to provide **confirmed accommodation to waitlisted passengers** and also to ensure optimal utilisation of available accommodation.
- Opting for VIKALP does not mean that confirmed berth will be provided to passengers in alternate train. It is subject to train and berth availability.
- This scheme is implemented for passengers of all train types and classes.
- No extra charges shall be taken from passenger.

34.3 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:

a) 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.

b) 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.

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.

6. Mission beyond bookkeeping : 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.

34.4 Rail Safety Fund/Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh

- The Fund has a corpus of ` 1 lakh crore over a period of five years, with an annual outlay of ` 20,000 crore.
- The Fund is utilized to finance identified works under plan heads Track Renewals, Bridge Works, Signalling and Telecommunication Works, Road Safety Works of Level Crossings and Road Over/Under Bridges, Rolling Stock, Traffic Facilities, Electrical Works, Machinery and Plant, Workshops, Passenger Amenities and Training.
- According to the plan, while the Finance Ministry would contribute ₹15,000 crore annually towards the fund, the Ministry of Railways would fund the balance ₹5,000 crore every year.
- It is a non-lapsable fund created by Ministry of Finance.

34.5 Operation Swarn

- Operation Swarn has been launched to improve services in **Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express**.
- Under the project, the Indian Railways will focus attention on **10 key areas** — punctuality, cleanliness, linen, coach interiors, toilets, catering, staff behaviour, security, entertainment, housekeeping and regular feedback.

34.6 Nivaran

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

34.9 RailCloud

- Indian Railway has started a **strategic IT initiative**, christened IR-OneICT, for enterprise wide digital single platform with an aim to improve customer satisfaction, improve revenue and effective, efficient and safe operations.

34.10 Initiatives by Ministry of Railways

- **SRESTHA: a R&D organization**, a Special Railway Establishment for Strategic Technology & Holistic Advancement.

- **SUTRA:** it is a dedicated, cross functional team called **Special Unit for Transportation Research and Analytics (SUTRA)** for carrying out detailed analytics leading to optimized investment decisions and operations.
- **“Sampark, samanvay and Samvad”** is a **conclave** organized by the Ministry of Railways **to discuss and deliberate —Vision for New Railway – New India 2022**. The conclave is aimed at breaking the boundary put up by railway organization in sharing information (sampark), improves coordination (samanvay), find solutions (samvad) to the critical issues facing Indian Railways. It encouraged all officers to give inputs and bring out the ground realities and potential impediments to implementation of new policies and reforms.

Clone Train Services

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

34.11 Mission Satyanishtha

- It aims at sensitizing all railway employees about the need to adhere to good ethics and to maintain high standards of integrity at work.
- The objectives of the Mission are
 - To train every employee to understand the need and value of ethics in Personal and Public life.
 - To deal with ethical dilemmas in life and Public Governance.
 - To help understand the policies of Indian Railways on ethics and integrity and the employee's role in upholding the same.
 - To develop inner governance through tapping inner resources.

35 Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

35.1 National Road Safety Policy:

The national road safety policy outlines the initiatives to be taken by the Governments at various levels of administration. The Central and State Governments have a joint responsibility in reducing the incidence of road accidents, injuries, and fatalities.

In order to achieve the objective, the following measures are enumerated in the policy:

- Raise Awareness about Road Safety Issues
- Establish a Road Safety Information Database
- Ensure Safer Road Infrastructure
- Safer Vehicles
- Safer Drivers
- Safety of Vulnerable Road Users
- Road Traffic Safety Education and Training
- Enforcement of Safety Laws
- Emergency Medical Services for Road Accidents
- HRD & Research for Road Safety
- Strengthening Enabling Legal, Institutional and Financial Environment for Road Safety

The Government has decided to establish a dedicated agency viz. a **National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board (NRSTMB)** to oversee the issues related to road safety and evolve effective strategies for implementation of the Road Safety Policy.

35.2 Highway Advisory System:

Highway Advisory System (HAS) is a free-to-air information distribution system providing **real-time highway traffic and information bulletin** to make the traveling experience on the National Highways safer, faster and enjoyable.

The salient features of the HAS are the real-time traffic information on

- Congestion and slowdown on the road
- Accidents and conditions of the road
- Disaster warning system and weather information

The real-time information collected by toll plazas, patrol vehicles, concessionaires and traffic officials is passed to the HAS control center through mobile applications, telephones, and CCTV. Upon receipt of all the information, the HAS center processes the information and sends it to public broadcaster **All India Radio**. It was initially implemented on the Delhi-Jaipur highway on a pilot basis.

35.3 Bharatmala Pariyojana:

Bharatmala Pariyojana is an umbrella program for the highways sector that focuses on **optimizing efficiency of freight and passenger movement** across the country by bridging critical infrastructure gaps through effective interventions like development of Economic Corridors, Inter Corridors and Feeder Routes, National Corridor Efficiency Improvement, Border and International connectivity roads, Coastal and Port connectivity roads and Green-field expressways.

The key features of the program as follows:

- Improving the quality of the roads
- Construction of roads to the length of 34,800 Km
- Timebound completion in 5 years by 2022 in seven phases
- At least 18 Km/day will be completed and strive to achieve 30 Km/day
- Different category of roads like the economic corridor, feeder route, border and international roads, coastal roads, greenfield expressways and corridor efficiency improvement projects will be undertaken under the project
- Funds will be raised from multiple sources

At present, phase 1 of the project is under implementation. In the next phase, it is planned to build 3000 Km of expressways.

35.4 Setu Bharatam Programme:

Setu Bharatam programme aims to make all **National Highways free of railway level crossings** by 2019. It will prevent frequent accidents and loss of lives at level crossings. Railway Over Bridges (ROB) and Railway Under Bridges (RUB) will be built at the level crossings in order to prevent accidents.

In addition 1500 old and worn down bridges will also be improved by replacement, widening and strengthening in a phased manner. **Indian Bridge Management System (IBMS)** at the Indian Academy for Highway Engineer in Noida to carry out conditions survey and inventory of all bridges on National Highways in India by using Mobile Inspection Units. It will help in smoothing the movement of Over-Dimension and Over-Weight consignments on National Highways.

35.5 National Green Highway Initiative:

It aims the development of eco-friendly National Highways with the participation of the communities, farmers, NGOs, the private sector, institutions, government agencies and the Forest Departments for economic growth and development in a sustainable manner. It involves **Plantations, Transplantations, Beautification, and Maintenance along national highways**.

