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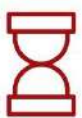


**GOVERNMENT
SCHEMES**



TARGET 2024

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES - II



**IMPORTANT SCHEMES
FROM PREVIOUS YEARS**

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Out of 100 questions asked in UPSC Civil Services (Preliminary) Examinations, 2023,
22 questions reflected directly and
20 questions reflected partially
from the IAS Parliament



Total number of questions directly reflected from IAS Parliament (including Target 2023 series)	22
Number of questions directly reflected from the Target Series 2023	15
Total number of questions partially reflected from IAS Parliament	20

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SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

TARGET 2024

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES II

Central Sector Schemes	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are 100% funded by the Union government and implemented by the Central Government machinery. Central sector schemes are mainly formulated on subjects from the Union List. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In these schemes, a certain percentage of the funding is borne by the States and the implementation is by the State Governments. These are formulated in subjects from the State List to encourage States to prioritize in areas that require more attention.

VOCABULARY

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

1. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

1.1 Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

- It was launched in **2016** season onwards to provide comprehensive **insurance coverage** against crop loss.
- It operates under the **‘One Nation, One Crop, One Premium’** motto.
- It replaces 3 older initiatives

Type of Crop	Kharif	Rabi
Food grains including Cereals, Millets, Pulses, Oilseeds	2%	1.5 %
Annual Horticulture and Commercial Crops	5%	

 - Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS)
 - Weather-based Crop Insurance Scheme
 - National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)
- Premium rate** - Farmers pay a nominal 2% premium rate on the sum insured for kharif crops, 1.5% for rabi and 5% for annual and horticultural crops.
- The balance premium is shared between the Centre and the states on a 50:50 basis.
- Coverage** - The insurance cover is limited to specific crops (food crops (cereals, millets, and pulses), oilseeds, annual commercial crops, and annual horticultural crops)
- Losses covered** – The scheme provides coverage for the entire cropping cycle from pre-sowing to post-harvest and midseason adversities.
- Non-Preventable risk such as Natural Fire, Storm, Hailstorm, Cyclone and Inundation has also been included as a localized calamity. **Post-Harvest losses** also covered.
- General Exclusions** - Losses arising out of war and nuclear risks, malicious damage and other preventable risks shall be excluded.
- Use of Remote Sensing Technology, Smart phones & Drones for quick estimation of crop losses to ensure early settlement of claims.
- PMFBY 2.0 (2020)** - Insurance companies have to now spend 0.5% of the total premium collected on information, education and communication (IEC) activities.
- The scheme is **100% voluntary for all farmers.**
- It also made it convenient for the farmer to report crop loss **within 72 hours** of the occurrence of any event.

1.2 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan Yojana

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

- The spouse is also eligible to get a separate pension of Rs.3000/- upon making separate contribution.
- On the death of the subscriber during the period of contribution, the spouse shall have the option of continuing the Scheme by paying regular contribution.
- If the spouse does not wish to continue, the total contribution with interest will be paid to spouse/nominee.
- If the farmer dies during the receipt of pension, the spouse shall be entitled to receive 50% of the pension as family pension, provided he/she is not already an SMF beneficiary of the Scheme.
- **Exception** – The beneficiary should not be SMFs covered under any other statutory social security schemes such as NPS, Employees’ State Insurance Corporation scheme, Employees’ Fund Organization Scheme etc. (It includes exceptions under PM-KISAN scheme.)
- They should not have opted for Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana and National Pension Scheme for Traders and Self Employed Persons administered by the Ministry of Labour & Employment.
- They should not be from categories of beneficiaries of higher economic status.

1.3 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

- PMKSY was launched in **2015-16**.
- Main objectives are extending the coverage of irrigation and improving the water use efficiency.
- **Implementation** - Decentralized manner through State Irrigation Plan and District Irrigation Plan.
- Micro irrigation is also incentivized through subsidy to ensure "**Per drop-More crop**".
- **Micro Irrigation Fund** is set up with an initial corpus of Rs.5,000 crore under the scheme with NABARD.
- NABARD will extend the loan to State Governments to mobilise resources to achieve the annual target of about 2 million ha/year during the remaining period of 14th Finance commission.

Components	Implementation
Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)	Ministry of Jal Shakti
Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) Sub components <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Command Area Development (CAD) • Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) • Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies • Ground Water Development 	
Watershed Development	Ministry of Rural Development
Per Drop More Crop	Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

1.4 Bhartiya Prakritik Krishi Padhati

- This **centrally sponsored scheme** is implemented under the **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)** scheme since **2020-21**.
- [**Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana** is a component of Soil Health Management (SHM) of National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).]
- This scheme aims to promote **natural farming and traditional indigenous practices**. It mainly emphasizes on,
 1. Promoting traditional indigenous practices which reduce externally purchased inputs
 2. Exclusion of all synthetic chemical inputs
 3. Promoting on-farm biomass recycling
 4. Time to time working of soil for aeration (periodic soil aeration).
- Under BPKP, financial assistance of **Rs. 12200/ha for 3 years** is provided for cluster formation, capacity building and continuous handholding by trained personnel, certification and residue analysis.

1.5 Soil Health Card Scheme

- It was launched in **2015 in Rajasthan**.
- The card informs farmers about nutrients status of the soils along with the recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients to improve soil health and fertility.
- **Aim** – Judicious use of fertilisers by the farmers
- It will contain the status of the soil with respect to **12 parameters**.
- It will also indicate fertilizer recommendations and soil amendment required for the farm.
- The card will be issued **once in every 3 years** so that nutrients deficiency can be regularly detected.

Category	Parameters
Macro-nutrients	N (Nitrogen), P (Phosphorus), K (Potassium)
Secondary-nutrient	S (Sulphur)
Micro-nutrients	Zn (Zinc), Fe (Iron), Cu (Copper), Mn (Manganese), Bo (Boron) and
Physical Parameters	pH, Electrical Conductivity (EC), Organic carbon (OC)

1.6 Green Revolution - Krishonnati Yojana

- It is an **umbrella scheme** that has been implemented since 2016-17 by clubbing 11 schemes / missions.

- These schemes look to develop the agriculture and allied sector in a holistic and scientific manner to increase the income of farmers by enhancing production, productivity and better returns on produce.

- Key objectives
 - Betterment of agricultural
 - Doubling of farmers' earnings
 - Appropriate agricultural infrastructure
 - Adequate market for sale of produce

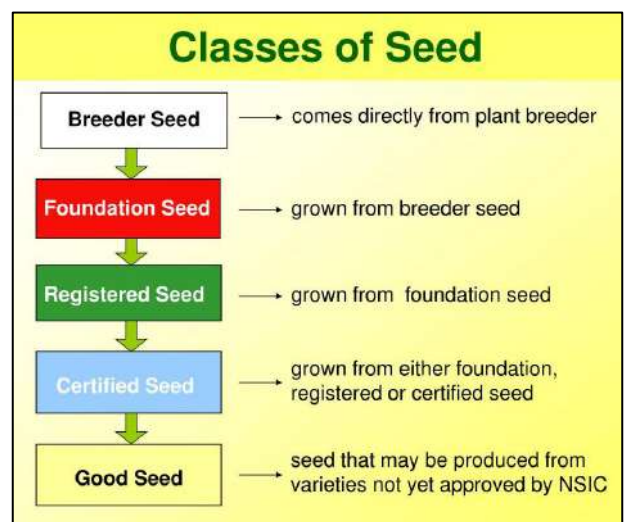
- All these schemes/missions were appraised and approved independently as separate scheme/mission.

Schemes / Missions covered

- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
- National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)
- Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
- Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)
- Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM)
- Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPPQ)
- Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census, Economics and Statistics (ISACES)
- Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation (ISAC)
- Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing (ISAM)
- National e-Governance Plan (NeGP-A)

1.7 Beej Gram Yojana (Seed Village Programme)

- It has been implemented since **2014-15**.
- **Objectives** - To improve the stock of farm saved seeds for enhancing crop production/productivity.
- **Financial assistance** for distribution of foundation/certified seeds is available for up to 1 acre per farmer These seeds are distributed at
 - a) 50% of seed cost for cereal crops
 - b) 60% for pulses, oilseeds, fodder and green manure crops.
- The assistance will also be given to train the farmers on seed production and seed technology @ Rs.15000/- for a group of 50-150 farmers.
- **Implementing agencies** - State Departments of Agriculture, State Agriculture Universities, KVKs, State



Seeds Corporation, National Seeds Corporation, State Farms Corporation of India, State Seeds Certification Agencies, Dept of Seed Certification.

- One implementing agency will be identified for the area/locality and is to be authorized by the State Government.

1.8 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

- RKVY scheme (**National Agriculture Development Programme**) was initiated in **2007** as an umbrella scheme for ensuring holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors.
- It is will incentivize States in enhancing more allocation to Agriculture to achieve 4% growth rate.

- **Features of RKVY**

- It is a State Plan scheme
- The eligibility of a state for the RKVY is contingent upon the state maintaining or increasing the State Plan expenditure for Agricultural and Allied sectors
- The preparation of the district and State Agriculture Plans is mandatory
- The scheme encourages convergence with other programmes such as NREGS.
- The pattern of funding is 100% Central Government Grant.
- It is an incentive scheme, hence allocations are not automatic.

Sub-schemes under RKVY

- Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)
- Additional Fodder Development Programme (AFDP)
- Saffron Mission
- Crop Diversification Program, Livestock Health & Disease Control / Foot & Mouth Diseses (FMD)
- Beekeeping and Targeting Rice Fallow Areas (TRFA)

- The Cabinet has approved for continuation of the RKVY as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

1.9 Horticulture Cluster Development Programme

- It is **central sector programme** that aims at growing and developing identified horticulture clusters to make them globally competitive.
- It is implemented by the **National Horticulture Board (NHB)** of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA&FW).
- It will leverage geographical specialisation and promote integrated and market-led development of horticulture clusters.

1.10 Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanraks Han Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)

- In 2018, PM-AASHA was announced by the government to aid in providing remunerative return to farmers for their produce.
- The three components that are part of AASHA are:
 - i. Price Support Scheme
 - ii. Price Deficiency Payment Scheme
 - iii. Pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme

Price Support Scheme

- Under the PSS, pulses, oilseeds and copra will be physically **procured by the Central nodal agencies** with proactive role of state governments.
- Besides, the scheme will be implemented with the help of **Food Corporation of India (FCI) and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED)**.
- The government will procure 25% of the marketable surplus of farmers for eligible crops.

- The procurement expenditure and losses due to procurement will be borne by Central Government as per norms.
- The Centre will provide bank guarantee for the agencies to procure from farmers.

Price Deficiency Payment Scheme

- The scheme has been formulated on the lines of Madhya Pradesh government's Bhawantar Bhugtan Yojana.
- Under the PDPS, the state will provide the difference between the prices prevailing in mandis and the MSP.
- All oil-seeds are covered. There will be no physical procurement of crops.

Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme on a pilot basis

- Under the PPPS, **selected private agencies** will procure oilseeds in coordination with the government.
- The private agency shall procure the commodity at MSP in the notified markets during the notified period from the registered farmers in consonance with the PPSS Guidelines.
- This procurement will be done when the prices in the market fall below the notified MSP and whenever authorized by the state/UT government.
- The private player will then be compensated through a service charge up to a maximum of 15% of the MSP.

National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED)

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

Food Corporation of India (FCI)

- FCI was set up under the Food Corporation's Act 1964, with the following objectives -
 - Effective price support operations for safeguarding the interests of the farmers
 - Distribution of foodgrains throughout the country for public distribution system
 - Maintaining satisfactory level of operational and buffer stocks of foodgrains to ensure National Food Security

1.11 AgriStack

- AgriStack is a collection of digital databases and technology-based interventions in agriculture.
- It is a federated structure and ownership of data is with the **States only**.
- Access to federated Farmers' database is with Government only. **No private company** is involved in developing the federated Farmers' database.
- Under the programme, each farmer will have a **unique digital identification (farmers' ID)** that contains personal details, information about the land they farm, as well as production and financial details.
- Each ID will be linked to the individual's digital national ID Aadhaar.
- In order to create Agristack, the department has finalized the core concept of "**India Digital Ecosystem of Agriculture (IDEA)**" which lays down a framework for Agristack.

1.12 Agriculture Infrastructure Fund

- It is a **Central Sector Scheme** approved by the Union Cabinet in **2020**.
- It aims to provide a medium - long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management Infrastructure and community farming assets.
- The duration of the Scheme shall be from **FY 2020 to FY 2032**.

- **Eligible beneficiaries** - Farmers, FPOs, PACS, Marketing Cooperative Societies, SHGs, Joint Liability Groups, Agri-entrepreneurs, Start-ups, and Central/State agency or Local Body sponsored Public-Private Partnership Projects.
- **Features**
 - Size of the financing facility – ₹ 1 lakh Crore.
 - Credit Guarantee for loans up to ₹ 2 Crore.
 - Interest subvention of **3% p.a.**, limited to ₹ 2 crore per project in one location, though loan amount can be higher.
 - Cap on lending rate, so that benefit of interest subsidy reaches the beneficiary and services to farmers remain affordable.
 - One eligible entity puts up projects in different locations then all such projects will be eligible under the scheme for loan upto ₹ 2 crore.
 - For a private sector entity, such as farmer, agri entrepreneur, start-up there will be a limit of maximum of 25 such projects

1.13 e-RaKAM

- e-Rashtriya Kisan Agri Mandi (E-RaKAM) is a digital platform portal enables farmers to sell their agricultural products through auction across the country.
- The farmers would get the payment for their products directly into their bank accounts without any intermediaries.
- The portal is a joint initiative by state-run-auctioneer **MSTC and Central Warehousing Corporation arm CWRC.**
- In June 2021, Cabinet has approved merger of Central Railside Warehouse Company Limited (CRWC) with Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and the same is under implementation

1.14 Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana

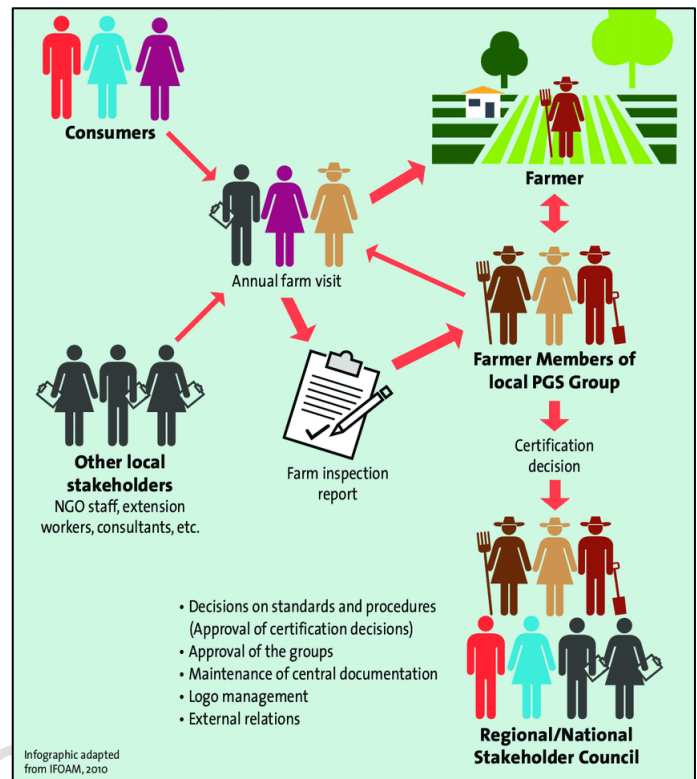
- It is an elaborated component of **Soil Health Management (SHM)** of major project **National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).**
- **Implementation** - 50 or more farmers will form a cluster having 50 acre land to take up the organic farming under the scheme. In this way during three years 10,000 clusters will be formed covering 5.0 lakh acre area under organic farming.
- There will be no liability on the farmers for expenditure on certification.
- Every farmer will be provided Rs. 20,000 per acre in three years for seed to harvesting of crops and to transport produce to the market.
- There is no liability for farmers for expenditure on certification.
- **Components**
 - Adoption of Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification through cluster approach
 - Adoption of organic village through cluster approach

Certification System in India

- At present in India, two types of certification system exists namely
- **National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP)** system (Third Party certification) which is governed by APEDA, Ministry of Commerce - Mainly focused for export purpose
- **PGS-INDIA** certification system which is governed by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare - Mainly focused for local / domestic market purpose

1.15 Participatory Guarantee Scheme

- **PGS** - It is a process of certifying organic products to ensure that production takes place in accordance with the laid-down quality standards.
- It is a quality assurance initiative, operates **outside the framework of third-party certification.**
- The pillar of PGS in India is its participatory approach in which **peer groups will appraise the products** instead of third-party inspections.
 - In tune with the international trends and IFOAM's PGS Guidelines, it is built on a foundation of trust, social networks and knowledge exchange.
 - The programme is implemented mainly through National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF), Ghaziabad.
 - There are 3 categories for which certificates will be issued.
 - **Large Area Certification** - Only large contiguous areas complying to PGS-India standards for several years are considered
 - **Individual Group certification** – For individual farmers (Farmer should make efforts to create groups and become part of PGS India groups within 2 years)
 - **Local Group certification** – Comprises of minimum of 5 Members
- **Regional Council** is an agency authorized by PGS- National Advisory Committee to coordinate, monitor and approve certification decisions of Local Group under PGS-India organic Guarantee programme.



1.16 National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF)

- NPOF is a **Central Sector Scheme** approved by the 10th Five Year Plan.
- The objectives of the NPOF are,
 1. Promotion of organic farming in the country through technical capacity building of all the stakeholders
 2. Statutory quality control of bio-fertilizers and organic fertilizers under Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985
 3. Capacity building for soil health assessment, organic input resource management, technology development through support to research and market development
 4. Capacity Building for low cost certification system known as “Participatory Guarantee System”
- **Implementation** - By National Centre of Organic Farming at Ghaziabad and its six Regional Centres
- **CISS** - The **Capital investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS)** is a sub scheme under the NPOF.
- Under CISS, **100% assistance** is provided to State Government / Government agencies for setting up of mechanized fruit/vegetable market Agro waste compost production unit up to a maximum limit of Rs.190.00 lakh /unit).
- For individuals/ private agencies, assistance up to 33% of cost limit to Rs 63 lakh/unit as capital investment is provided.

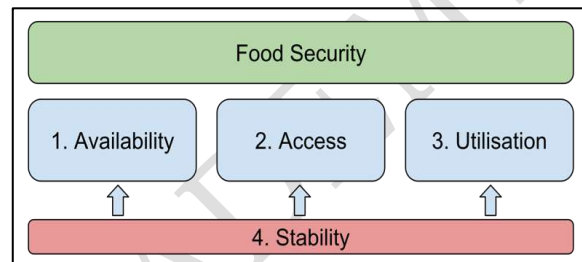
1.17 Jaivik Kheti Portal

- **Agency** - It is an initiative of Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), along with MSTC (E-commerce company)

- It is a one stop solution for facilitating organic farmers to sell their organic produce and promoting organic farming and its benefits.
- **Aim** - It aims to promote organic farming globally
- This portal caters various stakeholders like local groups, individual farmers, buyers and input suppliers.
- **Knowledge repository section** includes case studies, videos, and best farming practices, success stories and other material related to organic farming.
- **E-commerce section** provides organic products ranging from grains, pulses, fruits and vegetables.

1.18 National Food Security Mission

- It is a centrally sponsored scheme that was launched in 2007.
- It is launched to enhance the production of Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Coarse Cereals and commercial crops (Cotton, jute and Sugarcane).
- It would be implemented through
 - Area expansion and productivity enhancement
 - Restoring soil fertility and productivity
 - Creating employment opportunities
 - Enhancing farm level economy
- **Revamped Food Security Mission** – It will now include 8 components.
- (**Note** - National Food Security Act is different from the Mission & the act is administered by Ministry of Consumer Affairs).



Major Components of NFSM

1. National Food Security Mission – Rice (NFSM-Rice)
2. National Food Security Mission – Wheat (NFSM-Wheat)
3. National Food Security Mission – Pulses (NFSM-Pulses)
4. National food Security Mission - Coarse cereals (NFSM-Coarse cereals)
5. National Food Security Mission – Nutri cereals (NFSM- Nutri cereals)
6. National Food Security Mission – Commercial crops (NFSM-Commercial crops)
7. National Food Security Mission – Oilseeds and Oilpalm (NFSM-Oilseeds)
8. National Food Security Mission – Seed village programme

1.19 Krishi Vigyan Kendras

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

1.20 MeraGaon - MeraGaurav

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

1.21 Har Medh Par Ped

- Under Sub-mission on Agro Forestry, Har Medh Par Ped aims to encourage tree plantation on farm land along with crops/ cropping system.

- There is a provision for financial assistance for nursery development and plantation in farm land to make farming system more climate resilient and adaptive.

1.22 National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)

- NICRA is a mega project of **Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR)** that was launched in **2011**.
- **Aim** – To enhance resilience of Indian agriculture to climate change and climate vulnerability through strategic research and technology demonstration.
- The research on adaptation and mitigation covers crops, livestock, fisheries and natural resource management.
- **4 components** - Strategic Research, Technology Demonstration, Capacity Building and Sponsored/Competitive Grants.

1.23 National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) is one of the 8 Missions under the [National Action Plan on Climate Change](#).
- **Aim** - To enhance agricultural productivity especially in rain-fed areas focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency, soil health management & synergizing resource conservation.
- NMSA includes programmatic interventions like,
 - Soil Health Card (SHC),
 - Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY),
 - Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North-Eastern Region (MOVCDNER),
 - Rain-fed Area Development (RAD),
 - National Bamboo Mission (NBM) and
 - Sub-mission on Agro Forestry (SMAF).
- **Components**
 - Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
 - Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF)
 - National Bamboo Mission (NBM)
 - Soil Health Management (SHM)
 - Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modeling and Networking (CCSAMMN)

1.24 National Bamboo Mission

- It is a sub scheme of the Centrally Sponsored **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)** and was launched in **2006-07**
- The Mission will focus on development of bamboo in *limited States* where it has social, commercial and economical advantage, particularly in the North Eastern region and other States
- **Key elements**
 - Research and Development
 - Plantation infrastructure development
 - Innovative Interventions
 - Post-harvest storage and treatment facilities for bamboo
 - Establishment of marketing infrastructure
- **Restructured National Bamboo Mission** was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in 2018.

India has the **highest area** under bamboo and is the **2nd richest** country, after China, in terms of bamboo diversity

- It is a centrally sponsored scheme (CSS) that is being implemented through the state nodal department which is nominated by the State/UT governments concerned.
- State Bamboo Mission (SBM) shall be set up in each State headed by the Mission Director, as nominated by the State Government.
- The selection of beneficiaries and delivery of assistance are being carried out by the SBM/State Bamboo Development agency.

Bamboo – Belongs to grass family

Included as a Minor Forest Produce

Madhya Pradesh has maximum bamboo bearing area

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

- It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented from 2014-15 under Green Revolution - Krishonnati Yojana.
- **Objective** - MIDH aims for the holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root & tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo

S.No.	Sub-schemes of MIDH	Target group / Area of operation
1.	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	Implemented by State Horticulture Missions in all states & UTs except states in NE and Himalayan Region.
2.	Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States (HMNEH)	All states in NE and Himalayan Region - Arunachal, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and J&K
3.	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	All states & UTs
4.	National Horticulture Board (NHB)	All states & UTs focusing on commercial horticulture
5.	Coconut Development Board (CDB)	All States and UTs where coconut is grown
6.	Central Institute for Horticulture (CIH)	NE states, focusing on HRD and capacity building.

1.25 National Mission on Edible Oils-Oil Palm (NMEO-OP)

- NMEO-OP is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** that will help in
 1. Reducing the heavy dependence on imports for edible oils
 2. Increasing the domestic production of edible oils to 3 times (11 lakh MT by 2025-26), and productivity of oil palm
 3. Increasing an additional area of 6.5 lakh hectare (ha.) for oil palm till 2025-26 and thus reaching the target of 10 lakh ha
 4. Increasing the income of the farmers
- NMEO-OP has a special focus on the North east region and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- **Strategy to implement NMEO-OP**
 1. Increasing production of seedlings
 2. Improving productivity of FFBS
 3. Increasing drip irrigation coverage under oil palm
 4. Diversification of area from low yielding cereals crops to oil palm
 5. Inter- cropping during gestation period of 4 years

Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Kerala account for 98% of the total palm oil production

India is the largest importer of edible oils in the world. The share of palm oil is about 56%, followed by soybean oil & sunflower oil

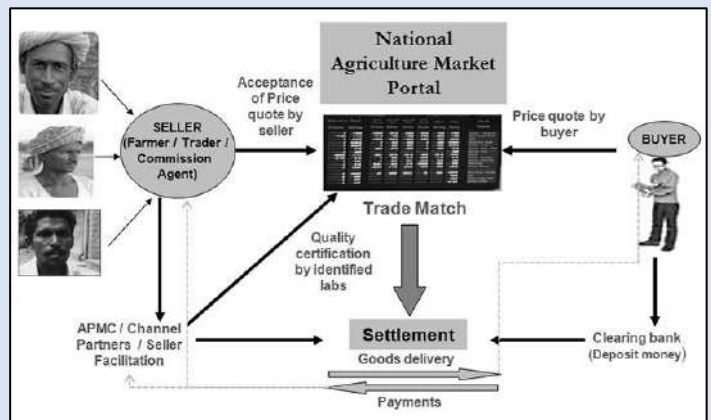
- The State Department of Agriculture, State Department of Horticulture, Central University, ICAR-Institutions, CDDs, SAUs, KVKs, Central Agencies/Cooperatives, Oil palm processors/ Associations, DD Kisan, AIR, DD, TV channels will be the implementing stake holders of the NMEO-Oil palm.
- **Similar Links** - [National Food Security Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm \(NMOOP\)](#).

1.26 National Beekeeping & Honey Mission (NBHM)

- NBHM was a **central sector scheme** that aims for the overall promotion & development of scientific beekeeping.
- Aim - To achieve the goal of '**Sweet Revolution**' which is being implemented through **National Bee Board (NBB)**.
- The scheme will work in tandem with the various other schemes related to beekeeping such as:
 - KVIC's Honey Mission,
 - Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH),
 - Ministries of rural development, MSME, AYUSH, commerce and industry, tribal affairs, etc.

1.27 Platform of Platforms - eNAM

National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)	
A pan-India electronic trading portal that networks the existing APMC (Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee) / Regulated Marketing Committee (RMC) market yards, private markets and other unregulated markets	
Launched in	2016
Fund	Completely funded by Central Government
Implementation	Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC)
Aim	To unify all the nationwide agricultural markets by creating a central online platform for agricultural commodity price discovery
Beneficiary	Farmers, Mandis, Traders, Buyers, Processers and Exporters
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberal Licensing of traders and commission agents by State authorities without any pre-condition of physical presence or possession of shop in the market yard • One license for a trader valid across all markets in the State • Harmonization of quality standards of agricultural produce and provisions of assaying (quality testing) infrastructure in every market. • Restriction of agriculture Produce Marketing Committee's (APMC) jurisdiction to within the APMC market yard / sub yard • Single point levy of market fees i.e. on the first wholesale purchase from the farmer



1.28 Millet International Initiative for Research and Awareness (MIIRA)

Millet International Initiative for Research and Awareness (MIIRA)	
An initiative to coordinate millet research programmes at the international level.	
Aim	To connect millet research organisations across the world while supporting research on millets.
Secretariat	The MIIRA secretariat will be in Delhi
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India will contribute the “seed money” for MIIRA. Each G20 member contributes to its budget in the form of a membership fee.
Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIIRA is in line with the UN declaring 2023 as the International Year of Millets, the proposal for which was moved by India and supported by 72 countries. It will set up a web platform to connect researchers and hold international research conferences. It also plans to promote millet consumption by raising awareness. It will reemphasize the nutritional value and the climate resilient nature of millets

1.29 Kisan Credit Card Scheme

- **Aim** - Introduced in **1998** with the objective of providing adequate and timely credit to the farmers for their agricultural operations and other needs such as
 1. To meet the short-term credit requirements for cultivation of crops;
 2. Post-harvest expenses;
 3. Produce marketing loan;
 4. Consumption requirements of farmer household;
 5. Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture;
 6. Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities.
- **Features**- The KCC scheme also provides the facility of ***ATM enabled RuPay Card***, one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit and any number of withdrawals within the limit.
- The Government of India provides interest subvention of 2% and Prompt Repayment Incentive of 3% to the farmers, thus making the credit available at a very subsidized rate of 4% per annum.
- **Eligibility** - It includes *small farmers, marginal farmers, share croppers, oral lessee and tenant farmers*.
- Self-help groups (SHGs) or Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) of farmers including tenant farmers.
- Union Budget 2018-19 has expanded the scope of *Kisan Credit Card to fishermen and cattle owners*.
- Developed by ***NABARD*** (the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development), the scheme has been helping farmers with short-term formal loans and further also giving them a credit limit to use for equipment purchases as well as other expenses.

2. MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

2.1 National Livestock Mission (NLM)

- NLM was launched to ensure quantitative and qualitative improvement in livestock production systems and capacity building of all stakeholders in ***2014-15***.

- It is being implemented as a sub scheme of ***White Revolution - Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana***.
- The NLM scheme has been revised and realigned from F/Y 2021-22.
- ***The revised NLM scheme*** aims towards employment generation, entrepreneurship development, increase in per animal productivity and thus targeting increased production of meat, goat milk, egg and wool.
- The realigned National Livestock Mission will have following **3 Sub-Missions**:
 - Sub-mission on Breed Development of Livestock and Poultry
 - Sub-mission on Feed and Fodder Development
 - Sub Mission on Innovation and Extension
- NLM will be implemented through the ***State Implementing Agency*** established under the State Animal Husbandry Department.

2.2 Rashtriya Gokul Mission

- The Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) is being implemented for development and ***conservation of indigenous bovine breeds*** since December **2014**.
- It is one of the 3 components of ***National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development*** – Others being National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB) and National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD).
- It is being implemented through State Implementing Agencies (SIA) viz Livestock Development Boards.
- **Components of RGM**
 1. Breed Improvement by Modern Reproductive Techniques
 2. Enhancement of Production and Productivity
 3. Extension of Artificial Insemination (AI) Coverage
 4. Awareness Programmes
 5. Conservation of Indigenous Breeds
- **Significant initiatives under RGM:**
 1. Awards for encouraging farmers/breeder societies to rear Indigenous breeds of Bovines
 2. Establishment of ***Gokul Grams***
 3. Establishment of ***National Kamdhenu Breeding Centers***
 4. ***e-Pashu Haat - Nakul Prajnan Bazaar***: An e-market portal connecting breeders and farmers.
 5. ***Pashu Sanjivni***: An Animal Wellness Programme encompassing provision of Animal Health cards
 6. Advanced Reproductive Technology
 7. National Bovine Genomic Center for Indigenous Breeds.
- **Recent Developments** - The scheme is also continued under umbrella scheme ***Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana*** from 2021 to 2026.



2.3 Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)

- The AHIDF is a ***Central Sector Scheme*** under the Prime Minister's Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan stimulus package for incentivizing the following with budget allocation of ***Rs.15000 crore***.
 - Dairy processing and value addition infrastructure
 - Meat processing and value addition infrastructure
 - Animal Feed Plant

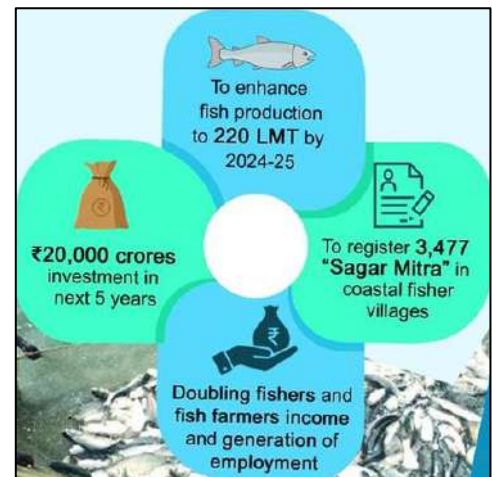
- **Eligible beneficiaries**
 - Farmer Producer Organization (FPO)
 - Private companies
 - Individual entrepreneurs
 - Section 8 companies
 - Micro Small and Medium Enterprises

Beneficiary	Contribution
Micro and Small Units	Up to 10%
Medium Units	Up to 15%
Other categories of enterprises	Up to 25%

- **Government entities and cooperatives** are **not eligible** under AHIDF.
- The beneficiaries are to contribute a minimum of 10% margin money as investment.
- **Loan** - The eligible project under the AHIDF shall be eligible for loan up to 90% of the estimated/ actual project cost from the Scheduled Bank.
- There is as such no upper limit/ lower limit of the loan provided.
- The Government of India will provide **3% interest subvention** to eligible beneficiaries.
- There will be **2 years moratorium period** for principal loan amount and **6 years repayment period** thereafter.
- From the Credit Guarantee Fund, Credit guarantee will be made available by **NABARD**.

2.4 Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)

- PMMSY, a flagship scheme for focused and sustainable development of fisheries sector was launched in **2020** with an aim to double the income of fish farmers and fishers in the country.
- It is a scheme to bring about Blue Revolution through sustainable and responsible development of fisheries sector in India.
- It is an umbrella scheme with **2 Components** - Central Sector Scheme & Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- The scheme adopted a "**cluster or area-based approach**" to create fisheries clusters.
- The scheme focuses on activities such as seaweed and ornamental fish cultivation.
- It also emphasises on the breeding technique for quality brood, seed & feed and species diversification.
- It also includes key activities such as fishing vessel insurance, support for Sagar Mitras, nucleus breeding centres, fisheries and aquaculture start-ups, incubators, and integrated aqua parks.
- It targets to generate about **55 lakhs direct and indirect employment opportunities** in the fisheries sector over the next 5 years.
- The Scheme will be implemented during a period of 5 years from **FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25**.



2.5 Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF)

- It was launched in **2018-19** to achieve a sustainable growth of **8-9%**, to augment the country's fish production to the level of 20 million tonnes by **2022-23**.
- It envisages creation of fisheries infrastructure facilities both in marine and inland fisheries sectors and to achieve the target of **15 million tonnes by 2020** set under the Blue Revolution.
- Duration of FIDF Scheme is **2018-19 to 2022-23 (5 years)**.
- Eligible Financial assistance are,
 1. **Quantum of Loan** - The project under FIDF shall be eligible for loan up to 80% of the estimated/actual project cost.

2. **Interest Subvention** - Upto 3% per annum for development of identified fisheries-based infrastructure facilities.

- **Nodal Implementing Agency** - National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad.
- **Nodal Loaning Entities** - NABARD, National Cooperatives Development Corporation (NCDC) and Scheduled Banks.
- **Lending rate of interest** - Not lower than 5% per annum.
- **Period of repayment** - 12 years inclusive of moratorium of 2 years on repayment of principal.

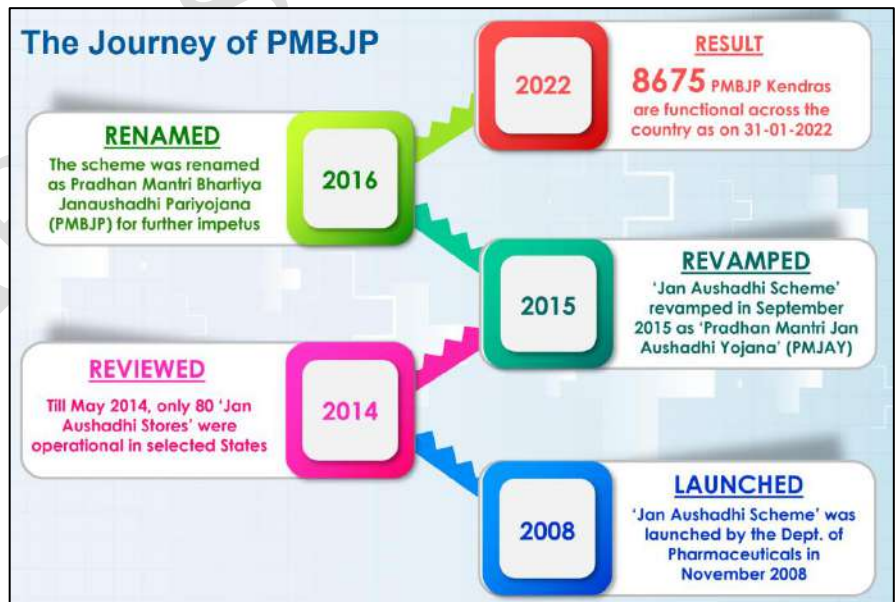
ELIGIBILITY

- ✓ State Governments/Union Territories
- ✓ State Owned Corporations/State Government Under taking/ Government Sponsored/ Supported Organizations
- ✓ Fisheries Cooperative Federations (including FISHCOPPED etc.)
- ✓ Cooperatives, collective groups of fish farmers & fish produce groups etc.
- ✓ Panchayat Raj Institutions/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ NGOs
- ✓ SCs/STs/Marginal Farmers, Women & Entrepreneurs, Self Help Groups and cooperatives of these
- ✓ Private Companies/ Entrepreneurs
- ✓ Physically disabled
- ✓ Any other Institution/ Entity to be decided by the Government

3. MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

3.1 Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP)

- PMBJP is a direct market intervention scheme launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals.
- **Aim** - To make available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all, especially the poor, throughout the country, through outlets known as Jan Aushadhi Stores (JASs).
- It encourages doctors to prescribe generic medicines and reduces unit cost of treatment per person.
- It aims to open 10,500 PMBJP Kendras all over the country by March 2025.
- **Opening JAS** - PM Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana Kendras may also be opened by any Government agencies in any Government building owned by Government bodies.
- Any Civil Society with experience of minimum 3 years of successful operation in welfare activities can also open the JAS outside the hospital premises



- Individual Entrepreneurs/Pharmacist/Doctor can also open the Jan Aushadhi Kendra at outside of the hospital premises or any other suitable place.
- **Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI)** is the implementing agency which will provide one-time assistance in furnishing and establishment costs of the outlet.
- **Procurement** - Medicines listed in the product list of PMBJP are procured only from World Health Organization-Good Manufacturing Practices (WHO-GMP), Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) and CE Certified suppliers.
- Medicines manufactured by both Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSU) and private manufacturers are procured.

- **Incentives** - The operating agencies are provided 20% margin on MRP (excluding taxes) for each drug.
- Normal incentive – Upto Rs. 5 lakhs; Special incentive - For women entrepreneurs, Divyaang, SC/ST & any entrepreneurs who open kendras in aspirational districts.

3.2 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samridhi Kendra (PMKSK)

- PMKSK will serve as a *one-stop shop* for Indian farmers buying quality agri-inputs (fertilisers, seeds, pesticides).
- PMKSK is also known as the **Model Fertilizer Retail Shop**.
- Under the scheme, the retail fertiliser shops in the country will be converted into PMKSK in a phased manner.
- **Services** - It will provide agri-inputs including testing facilities for soil, seeds and fertilisers.
- Apart from this, they will also create awareness among the farmers and provide information regarding various government schemes.
- The extended services like crop advisories or good farming practices, will be provided by *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* (KVKs) or agriculture universities.

3.3 One Nation, One Fertilizer scheme

One Nation, One Fertilizer Scheme

A scheme for establishing a single brand for fertilisers and logo under the **Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Urvarak Pariyojana (PMBJP)**, a fertiliser subsidy programme.

Aim	To enable companies must market all subsidised fertilisers under a single brand ' Bharat ' across the nation
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The companies can only advertise their brand, logo, name and other pertinent information on one-third of the fertiliser bags. • They will have to display the brand 'Bharat' and PMBJP logo on the remaining two-thirds of the space of the bags.

- **Government subsidy**- The maximum retail price of *urea is currently fixed by the government*, which compensates companies for the higher cost of manufacturing or imports incurred by them.
- The MRPs of non-urea fertilisers are, on paper, decontrolled.
- But companies cannot avail of subsidy if they sell at MRPs higher than that informally indicated by the government.
- **Place of sale**- The government also decides where they can sell through the Fertiliser (Movement) Control Order, 1973.
- When the government is spending vast sums of money on fertiliser subsidy and deciding where companies can sell, it would obviously want to take credit and send that message to farmers.

“ Under the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme, a fixed rate of subsidy is announced on nutrients namely Nitrogen (N), Phosphate (P), Potash (K) and Sulphur (S) by the government on annual basis. ”

3.4 PM-PRANAM

PM Programme for Restoration, Awareness, Nourishment and Amelioration of Mother Earth (PM-PRANAM)

A scheme that incentivize states & UTs to promote alternative fertilizers and balanced use of chemical fertilizers

Aim	To restore the “health of Mother Earth” through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promoting balanced/sustainable use of chemical fertilisers ○ Adopting alternate fertilisers such as organic, bio and nano fertilisers ○ Promoting natural and organic farming
Feature	50% of the fertiliser subsidy saved by a State or Union Territory in a particular financial year by way of a reduction in consumption of chemical fertilisers (Urea, DAP, NPK, MOP) compared to the previous 3 years’ average consumption, will be given to that state or UT as a grant
Time period	2023-2026
Funding	No separate allocation has been made for the scheme
Initiative	The idea of PM PRANAM was mooted by the Union Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers .

4. MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

4.1 Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN)

- UDAN is a regional connectivity scheme that aims to to facilitate **affordable regional air connectivity**.
- It was launched by the Ministry of Civil Aviation in 2017 with the vision of an enhanced aviation infrastructure and air connectivity in tier II and tier III cities.
- This scheme is a part of the **National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP)** and is funded jointly by the GoI and the state governments.
- **Airports Authority of India (AAI)** is the implementing agency.
- **Components**
 - Making flight travel affordable for common citizens thereby enhancing the tourism within the country (UDAN)
 - To feature several hundred financially-viable, capped-airfare, new regional flight routes to link about 100 underserved and unserved airports in smaller towns amongst themselves (RCS)
- **Key Features**
 - RCS is applicable on route length between 200-800 kilometers with no lower limit set for hilly, remote, island and security sensitive regions
 - 50% of the seats must be committed as RCS seats on RCS flights
 - Promotion of affordability of regional air connectivity
 - Providing support to airline operators through financial support (**Viability Gap Funding or VGF**)
 - The fund for this scheme would come from a **Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF)**, which is created by levying certain charges on certain flights
 - States will need to contribute around 20% to this fund
- UDAN created a framework based on the need and led to the formulation of
 - **Lifeline UDAN** (for transportation of medical cargo during pandemic)
 - **Krishi UDAN** (value realization of agriculture products especially in Northeastern Region and tribal districts)

India is the 3rd largest domestic civil aviation market in the world after China and the US

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

- **International UDAN** routes to explore International Connectivity
- **Recent development** - The civil aviation ministry has invited bids for fifth phase of Udan (UDAN 5.0)

5. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

5.1 Remission of Duties or Taxes on Export Products (RoDTEP)

- RoDTEP is a **WTO-compliant scheme** and follows the global principle that taxes/duties should not be exported.
- They should either be exempted or remitted to exporters to make the goods competitive in the global market.
- RoDTEP replaced the **Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)** in response to the US challenging the Indian export subsidies under the MEIS at the WTO.
- Re-exported products are **not eligible** under this scheme.
- The tax refund rates under RoDTEP range from **0.5% to 4.3%** depending on the sector and the product.
- **Features**
 - **Remission of taxes/duties/levies** - It covers duties and taxes levied at the central, state and local levels that are not reimbursed under any other mechanism. Items that were under the MEIS and the RoSCTL are shifted to the RoDTEP.
 - **Automated refund system** - Refunds will be issued to exporters as transferable duty credit/electronic scrips and maintained in an electronic ledger.
 - **Speedy clearance through digitalization** - Faster clearance through a digital platform will be facilitated through a monitoring & audit mechanism, with an IT-based risk management system that would physically verify the exporters' records.
 - **Scheme for all sectors** - The scheme is applicable across all sectors.

MEIS	RoDTEP
1. Applicable for the export of goods and merchandise exports	1. Applicable for the export of goods, not covered by any other scheme
2. Was not in compliance with the WTO norms	2. Is made compliant with the WTO
3. Rebate of <2>%-<5>% of the FOB (Free On Board) value	3. Rebate of <0.5>% to <4.3>%, based on the product category
4. Refunds are disbursed in the form of physical transferable scrips.	4. Refunds are disbursed in the form of transferable credit or electronic scrips.

5.2 Start Up India Scheme

- Launched in **2016**, Startup India Scheme aims at fostering entrepreneurship and promoting innovation by creating an ecosystem that is conducive for growth of Start-ups.
- The **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)** is mandated to coordinate implementation of Startup India initiative with other Government Departments.
- Any company which fall into below list of category will be called as "Startup" and eligible to be recognised by the DPIIT.
- **Age of the Company** – The date of incorporation should not exceed 10 years
- **Type of Company** – Should have been incorporated as a private limited company or a registered partnership firm or a limited liability partnership



- **Annual Turnover** – Should not exceed Rs.100 crore for any of the financial years since its Incorporation
- **Original Entity** – The company or Entity should have been formed originally by the promoters and should not have been formed by splitting up or reconstructing an existing business
- **Innovative & Scalable** – Should have plan for improvement of a product, process or service and/or have a scalable business model
- The initiative is also aimed at promoting entrepreneurship among *SCs/STs, women communities.*
- Rural India's version of Startup India was named the ***Deen Dayal Upadhyay Swaniyojan Yojana***, which is developed by Rural development ministry backed by MUDRA loans.
- The Swaniyojan Yojana will be funded by the existing National Rural Livelihood Mission of the rural development ministry.

Startup Academia Alliance Programme

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

5.3 Startup India Seed Fund Scheme

- Seed funding is the first stage of investment for a business – where the business could consist of only a product idea and is still in the market validation process.
- It was announced in the '*Prarambh: StartupIndia International Summit*' in **2021**.
- It aims to *provide financial assistance to startups* for proof of concept, prototype development, product trials, market entry and commercialization.
- The SISFS will **Secure** seed funding, **Inspire** innovation, **Support** transformative ideas, **Facilitate** implementation, and **Start** startup revolution.
- **Eligibility**- A startup, recognized by DPIIT, incorporated *not more than 2 years ago* at the time of application can apply for the scheme.
- Individual entrepreneurs are *not eligible* to apply for support under the scheme.
- **Funding** - A startup can receive seed funding of
 - Up to Rs. 20 lakhs as grant for validation of Proof of Concept, or prototype development, or product trials.
 - Up to Rs. 50 lakhs of investment for market entry, commercialization, or scaling up through convertible debentures or debt or debt-linked instruments
- SISFS is a **sector agnostic scheme**, which means that startups from any sector can apply for the scheme.
- Seed fund shall strictly not be used by startups for creation of any facilities and shall be utilized for the purpose it has been granted for.

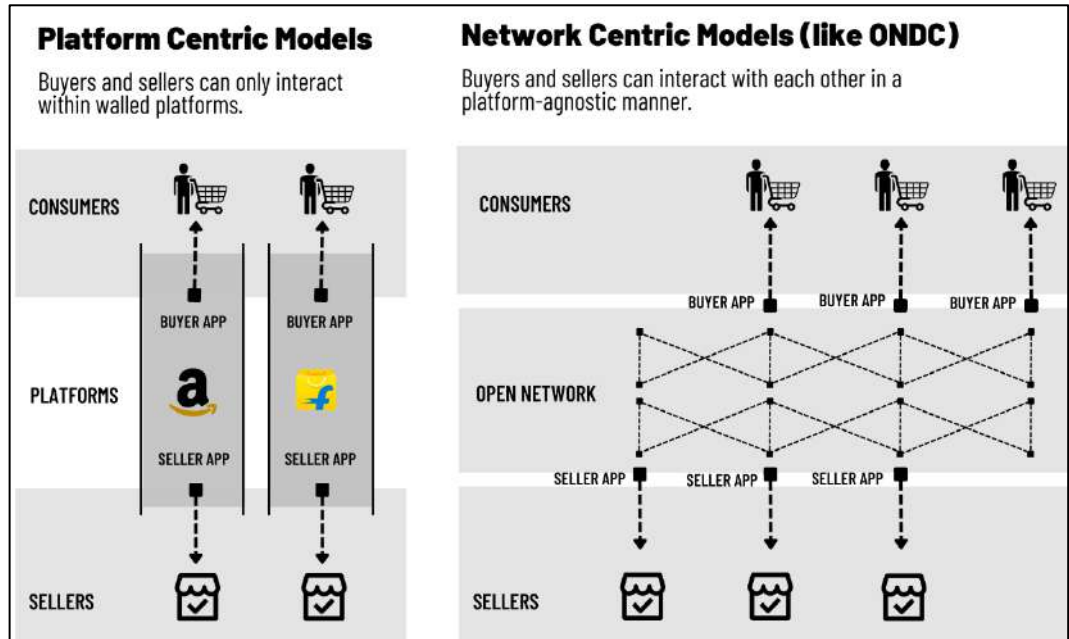
5.4 Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC)

- ONDC aims at promoting open networks developed on open sourced methodology, using open specifications and open network protocols independent of any specific platform.
- The ONDC goes beyond the current platform-centric digital commerce model where the buyer and seller have to use the same platform or application to be digitally visible and do a business transaction.

- Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)**

has initiated a project on Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC).

- ONDC was incorporated as a **Section 8 company** in 2021, with the **Quality Council of India** and Protean eGov Technologies Limited as Founding Members.



- It will digitize the entire value chain, standardize operations, promote inclusion of suppliers, derive efficiencies in logistics and enhance value for consumers.
- An advisory council has been constituted to advise the Government on measures needed to design and accelerate adoption of ONDC.

5.5 Shaphari

- It is a certification scheme for aquaculture products developed by the **Marine Products Exports Development Authority (MPEDA)**.
- [Shaphari is a Sanskrit word that means superior quality of fishery products suitable for human consumption.]
- It is based on the **United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization's** technical guidelines on aquaculture. It will have 2 components,
 - Certifying hatcheries for the quality of their seeds and,
 - Approving shrimp farms that adopt the requisite good aquaculture practices.
- Those who successfully clear multiple audits of their operations shall be granted a certificate for **2 years**.
- The entire certification process will be **online** to minimise human errors and ensure higher credibility and transparency.

5.6 National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP)

Certification System in India

- At present in India, two types of certification system exists namely
 - National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) system (Third Party certification) which is governed by APEDA, Ministry of Commerce - Mainly focused for export purpose
 - PGS-INDIA certification system which is governed by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare - Mainly focused for local / domestic market purpose
- The NPOP is a top- down mechanism run by the **APEDA** under the Ministry of Commerce for certifying general exports.
 - The NPOP came into inception in 2001 under the **Foreign Trade (Development and Regulations) Act, 1992**.

- Any agricultural product certified as organic under NPOP has to be certified by an **accredited certification body** under NPOP for exports.
- Organic products are traded only through issuance of **Transaction Certificate (TC)** which is issued only by the accredited Certification Bodies.
- Accreditation under the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) applies to individuals, firms, co-operatives, societies which are already engaged or which propose to engage in the work of certified organic products, who must comply with ISO Guide 65.
- Accreditation under the NPOP will be granted for each category of products as follows
 - Organic agricultural production
 - Organic processing operations
 - Wild products
 - Forestry
 - Organic animal production and processing
- The Certificate of Accreditation will be valid for **3 years** from the date of issue.
- The logo used under the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) is called "**India Organic**".
- Organic products covered under the bilateral agreement with NPOP need not to be recertified for import in India.

India's rank **5th** in terms of world's organic agricultural land and **1st** in terms of total number of producers as per 2021 data



5.7 NIRYAT Portal

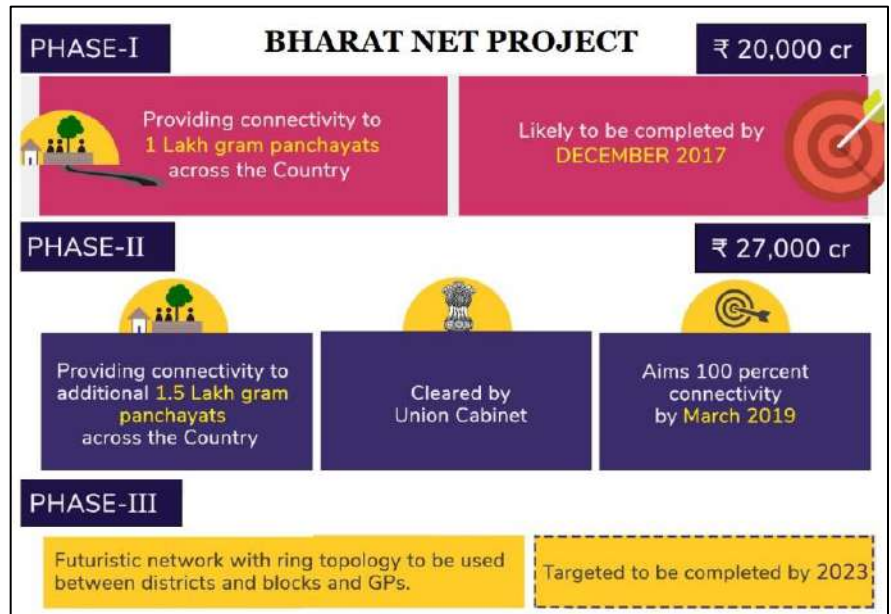
National Import-Export Record for Yearly Analysis of Trade (NIRYAT) Portal	
A portal that is committed to analyse India's imports and exports in a comprehensive manner	
Launched in	2022
Objectives	To act as a guide and mentor to the next generation of entrepreneurs entering the field of international trade.
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to improve international trade business and to ensure that all business activities are carried out in a legitimate manner. Through the Niryat Portal, interested parties can get crucial information about India's international commerce. From this portal, important information related to more than 30 commodity groups exported to more than 200 countries will be available.

6. MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION

6.1 Bharat Net

- It is an ambitious programme to provide network infrastructure with affordable broadband connectivity on a non-discriminatory basis to all households in the country.
- It aimed to realize the vision of Digital India, in partnership with States and the Private Sector.
- The programme, previously called as the **National Optical Fibre Network**, was approved in October 2011.
- The project is being executed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely **Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL)**, which has been incorporated in 2012 under Indian Companies Act 1956.

- It is implemented in three phases
 - First phase** - providing broadband connectivity to one lakh gram panchayats by 2017
 - Second Phase** - providing broadband connectivity to 2 lakh gram panchayats by 2019
 - Third Phase** – providing state-of-art network using fibers between districts and block with reduced redundancy by 2023.
- Implementation will be done by the states, state agencies, private sector companies and central PSUs.
- All the Service Providers like Telecom Service Providers (TSPs), ISPs, Cable TV operators etc. will be given non-discriminatory access to the National Optic Fibre Network and can launch various services in rural areas.
- It is funded from **Universal Service Obligation Fund**, which will be its nodal agency.
- Bharat Broadband Network, a SPV created under companies Act, mandated to create NOFN in India.



Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF)

- Created in 2002, the USOF is a **non-lapsable** fund that comes under the Department of Telecommunications.
- USOF was given statutory status by the **Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003**.
- USOF comes from the Universal Service Levy (USL) of 5% charged from all the telecom operators on their Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR).
- USOF are deposited into Consolidated Fund of India and require prior parliamentary approval to be dispatched.
- The Draft Telecommunication Bill 2022 proposes to replace the USOF with **Telecommunication Development Fund (TDF)**.

6.2 PM WANI Scheme

- Prime Minister's **Wi-Fi Access Network Interface** (PM-WANI) was approved in 2020.
- The PM-WANI framework envisages provision of Broadband through Public Wi-Fi Hotspot providers.



- It will consist of elements such as Public Data Office (PDO), Public Data Office Aggregator (PDOA), App Provider and Central Registry.
- The aggregators, who will work closely with the PDOs and app providers, will have to register themselves through the online registration portal **SARALSANCHAR**.

6.3 Five Star Villages Scheme

- The Department of Posts has launched ‘Five Star Villages’ scheme to ensure **universal coverage of flagship postal schemes in rural areas** of the country.
- All postal products and services will be made available and marketed and publicized at village level.
- **Branch offices** will function as one-stop shop to cater all post office – related needs of villagers.
- Schemes covered are -
 1. Savings Bank accounts, Recurring Deposit Accounts, NSC/KVP certificates,
 2. Sukanya Samridhi Accounts/ PPF Accounts,
 3. Funded Post Office Savings Account linked India Post Payments Bank Accounts,
 4. Postal Life Insurance Policy/Rural Postal Life Insurance Policy and
 5. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana /Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana Account.
- **Rating System of the scheme** - One Scheme is equal to one star of rating.

100% Coverage of all households in One of the Postal Schemes	One Star Village
Two of the Postal Schemes	Two Star Village
Three of the Postal Schemes	Three Star Village
Four of the Postal Schemes	Four Star Village
All Five Postal Schemes	Five Star Village

6.4 DARPAN

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

6.5 Telecom Technology Development Fund (TTDF)

Telecom Technology Development Fund (TTDF) Scheme	
A scheme to fund R&D in rural-specific communication technology applications and form synergies among academia, start-ups, research institutes, and the industry to build and develop the telecom ecosystem	
Launch	2022
Aim	To promote technology ownership and indigenous manufacturing, create a culture of technology co-innovation, reduce imports, and boost export opportunities and creation of Intellectual Property.
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme entails grants to Indian entities to encourage and induct indigenous technologies tailor-made to meet domestic needs. • USOF is also targeting to develop standards and create the ecosystem for research, design, prototyping, use cases, pilots, and proof of concept testing, among others.

Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic Company, Start-ups / MSMEs, Academic institutions, R&D institutions, Section 8 companies / Societies, Central & State government entities / PSUs /Autonomous Bodies/SPVs / Limited liability partnerships.
Technology domains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5G development under 'India 5G Stack' 6G & Beyond technology development IoT & M2M development Research Scholarship program <div style="border: 1px solid #1a3d4d; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><i>Created in 2002, the USOF is a non-lapsable fund that comes under Department of Telecommunications.</i></p> <p><i>It was given statutory status by Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003.</i></p> </div>

7. MINISTRY OF COOPERATION

7.1 Dairy Sahakar Scheme

- Dairy Sahakar with a total investment of Rs. 5000 crore is implemented by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) under Ministry of Cooperation, to realize the vision, "from cooperation to prosperity".
- The overall objectives of the Dairy Sahakar scheme is
 - Doubling the farmers' income
 - Atmanirbhar Bharat
- Under Dairy Sahakar, financial support will be extended by NCDC to eligible cooperatives for activities such as
 - Bovine development,
 - Milk procurement,
 - Processing, quality assurance, value addition, branding, packaging, marketing of milk & milk products
 - Transportation and storage of milk and milk products,
 - Exports of dairy products

8. MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

8.1 National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013

The National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013	
The NFSA, 2013 aims to provide for food and nutritional security in the human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantities of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity.	
Coverage	Provides coverage for nearly 2/3rd of the country's total population (75% of Rural and 50% of Urban population) on the basis of Census 2011
Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority Households (PHH) to be covered under TPDS, according to guidelines by the State government. Existing Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) Households.
Government	NFSA defines the joint responsibility of the Centre and State/UT Government.

Provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act entitles 35 kg of foodgrains per AAY Household per month, whereas 5 Kg of foodgrain per PHH Person per month. These 5 Kgs of food grains per person per month will be given at Rs. 3/2/1 per Kg for rice/wheat/coarse grains. Meal and maternity benefit of not less than Rs. 6,000 to pregnant women and lactating mothers during pregnancy and 6 months after the child birth. Meals for children upto 14 years of age. Eldest woman of the beneficiary household (18 years or above) is considered as 'Head of Family' for issuing ration cards. Food security allowance to beneficiaries in case of non-supply of entitled foodgrains or meals. Setting up of grievance redressal mechanisms at the district and state level.
PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY)	
A free food grain scheme introduced by the government during the nationwide lockdown due to Covid-19 in 2020	
Quantity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The center provides 5 kg of free food grains per month to the poor. This is in addition to the subsidized (Rs 2-3 per kg) ration provided under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) to families covered under the Public Distribution System (PDS).
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will be provided to around 80 crore beneficiaries covered under both categories of NFSA, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) - 35 kg foodgrains per household per month Priority Householders (PHH) - 5 kg per person per month
Other features	The scheme can be availed through the One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) plan .

- The government has decided to subsume the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana (PMGKAY) under the NFSA Act.
- The free portion (5kg) of that scheme has been added to the NFSA (35 kg).

8.2 One Nation, One Ration Card Scheme

- The ONORC scheme is being implemented for the **nation-wide portability of ration cards** under National Food Security Act (NFSA).
- Under NFSA, about 81 crore persons can buy subsidized food grain from their designated Fair Price Shops (FPS) of the Targeted Public Distribution System.
- The ONORC system allows all NFSA beneficiaries, particularly migrant beneficiaries, to claim either full or part food grains from any FPS in the country through existing ration card with biometric/Aadhaar authentication.
- The system also allows their family members back home, if any, to claim the balance foodgrains on same the ration card.
- It will identify a beneficiary through biometric authentication on **electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices** installed at the FPSs.
- It will enable that person to purchase the quantity of food grains to which she is entitled under the NFSA.

Ration card	Eligibility	Benefits
Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)	Unemployed women and senior citizens	Receive 35 kg foodgrains per month per family.
Priority Households (PHH)	Priority households identified by state govts. who do not fall under AAY.	Cardholder receives 5 kg foodgrains per month
BPL	For families below the poverty line	Receive 10-20 kg foodgrains at 50% the price
APL	For families above the poverty line	Receive 10-20 kg of rice at actual rate with no discount
Anapoorva Yojana	For the poor aged above 65 years	Cardholder receives 10 kg foodgrains per month

9. MINISTRY OF CULTURE

9.1 Intangible Heritage Scheme

- ***Scheme for Safeguarding the Intangible Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India*** is a scheme for revitalizing various institutions, groups, individuals, NGOs, researchers and scholars to engage in activities for preserving and promoting the rich Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) of India.
- **Implementation - *Sangeet Natak Akademi***, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Culture.
- It covers all recognized domains of ICH such as
 1. Oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage,
 2. Performing arts, Social practices, rituals and festive events,
 3. Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe,
 4. Traditional craftsmanship etc.
- Assistance under the scheme will be provided in the form of non-recurring grants, honoraria, infrastructure grants for the survival and propagation of all forms of ICH.

9.2 Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana

- It is an umbrella scheme for the ***promotion of art and culture*** in the country.
- KSVY has the following sub-schemes through which financial assistance is provided to cultural organizations:
 1. Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture
 2. Scheme of Financial Assistance for Creation of Cultural Infrastructure
 3. Scheme for Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage
- It will enable artists to avail benefits under these schemes in virtual mode also and will ensure continued financial assistance to tide over the present crisis.

9.3 Seva Bhoj Yojana

- It is a ***Central Sector Scheme*** under which the CGST and Central Government's share of IGST paid by Charitable Religious Institutions on purchase of specific raw food items shall be reimbursed to them.
- The charitable religious institutions include Temples, Gurudwara, Dharmik Ashram, Mosques, Dargah, Church, Matth, Monastries etc.
- The objective of the scheme is ***to lessen the financial burden of such Charitable Religious Institutions*** who provide food at free of cost without any discrimination.
- These institutions must be distributing free food to public ***for last 3 years on daily/monthly basis***.

9.4 Project Mausam

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

10. MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

10.1 Mission Raksha Gyan Shakti

- Mission Raksha Gyan Shakti (Power of Defence Knowledge) was launched to provide a ***boost to the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) culture in indigenous defence industry.***
- It aims at educating scientists and technologists in defence public sector undertakings and ordnance factories to create more patents.
- The **Directorate General of Quality Assurance (DGQA)** has been entrusted with the responsibility of coordinating and implementing the programme.
- The organization provides Quality Assurance (QA) cover for the entire range of Arms, Ammunitions, Equipment and Stores supplied to Armed Forces.
- **SRIJAN Portal** - Launched in 2020, this ***indigenization portal*** was developed by the Department of Defence Production.
- It is a one stop shop online portal that provides access to the vendors to take up items that can be indigenized. Then the government will take proper measures regarding making these products indigenized.

10.2 Technology Development Fund (TDF)

- This fund has been established in **2019** to promote ***self-reliance in Defence Technology*** as a part of the 'Make in India' initiative.
- It is a programme of Ministry of Defence executed by DRDO meeting the requirements of Tri-Services, Defence Production and DRDO.
- **Eligibility for TDF**- Indian private and public industries, including MSMEs and Startups registered in India.
- Public limited company, private limited company, partnership firms, limited liability partnership, one-person company, sole proprietorship registered as per applicable Indian laws.
- Industry to be owned and controlled by a resident Indian Citizen with a shareholding of at least 51%.
- **Fiscal Incentive** - Projects up to INR 10 Crores are eligible for funding; subject to a maximum of 90% of the entire cost of the project. However, 100% of funding may be considered on a case-to-case basis.

10.3 Agnipath Scheme

Agnipath Scheme (Tour of Duty)	
A scheme under which the forces will recruit soldiers for short-term and long-term on an 'All-India All-Class' basis	
Aim	To reduce the salaries and pensions to divert resources for military modernisation.
Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those between the ages 17.5 and 21 years will be eligible to apply. • Educational qualification will be Class 10-12, depending on the service and assigned role.
Recruitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Centre will recruit Agniveers and the induction process will repeat every 6 months. • The recruitment of women will depend on the requirements of their respective services
Training	Maximum of 6 months, post which an Agniveer will be deployed for the remaining 3.5 years.
Selection	Selection will be the exclusive jurisdiction of the armed forces.
Permanent enrolment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After completing 4 years of service, Agniveers will be eligible to apply for permanent enrolment in the armed forces.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 25% of them will be selected on an objective basis and enrolled as regular cadre. They will have to serve for a further minimum of 15 years. Adequate re-employment opportunities will be created for the rest 75% who will move out of the services and return to society.
Pension	Agniveers will not be eligible for any pensionary or gratuity benefits under the scheme.
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seva Nidhi - Agniveers will contribute 30% of their salaries to a fund that will be matched by the government. This fund will accrue interest, and at the end of the four years, each soldier will get Rs.11.71 lakh as a lump sum tax-free amount, which includes interest accumulated on the absolute amount. Insurance cover- The Agniveers will be provided non-contributory life insurance cover of Rs. 48 lakh during their service in the armed forces.
Exemption	The scheme does not apply to defence officers for whom there is a provision called Short Service Commission (SSC)

Tour of Duty vs Conscription

- Conscription refers to the mandatory of youth in the national armed forces.
- Countries that follow the practice of conscription include Israel, Norway, North Korea, and Sweden.
- However, ToD is not compulsory but provides an opportunity for India's youth to experience military life without having to join the armed forces on a long-term basis.

11. MINISTRY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NE REGION

11.1 PM-DevINE

PM's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE)	
A scheme to address the Basic Minimum Services shortfalls and development gaps in the North Eastern Region	
Launch	Announced in the Union Budget 2022-23
Outlay	Central Sector Scheme with 100% Central funding and will have an outlay of Rs.6, 600 crores.
Implementation	By the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) through North Eastern Council or Central Ministries/ agencies.
Time Period	From 2022-23 to 2025-26
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund infrastructure convergently, in the spirit of PM Gati Shakti Support social development projects based on felt needs of the NER. Enable livelihood activities for youth and women. Fill the development gaps in various sectors.

11.2 Advancing North East Portal

Advancing North East Portal	
A one stop solution web portal for career and livelihood of people in Northeast India	
Initiative	North Eastern Council (NEC), Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
Aim	To create a state of the resource centre which will act as one stop solution portal primarily focusing on career and livelihood of the youths of the North Eastern Region.
Key sections	Education, Employment and Entrepreneurship supported by a Resource Library
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate informed career decision by the students, job seekers and entrepreneurs of the North Eastern region Improve their competitiveness at national and global level

11.3 Saturation of Model Blocks & Villages (SAMBHAV)

Saturation of Model Blocks & Villages (SAMBHAV)	
A Mission mode program to enable the most backward and isolated communities to achieve their full potential and become “Atmanirbhar” through equal access to basic services and opportunities.	
Aim	To achieve saturation of all central schemes
Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This pilot program aims to saturate 15 basic services in 75 villages in the North-East Region. The services selected are based on National Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (NMPI) Progress on SAMBHAV is to be monitored on the key performance indicators against about 20 flagship Schemes of 12 Central Ministries / Departments.

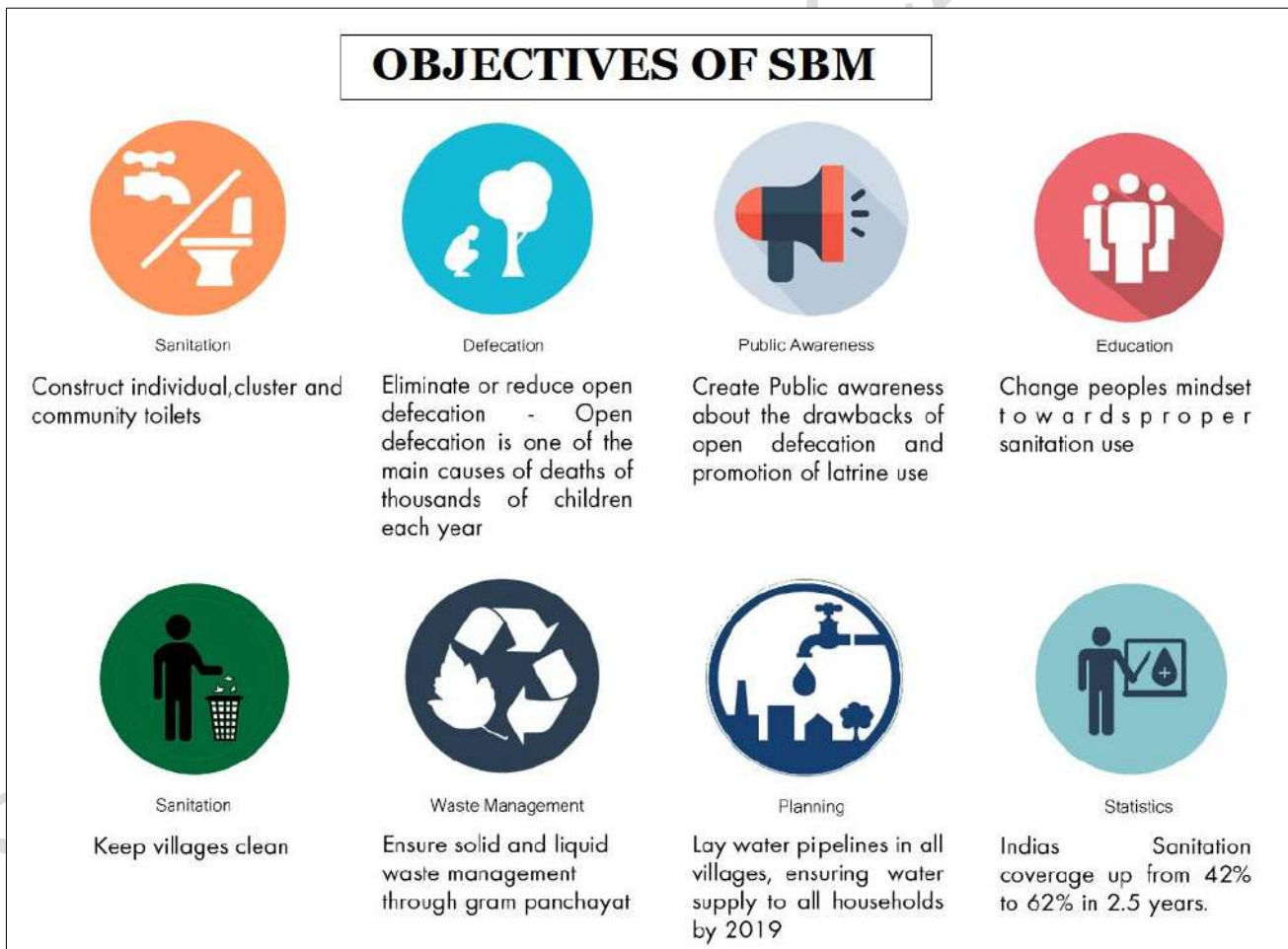
11.4 North East Entrepreneurs Development Program (NEEDP)

North East Entrepreneurship Development Program (NEEDP)	
An initiative for creating an inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystem in north east region	
Implementation	North Eastern Council (NEC) in association with IIM Calcutta Innovation Park
Aim	To foster Socio-Economic Development and Employment Generation in the North East region
Beneficiary	Existing and aspiring entrepreneurs across all the 8 states of North East region
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>North East Entrepreneurship Challenge (Hunt)</i> is being organized as a part of this initiative. Entrepreneurs are chosen through a systematic, transparent selection process ensuring representation from each state taken for incubation and pre-incubation programs.

12. MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

12.1 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

- Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) or **Clean India Mission** is a country-wide campaign initiated in 2014 to eliminate open defecation and improve solid waste management.
- It is a restructured version of the **Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan** launched in 2009.
- SBM is being implemented by the
 - **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs** in urban areas (**SBM – Urban**)
 - **Ministry of Jal Shakti** in rural areas (**SBM – Gramin**)
- Phase 1 of the Swachh Bharat Mission lasted till 2019.
- Phase 2 is being implemented between 2020–21 and 2024–25
- **Phase 1** - Aimed to achieve an **"open-defecation free" (ODF) India by 2nd October 2019**, the 150th anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi through construction of toilets.
- The objectives also included eradication of manual scavenging, generating awareness and bringing about a behaviour change regarding sanitation practices, and augmentation of capacity at the local level.
- **Phase 2** - Aims to sustain the open defecation free status and improve the management of solid and liquid waste, while working to improve the lives of sanitation workers.



- **The SBM-Urban 1.0 Mission (2014)** – It had the following objectives,
 - Eradication of open defecation in all statutory towns
 - 100% scientific management of municipal solid waste in all statutory towns
 - Effecting behaviour change through Jan Andolan

- The Mission has propelled urban India on the path of sustainable sanitation with over 3,300 cities and over 960 cities being certified ODF+ and ODF++ respectively.
- Cities are progressing towards Water+ certification under the Water+ Protocol.
- This Mission has been aided through 100% door-to-door waste collection in 97% wards and source segregation of waste being practised by citizens in letter and spirit across 85% wards.
- **SBM-Urban 2.0** - The vision of the mission is to achieve a “*Garbage Free*” *Urban India*.
- Over the next 5 years, the focus of SBM-U 2.0 will be on,
 - Sustainability of Open Defecation Free (ODF) outcomes,
 - Achieving scientific processing of Solid Waste in all cities,
 - Managing Wastewater in cities with less than 1 lakh population in Census 2011 [cities not covered under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)].