Objectives:

- Develop a systematic framework for Integrated Green Corridor Development along National Highways
- Build a resilient ecosystem in the form of "Green Corridors" along National Highways Make Green Highways Mission self-sustained.
- Develop unique green corridors with aesthetic appeal
- Reduce the impacts of the air, noise pollution, and dust
- Provide shade on glaring hot roads during summers
- Reduce soil erosion at embankment slopes
- Reduce the effects of wind and incoming UV radiation

In addition to the funds from the ministry, corporates, educational institutions and NGO can also adopt a stretch of the highway for green development through the **Adopt a Green Highway Program**. It will also help in fulfilling India's commitment at CoP 21 Summit for voluntary carbon emissions reduction of up to 35 % by 2030. Participation in the program will promote a sense of ownership of the roadways among the corporates and community.

Along with it, **Kisan Harit Rajmarg Yojana** was launched as a pilot scheme to extend green belt beyond the existing 'Right of Way' of highways by engaging farmers and providing alternative livelihood option to the nearby communities.

35.6 INFRACON:

- "INFRACON" has been developed by National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) as a comprehensive National Portal for Infrastructure Consultancy firms & Key Personnel. The Portal has the facility to host Firms & Personnel CVs and Credentials online and has linkage to **Aadhaar & Digi-locker** for data validation & purity.
- The Portal also enables the agencies within the Ministry of Road Transport and Highway (MORTH) facility to receive technical proposals through INFRACON. In order to do so, firms & key personnel are required to register on the portal online. This would lead to a significant reduction in paperwork during bid submission and also bring in Transparency & Accountability in the process.
- INFRACON in the future has the potential to become a Common Platform for both the Service Providers and Clients. It would also open a window for professionals engaged in the Infrastructure domain to showcase their experiences and contribute to Nation Building.

35.7 SmartE:

- SmartE is India's first and largest **shared electric mobility service** operated by **Treasure Vase Ventures Private Limited in partnership of Delhi Metro**. It employs

vehicles which are completely 'Made in India' are loaded with features including GPS tracking and sensors.

- It will provide the last mile transport connectivity in the area. The E Rickshaws have been manufactured in India and are fitted with GPS and tracking system. SmartE has established strategic partnerships with the Haryana government (HSI IDC) and the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation to launch 1000 vehicles in Gurugram and Faridabad in 2017.



36 Ministry of Rural Development

36.1 Mission Antyodaya

Mission Antyodaya seeks to converge government interventions with Gram Panchayats as the basic unit for planning by following a **saturation approach by pooling resources** - human and financial - to ensure sustainable livelihoods.

Strategy:

- Carry out the baseline survey of households and monitor the progress periodically.
- Ensure convergence of programmes/ schemes targeted towards the development of rural areas.
- Institutionalize partnerships at Gram Panchayats/Clusters between PRIs, community organizations, NGOs, SHGs institutions and field-level functionaries of different departments
- Promote enterprise through a partnership with institutions and professionals.

Objectives:

- A strong infrastructural base for the selected gram panchayats through the prioritized implementation of schemes in line with the gram panchayat development plans.
- Effective social capital promoting participatory planning and implementation of the schemes engaging a wide range of stakeholders at gram panchayat.
- 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 measures (e.g. social audit).

36.2 National Rurban Mission:

- National Rurban Mission aims to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters.
- It is named as Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission. It was modeled on the previous scheme of **Provision of Urban amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)**

It follows the vision of Development of a cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life with a focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising with the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating a cluster of "**Rurban Villages**".

Objectives:

- Bridging the rural-urban divide-viz: economic, technological and those related to facilities and services.

- Stimulating local economic development with an emphasis on reduction of poverty and unemployment in rural areas.
- Spreading development in the region.
- Attracting investment in rural areas.

Strategy:

Selection of location will be made as Non-Tribal and the Tribal areas. After selection the cluster will be formed by identifying geographically contiguous villages/gram panchayats within a radius of 5–10 km around the identified growth center.

36.3 Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana:

It is a national livelihood mission with the aim of creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor enabling them to **increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements** and improved access to financial services.

Strategy:

- **Universal Social Mobilisation** - At least one woman member from each identified rural poor household, is to be brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time-bound manner.
- **Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP)** - The inclusion of the target group under NRLM is determined by a well-defined, transparent and equitable process of participatory identification of poor, at the level of the community.
- **Community Funds as Resources in Perpetuity** - NRLM provides Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF) as resources in perpetuity.
- Financial Inclusion through education, usage of ICT and other enabling measures like bank mitras to reach the remote places.
- **Livelihoods** - NRLM focuses on stabilizing and promoting existing livelihood portfolio of the poor through its three pillars of vulnerability reduction, employment, and enterprises.
- **Convergence and Partnership** - NRLM places a high emphasis on convergence with other programmes of the MoRD, Central ministries, NGO's and PRI.

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana has been introduced as a new sub-scheme under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana. The objective of the subscheme is

- To provide an alternative source of livelihood to members of SHGs under **DAY - NRLM** by facilitating them to operate public transport services in backward rural areas, as identified by the States
- To provide safe, affordable and community monitored rural transport services to connect remote villages with key services and amenities

36.4 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

The PMGSY aims to provide **complete rural connectivity through all-weather road** connection to the unconnected habitations. It is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. 50% of the **Cess on High-Speed Diesel** (HSD) is earmarked for this Programme.

The Government has brought forward the target date by three years from 2022 to 2019 to achieve complete rural connectivity through all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, PMGSY.

Objectives:

- The primary objective of the PMGSY is to provide Connectivity, by way of an All-weather Road, to the eligible unconnected Habitations in the rural areas.
- The PMGSY will permit the Upgradation of the existing roads in those Districts where all the eligible Habitations of the designated population size have been provided all-weather road connectivity. However, it must be noted that Upgradation is not central to the Programme and cannot exceed 20% of the State's allocation as long as eligible Unconnected Habitations in the State still exist.

36.5 Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana

- Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin aims to provide housing for all by the year 2022 in rural areas. It is the form of revamped scheme of the erstwhile Indira Awas Yojana. Under the scheme, **financial assistance is provided for construction of pucca houses** to all houseless and households living in dilapidated houses.
- The scheme would be implemented in rural areas throughout India except for Delhi and Chandigarh. The cost of houses would be shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 60:40 for the states in plain and 90:10 for northeastern and hilly states.