- The ODF+ Protocol introduced by MoHUA in 2018 focuses on the cleanliness and functionality of community and public toilets
- The ODF++ Protocol introduced by MoHUA in 2018 focuses on complete faecal sludge and septage management
- The Water+ Protocol introduced by MoHUA in 2019 focuses on wastewater treatment and its optimum reuse

12.2 Swajal Yojana

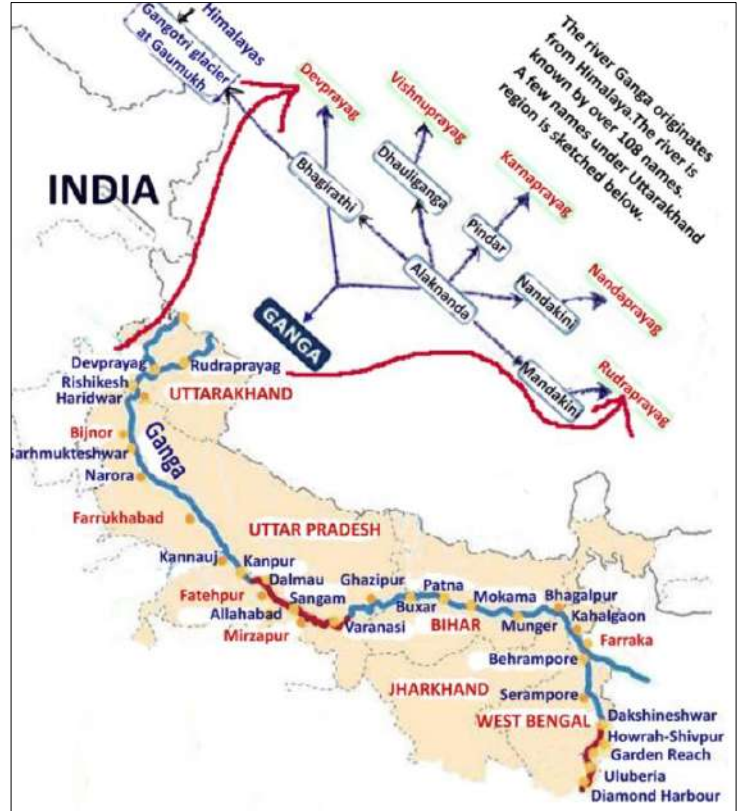
- It is a **community owned drinking water programme** for sustained piped drinking water supply powered by solar energy.
- It was launched in 2018 under the **National Rural Drinking Water Programme**.
- It was extended to **115 aspirational districts** in the country.
- The scheme will train hundreds of rural technicians for operation and maintenance of Swajal units which generates employment in the rural areas.
- Under the scheme, 90% of the project cost will be taken care by the Government and the remaining **10%** of the project cost will be contributed by the **community**.
- Operations and management of the project will be taken care of by the local villagers.

12.3 Namami Gange Programme

- Namami Gange is an integrated conservation mission and a ‘flagship programme’ that was launched in 2014.
- It is to accomplish the twin objectives of
 1. Effective abatement of pollution and conservation
 2. Rejuvenation of National River Ganga.
- It is being operated under the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti.
- The program would be implemented by the **National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG)**, and its state counterpart organizations i.e., **State Program Management Groups (SPMGs)**.

Main pillars of the Namami Gange Programme	
 Sewerage Treatment Infrastructure	 River-Front Development
 River-Surface Cleaning	 Bio-Diversity
 Afforestation	 Public Awareness
 Industrial Effluent Monitoring	 Ganga Gram

- NMCG is the implementation wing of National Ganga Council (set in 2016, which replaced the National Ganga River Basin Authority).
- It covers **8 states** - Uttarakhand, U.P, Bihar, W.B, Jharkhand, M.P, Haryana and Delhi.
- It involves developments of Ghats and beautification of River Fronts through multi-dimensional approach.
- Key Ministries involved in Ganga Rejuvenation -Ministry of Jal Shakti, Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Shipping, Tourism, Urban Development and Rural Development.
- It is **100% centrally funded**.
- Establishment of **Clean Ganga Fund** to encourage contributions from citizens for river conservation.



Ganga Vriksharopan Abhiyan

- National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) is running “Ganga Vriksharopan Abhiyan” **in 5 main stream Ganga basin states** – Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
- It was initiated as a part of **Forest Interventions in Ganga** component of Namami Gange programme.
- It aims to bring greater awareness among people and other stakeholders regarding the importance of afforestation for the task of Ganga Rejuvenation.

12.4 Atal Bhujal Yojana

- It is a **Central Sector Scheme**, which aims for **sustainable ground water management** through community participation in identified priority areas in 7 States.
- It will be implemented over a period of **5 years (2020-21 to 2024-25)**.
- The states are Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
- It will promote panchayat led ground water management and behavioural changes with primary focus on demand side management.
- It has two major components such as,
 1. Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building
 2. Incentive Component for the States
- The total outlay of Rs 6,000 Crore, 50% shall be in the form of World Bank loan and will be repaid by the Central Government.
- The remaining 50% shall be through Central assistance from regular budgetary support.

Atal Bhujal Yojana (ATAL JAL)	KEY FEATURES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Groundwater Management with community participation. • Inculcate behavioral change in Groundwater Management • Demand-side management. Implementation in identified water-stressed areas. • Convergence with ongoing Central & State programs

12.5 Jal Jeevan Mission

- The Central Government assistance to States for rural water supply began in 1972 with the launch of **Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme**.
- It was renamed as **National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)** in 2009.

- It is a centrally sponsored scheme with fund sharing between the Centre and the States.
- Under NRDWP, one of the objectives was to “enable all households to have access to and use safe & adequate drinking water within premises to the extent possible”.
- Government of India has restructured and subsumed the ongoing NRDWP into Jal Jeevan Mission.
- It aims to provide Functional Household Tap Connection to every rural household i.e., Har Ghar Nal Se Jal **by 2024**.
- The gram panchayat will run and maintain the water supply system in their community and bring in systems for water use charges.
- **Water is the State subject.** Thus, the implementation must be done through the States.
- It is a **centrally sponsored scheme.**
- The fund released by Central Government to the State Governments is to be deposited in one Single Nodal Account (SNA) that will be maintained by SWSM.
- Public Finance Management System (PFMS) should be used for tracking the funds.

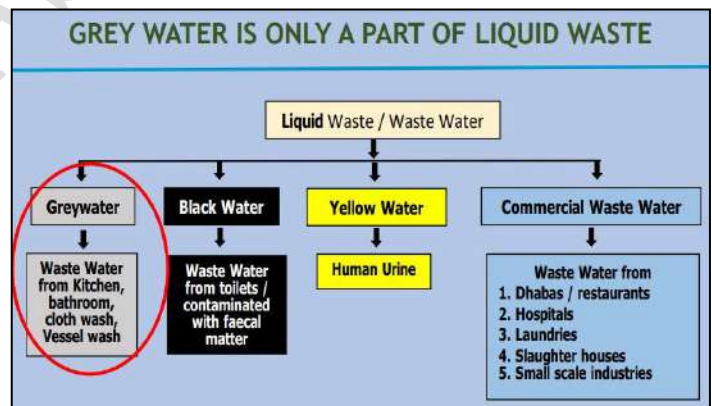


Jal Jeevan Mission Urban

- The Union Budget 2021-22 announced Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban), which aims to bring safe water to urban households through tap connection **in all statutory towns by 2024.**

12.6 Sujalam 2.0

- **Grey water** – Grey water is defined as wastewater that is **produced from household processes** (e.g. washing dishes, laundry and bathing).
- Grey water can contain harmful bacteria and even faecal matter that contaminates soil and groundwater.
- **Sujlam 1.0 campaign** - Started in 2021
- Sujlam 1.0 campaign achieved building more than 1 million soak pits at household and community level across the country.
- **Atal Bhujal Yojana** – India’s groundwater recharge scheme.



Sujalam 2.0

A countrywide Grey Water Recycling Project

Launch	2022
Fund	Sourced from SBMG Phase-II or through 15th Finance Commission tied-grants or MGNREGS or through convergence of all.
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of institutional-level greywater management assets • Creation of individual and community greywater management assets will be encouraged.
Focus areas	Panchayat Ghar, healthcare facilities, schools, Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), community centres and other government institutions

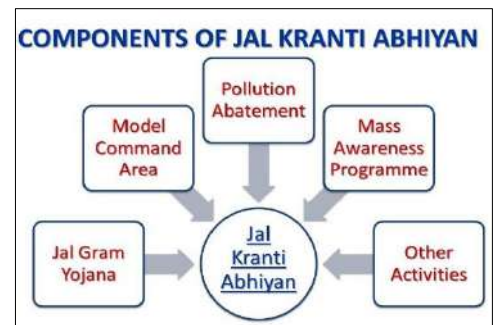
12.7 Jal Shakti Abhiyan

- Jal Shakti Abhiyan -I was launched in **2019** in 1592 blocks in 256 water stressed districts of the country.
- Aim** - To promote water conservation and water resource management by focusing on accelerated implementation of 5 targeted interventions
 - Water conservation and rainwater harvesting
 - Renovation of traditional and other water bodies
 - Reuse of water and recharging of structures
 - Watershed development
 - Intensive afforestation
- It was expanded and “**Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain**” (JSA:CTR) with the theme “Catch the Rain - Where it Falls When it Falls” was taken up to cover all the blocks of all districts (rural and urban) across the country during 2021.
- 2023 JSA:CTR Theme - “**Source sustainability for drinking water**”



12.8 Jal Kranti Abhiyan

- It was launched in **2015** to consolidate water conservation and management in the country through a holistic and integrated approach involving all stakeholders, making it a mass movement.
- Jal Gram Yojana** - Under this, two villages in every district are being selected and an integrated water security plan is prepared to ensure optimum and sustainable utilization of water.
- Funding** - No separate fund has been allotted and various expenditure will be met from existing schemes of Central/State Governments.



12.9 GOBAR-Dhan Yojana

- Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBAR-DHAN)** scheme would focus on managing and converting cattle dung and solid waste in farms to compost, biogas and bio-CNG.
- The scheme is being implemented as part of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).
- The programme will be implemented using Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) funding pattern of SBM-G Guidelines.
- Under this scheme, one village in every district of the country would be selected for its implementation.
- Villagers will be mobilized to create self-help groups (SHGs) and creative societies that will help in clean energy and green jobs initiative.

12.10 National River Conservation Plan

- It is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** to prevent pollution of rivers and improving water quality.
- The activities under National River Conservation Plan include,
 - Sewage treatment plants for treating the diverted sewage,
 - Low cost sanitation works to prevent the open defecation on riverbanks,

3. Public awareness and public participation,
 4. Electric crematoria to ensure proper cremation of the bodies brought to burning Ghats.
- It is implemented by ***National River Conservation Directorate (NRC D)***.
 - NRC D provides financial assistance to the States/ local bodies to set up infrastructure for pollution abatement of rivers in identified polluted river stretches based on proposals received from the States/ local bodies.

12.11 National Hydrology Project (NHP)

- It is a *pan-India scheme* to bring transformation in the water resources sector improve water management through informed decision making.
- It is a ***Central Sector scheme*** sponsored by Ministry of Jal Shakti with 50% of budget as financial aid from the *World Bank*.
- **Timeline** - 8 years from 2016-17 to 2023-24.
- **Implementing Agencies** - 49 agencies including 10 from Central Government and 39 from States.
- **Objective** - To improve the extent, quality and accessibility of water resources information and to strengthen the capacity of targeted water resources management institutions in India.
- **Beneficiaries** - The project has 2 groups of direct beneficiaries:
 - Central and state implementing agencies (IAs) responsible for surface and/or groundwater planning and management
 - Other stakeholders including general public and farmers.
- Under the NHP, ***National Water informatics Centre (NWIC)***, a nationwide repository of water resources data has been established.

12.12 River Cities Alliance (RCA)

River Cities Alliance (RCA)	
A dedicated platform for river cities in India to ideate, discuss and exchange information for sustainable management of Urban Rivers	
Launch	2021
Effort of	National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) and National Institute for Urban Affairs (NIUA)
Launched by	Ministry of Jal Shakti along with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Started with 30 cities and currently has 95 cities as members across India. • The Alliance is open to all river cities of India. Any river city can join the Alliance at any time.
Themes	Networking, Capacity Building and Technical Support
Focus areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimizing their water footprint • Reducing impacts on river and water bodies • Capitalizing on natural, intangible, architectural heritage and associated services • Develop self-sufficient, self-sustainable water resources through recycle, reuse strategy

12.13 Support for Irrigation Modernization Program (SIMP)

Support for Irrigation Modernization Program (SIMP)	
A new initiative to modernize Major / Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects in the country	
Launch year	2022
Aim	To improve water use efficiency, increase crop water productivity and increase farmer's income
Initiative by	Central Water Commission (CWC)
Technical assistance	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
Managing Agency	Central Irrigation Modernization office (CIMO) under Central Water Commission (CWC)
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SIMP is proposed to be taken up in 4 phases. SIMP Phase-1 concluded on 31.12.2021 and SIMP Phase-2 has been initiated.

12.14 DRIP Phase - II and III

- DRIP** - Erstwhile Ministry of Water Resources initiated **World Bank assisted** Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) in 2012 to improve the safety and operational performance of selected dams.
- Period** - April 2012 to March 2021

DRIP Phase - II and III	
An externally aided scheme approved by Government of India to improve dam safety in India.	
Feature	The Scheme has rehabilitation provision of 736 dams across the country.
Aim	To make existing dams and communities safe and resilient across India; to transform dam safety management in the country
Duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 years (From October 2021) The scheme will be implemented in 2 phases of 6 years duration with 2 years overlap.
Participants	19 States and 3 Central Agencies
Financing	DRIP Phase II is co-financed by World Bank and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank equally
Funding	80:20 (Special Category States), 70:30 (General Category States) and 50:50(Central Agencies)

13. MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCE

13.1 O-SMART

- Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science (O-SMART)** launched in 2016 is an umbrella scheme for the development of ocean activities.
- The scheme encompasses 7 **sub-schemes** namely
 - Ocean Modelling and Advisory Services (OMAS)

2. Ocean Technology,
3. Ocean Observation Network (OON),
4. Ocean Non-Living Resources,
5. Coastal Research
6. Marine Living Resources and Ecology (MLRE)
7. Operation and Maintenance of Research Vessels.

O-SMART is implemented by the following five institutes of the MoES.

- National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai
- Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad
- National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Chennai
- Centre for Marine Living Resources & Ecology (CMLRE), Kochi
- National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCPOR), Goa

13.2 Sagar Vani

- It is an ***integrated information dissemination system*** that primarily serves fishermen community with advisories and alerts towards their livelihood as well as their safety at Sea.
- The information to be disseminated is given by ***INCOIS*** under Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES).
- Services will be disseminated in local languages using advanced artificial intelligence and machine learning capabilities.

13.3 Meghdoot

- It is a mobile App launched by the ***Ministries of Earth Sciences and Agriculture.***
- It is a joint initiative of India Meteorological Department (IMD), Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM) and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).
- It provides crop advisories to the farmers based on the weather information in local languages.

14. MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS & IT

14.1 Digital India

- Launched in **2015**, it is a programme to transform India into digital empowered society and knowledge economy.
- The scheme is coordinated by the Department of Electronics and IT and implemented by all government departments.
- The scheme is to be monitored by a ***Digital India committee*** comprised of several ministers.
- Digital India has ***3 core components and 9 pillars.***
- It is an umbrella programme which includes the hitherto ***National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN)*** to connect 2, 50,000 gram Panchayats by providing internet connectivity to all citizens.

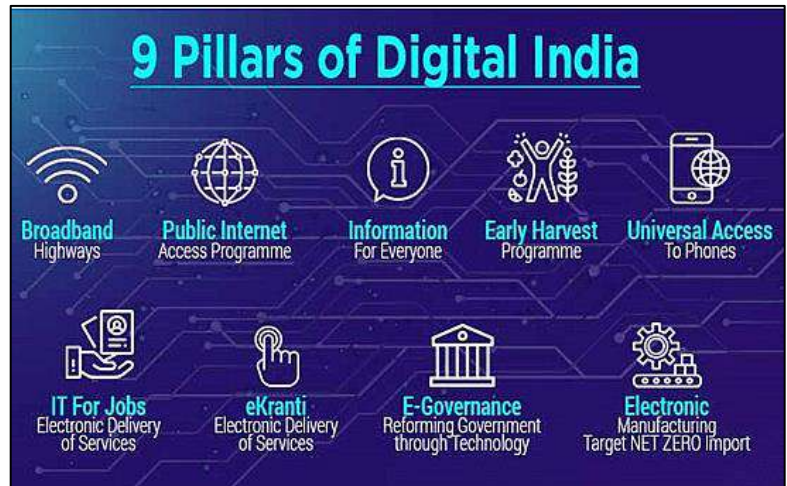


e-KRANTI: National e-Governance Plan

- The main objective is to accelerate e-governance across India.
- The following are the key components of NeGP:
 - Integrated Service Delivery Platform, Mission Mode Projects
 - Core ICT Infrastructure, which includes State Data Centre (SDC), State Wide Area Network (SWAN), Common Service Centers (CSCs), and State Portal and State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG)
 - Supporting components such as Core Policies, standards, HRD & Training

DigiLocker

- It is a flagship initiative of MeitY under 'Digital India' programme for storing the documents of *resident Indian citizens*.
- It is to provide citizens a ***shareable private space on a public cloud***.
- The space can be utilized for storing personal documents like University certificates, PAN cards, voter ID cards, etc., and the URI's of the e-documents issued by various issuer departments.
- It is a platform for issuance and verification of documents & certificates in a digital way, thus eliminating the use of physical documents.



- Indian citizens who sign up for a DigiLocker account get a dedicated cloud storage space that is linked to their Aadhaar (UIDAI) number.
- Organizations that are registered with Digital Locker can push electronic copies of documents and certificates directly into citizens' lockers.
- Citizens can also upload scanned copies of their legacy documents in their accounts. They can access it through their mobile number.
- There is also an associated facility for ***e-signing documents***.
- Apart from e-documents, DigiLocker can store a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) link of e-documents issued by various issuer departments.

14.2 Common Service Centre

- The Common Services Centre (CSC) program is an initiative of the Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY).
- CSC are Information and Communication Technology (ICT) access points created under the National e-Governance Project.
- These access points deliver various ***electronic services to villages*** in India, thereby contributing to a digitally and financially inclusive society.
- They enable community participation and collective action for engendering social change through a bottom-up approach with key focus on the rural citizen.
- The services provided are,
 1. Agriculture Services
 2. Education & Training Services
 3. Health Services (Telemedicine, Health Check-ups, Medicines)
 4. Rural Banking & Insurance Services (Micro-credit, Loans, Insurance)
 5. Commercial(DTP, Printing) and Entertainment Services
 6. Utility Services (Bill Payments, Online bookings)
- ***CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd*** is a Special Purpose Vehicle incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 by MeitY to monitor the implementation of the CSCs Scheme.
- It provides a centralized collaborative framework for delivery of services to citizens through CSCs, besides ensuring systemic viability and sustainability of the scheme.
- **DigiGaon or Digital Village** conceptualized as the connected village where the citizen can avail various e-services.

14.3 Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan

- Launched in 2017, the PMGDISHA scheme is the Government's flagship ***Digital Literacy scheme for rural areas.***
- It envisages to make 6 crore persons in rural areas, across States/UTs, digitally literate.
- This will reach to around 40% of rural households by covering one member from every household where there is no digitally literate person.
- **Entry criteria** - Beneficiary should be Digitally Illiterate, who is only from rural areas of the country.
- All such households where none of the family member is digitally literate will be considered as eligible household under the Scheme.
- Only one person per eligible household would be considered for training
- Age Group - 14 to 60 years
- **Priority would be given to**
 - Non-smartphone users, Antyodaya households, college drop-outs, Participants of the adult literacy mission.
 - Digitally illiterate school students from class 9th to 12th, provided facility of Computer/ICT Training is not available in their schools.
- **Preference** would be given to SC, ST, BPL, women, differently-abled persons and minorities.

14.4 Stree Swabhiman

- It is an initiative for promoting ***women's menstrual health and hygiene.***
- Under this initiative, Common Service Centres (CSC) will provide access to affordable, reliable and modern (eco-friendly) sanitary napkins to adolescent girls and women in rural areas.
- VLE will distribute the pads to girls in the primary and secondary schools in their village, encompassing girls from 7th to 12th grade.
- Under this initiative, semi-automatic and manual sanitary napkin manufacturing units will be set up at CSC for producing sanitary napkins.
- The manufacturing unit will be operated by women entrepreneurs and generate employment for women.

14.5 Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG)

- UMANG is a Digital India initiative developed by ***Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and National e-Governance Division (NeGD).***
- **Aim** - To fast-track mobile governance in India.
- UMANG provides a ***single platform for all Indian Citizens to access pan India e-Gov*** services ranging from Central to Local Government bodies.
- **Accessibility** - UMANG supports ***13 major Indian languages including English.***
- UMANG provides a uniform experience across department services including payment-based transactions.

14.6 Design Linked Incentive Scheme

- The DLI Scheme was announced by MeitY in ***2021.***
- Under the DLI Scheme, ***financial incentives and design infrastructure support*** will be extended for over a period of 5 years.
- This will be extended to domestic companies, startups and MSMEs across various stages of development and deployment of semiconductor design for ICs, Chipsets, Systems & IP Cores and semiconductor linked design.

- The scheme aims to nurture at least 20 domestic companies involved in semiconductor design and facilitating them to achieve turnover of more than Rs. 1500 Crore in the next 5 years.
- Implementing agency - **Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)**, a scientific society operating under MeitY.

Components of the Scheme	Purpose
Chip Design infrastructure support	C-DAC will setup the India Chip Centre to host the state-of-the-art design infrastructure and support for Multi Project Wafer (MPW) fabrication) & post-silicon validation and facilitate its access to supported companies.
Product Design Linked Incentive component	A reimbursement of up to 50% of the eligible expenditure subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 Crore per application will be provided as fiscal support to the approved applicants who are engaged in semiconductor design.
Deployment Linked Incentive component	An incentive of 6% to 4% of net sales turnover over 5 years subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30 Crore per application will be provided to approved applicants whose semiconductor design are deployed in electronic products.

- The approved applicants that claim incentives will be encouraged to retain their domestic status for a period of 3 years after claiming incentives under the scheme.
- [Domestic status - More than 50% of the capital in it is beneficially owned by resident Indian citizens and/ or companies, which are ultimately owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens]

14.7 SAMRIDH Scheme

- **Start-up Accelerators of MeitY for pProduct Innovation, Development and growth (SAMRIDH)** will create a conducive platform to growing Indian Software Product start-ups that are ready for acceleration stage to enhance their products and secure investments for scaling their business.
- It will provide them with funding support, mentorship and other supports that are required by startups at this stage.
- The programme is being implemented by MeitY Start-up Hub (MSH).

14.8 Semicon India Program

- Program for Development of Semiconductors and Display Manufacturing Ecosystem in India
- **Launched in** - 2021
- **Outlay** - Rs 760 billion for the development of a sustainable semiconductor and display manufacturing ecosystem in India.
- **Feature** - Provide attractive incentives and support companies engaged in the manufacturing of silicon semiconductor fabs, display fabs, compound semiconductors/silicon photonics/sensors fabs, semiconductor packaging and semiconductor design.

14.9 Youth for Unnati and Vikas with AI (YUVAi)

- YUVAi is a national program that aims to teach AI skills to students in grades 8–12.
- The program is a collaboration between the National e-Governance Division (NeGD), Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), and Intel.

14.10 BHASHINI

Digital India BHASHINI (BHASHa INterface for India)	
A mission that will make A.I. and Natural Language Processing (NLP) resources available to MSMEs, Startups and Individual Innovators	
Launch	2022
Aim	To empower Indian citizens by connecting them to the Digital Initiatives of the country in their own language thereby leading to digital inclusion.
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital India BHASHINI is India's Artificial Intelligence (AI)-led language translation platform. Acts as an <i>orchestrator</i> to unify and align a large diverse network across government, industry, academia, research groups and start-ups to bring all their contributions into an open repository. It is <i>interoperable</i> and will catalyze the entire Digital Ecosystem. Increases the content in Indian languages on the Internet substantially in the domains of public interest, particularly, governance-and-policy, science & technology, etc. ,
Bhasha Daan	Massive citizen engagement to build multilingual datasets through a crowd-sourcing initiative
Categories of Bhasha Daan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suno India - One can enrich one's language by typing the audio he/she hears, or by validating the text transcribed by others Bolo India - One can enrich one's language by donating the voice, through recording of sentences Likho India - One can contribute by translating the prompted text Dekho India - One can enrich one's language by typing the text seen, or by labelling the image

14.11 myScheme

myScheme	
A national platform that aims to offer one-stop search and discovery of the Government schemes	
Launched in	2022
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To streamline the government user interface for government schemes and benefits To reduce time and effort required to find and avail a government scheme
Significance =	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provides an innovative, technology-based solution to discover scheme information based upon the eligibility of the citizen. The platform helps the citizen to find the right Government schemes for them. It also guides on how to apply for different Government schemes. Thus there is no need to visit multiple Government websites.

14.12 India Stack Global

India Stack Global																	
A set of Application Programming Interfaces (API) that allows governments, businesses, startups and developers to utilise unique digital infrastructure																	
Development	The Open API team at iSPIRT has been a pro-bono partner in the development, evolution, and evangelisation of these APIs and systems																
Aim	To unlock the economic primitives of identity, data, and payments at population scale																
Technology layers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence less layer: Where a universal biometric digital identity allows people to participate in any service from anywhere in the country. • Paperless layer: Where digital records move with an individual's digital identity, eliminating the need for massive amount of paper collection and storage. • Cashless layer: Where a single interface to all the country's bank accounts and wallets to democratize payments. • Consent layer: Which allows data to move freely and securely to democratize the market for data. 																
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project represents a collection of disparate technology products and frameworks. • The components of this collection are owned and maintained by different Indian agencies. • The principles, technologies, and functionality of India Stack can be applied in any country, be it a developed one or an emerging one. • None of the systems which comprise India Stack require any proprietary technology or intellectual property which would preclude their implementation in any other country. 																
APIs included in India Stack	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #1a3d54; color: white;">Components</th> <th style="background-color: #1a3d54; color: white;">Owned by</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Aadhaar Authentication</td> <td>Unique ID Authority of India</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aadhaar e-KYC</td> <td>Unique ID Authority of India</td> </tr> <tr> <td>eSign</td> <td>Ministry of Communications and Information Technology</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Digital Locker</td> <td>Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unified Payment Interface (UPI)</td> <td>National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Digital User Consent</td> <td>Work still in progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Account Aggregator Framework</td> <td>Regulated by RBI</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Components	Owned by	Aadhaar Authentication	Unique ID Authority of India	Aadhaar e-KYC	Unique ID Authority of India	eSign	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	Digital Locker	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	Unified Payment Interface (UPI)	National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)	Digital User Consent	Work still in progress	Account Aggregator Framework	Regulated by RBI
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Open networks in India Stack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OCEN (Open Credit Enablement Network) • National Digital Health Mission 																

15. MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

15.1 National Action Plan on Climate Change

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

S No.	Mission	Ministry	Aims/Objectives
1.	National Solar Mission	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	To promote the development and use of solar energy for power generation and other uses with the ultimate objective of making solar competitive with fossil -based energy options.
2.	National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency	Ministry of Power	Development with energy efficiency as a key criterion, To adopt the market based approaches unlocking the energy efficiency opportunity
3.	National Mission on Sustainable Habitat	Ministry of Urban Development	To promote energy efficiency as a core component of urban planning
4.	National Water Mission	Ministry of Water Resources	Policy and institutional framework, Surface water management, Ground water management, Domestic and industrial water management, Efficient use of water for various purposes, Basin level planning and management.
5.	National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem	Ministry of Science & Technology	Establishing of a modern centre of glaciology, standardisation of data collection to ensure interoperability and mapping of natural resources in the area, identification and training of 100 experts and specialists in the area relevant to sustaining the Himalayan ecosystem
6.	National Mission for a "Green India"	Ministry of Environment and Forest	To increase the amount of forest and tree cover to 5 MHA and to improve the quality of the tree and forest cover on additional 5 MHA of forest and non-forest areas
7.	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	Climate adaptation in agriculture through the development of climate -resilient crops, expansion of weather insurance mechanisms, Use of micro irrigation systems, Promotion of agricultural techniques like minimum tillage, organic farming and rain water conservation, Capacity building of farmers and other stakeholders., Production of bio -fertilizer, compost along with a subsidy regime in line with chemical fertilizers
8.	National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change	Ministry of Science and Technology	To gain a better understanding of climate science, impacts and challenges, the plan envisions a new Climate Science Research Fund, improved climate modeling, and increased international collaboration

15.2 Nagar Van Scheme

- The Pilot Scheme of Nagar Van Yojana (NVY) envisages developing **400 Nagar Vans and 200 Nagar Vatikas** in the country during the period of 2020-21 to 2024-25.
- Objective** - To significantly enhance the tree outside forests and green cover, enhancement of biodiversity and ecological benefits to the urban and peri-urban areas apart from improving quality of life of city dwellers.
- The finances for the scheme will be paid by CAMPA (Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Act, 2016) funds.

15.3 Green Skill Development Programme

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

Environmental Information System (ENVIS)

- ENVIS has been established by the Government of India as a plan programme in 1982.
- Its focus has been on providing environmental information to decision makers, policy planners, scientists and engineers, research workers, etc. all over the country.
- It has been designed as the National Focal Point for INFOTERRA, a global environmental information network of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

15.4 MISHTI (Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes)

MISHTI (Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes)	
A programme that will explore the possible area for development of Mangroves covering approximately 540 Sq. kms. spreading across 11 States and 2 Union Territories	
Launch	Announced in the Union Budget for 2023-24
Aim	Intensive afforestation of coastal mangrove forests (<i>Sundarbans</i> is the largest mangrove forest in the world)
Operation	Through convergence between MGNREGS, Campa Fund and other sources
Time period	Five years commencing FY 2023-24 onwards

15.5 Swachh Vayu Sarvekshan

Swachh Vayu Sarvekshan	
A tool to cities to plan their actions in order to improve the air quality	
Launched in	2022
Scheme	The programme is covered under National Mission for Clean Air (NMCA) of central sector scheme Control of Pollution.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create awareness among all sections of the society • Inform citizens about the health impacts related due to exposure • Comparing air quality conditions at different locations/cities • To achieve the goal of NCAP "<i>Clean air for all</i>".

Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It promotes ranking of 131 cities in the country for implementing City Action Plans prepared as part of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) for reducing air pollution <u>upto 40% by 2025-26.</u> 131 cities are categorized into three groups based on population. Cities are required to do the self-assessment as per the framework provided on <u>PRANA portal.</u> This assessment is carried out <i>annually.</i> Cities have to report implementation of activities and measures taken in respect of solid waste management, road dust management, management of construction and demolition waste, control of vehicular emissions and industrial pollution. Based on the self-assessment and third party assessment, 3 best performing cities in each group will be given cash award in the spirit of competitive federalism.
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- Portal for Regulation of Air-pollution in Non-Attainment cities (PRANA)** is a portal for monitoring of implementation of **National Clean Air Programme (NCAP).**

15.6 Green Credit Programme

Green Credit Programme	
A scheme to drive climate-conscious action from one and all that can result in reducing carbon footprints collectively	
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To incentivise individuals, companies, and local bodies to adhere to sustainable practises To help mobilize additional resources for such activities
Feature	Will be governed by the <i>Environmental Protection Act</i>

15.7 Amrit Dharohar

Amrit Dharohar	
A scheme for protecting vital wetlands which sustain aquatic biodiversity	
Aim	To encourage optimal use of wetlands and enhance biodiversity, carbon stock, eco-tourism opportunities and income generations for local communities
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme aims to achieve sustainable ecosystem development with the help of local communities. It falls under '<i>Green Growth</i>', one of the seven priorities of the budget. <div style="border: 1px solid #2c5e8c; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>India currently has 80 Ramsar sites that serve as wetlands of international importance</i></p> </div>
Time period	Will be implemented over the <i>next 3 years</i>

16. MINISTRY OF FINANCE




16.1 Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

- It is a flagship **financial inclusion scheme** launched in **2014** for 4 years and was later approved to continue beyond.
- The scheme facilitates the opening of **bank accounts with zero balance for every household** to ensure access to financial services in an affordable manner.
- There are some special benefits like **free accident insurance cover, over draft facility** for the account holders.
- The first phase of the scheme focused on opening basic bank accounts and RuPay debit card with inbuilt accident insurance cover of **Rs 1 lakh**.
- The 2nd phase (2015-2018) planned to provide micro-insurance to the people and pension schemes to unorganized sector workers through Business Correspondents.
- The government has decided to provide the facility of opening zero balance account from every household to **every adult**.
- The overdraft facility has also been increased to **Rs.10,000** with no conditions attached to avail upto Rs.2000.
- The free accident insurance cover for new RuPay card holders has been doubled to **Rs 2 lakh**.
- Also, the upper age limit for availing the overdraft facility has been hiked to 65 from the earlier 60 years.

16.2 Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana

- The programme was launched to give access to cheap credit to poor and small fledgling businesspersons with the objective to provide self-employment.

- It is a scheme to extend collateral free loans by Banks, NBFCs and MFIs to Small/Micro business enterprises and individuals in the non-agricultural sector to enable their business activities and to generate self employment.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA		TYPES OF LOANS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Age Minimum 18 years & Maximum 65 years▶ Loan Amount Maximum up to Rs. 10 lakh▶ Eligible Entities Individuals, Startups, Artisans, Small Vendors, Shopkeepers, Retailers, Manufacturers & MSMEs▶ Indian Citizen with No Criminal Records	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Eligible Enterprises Pvt. & Public Ltd. Companies, Sole Proprietorship, Partnerships, LLPs, NGOs, Trusts & Co-operative Societies▶ Availed By All Non-Farm Enterprises - Engaged in only Trading, Services and Manufacturing sectors▶ Applicants With No previous Defaults with any bank	 SHISHU - Loans upto Rs. 50,000 (For Start-ups and First-time Entrepreneurs)	 KISHOR - Loans from Rs. 50,000 - Rs. 5 lakh (For Entrepreneurs with existing business)
		 TARUN - Loans from Rs. 5 lakh - Rs. 10 lakh (For Businessmen, loan amount to be used for business expansion)	

- For implementing the Scheme, government has set up a new institution named, **Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Ltd (MUDRA)**.
- It acts as a regulator for the micro finance sector looks after development and refinancing activities relating to micro units.
- It provides refinance to all banks and Last Mile Financiers seeking refinancing of small business loans given under PMMY.
- The scheme services whose credit needs are **below Rs.10 lakh**.
- Loans can be availed under 3 categories – **Shishu, Kishor, Tarun**
- Using Mudra debit cards, borrowers can withdraw the loan from any ATM in India, as and when they need the money.

16.3 Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana

- Aan **accident insurance scheme** that provides insurance cover to poor and under-privileged sections.
- **Eligibility** - Age group 18 to 70 years with bank account.
- **Premium** - Rs.12/annum
- **Risk Coverage** - Accidental Death of insured person - Rs 2 Lakh; Full Disability - Rs 2 Lakh; Partial Disability - Rs.1 Lakh
- **Implementation** - By all Public Sector General Insurance Companies and all other insurers

16.4 Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana

- It is a scheme for **Life Insurance Cover**, which offers coverage for death due to any reason.
- **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 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 will be auto-debited in one instalment.
- 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.
- **Implementation** - By Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) and other life insurers who are willing.
- A person can join PMJJBY with one Insurance company with one bank account only.

16.5 National Pension System (NPS)

- The Central Government has introduced the National Pension System in **2004** (except for armed forces).
- NPS was made available to **all Citizens of India** from 2009.
- NPS is based on a unique individual pension account viz. **Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN)** created for each subscriber.
- A citizen of India aged between **18-70 years** can join NPS either in their individual capacity or in association with their Employer.
- NPS is structured into two tiers:
 1. **Tier-I account** - Non-withdrawable permanent retirement account.
 2. **Tier-II account** - Voluntary withdrawable account.
- **Contributions** to the Individual Pension Account can be made during one's working life.
- This can be done either by the individual or employer or by the employer and employee together in equal or unequal proportion.
- The accumulated corpus under the scheme is utilized to procure a pension upon retirement/superannuation of the subscriber.
- **PFRDA**, which is the pension regulator, operates the National Pension System (NPS).
- National Pension System Trust (NPST) established by PFRDA is the registered owner of all assets under NPS.

16.6 Atal Pension Yojana

- The Government announced Atal Pension Yojana (APY) in the Budget for 2015-16.
- Under the APY, the subscribers would receive the fixed pension ranging from Rs. 1000 - Rs. 5000 per month, at the age of 60 years, depending on their contributions.
- It focuses on all citizens in the **unorganised sector**, who join the National Pension System (NPS) administered by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA).
- It is open to all bank account holders who are not members of any statutory social security scheme.
- The age of joining APY is 18 years to 40 years.
- The Central Government would also co-contribute 50% of the subscriber's contribution or Rs. 1000 per annum, whichever is lower for a period of 5 years upto 2020.
- The same pension would be paid to the spouse of the subscriber and on the demise of both the subscriber and spouse, the accumulated pension wealth is returned to the nominee.
- APY can be opened through banks, Postal department and also through eNPS platform.

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

16.7 Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana

- It is a pension scheme for the benefit of **citizens aged 60 years and above**.
- Under the Scheme the subscribers on payment of a lump sum amount get pension at a guaranteed rate of 9% per annum (payable monthly).
- Any gap in the guaranteed return over the return generated by the LIC on the fund is compensated by Government of India by way of subsidy payment in the scheme.
- The scheme allows withdrawals of deposit amount by the annuitant after 15 years of purchase of the policy.
- The scheme is administered through **Life Insurance Corporation (LIC)**

16.8 Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana

- It is a pension scheme announced **exclusively for the senior citizens aged 60 years or above**.
- Union government extended the scheme up to 31st March, 2023.
- Scheme provides initially an assured rate of return of 7.40 % per annum for the year 2020-21 per annum and thereafter to be reset every year.
- The investment limit is Rs.15 lakh/senior citizen.
- Pension is payable at the end of each period, during the policy term of 10 years, as per the frequency of monthly/ quarterly/ half-yearly/ yearly as chosen by the pensioner at the time of purchase.
- On survival of the pensioner to the end of the policy term of 10 years, the purchase price along with final pension instalment shall be payable.
- The ceiling of maximum pension is for a family as a whole; the family will comprise of pensioner, his/her spouse and dependants.
- Loan upto 75% of Purchase Price shall be allowed after 3 policy years (to meet the liquidity needs).
- The scheme also allows for premature exit for the treatment of any critical/ terminal illness of self or spouse. On such premature exit, 98% of the Purchase Price shall be refunded.
- On death of the pensioner during the policy term of 10 years, the Purchase Price shall be paid to the beneficiary.
- The scheme is **exempted from GST**. **LIC** is the implementing agency.

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

16.9 Stand Up India Scheme

- It is under the aegis of Department of Financial Service, Ministry of Finance.
- It is to promote ***entrepreneurship among Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe and Women.***
- The scheme provides for composite loans by banks between ***Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 100 lakh*** for setting up a new enterprise in the non-farm sector.
- It mandates that loans should be given to at least one Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up ***(only) a greenfield enterprise.***
- The enterprise may be manufacturing, services or trading sector (i.e) non-farm sectors.
- 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.
- These loans would be eligible for refinance and credit guarantee cover.
- The loan is repayable in 7 years with a maximum moratorium period of 18 months.
- The government has extended the scheme coinciding with the 15th Finance commission period (i.e) 2025.

16.10 National Monetization Pipeline

- **NITI Aayog** has developed the pipeline, in consultation with infrastructure line ministries, based on the mandate for 'Asset Monetisation' under Union Budget 2021-22.
- NMP estimates aggregate monetisation potential of Rs 6.0 lakh crores through core assets of the Central Government, over a four-year period, from FY 2022 to FY 2025.
- Asset monetisation, based on the philosophy of Creation through Monetisation, is aimed at tapping private sector investment for new infrastructure creation.
- This is necessary for creating employment opportunities, thereby enabling high economic growth and seamlessly integrating the rural and semi-urban areas for overall public welfare.

16.11 Gold Monetisation Scheme

- It is a gold savings account which will earn interest for the gold that you deposit in it.
- Deposited gold can be in any physical form – jewellery, coins or bars.
- The tenure of gold deposits is likely to be for a minimum of 1 year.
- The long-term objective is to reduce the country's reliance on the import of gold to meet domestic demand.

16.12 Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme

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

16.13 Tejaswini

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

16.14 Mahila Samman Bachat Patra

Mahila Samman Savings Certificate

A one-time small savings scheme for girls or women

Aim	To promote investment among women
Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will offer deposit facilities up to Rs.2 lakh in the name of girls or women • Has fixed interest rate of 7.5% with a partial withdrawal option • The interest will be compounded quarterly • Will be available for two years, i.e. up to March 2025 • Accounts can be opened at the Post Office or any registered bank • Minimum investment amount is Rs 1000, and the maximum investment is Rs 2 lakh • The account shall not be closed before maturity except in cases such as the death of the account holder, etc.

17. MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

17.1 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana

- It is a **Central Sector Scheme** that aims to supplement agriculture, modernize processing and decrease Agriculture waste.
- It was previously known as Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters (**SAMPADA**).
- It aims for overall growth and development of food processing sector, including processing of agro- products.
- It is not region or state-specific but demand-driven.
- Component schemes of PMKSY,
 1. Mega Food Park,
 2. Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure,
 3. Creation /Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities,
 4. Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters,
 5. Creation of Backward & Forward linkages,
 6. Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure,
 7. Human Resource and Institutions,
 8. Operation Greens.
- MoFPI provides mostly credit-linked financial assistance (capital subsidy) in the form of grants-in-aid to entrepreneurs for setting up of food processing / preservation industries.



17.2 PM- Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises

- The scheme was launched as a part of “Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan”.
- It is a centrally sponsored scheme to be implemented over a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25.
- The Scheme adopts **One District One Product (ODOP)** approach to reap the benefits.

PM-FME Scheme for SHG Entrepreneurs

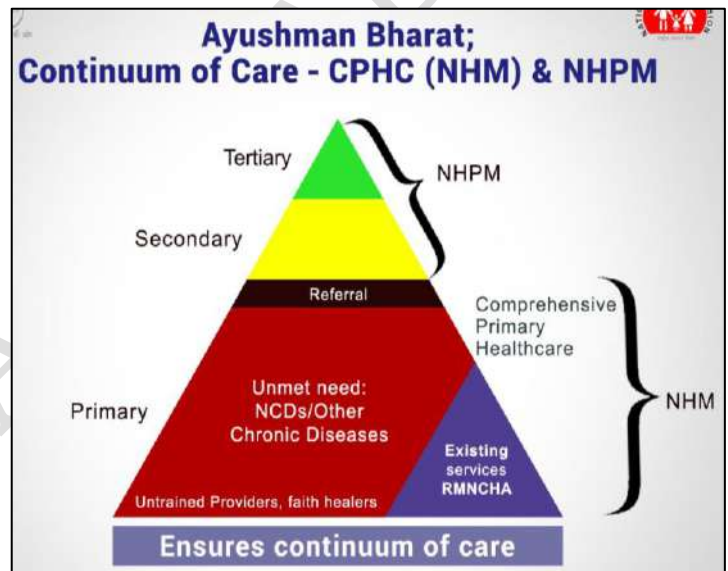
- To implement the scheme, the following are working together.

- a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI)
 - b) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) under the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD).
- This will provide financial, technical and business support for upgradation of existing micro food processing enterprises.
 - This involves working capital and purchase of small tools with the **maximum permissible amount of Rs. 40,000/-** per SHG member based on their existing business turnover and requirement.
 - The State Rural Livelihood Missions in the States/UTs and the State Nodal Agencies appointed by MoFPI are executing the program closely.

18. MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

18.1 Ayushman Bharat Programme

- ABY or National Health Protection Mission is a national initiative launched in order to achieve the vision of **Universal Health Coverage**.
- It comprises of two inter-related components
 1. Establishment of Health and Wellness Centre
 2. Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)
- **Health and Wellness Centre** - National Health Policy, 2017 envisioned Health and Wellness Centres as the foundation of India's health system.
- Under this, 1.5 lakh centres will bring health care system closer to the homes of people.
- The centres will provide comprehensive health care, including for **non-communicable diseases and maternal and child health services**.
- These will also provide free essential drugs and diagnostic services.
- Contributions through CSR and philanthropic institutions in adopting these centres are also envisaged.
- **Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)** - It aims to reduce out of pocket hospitalisation expenses by providing health insurance coverage **upto Rs.5 lakh/family/year** for **secondary and tertiary care hospitalization**.
- The scheme will integrate two ongoing centrally sponsored schemes RashtriyaSwasthyaBima Yojana (RSBY) and Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS).
- The NHPS remains disconnected from primary health care services.
- A beneficiary covered under the scheme will be allowed to take cashless benefits from **any public/private** empanelled hospitals across the country.
- **Coverage** - The scheme will aim to target over 10 Crore families based on SECC (Socio-Economic Caste Census) database.
- RashtriyaSwasthyaBimaYojna (RSBY) beneficiaries in state where it is active is also included.
- There will be **no cap on family size and age** in the scheme.
- The insurance scheme will **cover pre and post-hospitalisation expenses**. It will also pay defined transport allowance per hospitalization to the beneficiary.



Social Endeavour for Health and Telemedicine (SEHAT) scheme under PMJAY was launched in 2020 to cover J&K residents.

- **Funding** - *Centrally sponsored.*
- The scheme is creating a cadre of certified frontline health service professionals called **Pradhan Mantri Aarogya Mitras (PMAMs)**.

18.2 Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission

- Launched in 2021, the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) aims to develop the backbone necessary to support the integrated digital health infrastructure of the country.
- It will bridge the existing gap amongst different stakeholders of Healthcare ecosystem through digital highways.
- The ABDM aims to provide **Unique Digital Health IDs** (UHID) for all Indian citizens to help hospitals, insurance firms, and citizens access health records electronically when required.
- **National Health Authority** (NHA) will be the implementing Agency.

Components of ABDM

- **Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA) Number** standardizes the process of identification of an individual across healthcare providers.
- **Healthcare Professionals Registry (HPR)** is a comprehensive repository of all healthcare professionals involved in delivery of healthcare services across both modern & traditional medical systems.
- **Health Facility Registry (HFR)** is a comprehensive repository of health facilities of the nation across different systems of medicine.
- It includes **both public and private health facilities** including hospitals, clinics, diagnostic labs & imaging centers, pharmacies, etc.
- **ABHA Mobile App** (PHR) is an electronic record of health-related information on an individual that conforms to nationally recognized interoperability standards.
- **Unified Health Interface (UHI)** is envisioned as an open protocol for various digital health services.
- UHI Network will be an open network of End User Applications (EUAs) and participating Health Service Provider (HSP) applications.
- **ABDM Sandbox** - Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission Sandbox was created as a part of the ABDM mission that will act as a framework for technology and product testing.

18.3 PM Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM-ABHIM)

- It is the largest pan-India scheme for **strengthening healthcare infrastructure** across the country.
- **Pradhan Mantri Aatmanirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana** is now renamed as PM-ABHIM.
- **Period** - Launched on 25th October, 2021 to function till 2025-26.
- **Aim** - To build an IT enabled disease surveillance system and strengthening health units at the Points of Entry for combating public health emergencies and disease outbreaks.
- The measures under the scheme focus on developing capacities of health systems and institutions across the continuum of care at all levels.
- **Fund** - 2 types of components - Centrally Sponsored Components & Central Sector Components.

18.4 National Health Mission

- Launched in 2005 by subsuming **National Rural Health Mission and National Urban Health Mission.**
- The broad objectives of National Health Mission include the following
 1. Reduce MMR to 1/1000 live births
 2. Reduce IMR to 25/1000 live births

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

Public health is a
state subject

18.5 National Rural Health Mission

- NRHM launched in **2005** aims to provide *Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Health and Adolescent (RMNCH+A) services* to the rural deprived people through its network of ASHA, ANMs and AWWs.
- NRHM, also called NRHM-RCH Flexipool is one of the components of NHM and is for all towns and villages below the population of 50,000.
- Various initiatives under NRHM
 1. Accredited social health activists
 2. Janani Suraksha Yojana
 3. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)
 4. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)
 5. Mainstreaming AYUSH – revitalizing local health traditions.

18.6 National Urban Health Mission

- It was launched in **2013** to meet health care needs of the urban population by making available to them essential primary health care services and to their out of pocket expenses for treatment.
- It works in partnership with community and local bodies and NGOs and District health action plan is prepared.
- It would cover all State capitals, district headquarters and cities/towns with a population of more than 50000.
- Centre-state funding pattern will be 75:25 for all the states and 90:10 for Special Category s States.

18.7 National Digital Health Mission

- It is a flagship initiative that was launched to connect the digital health solutions of hospitals across the country.
- The mission seeks to provide an efficient and affordable health coverage through a wide-range of data and infrastructure services.
- The NDHM is part of the ***National Digital Health Blueprint (NDHB)***.
- [NDHB aims to enhance the healthcare delivery by setting up a core e-health database of international standards.
- It allows patients to have control over their health data.
- The NDHM envisages creating a national health ID for every Indian.



- It comprises 6 key building blocks or digital systems.
- ***The National Health Authority (NHA)***, the attached office of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare which will design, build, roll-out and implement the NDHM.
- It will be a *voluntary* healthcare programme that would reduce the gap among stakeholders such as doctors, hospitals and other healthcare providers, etc.

18.8 Janani Suraksha Yojana

- It was launched in **2005** by modifying the National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS), a component of National Social Assistance Program.
- JSY is a safe motherhood intervention under the *National Rural Health Mission (NHM)*.
- This is a *centrally sponsored scheme* focusing on Low Performing States (LPS).
- **Objective** - Reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.
- It integrates cash assistance with delivery and post-delivery care.
- **Target Group** - States with low institutional delivery rates - Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Orissa, and Jammu and Kashmir.
- The scheme provides performance based incentives to women health volunteers or *Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs)* for promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.
- **Benefits** - Cash assistance is given for both the institutional delivery and home delivery.
- **Institutional delivery** - In both LPS & HPS, BPL/SC/ST women are entitled for cash assistance in accredited *private institutions*.
- **Home delivery** - BPL pregnant women, who prefer to deliver at home, are entitled to a cash assistance of Rs. 500 per delivery regardless of the age of pregnant women and number of children.
- Eligible mothers get JSY benefit ***regardless of any age and number of children***.

18.9 Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram

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

18.10 Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan

- The program aims to provide assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care, free of cost, universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month.
- It guarantees a minimum package of antenatal care services to women in their ***2nd/3rd trimesters of pregnancy at designated government health facilities***.
- The health check-up includes a minimum package of prenatal care/antenatal care services would be provided to all pregnant women.

- The programme follows a systematic approach for *engagement with private sector* which includes motivating private practitioners to volunteer for the campaign.
- 'PMSMA' mobile application was launched to help pregnant women find their nearest PMSMA facility.

Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (SUMAN) initiative

- It is an initiative for *zero preventable maternal and newborn deaths* and a part of Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan.
- Under the campaign, a *minimum package of antenatal care services* is to be provided to the beneficiaries on the 9th day of every month at the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Clinics.

18.11 Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana

- The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) envisages **creation of tertiary healthcare capacity** in the underserved areas of the country.
- **Aim** - Correcting the imbalances in the availability of affordable/reliable tertiary healthcare services and augmenting facilities for quality medical education.
- **Year** - The scheme was approved in 2006.
- **Fund** - Central Sector Scheme
- The scheme has 2 broad components:
 - Setting up of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)
 - Up-gradation of existing Government Medical Colleges/Institutions (GMCIs)

18.12 National Strategic Plan and Mission Sampark

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

18.13 Mission Indradhanush

- The mission aims to cover all those children by 2020 who are either unvaccinated, or are partially vaccinated against **12 vaccine preventable diseases**.
- The campaign is part of the Universal Immunisation Programme that provides free vaccines against 12 life threatening diseases.
- It includes Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Hepatitis B, Pneumonia and Meningitis due to Haemophilus Influenzae type b (Hib), Measles, Rubella, Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Rotavirus diarrhoea. (Rubella, JE and Rotavirus vaccine in select states and districts)
- It aims to fully immunize children *under the age of two years and pregnant women* with all available vaccines.
- The Ministry will be technically supported by WHO, UNICEF, Rotary International and other donor partners.

Intensified Mission Indradhanush

- **Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI) 4.0** was launched to cover those who have been left uncovered under the routine immunisation programme/Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP).
- It aims to achieve targets of full immunization coverage in 416 districts in 33 States/UTs in the country.

Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network (eVIN)

- It is an indigenously developed technology system in India that digitizes vaccine stocks and monitors the temperature of the cold chain through a smartphone application.
- The technological innovation is implemented by the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**.

18.14 eSanjeevani

- **e-Sanjeevani AB-HWC** - It is a doctor to doctor telemedicine system, being implemented under the Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centre (AB-HWCs) programme.
- It seeks to connect all 1, 50,000 HWCs using the hub-and-spoke model by 2022. Under the model, a network will be established comprising,
 1. **Hub** - An anchor establishment, which offers a full array of services,
 2. **Spokes** - Secondary establishments that will complement the anchor establishments. They offer limited services, routing patients needing more intensive services to the hub for treatment.
- **E-Sanjeevani OPD (out-patient department)** – It is a telemedicine variant for the public to seek health services remotely. It was rolled out in 2020 during the first lockdown in the country.
- It enables virtual meetings between the patients and doctors & specialists from geographically dispersed locations, through video conferencing that occurs in real-time.

18.15 National Programme for Family Planning

- India was the first country in the world to have launched a National Programme for Family Planning in 1952.
- **Mission Parivar Vikas** has been introduced in 2017 for substantially increasing access to contraceptives and family planning services in 146 high fertility districts in 7 high focus states.
- **Expanded Contraceptive Choices** - Contraceptives basket has been expanded by including new contraceptives namely Injectable contraceptive (Antara programme) and Centchroman (Chhaya).
 - This basket already has contraceptives like condoms, combined oral contraceptive pills, Emergency contraceptive pills, intrauterine contraceptive uterine device (IUCD) and Sterilization.
- **Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors** provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider team for conducting sterilisation.
- **PPIUCD** (Post-partum intrauterine contraceptive device) services are provided post delivery.
- **FP-LMIS** (Family Planning Logistics Management Information System) is dedicated software that ensures smooth forecasting, procurement and distribution of family planning commodities across all levels of health facilities.

18.16 National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme

- It is an umbrella programme that deals with following diseases - **Malaria, Dengue, Filariasis, Japanese Encephalitis and Kala-azar.**
- This programme is administered by the National Centre for Vector Borne Diseases Control (NCVBDC).
- These diseases are targeted for elimination, and not for eradication.

Disease	Elimination Targets
Malaria	Elimination by 2030
Lymphatic Filariasis	Elimination by 2030
Kala Azar	Elimination by 2023

- [Eradication of the disease is permanent reduction to zero of the global incidences of infection caused by specific agent as a result of deliberate efforts; and when intervention measures are no longer needed.]
- [6 Vector Borne Diseases - Malaria, Filariasis, Kala Azar, Japanese Encephalitis, Dengue and Dengue Hemorrhagic fever, and Chikungunya.]

18.17 National Leprosy Eradication Programme

- It is a *centrally sponsored scheme* under the umbrella of National Health Mission to “make India leprosy free”.
- **Objectives:**
 1. To reduce Prevalence rate less than 1/10,000 population at sub national and district level.
 2. To reduce Grade II disability % < 1 among new cases at National level
 3. To reduce Grade II disability cases < 1 case per million population at National level.
 4. Zero disabilities among new Child cases.
- Disability Prevention & Medical Rehabilitation (DPMR) is a priority.
- NLEP follows decentralized health planning and funds are sent to the states through State Health Societies.

India achieved the goal set by the National Health Policy, 2002 of elimination of leprosy as a public health problem, defined as less than 1 case per 10,000 population, at the National level in 2005.

18.18 National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme

- It is the Public Health initiative under the umbrella of National Health Mission (NHM) to make India TB free.
- NTEP has a goal of **ending TB by 2025**, five years ahead of the global targets of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of 2030.
- It provides technical and managerial leadership to anti-tuberculosis activities in the country.
- Its strategies are based under the broad themes of **Prevent, Detect, Treat and Build** pillars for universal coverage and social protection.
- NTEP provides various free of cost, quality TB diagnosis and treatment services across the country through the government health system.

18.19 National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)

- Launched in **1992**, NACP is a *central sector programme* being implemented as a comprehensive programme for prevention and control of HIV/ AIDS in India.
- Over time, the focus has shifted from a national response to a more decentralized response and to increasing involvement of NGOs and networks of People living with HIV (PLHIV).
- NACP I (1992) had an objective of slowing down the spread of HIV infections to reduce morbidity, mortality and impact of AIDS in India.
- NACP II (1999) aimed to reduce the spread of HIV infection in India, and to increase India's capacity to respond to AIDS on a long-term basis.
- NACP III (2007) was launched with the goal of Halting and Reversing the Epidemic over its 5-year period.

National AIDS Control Organisation is the nodal agency to prevent and control HIV in India.

National AIDS Control Programme - IV

- Launched in 2012, NACP IV aims to accelerate the process of reversal and further strengthen the epidemic response in India through a cautious and well defined integration process over 5 years period.
- Objectives of NACP – IV:
 - a. Reduce new infections by 50% (2007 Baseline of NACP III)
 - b. Provide comprehensive care and support to all persons living with HIV/AIDS

18.20 ASHA, ANM and AWW

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

18.21 Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Nidhi

- It is a single *non-lapsable reserve fund* for health in the Public Account.
- This fund will have the proceeds of **4% Health and Education Cess** levied under Section 136-b of Finance Act, 2007.
- The administration and maintenance of the PMSSN is entrusted to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
- The accruals into the PMSSN will be utilized for the flagship schemes of the Health Ministry.

18.22 National Suicide Prevention Strategy

National Suicide Prevention Strategy	
The first-of-its-kind policy formulated by the government to prevent suicides as a public health priority.	
Launch	2022
Aim	To reduce the mortality due to suicide by 10 percent by 2030
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Strategy seeks to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establish effective surveillance mechanisms for suicide within the next 3 years; ○ Establish psychiatric outpatient departments that will provide suicide prevention services through the District Mental Health Programme in all districts within the next 5 years; ○ Integrate a mental well-being curriculum in all educational institutions within the next 8 years. • It envisages to develop guidelines for responsible media reporting of suicides, and restricting access to means of suicide. • The strategy framed to suit India's milieu, is also in line with the WHO's South East-Asia Region Strategy for suicide prevention.

DID YOU KNOW?
India decriminalised suicide in 2017 through the Mental Healthcare Act of 2017

18.23 Tele-MANAS

Tele Mental Health Assistance and Networking Across States (Tele-MANAS)
An initiative to provide free tele-mental health services all over the country 24x7, particularly catering to people in remote or under-served areas.

Initiative of	Launched under the National Tele Mental Health Programme (NTMHP) based on Karnataka's initiative E-Manas launched during Covid 19
Launch	2022
Nodal Centre	National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bengaluru
Tech Support	International Institute of Information Technology-Bangalore (IIITB)
Working Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Union Government aims to open at least one Tele-MANAS Cell in each State/UT. A toll-free, 24/7 helpline number has been set up across the country allowing callers to select the language of choice for availing services. Tele-MANAS is linked with other services like <ol style="list-style-type: none"> National tele-consultation service, e-Sanjeevani, Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission Mental health professionals, Ayushman Bharat health and wellness centres and Emergency psychiatric facilities.

19. MINISTRY OF AYUSH

19.1 National AYUSH Mission

- It is a *centrally sponsored scheme* to provide cost effective and equitable AYUSH health care, strengthen AYUSH systems, improve educational institutions for quality AYUSH education, promote the adoption of quality standards of AYUSH drugs and sustained supply of AYUSH raw-materials.
- Beneficiaries** - Patients due to low cost medicine and increased access
- Mandatory Components** (80% of the Resource pool)
- Flexible components** (20% of resource pool)
- The resource allocation to the States/UTs is proposed on the basis of population, backwardness and performance of the State/UT.

19.2 AYUSH Grid

AYUSH Grid	
A platform that envisages digitization of service delivery across the 6 functional areas	
Outlay	Central Sector Scheme
Developed under	<i>Champion Services Sector Scheme (CSSS)</i> (approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee based on the proposals submitted by the concerned Ministry/Department)
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digitization of data of patients Data of services as well as products Learning management system

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of AYUSH Practitioners/ paramedics through online facilities Sharing of real time data amongst the stakeholders as per the requirement
Functional areas	Health Services, Education, Research, Drug Administration, Medicinal Plants, and Ministry of Ayash Oversight along with capacity building and media outreach
Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYUSH Medical Tourism Portal– A dedicated portal will be developed to provide end to end facilitation to the visitors visiting India for AYUSH based medical tourism A-HMIS (Health Management Information System) – All demographic details of patients along with medical history will be captured in A-HMIS Tele-consultation – Telemedicine will be helpful for people in remote areas and patients treated under medical tourism in continuous consultation and follow up Education - For continuously upgrading of knowledge of practitioners and paramedics located across the globe and keeping them up to date with current trends in AYUSH e-Aushadhi – To track the logistics and inventory of various components imported or exported and the final product (drug) through various distribution channels till pharmacy These products/ produce will also be linked to the HS Code (Harmonized System is a standardized numerical method of classifying traded products)
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ayush Core Layer - Connects to ABDM and other external ecosystems. Ayush National Layer - Consists of developing all Ayush IT Applications. Ayush State Layer - State/UT Governments and Private stakeholders shall be given choice of using IT Applications. Ayush Citizen Access Layer - Public facing Portals and Mobile apps through which the envisaged services are to be offered to public.

20. MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES & PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

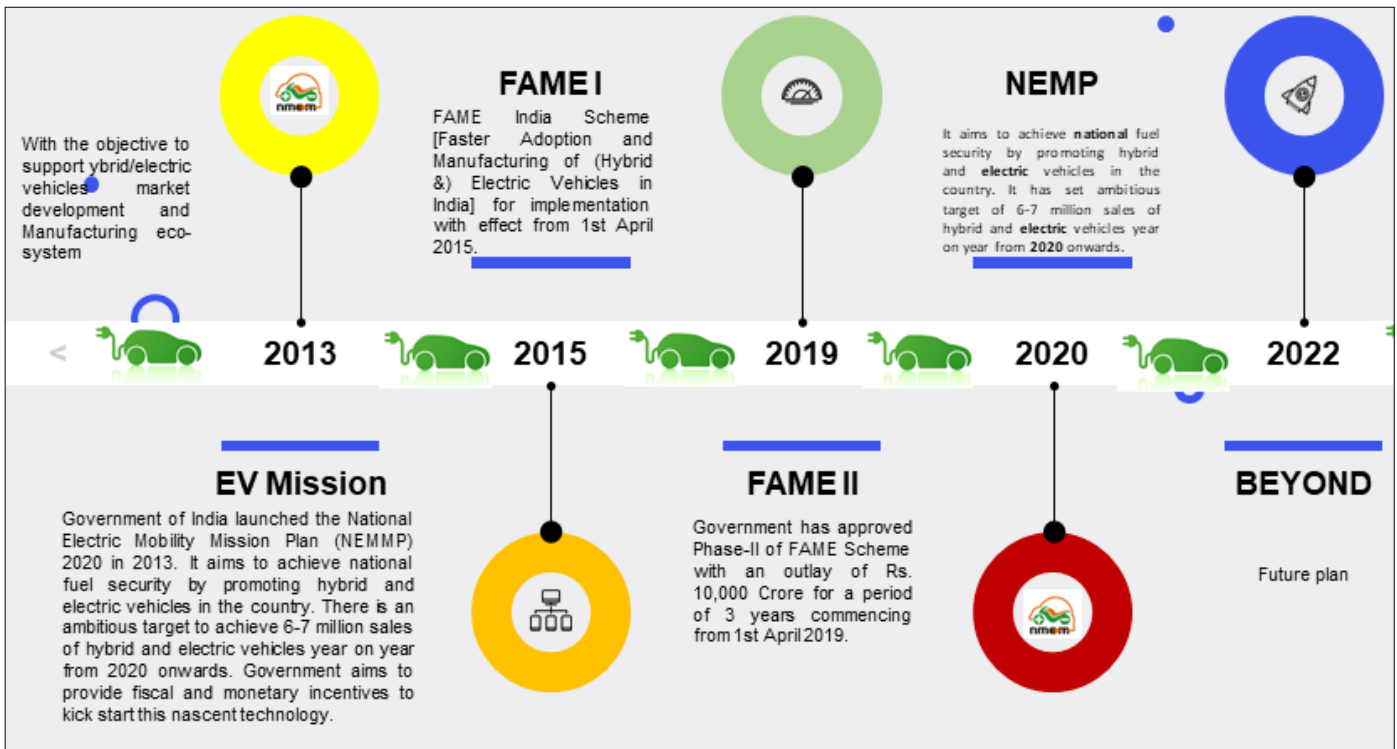
20.1 FAME India Scheme

- Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME), launched in 2015, is to support *hybrid/electric vehicles* market development and Manufacturing eco-system.
- Incentives will be offered for electric buses, 3-wheelers and 4-wheelers to be used for commercial purposes.
- Plug-in hybrid vehicles and those with a sizeable lithium-ion battery and electric motor will also be included in the scheme and fiscal support offered depending on the size of the battery.
- The centre plans to roll out an incentive of Rs.10,000 per kilowatt (kW) for two-, three- and four-wheelers, based on the size of their batteries.
- R&D projects and EV technologies, including for battery development, are being supported under the Scheme.

Fame -II

- The scheme was commenced on April 2019 for a period of 3 years.
- Incentive cap increased from 20% to 40% of the capital cost of the e-2W.
- Only advanced battery and registered vehicles will be incentivized under the scheme.
- In 2022, it was further extended for a period of 2 years up to March 31, 2024.
- Government reduced the subsidy under FAME-II, applicable on EV 2-wheelers registered on or after June 1, 2023.

- The cap on incentives for electric two-wheelers will be 15% of the ex-factory price of vehicles from 40% at present.
- For electric two-wheelers, the demand incentive will be Rs 10,000 per kWh.



21. MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

21.1 Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems

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

21.2 Operation Muskaan/Operation Smile

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

21.3 Vibrant Village Programme

Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP)

A scheme for comprehensive development of villages of blocks on northern border

Launch	2022
Outlay	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
Time period	2022-23 to 2025-26
Intervention areas	Road connectivity, drinking water, power (including solar and wind energy), mobile and internet access, tourist attractions, multipurpose facilities, healthcare infrastructure, wellness centres
Feature	Action plans for identified villages would be prepared by the district administration with assistance from the proper mechanisms at the block and panchayat levels.
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will aid in raising the standard of living for residents of designated border communities. It will encourage them to remain there, reversing the outmigration from these villages. It will enhance border security. It could increase tourism in border villages.

DID YOU KNOW? 🔍

Since 2017, China has undertaken large-scale construction activity along the border with India, building hundreds of border villages in Tibet to strengthen their presence along the frontier

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

- Implementation** - Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs through the State Governments.
- Aim** - To meet the special development needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with the essential infrastructure.
- Launch** - BADP was initiated in the border areas of the western region during that Seventh Five Year Plan period.
- Coverage** - Presently, the Programme covers 457 Blocks of 117 border Districts in 16 States and 2 Union Territories adjoining the International Boundary.

21.4 National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS)

National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS)	
A pan-India searchable database of crime and criminal-related fingerprints.	
Launched in	2022
Developed by	National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)
Managed by	NCRB at the Central fingerprint bureau, based in New Delhi.
Aim	To collect fingerprint data of all the criminals from all the states and the Union Territories.
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 24 hours, NAFIS provides a unique 10-digit National Fingerprint Number (NFN) to each criminal who is arrested for the crime. The unique ID will be used for the criminal's lifetime. The unique identifier is also available for CCTNS (Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems) database as both are connected at the backend.

Madhya Pradesh became the 1st state to implement the NAFIS to identify a deceased person.

Fingerprint Analysis and Criminal Tracing System (FACTS)

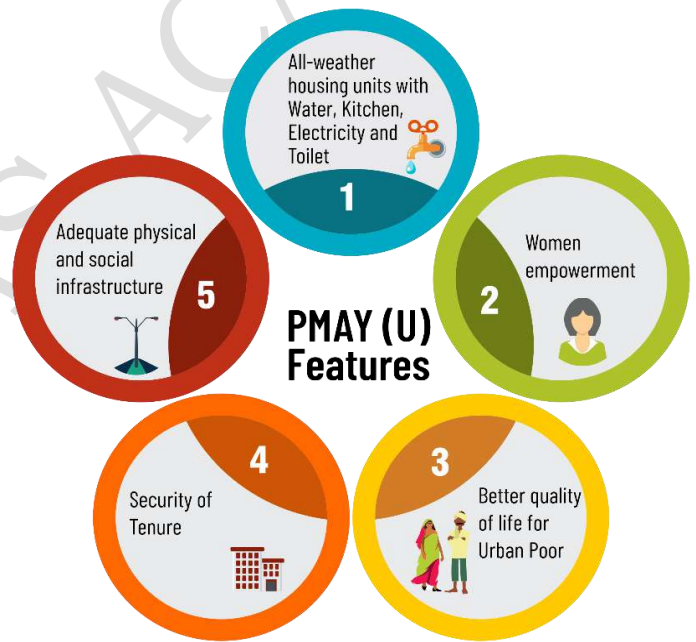
- On the recommendation of the *National Police Commission (NPC)*, the **Central Fingerprint Bureau (CFB)** launched FACTS in 1992.
- It is an advanced Automated Fingerprint Identification System.
- It uses image processing and pattern recognition technique to capture, encode, store and match finger prints including comparison of Chance Prints.
- The latest amendment was the 5th Fingerprint Analysis and Criminal Tracing System (FACTS 5.0), launched in 2007.
- FACTS 5.0s are to be replaced with time by the NAFIS.

Central Finger Print Bureau (CFB)
Came into existence in 1955
Nodal agency to effectively deal in Inter-State nature of Criminal enquiries by tracing/locating Inter-State criminals, and, Standardization, Modernization and Coordination of Fingerprint Bureaux

22. MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN AFFAIRS

22.1 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban

- It intends to provide **‘Housing for All’ in urban areas** by year 2022.
- It subsumes Rajiv Awas Yojana and Rajiv Rinn Yojana.
- It seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through
 - Central assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other implementing agencies for **Slum rehabilitation** with participation of private developers.
 - 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**
- It covers all 4041 statutory towns as per Census 2011 with focus on 500 Class I cities in three phases.
- Centre and state will be funding in the ratio of 75:25 and in case of North Eastern and special category States in the ratio of 90:10.
- Beneficiaries** -Urban poor who does not own a pucca house, Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Groups (LIG – eligible only for credit linked subsidy scheme).
- States/UTs have flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria with the approval of Ministry.
- Under the mission, a beneficiary can avail of benefit of one component only.
- Area** - As per PMAY (U) guidelines, the size of a house for EWS could be up to 30 sq. mt. carpet area.
- HUDCO and NHB** have been identified as Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) to channelize the subsidy to the lending institutions.



22.2 Smart City Mission

- Launch** - 2015

- **Objective** - 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.
- **Components of Smart Cities Mission**
 1. City improvement (Retrofitting),
 2. City renewal (Redevelopment),
 3. City extension plus a Pan-city initiative
- **Selection Process**—Each state will get at least one smart city.
- Each aspiring city competes for selection as a smart city in what is called a 'City Challenge'.
- 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



22.3 AMRUT Mission

- Launched in 2015, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is the first focused national water Mission for providing tap connections and sewer / seepage connections to every household in 500 Mission cities (60% of the urban population).
- It is a **centrally sponsored scheme** that focuses on infrastructure creation that has a direct link to provision of better services to the citizens.
- This scheme is a new avatar of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).
- The states will transfer funds to Urban Local Bodies within 7 days of transfer by central government and no diversion of funds.
- All cities having population above 1 lakh are covered under Mission.
- Master Plans of AMRUT cities are being prepared based on GIS through a sub-scheme.
- **National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad** has been roped in to provide satellite photos and for digitization of city maps.



AMRUT 2.0

- AMRUT 2.0 targets 100% coverage of water supply by providing household tap connections in all 4,378 statutory towns.
- 100% coverage of household sewerage/ seepage management in 500 AMRUT cities targeted.
- AMRUT-2.0 Mission has been mandated for cities having million plus population to take up Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects worth minimum of 10% of their total project fund allocation.

22.4 National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM)

- The National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) was launched to facilitate electronic delivery of municipal services to citizens across towns and cities of the country.






- **Launch Year** - 2021
- **Aim** - NUDM will create a shared digital infrastructure for urban India, working across the 3 pillars of people, process, and platform to provide holistic support to cities and towns.
- The shared digital infrastructure will strengthen the capacity of the urban ecosystem to solve complex problems at scale and speed.
- **Target** - Institutionalise a citizen-centric and ecosystem-driven approach to urban governance and service delivery in 2022 cities by 2022, and across all cities and towns in India by 2024.

22.5 Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana

- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) efforts to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households on a sustainable basis.
- **Fund** - Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Aim** - Enabling urban poor to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities.
- **Beneficiaries** - Urban poor families, street vendors, homeless people.
- **Benefits** - Provide shelters equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner.
- Financial assistance is provided to individuals/ groups/ Self Help Groups (SHGs) of urban poor for setting up self-employment ventures or micro-enterprises.
- Facilitate access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities.

22.6 PM SVANidhi Scheme

- Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors' Atma Nirbhar Nidhi Scheme (PM SVANidhi) is a Central Sector Scheme.
- This scheme aims to facilitate **collateral-free working capital loan of up to ₹10,000** of 1 year tenure to Street Vendors, vending in urban areas, to resume their businesses, adversely impacted by the pandemic.
- On prepayment or repayment, they are eligible for an enhanced working capital loan of upto ₹20,000 and ₹50,000 in the second and third tranches respectively.
- **Implementation** - The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)
- **Eligibility** - Street Vendors engaged in vending in urban areas as on or before March 24, 2020 are eligible for benefit under SVANidhi Scheme.
- **PM-SVANidhi Portal** - The portal developed by SIDBI will provide an integrated end to end IT interface to users for availing benefits under the scheme.
- It will accept loan applications from Street Vendors, who can apply directly or with the help of Common Service Centers/ Urban Local Bodies/ Self Help Groups.

Salient Features	
	Loan tenure of 1 year on working capital
	Interest Subsidy at 7% p.a. on timely repayment, paid quarterly
	Monthly cash-back incentive up to ₹100 on digital transactions
	Higher loan eligibility on timely/early repayment of the first loan
	Covers urban local bodies across the country

22.7 Project NIPUN

National Initiative for Promoting Upskilling of Nirman workers (NIPUN)	
An innovative project for skill training of construction workers	
Launch	2022
Launched under	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)

Aim	To train over 1 lakh construction workers, through fresh skilling and upskilling programmes and provides them with work opportunities in foreign countries also
Implantation	National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE)
Industry partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Real Estate Development Council (NAREDCO) Confederation of Real Estate Developers' Associations of India (CREDAI)
Parts of Project Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Onsite Skill Training at construction sites through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Training through Fresh Skilling by Plumbing and Infrastructure Sector Skill Council (SSC) in trades having promising placement potentials International Placement through industries/ builders/ contractors
Other features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The courses are aligned with National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) and will be imparted at accredited and affiliated training centres. Under NIPUN, NSDC will provide trainees with 'Kaushal Bima', 3 year accidental insurance with coverage of Rs 2 lakhs, digital skills such as cashless transactions and the BHIM app, etc.

22.8 HRIDAY

- National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)**
- It is focused on holistic development of heritage cities.
- It is a **central sector scheme** with broadly focus on **4 theme areas**
 - Physical Infrastructure
 - Institutional Infrastructure
 - Economic Infrastructure
 - Social Infrastructure
- The projects can be funded directly or through support from other stakeholders including private sector.
- Coverage - 12 cities**
- It supports development of core heritage infrastructure projects that include revitalization of urban infrastructure around heritage assets.