Beneficiaries:

- Identification of beneficiaries eligible for assistance and their prioritization to be done using information from Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) ensuring total transparency and objectivity. The list will be presented to **Gram Sabha to identify beneficiaries** who have been assisted before or who have become ineligible due to other reasons. The finalised list will be published. An annual list of beneficiaries will be identified from the total list through the participatory process by the Gram Sabha. Gram Sabha will need to justify in writing with reasons for any alteration of priority in the original list.

36.6 National Social Assistance Programme:

It is a **social security and welfare programme** to provide support to aged persons, widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on the death of the primary breadwinner, belonging to below poverty line households.

Schemes under the programme:

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS):** An amount of Rs. 20000/- will be given as lump sum assistance to the bereaved household in the event of the death of the breadwinner of the household. It is clarified that any event of death (natural or otherwise) would make the family eligible for assistance.
- **Annapurna Scheme:** 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

The National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS) was previously a component under Ministry of Rural Development but later in 2001, it is transferred to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

36.7 Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellowship :

The Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellowship (PMRDF) is an initiative of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) Government of India (GoI), implemented in collaboration with State Governments. The duration of the fellowship will be two years and they will be **selected on the basis of performance in the examination for PMRDF.**

Objective:

The fellows will be engaged in the following functions:

- Work with institutions of the poor to build their capacity and help them access their rights and entitlements.
- Facilitate capacity building in Self -Help Groups (SHGs), and in institutions of local democracy, like panchayats.
- Conduct socio-economic analysis of the local areas at the Block level and contribute in ascertaining the felt needs of the people.
- Help the district administration in local area planning.
- Assist in better implementation of poverty alleviation programmes, particularly MGNREGA, NRLM, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, NBA, IWMP, NSAP, IAP, ICDS, NRHM SSA/RMSA, etc.

- Undertake action -research to discover more appropriate ways of programme delivery by the district administration
- Design and implement innovative projects.
- Provide feedback on rural development initiatives.

36.8 Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana:

Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is a village development project launched by Government of India in October 2014, under which each **Member of Parliament will take the responsibility of developing physical and institutional infrastructure in three villages** by 2019.

Selection of villages:

- A Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit. It will have a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly, tribal and difficult areas. In districts where this unit size is not available, Gram Panchayats approximating the desirable population size may be chosen.
- Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency and Rajya Sabha MP a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected. Nominated MPs may choose a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country. In the case of urban constituencies with no rural areas, the MP will identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency.

36.9 DDUGKY

- The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) announced the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) on **Antyodaya Diwas - 25th September 2014**.
- DDU-GKY is a part of the **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)**, tasked with the dual objectives of adding diversity to the **incomes of rural poor** families and cater to the **career aspirations of rural youth**.
- DDU-GKY is uniquely focused on rural youth between the ages of 15 and 35 years from poor families. As a part of the Skill India campaign, it plays an instrumental role in supporting the social and economic programs of the government like the Make In India, Digital India, Smart Cities and Start-Up India, Stand-Up India campaigns.
- Over 180 million or 69% of the country's youth population between the ages of 18 and 34 years, live in its rural areas.

36.10 DISHA

- "Disha" will be a new name for **District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DDCMC)** for effective development coordination of almost all the programmes of Central Government, whether it is for infrastructure development or Social and human resource development.

- these Committees would monitor the implementation of **28 schemes and programmes** of Ministry of Rural Development and other Ministries to promote synergy and convergence for greater impact.
- The main purpose of this committee is to **coordinate with Central and State and local Panchayat Governments**, for successful and timely implementation of the schemes. Efforts will be made to ensure the participation of people's representative at all levels in it and successful implementation of flagship programme of central government.

37 Ministry of Science and Technology

37.1 Devasthal Optical Telescope

Devasthal Optical Telescope (DOT) is a clear-aperture Ritchey–Chretien telescope is located at the Devasthal Observatory site near Nainital, India. It is the largest fully steerable optical telescope in Asia developed in collaboration between India and Belgium. It has been built by the **Advanced Mechanical Optical Systems** (AMOS), Belgium and the first aluminization of the primary mirror was achieved at **Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences** (ARIES).

Significance:

It will facilitate Indian astronomers for multi-wavelength observations including follow-up studies of astronomical objects detected at radio wavelengths by the Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope (GMRT), Pune and at UV/X-ray wavelengths by the ASTROSAT, the first dedicated Indian multi-wavelength astronomical satellite.

Global Arena:

The 3.6m DOT assumes global importance for observing transient celestial objects such as Gamma Ray Bursts and Supernovae as it is located in the middle of crucial longitudinal gap of twelve hours between the locations of **4m class global optical telescope** observing facilities in Australia in the East and Canary Islands in the West.

37.2 Nakshe Portal

Through Nakshe portal, a user can see the list and meta data of all Open Series map(OSM) district wise released by Survey of India in compliance with **National Map Policy – 2005**. These maps are available for free download once the user login to the site using his/her Aadhar number.

37.3 NIDHI

National Initiative for Development and Harnessing Innovations, an umbrella program is pioneered by the Department of Science & Technology (DST), Government of India, for **nurturing ideas and innovations into successful startups**.

Components of NIDHI:

- NIDHI GCC - Grand Challenges and Competitions for scouting innovations
- NIDHI - PRomoting and accelerating Young and Aspiring Innovators and Startups (NIDHI-PRAYAS) - Support from Idea to Prototype

- NIDHI-Entrepreneur In Residence (NIDHI-EIR)-Support system to reduce risk
- Startup-NIDHI
- NIDHI-Technology Business Incubator(TBI)-Converting Innovations to start-ups
- NIDHI-Accelerator-Fast tracking a start-up through focused intervention
- NIDHI-Seed Support System (NIDHI-SSS)-Providing early stage investment
- NIDHI Centres of Excellence (NIDHI-CoE)-A World class facility to help startups go global

37.4 Surya Jyoti

Surya Jyoti is **photo-voltaic integrated micro solar dome**. It captures daylight and concentrate the same inside a dark room, particularly in urban slums or rural areas which lack electricity supply. It is a clear and green energy initiative of the Department of Science and Technology.

Features:

The Micro Solar Dome (MSD) is a day and night lighting single device unique in its features, that has a transparent semi-spherical upper dome made of acrylic material which captures the sunlight and 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 made of acrylic. There is a shutter in the bottom of the lower dome which can be closed, if light is not required in the daytime. It is leak proof and works throughout the day and 4 hours continuously after sunset. The entire development activities were taken up by an R&D Organisation under the aegis of the Department of Science & Technology.

37.5 KIRAN

Knowledge Involvement in Research Advancement through Nurturing (KIRAN) is an umbrella **scheme for women participation in scientific research and development**. It is also aimed at providing opportunities in research, entrepreneurship, science communication, technology development/demonstration and self-employment.

Components:

Under this scheme, women scientists are being encouraged to pursue research in frontier areas of science and engineering, on problems of societal relevance and to take up S&T-based internship followed by self-employment. The scheme is meant to encourage women in S&T domain, preferably those having a break in career and not having regular employment, to explore the possibility of re-entry into the profession.

Consolidation of University Research for Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (CURIE) is a part of KIRAN to provide state-of-the-art infrastructural support to Women Universities in order to strengthen as well as improve academic and research activities.

38 Ministry of Shipping

38.1 Jal Marg Vikas Project

It is a non- water consumptive transport project formulated with the aim of reducing rail & road congestion, reducing the carbon footprint and minimal resource depletion. **Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI)** – the apex statutory body created in 1986 for the development and regulation of inland waterways has been designated as the Project Implementing Agency by the ministry of shipping.

Implementation:

The phase-1 of JMVP between Varanasi and Haldia is being implemented with technical and financial assistance from the World Bank. It envisions, developing a navigable channel on the River Ganga, between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 Kms).

38.2 Sagarmala Programme

The Sagarmala programme is the flagship programme of the Ministry of Shipping to promote **port-led development** in the country through harnessing India's 7,500 km long coastline, 14500 km of potentially navigable waterways and strategic location on key international maritime trade routes..

Components:

- **Port Modernization & New Port Development:** Debottlenecking and capacity expansion of existing ports and development of new greenfield ports
- **Port Connectivity Enhancement:** Enhancing the connectivity of the ports to the hinterland.
- **Port-linked Industrialization:** Developing port-proximate industrial clusters and Coastal Economic Zones to reduce logistics cost and time of EXIM and domestic cargo
- **Coastal Community Development:** Promoting sustainable development of coastal communities through skill development & livelihood generation activities, fisheries development, coastal tourism etc.

Implementation:

Implementation of the projects identified under the Sagarmala Programme will be taken up by the relevant Ports, State Governments / Maritime Boards, Central Ministries, mainly through private or PPP mode. **The Sagarmala Development Company Limited (SDCL)** will provide equity support for the project Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) set up by the Ports / State / Central Ministries and funding window and /or implement only those residual projects which cannot be funded by any other means/mode.

39. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

39.1 National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme

National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme aims is to promote apprenticeship training and to increase the engagement of apprentices from present 2.3 lakh to 50 lakh cumulatively by 2020.

Strategy:

Under the scheme, the Government of India will share 25% of prescribed stipend subject to a maximum of Rs. 1500 per month per apprentice with the employers. Government of India will also share maximum Rs.7500 per fresher apprentice (without any formal trade training) as a cost of basic training with Basic Training Providers.

State Apprenticeship Advisers (SAAs) and Regional Directorates of Apprenticeship (RDATs) will act as implementing agencies in their respective State/Regions.

Components:

The scheme will cover all categories of apprentices except the Graduate, Technician, and Technician (Vocational) apprentices which are covered by the scheme administered by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

- The stipend support would not be given during the basic training period for fresher apprentices.
- Sharing of basic training cost in respect of apprentices who come directly to apprenticeship training without any formal trade training. Basic training cost will be limited to Rs. 7500/- for a maximum of 500 hours/3 months.

39.2 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

It is the flagship scheme for skill training of youth to be implemented by the new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through the **National Skill Development Corporation** (NSDC). The scheme will cover 10 million youth during the period 2016 -2020.

Training and Assessment fees are completely paid by the Government and the training will be based on the **National Skill Qualification Framework** (NSQF) and industry-led standards.

Components:

The various components of the scheme are short term training, recognition of prior learning, khauhal and rozgar mela, placement guidelines, monitoring guidelines, and special projects.

Implementation:

- The scheme would be implemented through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

39.3 Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan Yojana is a centrally sponsored **Scheme on entrepreneurship education and training** being implemented by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India.

Objective:

- Support entrepreneurs through **Entrepreneurship Hubs** (E - Hubs).
- Catalyze a culture shift to encourage entrepreneurship.

39.4 UDAAN

Udaan is the Special Industry Initiative (SII) for J&K is **funded by the Ministry of Home Affairs and implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)**. The programme is a part of the overall initiative for addressing economic issues in J&K. While steps are being taken by the State and Central Government to revive economic activity in J&K, Udaan programme is a special initiative to address the needs of the educated unemployed in J&K.

Objectives:

- To provide exposure to the graduates and post graduates of Jammu and Kashmir to the best of corporate India and
- To provide corporate India with exposure to the rich talent pool available in the state

It is focused on the youth of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) who are graduate, postgraduate and three-year diploma engineers. The aim is to provide skills and job opportunities for the youth.

The principal focus of the Udaan programme is to create an ecosystem that would bridge this gap. The Udaan programme is designed to encourage corporates to travel to J&K meet with the youth and hire aspiring youth in J&K who wish to explore the opportunity to work with corporates. Udaan provides a framework of support to the youth to travel, undergo training in firms and transit to work.

39.5 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra **state-of-the-art Model Training Centres in every district** of India to impart skill development education. National Skill Development Corporation is the implementation agency for the project.

NSDC will provide a concessional secured loan funding per centre, up to 75% of the project investment, to cover expenditure only related to:

- Training infrastructure including the purchase of plant, machinery & equipment
- Training aid and other associated items
- Civil work including setting up prefabricated structures and retrofit existing structures



40 Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

40.1 Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan

Accessible India Campaign or Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan as a nation-wide flagship campaign for achieving universal accessibility that will **enable persons with disabilities to gain access** for equal opportunity and live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life in an inclusive society. The campaign targets enhancing the accessibility of the built environment, transport system, and Information & communication ecosystem.