HRIDAY Cities

- Ajmer, Rajasthan
- Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh
- Amritsar, Punjab
- Badami, Karnataka
- Dwaraka, Gujarat
- Gaya, Bihar
- Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu
- Mathura
- Puri, Odisha
- Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
- Velankanni, Tamil Nadu
- Warangal, Telangana

23. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

23.1 Samagra Shiksha Scheme

- It is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)** subsumes 3 erstwhile CSS schemes such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE).
- It is an integrated Scheme for school education extending support to States from pre-school to senior secondary levels for the first time.
- It aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education.
- Samagra Shiksha 2.0** - Cabinet approves continuation of Samagra Shiksha Scheme for School Education from 1st April, 2021 to 31st March, 2026.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

- It is aimed at the universalisation of elementary education as mandated by the 86th Amendment to the Constitution of India which made free and compulsory education to children between the ages of 6 to 14 as a fundamental right. It includes
- **Shagun Portal** - It has two components i.e Repository of best practices to learn from success stories & Online Monitoring of the SSA implemented by States and UTs
- **Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat** - To improve the reading and writing skills of children in classes I and II, along with their mathematics skills.
- **Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA)** - It aims to motivate and engage children of the age group of 6-18 years, in Science, Mathematics and Technology by Institutions of Higher Education like IIT's, NIT's etc.
- **Vidyanjali** - To enhance community and private sector involvement in Government run elementary schools

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

- It is a centrally sponsored scheme with the objective to enhance access to secondary education. It includes
- **Shaala Siddhi** - It is a web portal developed by the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) to enable schools to evaluate their performance in 7 key domains.
- **Shaala Darpan** - It is an e-Governance platform that covers all the Kendriya Vidyalayas, to improve quality of learning, efficiency of school administration, governance of schools & service delivery.
- **e-PATHSHALA** - It is a joint initiative of HRD, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) to disseminate all educational e-resources including textbooks, audio, video and non-print materials.
- **Kala Utsav** - To promote Arts (Music, Theatre, Dance, Visual Arts and Crafts) in education in secondary stage of the education to bring art in an inclusive environment.
- **Seema Darshan** - It is an initiative by HRD in collaboration with Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Home Affairs for the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas to provide an opportunity for the children to experience the border environment and to foster patriotism among the students

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan

- RUSA is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to increase enrolment in higher education by 30% by 2020.
- It also seeks to increase the spending on higher education by the State Governments by providing strategic funding to eligible State higher educational institutions.
- Aspirational Districts are identified by NITI Aayog on the basis of composite index whose parameters include
 1. Deprivation enumerated under Socio-Economic Caste Census,
 2. Health & Nutrition, Education performance indicators
 3. Basic Infrastructure.
- Government approves the extension of the scheme till 31st March, 2026.
- It targets to reach out the unserved, underserved areas, remote/ rural areas, difficult geographies, LWE areas, NER, aspirational districts, tier-2 cities, areas with low GER and to benefit the most disadvantaged areas and SEDGs.
- **BHUVAN - RUSA PORTAL** - The National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) of ISRO has developed a mobile application for uploading geo-tagged photographs and associated details captured by the educational institutions in this portal as part of the implementation of RUSA.

23.2 Institutes of Eminence Scheme

- Institutes of Eminence are institutions which are expected to make into top 500 world rankings in a decade.
- It comprises 10 public and 10 private educational institutions which will be selected based on the recommendations of Empowered committee.
- Rs. 1000 cr. grant will be given only to public institutions and no funds will be given to private institutions.

- These institutions shall also be provided with autonomy
 1. To admit foreign students up to 30% of admitted students;
 2. To recruit foreign faculty up to 25% of faculty strength;
 3. To offer online courses up to 20% of its programmes;
 4. To enter into academic collaboration with top 500 world ranking institutions without UGC's permission
 5. Free to fix and charge fees from foreign students without restriction;
 6. Flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree;
 7. Complete flexibility in fixing of curriculum and syllabus, among others.

23.3 PM eVIDYA initiative

PM eVIDYA initiative	
An initiative to provide radio and DTH channels to those who do not have access to the internet	
Launch	2020 as part of the Aatma Nirbhar Apna Bharat program.
Aim	To provide technology-driven education to students during the COVID-19 pandemic
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM e-VIDYA unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education. • 12 DTH channels were introduced as part of the 'One Class, One TV channel initiative'. • Community and radio podcasts for visually and hearing-impaired students were also included under this initiative. • Under the PM eVIDYA scheme, two portals were provided. They are, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) and 2. National Initiative for School Head's and Teacher's Holistic Advancement (NISHTHA)
DIKSHA portal	Students from classes 1 to 12 were provided with portals which could be accessed with QR codes and contained NCERT, CBSE and NIOS related online books.
NISHTHA portal	Help teachers in training for digital delivery of classes so that the learning outcomes of students could be improved.

23.4 New India Literacy Programme

New India Literacy Programme (NILP)	
A programme to cover a target of 5 crore learners under Foundational Literacy and Numeracy component	
Launch	2022
Outlay	Centrally sponsored scheme
Also called	<i>Education for All (erstwhile known as Adult Education)</i>
Time period	2022-23 to 2026-27
Target group	All non-literates of age 15 years and above

Implementation	Government/Aided schools registered under UDISE are the units of implementation
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The learners will be encouraged to access the content in local languages in online mode through DIKSHA platform in NCERT. Performance Grading Index (PGI) for State/UT at district level It is voluntary in nature.
Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Critical Life Skills (which include, financial literacy, digital literacy, legal literacy, healthcare and awareness, childcare and education, family welfare, etc.) Basic Education (includes preparatory (classes 3 - 5), middle (classes 6- 8), and secondary stage (classes 9-12) equivalency) Vocational Skills (Skill development will be a part of the continuous learning process for neo-literates to obtain local employment) Continuing Education (includes holistic adult education courses in arts, sciences, technology, culture, sports, recreation, as well as other topics of interest or use to local learners) Formation and involvement of SHGs, Voluntary & User Groups and other community based organizations may be encouraged

“ Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) initiated in 2012-13 is one of the largest Management Information Systems on School Education. ”

23.5 PM SHRI Schools

Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM-SHRI) Scheme	
A scheme to transform 14,500 schools into model institutions to achieve the objectives of National Education Policy, 2020 .	
Launch	2022
Aim	To empower students with 21 st century skills
Outlay	Centrally sponsored scheme, in which the cost of implementation is mostly split in a 60:40 ratio between the Union government and the states/UTs.
Time period	2022-23 to 2026-2
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of school infrastructure Early childhood care and education- Balvatika, foundational literacy and numeracy Development of Green schools Modern facilities including ICT Counselling focused on well-being and career Sports and arts for every child Appropriate infrastructure for girls and those with special needs Encourage mother tongue and local languages

DID YOU KNOW?
A few States like Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal have opposed the new NEP for imposing a centralised education system when education is a Concurrent subject.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopting holistic, integrated and learner-centred methods by teachers A 'School Quality Assessment Framework' to measure the progress and performance of these schools Connecting the schools with the local entrepreneurial ecosystem and higher education institutions
School selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All elementary schools, secondary and senior secondary schools that are managed either by the Centre, State, UT, local bodies and have a UDISE+ code can apply. The ministry will select a maximum of 2 schools from a block or urban local body.

23.6 YUVA 2.0

YUVA (Young, Upcoming and Versatile Authors) 2.0

An Author Mentorship programme to promote reading, writing and book culture in the country and project India and Indian writings globally

Launch	2022
Implementation	National Book Trust (NBT) under the Ministry of Education
Aim	A part of India@75 Project (Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav) to bring to the fore the perspectives of the young generation of writers on the THEME: ' Democracy (institutions, events, people, constitutional values – past, present, future) '
Eligibility	Any Indian Individual less than 30 years of age
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75 aspiring writers will be shortlisted and trained under the guidance of NBT. The shortlisted writers will receive a consolidated scholarship of Rs 50,000/- per month per writer for the next 6 months. The books prepared under this scheme will be published by NBT, India. On-book publication will get a 10% royalty. By promoting 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat' the books will be translated into other Indian languages. The selected young authors will interact with some of the best authors of the world, and participate in literary festivals.

“ Presently India tops the chart in youth population being 66% of the total ”

23.7 Other initiatives

Initiative	Description
SHREYAS	Scheme for Higher Education Youth in Apprenticeship and Skills (SHREYAS) aims to enhance the employability of Indian youth by providing 'on-job work exposure' and stipend
YUKTI	Young India Combating Covid with Knowledge, Technology and Innovation is a unique portal and dashboard to monitor and record the efforts and initiatives of the Education Ministry covering various initiatives of the institutions in academics, research, social initiatives by institutions.

TULIP Portal	The Urban Learning Internship Program (TULIP) is an online portal jointly launched by Ministry of Education, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs and AICTE to provide internship opportunities to 25,000 fresh graduates in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Smart Cities.
Manodarpan Initiative	It was launched under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan to provide psycho-social support to students, teachers and parents.
DHRUV	Pradhan Mantri Innovation Learning Programme – DHRUV is a 14-day learning programme launched by Ministry of HRD in ISRO HQ in Bengaluru.
RISE	Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education (RISE) was launched to revitalize the infrastructure of higher educational institutions with a total investment of one lakh crore in the upcoming 4 years.
IMPRESS	Impactful Policy Research in Social Science (IMPRESS) is to promote policy research in social science.
SPARC	Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC) aims at improving the research ecosystem of India's higher educational institutions by facilitating academic and research collaborations between Indian and foreign institutions.
LEAP	Leadership for Academicians Programme (LEAP) is a flagship leadership development training programme mainly to train academic heads, who are likely to assume leadership roles in the future.
ARPIT	Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT) is a unique initiative of online professional development of 15 lakh higher education faculty using SWAYAM platform.
SWAYAM	Study Webs of Active learning for Young Aspiring Minds is a Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) platform launched to offer various online courses from 9th class till post-graduation to be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time.
Swayam Prabha	It is a group of 32 DTH channels devoted to telecasting of high-quality educational programmes on 24X7 basis using the GSAT-15 satellite covering higher education, school education and assist the students (class 11th & 12th) prepare for competitive exams.
NISHTHA	National Initiative for School Heads and Teachers' Holistic Advancement to improve learning outcomes at the elementary level through an Integrated Teacher Training Programme.
Deeksharambh	It is a guide to Student Induction Programme which is prepared by University Grants Commission (UGC).
PARAMARSH	To mentor National Accreditation and Assessment Council (NAAC) accreditation aspirant institutions for promoting quality assurance in higher education.
UDISE+	Unified District Information System for Education Plus is to ensure quality, credibility and timely availability of information from all the schools in the country.
DIKSHA	Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing is a digital platform to teachers giving them an opportunity to learn and train themselves and connect with teacher community.
Performance Grading Index (PGI)	To objectively evaluate the performance of the school education system in the States/UTs, MHRD has designed a 70 indicators based matrix called Performance Grading Index (PGI) to grade the States and UTs.
School Nutrition Gardens (SNG)	It is a place where herbs, fruits and vegetables are grown in the school premises for use in preparation of Mid-Day Meal.

Kala Utsav	Initiative to recognize the importance of aesthetics and artistic experiences for school students, which play a major role in creating awareness of India's rich cultural heritage and its vibrant diversity.
SRATS	Scheme for Transformational and Advanced Research in Sciences (SRATS) provide extra mural funding to faculties of Higher Education institutions for research projects in basic sciences.
Bharat Padhe Online Campaign	It is a week-long campaign for crowdsourcing of ideas for improving the online education ecosystem of India.
Unnat Bharat Abhiyan	It aims to link the Higher Education Institutions with at least (5) villages, to enable the institutions contribute to the economic and social betterment of these village communities using their knowledge base
IMPRINT India	Impacting Research Innovation and Technology is an IIT and IISc joint initiative to develop a roadmap for research to solve major engineering and technology challenges in technology domains relevant to India
Uchhtar Aavishkar Abhiyan	It aims to promote industry-specific need-based research in the educational institutions to keep up the competitiveness of the Indian industry in the global market
Vittiya Saksharata Abhiyan	VISAKA is a financial literacy campaign to actively engage the students of Higher Education Institutions to encourage them to use a digitally enabled cashless economic system for transfer of funds.
Shodhganga	It is the repository developed to contain an electronic copy of all M.Phil/Ph.D thesis to make it accessible to all institutions.
Diksha Portal	It will serve as national digital infrastructure for teachers which enable all teachers across nation to be equipped with advanced digital technology
Margdarshan	It is under the purview of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and aims to provide mentoring to institutes by a well performing Institute
JIGYASA	It is a student- scientist connect programme by Ministry of Education and Ministry of S&T to extend student's classroom learning to research laboratory based learning by visiting CSIR laboratories and by participating in mini-science projects.
NEAT	National Education Alliance for Technology is a PPP model between the Government of India and the Education Technology companies of India to use Artificial Intelligence to make learning more personalised and customised as per the requirements of the learner
Bhasha Sangam Initiative	An initiative under Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat programme , developed by NCERT to teach basic sentences of everyday usage in 22 scheduled Indian languages (8 th Schedule languages).
NIPUN Bharat	National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN) Bharat aims to ensure that every child in India necessarily attains foundational literacy and numeracy (FLN) by the end of Grade 3, by 2026-27

24. MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

24.1 Atmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana

- ABRY was announced as a part of [Aatmanirbhar Bharat 3.0](#) package.
- **Aim** - To boost the economy, increase the employment generation in post COVID recovery phase and to incentivize creation of new employment.

- **Period** - 2020 to 2023
- **Ministry** - Ministry of Labour & Employment
- **Implementing Agency** - Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO)
- Under ABRY, Government of India credits both the employees' share (12% of wages) and/or employers share' (12% of wages) of provident fund for a period of 2 years.
- The scheme reduces the financial burden of the employers of various sectors/industries and encourages them to hire more workers.
- **Beneficiary** - Employees Earning Less than Rs 15000.

24.2 Donate a Pension Scheme

Donate a Pension Scheme	
A scheme that allows people to donate the premium contribution of their immediate support staff (domestic workers, drivers, helpers, care givers, nurses).	
Ministry	Ministry of Labour & Employment
Launch	2022
Initiative under	Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PM-SYM) Yojana
Time period	The donor can pay the contribution for a minimum of 1 year
Donation	Rs 660 to Rs 2,400
Payment	The premium amount can be paid through maandhan.in or by visiting a Common Service Centre anywhere in the country

24.3 Pradhan Mantri Shram-Yogi Maandhan

Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Scheme	
A 50:50 voluntary contributory pension scheme for the workers of the unorganized sector for their old age protection and social security.	
Launch	2019
Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unorganised workers mostly engaged as home based workers, street vendors, mid-day meal workers, etc whose monthly income is up to Rs 15,000/ per month. • These workers must also belong to the entry age group of 18-40 years. • They should not be covered under New Pension Scheme (NPS), Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) scheme or Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). • Further, he/she should not be an income tax payer.
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each subscriber under the PM-SYM shall receive <i>minimum assured pension of Rs 3000/- per month</i> after attaining the age of 60 years. • During the receipt of pension, if the subscriber dies, then their spouse shall be entitled to receive 50% of the pension received by the beneficiary as family pension. Family pension is applicable only to spouse. • If a beneficiary has given regular contribution and died due to any cause (before age of 60 years), his/her spouse will be entitled to,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To join and continue the scheme subsequently by payment of regular contribution or To exit the scheme as per provisions of exit and withdrawal.
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Premium amount - Rs. 55 to Rs. 200, depending on their age. The beneficiary should pay the premium amount till the age of 60. This premium amount would be matched by the government too.
Implementation	Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and CSC eGovernance Services India Limited (CSC-SPV)
Pension Fund Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pension Fund Manager will be LIC, and they will be in charge of paying out the pensions. Money collected under the PM-SYM pension system would be invested according to the Government of India's investment pattern

24.4 Pradhan Mantri Laghu Vyapari Maan-dhan Scheme

- It is also called as National pension scheme for Traders and Self-Employed Persons Yojana.
- It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme meant for old age protection and social security of **Small-Scale Traders and Retailers**.

Eligibility	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For self-employed shop owners, retail owners and other vyaparis Entry age between 18 to 40 years Annual turnover should not exceed Rs 1.5 crore 	He/She should not be <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covered under any National Pension Scheme contributed by the Central Government or member of EPFO/NPS/ESIC An income tax payer Enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana or Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana

- The applicants between the age group of 18 to 40 years will have to make monthly contributions ranging between Rs 55 to Rs 200 per month till they attain the age of 60.
- It receives equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government.
- A subscriber would receive a minimum assured pension of Rs 3000/- per month after attaining 60 years.
- The subscriber may exit before or after 10 years. Benefit gets differred.
- If the subscriber dies, the spouse of the beneficiary shall be entitled to receive 50% of the pension as family pension. Family pension is applicable only to spouse.
- After the death of both subscriber and spouse, the corpus will be back to the LIC fund.

24.5 Employees' State Insurance Scheme

- The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 under the labour ministry provides social security and health insurance for workers.
- Eligibility**
 - All factories and establishments (under the act) with 10 or more employed and monthly wage not exceeding 21,000.
 - It includes unorganised sectors
 - Hotels, private medical and educational institutions, cinemas and newspaper establishments with 20 or more employees

- It is ***funded by both the employer and the employee***, which would be remitted into the Employees State Insurance Fund.
- It is administered by Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) under Labour ministry.
- The government has recently reduced the quantum of contribution from employers and employees' part.
- It has reduced the contribution of employers to 3.25% from 4.75% and employee's contribution to 0.75% from 1.75%.
- The income limit for availing the medical benefit for the dependent parents of an Insured Person covered under ESI Scheme has been enhanced from the existing Rs.5000 per month from all sources to Rs.9000 per month.

24.6 Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana

- The Government of India will pay the entire employer's contribution (12% or admissible contribution) towards the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) and the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS) for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.
- All ***new eligible employees*** will be covered under the PMRPY Scheme till 2019-20.
- All industries registered with Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) can apply for availing benefits under the scheme.
- It is targeted for employees earning wages less than ***Rs. 15,000/- per month***.
- The scheme will be in operation for a period of 3 years and GOI will continue to pay and all new eligible employees will be covered till 2019-20.

24.7 Atal Bimit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana

- It is a welfare measure being implemented by the ***Employee's State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)*** in 2018 on pilot basis for a period of 2 years initially. It has been extended to June 30, 2021.
- It offers cash compensation to formal sector Insured Persons (IPs) when they are rendered unemployed.
- **Eligibility**
 - a) Employees covered under Section 2(9) of the ESI Act 1948.
 - b) IP should have completed 2 years of Insurable employment.
 - c) IP should have contributed not less than 78 days during each of the preceding 4 contribution periods preceding to the claim of relief.
 - d) The contribution in respect of him should have been paid or payable by the employer.
- **Changes made** - The eligibility conditions have been relaxed as follows for IPs who became unemployed from March, 2020 onwards,
 - a) Rate of relief has been doubled from 25% to 50% average per day earning of employee.
 - b) IPs must have contributed for not less than 78 days in the contribution period immediately preceding the unemployment.
 - c) IPs must have contributed 78 days in one of the remaining 3 contribution periods in 2 years prior to unemployment.
 - d) Claim shall become due 30 days after date of unemployment. Earlier, this period was 90 days.
 - e) The claim may be submitted by an IP (need not be forwarded by the employer) in the prescribed claim form duly completed online or directly to the branch office.
- The cash benefit will be of 25% of the average per day earning during the previous four contribution periods.
- It is payable in case of unemployment or during a search for new engagement.
- The scheme will be funded by the employees themselves from their ESI contribution.
- It is to be paid ***up to maximum 90 days of unemployment*** once in lifetime and is applicable to all factories and establishments ***employing at least 10 workers***.

24.8 Deendayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Karyakram

- The scheme is launched to provide conducive environment for industrial development.
- Various initiatives under the scheme includes -
- **Shram Suvidha Portal** – It would allot Labour Identification Number (LIN) to nearly 6 lakhs units and allow them to file online compliance for 16 out of 44 labour laws
- **Random Labour Inspection scheme** - A computerized list of inspections will be generated randomly to reduce inspector raj. Inspector has to upload report within 72 hours
- **Universal Account Number (UAN)** - An UAN is allotted to EPF subscribers to make Provident Fund account more portable and universally accessible by centrally compiling & digitizing their information.
- **Apprenticeship Protsahan Yojana** - Government will reimburse 50% of stipend paid by employers to increase employability of youth by giving them skills.
- **Revamped Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana** - Introduction of convergence of social security schemes namely Aam Admi Bima Yojna and National Old Age Pension Scheme on RSBY smart card through improved IT framework.

24.9 National Career Service

- One-stop solution that provides a wide array of employment and career related services to the citizens of India.
- **Launch** - 2015
- **Aim** - To provide a variety of employment related services through a digital platform at free of cost.
- **Implementing Agency** - The Directorate General of Employment, Ministry of Labour & Employment.
- **Services** - One stop solution for career related services including private and government sector jobs, information on job fairs, skill/training programmes etc.
- **3 pillars** - NCS portal, Country wide set up of Model Career Centers and Interlinkage with all the states through employment exchanges.
- **Portal** - The NCS Portal brings together Jobseekers and employers on one platform.

24.10 e-Shram portal

- The portal is expected to create a **unified database for unorganised workers to help them access various benefits** of central and state government welfare schemes.
- Unorganised workers form over 80% of the workforce - self-employed, migrant and MSME workers.
- It will cover construction labourers, migrant workforce, street vendors and domestic workers, among others.
- Workers can register on the portal with the help of Aadhaar and bank account details.
- They will be issued an e-Shram card containing a **12-digit unique number**.
- Registered workers will be eligible for Rs 2 Lakh on death or permanent disability and Rs 1 lakh on partial disability.



24.11 DigiSaksham

- DigiSaksham is digital skills programme, which is a joint initiative of Ministry of Labour & Employment with Microsoft India.

- It aims to enhance the employability of youth by providing **free of cost training in digital skills** - basic skills and advance computing - through the National Career Service (NCS) Portal.
- The initiative gives priority to the job-seekers of semi urban areas from disadvantaged communities, including those who have lost their jobs due to Covid-19 pandemic.
- Under DigiSaksham initiative, there will be basically 3 types of training
 1. Self paced learning
 2. VILT mode training (Virtual Instructor led)
 3. ILT mode training (Instructor led) at the Model Career Centres (MCCs) and National Career Service Centres (NCSC) for SCs/STs
- **Implementation** - By Aga Khan Rural Support Programme India (AKRSP-I)

SAKSHAM

- SAKSHAM (Shramik Shakti Manch) is an initiative of Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC).
- It is a dynamic job portal for mapping the skills of Shramiks (Labourers), which will help in identifying skill proficiency level and development of Skill Cards for Shramiks.
- It will directly connect Shramiks with MSMEs eliminating middlemen/ labour contractor.

24.12 National Child Labour Project

- Under this Scheme, children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- Children in the age group of 9-14 years are withdrawn from work and put into NCLP Special Training Centres.
- In these Centres, the children are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system.
- Under this Scheme, funds are provided directly to the DPS who in turn engage and allocate the funds to NGOs/Civil Societies Organisation etc. for running of Special Training Centres.
- **The District Project Societies (DPS)** are set up at the district level under the Chairmanship of the Collector/District Magistrate for overseeing the implementation of this NCLP scheme.

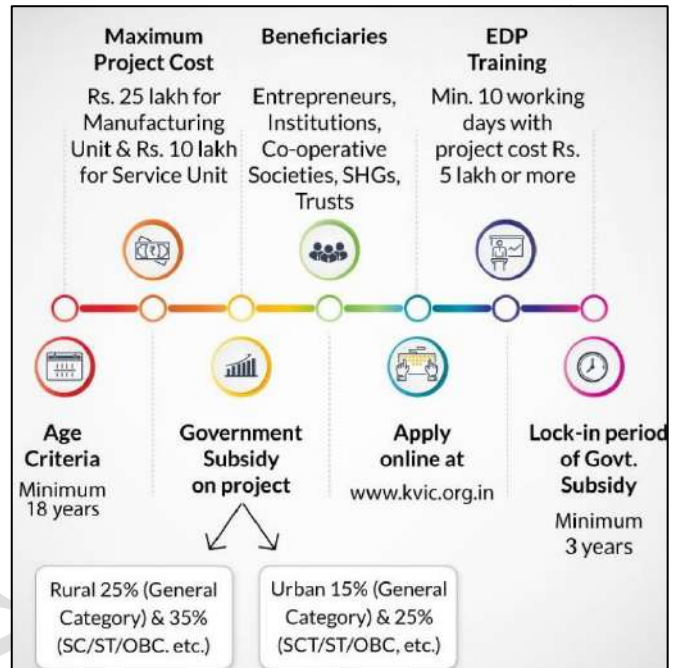
24.13 PENCiL Portal

- **The Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour (PENCiL)** portal was launched to rehabilitate child labour in the country.
- This portal is an online platform that aims at engaging the Central and State Governments, District, civil society and the public in eradicating child labour to achieve the target of child labour free society.
- It aims to mainstream into legal schools of all children who have been withdrawn from child labour and rehabilitated through the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme.
- **Components of PENCiL Portal** - Child Tracking System, Complaint Corner, State Government, National Child Labour Project, Convergence.
- **Implementation Process** – Since the subject of **labour is in the concurrent list**, the enforcement of the policy depends on respective state governments.
- All complaints filed will be received by the District Nodal Officers (DNOs) who are nominated by the Districts.
- After receiving the complaints, the rescue measures will be taken within the 48 hours.

25. MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

25.1 Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

- It is a central sector scheme.
- This scheme is a *credit linked subsidy programme* that was formed by merging Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP).
- Salient features** - Assistance is given **only to new units** that have not already availed any Govt. Subsidy either under State/Central Govt. Schemes.
- No income ceiling for setting up of projects. Any industry including coir based projects excluding those mentioned in the negative list of the Scheme.
- Per capita investment should not exceed Rs. 1.00 lakhs in plain areas and Rs. 1.50 lakhs in Hilly areas.
- Implementation** - At the national level, the MoMSME is implementing the PMEGP through *Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)* as nodal agency.
- Target** - A minimum target of 75 projects/district is awarded to all districts of the country to achieve inclusive growth.
- Targets are fixed taking into account the extent of backwardness of State, unemployment, fulfilment of previous year targets, population of State/UT and availability of traditional skills and raw material.
- The KVIC will directly clear the applications of prospective entrepreneurs and forward them to banks for taking credit decisions.



25.2 Udyami Mitra Portal

- The portal was launched to improve *accessibility of credit for the MSMEs*.
- Developed by *Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)*.
- It helps MSMEs for submission of loan applications which can be picked up by multiple lenders.
- It aims at bringing in transparency in processing of loans by the banks.
- Now non-banking finance companies and small finance banks are being on-boarded on the platform for enhancing flow of credit to MSMEs.

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

- SFURTI aims to **organize traditional industries and artisans into clusters** to make them competitive and increase their income.
- The clusters are part of the government's strategy of keeping villages at the core of the economic policy.
- MSME Ministry, which funds these clusters, aims to support at least one cluster in each district in the future.
- SFURTI clusters are of two types i.e.,
 - Regular Cluster (500 artisans) with Government assistance of up to Rs.2.5 crore
 - Major Cluster (more than 500 artisans) with Government assistance up to Rs.5 crore.
- Artisans are organized into SPVs** –Society under Societies (Registration) Act, 1860; Co-operative Society; Section 8 Company or a Producer Company under Section 465 (1) of Companies Act, 2013; or a Trust.

- Under the scheme, government will provide support for their long term sustainability by way of enhancing the marketability of products, improving the skills of artisans, making provision for common facilities and strengthening the cluster governance systems.

25.4 MSME Sambandh and Sampark

- **MSME 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 Ministry / Department / PSU to procure **minimum of 25% of the total annual purchases** of the products or services produced or rendered by MSEs.
- **MSME Sampark** - It is a digital platform wherein, job seekers and recruiters register themselves for getting **employment** and getting right kind of manpower respectively.

25.5 Udyami Bharat Programme

Udyami Bharat Programme	
A reflective of the continuous commitment of the government, right from day one, to work towards empowerment of MSMEs	
Year	2022
Initiatives launched	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) Scheme • Capacity Building of First-Time MSME Exporters (CBFTE) Scheme • New features of the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) • Digitally transferred assistance to beneficiaries of PMEGP for 2022-23 • Announced results of the MSME Idea Hackathon, 2022 • Distributed National MSME Awards, 2022 • Issued Digital Equity Certificates to 75 MSMEs in the Self Reliant India (SRI) Fund
CBFTE Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim - To encourage MSMEs to offer products & services of international standards • This will enhance the participation of Indian MSMEs in the global value chain and help them realise their export potential.
RAMP Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim - To scale up the implementation capacity and coverage of MSMEs in the States • It will foster innovation, encourage ideation, incubate new business & entrepreneurship by <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developing quality standards, 2. Improving practices and processes, 3. Enhancing market access, 4. Deploying technological tools and Industry 4.0
PMEGP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New features of PMEGP include increase in the maximum project cost to Rs 50 lakhs (from Rs 25 lakhs) for manufacturing sector and Rs 20 lakhs (from Rs 10 lakhs) in the service sector. • It will include applicants from Aspirational districts & Transgenders in the Special Category applicants for availing higher subsidies. • Also, handholding support is being provided to applicants/entrepreneurs through engagement of banking, technical & marketing experts.

25.6 Self-Reliant India Fund

- The Self-Reliant India (SRI) Fund is an **MSME fund** that would be able to channelize diverse variety of funds into underserved MSMEs and address the growth needs of viable and high growth MSMEs.
- **Structure** - The SRI Fund is a **SEBI-registered Category II Alternative Investment Fund (AIF)**.
- This fund will be operated by the government via 'fund of funds' strategy.
- This will be operated through 'mother fund' and a few 'daughter funds'.
- The scheme is being implemented by a special purpose vehicle called **NSIC Venture Capital Fund Limited**
 1. NVCFL is a 100% subsidiary of National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC).
 2. It is a Mini-Ratna Corporation of Government of India under Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MoMSME).
- **Objectives:** SRI Fund will be oriented towards providing funding support to the Daughter Funds for onward provision to MSMEs as growth capital, in the form of equity or quasi-equity, for,
 1. Enhancing equity/equity like financing to MSMEs and listing of MSMEs on Stock's Exchanges
 2. Supporting faster growth of MSME Businesses and create employment opportunities
 3. Supporting enterprises which have the potential to graduate beyond the MSME bracket and become National / International Champions
 4. Supporting MSMEs
- **Tenure** - 15 years
- **Commitment Period** - upto 6 years from the date of last closing.
- The FoF would be a revolving fund as earnings of the fund from investments made in AIFs would be re-invested.

25.7 PM Vishwakarma Scheme

PM Vishwakarma Scheme	
A package of assistance for traditional artisans and craftspeople to improve quality, scale and reach of the products	
About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide end-to-end holistic support to the traditional artisans and craftspeople in scaling up of their conventional products and services.
Nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Sector Scheme
Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial support • Access to advanced skill training • Knowledge of modern digital techniques • Efficient green technologies • Brand promotion • Linkage with local and global markets • Digital payments • Social security • The program currently encompasses 18 distinct trades, such as carpentry, blacksmithing, pottery, weaving, and more. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Vishwakarma - Traditional artisans and craftspeople, who work with their hands</p> </div>
Features	The programme will be integrated into the MSME value chain

Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals aged 18 and above • Involved in hands-on craftsmanship or artisan work within family-centric traditional trades within the unorganized sector • Operating on a self-employment basis
Lending Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Commercial Bank, Regional Rural Banks, Small Finance Banks, Cooperative Banks, Non-Banking Finance Companies and Micro Finance Institutions

25.8 Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP)

Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP)	
A new scheme for addressing the generic and COVID related challenges in the MSME sector	
Launched in	2022
Nature	Central Sector Scheme
Assisted by	World Bank
Aim	Increasing access of MSMEs to market, technology and credit, increasing outreach to more MSMEs, inclusion of service sector, gender and greening initiatives etc.
Time period	5 years
Key benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology upgradation • Innovation • Digitization • Market access • Credit support • Green initiatives

25.9 Other Schemes

Scheme	Description
SPIN Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the Potential of India (SPIN) Scheme is a specially-designed no-subsidy program that enables to make potters self-sustainable. • It enables the registered potters to get easy direct loans from the banks under Pradhan Mantri Shishu Mudra Yojana. • Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is acting as a facilitator for financial aid to potters and also provides training to the artisans.
Honey Mission Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sweet Revolution was launched by the Government of India in 2016 to promote beekeeping (apiculture) and associated activities. • It is a strategic step to emphasize the increase in honey production, which can be a major contributor to doubling the income of the farmers. <p>Note: Honey Mission Programme comes under the Ministry of MSME. However National Beekeeping and Honey mission comes under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.</p>

Kumbhar Sashaktikaran Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an initiative of KVIC for empowerment of potter community in the remotest of locations in the country. It provides the following support <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training for advanced pottery products 2. Latest, new technology pottery equipment like the electric Chaak 3. Market linkages and visibility through KVIC exhibitions
Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 different schemes of Khadi & Village Industries are now merged under 2 umbrella heads i.e. 'Khadi Vikas Yojana' and 'Gramodyog Vikas Yojana': <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Khadi Vikas Yojana [Market Promotion & Development Assistance, Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate, Workshed, Strengthening Weak Infra, Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana, Khadi Grant] ii. Gramodyog Vikas Yojana [Village Industries Grant]
Gramodyog Vikas Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to promote and develop the village industries through common facilities, technological modernization, training etc. • Under the scheme, R&D support would be given to the institutions that intend to carry product and design development, new innovations, product diversification processes etc. • The village institutions will be provided market support by way of preparation of product catalogue, Industry directory, market research, buyer seller meet, arranging exhibitions etc
Solar Charakha Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the employment generating venture to train rural people in weaving. • The looms and spindles will be completely powered by solar energy. • It is being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC).

26. MINISTRY OF MINES

26.1 Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana

- It was launched in **2015** to provide for the welfare of areas and people affected by mining related operations.
- The beneficiaries include people living in directly affected areas and displaced family under the Land Acquisition Act.
- It is implemented by the ***District Mineral Foundations (DMFs)*** of the respective districts using the funds accruing to the DMF from miners.
- District Mineral Foundation (DMF) is a *trust set up under Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Amendment Act, (MMDRA) 2015* as a non-profit body in those districts affected by the mining works.
- The DMFs have been directed to take all major decision in a participatory mode, in consultation with the 'gram sabhas' of the respective villages and activities taken under "polluter pays principle" cannot be included under PMKKY.

26.2 SATYABHAMA Portal

- SATYABHAMA (Science and Technology Yojana for Atmanirbhar Bharat in Mining Advancement) portal is to promote *research and development in the mining and minerals sector*.
- It has been launched to increase efficiency and effectiveness of the Science and Technology Programme Scheme.
- The portal has been designed, developed and implemented by the ***National Informatics Centre (NIC)***.
- The portal is also integrated with NGO Darpan Portal of NITI Aayog.

26.3 Other Initiatives

- **Sudoor Drishti** - It is a project launched by the Indian Bureau of Mines in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and Department of Space for monitoring of Mining activity through satellite.
- **Bhuvan based services** will be used for the monitoring of periodic changes of the mining areas within mining lease boundary and development of mobile app for field data collection to verify the ground realities.
- **TAMRA**- Transparency, Auction Monitoring and Resource Augmentation (TAMRA) is a web portal and mobile application, to streamline the process of various statutory clearances required for mining operations.
- It will display block-wise, state-wise and mineral-wise information of the blocks to be auctioned.

27. MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

27.1 Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram

- The erstwhile Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), a centrally sponsored scheme has been restructured and renamed as Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram.
- MsDP was launched to address the development deficits in 90 minority concentration districts in the country.
- It has been identified as one of the **Core of the Core Schemes under National Development Agenda.**
- It particularly concentrates in the field of education, health & skill development.
- Minority Concentration Areas have been identified based on both population data (25% of the total population belongs to minority communities) and backwardness parameters of Census 2001 of these areas.
- The backwardness parameters are:-

(a) **Religion-specific socio-economic indicators**

- (i) Literacy rate
- (ii) Female literacy rate
- (iii) Work participation rate
- (iv) Female work participation rate

(b) **Basic amenities indicators**

- (i) Percentage of households with pucca walls
- (ii) Percentage of households with safe drinking water
- (iii) Percentage of households with electricity

Minorities in India

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

- The projects considered are additional class rooms, laboratories, school buildings, hostels, toilets, buildings for Polytechnics, ITIs, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres / Sub-centres, Anganwadi Centres, Rural Housing etc.

27.2 Other initiatives

Scheme	Description
Naya Savera Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to prepare the minority communities for competitive examinations. • It provides financial support for free coaching to notified minority students
Nai Manzil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to help the poor minority youth to gain employment opportunities that can facilitate them to be integrated with mainstream economic activities. • Integrated Skill Training is being provided to the youth in market driven skills.

Nai Roshni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For leadership development among minority women and to empower and instil confidence by providing knowledge for interacting with Government systems.
Nai Udaan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim - To provide financial support to minority students for preparation of Main Examination, who clear Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, SPSCs.
MANAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS) is a skill development architecture aimed at providing an all-India Level training framework. It will also provide concessional credit for minority community after meeting their Skilling Needs for expanding their existing businesses and setting up new businesses.
Hunar Haat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HunarHaat is an exhibition of handicrafts, embroidery etc made by the artisans from the Minority Communities organized by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. They will be provided free of cost stall, the arrangements for their transport and their daily expenses.
USTAAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading the Skills in Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTAAD) is a 100% central sector scheme aimed at capacity building and updating the traditional skills of master craftsmen/artisans. These trained master craftsmen/artisans will train the minority youths in various specific traditional arts/crafts.
Hamari Dharohar Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aimed preservation of rich heritage and culture of minority communities of India. Funding under the scheme is project based and not State/District-wise. A project has been initiated to translate documents belonging to medieval period on the subjects of Medicines, Mathematics, & Literature from Arabic to English.
Jiyo Parsi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main objective is to reverse the declining trend of Parsi population, stabilize their population and increase the population of Parsis in India. It has two components such as Medical Assistance and Advocacy (Counselling).
Padho Pardesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the Scheme for providing interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies for the students belonging to the minority communities.
Cyber Gram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is launched under Multi-sectoral Development Programme(MsDP) to provide hands on training in computers to the students of minority communities and enable them to acquire basic Information and Communication Technology (ICT) skills
Maulana Azad Fellowship Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 year fellowships for the minorities in the form of financial assistance to pursue M. Phil and Ph.D. Implementing Agency - UGC
Seekho Aur Kamao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skill development scheme for youth of 14 - 35 years age group & aiming at providing employment opportunities, improving the employability of existing workers, etc.
Garib Nawaz Employment Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched in 2017, it provides short-term job oriented skill development courses to minorities' youth.

28. MINISTRY OF NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

28.1 KUSUM

- Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM)

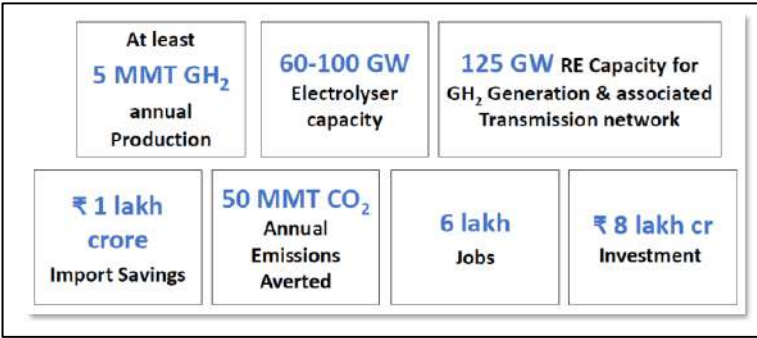
- It is a farmer-oriented **solar power scheme** that will allow setting up grid-connected solar plants in rural areas and off-grid solar pumps.
- It aims at boosting farmers' income by allowing them to sell additional power to the grid through solar plants.
- It has a target to set up 25,750 megawatts (MW) solar capacity by 2022 to power irrigation pumps.
- Under the scheme, the government plans to **incentivise farmers to run solar farm water pumps** and use barren land for generating power for extra income.
- It comprises of **three components**:
 - i. Setting up of 10,000 MW of decentralised ground / stilt-mounted grid-connected solar or other renewable energy based power plants
 - ii. Installation of 17.5 lakh standalone solar agriculture pumps
 - iii. Solarisation of 10 lakh grid-connected solar agriculture pumps
- It comes with 30% subsidy from the central and state government each, and there is a provision to take bank loans for 30% of the cost.
- So, farmers have to shell out **only 10% of the cost** to buy solar pumps.

28.2 National Bio Energy Programme

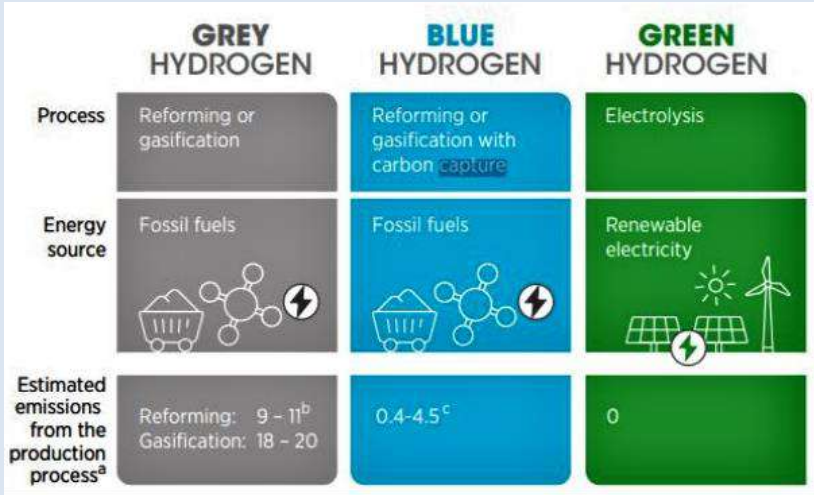
National Bio Energy Programme	
A programme that will aid the use of huge surplus biomass, cattle dung, and industrial and urban biowaste available in the country for energy recovery.	
Launch	2022
Time period	FY 2021-22 to 2025-26
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Programme has been recommended for implementation in 2 Phases. • The National Bioenergy Programme will comprises of 3 sub-schemes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waste to Energy Programme 2. Biomass Programme 3. Biogas Programme
Waste to Energy Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A programme on Energy production from Urban, Industrial & Agricultural Wastes. • To support setting up of large Biogas, BioCNG and Power plants (excluding MSW to Power projects).
Biomass Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A scheme to Support Manufacturing of Briquettes & Pellets and Promotion of Biomass (non-bagasse) based cogeneration in Industries. • The pellets and briquettes produced can be used in power generation and non-bagasse based power generation projects.
Biogas Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support setting up of family and medium size Biogas in rural areas. • The National Bio Energy Programme will also give an extra push in the form of a 20% higher standard Central Financial Assistance pattern for the north-eastern region.

28.3 National Green Hydrogen Mission

- **Green Hydrogen** - It is a type of hydrogen produced by splitting water **through electrolysis**, using electrolyser powered entirely by renewable power sources.

National Green Hydrogen Mission	
Making India a global hub for the production of green hydrogen	
Launch	First announced by the Prime Minister in his Independence Day speech in 2021. Approved by the Union Cabinet in 2022
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of export opportunities for green hydrogen and its derivatives; • Decarbonisation of the energy sector and use in mobility applications in a bid to lower the dependence on fossil fuels • Development of indigenous manufacturing capacities; • The government plans to bring down the costs of renewable power generation and of electrolysers used to produce green hydrogen through, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implicit subsidy support and ○ Government-backed R&D push.
Mission Sub-Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition Programme (SIGHT) • Pilot projects • R&D Projects • Skill Development
Expected outcomes	
Strategic Intervention for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIGHT is a green hydrogen incentive proposal of India. • It aims to reduce the production cost of green hydrogen by a fifth over the next 5 years. <p>Green ammonia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green ammonia is made by combining nitrogen with hydrogen using renewable energy sources. • It can be used by the fertilizer industry or as a fuel or convenient means of transporting hydrogen.

Quick Facts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrogen is the most common element in nature. • It exists only in combination with other elements, and has to be extracted from naturally occurring compounds like water.

Type	Source of hydrogen	
Grey hydrogen	Hydrogen produced from fossil fuels. Constitutes the bulk of hydrogen generated today	
Blue hydrogen	Hydrogen generated from fossil fuels with carbon capture and storage options	
Green hydrogen	Hydrogen generated using electrolyzers powered by renewable sources	

29. MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

29.1 SVAMITVA Scheme

- **SVAMITVA - Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas scheme.**
- It is central sector scheme launched by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, State Panchayati Raj Departments, State Revenue Departments and Survey of India.
- **Aim** - The scheme aims to provide the ‘record of rights’ to village household owners in rural abadi areas and issuance of Property cards.
- **Features** - Property card for every property in the village will be prepared by states using accurate measurements delivered by drone-mapping.
- Through the scheme, rural population will be given land ownership records as proof of their right over plots of land.
- The scheme will ensure streamlined planning, revenue collection and provide clarity over property rights in rural areas.
- Disputes related to property would also be settled through the title deeds allotted through this scheme.



29.2 Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana

- The restructured **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan is being implemented from 2018-19 across all States/UTs.
- The programme aims to strengthen panchayat level governance by providing training and capacity building of elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- This scheme is an effort in the direction of achieving “Sabka Sath, Sabka Gaon, Sabka Vikas”.
- Implementation of the activities of the scheme are broadly aligned for achieving the SDGs with main thrust on Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) identified under Mission Antyodaya and 117 Aspirational districts.

- Priority will be given to subjects of national importance that affects the excluded groups the most, e.g. poverty, primary health services, nutrition, immunization, sanitation, education, digital transactions etc.
- **Funds** - Funds aren't released district-wise/Panchayat-wise under the scheme.
- Under the scheme, there is no provision for forming new Panchayats.
- **Eligibility** - It is functioning in districts which do not receive Backward Region Grant Funds.

Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan

Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan	
A scheme to develop the governance capabilities of the Panchayats to deliver on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which covered within the purview of Panchayats.	
Launch	2022
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Components -fully funded by the Government of India. • State Components - funded by the Centre and States
Time period	2022 to 2026
Aim	To recognise roles of Panchayats in attainment of SDGs
Priority themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty free and enhanced livelihood in villages • Healthy Village • Child Friendly Village • Water Sufficient Village • Self-Sufficient Infrastructure in Village • Socially Secured Village • Village with Good Governance • Engendered Development in Village • Clean and Green Village

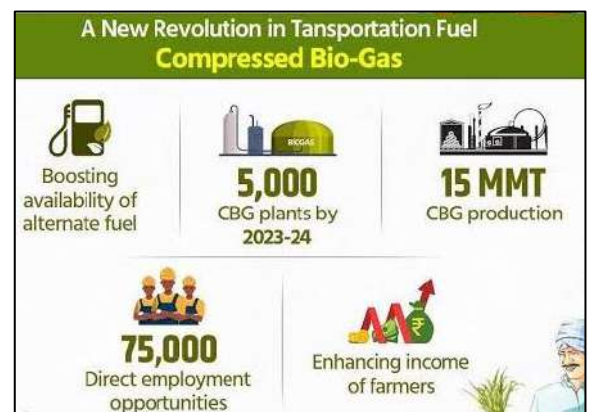
29.3 Gram Manchitra

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

30. MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

30.1 SATAT Scheme

- Launched in 2018, SATAT aims to extract economic value from bio-mass waste in the form of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) and bio-manure.
- It envisages targeting production of **15 MMT** of Compressed Bio-Gas production plants from **5000 plants by 2023**.
- These plants may provide a,
 1. Boost to the availability of more affordable transport fuels,
 2. Better the use of agricultural residue, cattle dung and municipal solid waste,



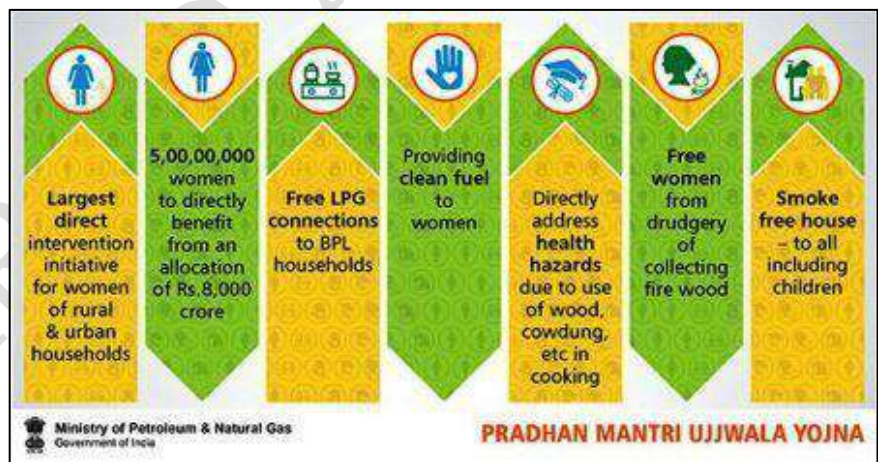
3. Provide an investment of 1.75 lakh crore, and
 4. Provide an additional revenue source to farmers, and direct and indirect job opportunities.
- Oil Marketing Companies (OMC) involved in the formation of the scheme - Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
 - Compressed Bio-Gas is ***exactly similar*** to the commercially available natural gas in its composition and energy potential.

30.2 PAHAL Scheme

- ***Pratyaksh Hanstantrit Labh (PAHAL)*** or Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG (DBTL) scheme was first launched in 2013 and was modified in 2015.
- It aims to ***reduce diversion & eliminate duplicate LPG*** connections.
- It required the consumer to mandatorily have an Aadhaar number for availing LPG Subsidy.
- Under the PaHaL scheme, LPG cylinders are sold at market rates and entitled consumers get the subsidy directly into their bank accounts.
- The scheme required the consumer to ***mandatorily have a bank account*** linked with Aadhaar number for availing LPG Subsidy.
- Under PAHAL Scheme of Ujjwala Yojana, the subsidy is paid to consumers by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and the same is reimbursed by Government to OMCs.

30.3 Ujjwala 2.0

- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) or Ujjwala was launched in 2016 as a flagship scheme.
- **Objective** - To make clean cooking fuel such as ***LPG available to the rural and deprived households*** which were otherwise using traditional cooking fuels like firewood, coal, etc.
- The scheme provides a financial support of ***Rs 1600 for each LPG connection*** to the ***women of the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.***

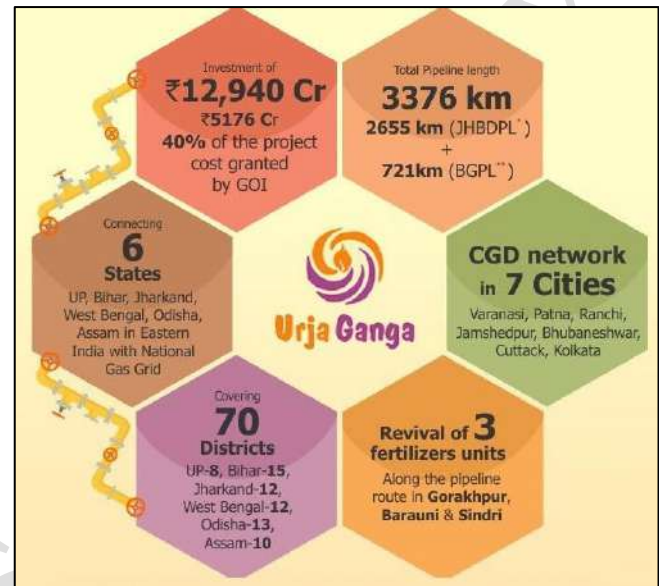


- It aims to address serious health hazards associated with cooking based on fossil fuels.
- It will also provide employment for rural youth in the supply chain of cooking gas.
- **Ujjwala 1.0** targeted to distribute 50 million (5 crore) LPG connections.
- In 2018, women from 7 other categories were brought under the purview of the PMUY
 1. SC/ST, those under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)
 2. Beneficiaries of the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)
 3. Forest Dwellers
 4. Most backward classes
 5. Tea gardens
 6. Islands
- **Ujjwala 2.0** will provide maximum benefit to the inter-state migrants by providing only “Self Declaration” as address proof to avail the benefit.

- Along with a deposit-free LPG connection, Ujjwala 2.0 will provide the first refill and a hotplate free of cost to the beneficiaries.
- **Ujjwala 3.0** - The Union Cabinet has approved the extension of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) for release of 75 lakh LPG connections over three years from Financial Year 2023-24 to 2025-26.
- Provisioning of 75 lakh additional Ujjwala connections will take total number of PMUY beneficiaries to 10.35 crore.

30.4 Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga

- Gas pipeline is the *cheapest mode* of transportation of gas.
- National Gas Grid Project (Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga) comprises of 2 pipelines
 - Jagdishpur-Haldia Pipeline
 - Bokaro-Dhamra Natural Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL)
- The 2,655 km project aims to connect the eastern states to the national gas grid.
- Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal are the beneficiary states.
- Later, the line was extended *to Guwahati in Assam from Barauni in Bihar*, a length of 726 km, to take the fuel to hereto-unconnected states in the East.



30.5 Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN Yojana

- Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN (Jaiv Indhan- Vatavaran Anukool fasal awashesh Nivaran) Yojana provides *financial support to Integrated Bio-ethanol Projects* using lignocellulosic biomass and other renewable feedstock.
- It focuses to incentivize **2G ethanol sector** and support it by creating a suitable ecosystem for setting up commercial projects and increasing Research & Development in this area.
- The ethanol produced by the scheme beneficiaries will be **mandatorily** supplied to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to further enhance the blending percentage under the ethanol blending program.
- **Centre for High Technology (CHT)**, a technical body under the aegis of Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, will be the implementation Agency for the scheme.
- The government has advanced the target of **20% ethanol blending** in petrol from earlier 2030 to **2025**.

31. MINISTRY OF POWER

31.1 Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana

- UDAY is to provide *financial and operational turnaround of power distribution companies* and aims at long term affordable and accessible 24x7 power supply to all.
- Under this programme, States shall take over 75% of DISCOM debt over two years i.e 50% of DISCOM debt shall be taken over in 2015-16 and 25% in 2016-17.
- Government of India will *not include the debt taken over by the states* as per the above scheme in the calculation of fiscal deficit of respective states in the financial years 2015-16 and 2016-17.
- States will issue non-SLR including SDL bonds in the market or directly to the respective banks / financial institutions (FIs) holding the DISCOM debt to the appropriate extent.
- DISCOM debt not taken over by the state shall be converted by the banks / FIs into loans or bonds.

31.2 Deendayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana

- It is the flagship programme to provide **24X7 power supply to rural areas**.
- It focuses on feeder separation (rural households & agricultural) and strengthening of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure including metering at all levels in rural areas.
- Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has been subsumed in it.
- **Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)** - It is to provide 24x7 power supply in the urban area.
- **Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVEP)** is a scheme implemented by Ministry of New & Renewable energy in various states to provide basic lighting through Renewable Energy Sources in un-electrified villages and hamlets of electrified census villages.

31.3 National LED Programme

- It is to ensure promotion of energy efficiency in the country.
- It has 2 components - Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme (DELP) and Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP).
- **DELP** - UJALA Scheme was launched to provide LED bulbs to domestic consumers.
- **SLNP** - It aims to replace conventional street light with smart and energy efficient LED street lights by March, 2019.
- The project is funded by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a Public Energy Services Company under the administration of the Union Ministry of Power.

31.4 UJALA Programme

- Launched in 2015, the Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) programme has evolved to be world's largest zero-subsidy domestic lighting programme.
- It addresses concerns like high electrification cost and high emissions that result from inefficient lighting.
- Under the scheme, 20W LED tube lights and BEE 5-star rated energy efficient fans are distributed to the consumers.
- **Implementation** - The Electricity Distribution Company and Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) are implementing the programme.
- Leveraging increased industry competition and mass procurement, EESL has adopted an innovative procurement strategy, and EESL is now known as the USP of programme UJALA.
- **Achievements** - UJALA succeeded in bringing down the retail price of LED bulbs from INR 300-350 per bulb to INR 70-80 per bulb.
- Apart from making affordable energy accessible to all, the programme also resulted in massive energy savings - around 47,778 Million kWh per annum energy has been saved.

LED is a highly energy efficient lighting technology. Residential LED bulbs use at least 75% less energy than the conventional ones and last 25 times longer.

31.5 Gram Ujala Programme

- GRAM UJALA is a program of Ministry of Power for rural India to make LEDs available at affordable cost.
- Gram Ujala Programme is based upon the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) protocols of the United Nations and is valid till March 31, 2022.
- Under the Gram Ujala scheme, high quality 7-Watt and 12-Watt LED bulbs with 3 years guarantee is provided at Rs. 10 per bulb in exchange of working 60-Watt and 100-Watt incandescent bulbs.
- Every household can exchange a maximum of 5 bulbs. The government will also install meters at these houses.
- It is implemented by the Convergence Energy Services Limited (CESL).

31.6 One Nation One Grid One Frequency

- One Nation One Grid shall synchronously connect all the regional grids and there will be one national frequency (*frequency band of 49.90-50.05 Hz*).
- In 2013, Southern Region was connected to Central Grid in Synchronous mode with the commissioning of 765kV Raichur-Solapur Transmission line thereby achieving 'One Nation-One Grid-One Frequency'.
- **Benefits** - Synchronisation of all regional grids will help in optimal utilization of scarce natural resources by transfer of Power from Resource centric regions to Load centric regions.
- Further, this shall pave way for establishing a vibrant Electricity market facilitating trading of power across regions.

31.7 SAMARTH

- ***Sustainable Agrarian Mission on use of Agro Residue in Thermal Power Plants (SAMARTH)*** is the National Mission on *Use of Biomass in coal based thermal Power Plants*.
- **Objectives**
 - To increase the level of co-firing from present 5% to higher levels
 - To take up R&D activity in boiler design to handle the higher amount of silica, alkalis in the biomass pellets
- ***National Thermal Power Corporation Limited*** will provide logistics and infrastructure support.
- The duration of this National Mission would be a *minimum 5 years*.

31.8 Green Energy Corridor

Green Energy Corridor (GEC)	
A comprehensive scheme for evacuation & integration of the renewable energy (RE) capacity addition.	
Launched	2015
Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) • Intra State Transmission System (InSTS) • Along with the setting up of Renewable Energy Management Centre (REMC) and the control infrastructure like, reactive compensation, storage systems, etc.
Inter-State Transmission System - Phase-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioned in March 2020 • The project was started in year 2015 • The project was implemented by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) • Funding mechanism consists of 30% equity by PGCIL and 70% loan
Intra-State Transmission System - Phase-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in 2015 • Currently under implementation by the State Transmission Utilities (STUs) of 8 renewable-rich States - Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan & Tamil Nadu. • Funding mechanism consists of 40% central grant by MNRE 40% loan from and 20% equity by the STUs.

Intra-State Transmission System - Phase-II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in 2022 Funding mechanism consists of 33% central grant by MNRE and 67% loan. Would be implemented by the State Transmission Utilities (STUs) of 7 states - Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh The scheduled commissioning timeline for the projects under this scheme is March 2026.
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31.9 Other initiatives

- Merit Order Despatch of Electricity for Rejuvenation of Income and Transparency (MERIT)** is a portal that has been developed in association with POSOCO and Central Electricity Authority.
- It displays extensive array of information regarding the merit order of Electricity procured by States such as daily source-wise power purchases of respective states/UTs.
- Energy Conservation – New Indian Way for Affordable & Sustainable homes (ECO-NIWAS)** is an online portal developed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, a statutory body under Ministry of Power.
- It is for increasing awareness to build sustainable and energy efficient homes in the country.

32. MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

32.1 Avataran

Avataran is an umbrella program consists of 7 missions such as,

- Mission 25 Tonne** - It aims to increase revenue by augmenting carrying capacity.
- Mission Zero Accident** - It comprises of two sub missions such as Elimination of unmanned level crossings on broad Gauge in the next 3-4 years and Equipping 100% of the High Density Network with Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS).
- Mission PACE (Procurement and Consumption Efficiency)** - It aims to improve procurement and consumption practices to improve the quality of goods and services.
- Mission Raftaar** - It targets doubling of average speeds of freights trains and increasing the average speed of superfast mail/express trains by 25 kmph in the next 5 years. It will complement Mission 25 Tonne to increase throughput of the railway system.
- Mission Hundred** - Under this mission, at least a hundred sidings will be commissioned in the next 2 years. Siding refers to low-speed track section / track branch distinct from a running line.
- Mission beyond book-keeping** - It will establish an accounting system where outcomes can be tracked to inputs.
- Mission Capacity Utilisation** - It proposes to prepare a blueprint for making full use of the huge new capacity that will be created through two Dedicated Freight Corridors between Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Kolkata scheduled to be commissioned by 2019.

32.2 Amrit Bharat Station scheme

Amrit Bharat Station scheme	
A scheme to modernise the railways stations across the country	
Year	2022-23
Aim	To modernise 1000 small yet important stations

Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is apart from the ambitious plan to revamp 200 big stations under a separate redevelopment programme. • It envisages infrastructural development of more than 1,000 stations on a continuous basis with a long-term vision. • It will develop passenger amenities and to provide good cafeteria and retail facilities. • A special fund will also be earmarked with the divisional railway managers (DRMs) for this purpose. • These stations will be redeveloped under what is being internally called the "<u>Khurda model of redevelopment</u>". 	<p><i>Khurda station in Odisha was modernised for Rs. 4 crore with all contemporary amenities for passengers</i></p>
Facilities Planned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision for Roof Plaza, Free Wi-Fi, space for 5G mobile towers, High level platforms at all stations with a length of 600 metres, Special amenities for the disabled. 	

32.3 National Rail Plan Vision - 2030

National Rail Plan Vision - 2030	
A plan to create a 'future ready' Railway system by 2030.	
Launch	2022
Aim	To formulate strategies based on both operational capacities and commercial policy initiatives to increase modal share of the Railways in freight to 45%.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce transit time of freight by increasing average speed of freight trains to 50Kmph. • Accelerated implementation of certain critical projects by 2024 such as <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 100% electrification, 2. Multi-tracking of congested routes, 3. Upgradation of speed to 160 kmph on Delhi-Howrah and Delhi-Mumbai routes, 4. Upgradation of speed to 130kmph on all other Golden Quadrilateral-Golden Diagonal (GQ/GD) routes and 5. Elimination of all Level Crossings on all GQ/GD route. • Identify new Dedicated Freight Corridors and, new High Speed Rail Corridors. • Sustained involvement of the Private Sector

32.4 Other Initiatives

- **SRESTHA** - New R&D organisation to serve the future technology needs of Railways.
- **SUTRA** – A special unit for Transportation Research and Analytics.
- The team will be involved in World class data analytics, simulation softwares, network optimisation and decision support systems.
- **“Sampark, samanvay and Samvad”** is a conclave organized by the **Ministry of Railways** to discuss and deliberate “Vision for New Railway – New India 2022”.

- The conclave is aimed at breaking the boundary put up by railway organization in sharing information (sampark), improves co-ordination (samanvay), find solutions (samvad) to the critical issues facing Indian Railways.
- It encouraged all officers to give inputs and bring out the ground realities and potential impediments to implementation of new policies and reforms.
- **Nivaran** - A portal launched for resolution of service related grievances of serving & former railway employees.
- It is the first IT application to be launched on the Rail Cloud.
- **Project Saksham** - It is a comprehensive training programme to upgrade skill and knowledge of all employees of Indian Railways for 1 year.

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

33. MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS

33.1 Bharatmala Pariyojana

- It is an umbrella program for the highways sector.
- **Aim** - It aims to focuses on optimizing efficiency of freight and passenger movement across the country by bridging critical infrastructure gaps.
- **Features** - Improvement in efficiency of existing corridors through development of Multimodal Logistics Parks and elimination of choke point.
- Enhance focus on improving connectivity in North East and leveraging synergies with Inland Waterways.
- Emphasis on use of technology & scientific planning for Project Preparation and Asset Monitoring. Delegation of powers to expedite project delivery.
- **Coverage** - National Corridor including the Golden-Quadrilateral and North, South –East West corridors.

33.2 Setu Bharatam

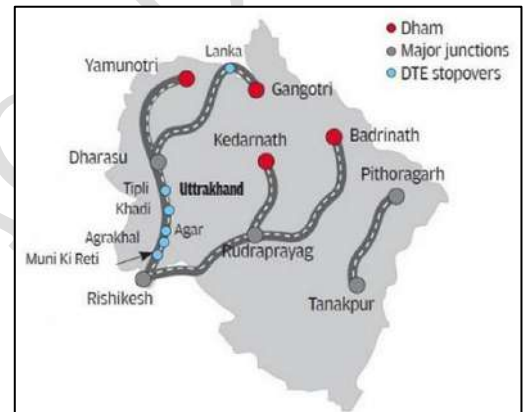
- It is a program for building bridges for safe and seamless travel on National Highways.
- **Aim** - To make National Highways free of railway level crossings by 2019.

33.3 Voluntary Vehicle-Fleet Modernization Program (VVMP)

- **Aim** – It is aimed at creating an eco-system for *phasing out of unfit and polluting vehicles.*
- **Commercial Vehicles (CVs)**
 - Registration of vehicles is linked to validity of the fitness certificate
 - CVs undergo fitness test every 2 years for first 8 years and annually thereafter.
- **Private Vehicles (PVs)**
 - First registration is valid for *15 years*
 - Valid fitness certificate is necessary for renewal of registration after 15 years.
 - Renewal is valid for 5 years.
- **Automated Testing Stations** - Fitness would be mandated through Automated Testing Stations for vehicles.

33.4 Char Dham Highway Project

- The Char Dham highway development project is an initiative to improve connectivity to the Char Dham pilgrimage centres in the Himalayas i.e **Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath.**
- **Objective** - To provide 900 km highway roads with paved shoulders, provision for landslide mitigation and other road safety measures, all weather road connectivity for pilgrims and for movement of defence forces.
- Generally, the Char Dham pilgrimage centre 4 pilgrim sites in India i.e **Badrinath, Dwarka, Puri and Rameswaran** and **Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath** in Uttarakhand state were known as Chota Char Dham.



33.5 Multi Modal Logistics Parks (MMLP)

- Developed under *Bharatmala Pariyojna* through tripartite agreement between *National Highways Logistics Management Limited (NHLML), Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) and Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL).*
- **Objective** - To centralize freight consolidation & reduce logistics cost from 14% to less than 10% of GDP.
- The MMLP will integrate multiple modes of freight transport through highways, railways & inland waterways.
- It is a one stop solution for all services related to cargo movement.
- The MMLPs will focus on a technology driven implementation for a state-of-the-art freight management system.

Quick facts

- NHLML is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of National Highway Authority (NHAI), Ministry of Road Transport & Highways.
- IWAI is a statutory authority under Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways.
- The RVNL is a wholly owned Public Sector Enterprise under Ministry of Railways.

33.6 Parvat Mala Scheme

Parvat Mala Scheme

National Ropeway Development Programme

Launch	Announced in the Union Budget for 2022-23
Aim	To improve connectivity and to develop Ropeways in hilly areas of the country, besides promoting tourism
Nature	It will be taken up on Public- Private Partnership (PPP) mode
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The idea is to improve connectivity and convenience for commuters, besides promoting tourism. This may also cover congested urban areas, where conventional mass transit system is not feasible. The Finance Minister announced that contracts for 8 ropeway projects for a length of 60 km would be awarded in 2022-23.
Coverage	The scheme is being presently started in regions like Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Jammu & Kashmir and the other North Eastern states.

33.7 Other initiatives

- **Logistic Efficiency Enhancement Programme (LEEP)** – It is a programme aimed at enhancing the freight transportation in India through improving cost, time, tracking and transferability of consignments through infrastructure, procedural and Information Technology (IT) interventions.
- **INFRACON** - A National Portal that acts as a bridge between consultancy firms working in the road engineering and construction sector and domain experts and key personnel who are deployed both for project preparation and supervision.
- **INAM PRO** - It is a web-based application that brings together the material providers and the prospective buyers engaged in executing central/state funded roads and highways and bridge construction projects in a common platform.
- **INAM PRO+** - It is an upgraded version of INAM-Pro, designed as a common platform to bring cement buyers and sellers together.
- **SmartE** – It is a brand name of E-rickshaws launched in Gurugram to provide the last mile transport connectivity and meaningful self-employment for marginalised youths in next 4-5 years.

34. MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

34.1 Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan

- Launched in 2020, it is a *massive rural public works scheme* to empower and provide livelihood opportunities to the returnee migrant workers and rural citizens.
- This campaign will work in mission mode for 125 days with an outlay of Rs. 50,000 crore.
- A total of 116 districts across 6 states, namely Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Odisha (where maximum migrant workers have returned) have been chosen for the campaign.
- Those districts where *25,000 migrants have returned* have been chosen for this programme.
- It will involve intensified and focused implementation of *25 different types of works*.
- Apart from these the workers will help build gram panchayat bhawans and anganwadi centres, national highway works, railway works and water conservation projects, among others across six states.
- 12 different Ministries/Departments will be coordinating for the implementation of the scheme.
- The villages will join this programme through the Common Service Centres (CSCs) and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) maintaining the norms of social distancing in the wake of the pandemic.

34.2 Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - NRLM

- National Rural Livelihood Mission/Aajeevika has been subsumed into Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY).
- The Scheme is assisted by investment from **World Bank**.
- It aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services.
- **Universal Social Mobilisation** - At least one woman member from each identified rural poor household, is to be brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network.
- **Participatory identification of Poor** - Target Group is identified through the Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) method and it is delinked from BPL. The responsibility of identification of poor must be vetted by the Gram Sabha and approved by the Gram Panchayat.
- **Community Funds as Resources** - NRLM provides Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF) as resources in perpetuity to the institutions of the poor to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity.
- **Financial Inclusion** - It promotes financial literacy among the poor.
- **Livelihoods** - It also promotes existing livelihood portfolio of the poor through its 3 pillars - 'Vulnerability reduction and livelihoods enhancement', 'employment' and 'enterprises'.
- Partnerships with NGOs and linkages with Panchayat Raj Institutions.

34.3 Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana

- The Scheme is a sub component of DAY-NRLM (National Rural Livelihood Mission)
- **Objective** - To empower women by making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity, create sustainable livelihoods for rural women.
- It is under implementation since 2011 through *State Rural Livelihoods Mission* as Project Implementation Agencies.
- This scheme is implemented by the **Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW)**, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.
- In order to familiarize women with the latest techniques in agriculture and allied sectors, trainings are being imparted to women farmers.

34.4 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

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

34.5 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin

- It replaces *Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)*, which was launched as a subscheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in 1985.
- IAY aims at helping rural people below the poverty-line (BPL) in construction of dwelling units and upgradation of existing unserviceable kutcha houses by providing assistance in the form of full grant.

- **Beneficiaries** - People belonging to SCs/STs, freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST categories, widows or next-of-kin of defence personnel killed in action, ex-servicemen and retired members of the paramilitary forces, Disabled persons and Minorities.
- It will be implemented in rural areas across the country except Delhi and Chandigarh
- Government to construct 1 crore pucca (permanent) houses for rural poor in next 3 years.
- Beneficiaries will be chosen according to data taken from the Socio-Economic Caste Census of 2011
- An allowance of Rs.1,20,000 in plain areas and Rs.130,000 in hilly areas will be provided.
- The unit size will be enhanced from the existing 20 sq.mt. to up to 25 sq.mt.
- The beneficiary would be facilitated to avail loan of up to Rs.70,000 for construction of the house (optional).
- Funds will be transferred electronically directly to the account of the beneficiary.

 To provide housing to all by 2022	 More than 1.20 crore rural houses built
 Average time for house construction under PMAY-G down to 114 days, against 314 days	 With LPG & electricity connections, toilets & drinking water, PMAY-G houses are changing the rural landscape
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin	

34.6 National Rurban Mission

- NRuM is also called as ***Shyama Prasad Mukharjee Rurban mission*** and aimed at strengthening rural areas by provisioning of economic, social and physical infrastructure facilities
- The objective is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters i.e Smart Villages.
- ***Smart village*** is an area which possesses the economic characteristics and lifestyles of an urban area while retaining its essential rural area features.
- The State Governments would identify 'geographically contiguous Gram Panchayats with a population of about 25000 to 50000 in plain and coastal areas and a population of 5000 to 15000 in desert, hilly or tribal areas.
- These clusters would be developed by provisioning of economic activities, developing skills & local entrepreneurship and providing infrastructure amenities.
- It provides Skill development training, Digital literacy, mobile health unit, electronic delivery of citizen centric services, e-gram connectivity, public transport, inter village road connectivity etc.
- The funding will be through various schemes of the government through public -private partnerships.
- In addition to it, there will be critical gap funding of 30% of project cost as central Government share for clusters.

34.7 MGNREGA

- ***Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005*** is an employment scheme to enhance livelihood security in ***rural areas*** by providing ***at least 100 days*** of guaranteed demand-based wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do ***unskilled manual work***.
- A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained.
- No contractors and machinery are allowed.
- Wages are linked to Consumer Price Index (Agriculture labour).
- The central government bears the 100% wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75% of the material cost including the wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers.
- If work is not provided within 15 days of applying, applicants are entitled to an ***unemployment allowance***.
- MGNREGA is to be implemented mainly by gram panchayats.
- ***At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women.***
- ***Social audit*** has to be done by the gram sabha atleast once in every 6 months.
- Focuses on creation of durable assets as per local needs.

34.8 Yuktdhara

- Yuktdhara is a culmination of efforts of *ISRO and Rural development Ministry* made towards realising a Government to government (G2G) service for rural planning in support of decentralized decision making.
- This portal will facilitate planning of new MGNREGA assets using Remote Sensing and GIS based information.
- It will serve as a repository of assets (Geotags) created under various national rural development programmes along with field photographs.
- It integrates wide variety of thematic layers, multi-temporal high resolution earth observation data with analysis tools.
- Planners will analyse previous assets under various schemes and facilitates identification of new works using online tools.

Bhuvan Portal

It is the national geoportal developed by *ISRO* in 2009 comprising geospatial data, services and tools for analysis.

It is used to find and access geospatial information and associated geographic services (display, editing, analysis, etc.) via the Internet.

It provides visualisation services and Earth observation data to users in public domain.

It also services several users for their Remote Sensing application needs.

34.9 Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

- Launched on 11th October, 2014 on the birth anniversary of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan.
- It is a village development project under which *each MP will take the responsibility of developing physical and institutional infrastructure* and improve the standard of living in the villages.
- It is a **Central Sector Scheme** launched in 1993-94.
- Lok Sabha MP has to choose a gram panchayat from the constituency he/she represents and the Rajya Sabha MP chooses it from the state he/she represents.
- MPs cannot pick villages which belong to themselves or their spouses.
- **Tenure** - The goal was to develop 3 Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one was to be achieved by 2016.
- Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024.
- The goal of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is to translate this comprehensive and organic vision of Mahatma Gandhi into reality, keeping in view the present context.
- **Implementing Authorities** - Elected representatives of Panchayats and the functionaries of the Programs

34.10 Neeranchal Watershed Program

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

34.11 Annapurna Scheme

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

34.12 Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme

- It is a **Central Sector scheme** launched in 2008 to build upon the commonalities that exist in the arena of land records in various States to develop an appropriate Integrated Land Information Management System (ILIMS) across the country.
- Different States can also add State-specific needs as they may deem relevant and appropriate.

- The Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural development) has proposed a further extension to 2023-24, to complete its original targets as well as expand its ambit with a slew of new schemes.
- New initiatives taken under the program - National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS), ULPIN, linking of revenue court to land records, integration of consent based Aadhar numbers with land records etc.

Integrated Land Information Management System (ILIMS)	The system will contain information on parcel ownership, land use, taxation, location boundaries, land value, encumbrances and many more
Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a number that would uniquely identify every surveyed parcel of land and prevent land fraud, especially in the hinterlands of rural India. • The identification will be based on the longitude and latitude coordinates of the land parcel, and is dependent on detailed surveys and geo-referenced cadastral maps.
National Generic Document Registration System (NGRS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is aimed at providing one Nation one software for registration of documents & properties to 'empower citizens'. • DILRMP's next phase will include linkage of land record databases with banks.

34.13 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

- PMGSY was launched as a one-time special intervention to provide *rural connectivity*, by way of a single all-weather road.
- It is a *100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme* and 50% of the Cess on High-Speed Diesel (HSD) is earmarked for this Programme.
- **Main features of PMGSY -**
 1. Decentralized and evidence based planning, standards and specifications as per Indian Road Congress (IRC) and Rural Roads Manual,
 2. Dedicated implementation mechanism at central, state and district level,
 3. Scrutiny of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) at multiple levels,
 4. Strong IT backbone for monitoring and implementation of the programme,
 5. Three-tier quality management system, unbroken flow of funds,
 6. Inbuilt mechanism for consultation with public representatives at planning, selection of roads and monitoring stages, etc.
- The unit of this programme is *habitation and not revenue villages*.
- Major District Roads, State Highways and National Highways **cannot be covered** under the PMGSY, even if they happen to be in rural areas.
- **Relaxation** has been provided to the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts
 - Unconnected habitations in these areas with a population of 250 persons and above in the Core Network are eligible for connectivity
- In the critical Left Wing Extremism affected blocks (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population 100 persons and above.
- **PMGSY- II** was launched in 2013, with a target to upgrade 50,000 Kms of the existing rural road network to improve its overall efficiency as a provider of transportation services for people, goods and services.
- **RCPLWEA - Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (RCPLWEA)** was launched in 2016.
- It was launched for construction/upgradation of strategically important roads chosen in the 44 worst affected LWE districts and adjoining districts in the 9 States.

- [9 States - Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.]
- **PMGSY-III** (2019) was launched for consolidation of 1,25,000 Km through Routes and Major Rural Links connecting habitations, to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals.
- The implementation period of PMGSY-III is up to March, 2025.

34.14 Aarambh

- Aarambh is a mobile App for road maintenance in rural areas.
- The app aims at use of GIS based mapping for making road inventories, condition surveys, producing cost estimates and other relevant data for preparation and monitoring of annual road maintenance plans.

34.15 DISHA Initiative

- District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DDCMC) is named as “DISHA”.
- It is for effective development coordination of almost all the programmes of Central Government.
- It monitors the implementation of 28 schemes and programmes of Ministry of Rural Development and other Ministries to promote synergy and convergence for greater impact.
- The main purpose of this committee is to coordinate with Central and State and local Panchayat Governments.
- The Chairperson of the committee will be the **senior most Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)** elected from the district, nominated by the Ministry of Rural Development.
- The other Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) representing the district will be designated as Co-Chairpersons

34.16 Mission Amrit Sarovar

Mission Amrit Sarovar	
A water conservation mission	
Launch	2022
Aim	Developing and rejuvenating 75 water bodies in each district of the country as a part of celebration of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mission Amrit Sarovar works through the States and Districts with convergence from various ongoing schemes such as MGNREGS, 15th Finance Commission Grants, PM-KSY, besides States' own scheme. • Every Amrit Sarovar will have a pondage area of 1 acre with a water holding capacity of about 10,000 cubic metre
Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No separate financial allocation as it works on convergence of schemes. • Public contribution like crowd funding and Corporate Social Responsibility is allowed

34.17 Jaldoot App

Jaldoot App	
An application to measure the water level of selected wells	
Launch	2022

Initiative	Jointly developed by Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
Aim	It will enable Gram Rojgar Sahayak (GRS) to measure the water level of selected wells twice a year (pre-monsoon and post-monsoon)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of absence of regular GRS for a Gram Panchayat (GP), the Panchayat Secretary or Panchayat Secretary in -charge of that GP will be 'Jaldoot' for such GP. They should also upload the geo-tagged photographs through the app on every occasion of measurement. This mobile app will work in both online and offline mode. In every village, adequate number of measurement locations (2-3) shall need to be selected.
Usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ground water data could be utilized as part of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPD) and Mahatma Gandhi NREGA planning exercises. The data so generated by Gram Panchayats can be integrated with the database of Gram Manchitra maintained by NIC of MoPR, or the National Water Informatics Centre (NWIC). It is used for dissemination through a common platform, India-WRIS, being maintained by them after necessary validation.

35. MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

35.1 SATHI

- Sophisticated Analytical & Technical Help Institutes (SATHI) is an initiative for building shared, professionally managed *strong S&T infrastructure*.
- It will facilitate seamless application and capture IPRs.
- It can be readily accessible to academia, start-ups, manufacturing, industry and R&D labs.
- These centers are expected to house major analytical instruments to provide common services of high-end analytical testing, thus avoiding duplication and reduced dependency on foreign sources.
- DST has already set up three such centres in the country, one each at IIT Kharagpur, IIT Delhi and BHU.

35.2 SUPRA Scheme

- Scientific and Useful Profound Research Advancement (SUPRA) *funds exploration of new scientific and engineering breakthroughs* with global impact.
- Proposed by the **Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB)**.
- The focus is not on incremental or short-term advances in understanding, but new science or truly disruptive technologies.
- The scheme is designed to attract high quality research proposals consisting of new hypotheses or challenge existing ones and provide 'out-of-box' solutions.

35.3 NIDHI

- National Initiative for Development and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI) is an umbrella program for nurturing *ideas and innovations (knowledge-based and technology-driven) into successful startups*.
- It aims to take forward student innovations in IEDC (Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Centres) programme to commercialization stage.

- **Funding Agency** – National Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB)
- **Implementing Agency** - Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) available around the country.

35.4 PRISM Scheme

- Promoting Innovations in Individuals, Startups and MSMEs (PRISM) aims at transforming an *individual innovator into a successful technopreneur*.
- An innovator of Indian nationality (student, professional and common citizen) is provided technical and financial assistance by DSIR-PRISM for idea and prototype development and pilot scaling, and patenting.
- It is implemented across various sectors from energy to healthcare to waste management and others.
- Grant amount
 - Phase I - Rs. 2.0 lakhs to Rs. 20.00 lakhs
 - Phase II - maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs

35.5 INSPIRE/MANAK

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

35.6 National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber - Physical Systems (NMICPS)

- The NMICPS is a mission that will focus on technological development, application development, human resource development and skill development, entrepreneurship, and start-up advancement in the Cyber Physical System (CPS) and related technologies.
- It *encompasses the whole country*, including central government, state governments, industry, and academia.
- The first part of the NM-ICPS would be executed by Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) and will concentrate on the creation of six Technology Innovation Hubs (TIHs).
- The Hub development mechanism uses a bottom-up financial model, with government funding provided through the NM-ICPS for establishing capacities and gradually increasing resource creation in the project's latter years.

Cyber-Physical Systems – CPSs

- CPSs are a new type of designed system that combines computing and physical processes in a dynamic situation.
- Big Data Analytics, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Design and Embedded Systems, Internet of Things (IoT), Cybernetics, Mechatronics, and many more technical disciplines are covered by CPS.
- It is being lauded as the next technological paradigm change that will dramatically boost growth and development.

35.7 Augmenting Writing Skills for Articulating Research (AWSAR)

- AWSAR is an initiative that aims to *disseminate Indian research stories among the masses* in an easy to understand and interesting format to a common man.
- PhD Scholars and Post-Doctoral Fellows (PDFs) in S&T streams would be encouraged to write at least 1 popular science article during the tenancy of their fellowship, and to participate in a national competition.
- This program is being coordinated by *Vigyan Prasara*, an autonomous institute of DST.

35.8 IMPacting Research INnovation and Technology (IMPRINT)

- IMPRINT India, **a pan-IIT and IISc joint initiative** to develop a roadmap for research to solve major engineering and technology challenges in ten technology domains relevant to India was launched in 2015.
- It provides the overarching vision that guides research into areas that are predominantly socially relevant.

35.9 Accelerate Vigyan Scheme

- Accelerate Vigyan (AV) strives to provide a big push to high-end scientific research and prepare scientific workforce, which can venture into research careers and a knowledge-based economy.
- An Inter-Ministerial Overseeing Committee (IMOC) involving all the scientific ministries/departments has been constituted for the purpose of supporting SERB in implementing the AV scheme.

Components of Accelerate Vigyan

- **ABHYAAS Programme** is a program of AV scheme.
- It aims to boost R&D by enabling and grooming potential PG/PhD students by means of developing their research skills in selected areas across different disciplines or fields.
- It has two components -
 - High-End Workshops i.e. KARYASHALA and
 - Training and Skill Internship i.e. VRITIKA.
- **SAYONJIKA** is an open-ended program to catalogue the capacity building activities in science and technology supported by all government funding agencies in the country.
- **SANGOSHTI** is a pre-existing program of SERB for the organization of workshops.

Women-Centric Programs of DST

- Indo-US Fellowship for Women in STEMM (WISTEMM) program where women scientists can work in research labs of USA.
- Consolidation of University Research for Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (CURIE) - Improve R&D infrastructure in women universities
- Gender Advancement for Transforming Institutions (GATI) - Develop a Charter and a framework to assess Gender Equality in STEM.

35.10 Vigyan Jyoti Programme

- Vigyan Jyoti programme **encourages girls to take interest in science and build a career in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM).**
- It had been running successfully in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNV) since 2019.
- It has been started at school level for girls of Class IX to Class XII to encourage them to pursue STEM courses in reputed institutions of the country.

35.11 KIRAN Scheme

- In 2014, Department of Science and Technology has restructured all the women specific programmes under one umbrella scheme 'KIRAN'.
- The scheme is meant to **encourage women in S&T domain**, preferably those having a break in career and not having regular employment, to explore possibility of **re-entry into the profession.**
- It aimed to provide opportunities in
 1. Research (WOS-A)
 2. Technology development/demonstration (WOS-B)
 3. Self-employment (WOS-C)
- The minimum age to apply in WOS-A & WOS-B is **27 years** and maximum age is **57 years.**

35.12 National Supercomputing Mission

- NSM is jointly led by DST and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).
- Commissioned in 2015, the nodal agencies spearheading the mission are Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune and Indian Institute of Sciences (IISc), Bengaluru.
- The NSM envisaged setting up a network of 70 high-performance computing facilities across academia and research institutes, by 2022.
- These supercomputers will also be networked on the National Supercomputing grid over the National Knowledge Network (NKN).
- **Systems developed** - PARAM Shivay, PARAM Shakti, PARAM Brahma, PARAM Porul, PARAM Himalaya, PARAM Kamrupa
- They are equipped with applications from domains like Weather and Climate, Computational Fluid Dynamics, Bioinformatics, and Material science.

35.13 Mission Integrated Biorefineries

Mission Integrated Biorefineries	
A mission to develop and demonstrate innovative solutions to accelerate the commercialisation of integrated biorefineries	
Year	At the first-ever Global Clean Energy Action Forum-2022 at Pittsburgh, in the United States
Launched by	Mission Innovation
Co-led by	India and the Netherlands
Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core members -Brazil and Canada • Supporting members - European Commission and the United Kingdom
Aim	Greater international collaboration and increased financing for Energy RD&D (Research, Development & Demonstration) during next 5 years through public-private investment
Target	Replacing 10% of fossil-based fuels, chemicals and materials with bio-based Sustainable Fuels, Chemicals, and Materials (SFCM) by 2030

Mission Innovation (MI)

- It is the inter-governmental platform addressing clean energy innovation through action-oriented cooperation.
- It is a global initiative catalysing a decade of action and investment in research, development and demonstration to **make clean energy affordable, attractive and accessible for all**.
- This will accelerate progress towards the Paris Agreement goals and pathways to net zero.
- Mission Innovation is a global initiative of **22 countries and the European Commission** (on behalf of the European Union).
- **India is a member of Mission Innovation.**
- Mission Innovation 1.0 was launched alongside the Paris Agreement in 2015.
- Mission Innovation 2.0 was launched in 2021.

36. MINISTRY OF PORT & SHIPPING

36.1 Jal Marg Vikas Project

- Jal Marg Vikas Project aims at capacity augmentation of National waterways projects.
- Ministry of Shipping designated Inland Waterway Authority of India (IWAI) as implementation agency.

- Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) for capacity augmentation of navigation on National Waterway-1 (NW-1) is being implemented with the technical assistance and investment support of the World Bank.

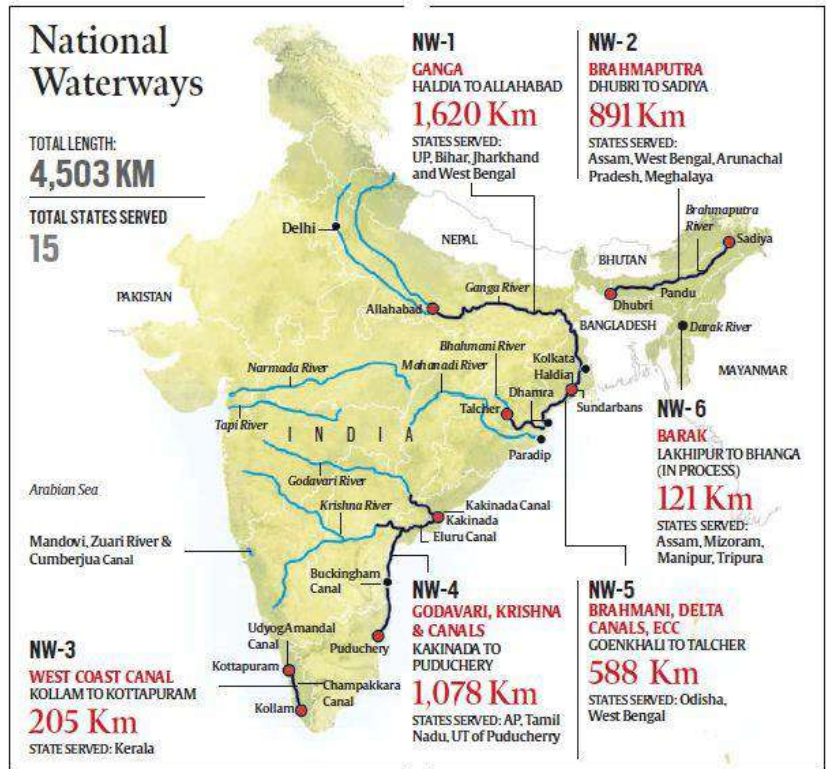
- The Project is expected to be completed by March, 2023.

- It will boost infrastructure development like multi-modal, Roll on-Roll off (Ro-Ro) facilities, & navigation aids.

- States: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal

- The nodal points along the National Waterway will be created by IWAI with the help of Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL).

- The project adopted River Information System for the first time in India.
- River Information System is an IT based system to optimised the resource management of waterborne transport chain by enabling information exchange between vessels, lock and bridges, terminals and ports, status of fairways, calamity abatement etc.
- IWAI is the apex statutory body created in 1986 for the development and regulation of inland waterways.



36.2 PANI Portal

- The Portal for Asset and Navigation Information (PANI) is an integrated solution that compiles river navigation and infrastructure information on a single platform.
- The portal provides detailed information such as the fairways, infrastructure facilities, cross-river structures, and emergency services.

36.3 Bharat Pravah

Bharat Pravah

An initiative to highlight the importance of rivers-ports-shipping in the everyday life of the common man through literature, dialogue and communication.

Organised by Ministry for Shipping, Waterways and Ports in collaboration with the Institute for Governance, Policies and Politics, a think-tank

Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The initiative plans to organise a series of regional, national and international events (dialogues/conferences) throughout the year around 8 themes. Intellectuals, influencers and practitioners of the society are invited to debate, discuss and exchange dialogues on policies, perspectives and problems of the shipping sector. These events would yield a set of new literature on the significance of the ports/riverways/shipping in everyday life.
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36.4 PM Gati Shakti

- PM Gati Shakti also known as **National Master Plan for Multimodal Connectivity** is an Indian megaproject worth 1.2 trillion USD.
- Aim** - To provide multimodal connectivity infrastructure to various special economic zones and enhance logistical efficiency.
- Gati Shakti** – a digital platform – will bring 16 Ministries including Railways and Roadways together for integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects.



36.5 Sagarmala

- The prime objective of the Sagarmala project is to promote **port-led direct and indirect development** and to provide infrastructure to transport goods to and from ports quickly, efficiently and cost-effectively.
- The Sagarmala initiative will focus on **3 pillars** of development
 - Supporting and enabling Port-led Development through appropriate policy and institutional interventions and providing for an institutional framework for ensuring inter-agency and ministries/departments/states' collaboration for integrated development.
 - Port Infrastructure Enhancement, including modernization and setting up of new ports.
 - Efficient Evacuation to and from hinterland.
- The Sagarmala Project intends to enhance the capacity of major and non-major ports and **modernizing them**.



37. MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

37.1 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	
Features	Description
Launch year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2015
Ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide industry-relevant training and certification to Indian youth.
Implemented by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)
Components	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>Components of PMKVY</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #e6f2ff;">Short Term Training</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #e6f2ff;">Recognition of Prior Learning</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #e6f2ff;">Special Projects</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #e6f2ff;">Skill Hub</div> </div> </div>
PMKVY 1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage and promote skill development in the country by providing <i>free short duration skill training</i>. To boost employability of youth corresponding to the industrial demand.
PMKVY 2.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It intended to cover 10 million youth during the period 2016 -2020. Skill training would be done based on the <i>National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF)</i> and industry led standards.
PMKVY 3.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It would make skill development more demand-driven and decentralised in its approach, with focus on digital technology and Industry 4.0 skills. It will be more <i>trainer centric</i> and <i>learner centric</i>.
PMKVY 4.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is launched to skill lakhs of youth in new age courses for Industry 4.0 like coding, AI, robotics, mechatronics, IOT, 3D printing, drones, and soft skills.within the next 3 years. <i>Skill India Digital</i> will form the backbone for implementation of PMKVY 4.0 by providing end to end digitalization of training lifecycle

37.2 SANKALP Scheme

- Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) project focuses on district level skilling ecosystem through seamless convergence and coordination.
- It is an outcome-oriented project supported by '**World Bank**'.
- It aims to implement the mandate of the *National Skill Development Mission (NSDM)*.
- It has a special focus on decentralised planning and quality improvement.
- It covers the overall skilling ecosystem of both Central & State agencies.
- Four key areas identified under the scheme are,

- Institutional Strengthening (National, State & District level)
- Quality Assurance of skill development programs
- Inclusion of marginalised population in skill development
- Expanding Skills through PPPs

- Key components**

- National Skill Certification Body



2. Unified National Accreditation board
 3. National Skill Research Division
 4. Kaushal Mart
 5. Takshila: National Portal for trainers
- District Skill Development Plan (DSDP) Awards promote skill planning at the district level.

37.3 STRIVE

- Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) is a **central sector scheme** aimed at improving the quality and the market relevance of vocational training provided in ITIs.
- It is supported by **World Bank loan assistance**.
- It will help in setting up national body for vocational education – Vocational Education and Training (VET).
- VET shall regulate accreditation and certification in both long and short term thereby bringing about uniformity in vocational training.



37.4 UDAAN

- The programme aims to provide skills training and enhance the employability of unemployed youth of J&K.
- The scheme covers graduates, post graduates and three year engineering diploma holders.
- The key stakeholders are Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), State Government (Jammu & Kashmir), Corporates and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).
- **UDAAN (Giving Wings to Girl Students)** - A scheme implemented by HRD to address the lower enrollment of girls in engineering colleges/IITs and technological institutions.

37.5 Jan Shikshan Sansthan

- Under this initiative, institutions are established to provide vocational training to non-literate, neo-literate, as well as school drop outs by identifying skills as would have a market in the region of their establishment.
- JSS offers training equivalent to courses designed by the Directorate of Adult education, National Institute of Open Schooling and Director General Employment & Training.

37.6 Pradhan Mantri YUVA Yojana

- PM YUVA Yojana is a **centrally sponsored Scheme** on entrepreneurship education and training.
- It aims at creating an enabling ecosystem through entrepreneurship education, training, advocacy and easy access to entrepreneurship support network and promoting social enterprises for inclusive growth.
- It will also include easy access to information and mentor network, credit, incubator and accelerator and advocacy to create a pathway for the youth.

37.7 Rural Tribal Technical Training Program

Rural Tribal Technical Training Program (Grameen Udhya Project)

A project for skilling the tribal youth through technical training program

Launch	2022
Aim	To enable the youth to start their own business, thus generating more employment opportunities for other youth as well.
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training is provided for about 250 beneficiaries in 17 clusters of 17 districts selected from 6 states of India – Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Odisha and will be organized at Vikas Bharti, Gumla, Jharkhand. • Training will be provided to the beneficiaries in 5 disciplines <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electrical and solar energy 2. Agricultural mechanization 3. e-governance 4. Plumbing and masonry 5. 2-wheeler repair and maintenance

38. MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT

38.1 Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan (Accessible India Campaign)

- It is a nation-wide campaign for achieving *universal accessibility for PwDs*.
- It aims to enable persons with disabilities to gain universal access, equal opportunity for development, independent living and participation in an inclusive society in all aspects of life.
- It is in line with the ***UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)*** to which ***India is a signatory***.
- **Targets** - Making all railway stations of A1, A & B categories and the international airports fully accessible to the disabled.
- Conducting accessibility audit of all the international airports, domestic airports, major railway stations.
- Seeks to convert at least 10% of government owned public transport carriers in the country fully accessible carriers for disabled persons by March 2018.
- At least 50% of all public documents by the Central and State Governments to meet accessibility standards for persons with disabilities by March 2018.

38.2 Unique Disability Identification Card

- The UDID project aims at building a holistic end-to-end integrated system for Issuance of Universal ID & Disability Certificates for Person with Disabilities with their identification and disability details.
- Once the project covers all persons with disabilities, UDID Card will be made mandatory for availing various government benefits.
- As per the Persons with Disabilities act 1995, **only** given disabilities type can apply for UDID Card.
- List of disabilities includes *blindness, cerebral palsy, low vision, locomotor disability, leprosy-cured, mental retardation, mental illness, and hearing impairment*.

38.3 ADIP Scheme

- Assistance to Disabled persons for purchasing/fitting of aids/appliances (ADIP) aims to assist the needy *disabled persons in procuring durable and scientifically manufactured appliances*.

- It can promote physical, social and psychological rehabilitation of differently abled by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential.
- It is implemented through NGOs, National Institutes under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and ***Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)***, a PSU that manufactures artificial limbs.
- Eligibility
 - a) Any Indian citizen with 40% disability or more
 - b) Monthly income not more than Rs.20000
 - c) Must not have received assistance during the last 3 years and for children its last 1 year

38.4 Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana

- Launched in 2017, this ***Central Sector Scheme*** provides *Physical Aids and Assisted-living Devices* for Senior citizens (aged above 60 years) belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category and suffering from any of the age related disability/ infirmity.
- [Age related disability/infirmity viz. Low vision, Hearing impairment, Loss of teeth and Locomotor disability.]
- **Coverage** - Under the scheme, the assisted-living devices are provided to the senior citizens belonging to the BPL category and also to the senior citizens with monthly income *not more than Rs. 15000/-*.
- The Government ensures that about **30%** of the beneficiaries in each district shall be *women*.
- The expenditure for implementation of the scheme will be met from the "*Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund*".
- The Scheme will be implemented through the sole implementing agency - ***Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)***, a PSU under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

38.5 Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme

- It is a ***Central Sector Scheme*** that aims to create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of PwDs.
- It is being implemented since 1999 for providing *financial assistance to NGOs* working for education and rehabilitation of PwDs and was revised in 2018.
- It encourages voluntary action for ensuring effective implementation of the people with disabilities (equal opportunities and protection of rights) act of 1995.
- The definition of disability includes Blindness, Low vision, Leprosy-cured, Hearing impairment, Loco motor disability, Mental retardation and Mental illness.
- Parents/guardians and voluntary organisations are encouraged to provide rehabilitation services.

38.6 National Social Assistance Programme

- NSAP is a *social security and welfare programme* that supports aged persons, widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on death of primary bread winner, belonging to *below poverty line households*.
- It being administered by the *Ministry of Rural Development*.
- This programme is being implemented in *rural areas as well as urban areas*.
- It was brought within the umbrella of '***Core of Core***' scheme in 2016.
- Presently NSAP comprises of 5 schemes.
 - **IGNOAPS (Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme)** - Monthly pension at the rate of Rs.300/- p.m to widows in the age group of 40 to 79 years.
 - **IGNWPS (Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme)** - Monthly pension at the rate of Rs.200/- p.m to old age persons in the age group of 60 to 79 years.

- **IGNDPS (Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme)** - Monthly pension at the rate of Rs.300/- p.m to divyangjan in the age group of 18-79 years. Dwarfs will also be an eligible category for this pension.
- **NFBS (National Family Benefit Scheme)** provides a one-time lump-sum amount of Rs.20,000/- is paid to a bereaved family, on the death of primary breadwinner, aged between 18-60 years.
- **Annapurna Scheme** - Launched in 2000, 10 kgs of food grains (wheat or rice) is given p.m. per beneficiary.
- For the first three schemes (IGNOAPS, IGNWPS and IGNDPS), the amount of pension is increased to Rs. 500/- p.m in respect of these beneficiaries on reaching the age of 80 years and above.
- Annual verification and Social Audit has been introduced under NSAP.

38.7 SAGE Initiative

- Senior care Ageing Growth Engine (SAGE) project was launched as a “one-stop access” of elderly care products and services by credible start-ups.
- Start-ups will be selected on the basis of innovative products and services across sectors such as health, housing, apart from technological access linked to finances, food management, and legal guidance.
- The MoSJ&E will act as a facilitator, enabling the elderly to access the products through identified start-ups.

38.8 SACRED Portal

- Senior Able Citizens for Re Employment in Dignity (SACRED) Portal is an online employment exchange platform that aims to bring the employment seeker senior citizens and employment providers on one platform.
- The portal was developed through National Informatics Centre (NIC).
- Any job provider (individual / firm/ company/ partnership/ Voluntary Organisation/ SHGs) can register on the portal.
- The portal will not guarantee for getting a job or selling of the products of the SHGs, or for any other activity.

38.9 VISVAS Scheme

- Vanchit Ikai Samooh aur Vargon ki Aarthik Sahayta (VISVAS) is an interest subvention scheme for the self help groups (SHGs) or Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) households with an annual income of up to ₹3 lakh.
- It provides the lower rate of interest to eligible beneficiaries who have availed loans through Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and similar financial institutions referred to as Lending Institutions.
- SC and OBC beneficiaries could avail an interest subvention of 5% p.a. on bank loans of up to ₹4 lakh per SHG and ₹2 lakh per individual.
- With subvention of interest, banks too would be encouraged to lend to the disadvantaged sections.

38.10 PM-DAKSH

- PM-DAKSH (Pradhan Mantri Dakshata Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi) Yojana was launched in 2020-21.
- It is a part of National Action Plan for the marginalized persons of SC, OBC, Economically BC (EBC), Senior Citizens, De-notified Tribes (DNTs), Safai karamcharies including waste pickers, and women.
- It empowers the socially, educationally and economically marginalized sections of the society by
 1. Up-skilling/Re-skilling,
 2. Short Term and Long Term Training Programmes,
 3. Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP).

- These training programs are being implemented through Government Training Institutes, Sector Skill Councils constituted by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and other credible institutions.
- Loans are provided at concessional interest rates.

38.11 Swachhta Udyami Yojana

- *The National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)*, an Apex Corporation of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment launched the Swachhta Udyami Yojana (SUY) in 2014.

- This Scheme has twin objective of cleanliness and providing livelihood to Safai Karamcharis and liberated Manual Scavengers to achieve the overall goal of “Swachh Bharat Abhiyan”.

- SUY extends financial assistance for
 1. Construction, Operation & Maintenance of Pay & Use Community Toilets in PPP Mode
 2. Procurement and Operation of Sanitation related Vehicles

Feature	Scheme for Pay and use Toilets	Scheme for Sanitation related vehicles
Loan	Rs.25 lacs	Rs.15 lacs
Interest rate	4% p.a.	4% p.a.
Subsidy	Rs.3.25 lacs	Rs.3.25 lacs
Moratorium period	6 months in addition to implementation period of 6 months	3 months

- For both schemes, the loan is given at 4% p.a. interest (Rebate of 1% p.a. for women beneficiaries and rebate of 0.5% for timely repayment)

- No State/ Union Territory wise budget allocations are made under the Scheme.

38.12 Garima Greh Scheme

- Support for Marginalised Individuals for Livelihood & Enterprise (SMILE), a comprehensive scheme launched by the MoSJE provides for a component named Garima Greh.
- It is to provide *shelter to transgender persons* with *basic amenities* like food, medical care and recreational facilities.
- Besides, it will provide support for the capacity-building/skill development of Transgender persons.
- The Centre had provided 100% financial assistance for setting up such shelters in 12 States.
- The Madras High Court has asked the Union Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to extend Garima Greh scheme to entire LGBTQIA+ community, not just transgenders.

38.13 National Overseas Scholarship Scheme

- National Overseas Scholarship is a **Central Sector Scheme** that aims to facilitate the *low income students* obtain *Master degree or Ph.D courses* by studying abroad to improve their social and economic status.
- Bachelors level courses in any discipline are **not covered** under the Scheme.
- Beneficiaries are selected from the following social groups
 1. Scheduled Castes,
 2. Denotified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes,
 3. Landless Agricultural Labourers
 4. Traditional Artisans category
- In each Selection Year, *100 fresh awards*, subject to availability of funds, will be given under the Scheme.
- *30% of the awards* for each year shall be earmarked for **women candidates**.
- **Eligibility** - The age of candidate should not be more than 35 years, as on first day of April of the selection year.

- Total family income from all sources shall not exceed Rs. 8.00 lakh per annum in the preceding year.
- Not more than two children of the same parents/guardians will be eligible for scholarship under the scheme.

38.14 National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem

National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE)	
A scheme for improving the living standards of sanitation workers in urban areas	
Launch	2022
Outlay	Central sector scheme
Initiative	Joint initiative of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) and Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAMASTE envisages safety and dignity of sanitation workers in urban India by <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating an enabling ecosystem that recognizes sanitation workers as one of the key contributors in the maintenance of sanitation infrastructure 2. Providing them with sustainable livelihood 3. Enhancing their occupational safety through capacity building and improved access to safety gear and machines
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of Sewer/Septic Tank Workers (SSWs) • Occupational Training and distribution of PPE Kits to SSWs • Assistance for Safety Devices to Sanitation Response Units (SRUs) • Extending Health Insurance Scheme Benefits under the Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) • Livelihood Assistance by providing funding support and subsidy (capital +interest) to the sanitation workers, to procure sanitation related equipments • Saturation with Social Security Schemes' benefits • The safety of SSWs is a joint responsibility of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs • IEC Campaign would be undertaken to spread awareness about the interventions of NAMASTE
Implementation	National NAMASTE Management Unit, State NAMASTE Management Unit and City NAMASTE Monitoring Unit

38.15 SMILE-75 Initiative

SMILE-75 Initiative	
An initiative that has identified 75 Municipal Corporations to implement comprehensive rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of begging under "SMILE: Support for Marginalised Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise"	
Launch	2022
Aim	To make our cities/ town and municipal areas begging-free and make a strategy for comprehensive rehabilitation of the persons engaged in the act of begging.

Time period	Till 2025-26
Focus areas	<p>The 75 Municipal Corporations in collaboration with NGOs and other stakeholders will focus extensively on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Rehabilitation, • Provision of medical facilities, counselling, awareness, • Provision of education, skill development, and economic linkages, • Convergence with other Government welfare programmes etc.

SMILE Scheme

- Support for Marginalised Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise (SMILE) scheme is set to provide welfare and rehabilitation to the transgender community and the people engaged in begging.
- This umbrella scheme includes two sub-schemes,
 - a. Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Welfare of Transgender Persons.
 - b. Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of Begging'.

38.16 Scheme for Economic Empowerment of DNTs

Scheme for Economic Empowerment of DNTs (SEED)	
A scheme for the welfare of De-notified, Nomadic and Semi Nomadic (DNT) Communities	
Launch	2022
Eligibility	<p>DNTs families</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Having income from all sources of Rs.2.50 lakh or less per annum and 2. Not availing any such benefits from similar Scheme of Centre or the State Government
Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide coaching of good quality to enable the candidates to appear in competitive examinations • To provide health insurance cover of Rs.5 lakhs per family per year • To facilitate livelihoods initiative at community level to build and strengthen small cluster institutions • To provide financial assistance for construction of houses
Time period	5 years starting Financial Year 2021-22 to 2025-26
Implementing agencies	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment , Ministry of Rural Development, National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and National Health Authority (NHA)

38.17 PM Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India (PM-YASASVI)

PM Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India (PM-YASASVI)	
An umbrella scheme formulated for OBC, EBC and DNT students by clubbing the existing scholarship schemes and hostel scheme	
Sub schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC, EBC and DNT Students • Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC, EBC and DNT Students.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top Class School Education for OBC, EBC and DNT Students • Top Class College Education for OBC, EBC and DNT Students • Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls
Aim	To provide continuous education to bright students of underprivileged section of society
Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student studying in class IX and XI in Government school only • Should belong to OBC, EBC or DNT category • Annual income of parents / guardian is not more than Rs. 2.5 lakhs • Students availing this scheme are not eligible for any other government educational scholarship scheme
Entrance	YASASVI entrance test (YET) is conducted by National Testing Agency (NTA)
Fund	State Government shall pay the scholarship amount directly to beneficiary's linked account.

38.18 Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM AJAY)

Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM AJAY)	
A scheme to improve the socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes	
Launch	2021-22
Sub schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP) • Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) • Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY)
Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scheduled Castes persons living below the poverty lines are eligible for getting benefits under the various Income Generating Schemes and Skill Development Programmes. • In case of Infrastructure Development, the villages having 50% or more SC population are eligible for grants under the Scheme.
Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income Generation • Skill Development • Infrastructure Development • Monitoring and Evaluation

38.19 Mission Utkarsh

Mission Utkarsh	
A programme that has been conceptualised along the lines of Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) design	
Launch	2022
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 Central Ministries, having an interface with the public, have identified their low performing 10-15 districts

- Following the Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) template, the ministries have launched actions to bring these districts at par with an average district in the state in 1 year and close to the all-India average in another.
- In order to further strengthen this initiative, 500 most backward blocks across states and UTs have been identified for rapid development.

39. MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

39.1 MITRA Scheme

- Mega Investment Textiles Parks (MITRA) scheme aims to create world-class textile industrial infrastructure that would attract large scale investment including foreign direct investment (FDI) and encourage innovation and job creation within the sector.
- **Features**-With a 51% equity shareholding of the State government and 49% of the Centre, Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) will be formed for each park
- The Ministry of Textiles will provide financial support in the form of Development Capital Support up to Rs. 500 crore per park to the Park SPV.
- **Competitive Incentive Support (CIS)** of upto Rs 300 crore per park to the units in PM MITRA Park
- The parks will offer an excellent infrastructure, plug and play facilities as well as training and research facilities for the industry.
- **First phase** - In first phase large textile parks spread across at least 1,000 acres will come up in 7 States - Tamil Nadu Karnataka, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Uttar Pradesh. The scheme will provide entire textile value chain, from fibre to fabric to garments.



39.2 SAMARTH Scheme

- It is a skill development scheme for capacity building in textile sector.
- It covers the entire value chain of the textile sector excluding spinning & weaving in organized sector.
- The implementation period of the scheme is up to March 2024.
- The scheme will have National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant training courses with funding norms as per the Common Norms notified by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE).
- Skill upgradation will be supported for entrepreneurial development through provision of MUDRA loans.
- At least 70% of the certified trainees are to be placed in the wage employment. Post Placement tracking will be mandatory under the scheme.
- The scheme will be implemented for the benefit of all sections of the society across the country including rural, remote, LWE affected, North East, J&K by imparting skills in the identified job roles.

40. MINISTRY OF TOURISM

40.1 Adopt a Heritage Project

- It is an initiative of the Ministry of Tourism, in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and the Archaeological Survey of India.

- It entails encouraging individuals, public sector and private organisations to participate more actively in the maintenance of Indian heritage.
- Selected firms and individuals will be appointed as “Monument Mitras” for the development of tourist amenities in the selected heritage sites for an initial period of 5 years.
- The sites/monument for this scheme will be selected on the basis of tourist footfall and visibility.
- There is no financial bid involved and the corporate sector is expected to use **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds** for the upkeep of the site.
- The Monument Mitras are selected by the “oversight and vision committee”, co-chaired by the Tourism Secretary and the Culture Secretary.
- The oversight committee also has the power to terminate a memorandum of understanding in case of noncompliance or non-performance.
- MoUs has been signed for adopting Mt. Stok Kangri (Ladakh), Trail to Gaumukh, (Uttarakhand), Red Fort (Delhi) and the Gandikota Fort (Andhra Pradesh).

40.2 PRASHAD Scheme

- Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) was launched in 2014-15.
- It aims to provide integrated infrastructure development to pilgrimage and heritage tourism destinations in the country.
- It is a **Central Sector Scheme**.
- Recently (February 2023) identified pilgrim centres for development are in Karnataka.
 - Maa Chamundeshwari Devi Temple
 - Sri Madhwa Vana
 - Papnash Temple
 - Sri Renuka Yallamma Temple

Major Cities under PRASAD Scheme	
Kamakhya (Assam)	Kedarnath (Uttarakhand)
Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh)	Puri (Odisha)
Ajmer (Rajasthan)	Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu)
Dwaraka (Gujarat)	Velankanni (Tamil Nadu)
Gaya (Bihar)	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
Amritsar (Punjab)	Mathura (Uttar Pradesh)
Dwaraka (Gujarat)	

40.3 Incredible India 2.0 Campaign

- The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Incredible India 2.0 campaign, during 2017-18.
- **Aim** - To promote various destinations and tourism products of the country including spiritual, medical and wellness tourism in important and potential source markets overseas.
- It also aims at a shift from generic promotions undertaken across the world to market specific promotional plans and content creation with thematic creatives on different niche products including spiritual, medical and wellness tourism.

40.4 National Digital Tourism Mission

National Digital Tourism Mission	
A scheme to bridge the existing information gap amongst different stakeholders of tourism ecosystem through a digital highway	
Launched in	2022
Aim	To harness the full potential of digitization in tourism sector by facilitating exchange of information and services in tourism sector

Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Tourism had constituted an inter-ministerial task force for National Digital Tourism Mission to define the context, mission, vision, objectives, and overall scope of the National Digital Tourism Mission. The Task Force has prepared a draft report on proposed National Digital Tourism Mission. The report lays down domain and technology principles, standards, digital stack, governance structure and plan for implementation of the envisaged National Digital Tourism Mission
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40.5 Utsav portal

Utsav portal	
A portal developed for festival, events and live darshan across the country.	
Launched in	2022
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This portal showcases the month-wise and State wise calendar contents on festivals, Events and Online Pooja/Aarti. The website aims at showcasing the beauty of India, the land of festivals, in a global arena by aiding travellers with compelling, relevant, and contextualized digital experiences. It will also possess social media links, event-specific website information and contact details about the organizing committee and routing information needed to reach event destinations.

40.6 Swadesh Darshan 2.0

Swadesh Darshan 2.0	
A scheme for development of sustainable and responsible tourist destinations	
Launch	2023
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Swadesh Darshan scheme has been revamped with the mantra of ‘vocal for local’. It moves away from theme-based tourist circuits and focuses on destination management. Swadesh Darshan 2.0, focussing on one destination at a time, to attract domestic tourists It provides financial assistance to state governments or Union Territory administrations or central agencies for development of tourism infrastructure in the country. The scheme envisage increase in private sector investment in tourism & hospitality. It may help in increasing Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in the field of tourism and operation and maintenance of the created assets under the scheme. Operation & Maintenance of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme is the responsibility of the respective State Government/UT Administration.

Swadesh Darshan Scheme

- It was launched in in 2014-15 with the objective to develop tourism infrastructure.
- Vision** - To develop theme based tourist circuits on the principles of high tourist value in an integrated manner.

- Under the scheme, 15 thematic circuits have been identified for development.
- **Prominent circuits** - Buddhist Circuit, North-East Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit etc.

40.7 National Integrated Database of Hospitality Industry (NIDHI) and NIDHI+

National Integrated Database of Hospitality Industry (NIDHI) and NIDHI+	
A technology driven system towards Aatmanirbhar Bharat to empower businesses.	
Aim	To become a gateway to opportunities for the Hospitality Industry
NIDHI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provides clear picture on the geographical spread of the hospitality & tourism sector, its size, structure and existing capacity • Accommodation Units can register their entities on this platform and avail electronic delivery of various services and benefits through a Unique NIDHI ID (NID) allocated to them. • It will also serve as a platform for the Hospitality organisations to ideate, share best practices and connect with the Government for ease of doing business. • Star classification is a rating system that is used to rank units according to their quality and services.
NIDHI+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIDHI+ is being built on a tech-powered platform aligned with the vision of National Digital Tourism Mission, and will allow incremental upgrades in order to achieve a scalable and stable ecosystem. • It includes not only Accommodation Units, but also Travel agents, Tour Operators, Tourist Transport Operators, Food & Beverage Units, Online Travel Aggregators Convention Centres and tourist Facilitators.

41. MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

41.1 Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS)

- EMRS was started in 1997-98 to impart *quality education to Scheduled Tribes (STs)* children in remote areas.
- The schools focus not only on academic education but on the all-round development of the students.
- Each school will cater to students from *Class VI to XII*.
- **National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS)**, an autonomous organization has been set up under the MoTA to establish and manage these schools.
- Eklavya schools will be on par with Navodaya Vidyalaya and will have special facilities for preserving local art and culture besides providing training in sports and skill development.
- **Funding** - Grants were given for construction of schools and recurring expenses to the State Governments under Grants under **Article 275 (1)** of the Constitution.
- **Target** - As per EMRS Guidelines of 2010, at least 1 EMRS is to be set up in each Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) / Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) having 50% ST population.
- By 2022, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons will have an EMRS.

EKLAVYA MODEL DAY BOARDING SCHOOLS

These schools will be set up in the areas where density of ST population is higher in identified Sub-Districts (**90% or more**).

They will be set up on an experimental basis for providing additional scope for ST Students seeking to avail school education **without residential facility**.

- ***Eklavya Model Day Boarding School (EMDBS)*** is set up on an experimental basis wherever density of ST population is higher in identified Sub-Districts (90% or more).

41.2 TRIFOOD Scheme

- It is a joint initiative of *Ministry of Food Processing Industry, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and TRIFED*.
- Under this scheme a tertiary value addition center will be set up in Jagdalpur in Chhattisgarh and Raigad in Maharashtra.
- A highlight of this is the production of “***Heritage Mahua***” drink.
- Mahua (*Madhuca latifolia*) is a common tree in deciduous forests of India, found in states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh., Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- ***Friends of Tribes*** is an initiative in which, TRIFED has tied up CSR funds to promote tribal livelihoods.

41.3 Van Dhan Scheme

- It is a *market linked tribal entrepreneurship development program* targeting livelihood generation for tribal by harnessing the wealth of forest i.e. Van Dhan.
- It will support ***Minor Forest Produce (MFP) market development*** and ensuring fair returns to the tribal gatherers.
- It promotes forming clusters of tribal Self-help Groups and strengthening them into Tribal Producer Companies.
- It aims to tap into traditional knowledge & skill sets of tribal by adding technology & IT to upgrade it at each stage and to convert the tribal wisdom into a viable economic activity.
- The implementation will be done through the
 - *Ministry of Tribal Affairs* as Nodal Department at the Central Level
 - *Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED)* as Nodal Agency at the National Level.


41.4 Van Dhan Vikas Kendra

- It is an initiative of the ‘Ministry of Tribal Affairs’ and TRIFED to improve the livelihood of tribal population by *harnessing the incomes through wealth of forest*.
- Marketing is done through ***Minimum Support Price (MSP)***.
- It will provide skill upgradation and capacity building to the traditional knowledge of tribal people.
- It caters to ten Self Help Groups of thirty tribal gatherers each.
- The selection of the tribal beneficiaries and formation of the SHGs has been undertaken by the TRIFED.
- Union government has also created an online monitoring dashboard, called the *Van Dhan Dashboard*, for reporting the procurement activities undertaken at the state level.
- The dashboard is a part of the “TRIFED E- Sampark Setu” that aims to facilitate exchange of information to and from every Panchayat and Van Dhan Kendra, either through email or mobile phone.
- States have appointed the Van Dhan Kendras as their primary procurement agents for MFP procurements from local bazaars.

41.5 GOAL 2.0

GOAL (Going Online as Leaders)

An initiative for digital empowerment of tribal youth and women through concept of mentor and mentee.

Initiative	Joint initiative of Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Meta (formerly Facebook) .
Goal 1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was launched as a pilot project in May 2020. The digital mentorship was provided online by attaching one mentor to 2 mentees. The mentees were provided with 40+ hours of training across 3 course pillars: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Communication & Life Skills Enabling Digital Presence Leadership & Entrepreneurship
	
Goal 2.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rather than inviting applications to become mentees under the scheme, Goal 2 program will be open to all people from tribal communities. The program aims to upskill and digitally enable tribal youth via Facebook live sessions and Meta Business Coach, a digital learning tool. There will be special focus on more than 10 lakh members of 50000 Van dhan Self Help Groups. The GOAL 2.0 will enable maximum participation and percolation of benefits of the training within the tribal youth by providing Chatbot, need-based online sessions from industry experts in different fields as per mentees' requirements
Fund	The programme is fully funded by Meta (Facebook India) .
Digital classes	Ministry of Tribal Affairs in coordination with Ministry of IT and Electronics, will be providing 6 digital classes in each of the 175 EMRS schools selected under the program.
Implementation	By ERNET, which is an autonomous organization under MeITY through STC funds available with MeITY and 10% funding is being done by NESTS

42. MINISTRY OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT

42.1 Umbrella Schemes of Women and Child Development Ministry

- Under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, there are just 3 schemes now out of 19 schemes.
- Mission Shakti**
 - SAMARTHYA (Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Creche, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana/ Gender Budgeting)
 - SAMBAL (One Stop Centre, Mahila Police Volunteer, Women's helpline/Swadhar/Ujjawala/Widow Homes etc.)
- Mission Vatsalya** – (Child Protection Services and Child Welfare Services)
- Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0** - (Umbrella ICDS - Anganwadi Services, Poshan Abhiyan, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, National Creche Scheme)

42.2 POSHAN Abhiyaan

- The **National Nutrition Mission (NNM)** which was later rebranded as the Prime Minister's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nutrition (POSHAN Abhiyaan) was set up in 2018.

- It has the objective of reducing malnutrition in women, children and adolescent girls.
- The Ministry of Women and Child (MWCD) is the nodal Ministry implementing the NNM to align different ministries to work in tandem on the window of opportunity of the first 1,000 days in life.

- **POSHAN 2.0** - It places a special emphasis on selected high impact essential nutrition interventions, such as

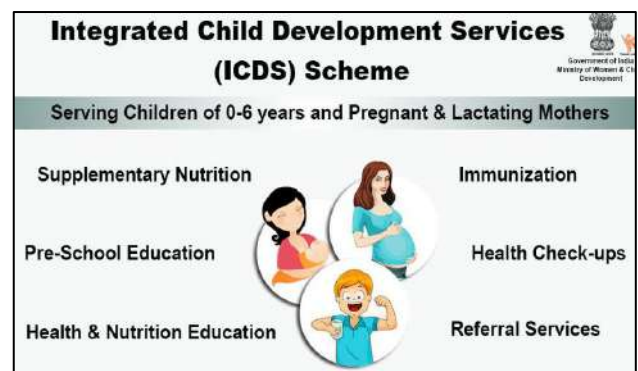
1. Improving coverage of maternal-child health services
2. Enhancing women empowerment
3. Availability, and access to improved water, sanitation, and hygiene
4. Enhancing homestead food production for a diversified diet

Objective	Target to prevent &/or to reduce by
Prevent & reduce stunting in children (0-6 years)	6% @ 2% p.a.
Prevent & reduce under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years)	6% @ 2% p.a.
Reduce the prevalence of anemia among young Children (6-59 months)	9% @ 3% p.a.
Reduce the prevalence of anemia among Women & Adolescent Girls in age group of 15-49 years	9% @ 3% p.a.
Reduce Low Birth Weight (LBW)	6% @ 2% p.a.

- **POSHAN Tracker** – It is a mobile based application rolled out through National e-Governance Division (NeGD) for identification of stunting, wasting, under-weight prevalence among children and last mile tracking of nutrition service delivery.
- **Poshan Pakhwada** – It is a nutrition centric mass movement for Poshan Abhiyaan, emphasised on identification and celebration of healthy child as well as integration of modern and traditional practices for healthy India.

42.3 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme

- Launched in 1975, ICDS is a **centrally sponsored scheme** for early childhood care and development.
- **Significance**- Providing pre-school non-formal education and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality on the other.
- **Beneficiaries**- Children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- **Objectives** - To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years
- **Services under ICDS**
 1. Supplementary Nutrition
 2. Pre-school non-formal education
 3. Nutrition & health education
 4. Immunization
 5. Health check-up and
 6. Referral services



42.4 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme

- The Government of India launched the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) in 2015 at Panipat in Haryana.
- It was initiated as a tri-ministerial effort of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- **Objectives**
 - To prevent gender biased sex selective elimination
 - To ensure survival and protection of the girl child
 - To ensure education and participation of the girl child

- To increase girl's participation in the fields of sports
- **Targets**
 - Improvement in Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) by 2 points every year
 - Improvement in the percentage of institutional deliveries or sustained at the rate of 95% or above
 - 1% increase in 1st Trimester ANC Registration per year
 - 1% increase in enrolment at secondary education level and skilling of girls/women per year.
 - To check dropout rate among girls at secondary and higher secondary levels
 - Raising awareness about safe menstrual hygiene management
- **Achievement** – There is an improvement of Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) at National level, from 918 in 2014-15 to 934 in 2021-22.

42.5 Sukanya Samridhi Yojana

- It is a *small deposit scheme for girl child*, launched as a part of the '*Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao*' initiative in 2015.
- '*Sukanya Samridhi Account*' (SSA) can be opened at any time from the birth of a girl child till she attains the **age of 10 years**.
- The account can be opened in any post office or authorised branches of commercial banks.
- The account requires a minimum deposit of *Rs 250* and a maximum of *Rs 1.5 lakh* in a year.
- **Interest** - The government determines the SSY scheme's interest rate is calculated quarterly and it is compounded annually.
- Currently, the interest rate has been reduced from *8.4% to 7.6%*.
- **Interest not payable** - Expiration of scheme's duration or if the girl becomes a Non-resident Indian (NRI) or a non-citizen.
- **Maturity** - After 21 years of opening or, in the event of the marriage of the girl child after she gains the age of 18 years.
- **Interest Calculation of SSA** - The central government reviews the interest rates of small savings schemes like SSA every quarter based on the G-Secs yields of the previous 3 months in the secondary market.
- This is to ensure that the interest rates of small savings schemes are market-linked, as per the recommendations of the *Shyamala Gopinath Committee, 2011*.

42.6 National Crèche Scheme

- It is a *centrally sponsored scheme* that aims to provide day care facilities to children of working mothers.
- The scheme was earlier named as *Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme*.
- **Target** - The scheme focuses on children of **6 months to 6 years**, of working women in *rural and urban* areas who are employed for a minimum period of 15 days in a month, or six months in a year.
- The State Government will ensure proper supervision of the functioning of crèches so that services of the prescribed standard are provided to the children.



42.7 Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

- PMMVY is a *maternity benefit programme* that was rolled out in 2017.

- Under PMMVY, a cash incentive of Rs. 5000 is provided directly to the pregnant women and lactating mothers for first living child of the family.
- The scheme has been expanded to provide maternity benefit amounting to Rs.6000, but only if the second child is a girl child in order to discourage pre- birth sex selection.
- The cash incentive will be provided in three instalments.
- It is aimed at improving health-seeking behaviour and to compensate for wage loss for pregnant women, particularly in the unorganised sectors.
- PMMVY is implemented using the platform of Anganwadi Services scheme of Umbrella ICDS under Ministry of Women and Child Development.

42.8 PM CARES for Children Scheme

- The PM CARES for Children Scheme was launched in 2021 to support children who have lost both the parents or legal guardian or adoptive parents or surviving parent to COVID-19 pandemic.

- Objective of the scheme
 - Ensure comprehensive care and protection of children in a sustained manner
 - Enable their wellbeing through health insurance
 - Empower them through education and equip them for self-sufficient existence with financial support on reaching 23 years of age

Children Benefits	Financial Support - Amount of Rs 10 lakh for all children	Support for boarding & Lodging - Rehabilitation of all children	Assistance for School Education - Admission in schools
	Assistance for Higher Education - Educational loans for higher education	Health Insurance - Health insurance cover of Rs 5 lakhs	Scholarship - Rs 20,000 per child per annum for all school going children (Class 1-12)

42.9 Mission Saksham Anganwadi

Mission Saksham Anganwadi	
An Integrated Nutrition Support Programme	
Launched in	2022
Fund	Centrally-sponsored programme
Sub-schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) • POSHAN Abhiyaan • Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) • National Creche Scheme
Aim	To address malnutrition in children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers through a strategic shift in nutrition content
Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition Support for POSHAN through Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) for children of the age group of 06 months to 6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers (PWLM). • For Adolescent Girls in the age group of 14 to 18 years in Aspirational Districts and North Eastern Region (NER).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Childhood Care and Education (3-6 years) and early stimulation for (0-3 years). • Anganwadi Infrastructure including modern, upgraded Saksham Anganwadi, and Poshan Abhiyaan.
Focus	Maternal Nutrition, Infant and Young Child Feeding Norms through AYUSH practices.
Poshan Tracker	A new, robust ICT centralised data system which is being linked with the RCH Portal (Anmol) of MoHFW

42.10 GHAR - GO Home and Re-Unite

GHAR - GO Home and Re-Unite	
A portal to digitally monitor and track the restoration and repatriation of children according to the protocol	
Launched in	2022
Developed by	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital tracking and monitoring of children who are in the Juvenile Justice system and have to be repatriated to another Country/State/District. • Digital transfer of cases of children to the concerned Juvenile Justice Board/Child Welfare Committee of the State. • Where there is a requirement of a translator/interpreter/expert, request will be made to the concerned State Government. • Child Welfare Committees and District Child Protection Officers can ensure proper restoration and rehabilitation of children by digitally monitoring the progress of the case of the child. • List of Government implemented schemes will be provided, so that at the time of restoration the Child Welfare Committees can link the child with the schemes.

42.11 Other initiatives

Initiatives	Description
UJJAWALA Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is comprehensive scheme for <u>prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.</u>
Swadhar Greh Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It targets the <u>women victims of difficult circumstances who are in need of institutional support</u> for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity. • The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing, health and legal aid as well as economic and social security for these women. • Girls up to the age of 18 years and boys up to the age of 8 years would be allowed to stay in the Swadhar Greh with their mothers. • (Boys of more than 8 years of age need to be shifted to the Children Homes run under JJ Act/ICPS.)
SHe-box	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHe-box (Sexual Harassment electronic box) is an <u>online platform to enable women employees to file complaints related to sexual harassment at the workplace.</u> • It enables <u>both public and private sector employees</u> to lodge their complaints.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It ensures the effective implementation of the <u>Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013.</u>
Sakhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a <u>one-stop centre for providing medical, legal and rehabilitation facilities</u> for women subjected to any kind of violence.
Jan Sampark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a <u>monthly programme to facilitate adoption.</u> <u>Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)</u> under MoWCD - Nodal authority.
NARI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NARI is an online portal developed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development that will provide women citizens with easy access to information on government schemes and initiatives for women.
Khoya Paya Web Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a citizen based website to <u>exchange information on missing and found children.</u> It has been developed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY). There is also portal named <u>'Track Child'</u> that belongs to the <u>Ministry of Home Affairs</u>, but in that portal only <u>police communicates with the police.</u>
Mahila E-Haat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a bilingual portal provides unique direct online marketing platform leveraging technology for supporting women entrepreneurs/SHGs/ NGOs for showcasing their products / services.
Dhanalakshmi Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of the scheme is to provide a set of financial incentives for families to encourage them to retain a girl child, educate her and prevent child marriage.
e-Samvad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e-Samvad is an online portal to provide a platform for NGOs and Civil Societies to interact with the Ministry of Women & Child Development.

43. MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS

43.1 Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram

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

43.2 Khelo India

- It is a **National Programme for Development of Sports**, which aims to enable a pathway from schools to Olympics ensuring all-round growth.

- Each athlete selected under the new scheme will get a scholarship of **Rs. 5 lakh p.a for 8 years.**
- The government also aims to set up 20 universities across the country as hubs of sporting excellence.

43.3 Target Olympic Podium Scheme

- It is a flagship program that provides *assistance to India's top athletes.*
- Under the Scheme, the Department of Sports shall identify and fund a Developmental Group of Athletes who are medal prospects for the Olympic Games in Paris (2024) and Los Angeles Games (2028).
- *TOPS Elite Athletes' Identification Committee* was constituted to identify the elite athletes who could achieve the Olympic podium.
- The Ministry appoints the TOPS members with emphasis on ensuring representation from '**High-Priority sports**' (Archery, Badminton, Boxing Hockey, Shooting and Wrestling).
- **Mission Olympic Cell (MOC)** is a dedicated body created to assist athletes selected under the TOP Scheme.
- The Chairman of MOC is the *Director General, Sports Authority of India.*

44. MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

44.1 Major initiatives

Initiatives	Description
Tele-Law programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was launched by Ministry of Law and Justice and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) in 2017 to address cases at the pre-litigation stage. • It connects the disadvantaged and needy seeking legal advice from Panel Lawyers through e-interface platform available in Common Service Centres (CSCs). • For implementing the Tele-Law programme, the Department of Justice has partnered with National Legal Services Authorities (NALSA) and CSC e-Governance Service India. • The service is free for those who are eligible for free legal Aid as mentioned under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987. For all others a nominal fee is charged.
Pro-bono legal services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a web-based platform through which the interested lawyers can register themselves to volunteer services for litigants who are unable to afford it. • Supreme Court has recently released the guidelines, which says that a lawyer should have fought a certain number of cases pro bono (free of cost) in order to be designated as a senior lawyer.
Nyaya Mitra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is aimed at reducing pendency of cases across selected districts, with special focus on those pending for more than 10 years. • A retired judicial officer, or an executive officer with judicial experience, will be put in charge of assisting those suffering due to judicial delays.

45. MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS

45.1 COMMIT

- Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions in collaboration with **UNDP** has launched Comprehensive Online Modified Modules on Induction Training (COMMIT) for State Government officials.
- **Objective** - To improve the public service delivery mechanism and provide citizen centric administration.

45.2 Integrated Pensioners' Portal - BHAVISHYA

Integrated Pensioners' Portal - BHAVISHYA	
A portal that aims to achieve Ease of Living for the Central Government Pensioners.	
Launched in	2022
Initiative	Developed in collaboration with State Bank of India
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BHAVISHYA, is a pension seva portal of SBI. It will enable pensioners to get all information and services at one place with single login. The following portals have now been merged with BHAVISHYA window: CPENGRAMS, ANUBHAV, ANUDAAN, and SANKALP & Pension DASHBOARD

45.3 Vision India@2047

Vision India@2047	
A vision plan to make the country one of the world's top three economies and bring it closer to developed nation status by the 100th year of its independence-2047	
Launch	2022
Aim	To create an action plan under each sector with a road map starting this decade
Principles	'Whole of government' and 'whole of country' approach, building expertise within government, leveraging international capital and expertise, involving private sector and experts to draw up 'Future India'
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan will set specific targets for different economic sectors. It will focus on shifting India from the ranks of merely being an emerging developing economy to a developed one. Benchmarking regulations, procedures and processes to international standards and aligning them to global standards will be a major area of work of this framework.
First Ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of 'New Age Agriculture' Future-ready cities AL Creation of an ecosystem to facilitate emergence of Indian global champions Leveraging India's growing soft power
Key areas	Agriculture, commerce, infrastructure, industry, urban landscape, security and defence, technology and governance

46. MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

46.1 National eVidhan Application

- National eVidhan Application (NeVA) or e-Vidhan MMP is a Mission Mode Project that comes under the **Digital India Programme**.
- NeVA aims to make the functioning of all the Legislative Houses in the country digital and paperless.
- Since, the processes involving the functioning of all Legislatures are similar except some minor variations, the NeVA can be incorporated into the two Houses of Parliament also.
- NeVA is Unicode compliant software having provision for easy access to various documents like List of Questions, List of Business, Reports etc. bilingually viz. English and any regional language.
- NeVA is a work-flow system deployed on NIC Cloud, MeghRaj
- It has been developed on the theme of '**One Nation-One Application**' with the objective of Cloud First & Mobile First to serve Members' FIRST.
- **Implementation** - The 'Nodal Ministry' to implement the NeVA in all the States/UTs with Legislatures is the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (MoPA).
- To implement the NeVA, a tripartite MoU needs to be signed between the MoPA, the concerned State Government and the State Legislature.
- **Funding** for e-Vidhan is provided by the MoPA and technical support by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MietY).
- The funding of NeVA is through Central Sponsored Scheme i.e. 60:40; and 90:10 for North East & hilly States and 100% for UTs.

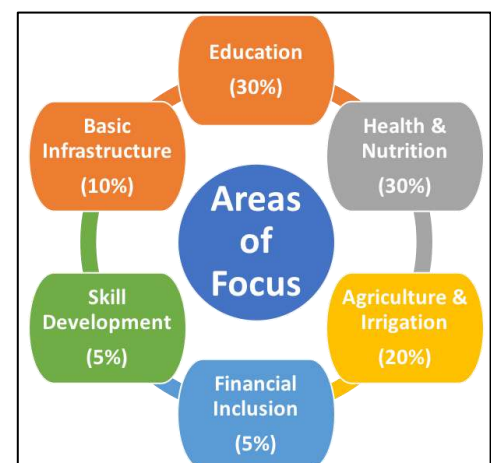
NeVA enables the State Legislatures to transact entire Government Business on digital platform including information exchange with the State Government Departments.

In 2021, Bihar Legislative Council became the first House in the country to transit to NeVA platform completely and conducted Winter Session, 2021 on the NeVA platform in paperless mode.

47. NITI AAYOG

47.1 Aspirational Districts Programme

- Launched in 2018, ADP aims to *transform some of India's most underdeveloped districts*.
- It will identify areas of immediate improvement, measure progress, and rank districts.
- **Broad contours**
 - Convergence of Central & State Schemes,
 - Collaboration of Central, State level 'Prabhari' Officers & District Collectors,
 - Competition among districts
- The **115 districts** were chosen by senior officials of the Union government in consultation with State officials based on a composite Index.
- The parameters included are
 - Deprivation enumerated under socio-economic caste census
 - Key health and education performance indicators
 - State of basic infrastructure
- The baseline ranking is based on **49 indicators across 5 sectors** - health and nutrition, education, agriculture and water resources, financial inclusion and skill development and basic infrastructure.
- A *minimum of one district* was chosen from every State.
- The baseline ranking would be followed by delta ranking of these districts based on their "incremental progress".
- The progress of each district will be monitored by the dashboard which has all the latest available data in the 5 sectors given by the District Collectors.
- For each district, a 4-tier supervisory mechanism has been put in.



47.2 Atal Innovation Mission

- AIM will be an *innovation promotion platform* involving academics, entrepreneurs, and researchers drawing upon national and international experiences to foster a culture of innovation, R&D in India.
- The platform will also promote a network of world-class innovation hubs and grand challenges for India.
- Under this mission two major schemes were rolled out such as:
 - Atal Tinkering Labs - Workspaces fitted with state-of-the-art technologies like 3D printers, robotics, sensor technology kits, Internet of things (IoT), miniaturised electronics
 - Atal Incubation Centres

47.3 National Data & Analytics Platform

National Data & Analytics Platform (NDAP)	
A user-friendly web platform that aggregates and hosts datasets from across India's vast statistical infrastructure.	
Year	2022
Initiative of	NITI Aayog
Aim	To improve access and use of government data.
Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making data accessible - Democratize access to public government data. • Interoperable - This enables users to merge datasets from different sectors and sources for easier cross-sectoral analysis. • Interactive function – users can create flexible tables and visualizations like maps, bar charts, line charts, pie charts for easy exploratory analysis. • User-friendly platform - The platform follows a use-case based approach.

48. OTHER SCHEMES

48.1 Yuva Sahakar Scheme

- Introduced by **National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)**
- This is a youth friendly scheme which will attract youths to cooperative business ventures.
- The scheme will be linked to Rs.1000 crore '*Cooperative Start-up and Innovation Fund (CSIF)*'.
- It has special incentive for cooperatives of North Eastern region, Aspirational Districts and cooperatives with women/SC/ST/PwD members.
- All types of cooperatives in operation for *at least 1 year* are eligible.

NCDC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the sole statutory organization functioning as an apex financial and developmental institution exclusively devoted to cooperative sector. • It is an ISO 9001:2015 compliant organization.

48.2 Sahakar-22

- It is a mission launched by **National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)** to *double the farmers' income* through providing new employment opportunities generated through cooperatives.

- It focusses on strengthening the farmers economic condition by augmenting their income and fast track the pace of development in the State.

48.3 Sahakar Pragya

- It is a part of a series of initiatives taken up by NCDC to strengthen India's cooperative societies.
- It is an innovative capacity building initiative for the farmers associated with such entities in the country.

Other Sahakar Initiatives

- **Sahakar Mitra SIP** - The "Scheme on Internship Program" (SIP) is an arrangement where NCDC will provide short term opportunity to young professionals to acquire learning experience.
- **Sahakar Cooptube NCDC Channel** - It is an initiative towards One Nation One Market with the objective for India to become food factory of the world.

48.4 Shakti Scheme

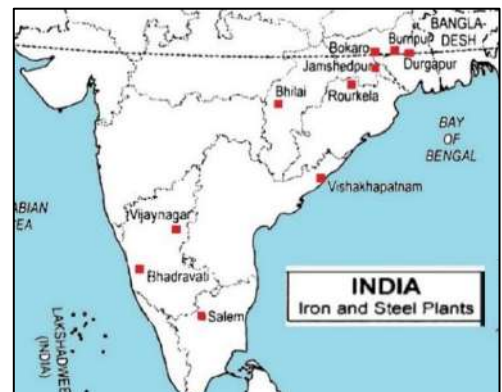
- Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala Transparently in India (SHAKTI) - for auction and allotment of coal linkages, will lead to affordable power and transparency in allocation of coal.
- The original version of the scheme allowed coal supply only to power generation capacities with long-term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

48.5 Mission Coking Coal

- Mission Coking Coal was set up to evolve a road map for increasing production and utilization of domestic coking coal.
- Launched in **2021** to reduce dependence on imports for coking coal and increase use of locally available coal in the steel making through gasification process.
- The mission will prepare a roadmap suggesting ways to augment the production and utilization of domestic coking coal in India by 2030.

48.6 Mission Purvodaya

- Mission Purvodaya in steel sector envisions to create an integrated steel hub in Eastern India.
- The Mission is rolled out by Union Petroleum and Natural Gas & Steel Ministry.
- More than 75% of India's envisioned incremental steel capacity will come from eastern India, with **Odisha** alone crossing 100 MTPA.
- In Odisha, Kalanganagar will be developed as the epicenter of Mission Purvodaya.
- Government of India is keen to have Japan to be partner country in Mission Purvodaya.



48.7 YUva Vigyani Karyakram

- **ISRO** has launched the YUva Vigyani Karyakram programme for School Children, in tune with the Government's vision "*Jai Vigyan, Jai Anusandhan*".
- **Aim** - Imparting basic knowledge on Space Technology, Space Science and Space Applications to the younger ones with the intent of arousing their interest in the emerging areas of Space activities.
- It is proposed to select 3 students each from each State/ Union Territory to participate in this programme covering CBSE, ICSE and State syllabus.
- Those who have just completed 9th standard will be eligible for the online registration.
- The selection is based on the 8th Standard academic performance and extracurricular activities. Students belonging to the rural area have been given special weightage in the selection criteria.
- In case there is tie between the selected candidates, the younger candidates will be given priority.

48.8 SAATHI Initiative

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

48.9 Swachh Swasth Sarvatra

- It is an inter-ministerial joint initiative between the **Ministry of Jal Shakti and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**.
- It is focused on the twin objectives of constructing toilets and enabling behavioural change.
- A financial assistance of Rs.10 lakh will be given to the community health centres so that they can be strengthened to meet the standards of sanitation, hygiene and infection control.
- 3 key components
 1. Community Health Centres (CHCs) in ODF blocks supported to achieve Kayakalp certification
 2. Gram Panchayat of Kayakalp Primary Health Centres (PHCs) prioritized to become ODF
 3. Training in WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) of CHC/PHC nominees

48.10 Know India Programme

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

48.11 Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat

- It was announced on the occasion of the 140th birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- It aims to actively enhance interaction between people of diverse cultures living in different States and UTs, with the objective of promoting greater mutual understanding and bonding amongst them.

- Each year, every State/UT would be paired with another State/UT for reciprocal interaction between the people.
- ***Rashtriya Ekta Shivir (National Integration Camp)*** was organized to implement this program.

48.12 KAPILA

- In 2020, the Government has launched the Kalam Program for Intellectual Property Literacy and Awareness (KAPILA) Campaign.
- **Aim** - To increase awareness regarding protection and exploitation of *Intellectual Property (IP)* and also to provide funding support in order to promote filing of IP in Higher Education Institutions.

48.13 Meri Saheli Initiative

- It was launched as a pilot project by the ***Railway Protection Force (RPF)*** across South Eastern Railways.
- It was launched to provide safety and security to lady passengers travelling by trains for their entire journey, as per the *Section 58 of the Railways Act, 1989*.
- Dedicated teams of lady RPF personnel have been formed across all zonal railways for its implementation.

48.14 NIKSHAY Portal

- It is the web enabled patient management system for TB control under the ***National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP)***.
- It is developed and maintained by the Central TB Division (CTD), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in collaboration with the National Informatics Centre (NIC), and WHO.
- It functions as the National TB Surveillance System and enables reporting of various surveillance data to the Government of India.
- For those private sector providers who notify TB patient on Nikshay, an incentive of Rs.500 on notification and another Rs.500 for updating the patient's treatment outcome are provided.

NIKSHAY Poshan Yojana

- It is being implemented from 2018 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- It is a centrally sponsored scheme under National Health Mission (NHM) that provides *Rs. 500 per month* to all TB patients towards **nutritional support** for the duration of their treatment.
- **Beneficiaries** - Notified TB patients across all States and UTs in India.

48.15 SAMVEDNA

- Sensitizing Action on Mental Health Vulnerability through Emotional Development and Necessary Acceptance (SAMVEDNA) is a *Toll-Free Helpline for Children*.
- It was launched by the ***National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)*** to provide psycho-social first-aid and mental support for Children affected during COVID 19 Pandemic.
- It is provided in various regional languages.

48.16 MPLADS

MP Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

A Scheme that enables the MPs 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.

Launch year	1993 by the then-Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao
Outlay	Central Sector Scheme
Aim	To facilitate developmental works in the constituencies of MPs
Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation - Responsible for the policy formulation, release of funds and prescribing monitoring mechanism • A District Collector, District Magistrate or District Commissioner - Authority to implement MPLADS • Commissioner or Chief Executive Officer – Authority for municipal corporations
Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual MPLADS fund entitlement per MP constituency is Rs. 5 crore. • MPs are to recommend works costing at least 15% of the annual MPLADS entitlement for areas inhabited by SC populations and 7.5% for areas with ST populations. • 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 whereas elected members of Rajya sabha can recommend works within the state of election. • The nominated members of both the houses can recommend works anywhere in the country. • In case an elected MP wishes to contribute MPLADS funds outside the constituency or the State/UT, they can recommend work up to Rs 25 lakh in a financial year.
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The annual entitlement of Rs 5 crore shall be released, in two equal installments of Rs 2.5 crore each directly to the District authority of the nodal district of the MP concerned. • The role of an MP is limited to the recommendation of a project. • The onus is on the district authority to sanction, execute and complete the recommended project within a particular timeframe.
Projects under MPLADS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durable community assets- Creation of durable community assets in infrastructure, electricity, drinking water, public health, sanitation, and education • Non-durable assets- The MP can make recommendations on non-durable assets only under special circumstances such as the provision of computers and books to schools or libraries, ambulances, assistance to bar councils and other matters, etc. • Natural disasters- MPs from non-affected States can also recommend projects in places ravaged by calamities like floods, cyclones, and earthquakes.

Status of MPLADS

- The programme was [temporarily suspended](#) from April 2020 to November 2021 since the funds were diverted to manage the Covid-19 pandemic.
- In 2021, the Centre restored the scheme and the MPs were given only Rs 2 crore for the remaining period of the fiscal year 2021-2022.
- Around 53% of funds released by the Centre under the MPLADS have been utilised for development projects since 2019.

“ The CFI includes all revenues received from direct & indirect taxes, interest earned and expenditure incurred by the government.
A Parliament nod is needed to withdraw resources from CFI. ”

- Official data shows that Rs 1,729.61 crore remain unspent with district authorities at present.

Recent changes made in the MPLADS rules

- According to the 2016 guidelines, funds released to district authorities under the MPLAD scheme were not lapsable.
- The interest accrued on funds released to the district authority could be used for permissible works recommended by the concerned MP.
- Under the new rules, MPs will no longer be able to use interest accumulated on MPLADS funds for development works.
- The revised procedure requires these earnings to be compulsorily remitted to the Consolidated Fund of India.

48.17 National Air Quality Resource Framework of India

National Air Quality Resource Framework of India (NARFI)	
An information mechanism to help decision-makers in government, municipalities, start-ups and in the private sectors to address air pollution issues in different climatic zones of India.	
Launch year	2022
Aim	The science-based integrated air quality resource framework provides an all-inclusive guide to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collecting air quality data • Studying its impact • Implementing science-based solutions
Developed by	Bengaluru-based National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), with the support from the Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser (O/o PSA) to the Government of India
Implementation	National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS)
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research-based audited Information and industry-oriented solutions will be shared in an easy-to-understand format. • The short-term basic training modules tailored for different groups such as active ground level staff in government establishments, implementers, media and policymakers, would be an integral part of the framework.
Modules or themes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emission Inventory, Air Shed, and Mitigation 2. Impacts on Human Health and Agriculture 3. Integrated Monitoring, Forecasting and Advisory Framework 4. Outreach, Social Dimension, Transition Strategy and Policy 5. Solutions, Public-Industry Partnership, Stubble Burning & New Technologies.