It is implemented by the department of empowerment of persons with disabilities, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Components:

Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan has the following three important components

- Built Environment Accessibility
- Transportation System Accessibility
- Information and Communication Eco-System Accessibility

40.2 Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers

The objective of the scheme is to assist the manual scavengers, identified during various surveys, for their rehabilitation in alternative occupations.

It is a **Central Sector Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)** has been revised under the “**Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013**” effective from Nov. 2013.

Eligibility:

Manual Scavengers, as defined under the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013” and their dependents, irrespective of their income, are eligible for assistance under the Scheme.

Definition of Manual Scavenger:

Manual Scavenger means a person engaged or employed by an individual or a local authority or a public or private agency, for manually cleaning, carrying, disposing of, or otherwise handling in any manner, human excreta in an insanitary latrine or in an open drain or pit into which human excreta from insanitary latrines is disposed of, or on a railway track, before the excreta fully decomposes and the expression “manual scavenger” shall be interpreted accordingly.

Benefits:

The identified manual scavengers and their dependents are provided the following rehabilitation benefits:

- One Time cash assistance of Rs.40000/-.
- Loans up to Rs. 15.00 lacs at concessional rate of interest.
- Credit-linked back end capital subsidy up to Rs. 3,25,000/-.
- Skill Development Training up to two years with stipend of Rs.3000/- per month.

40.3 Swachhta Udyami Yojana

The Swachhta Udyami Yojana extends financial assistance for Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Pay and Use Community Toilets in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Mode and Procurement and Operation of Sanitation related Vehicles.

40.4 Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY), a Government of India initiative for the empowerment of deprived sections, aims to achieve integrated development of selected villages through the convergent implementation of all relevant Central and State schemes.

Focus Area:

- Physical Infrastructure
- Sanitation and Environment
- Social Infrastructure, Human Development, and Social Harmony
- Livelihood

40.5 Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration through Inter-Caste Marriages

The objective of the scheme is to **appreciate the socially bold step, of an Inter-caste marriage**, taken by the newly married couple and to **extend the financial incentive to the couple** to enable them to settle down in the initial phase of their married life. It is clarified that it should not be construed as a supplementary scheme to an employment generation or poverty alleviation scheme.

Eligibility:

- An Inter-caste marriage, for the purpose of this Scheme, **means a marriage in which one of the spouses belongs to Scheduled castes and the other belongs to a Non-Scheduled Caste.**
- The marriage should be valid as per the law and duly registered under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. An affidavit of their being legally married and in the matrimonial alliance would be submitted by the couple.
- No incentive is available on second or subsequent marriage.
- The proposal would be treated as valid if submitted within one year of marriage.
- The total annual income of the newly married couple, both put together, should not be more than Rs. 5 lakh.

Benefits:

- The incentive for a legal inter-caste marriage shall be Rs.2.50 lakh per marriage. The eligible couples would receive 50% of the incentive amount in the form of a DD in their joint name and the balance 50% after 5 years.
- An amount of Rs. 25,000/-, for each marriage, would be released to the District Authorities for organizing a befitting programme in which the incentive would be handed over to the couple.

41 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

41.1 Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme

The Scheme enables the Members of Parliament to recommend works for **creation of durable community assets** based on locally felt needs to be taken up in their constituencies in the area of national priorities namely drinking water, education, public health, sanitation, roads, etc. It is implemented as a central sector scheme.

The **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation** has been responsible for the **policy formulation**, release of funds and prescribing monitoring mechanism for implementation of the Scheme.

Features:

- The MPLADS is a Plan Scheme **fully funded by Government of India**. The annual MPLADS fund entitlement per MP constituency is Rs. 5 crore.
- MPs are to recommend every year, works costing at least 15 percent of the MPLADS entitlement for the year for areas inhabited by Scheduled Caste population and 7.5 per cent for areas inhabited by S.T. population.
- In order to encourage trusts and societies for the betterment of tribal people, a ceiling of Rs. 75 lakh is stipulated for building assets by trusts and societies subject to conditions prescribed in the scheme guidelines.
- Lok Sabha Members can recommend works within their Constituencies and Elected Members of Rajya Sabha can recommend works within the State of Election (with select exceptions). Nominated Members of both the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha can recommend works anywhere in the country.
- All works to meet locally felt infrastructure and development needs, with an emphasis on the creation of durable assets in the constituency are permissible under MPLADS as prescribed in the scheme guidelines. Expenditure on specified items of nondurable permitted as listed in the guidelines.

42 Ministry of Steel

42.1 Steel Research And Technology Mission Of India (SRTMI)

SRTMI is a dedicated platform created for undertaking the development of disruptive and cutting edge technologies for the benefit of the Indian Iron and Steel Industry. The platform is the **joint initiative taken by the Indian Steel Industry with support from Ministry of Steel**, Govt. of India.

Features:

- SRTMI is an industry driven initiative which has been set up as a Registered Society wherein the Ministry of Steel is a facilitator.
- Initial corpus for setting up of SRTMI is Rs. 200 crore of which 50% is to be provided by the Ministry of Steel and the balance by the participating steel companies.
- Thereafter, the centre will run on yearly contributions from the steel companies based on their turnover of the previous year.

Programs supported by SRTMI:

- **Mission-300** to reduce coke consumption
- Strengthening "Make in India" through import substitution
- Zero discharge, zero waste, and zero harm

SRTMI is likely to enhance the R&D investments in the industry to international levels.

43 Department of Space

43.1 Bhuvan-Isro's Geo-Portal

Bhuvan, is the **national Geo-portal developed and hosted by ISRO** comprising of Geo Spatial Data, Services and Tools for Analysis.

It has many versatile features like

- Visualization of Satellite Imagery and Maps
- Analysis
- Free Data Download and
- Download Reports among others.

The Satellite Imageries are of Multi-sensor, Multi-platform and Multi-temporal in nature can be visualized in 2D and 3D. Varieties of thematic maps are also hosted for analysis of various natural resources themes. Bhuvan platform supports many applications that address Governance and other GeoSpatial applications that are being **used by the Central and State Governments Departments, Academia and Industry.**

Application:

With the administrative and hydrologic base for the country, Bhuvan provides a strong foundation with **1m resolution satellite data** for more than 350 cities which is being updated for large areas of the country. The Transport Network from National highways to city roads is also populated with more than 8.5 million Points of Interest locations. While Bhuvan hosts content for public consumption, there are a host of applications developed and deployed on a daily basis to enrich the usage of this platform. Bhuvan has been able to accomplish a huge user-base with millions of geo-spatial hits on a daily basis. It is today reckoned as the unique GIS platform of the country that is freely accessible on the Internet and used by wide varieties of user community including school children.

It is open and being used by a diverse user community. The Government agencies use this platform to share and host their data as per their requirements, enabling specific applications of their choice. The crowdsourcing services are very popular for field data collection of various government programmes.

44 Ministry of Textiles

44.1 Scheme For Integrated Textile Park

The scheme encourages private investments and employment generation in textile sector. It provides the industry with **state of the art world-class infrastructure facilities** for setting up their textile units.

Objectives:

SITP is to provide the industry with world class state of the art infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units. The scheme would facilitate textile units to meet international environmental and social standards.

It facilitates infrastructure 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.

Each **Integrated Textile Park** (ITP) under the scheme would normally **have 50 units**. The number of entrepreneurs and the resultant investments in each ITP could vary from project to project.

Focus areas:

The scheme targets industrial clusters/locations with high growth potential, which require strategic interventions by way of providing world-class infrastructure support. The project cost will cover common infrastructure and buildings for production/support activities (including textiles engineering, accessories, packaging), depending on the needs of the ITP.

44.2 Mahatma Bunker Bima Yojana

- It is an **insurance scheme for the weavers** community. Under this scheme all types of risks are covered and also the students of the beneficiaries reading in classes 9th to 12th are being provided scholarship of Rs 300.00 on quarterly basis.

Features:

- The scheme envisages risk coverage as well as providing scholarships @ Rs.1200/- per year to 2 children of a weaver family studying from 9th to 12th standards.
- Rs.60,000/- is provided for natural death, Rs.1,50,000/- for accidental death/total permanent disability and Rs.75,000/- for partial disability.
- Recently a decision has been taken to **substitute MGBBY by Pradhana Mantri Jeevan Jyothi Bheema Yojana (PMSBY)/Pradhana Mantri Subiksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)**, for the weavers of age between 18-50 years and for 51-59 years weavers covered by MGBBY.

44.3 Integrated Scheme For Development Of Silk Industry

Integrated Scheme for Development of the Silk Industry is a Central Sector Scheme implemented by the Ministry of Textiles.

Objectives:

- Achieve self-sufficiency in silk production by 2022.
- To achieve this, production of high grade silk in India will reach 20,650 MTs by 2022 from the current level of 11,326 MTs.
- **Brand Promotion of Indian silk** will be encouraged through quality certification by Silk Mark not only in the domestic market but in the Export market.

44.4 Scheme For Capacity Building In Textile Sector

Samarth (Scheme For Capacity Building In Textile Sector) is a flagship skill development scheme approved in continuation to the Integrated Skill Development Scheme

Objectives:

- 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 organized textile and related sectors, covering the entire value chain of textile, excluding Spinning and Weaving.
- To promote skilling and **skill upgradation in the traditional sectors of handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture and jute.**
- To enable provision of sustainable livelihood either by wage or self employment to all sections of the society across the country.
- The Scheme would target to train 10.00 lakh persons in the form of 9 lakhs in organised & 1 lakh in traditional sector.

44.5 Bunkar Mitra

Bunkar Mitra is the Government of India's Helpline for Handloom Weavers. The Ministry of Textiles will monitor issues on which maximum complaints are received, so that corrective actions can be taken accordingly. The service is available in seven languages: Hindi, English, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, Kannada and Assamese.

Services provided by the helpline:

- Assistance on technical issues;
- Guidance for raw material supply,
- availing credit facility, quality control,
- access to marketing linkages.
- Information about various schemes and procedure to avail benefits.

44.6 Deendayal Hastkala Sankul

- Deendayal Hastkala Sankul is a **Trade Facilitation Centre and a Crafts Museum** to develop and promote handlooms, handicrafts and silk products of **Varanasi**
- The Sankul will facilitate the weavers/artisans/exporters in promotion of handlooms/handicrafts in both domestic and international markets.
- The Crafts Museum in the Sankul will preserve the traditional handloom/handicrafts products of Varanasi and showcase the handloom & handicraft products, which will be an inspiration for the new generation, scholars, designers and tourists.

44.7 North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme

- The North-East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) is an umbrella scheme to promote textiles industry in the North-East Region (NER) by providing infrastructure, capacity-building and marketing support to the industry.
- The **Scheme will cover the entire value chain** in Textiles, Apparel & Garmenting, Technical Textiles, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Sericulture, Powerloom, Jute and allied fibres.

45 Ministry of Tourism

45.1 Swadesh Darshan

Swadesh Darshan Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme for integrated **development of theme based tourist circuits** in the country. This scheme is envisioned to synergize with other Government of India schemes like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Skill India, Make in India etc. with the idea of positioning the tourism sector as a major engine for job creation, driving force for economic growth, building synergy with various sectors to enable tourism to realize its potential.

Features of the scheme:

- The scheme was completely funded by the central government of India. There are 13 cities that are under consideration of development. These 13 cities are all pilgrimage sites.
- There are **13 tourist circuits** that are proposed and started under the scheme.
- By launching the scheme the ministry will be able to develop the heritage cities of the nation and conserve them for the tourists from across the globe.

46 Ministry of Tribal Affairs

46.1 Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

The Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana envisages to ensure that all the intended benefits of goods and services under various programmes/schemes of Central as well as State Governments actually reach the target groups by the **convergence of resources** through appropriate institutional mechanism.

Objectives:

- Improving the quality of life in tribal areas
- Improving the quality of education
- Qualitative and sustainable employment for tribal families
- Bridging infrastructure gaps with a focus on quality
- Protection of tribal culture and heritage

Strategy:

- Strengthening of institutions meant for the delivery of goods and services with adequate administrative, technical and financial powers.
- The convergence of scattered resources and activities being undertaken under various components.

46.2 Eklavya Model Residential School

The Eklavya Model Residential School **provides quality middle and high-level education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in remote areas**, not only to enable them to avail of reservation in high and professional educational courses and as jobs in government and public and private sectors but also to have access to the best opportunities in education at par with the non ST population.

Objective:

- Comprehensive physical, mental and socially relevant development of all students enrolled in each and every EMRS. Students will be empowered to be a change agent, beginning in their school, in their homes, in their village and finally in a larger context.

Features of EMRS:

- **Admission to these schools will be through selection/competition** with suitable provision for **preference to children belonging to Primitive Tribal Groups**, first generation students, etc.
- The number of **seats for boys and girls will be equal** and education is fully free.
- Each State Government/UT Administration would be solely responsible for the management and effective functioning of the EMRSs.

46.3 Van Dhan Scheme

- The Van Dhan Scheme is an initiative of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and TRIFED. It seeks to **improve tribal incomes through value addition of tribal products**.

46.4 Young Entrepreneurs of TRIFED

- TRIFED plans to expand sales operations by empanelling young and smart sales boys/girls for undertaking house to house campaign for the sale of our tribal products.
- These young sales boys/girls shall be known as **“Young Entrepreneurs of TRIFED (YET)”**, who shall undertake house to house campaign for the sale of our tribal products.
- The YET shall be provided e-brochure comprising of photographs of products available with complete details and required publicity material for showing to the customers. They shall also be provided with small samples as per their requirement for showing to the customers and in lieu of sales made through them TRIFED shall pay a **commission of 10% on net sales** to them.

46.5 Scheme Of Ashram Schools In Tribal Sub- Plan Areas

- The objective of the scheme is to provide **residential schools for Scheduled Tribes** including PTGs in an environment conducive to learning to increase the literacy rate among the tribal students and to bring them at par with other population of the country.

Features:

- The Scheme for the establishment of Ashram schools in tribal sub-plan areas is a centrally sponsored scheme for construction of all girls' Ashram Schools and boys' Ashram Schools in certain extremism affected areas. States are responsible for the operation and maintenance of these schools.
- The funding pattern for the other **Boys' ashram Schools is on 50:50 basis**, while **100% assistance is given to UTs for construction of both Girls' and Boys' Ashram Schools**.
- Financial assistance on 50:50 basis is given for other non-recurring items of expenditure i.e. purchase of equipment, furniture and furnishings, purchase of few sets of books for a small library for use of inmates of the hostels etc.

47 Ministry of Water Resource, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation

47.1 Namami Gange Yojana

Namami Gange Programme', is an Integrated Conservation Mission, approved as '**Flagship Programme**' by the Union Government in June 2014 with budget outlay of Rs.20,000 Crore to accomplish the twin objectives of effective **abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation** of National River Ganga.

Key areas of focus under the Scheme:

- Sewerage Treatment Infrastructure
- River-Front Development
- River-Surface Cleaning
- Biodiversity
- Afforestation
- Public Awareness
- Industrial Effluent Monitoring
- Ganga Gram

Clean Ganga Fund has been established that provides a platform to all for contributing funds to clean river Ganga.

47.2 Jal Kranti Abhiyan

- Jal Kranti Abhiyan (JKA) aims to **preserve the precious water, when it is in abundance**, so that at the time of water scarcity.
- It is an initiative in order to consolidate water conservation and management through a holistic and integrated approach in which all stakeholders are involved and with an object to make it a mass movement.

Components:

- Jal Gram Yojana (JGY);
- Development of Modern Command Area;
- Pollution Abatement;
- Massive Awareness Programme along with other related activities.

47.3 National Hydrology Project

- The National Hydrology Project (NHP) is intended for setting up of a system for timely and reliable **water resources data acquisition, storage, collation and management**.
- It will also provide tools/systems for informed decision making through Decision Support Systems (DSS).

- NHP also seeks to build capacity of the State and Central sector organisations in water resources management through the use of Information Systems and adoption of State-of-the-art technologies like Remote Sensing.
- Out of the total outlay, **fifty per cent of the amount would be World Bank loan** which would be repaid by Central Government. The remaining 50% would be Central Assistance from the budgetary support.

47.4 National Groundwater Management Improvement Scheme

- National Groundwater Management Improvement Scheme (NGMIS) is a Central Sector Scheme(CSS) supported **by the Government of India and World Bank to arrest the decline of groundwater levels** and to strengthen groundwater institutions at all levels in groundwater stressed areas.
- This aims to incentivize demand-side measures and improved groundwater data availability, sharing, and use to apply improved community-led planning and implementation of investments. It is also known as **Atal Bhujal Yojana**.

Outcomes:

The implementation of the scheme will result in the following:

- Understanding of the groundwater regime,
- Focused and integrated community based approach for addressing issues related to groundwater depletion,
- Sustainable groundwater management through convergence of on-going and new schemes,
- Adoption of efficient water use practices to reduce groundwater use for irrigation and augmentation of groundwater resources in targeted areas.

47.5 Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme

- The Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) was launched during 1996- 1997 to give loan assistance to the States to help them **complete** some of the incomplete major/medium **irrigation projects** which were at an advanced stage of completion and to create additional irrigation potential in the country.
- It provides financial assistance to expedite completion of ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) including Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) of irrigation projects and **Surface Minor Irrigation schemes**, as well as **Lift Irrigation Schemes**(LIS).

47.6 Nirmal Ganga Sahbhagita

Nirmal Ganga Sahbhagita is a sustainable initiative of Ministry of Water Resources with Urban Local Bodies(ULBs) located on the banks of the river Ganga for achieving the **objective of Clean Ganga**.

Objective:

The initiative aims at **sensitizing the ULBs** about the pollution in river Ganga arising primarily due to **dumping of solid waste in the river** and to involve them in a long term engagement in stoppage of the solid waste flow from nallas to the river.



48 Ministry of Women and Child Development

48.1 Integrated Child Development Scheme

- The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme providing for **supplementary nutrition, immunization and pre-school education to the children** is a popular **flagship programme** of the government.
- It is one of the world's largest programs providing for an integrated package of services for the holistic development of the child. It **benefits the children, pregnant women and lactating mothers**. ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented by state governments and union territories.

Objectives:

- To improve the nutritional and health status of **children in the age-group 0-6 years**;
- To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;
- To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout;
- To achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and
- To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education

48.2 Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is a **Maternity Benefit Programme** that is implemented in all the districts of the country in accordance with the provisions of the **National Food Security Act, 2013**.

Objectives:

- Providing **partial compensation for the wage loss** in terms of cash incentives so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first living child.
- The **cash incentive** provided would lead to improved health seeking behaviour amongst Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW& LM).

All Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers, **excluding PW&LM who are in regular employment with the Central Government or the State Governments or PSUs or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law** for the time being in force.

48.3 Scheme For Adolescent Girls

- The Adolescent Girls (AG) Scheme, implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) with the broad objectives to improve the nutritional, health and development status of adolescent girls, promote awareness of **health, hygiene, nutrition and family care**, link them to opportunities for learning life skills, going back to school, help them gain a better

understanding of their social environment and take initiatives to become productive members of society.

Components:

Nutrition Component

Take Home Ration or Hot Cooked Meal for 11 - 14 years Out of school girls .

Non Nutrition Component

For Out of school Adolescent Girls: (2 – 3 times a week) of 11 - 14 years

- Health check- up and Referral services
- Nutrition & Health Education (NHE)
- Counseling / Guidance on family welfare, ARSH, child care practices
- Life Skill Education and accessing public services

48.4 UJJAWALA Scheme

- It is a Comprehensive Scheme for **Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation** launched by Ministry of Women and Development.

Objectives:

- To prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation through social mobilization and involvement of local communities, awareness generation programmes, generate public discourse through workshops/seminars and such events and any other innovative activity.
- 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.

Components:

- Prevention
- Rescue
- Rehabilitation
- Re-integration
- Repatriation

48.5 Kishori Shakthi Yojana

- Kishori Shakthi Yojana (KSY) seeks to empower adolescent girls, so as to enable them to take charge of their lives. It is viewed as a **holistic initiative for the development of adolescent girls**.
- This scheme is a redesign of the already existing Adolescent Girls (AG) Scheme being implemented as a **component under the centrally sponsored Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme**.

Objectives:

- The broad objectives of the Scheme are to improve the nutritional, health and development status of adolescent girls, promote awareness of health, hygiene, nutrition and family care, link them to opportunities for learning life skills, going back to school, help them gain a better understanding of their social environment and take initiatives to become productive members of society.

48.6 Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra

- Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) was launched to **empower rural women through community participation** and to create an environment in which they realize their full potential.
- 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.

48.7 Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna

- Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna is a **small deposit scheme for girl child**, launched as a part of the 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' campaign, which would fetch an attractive interest rate and provide an income tax rebate.
- It can be opened at any time from the birth of a girl child till she attains the age of 10 years, with a minimum deposit of Rs 250. A maximum of Rs 1.5 lakh can be deposited during a financial year from any post office or authorised branches of commercial banks.
- The account will remain operative for 21 years from the date of opening of the account or marriage of the girl child after attaining 18 years of age. To meet the **requirement of higher education expenses, partial withdrawal of 50 per cent of the balance would be allowed after the girl child has attended 18 years of age**.

48.8 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme

- The Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme is a coordinated and convergent efforts to **ensure survival, protection and empowerment of the girl child**. It celebrates the girl child and enable her education.

Objectives:

- Prevent gender biased **sex selective elimination**
- Ensure survival & protection of the girl child
- Ensure the **education of the girl child**

Strategy:

- Implement a sustained Social Mobilization and Communication Campaign to create equal value for the girl child & promote her education.
- 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.

48.9 SHe-box Portal

- SHe-box Portal is a online platform to enable women employees working in both the public and private organisations to **file complaints related to sexual harassment at the workplace**.
- The complaint management system has been developed to ensure the effective implementation of **Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act** (the SH Act), 2013.
- This Sexual Harassment electronic Box (SHe-Box) is an effort of GoI to provide a single window access to every woman, irrespective of her work status, whether working in **organised or unorganised, private or public sector**, to facilitate the registration of complaint related to sexual harassment.
- Any woman facing sexual harassment at workplace can register their complaint through this portal. Once a complaint is submitted to the 'SHe-Box', it will be directly sent to the concerned authority having jurisdiction to take action into the matter.

48.10 Swadhar Greh Scheme

- The scheme provides a **supportive institutional framework for women victims of difficult circumstances** so that they could lead their life with dignity and conviction.

Objectives:

Swadhar Greh will be set up in **every district with capacity of 30 women** with the following provisions:

- To cater to the primary need of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment and care of the women in distress and who are without any social and economic support.
- To enable them to regain their emotional strength that gets hampered due to their encounter with unfortunate circumstances.
- To provide them with legal aid and guidance to enable them to take steps for their readjustment in family/society.

- To rehabilitate them economically and emotionally
- To act as a support system that understands and meets various requirements of women in distress.
- To enable them to start their life afresh with dignity and conviction.

48.11 Support to Training & Employment Programme for Women

- The STEP Scheme aims to **provide skills that give employability to women and to provide competencies and skills** 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.

Strategy:

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

48.12 Sakhi One Stop Centres

- It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up One Stop Centre, a sub - scheme of Umbrella Scheme for National Mission for Empowerment of women including **Indira Gandhi Matritav Sahyaog Yojana**.
- 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 Scheme will be funded through **Nirbhaya Fund**.
- The Central Government will provide 100% financial assistance to the State Government /UT Administrations under the Scheme.

Services offered in the centre:

- Emergency Response and Rescue Services
- Medical assistance
- Assistance to women in lodging FIR
- Psycho - social support/ counselling
- Legal aid and counselling
- Shelter
- Video Conferencing Facility

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.

48.13 Jan Sampark

- Jan Sampark program to enable the public to have interaction with its officials and staff for seeking information related to Adoption as well as flagging their concerns.
- It is conducted every month by **Central Adoption Resource Authority** (CARA) of the Ministry of Women & Child Development.
- Details about the Immediate Placement and Special Needs Adoption Module of **Child Adoption Resource Information & Guidance System** (CARINGS) will be explained during the program.

48.14 NARI

- National Repository of Information for Women - NARI portal is an initiative of the Ministry of Women and Child Development to provide women citizens with easy **access to information on government schemes and initiatives for women**.
- The portal endows women with the power of information to build their life skills and facilitates them in taking full advantage of the services provided by the Government for them.

49 Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

49.1 Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram

- The Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports to **develop the personality and leadership qualities of the youth** and to engage them in nation building activities.

Beneficiaries:

- The Scheme beneficiaries are youth in the age-group of 15-29 years, in line with the definition of 'youth' in the **National Youth Policy, 2014**. In case of programme components specifically meant for the adolescents, the age group is 10-19 years.

Components:

The RYSK was formed as an umbrella scheme by subsuming the following schemes as its components.

- Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS).
- National Youth Corps (NYC).
- National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD).
- International Cooperation (IC).
- Youth Hostels (YH).
- Assistance to Scouting and Guiding Organisations
- National Discipline Scheme (NDS)
- National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP).