



Government
Classroom Study Material
2019
Scheme



GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

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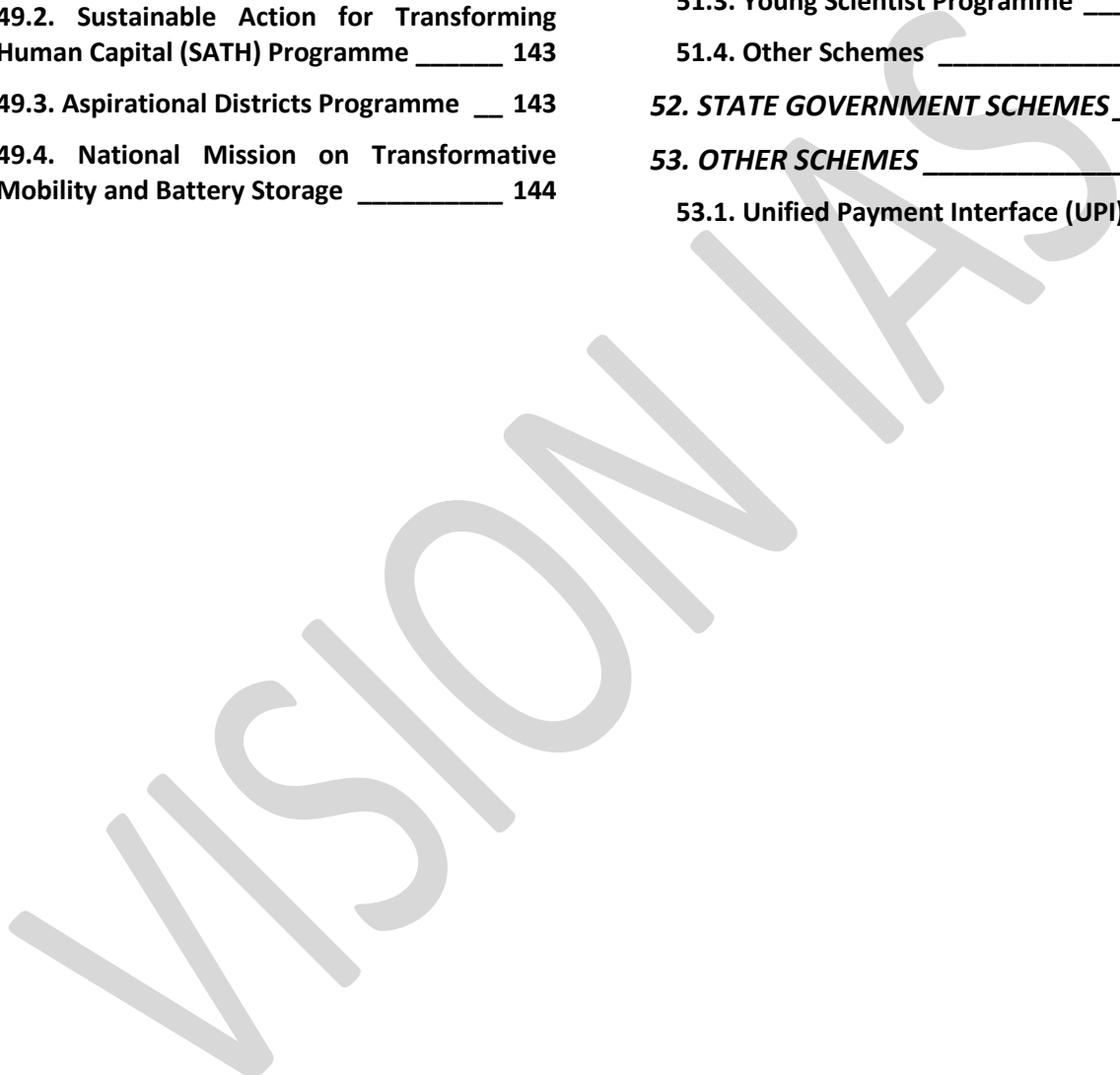
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1. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

1.1. PM FASAL BIMA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of natural calamities, pests & diseases. To stabilise the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming. To encourage farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices. To ensure flow of credit to the agriculture sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All farmers including sharecroppers and tenant farmers growing notified crops in a notified area during the season who have insurable interest in the crop are eligible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It replaced all other existing insurance schemes except the Restructured Weather-Based Crop Insurance Scheme (uses weather parameters as proxy for crop yield in compensating the cultivators for deemed crop losses) A uniform premium of only 2% to be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops and 1.5% for all Rabi crops. In case of annual commercial and horticultural crops, the premium to be paid by farmers will be only 5%. There is no upper limit on Government subsidy so farmers will get claim against full sum insured without any reduction. It is compulsory for loanee farmers availing crop loans for notified crops in notified areas and voluntary for non-loanee farmers. Yield Losses: due to non-preventable risks, such as Natural Fire and Lightning, Storm, Hailstorm, Cyclone, Typhoon, Tempest, Hurricane, Tornado. Risks due to Flood, Inundation and Landslide, Drought, Dry spells, Pests/ Diseases also will be covered. Post-harvest losses are also covered. Mandatory use of technology: Smart phones, drones etc., will be used to capture and upload data of crop cutting to reduce the delays in claim payment to farmers. Remote sensing will be used to reduce the number of crop cutting experiments. The Scheme shall be implemented on an 'Area Approach basis'. Defined Area (i.e., unit area of insurance) is Village or above. It can be a Geo-Fenced/Geo-mapped region having homogenous Risk Profile for the notified crop. Public sector insurer (Agriculture Insurance Company of India, United India Insurance Company etc.) and private insurance companies are empanelled for implementation of the scheme. Recently, states have been allowed to set up their own insurance companies for implementing the scheme. Recently, Government has comprehensively revised the Operational Guidelines of the scheme. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farmers will be paid 12% interest by insurance companies for the delay in settlement claims beyond two months of prescribed cut-off date. State Governments will have to pay 12% interest for the delay in release of State share of subsidy beyond three months of prescribed cut-off date submission of requisition by insurance companies. Inclusion of hailstorms in post-harvest losses, besides unseasonal and cyclonic rainfalls. Separate Budget Allocation for Administrative expenses (atleast 2% of budget of scheme). Appointment of District Level Grievance Redressal Officer and creation of State and District Grievance Redressal Cells for fast redressal of grievances.

1.2. UNIFIED PACKAGE INSURANCE SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide financial protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All farmers eligible for crop insurance under PMFBI/WBCIS (Weather-

<p>to citizen associated in agriculture sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring food security and food diversification • Enhancing growth and competitiveness of agriculture sector. 	<p>Based Crop Insurance Scheme) in the age 18 to 70 years will be entitled to join.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme will be a one-year cover, renewable from year to year. • The Scheme will take care of insurance needs of farmers and will provide yield-based crop insurance to the farmers based on his ownership rights of the land and sown crop. • It covers both personal and work assets and also provides life insurance protection to farmer and his family. • It also provides protection to farmer and his/her family members in case of the Accidental Death/ Disablement, accidental insurance protection of farmer's school/college going children and provisioning of education fee to the students in case of death of parent.
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1.3. PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level, • To enhance recharge of aquifers and introduce sustainable water conservation practices. • To explore the feasibility of reusing treated municipal waste water for periurban agriculture • To attract greater private investments in irrigation • To promote extension activities relating to water harvesting, water management and crop alignment for farmers and grass root level field functionaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralized State level planning and projectised execution' structure, in order to allow States to draw up a District Irrigation Plan (DIP) and a State Irrigation Plan (SIP). Investments will happen at farm level. • It will be supervised and monitored by Inter-Ministerial National Steering Committee (NSC) under PM with Union Ministers of all concerned Ministries. A National Executive Committee (NEC) is to be constituted under the Chairmanship of the Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog to oversee programme implementation. • PMKSY has been formulated amalgamating ongoing schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP); Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP); and On Farm Water Management (OFWM) component of National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). • Water budgeting is done for all sectors namely, household, agriculture and industries. • Recently, Long Term Irrigation Fund has been instituted under PMKSY in NABARD for funding and fast tracking the implementation of incomplete major and medium irrigation projects. • A dedicated Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under PMKSY has been set up to provide states financial assistance on concessional rate of interest.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	PMKSY (Har Khet ko Pani)	PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop)	PMKSY (Watershed Development)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation • Faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation including National Projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation • Creation of new water sources through Minor Irrigation (both surface and ground water) • Repair, restoration and renovation of water bodies; • Strengthening carrying capacity of traditional water sources, construction of rain water harvesting structures (Jal Sanchay); Jal Mandir (Gujarat); Khatri, Kuhl (H.P.); Zabo (Nagaland); Eri, Ooranis (T.N.); Dongs (Assam); Katas, Bandhas (Odisha and M.P.) • Command area development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture • Promoting efficient water conveyance and precision water application devices like drips, sprinklers, pivots, rain - guns in the farm (Jal Sinchan) • Extension activities for promotion of scientific moisture conservation, Crop combination, crop alignment etc., • (ICT) interventions through NeGP -- precision irrigation technologies, on farm water management, crop alignment etc. and also to do intensive monitoring of the Scheme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Land resources, Ministry of Rural development • Effective management of runoff water and improved soil & moisture conservation activities • Converging with MGNREGS • DPAP, DDP and IWDP were consolidated under this component • Cluster Approach in selection and preparation of projects • Read more on Neeranchal National Watershed Project under Ministry of Rural Development

1.4. PARAMPARAGAT KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote natural resource based integrated and climate resilient sustainable farming systems. To reduce cost of agriculture to farmers through sustainable integrated organic farming systems thereby enhancing farmer's net income per unit of land. To protect environment from hazardous inorganic chemicals by adoption of eco-friendly low-cost traditional techniques and farmer friendly technologies. To empower farmers through their own institutional development in the form of clusters and group with capacity to manage production, processing, value addition and certification management. To make farmers entrepreneurs through direct market linkages with local and national markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana” is an elaborated component of Soil Health Management (SHM) under National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Cluster Approach: Fifty or more farmers form a cluster having 20ha or 50 acre land to take organic farming farmers will be eligible for an assistance of Rs 48,700 per hectare for a three-year period for adopting the traditional methods of cultivation and standard organic farming practices like zero budget natural farming and permaculture. At least 30% of the budget allocations need to be earmarked for women beneficiaries/ farmers. Government plans to form around 10 thousand clusters in three years (by 2017-18) and cover an area of 5 Lakh hectares under organic farming. Components - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification through cluster approach - mobilization of farmers, form clusters, identification of land resources and training on organic farming and PGS Certification and quality control. Adoption of organic village for manure management and biological nitrogen harvesting through cluster approach –action plan for Organic Farming, Integrated Manure Management, Packing, Labelling and Branding of organic products of cluster. <p>Other recent developments in the scheme: Guidelines have been revised in May 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Advisory Committee (NAC) under Chairmanship of Secretary (A&C) constituted under NMSA will be the policy-formulating body giving overall direction and guidance to the Mission and monitor and review its progress and performance. National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF): NCOF being the secretariat for PGS-India programme shall be the monitoring body for PGS certification programme including authorization of RCs, selection of NABL accredited labs and random surveillance through the RCOFs. JAIVIK KHETI PORTAL: A dedicated portal for organic farming acting as both a knowledge platform as well as marketing platform will be developed. Convergence with other Central Sector Schemes like MIDH, NFSM and with schemes of other ministries like MOFPI, SMES, MoRD etc. for relevant components is highly encouraged.

1.5. NATIONAL MISSION ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make agriculture more sustainable, productive, remunerative and climate resilient. Conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures. Adopt comprehensive soil management practices and optimize utilization of water resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It derives its mandate from Sustainable Agriculture Mission which is one of the eight missions outlined under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). NMSA will cater to key dimensions of ‘Water use efficiency’, ‘Nutrient Management’ and ‘Livelihood diversification’ through adoption of sustainable development pathway. Main Components of NMSA are – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rain-fed Area Development On Farm Water Management (now subsumed under the ‘Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)’ component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana) Soil Health Management Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modelling and Networking Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) National Bamboo Mission (NBM) Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region is a sub-mission under this. It aims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain.

1.6. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKET (NAM)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote genuine price discovery Increases farmers' options for sale and access to markets Liberal licensing of traders / buyers and commission agents. One license for a trader valid across all markets in the State. Harmonisation of quality standards of agricultural produce Single point levy of market fees, i.e. on the first wholesale purchase from the farmer. To promote stable prices and availability of quality produce to consumers. Provision of Soil Testing Laboratories in/or near the selected mandi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAM is a pan-India electronic trading portal which seeks to network the existing APMCs and other market yards to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) has been selected as the lead agency to implement it. Central government will provide the software free of cost to the states and in addition, a grant of up to Rs. 30 lakhs per mandi or market or private mandis will be given for related equipment and infrastructure requirements. 585 wholesale regulated markets/ APMC Markets have been so far integrated with e-NAM platform in 16 States and 2 Union Territories (UTs). For the local trader in the mandi / market, NAM offers the opportunity to access a larger national market for secondary trading. Bulk buyers, processors, exporters etc. benefit from being able to participate directly in trading at the local mandi / market level, thereby reducing their intermediation costs. Fund Allocation – The Scheme is being funded through Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (AITF). Recently, the first inter-State trade on e-Nam between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana has been carried out.

1.7. MISSION FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF HORTICULTURE

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote holistic development of Horticulture sector (including bamboo & coconut) Encourage aggregation of farmers in into groups such as FPOs. Enhance horticulture production, augment farmers' income and strengthen nutritional security. Improve productivity by ways of germplasm, planting material and water use efficiency through micro-irrigation. Support skill development and create employment generation opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which was started from 2014-15 comprising of following sub-schemes and areas of operation - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Horticulture Mission: to promote holistic growth of horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States: It is a technology mission which focuses on production of quality planting material, organic farming, efficient water management etc. Promote, develop and disseminate technologies and generate employment opportunities. National Horticulture Board is implementing various schemes under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) in all States and UTs. Coconut Development Board is implementing various schemes under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) in all Coconut growing states in the country. Central Institute for Horticulture, Nagaland for providing technical back stopping through capacity building and training of farmers and Field functionaries in the North Eastern Region. Strategy- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt end-to-end approach with backward and forward linkages. Promote R&D technologies for cultivation and other activities with special focus on cold chain infrastructure. Improve productivity through diversification of crops, extension of technology and increasing acreage of orchards etc. Improve post-harvest management, value addition processing and marketing infrastructure. Promote FPOs and their links with Market aggregators and financial institutions. Funding – Central government contributes 90% in NE States and Himalayan States and 60% in all other states while remaining is contributed by state government. In 2014, Project CHAMAN was launched which envisages use of satellite remote sensing data along with Geographical Information System (GIS) for generating action plans for horticultural development.

1.8. RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA – RAFTAAR (RKVY-RAFTAAR)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmer's efforts, risk mitigation and promoting agri-business entrepreneurs hip. To empower youth through skill development, innovation and agri-entrepreneurs hip based business models 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RKVY, initiated in 2007 as an umbrella scheme for holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors, has been recently revamped as RKVY-RAFTAAR – Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation for 2017-19 and 2019-20. It provided states with considerable flexibility and autonomy for planning and executing programs. The decentralised planning for agriculture and allied sectors is initiated by the states through District Agriculture Plan and State Agriculture Plan based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of appropriate technology and natural priorities. State Agriculture Departments act as Nodal Implementing Agency It will incentivize states to increase allocations for agriculture and allied sectors and help in creation of post-harvest infrastructure and promotion of private investment in the farm sector across the country. Fund Allocation - 60:40 grants between Centre and States in states and 90:10 for North Eastern States and Himalayan States through following streams – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure & Assets and Production Growth RKVY-RAFTAAR special sub-schemes of National Priorities Innovation and agri-entrepreneur development For UTs the grant is 100% as Central share. Sub-schemes include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India Crop Diversification Program – It is being implemented in the Original Green Revolution States of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh to diversify area from water guzzling crop Reclamation of Problem Soil Foot & Mouth Disease – Control Program (FMD-CP) Saffron Mission Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP).

1.9. BRINGING GREEN REVOLUTION TO EASTERN INDIA (BGREI)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase production and productivity of rice and wheat by adopting latest crop production technologies To promote cultivation in rice fallow area to increase cropping intensity & income of the farmers. To create water harvesting structures and efficient utilization of water potential To promote post-harvest technology and marketing support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program was launched in 2010-11 to address constraints limiting the productivity of “rice based cropping system” in eastern India comprising seven states – Assam, Bihar, Chattisgrah, Jharkhand, Orissa, Eastern Uttar Pradesh (Purvanchal) and West Bengal. Various initiatives under the scheme are – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Block or cluster development of improved production technology Asset building activities for farm improvement Site specific activities for farm renovation Seed production and distribution Marketing support and post-harvest management

1.10. SOIL HEALTH CARD SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To issue soil health cards every 3 years, to all farmers of the country, so as to provide a basis to address nutrient deficiencies in fertilization practices. To strengthen functioning of Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) through capacity building, involvement of agriculture students and effective linkage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a centrally sponsored scheme launched by the Government of India in 2015. It is being implemented through the Department of Agriculture of all the State and Union Territory Governments. Assistance is provided to the State Government to issue Soil Health Card and also develop a database to improve service delivery. Soil Health Card issued to farmers carry crop-wise recommendations of nutrients and fertilizers required for the individual farms. The experts will analyze the strength and weaknesses (micronutrients deficiency) of the soil collected from farms and suggest measures to

<p>with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) / State Agricultural Universities (SAUs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To build capacities of district and state level staff and of progressive farmers for promotion of nutrient management practices. 	<p>deal with it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will contain the status of his soil with respect to 12 parameters, namely N,P,K (Macro-nutrients); S (Secondary- nutrient); Zn, Fe, Cu, Mn, Bo (Micro - nutrients); and pH, EC, OC (Physical parameters). Based on this, the SHC will also indicate fertilizer recommendations and soil amendment required for the farm.
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1.11. NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals and commercial crops through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner. Restore soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level. Enhancing farm level economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which was launched in 2007. From the years 2018-19 and 2019-20, NMOOP and Seed Village Programme are now a part of NFSM and thus NFSM will have eight components viz. (i) NFSM- Rice; (ii) NFSM-Wheat; (iii) NFSM-Pulses; (iv) NFSM-Coarse Cereals (Maize, Barley), (v) NFSM-Sub Mission on Nutri Cereals; (vi) NFSM-Commercial Crops; (vii) NFSM-Oilseeds and Oilpalm; and (viii) NFSM-Seed Village Programme

1.12. KISAN CREDIT CARD (KCC)

Objective	Implementation agency	Salient features
<p>To provide adequate and timely credit support from the banking system under single window.</p>	<p>Commercial Banks, RRBs and cooperatives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The loan disbursed under KCC is broad based and may be used for short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops, post-harvest expenses, produce marketing loan, consumption requirement of farmer household etc. The loans disbursed under KCC Scheme for notified crops are covered under Crop Insurance Scheme. The KCC has been extended to fisheries and animal husbandry farmers to help them meet their working capital needs. Scheme covers risk of KCC holders against death or permanent disability resulting from accidents caused by external, violent and visible means.

1.13. NATIONAL MISSION ON AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND TECHNOLOGY

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the extension system farmer-driven and farmer-accountable by way of new institutional arrangements for technology dissemination To restructure and strengthen agricultural extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practices to farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Centrally Sponsored Scheme was introduced under the umbrella of Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA). It envisages strengthening the extension machinery through 4 sub-schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE) ○ Sub Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) ○ Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) ○ Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP)
<p>Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to promote agricultural mechanization among small and marginal farmers and in the areas where the level of mechanization and availability of power is very low. Mission Components- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through training, testing and demonstration ○ Demonstration, training and distribution of Post-Harvest Technology and Management (PHTM) ○ Financial Assistance for Procurement of Agriculture Machinery and Equipment ○ Establish Farm Machinery Bank for Custom Hiring ○ Promotion of Farm Mechanization and Equipment in North-Eastern Region.

1.14. STRENGTHENING & MODERNIZATION OF PEST MANAGEMENT APPROACH IN INDIA (SMPMA)

Objectives	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximize crop production with minimum input costs. Minimize environmental pollution in soil, water and air due to pesticides. Minimize occupational health hazards due to chemical pesticides. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a central sector scheme launched with following components- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated Pest Management (IPM) – It is environment friendly broad ecological approach for managing pest problems. Locust Control and Research – under this locust warning organizations have been established to monitor, forewarn and control locust in Scheduled Desert Area (of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana) and to conduct research on locust and grasshoppers. Implementation of Insecticides Act, 1968 – It regulates the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings, animals and environment. Implementing Agency - 35 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs)

1.15. NATIONAL MISSION ON BOVINE PRODUCTIVITY

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the milk production and productivity To make dairying more remunerative to the farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was launched in 2016 to enhance milk production and productivity and making dairy more remunerative for farmers. The is being implemented through following four components – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pashu Sanjivani - It is a wellness program under which each of the milch animals are identified using UID and given a health card (Nakul Swasthya Patra) that will record the breed, its age and details of vaccination, among other details. Advanced Reproductivity Technique - under the component sex sorted semen production facility is being created at 10 A graded semen stations and 50 Embryo Transfer Technology Labs with IVF facilities are being created in the country. E-Pashu Haat Portal - It is an e-trading market portal for linking farmers and breeders of indigenous breed. Establishment of National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds (NBGC-IB) - for enhancing milk production and productivity through genomic selection among indigenous breeds.

1.16. NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR BOVINE BREEDING AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT (NPBBDD)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To arrange quality Artificial insemination services at farmer's doorsteps To conserve, develop and proliferate selected indigenous bovine breeds of high socio-economic importance To create and strengthen infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products To create training infrastructure for training of dairy farmers To strengthen dairy cooperative societies/Producers Companies at village level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program was initiated in 2014 by merging on-going schemes of National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB), Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP), Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality & Clean Milk Production (SIQ & CMP) and Assistance to Cooperatives (A-C). The scheme has three components namely – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Program for Bovine Breeding (NPBB): It will establish MAITRI (Multi-purpose AI Technician in Rural India) to deliver the breeding inputs at doorstep. National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)

Rashtriya Gokul Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breed improvement program for indigenous breeds to improve their genetic makeup and increase the stock Enhancement on milk production and productivity Upgradation of nondescript cattle using elite indigenous breeds like Gir, Sahiwal, Rathi, Deoni, Tharparkar, Red Sindhi Establishment of Integrated Indigenous Cattle Centres or Gokul Grams in the native breeding tracts of indigenous breeds. Scheme is implemented on 100% grant-in-aid basis.
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1.17. NATIONAL DAIRY PLAN-I

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production. To help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organized milk-processing sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector Scheme being implemented by the National Dairy Development Board. NDP-I will focus on 18 major milk producing states namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh etc. which together account for over 90% of the country's milk production. Various Components of the Scheme are – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Productivity enhancement Village based milk procurement systems for weighing, testing quality of milk received and making payment to milk producers. Project Management and Learning

1.18. DAIRY ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (DEDS)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote setting up of modern dairy farms for production of clean milk To bring structural changes in the unorganised sector so that initial processing of milk can be taken up at the village level itself To upgrade the quality and traditional technology to handle milk on a commercial scale To generate self-employment and provide infrastructure mainly for unorganised sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dairy Venture Capital Fund (DVCF) scheme has been modified and renamed as Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) in 2010. This central sector scheme is being implemented by NABARD as a nodal agency. The Scheme is open to organized as well as unorganized sector.

1.19. BLUE REVOLUTION: INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To fully tap the total fish potential of the country both in the inland and the marine sector and triple the production by 2020 To double the income of the fishers and fish farmers with special focus on increasing productivity and better marketing postharvest infrastructure including e-commerce and other technologies and global best innovations To triple the export earnings by 2020 with focus on benefits flow to the fishers and fish farmers including through institutional mechanisms in the cooperative, producer companies and other structures To enhance food and nutritional security of the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Core Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Blue Revolution (the Neel Kranti Mission). It is an umbrella scheme formulated by merging all the existing schemes It aims at enhancing fish production from 107.95 lakh tonne (2015-16) to about 150 lakh tonne by the end of the 2019-20. The scheme has the following components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and its activities. Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture. Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations. Strengthening of Database & Geographical Information System of the Fisheries Sector. Institutional Arrangement for Fisheries Sector. Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and other need based Interventions. National Scheme on Welfare of Fishermen. The Mission Fingerling has been launched under Blue Revolution which envisages adopting an integrated approach. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It targets enhancing fisheries production from 10.79 mmt (2014-15) to 15 mmt in 2020-21. The scheme will facilitate the establishment of hatcheries and Fingerling rearing pond to ensure certain level of production of fish fingerling, post larvae of shrimp and crab in the country.

1.20. PANDIT DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAY UNNAT KRISHI SHIKSHA YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To build skilled Human 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This scheme, being implemented by ICAR, was launched in 2016.

<p>Resource at village level relevant to national needs towards organic farming and sustainable agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Provide rural India with professional support in the field of Organic Farming/ Natural Farming/ Rural Economy/ Sustainable Agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is being run under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan activities of Ministry of Agriculture and Family Welfare (for more details on UBA, read 24.6). Under this scheme 100 training centers were proposed to be opened for agricultural education. Training Centres will be selected on the basis of farmers who have already attended training course conducted under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan earlier or are having working/handling of natural farming in their own land plus must know all basics, fundamental, theory and practices of natural farming
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1.21. NATIONAL INNOVATIONS ON CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE (NICRA)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the resilience of Indian agriculture covering crops, livestock and fisheries to climatic variability and climate change through development and application of improved production and risk management technologies To demonstrate site specific technology packages on farmers' fields for adapting to current climate risks To enhance the capacity building of scientists and other stakeholders in climate resilient agricultural research and its application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a network of projects of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). It takes into account the critical assessment of different crops/zones in the country for vulnerability of rainfall. It undertakes installation of state-of art equipment like flux towers for measurement of greenhouse gases in large field areas. It undertakes comprehensive field evaluation of new and emerging approaches of paddy cultivation. The project consists of four components viz. Strategic Research, Technology Demonstration, Capacity Building and Sponsored/ Competitive Grants.

1.22. INTEREST SUBVENTION SCHEME

Objectives	Salient Features
<p>To make available agricultural credit for Short Term crop loans at an affordable rate to give a boost to agricultural productivity and production in the country.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provides concessional of 2% per annum for short-term crop loans to farmers, upto Rs. 3 lakh at 7% rate of interest. An additional interest subvention of 3 per cent per annum is available to the “prompt payee farmers. The benefit of interest subvention is extended for a period of up to six months (post-harvest) to small and marginal farmers having KCC on loan against negotiable warehouse receipts with the purpose of preventing distress sale of produce. Interest subvention will be available to Public Sector Bank, Private Sector Bank and to NABARD for providing concessional refinance to RRBs and Cooperative Banks. The Scheme is provided for four segments namely; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest subvention for short term crop loans. Interest subvention for post-harvest loans. Interest subvention under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM). Interest subvention for relief to farmers affected by natural calamities.

1.23. ARYA PROJECT

Objectives	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attract and empower the Youth in Rural Areas to take up various Agriculture, allied and service sector enterprises for sustainable income and gainful employment in selected districts. To enable the Farm Youth to establish network groups to take up resource and capital intensive activities like processing, value addition and marketing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GOI launched ARYA – “Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture” in 2015. It is implemented through Krishi Vigyan Kendra in one district from each State. KVKs will involve the Agricultural Universities and ICAR Institutes as Technology Partners. In one district, 200-300 Rural youths will be identified for their skill development in entrepreneurial activities and establishment of related micro-enterprise units. At KVKs also one or two enterprise units will be established so that they serve as entrepreneurial training units for farmers.

1.24. KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS (KVK)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be a frontline extension in agriculture, and to serve as a single window mechanism for addressing the technology needs of farmers To demonstrate location specific technologies and build capacity of farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has created a network of 669 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country and more KVKs will be established. KVKs lay strong emphasis on skill development training of rural youth, farm women and farmers Provide latest technological inputs like seeds, planting materials and bio-products. Advise farmers on timely crop/enterprise related recommendations, including climate resilient technologies. Diagnose and solve problems emerging from district agro-ecosystems and lead in adoption of innovations. It is an integral part of the National Agricultural Research System (NARS). The KVK scheme is 100% financed by Govt. of India and the KVKs are sanctioned to Agricultural Universities, ICAR institutes, related Government Departments and NGOs working in Agriculture.

1.25. AGRI UDAAN

Objectives	Salient Features
To bring start-up revolution in agriculture which has been mostly concentrated in Services sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a food and Agriculture Accelerator announced by ICAR-NAARM and IIM-A's incubator centres. It focuses on catalyzing scale-up Food & Agribusiness start-ups through rigorous mentoring, industry networking and Investor pitching. The main idea is to attract rural youth and train them to add value to agriculture and farmer's produce. It is considered as India's 1st Food & Agribusiness accelerator.

1.26. MERA GAON-MERA GAURAV

Objective	Salient features
To promote direct interface of scientists with the farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This scheme involves scientists of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and state agricultural universities. Groups of four multidisciplinary scientists each will be constituted at these institutes and universities. Each group will "adopt" five villages within a radius of maximum 100 km. Under this scheme, scientists will select villages as per their convenience and will remain in touch with the selected villages and provide information to the farmers on technical and other related aspects in a time frame.

1.27. INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Objectives	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote creation of agricultural marketing infrastructure by providing backend subsidy support to State, cooperative and private sector investments. To promote Integrated Value Chains (confined up to the stage of primary processing only) to provide vertical integration of farmers with primary processors. To use ICT as a vehicle of extension to sensitize and orient farmers to respond to new challenges in agricultural marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ISAM will have the following five components <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) [the existing schemes of Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (GBY) and Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization (AMIGS) will be merged as AMI] Marketing Research and Information Network (MRIN) Strengthening of Agmark Grading Facilities (SAGF), Agri-Business Development (ABD) through Venture Capital Assistance (VCA) and Project Development Facility (PDF) Choudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Agriculture Marketing (NIAM).

1.28. KRISHI KALYAN ABHIYAAN

Objectives	Salient Features
Organised from 1 st June 2018 till 31 st July 2018 to aid, assist and advice farmers on how to improve their farming techniques and raise their incomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was undertaken in 25 Villages with more than 1000 population each in Aspirational Districts identified in consultation with Ministry of Rural Development as per directions of NITI Aayog. In districts where number of villages (with more than 1000 population) is less than 25, all villages will be covered. Various activities to promote best practices and enhance agriculture income were undertaken under this plan such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of Soil Health Cards to all farmers 100% coverage of bovine vaccination for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in each village Distribution of Mini Kits of pulses and oilseeds to all Distribution of Horticulture/Agro Forestry/Bamboo plant Artificial insemination saturation Demonstrations of integrated cropping practice, Micro Irrigation etc.

1.29. PRADHAN MANTRI ANNADATA AAY SANRAKSHAN ABHIYAN (PM-AASHA)

Objective	Salient Features
To plug the gaps in procurement system, address issues in MSP system and give better returns to farmers.	<p>It has three components complementing the existing schemes of the Department of Food and Public Distribution for procurement of paddy, wheat and other cereals and coarse grains where procurement takes place at MSP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price Support Scheme (PSS): Under this, physical procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra will be done by Central Nodal Agencies. Besides National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED), FCI will also take up procurement of crops under PSS. The expenditure and losses due to procurement would be borne by the Centre. Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS): This will cover all oilseeds for which MSP is notified and Centre will pay the difference between the MSP and actual selling/ model price to the farmer directly into his bank account. Farmers who sell their crops in recognized mandis within the notified period can benefit from it. Pilot of Private Procurement and Stockiest Scheme (PPSS): In the case of oilseeds, the States will have the option to roll out PPSS in select districts where a private player can procure crops at MSP when market prices drop below MSP. The private player will then be compensated through a service charge up to a maximum of 15% of the MSP of the crop.

1.30. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL HIGHER EDUCATION PROJECT (NAHEP)

Objective	Salient Features
To support Participating Agricultural Universities (AUs) and ICAR in providing more relevant and higher quality education to Agricultural University students.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding: It will be funded by the World Bank and the Indian Government on a 50:50 basis. Components Institutional Development Plans (IDPs): NAHEP would provide Institutional Development Grants to selected participating AUs, which seek to improve learning outcomes and future employment for AU students and faculty teaching performance and research effectiveness. Centre of Advanced Agricultural science & Technology (CAAST): CAAST Grants will be provided to selected participating AUs to establish multidisciplinary centers for teaching, research and extension on critical and emerging agricultural topics. Innovation Grants to selected participating AUs to make AUs reform ready (i.e., attain accreditation); and promote mentoring of non-accredited AUs by existing reform-ready AUs and other interstate and international academic partnerships. Results Monitoring and Evaluation: The Education Division/ ICAR would establish a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Cell to oversee the progress of activities across all NAHEP components.

1.31. PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMMAN NIDHI (PM-KISAN)

Objective	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide income support to all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the scheme, financial benefit as given below will be provided to all Small and Marginal landholder farmer families across the country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landholder Farmer families with total cultivable holding upto 2 hectares shall be

<p>Small and Marginal landholding farmer families having cultivable land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To supplement the financial needs of the farmers in procuring various inputs to ensure proper crop health and appropriate yields, commensurate with the anticipated farm income. 	<p>provided a benefit of Rs.6000 per annum per family payable in three equal installments, every four months.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple land parcels (even if each is less than 2 hectares) held by a single family will be pooled together to determine eligibility. Even landholdings, bigger than 10 hectares, will be eligible for benefits under the scheme, if owned by multiple families (e.g. If five brothers jointly own a single 10 hectare holding, each of them will be eligible for the scheme). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsibility of identifying the landholder farmer family eligible for benefit under the scheme shall be of the State/UT Government. The lists of eligible beneficiaries would be published at the village level to ensure transparency. Exclusions: Certain categories of beneficiaries of higher economic status such as institutional land holders, former and present holder of constitutional posts, persons who paid income tax in last assessment year etc. shall not be eligible for benefit under the scheme. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the purpose of exclusion State/UT Government can certify the eligibility of the beneficiary based on self-declaration by the beneficiaries. A dedicated PM Kisan Portal will be launched for implementation of the scheme. This is a Central Sector Scheme and will be funded fully by the Government of India.
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1.32. OTHER INITIATIVES

Initiative	Salient Features
Accelerated Pulses Production Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to demonstrate plant nutrients and plant protection centric improved technologies and management practices in compact units of 1000 hectares each for five major pulse crops viz. Bengal gram, Black gram (Urdbean), Red gram (Arhar), Green gram (Moongbean), and Lentil (Masur) It is 100 % funding by Union Ministry of Agriculture and implemented under the NFSM-Pulses. It has been conceptualised to take up the active propagation of key technologies such as Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM). Department of Agriculture Cooperation and farmer welfare is implementing this programme through i) Commissioners/Directors of Agriculture of pulse producing states, and ii) Central Government Institutes: NCIPM of ICAR.
National Livestock Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It involves sustainable development of livestock sector and focuses on improving availability of quality feed and fodder. Sub-mission under NLM - Sub-Mission on Livestock Development, Sub-Mission on Pig Development in North-Eastern Region, Sub-Mission on Fodder and Feed Development, Sub-Mission on Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension. The subsidy under Entrepreneurship Development & Employment Generation (EDEG) component of Sub-Mission on Livestock Development is channelized through NABARD.
Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a central sector scheme announced in Budget 2017-18 for 3 years (i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20). It has been set up in NABARD with a corpus of Rs. 8000 crore and is managed by National Dairy Development Board. Fund is used to modernize old and obsolete milk processing units particularly in cooperative sector and will result in enhancing milk processing capacity thereby adding more value to the produce of the farmers and increasing their income.
Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding: The approval entails an estimated fund size of Rs.7,522 crore, comprising Rs.5,266.40 crore to be raised by the Nodal Loaning Entities (NLEs), Rs. 1,316.6 crore beneficiaries contribution and Rs.939.48 crore budgetary support from the Government of India. Nodal Loaning Entities: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), National Cooperatives Development Corporation (NCDC) and all scheduled Banks shall be the Nodal Loaning Entities. Financing investment activities: FIDF would provide concessional finance to State Governments/UTs and State entities, cooperatives, individuals and entrepreneurs etc., for taking up of the identified investment activities of fisheries development.
Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Union cabinet has recently approved creation of a Rs, 2,000 crore Agri- Market Infrastructure Fund (AMIF) for development and upgradation of rural agriculture markets. It will be created with NABARD and will provide the state/ UT governments subsidized loans for their proposal for developing marketing infrastructure in 585 Agriculture Produce Market

	<p>Committees (APMCs) and 10,000 villages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> States can access AMIF for innovative integrated market infrastructure projects, including through public private partnerships.
Gramin Retail Agriculture Markets (GrAMs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GrAMs have been launched in the Budget 2017-18 under the Agri Market Development Fund to develop the retail market in the agriculture marketing sector. Under this initiative 22,000 rural haats and 585 AMC markets would be developed and upgraded into GrAMs. In these GrAMs physical infrastructure will be strengthened using MGNREGA and other government schemes. They will also be electronically linked to e-NAM and exempted from APMC regulations. They will provide farmers facility to make direct sale to consumers and bulk purchasers.
Agricultural Market Information Network (AGMARKNET) portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a G2C e-governance portal that caters to the needs of various stakeholders such as farmers, industry, policy makers and academic institutions by providing agricultural marketing related information from a single window. It facilitates web- based information flow, of the daily arrivals and prices of commodities in the agricultural produce markets spread across the country
E-Krishi Samvad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an online interface through which farmers and other stakeholders can directly approach ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) with their problems for effective solutions. Stakeholders can also upload photographs of crop diseases, animals or fishes for diagnostics and remedial measures instantly from the specialists. Appropriate solutions from specialists will be provided via SMS or through web.
E-Rakam Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is joint initiative of MSTC Ltd. (a Mini Ratna PSU under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel) and Central Railside Warehousing Company. It is an auction platform to help farmers get reasonable price for the produce and not fall prey to middlemen as well as save them the effort to carting the produce to the mandi. The farmers will be paid directly into their bank accounts.
Farmer First Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The focus is on farmer's Farm, Innovations, Resources, Science and Technology (FIRST). It is an ICAR initiative with focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enriching Farmer – Scientist interface Technology assemblage, application and feedback Partnership and institutional building Content mobilization It will also identify and integrate economically viable and socially acceptable entrepreneurial activities as models of enhanced earnings to the farmers in different agro-ecological situations
Hortinet – Farmer Connect App	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an integrated traceability system developed by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for providing Internet based electronic services for facilitating farm registration, testing and certification of Grape, Pomegranate and Vegetables for export from India to the European Union in compliance with standards. It will also assist State Horticulture/ Agriculture Department to capture real time details of farmers, farm location, products and details of inspections directly from the farm.
Zero Hunger Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program aims to address the intergenerational and multifaceted malnutrition through sectoral coordination. It will act as a model of integrated approach to deal with hunger and malnutrition.

2. MINISTRY OF AYUSH

2.1. NATIONAL AYUSH MISSION

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide cost effective AYUSH Services, with a universal access through upgrading AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) To strengthen institutional capacity at the state level Support cultivation of medicinal plants by adopting Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) Support setting up of clusters through convergence of cultivation, warehousing, value addition and marketing and development of infrastructure for entrepreneurs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced in 2014 and has been extended further till 2020. AYUSH systems of medicine, namely Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha & Sowa-Rigpa and Homoeopathy. Components of the Mission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandatory Components (80% of the Resource pool) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYUSH Services (including co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals(DH)) AYUSH Educational Institution Quality Control of ASU &H Drugs Medicinal Plants Flexible Components (20% of resource pool) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYUSH Wellness Centres including Yoga & Naturopathy IEC activities, Tele-medicine Crop Insurance for Medicinal Plants Public Private Partnership provision and Interest subsidy component for Private AYUSH educational Institutions. Monitoring and Evaluation - Dedicated MIS monitoring and evaluation cell would be established at Centre/ State level.

2.2. CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME FOR PROMOTING PHARMACOVIGILANCE OF AYUSH DRUGS

Objective	Salient features
To develop the culture of documenting adverse effects and undertake safety monitoring of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy drugs and surveillance of misleading advertisements appearing in the print and electronic media.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three-tier network of National Pharmacovigilance Centre (NPvCC), Intermediary Pharmacovigilance Centres (IPvCCs) and Peripheral Pharmacovigilance Centres (PPvCC). All India Institute of Ayurveda, New Delhi, an autonomous body under the Ministry of AYUSH, has been designated as NPvCC for coordinating various activities of the initiative.

2.3. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Salient Features
Mission Madhumeha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide cost-effective treatment and control of non-communicable disease of Diabetes. Launched in 2016, it will be implemented throughout the country through a specially designed National Treatment Protocol for effective management of Diabetes through Ayurveda.
Swasthya Raksha programme-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote health, health education in villages, awareness about cleanliness of domestic surroundings and environment. Mass campaigning through rallies, Nukkad Nataks focussing on personal, environmental and social hygiene are being undertaken for creating awareness about hygiene and health.

3. MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

3.1. DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS

3.1.1. NUTRIENT BASED SUBSIDY SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
To ensure balanced use of fertilizers, improve agriculture productivity, promote growth of indigenous fertilizer industry, encourage competition among fertilizer companies and to reduce the burden of subsidy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the NBS Policy, a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis is provided on each grade of the subsidized Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers depending upon its nutrient content. Minimum Retail Price (MRP) of P&K fertilizers has been left open and the manufacturers/importers/ marketers are allowed to fix MRP of P&K fertilizers at reasonable level. MRP will be decided taking into account the international and domestic prices of P&K fertilizers, exchange rate, and inventory level in the country. 22 grades of P&K fertilizers namely DAP, MAP, TSP, MOP, Ammonium Sulphate, SSP and 16 grades of NPKS (Nitrogen (N), Phosphate (P), Potash (K) and Sulphur (S)) complex fertilizers are covered under the NBS Policy.

3.1.2. CITY COMPOST SCHEME

To support Swachh Bharat Mission and provide City Compost at subsidized rates to farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the scheme, a market development assistance of Rs. 1500 per tonne of city compost for scaling up production and consumption of the product, is being provided. Promotion of city compost will be done by fertilizer companies and marketing entities. Companies will also adopt villages for promoting the use of compost. An appropriate BIS standard/ Eco-Mark will be developed to ensure better market acceptance.
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3.2. DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICALS

3.2.1. PRADHAN MANTRI BHARTIYA JANAUSHADI PARIYOJANA (PMBJP)

Objective	Salient features
Making quality medicines available at affordable prices for all, particularly the poor and disadvantaged, through exclusive outlets "Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras", so as to reduce out of pocket expenses in healthcare.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was earlier known as Jan Aushadi Pariyojana and has been recently renamed as PMBJP. To provide generic drugs which are available at lesser prices but are equivalent in quality and efficacy as expensive branded drugs. Create awareness about generic medicines through education and publicity so that quality is not synonymous with only high price State Governments or any organization / reputed NGOs / Trusts / Private hospitals / Charitable institutions / Doctors / Unemployed pharmacist/ individual entrepreneurs are eligible to apply for new Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras. An amount of Rs.2.5 lakhs shall be extended to NGOs/agencies/ individuals establishing JAK in government hospital premises where space is provided free of cost by Govt. to operating agency. Implementing Agency - Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI)

3.2.2. SUVIDHA

Objective	Salient features
To ensure achievement of government's vision of Affordable and Quality Healthcare for All (under PMBJP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The affordable sanitary napkin will be available for Rs. 2.50 per pad at Janaushadhi Kendras across India and would ensure 'Swachhta, Swasthya and Suvidha' for the underprivileged Women of India. It has been manufactured by Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertaking of India. The Sanitary Pad is 100% Oxo biodegradable as a special additive has been added which makes it biodegradable when reacted with Oxygen after use.

3.2.3. OTHER SCHEMES

Pharma Jan Samadhan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a web enabled system for redressal of consumers' grievances relating to pricing and availability of medicines, created by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA). It would serve as a robust e-governance tool for effective implementation of the Drugs (Price Control) Order 2013. NPPA will initiate action on any complaint within 48 hrs of its receipt.
'Pharma Sahi Daam' Mobile App	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a mobile App. developed by NPPA which shows the MRP fixed by NPPA for various scheduled drugs on real time basis.

3.3. DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS



3.3.1. PLASTIC PARKS SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
To increase competitiveness and investments, achieve environmentally sustainable growth and adopt the cluster development approach to consolidate the capacities in plastic sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was envisaged in the National Plastic Park Policy in 2010 which was modified in 2013. The scheme support setting up of a need based "Plastic Parks" an eco-system with requisite state of the art infrastructure and enabling common facilities to assist the sector move up the value chain and contribute to the economy more effectively. Funding Pattern: The centre will provide 50% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crore per project and rest will be contributed by the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed by State Government or State Industrial Development Corporation.

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4. MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

4.1. UDE DESH KA AAM NAAGRIK (UDAN)/REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY SCHEME (RCS)

Objectives	Salient features
<p>Facilitate / stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable by supporting airline operation through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators Financial (Viability Gap Funding or VGF) support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Airports Authority of India (AAI) is the implementing authority. It is a key component of National Civil Aviation Policy. It has a unique market-based model to develop regional connectivity. Provides connectivity to un-served and under-served airports of the country through revival of existing air-strips and airports. It will be applicable on flights which cover distance between 200 km and 800 km with no lower limit set for hilly, remote, island and security sensitive regions. Airlines have to provide a minimum of 9 and a maximum of 40 UDAN Seats (subsidized rates). The Centre will subsidize the losses incurred by airlines flying out of dormant airports. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 80% of the subsidy will be collected by charging a levy of up to ₹8,500 on each departing flight of domestic airlines and the rest 20% will come from the respective state governments. Provide VGF for operators who cap fares on regional flights at ₹2,500/ hour of flying with proportionate pricing for routes of different stage lengths/flight duration. Regional Connectivity Fund would be created to meet the viability gap funding requirements under the scheme. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The partner State Governments (other than NE States and UT where contribution will be 10 %) would contribute a 20% share to this fund. The scheme would be in operation for a period up to 10 years. State governments will have to provide free security and fire service, utilities at concessional rates and reduce VAT on Aviation Turbine Fuel to 1 percent. No landing charges, parking charges and Terminal Navigation Landing Charges will be imposed for RCS flights. Recently UDAN 3 was launched, under which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of Tourism Routes in coordination with the Ministry of Tourism. Inclusion of Seaplanes for connecting Water Aerodromes. Bringing in a number of routes in the North-East Region under the ambit of UDAN. Helicopter routes are not considered under the UDAN 3 bidding. 2 international flights has been started from Guwahati under the International Air Connectivity Scheme (ICAS-Udan) (no capping on funds/prices under this, it will be market driven)

4.2. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Salient Features
DigiYatra Platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is biometrics-based digital processing system for passenger entry and related requirements at the airport. It facilitates paperless travel and avoid identity checks at multiple points in an airport. Each passenger would get a unique Digi Yatra ID.
NABH (Nextgen Airports for Bharat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It seeks expansion of the airport capacity more than 5 times to handle a billion trips a year. It aims to establish about 100 airports in 10-15 years at an estimated investment of Rs 4 lakh crore and a large percentage of the investment is to come from the private sector.

5. MINISTRY OF COAL

5.1. SHAKTI (SCHEME FOR HARNESSING AND ALLOCATING KOYALA TRANSPARENTLY IN INDIA)

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To alleviate one key challenge in power sector i.e. lack of coal linkage. To provide affordable power, access to coal and accountability in the allocation of coal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power companies (assured coal supply) Consumers (reduced cost of power) Indigenous Coal Sector (reduction in Imported coal) Banking Sector (reduced NPAs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a transformational policy for auction and allotment of coal linkages. This policy will award fuel supply agreements (FSA) to coal plants already holding letters of assurance (LoAs). Coal linkages would be allocated to state-owned power distribution companies (Discoms). These, in turn, would assign linkages to state or central power generation companies via allocation, and Private units through auction. The independent power producers (IPPs) participating in the auction will bid for discounts on the existing tariff and this would be adjusted from the gross coal bills.

5.2. OTHER SCHEMES

UTTAM (Unlocking Transparency By Third Party Assessment Of Mined Coal) app	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Coal and Coal India Limited (CIL) developed UTTAM app which aims to provide an App for all citizens and coal consumers to monitor the process of Third Party Sampling of coal across Coal India Limited (CIL) subsidiaries. It has interactive map based view to provide holistic coverage of coal quality across subsidiaries on quality parameters such as declared Gross Calorific Value (GCV), analysed GCV and coverage parameters such as location and quantity sampled.
Coal Mine Surveillance and Management System (CMSMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a web based GIS application through which location of sites for unauthorised mining can be detected. The basic platform used in the system is of Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology's (MeiTY) map which provides village level information.
Khan Prahahri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a tool for reporting any activity taking place related to illegal coal mining like rat hole mining, pilferage etc. One can upload geo-tagged photographs of the incident along with textual information directly to the system. The identity of the complainant shall not be revealed.

6. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

6.1. START UP INDIA

Objectives	Salient features
To build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and startups in the country.	<p>The Action Plan is based on three pillars – Simplification and handholding, funding support and incentives, industry-academia partnership and incubation. Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPI&IT) (formerly DIPP) is the implementing agency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplification and Handholding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Simple Compliance Regime for startups based on Self-certification ○ Launch of Mobile app and Portal for compliance and information exchange ○ Startup India Hub to handhold startups during various phases of their development. ○ Legal support and fast-tracking patent examination at reduced costs ○ Relaxed norms of public procurement for startups ○ Faster exit for startups • Funding support and Incentives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Providing funding support through a Fund of Funds at Small Industries Development Bank of India with a corpus of Rupees 10,000 crore ○ Credit guarantee fund for startups through Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) with a Corpus of Rs.500 crore per year for the next four years ○ Tax exemption on capital gains invested in Fund of Funds ○ Tax exemption to startups for 3 years • Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Organizing Startup Fests to showcase innovations and providing collaboration platforms ○ Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) with Self –Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU) Program of NITI Aayog ○ Harnessing private sector expertise for setting up incubators ○ Setting up of 7 new research parks modeled on the Research Park at IIT Madras ○ Annual Incubator Grand Challenge to promote good practices among incubators. <p>Definition of start-up broadened: An eligible start-up would be one that is registered with the government and has been incorporated for less than 10 years (from previous 7 years), and has a turnover that has not exceeded ₹100 crore over (earlier 25 years) that period.</p>

6.2. MAKE IN INDIA

Objectives	Salient features
To promote India as an important investment destination and a global hub in manufacturing, design and innovation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Make in India” initiative is based on four pillars: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New Processes: It recognizes 'ease of doing business' as the single most important factor to promote entrepreneurship. ○ New Infrastructure: Government intends to develop industrial corridors and smart cities, create world class infrastructure with state-of-the-art technology and high-speed communication. Innovation and research activities are supported through a fast paced registration system and improved infrastructure for IPR (intellectual property right) registration. ○ New Sectors: FDI has been opened up in Defence Production, Insurance, Medical Devices, Construction and Railway infrastructure in a big way. ○ New Mindset: In order to partner with industry in economic development of the country Government shall act as a facilitator and not a regulator. An Investor Facilitation Cell (IFC) dedicated for the Make in India campaign was formed in 2014 with an objective to assist investors in seeking regulatory approvals, hand-holding services through the pre-investment phase, execution and after-care support. • Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPI&IT) coordinates action plans for 15 manufacturing sectors while Department of Commerce coordinates 12 service sectors.

6.3. TRADE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EXPORT SCHEME (TIES)

Objectives	Salient features
To enhance export competitiveness by bridging	It would provide financial assistance for setting up and upgradation of existing infrastructure with export linkages like border haats, cold chains, dry ports etc.

<p>gaps in export infrastructure, creating focused export infrastructure, first mile and last mile connectivity for export-oriented projects and addressing quality and certification measures.</p>	<p>The Central and State Agencies, including Export Promotion Councils, Commodities Boards, SEZ Authorities and Apex Trade Bodies recognised under the EXIM policy of Government of India; are eligible for financial support under this scheme.</p> <p>The Central Government funding will be in the form of grant-in-aid, normally not more than the equity being put in by the implementing agency or 50% of the total equity in the project. (In case of projects located in North Eastern States and Himalayan States including J&K, this grant can be upto 80% of the total equity).</p>
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6.4. GOVERNMENT E-MARKETPLACE (GEM)

Objective	Salient features
<p>To facilitate procurement of goods and services by various Central and State Government Ministries / Departments, Central & State Public Undertakings (CPSUs & SPSUs), Autonomous institutions and Local bodies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a one stop portal (100 % government owned company) to facilitate online procurement of common use Goods & Services required by various Government Departments / Organizations / PSUs. It aims to enhance transparency, efficiency and speed in public procurement. It provides the tools of e-bidding, reverse e-auction and demand aggregation to facilitate the government users achieve the best value for their money. It is a completely paperless, cashless and system driven e-market place that enables procurement of common use goods and services with minimal human interface. The purchases through GeM by Government users have been authorized and made mandatory by Ministry of Finance. It is being directly monitored by the PMO office. Directorate General of Supplies & Disposal (DGS&D) owns and operates the portal. GeM 3.0 was announced which would offer standardised and enriched catalogue management, powerful search engine, real time price comparison, user rating, advanced MIS and analytics. Recently “Womaniya on GeM” was launched which is an initiative to enable women entrepreneurs and women self-help groups to sell handicrafts and handloom, accessories, jute and coir products, home décor and office furnishings, directly to various Government ministries, departments and institutions. Recently National Mission on GeM was launched with the objective to accelerate the adoption and use of Procurement on GeM platform.

6.5. TRANSPORT AND MARKETING ASSISTANCE (TMA) SCHEME

Objective	Coverage	Salient Features
<p>To provide assistance for the international component of freight and marketing of agricultural produce.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exporters, duly registered with relevant Export Promotion Council as per Foreign Trade Policy, of eligible agriculture products shall be covered under this scheme. Export categories which are not eligible include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Products exported from SEZs/ EOUs/ EHTPs/ STPs/ BTPs/ FTWZs Exports through trans-shipment, i.e. exports that are originating in third country but trans- shipped through India; Export of goods through courier or foreign post offices using e-Commerce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance under TMA would be provided in cash through direct bank transfer as part reimbursement of freight paid. The scheme covers freight and marketing assistance for export by air as well as by sea (both normal and refrigerated cargo). The scheme would be included in the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20)

6.6. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Feature
<p>Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect plantation growers (tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom and tobacco) from the twin risks of weather and price arising from yield loss due to adverse weather parameters, pest attacks etc. and from income loss caused by fall in international/domestic prices through crop insurance mechanism. It is being implemented on a pilot basis for two years from September 2016 in eight districts in West Bengal, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu by the Commodity Boards through selected insurance companies.

Merchandise Exports From India Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an export promotion scheme launched under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 with the objective to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and associated costs involved in exporting goods which are manufactured in India. It has replaced 5 different schemes of earlier FTP (Focus Product Scheme, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Agri. Infrastructure Incentive Scrip, Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana) for rewarding merchandise exports which had varying conditions (sector specific or actual user only) attached to their use. The scheme provides incentives in the form of duty credit scrip to the exporter to compensate for any losses on payment of duties.
Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was launched under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2015-20 replacing the earlier scheme 'Served from India Scheme'. SEIS shall apply to 'Service Providers' located in India instead of 'Indian Service Providers'. Thus, SEIS provides for rewards to all Service providers of notified services, who are providing services from India, regardless of the constitution or profile of the service provider. Under SEIS, the service providers of notified services are incentivized in the form of Duty Credit Scrips at the rate of 3 or 5% on their net foreign exchange earnings. These SEIS scrips are transferrable and can also be used for payment of a number of Central duties/taxes including the basic customs duty.
Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It allows import of capital goods (except those specified in negative list) for pre-production, production and post-production at zero customs duty. Import under EPCG Scheme shall be subject to an export obligation equivalent to 6 times of duties, taxes and cess saved on capital goods, to be fulfilled in 6 years reckoned from date of issue of Authorisation.
Niryat Scheme	Announced as part of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 in 2011 to focus on mentoring the first generation entrepreneurs in the field of international trade .
eBiz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will serve as a 24X7 online single-window system for providing efficient and convenient Government to business (G2B) services to investors and businesses, by reducing the complexity in obtaining information and services related to starting businesses in India, and dealing with licenses and permits across the business life-cycle. It is being implemented by Infosys Technologies Limited (Infosys) under the guidance and aegis of Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPI&IT).
Integrate to Innovate Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a 3-month corporate acceleration programme for energy startups housed at the corporate premises. The selected startups will receive a cash prize grant of upto ₹ 5 Lakh per startup along with an opportunity to pilot their product with corporates.
Scheme for IPR Awareness – Creative India; Innovative India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims at raising IPR awareness amongst students, youth, authors, artists, budding inventors and professionals to inspire them to create, innovate and protect their creations and inventions across India including Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 cities as well as rural areas in the 2017-2020. It has been launched by Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM) under the aegis of the Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPI&IT).
'SWAYATT' initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SWAYATT is an initiative to promote Start-ups, Women and Youth Advantage Through e-Transactions on Government e Marketplace (GeM). It will bring together the key stakeholders within the Indian entrepreneurial ecosystem to Government e-Marketplace, the national procurement portal.
GeM Start-up Runway initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GeM Start-up Runway is an initiative of GeM in association with Start -up India to facilitate Start-ups registered with Start -up India to access the public procurement market and sell innovative products and services to government buyers.

7. MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION

7.1. DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATION (DOT)

7.1.1. BHARAT NET PROJECT

Objective	Salient features
To provide broadband connectivity to Gram Panchayats (GP) through optical fibre network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to provide a minimum bandwidth of 100 Mbps to each of the 2.5 lakhs GPs. It will facilitate delivery of e-governance, e-health, e-education, e-banking, public internet access, G2C, B2B, P2P, B2C etc., weather, agricultural and other services to rural India. It is the new brand name of NOFN (National Optic Fibre Network) which is being implemented in three phases. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First phase – Envisaged to provide one lakh gram panchayats with broadband connectivity by laying underground optic fibre cable lines with deadline of 31st December 2017, which was achieved. Second Phase – It will provide connectivity to all 2,50,000 Panchayats using an optimal mix of underground fibre, fibre over powerlines, radio and satellite media to be completed by March 2019. Third Phase – It will be implemented from 2019 to 2023 during which state-of-the-art, future-proof network, including fiber between districts and blocks, with ring topology would be created. It is being implemented by a special purpose vehicle named Bharat Broadband Network Ltd. set up under Companies Act. It is being funded by the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).

7.1.2. PANDIT DEEN DAYAL UPADHAYAY SANCHAR KAUSHAL VIKAS PRATISTHAN SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features
To supplement telecom skilled manpower creation for the growth of telecom sector and to generate livelihood for the youth of the nation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In pilot phase, it will train 10,000 people from UP, MP, Bihar, Odisha, Punjab and Haryana and train 10,000 people in 1st phase on a pilot basis. DoT plans to establish more than 1,000 Sanchar Kaushal Vikas Pratisthan which will train youth according to the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) and local needs of the telecom sector. The government will also reward people doing innovative work in the telecom space.

7.1.3. TARANG SANCHAR

Scheme	Feature
Tarang Sanchar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a web portal for information sharing on Mobile Towers and Electromagnetic frequency (EMF) Emission Compliance. It has been developed in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode by Department of Telecommunications with Industry. Indian norms had prescribed 10 times stricter limits for radiation emission in comparison to global standards. Any person can request for EMF emission measurement at a location.

7.2. DEPARTMENT OF POSTS

DARPAN (Digital Advancement of Rural Post Office for A New India) Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to improve the quality of service and achieve “financial inclusion” of un-banked rural population. As part of IT modernization project, it intends to provide a low power technology solution to each Branch Postmaster (BPM) which will enable 1.29 Rural Lakhs Branch Post Offices (BOs). Recently, DARPAN-PLI application was launched for seamless collection of premium for Postal Life Insurance (PLI) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) policies.
Sampoorna Bima Gram Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to provide affordable life insurance services to people living in rural areas of the country through the postal network. It will identify at least one village (having a minimum of 100 households) in each of the

	<p>revenue districts of the country and cover all households with a minimum of one RPLI (Rural Postal Life Insurance) policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All villages under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana would also be covered under the scheme to turn them into Sampurna Beema Gram.
Deen Dayal Sparsh Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPARSH stands for Scholarship for Promotion of Aptitude & Research in Stamps as a Hobby. • It is a pan India scheme launched by the government to increase the collection and study of postal stamps. • It would award annual scholarship of INR 6000 to children of Standard VI to IX having good academic record and also pursuing Philately as a hobby through a competitive selection process in all postal circles.
Cool EMS Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cool EMS (Express Mail Service) is one-way service from Japan to India which allows customers in India to import Japanese food items for personal use which is allowed under Indian regulations. • Initially, it will be available in Delhi only. Food items will be carried by Japan Post in special cool boxes containing refrigerant to preserve the quality of the food items.

फाउंडेशन कोर्स सामान्य अध्ययन प्रारंभिक एवं मुख्य परीक्षा 2020

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8. MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

8.1. DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

8.1.1. ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA (AAY)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To target poorest of poor population and provide them relief from hunger	2.5 crore households covering 38% of BPL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It covers poorest of the poor families from amongst the BPL families covered under Targetted Public Distribution System within the States and provides them food grains at a highly subsidized rate of Rs.1/ per kg coarse grains, Rs.2/ per kg. for wheat and Rs. 3/ per kg for rice. In order to identify the households, the guidelines are stipulated according to the following criteria like landless agriculture labourers, marginal farmers, rural artisans /craftsmen etc. and Households headed by widows or terminally ill persons/disabled persons/ persons aged 60 years or more with no assured means of subsistence or societal support. It is a part of NFSA (National Food Security Act) and the households under AAY are entitled to 35 Kg of foodgrains per household per month States/UTs are required to bear the distribution cost, including margin to dealers and retailers as well as the transportation cost.

8.1.2. TARGETED PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (TPDS)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To identify the poor households and giving them a fixed entitlement of food grains, rice and/ or wheat, at specially subsidized prices.	The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) provides for all India coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and up to 50% of the urban population of the country for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains. Thus, the coverage under TPDS has been delinked from the poverty estimates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India (FCI). State/UT Governments is responsible for the operational responsibilities for allocation and distribution of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs). Under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), the targeted households are entitled to 5kg food grains per person per month at rates Rs.1/ per kg coarse grains, Rs.2/ per kg. for wheat and Rs. 3/ per kg for rice. The end retail price is fixed by the States/UTs after taking into account margin for wholesalers/ retailers, transportation charges, levies local taxes etc.

8.1.3. INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of nation-wide portability in food grains distribution. Creation of national level data repository for de-duplication of beneficiary data (Aadhaar based) Use of advanced data analytics techniques to bring about continuous improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a central sector scheme with following objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To integrate PDS system of States/UTs with Central System. Introduction of National Portability: provide the option to PDS beneficiaries to lift their entitled foodgrains from the Fair Price Shops (FPS) of their choice at the national level. It is in continuation of 'End-to-End Computerization of PDS Operations' to bring more transparency and efficiency in distribution of foodgrains.

8.2. DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

8.2.1. PRICE STABILIZATION FUND (PSF)

Objective	Salient features
To mitigate volatility in the prices of agricultural produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was set up in 2014-15 under the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) and it was transferred from DAC&FW to the Department of Consumer Affairs (DOCA) w.e.f. 1st April, 2016. • The Fund aims to establish price stability through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promotion of direct purchase from farmers /farmers' associations at farm gate/Mandi. ○ Maintaining a strategic buffer stock that would discourage hoarding and unscrupulous speculation. ○ Protecting consumers by supplying such commodities at reasonable prices through calibrated release of stock. • It is a Central Sector Scheme. • The Fund will be managed by Prize Stabilization Fund Management Committee which will approve all proposals from state government and central agencies and it will be maintained in a Central Corpus Fund account to be opened by Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), which will act as Fund Manager. • Funding – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The States will have to set up a revolving fund to which Centre and State will contribute equally (50:50). ○ The Ratio will be 75:25 in North East states.

8.2.2. OTHER SCHEMES

Digitally Safe Consumer Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has been launched by the ministry in collaboration with Google India on raising awareness about internet safety amongst Indian consumers. • It aims to integrate the internet safety message into everyday tasks that the consumers undertake over the internet such as financial transactions, using e-mails, doing e-commerce or simply surfing the internet for information.
INGRAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Grievance Redress Mechanism (INGRAM) has been launched by the Department of Consumer Affairs to create awareness, advise and redress consumer grievances. • This portal will also act as a central registry to lodge consumer complaints. • It will also bring all the stakeholders together onto a single platform. • It provides facility of registering online grievances which will be redressed within 60 days.

9. MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS


National CSR Data Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will capture information on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities carried out by eligible companies, filed on the MCA21 registry in their financial statements. It contains all filed information, which can generate pre-defined reports with respect to expenditure across states, districts, development sectors, etc also provides feedback on projects.
MCA21 Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is e-governance initiative to ensure the efficiency of the core services regarding company affairs. The project is aimed at enabling an easy and secure access of Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) services to the corporate entities, professionals and the public by fully automating all processes related to the proactive enforcement and compliance of the legal requirements.
Corporate Data Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will make available all the financial and non-financial information of the companies available (including annual financial statements, annual report and various event-based filings) for public viewing. It would also cater to customized data services for research and analysis.

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10. MINISTRY OF CULTURE

10.1. PROJECT MAUSAM

Objective	Salient features
To explore the multifaceted Indian Ocean 'world' – collating archaeological and historical research in order to document the diversity of cultural, commercial and religious interactions in the Indian Ocean.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is to be implemented by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) as the nodal agency with research support of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) and National Museum as associate bodies. At macro level, the focus of the project is to re-establish and re-connect communications between 39 countries of the Indian Ocean world, which would lead to enhanced understanding of cultural values and economic ties. At micro level, it also focuses on understanding national cultures in the regional maritime milieu. One of the main objective of the project is to inscribe places and sites identified under Project Mausam as trans-national nomination for inscription on UNESCO's World Heritage List

10.2. SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF CULTURE OF SCIENCE (SPOCS)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To portray the growth of science and technology and their application in industry and human welfare To create awareness and public understanding, appreciation and engagement of public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up of Science Cities and Science Centres in all the States of the country is provided under this scheme. Implementing Agency is National Council of Science Museums (an autonomous organization of Ministry of Culture) Interested states have to provide land and share the cost of setting up of facility and corpus for upkeep and maintenance.

10.3. SEVA BHOJ SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
To reduce financial burden of Charitable Religious Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It envisages reimbursing Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) and Central Government's share of Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) paid on purchase of specific raw food items by Charitable/Religious Institutions for distributing free food to public. It is applicable to all Charitable Religious Institutions such as Temples, Gurudwara, Mosque, Church, Dharmik Ashram, Dargah, Matth, Monasteries etc. which follows following norms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> which have been in existence for preceding five years before applying for financial assistance/grant. which have been distributing free food to public for at least past three years on the day of application. which serve free food to at least 5000 people in a month. which should not be blacklisted under provisions of FCRA or any other Act/Rules of the Central/State Government.

10.4. SAFEGUARDING THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND DIVERSE CULTURAL TRADITIONS OF INDIA

Objective	Salient features
To reinvigorate and revitalize various institutions , groups, individuals, identified non-MoC institutions, non-government organisations, researchers and scholars so that they may engage in activities/ projects for strengthening, protecting, preserving and promoting the rich intangible cultural heritage (ICH) of India.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will cover all recognized domains of ICH such as oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage, Performing arts, Social practices, rituals and festive events, Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe, traditional craftsmanship etc. The scheme is being implemented through Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Culture

10.5. OTHER SCHEMES

National on Mapping Roadmap	Mission Cultural and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scheme falls under Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat. It establishes the cultural mapping (i.e. database of cultural assets and resources) via running nationwide cultural awareness programme called Hamari Sanskriti Hamari Pahchan Abhiyan for the development of all art forms and artists. It also seeks to establish a National Cultural Working Place (NCWP) portal for obtaining information, knowledge sharing etc. in the field of all art forms.
Guru Parampara Scheme	Shishya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was launched through Zonal Cultural Centre to preserve and promote rare and vanishing art forms whether classical or folk/tribal so that the young talents be nurtured to acquire skills in their chosen field of art through some financial assistance by the ZCCs in the form of scholarship under the guidance of Experts and Masters in these fields.
Adarsh Smarak		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to provide amenities of international standard around monuments such as provide Interpretation and audio-video centre, streamline waste water and garbage disposal etc. It is being implemented by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).
National on Manuscripts	Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was established in 2003 as a unique project for identifying documenting, conserving and making accessible the manuscript heritage of India. It aims to establish a digital National Manuscripts Library at Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA). It promotes ready access to these manuscripts through publication, both in book form as well as electronic form.
Cultural Youth Programme (CHYLP)	Heritage Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to promote, understand and develop fondness for India's rich cultural heritage amongst the youth with a view to develop appropriate leadership qualities amongst youth. It focusses on the less privileged children residing in backward areas by interacting with them in vernacular languages for their better understanding. Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture, is the implementation agency for this programme.
Jatan and Darshak		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of culture in collaboration with Centre for Development for Advanced Computing (C-DAC) has developed a software named "Jatan" that is set to revolutionise museum experience. Also aimed at improving the museum visit experience among the differently-abled, C-DAC has developed "Darshak", a mobile-based application. It allows real-time museum visitors gather all details about objects or artifacts simply by scanning a QR code placed near the object.

11. MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

11.1. ONE RANK ONE PENSION SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
To provide uniform pension be paid to the Armed Forces personnel retiring in the same rank with the same length of service, regardless of their date of retirement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the scheme the benefits will be provided w.e.f. 1st July 2014. The arrears will be paid in four half-yearly instalments. However all widows, including war widows will be paid arrears in one instalment. Pension will be re-fixed for all pensioners retiring in the same rank and with the same length of service as the average of minimum and maximum pension in 2013. Personnel who voluntarily retire will not be covered under the OROP scheme. In future, the pension would be re-fixed every 5 years.

11.2. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Salient features
National Integration Tour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are educational and motivational tours for youth of Jammu & Kashmir and North Eastern States, with an aim to provide an insight into the rich heritage of the country as well as various developmental and industry initiatives that are underway. It is a part of the Indian Army's ongoing outreach programme to foster the spirit of National Integration across the entire country.
Mission Raksha Gyan Shakti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Defence Production launched this initiative to enhance self-reliance in defence. The Directorate General of Quality Assurance (DGQA) is coordinating and implementing the programme. Its aim is to inculcate Intellectual Property Right (IPR) culture in Indian defence manufacturing ecosystem.
Make-II Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of 'Make' category of capital acquisition in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) is a vital pillar for realising the vision behind the 'Make in India' initiative, by fostering indigenous capabilities through design & development of required defence equipment. Make-I is a Government Funded (90%), while Make-II is Industry Funded. Under Make II: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private industry funds the research for the product on its own and develops a prototype. As there is no government funding for developing the prototype but there is an assurance of orders on successful development and trials of the prototype. The potential 'Make-II' projects will be approved by a collegiate comprising of DRDO, HQ (IDS), Department of Defence under a committee chaired by Secretary (Defence Production). Projects involving developmental cost of less than three crores will be reserved for MSME.

12. MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION

Scheme	Details
North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is being supported by World Bank. The project will have three-pronged approach to livelihood strengthening for achieving sustainable development. These are: Social empowerment, Economic empowerment, Partnership and linkages. The specific project objectives are- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create sustainable community institutions around women Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Youth Groups of men and women (YG) and Community Development Groups (CDG). Build capacity of community institutions for self governance, bottom up planning, democratic functioning with transparency and accountability. Increase economic and livelihood opportunities Develop partnership of community institutions for natural resource management, microfinance, market linkages, and sectoral economic services. It covers two districts each in Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and 5 districts in Tripura.
North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is Central Sector Scheme with 100 % funding from the Central Government. The aim is to fill up the gaps in creation of infrastructure in specified sectors till March, 2020. It will broadly cover creation of infrastructure under following sectors; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical infrastructure relating to water supply, power, connectivity and specially the projects promoting tourism. Infrastructure of social sectors of education and health. The funds under the scheme, will be distributed among North Eastern States on the basis of well-defined criteria on certain parameters e.g. Area, Population, Human Development Index, Road density. The NESIDS will be over and above the existing schemes of Government of India and State Governments of the NE Region. Only those projects would be considered for funding under the scheme which are not supported under any other scheme of Central or State Government.
Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an accrual of the unspent balance of the mandatory 10 % budgetary allocation for the north-eastern region of the Ministry/Department. It was created in 1997-98 with a funding pattern of 90:10 to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure speedy development of NER by increasing the targeted flow of budgetary resources. Finance social and physical infrastructure projects pertaining to subjects in the Union and concurrent list of the Constitution. Under the NLCPR (State) Scheme, priority projects of North Eastern States are being funded and under NLCPR-Central Scheme, funds are provided to Central Ministries for implementing projects of national and regional importance. Recently, a NLCPR- central funded 60 MW Tuirial Hydro Electric Project was dedicated to the nation in Mizoram which makes it the third power-surplus state in the northeast, after Sikkim and Tripura. After coming to existence a new Central Sector Scheme in December, 2017 namely, “North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme” (NESIDS) in place of NLCPR Scheme, no new project is taken up for funding under the NLCPR Scheme. However, funding for ongoing projects under the Scheme will be continued till March, 2020 for their completion.
North East Road Sector Development Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective is to take up rehabilitation/construction/upgradation of neglected inter-state roads (including bridges on the roads) in the North Eastern Region. Other criteria of roads to be constructed under the scheme are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads in socio-politically neglected pockets of NER; Roads required for security or strategic viewpoint, not covered in any other programmes; Roads necessary from the viewpoint of market access for agriculture produce and roads of economic importance on gap filling approach. The Scheme will be administered and monitored in the Ministry of DoNER through an Empowered Inter-Ministerial Committee under chairmanship of Secretary, DoNER.

Hill Area Development Programme for Northeast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme will benefit the hilly areas of Manipur, Tripura and Assam. • It aims to minimise the gap between hill and valley district of states in terms infrastructure, quality of roads, health and education etc. with a serious research and deliberation. • It is aimed at giving a focused attention to the lesser developed hilly areas and will be initiated on a pilot basis in the hilly districts of Manipur. • Special Central Assistance is given to designated hill areas in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in the development of these ecologically fragile areas.
North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project(NERCORMP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was initially operated in three states and six districts viz: Assam (Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills), Manipur (Ukhrul and Senapati) and Meghalaya (West Garo Hills and West Khasi Hills). It was further expanded to include districts of Changlang, Tirap, and Longding in Arunachal Pradesh and Chandel and Churachandpur in Manipur. • It is a joint developmental initiative of the North Eastern Council (NEC), Ministry of DoNER and International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD). • Major project activities: Capacity Building of Communities and Participating Agencies, Livelihood Activities, Extension and Technology Transfer, Credit, Social Sector Activities, Village Roads and Rural Electrification, Community Based Bio-diversity Conservation, Convergence with ongoing Government schemes, and Marketing Support.
Digital North East: Vision 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched under the Digital India programme it will be coordinated by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and will be implemented by various central government ministries and governments of north eastern states, • The document identifies eight digital thrust areas -digital infrastructure, digital services, digital empowerment, promotion of electronics manufacturing, promotion of IT and IT enabled services including BPOs, digital payments, innovation & startups, and cyber security.

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13. MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (MDWS)

13.1. SWACHHA BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN) [SBM (G)]

Objective	Strategy	Components
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019 Motivate communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation Develop, wherever required, community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid & Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas Create significant positive impact on gender and promote social inclusion by improving sanitation especially in marginalized communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategy is to move towards a 'Swachh Bharat' by making it a massive mass movement. For purposes of effective planning and implementation of SBM(G), it is proposed that 'district' be considered the base unit of intervention Implementation Framework of each State be prepared with a road map of activities covering the three important phases necessary for the Programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning – A project proposal shall be prepared by the District, incorporating Gram Panchayat-wise details and scrutinized, and consolidated by the State Government into a State Plan. Implementation – This includes advocacy and communication, financing and toilet construction. Setting up Rapid Action Learning Unit (RALU) Sustainability – This includes sustaining ODF communities and verification. A five-tier implementation mechanism should be set up at the National/ State/ District/ Block/ Village level Corporate houses should be encouraged to participate as an essential part of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start-up activities – This includes updating baselines surveys, orientation of key personnel and preparation of plans. IEC (Information, Education and Communication) Component: Focus of SBM-G is on Behaviour Change Communication (BCC). It is not a 'stand-alone' separate activity, community action and generation of peer pressure on the outliers is key to it. Capacity Building Construction of Individual Household Latrines - While selecting eligible households for providing incentive under SBM(G), order of preference shall be – BPL followed by SC/SC APL households Availability of Sanitation Material - through Rural Sanitary Mats (RSM), Production Centers (PC), Self Help Groups (SHG) and Community Sanitary Complex (CSC). Provision of Revolving Fund at the District - can also be accessed by APL households not covered by incentives under the guidelines. Equity and inclusion – This also includes raise awareness and skills on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), specifically amongst adolescent girls in schools. Solid and Liquid Resource Management Administrative Charges - States shall be permitted to utilize funds under this component as per requirement The monitoring also uses a robust community led system, like Social Audit. Community-based monitoring and vigilance committees will help in creating peer pressure. Foot soldiers of Swachh Bharat: An army of 'foot soldiers' or 'Swachhagrahis', earlier known as 'Swachhata Doots' is developed.

Swachhta Plan (SAP)	Action	All the ministries/Departments are to bring Swachhta as an element in their schemes and activities from 2017, so that each of them and the institutions, corporations and offices under them can contribute to achieve Swachh Bharat.
Swachh Sarvatra	Swastha	A joint initiative of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation to achieve better health outcomes through improved sanitation and increased awareness and healthy lifestyles. The three key components of Swachh Swasth Sarvatra are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Health Centres (CHCs) in ODF blocks will be supported to achieve Kayakalp certification (a certificate for high standard of sanitation and hygiene).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gram Panchayat of Kayakalp Primary Health Centres (PHCs) prioritized to become ODF Training in WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) of CHC/PHC nominees The MDWS will undertake ODF activities in the Gram Panchayat of Kayakalp award winning PHCs and will provide WASH training to a nominee of those CHCs and PHCs.
Swachh Iconic Places (SIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This initiative is in partnership with concerned state and local governments and 3 Central Ministries of Housing and Urban Affairs, M/o Tourism and M/o Culture with MDWS being the nodal ministry. 100 places across India have been identified as “iconic” due to their heritage, religious and/or cultural significance. The SIP initiative is to improve the cleanliness conditions at these places to a distinctly higher level. So far in first two phases, 20 iconic places have been taken up. All these 20 Iconic Sites have designated PSUs or corporates for financial and technical support. Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple in Madurai has been adjudged the cleanest iconic place in the country. Ten new iconic sites, namely, RaghavendraSwamy Temple (Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh); Hazardwari Palace (Murshidabad, West Bengal); Brahma Sarovar Temple (Kurukshetra, Haryana); VidurKuti (Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh); Mana village (Chamoli, Uttarakhand); Pangong Lake (Leh-Ladakh, J&K); Nagvasuki Temple (Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh); ImaKeithal/market (Imphal, Manipur); Sabarimala Temple (Kerala); and Kanvashram (Uttarakhand) have been taken up under Phase III.
Swachh Shakti, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The initiative was launched by MDWS in 2017 to recognise and felicitate women sarpanch, swachhagrahi, and women champions for their contribution towards Swachha Bharat. First Swachh Shakti program was launched in 2017 at Gandhinagar, Gujarat. The second Swachh Shakti event, Swachh Shakti-2018 was held at Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh. The third edition has been inaugurated from Kurukshetra.
Rashtriya Swachhta Kendra (RSK)	It was announced on centenary of Champaran Satyagraha i.e. 10 April, 2017. It will be located opposite to Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi at Rajghat. RSK is planned to disseminate all information on sanitation matters and advanced toilet technology among people.
Darwaza Band Media Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an aggressive mass media campaign by MDWS aiming at Behavior Change. The 'Darwaza Band' campaign has been supported by the World Bank. It is designed to encourage behaviour change in men who have toilets but are not using them. Recently, the Swachh Bharat Mission(G) launched the 'Darwaza Band -Part 2' campaign which focuses on sustaining the open defecation free status of villages across the country.
Swachhta hi Sewa Campaign	It is a fortnight-long sanitation campaign to highlight the cleanliness initiative, Swachh Bharat Mission. Its objective is to mobilise people and reinforce jan aandolan (mass movement) for sanitation. There will be targeted cleaning of public and tourist places under this campaign.
Mahatma Gandhi International Sanitation Convention (MGISC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MGISC brought together Ministers of sanitation and sector specialists from around the world. The participating countries shared sanitation success stories and best practices, along with learning from the experience of the Swachh Bharat Mission. The 4-day Convention included a field visit, Plenary sessions, Parallel Technical sessions and Ministerial Dialogues.
Satyagraha Se Swachhagraha campaign (3rd to 10th April, 2018)	The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, in coordination with the Government of Bihar, organized a week long campaign“Satyagraha Se Swachhagraha” in Bihar, culminating in East Champaran on 10th April, 2018, where over 20,000 Swachhagrahis came together and to “trigger” Bihar.
GOBAR Dhan scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDWS launched the Galvanising Organic Bio-Agro Resource dhan or “GOBARdhan” scheme on 30th April 2018, at Karnal, Haryana. The scheme is aimed at keeping villages clean while increasing the income of farmers and cattle owners by promoting local entrepreneurs to convert cattle dung, and other organic resources, to biogas and organic manure.

13.2. NATIONAL RURAL DRINKING WATER PROGRAM

Objective	Focused Area	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring sustainability (source) of water availability in terms of potability, adequacy, convenience, affordability and equity. To realise 'Har Ghar Jal' by 2030-a component of SDG. Also, access to safe and adequate drinking water within reasonable distance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> piped water supply, coverage of Open Defecation Free (ODF) declared villages, SAGY-GPs (Sansad Adardh Gram Yojana Gram 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a centrally sponsored scheme (50:50; 90:10 for NE and Himalayan States), started in 2009. It has been restructured in 2017 to make it outcome-based, competitive and better monitored with increased focus on sustainability (functionality). The restructured scheme has provided

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide drinking water facility, especially piped water supply, to Gram Panchayats that have achieved open defecation free status on priority basis; • Ensure all government schools and anganwadis have access to safe drinking water; • Provide access to information through online reporting mechanism with information placed in public domain to bring in transparency and informed decision making. 	<p>Panchayat), Ganga GPs, Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts, Border Out Posts (BOP) with piped water supply and Institutional set up for proper O&M of water supply assets etc.</p>	<p>more flexibility to the states release of fund under various components.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme is to be continued co-terminus with the 14th Finance Commission cycle i.e. from 2017-18 to 2019-2020. • Funds are earmarked for North-East States, Desert Development Programme (DDP), Natural Calamities for providing assistance to States/ UTs and Water Quality for allocation to States with chemically contaminated quality affected habitations and JE/ AES affected high priority districts with bacteriological contamination. • National Water Quality Sub Mission (NWQSM) on Arsenic and Fluoride has been started to provide safe drinking water to about 28,000 affected habitations in the country by March 2021.
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<p>Jalmani Programme</p>	<p>This programme involves installation of Stand Alone Purification System in rural schools, since 2008. The ownership of the water purification system lies with school authorities, while funds are provided to the village panchayats by the State Governments for operating this program.</p>
<p>Swajal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a community demand driven, decentralized, single village, preferably solar powered, mini Piped Water Supply (PWS) programme for the 117 aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog. • Gram Panchayats in partnership with rural communities and State sectoral agencies would be involved in the execution of the scheme and also operate and maintain the scheme. The programme would also sustain ODF status. • The scheme will train hundreds of rural technicians for operation and maintenance of Swajal units.

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14. MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES

14.1. NATIONAL MONSOON MISSION (PHASE II 2017-2020)

Objective	Participating Institutions	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve Seasonal and Intra-seasonal Monsoon Forecast To improve Medium Range Forecast. To develop a state of the art dynamical prediction system for monsoon rainfall on all different time scales i.e. from short-range to seasonal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune will coordinate and lead the effort for improving the forecasts on seasonal and intra seasonal scale. National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), Noida will lead and coordinate the efforts for improving the forecasts in the medium range scale up to week two forecasts. These will be made operational by the India Meteorological Department (IMD), New Delhi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Long range forecasting (upto a season), American model called Climate Forecast System (CFS) is used, which is a coupled-Ocean forecasting system i.e. it combines data from ocean, atmosphere and land. For short to medium range (upto 20 days) Unified Model (UM) developed by UK is used. In its phase I, IMD was able to develop high resolution-coupled dynamical prediction system (seasonal and extended time scale). For the first time, IMD used the Monsoon Mission dynamical model to prepare operational seasonal forecast of 2017 monsoon rainfall over India. The Ministry has now launched the Monsoon Mission Phase II program, for next 3 years (2017-2020) with emphasis on predicting extremes and development of applications based on monsoon forecasts.

14.2 OTHER SCHEMES

SAFAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An integrated early warning System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting and Research (SAFAR) was launched by Minister for Science& Technology and Earth Sciences.
“Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science (O-SMART)”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme encompasses a total of 16 sub-projects addressing ocean development activities such as Services, Technology, Resources, Observations and Science. Implementation of O-SMART will help in addressing issues relating to Sustainable Development Goal-14, which aims to conserve use of oceans, marine resources for sustainable development. This scheme also provides necessary scientific and technological background required for implementation of various aspects of Blue Economy.
Deep Ocean Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to explore the depths of the Ocean for the possibilities of deep-sea mining. Its focus will be on technologies for deep-sea mining, under water vehicles, under water robotics and ocean climate change advisory services, among others. Key deliverables to achieve these goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offshore tidal energy desalination plant that will work with tidal energy. Developing a submersible vehicle to explore depths of at least 6000 Meters with three people on board.

15. MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS & IT

15.1. DIGITAL INDIA

Objective	Salient features
To transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Digital India programme is centred on three key vision areas: Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen, Governance & Services on Demand, Digital Empowerment of Citizens It aims to provide the much needed thrust to the nine pillars of growth areas, namely: Broadband Highways, Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, Public Internet Access Programme, e-Governance: Reforming Government through Technology, e-Kranti: NeGP 2.0, Information for All, Electronics Manufacturing, IT for Jobs, Early Harvest Programmes. Public Private Partnerships would be preferred wherever feasible to implement e-Governance projects. For effective management of the Digital India programme, the programme management structure would consist of a Monitoring Committee on Digital India headed by the Prime Minister, a Digital India Advisory Group chaired by the Minister of Communications and IT and an Apex Committee chaired by the Cabinet Secretary. The positions of Chief Information Officers (CIO) would be created in at least 10 key Ministries so that various e-Governance projects could be designed, developed and implemented faster. In order to take the benefits of Digital India to every corner of country, a vast network of more than 2.5 lakh Common Services Centers have been created. This has developed digital entrepreneurs among poor, marginalized, Dalits and women of India.

15.2. JEEVAN PRAMAAN

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To facilitate on-line submission of Life Certificate by pensioners and streamline the process of getting Life certificate .	Pensioners of Central Government, State Government or any other Government organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is AADHAR Biometric Authentication based digital life certificates (DLCs) for Pensioners. DLC can be obtained through various Jeevan Pramaan Centres which are being operated by CSCs, Banks, Government offices or by using the client application on any PC/mobile/tablet. It will do away with the requirement of a pensioner having to submit a physical Life Certificate in November each year, in order to ensure continuity of pension being credited into their account.

15.3. PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMIN DIGITAL SAKSHARTA ABHIYAN (PMGDISHA)

Objectives	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient features
To make 6 crore rural households digitally literate and reaching around 40% of rural households by covering one member from eligible household by 31 st March 2019.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens of India between the age group of 14 to 60 years. Priority to Non-smartphone users, Antyodaya households, college drop-outs, Participants of the adult literacy mission and Digitally illiterate school students from class 9th to 12th where Computer/ICT Training is not available in their schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will empower the citizens to operate computer or digital access devices, thus, enabling them to use IT and related services especially Digital Payments. It aims to bridge digital divide by targeting the rural population including marginalised sections (SC, ST, BPL, women, differently-abled persons and minorities). Implementing Agency: CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd., special purpose vehicle (CSC-SPV) incorporated under the Companies Act 1956. The identification of the beneficiaries would be carried out by CSC-SPV in active collaboration with District e-Governance Society, Gram Panchayats, and Block Development Officers.

15.4. CYBER SWACHHTA KENDRA (CSK)

Objective	Salient features
To enhance the cyber security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are also known as Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre.

of Digital India's IT infrastructure by providing information on botnet/malware threats and suggesting remedial measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is part of Digital India initiative and is being operated by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) under provisions of Section 70B of the IT Act, 2000. It is set up in accordance with the objectives of the 'National Cyber Security Policy' which envisages creating a secure cyber ecosystem in the country. This centre works in coordination with the Department of Telecommunications, Internet service providers (ISPs), Antivirus companies and Industry. It will also enhance awareness among citizens regarding botnet and malware infection along with measures to be taken to secure their devices.
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Tools provided under CSK	Function
M Kavach	It is indigenously developed comprehensive mobile device security solution for Android devices addressing various threats related to mobile phones.
USB Pratirodh	It is a USB protector to help clean various external storage devices like USB(s), memory cards, external hard disks, etc.
AppSamvid	It is a desktop solution which protects systems by allowing installation of genuine applications through white listing.

15.5. INDIA BPO PROMOTION SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features
Creation of employment opportunities for the youth, by promoting the IT/IT Enabled Services (ITES) Industry particularly by setting up the BPO/ITES operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to incentivize establishment of 48,300 seats distributed among each State in proportion of State's population, with financial support up to Rs. 1lakh/seat in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) with an outlay of Rs. 493 crore up to 31.03.2019. Financial support is provided up to 50% of the expenditure towards Capital Expenditure and/or Operational Expenditure subject to an upper limit of 1 Lakh per seat. Special incentives are provided for employing women and persons with disability, generating employment beyond target and wider dispersal within state. It also involves encouragement of local entrepreneurs and special consideration for Hilly areas and rural areas. Metro Cities Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, NCR & Pune has been excluded from scheme. Implementing Agency - Software Technology Park of India (STPI), an autonomous society under the MeitY

North-East BPO Promotion Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scheme has been launched under 'Digital India' program to incentivize establishment of 5000 seats of BPO/ITES operations in NorthEast with an outlay of 50 crore up to 31March 2019. It is being implemented by STPI. The scheme provides special incentive for training employees and incentive for diversity and inclusion in addition, employing women and people with disability etc.
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15.6. NATIONAL SUPERCOMPUTING MISSION

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make India one of the world leaders in Supercomputing and to enhance India's capability in solving grand challenge problems of national and global relevance. To attain global competitiveness and ensure self-reliance in the strategic area of supercomputing technology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mission would be implemented jointly by Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) through two organizations the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) and the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore. The Mission envisages empowering our national academic and R&D institutions spread over the country by installing a vast supercomputing grid comprising of more than 70 high-performance computing facilities These supercomputers will also be networked on the National Supercomputing grid over the National Knowledge Network (NKN), a programme under same ministry which connects academic institutions and R&D labs over a high-speed network. The Mission also includes development of highly professional High Performance Computing (HPC) aware human resource.

15.7. STREE SWABHIMAN

Objectives	Beneficiaries	Salient features
To facilitate the society at large by empowering its women entrepreneurs to not only provide sanitary pads at their common service centers (CSCs) but also to educate women to overcome this social taboo & encourage usage of sanitary pads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural and semi-urban women entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under this project, sanitary napkin micro manufacturing units (semi-automatic and manual process production unit) are being set up at CSCs across India, particularly those operated by women entrepreneurs. The product (sanitary napkin) will be sold under the “Swabhimaan” brand name and the Organization with the help of Village Level Entrepreneur (VLEs) and SHG groups will obtain the trade license for marketing the sanitary napkins at a subsidized rate. It also has a menstrual hygiene related awareness generation component and aims to increase usage of sanitary napkins among rural girls in schools and colleges by making the napkins available to almost 1,000 girls in the primary and secondary schools in their village, encompassing girls from 7th to 12th grade. CSC SPV will try to raise funds to provide sanitary pads to girl students in Rural Areas of Country free of cost.

15.8. ELECTRONICS DEVELOPMENT FUND (EDF)

Objectives	Salient features
To achieve “Net Zero Imports” by 2020 as envisaged in digital india scheme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is set up as a “Fund of Funds” to participate in professionally managed “Daughter Funds” which in turn will provide risk capital to companies developing new technologies in the area of electronics, nano-electronics and Information Technology (IT). The EDF will also help attract venture funds, angel funds and seed funds towards R&D and innovation in the specified areas. It will help create a battery of Daughter funds and Fund Managers who will be seeking good start-ups (potential winners) and selecting them based on professional considerations. CANBANK Venture Capital Funds Ltd. (CVCFL) is the Fund Manager for EDF.

15.9. MODIFIED SPECIAL INCENTIVE PACKAGE SCHEME (M-SIPS)

Objectives	Eligibility	Salient features
To offset disability and attract investments in Electronic manufacturing	The scheme is available for both new projects and expansion projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme provides capital subsidy of 20% in SEZ (25% in non-SEZ) for units engaged in electronics manufacturing. It also provides for reimbursements of countervailing duty/ excise for capital equipment for the non-SEZ units. For some of the high capital investment projects like fabs, it provides for reimbursement of Central Taxes and Duties. A unit receiving incentives under the scheme, will provide an undertaking to remain in commercial production for a period of at least 3 years.

15.10. BHARAT INTERFACE FOR MONEY (BHIM)

Objectives	Salient features
To enable fast, secure, reliable cashless payments through your mobile phone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an app that makes payment transactions simple, easy and quick using Unified Payments Interface (UPI). It enables direct bank to bank payments instantly and collect money using Mobile number, Bank a/c and IFSC code, Aadhaar number or Virtual Payment Address (VPA). It is developed by the National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI), a not-for-profit company for providing retail payment systems in India under guidance from RBI It is interoperable with other Unified Payment Interface (UPI) applications, and bank accounts. BHIM-Aadhaar platform is the merchant interface of the BHIM App that has been launched for making digital payments using the Aadhaar platform. Any citizen without access to smart phones, internet, debit or credit cards will be able to transact digitally through the BHIM Aadhaar platform.

15.11. SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY PARK SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features
For the development and export of computer software, including export of professional services using communication links or physical media.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first Software policy came up in 1986. It resulted into Software Technology Park (STP) scheme in 1991. • It is a 100% export-oriented scheme which integrates concept of 100 percent Export Oriented Units (EOU) and Export Processing Zones (EPZ) and the concept of Science Parks / Technology Parks. • It is unique in its nature as it focuses on one product / sector, i.e. computer software. • Other important features include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provisioning of single-point contact services for member units. ○ A company can set up STP unit anywhere in India. ○ 100 Percent Foreign Equity is permitted. ○ All the imports of Hardware & Software in the STP units are completely duty free, import of second hand capital goods also permitted. ○ Re-Export of capital goods is also permitted. ○ The sales in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) shall be permissible up to 50 Percent of the export in value terms.

15.12. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Feature
Digishala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a free-to-air channel which aims to promote cashless transactions post-demonetisation, especially in rural and semi-urban areas • It was launched as part of the 'Digidhan' campaign which aims to spread awareness about digital transactions
Cyber Surakshit Bharat Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has been launched by MeitY, in association with National e-Governance Division (NeGD) and industry partners to strengthen cybersecurity ecosystem in India in line Government's vision for a 'Digital India'. • It is first public-private partnership of its kind and will leverage the expertise of the IT industry in cybersecurity. • The founding partners include leading IT companies such as Microsoft, Intel, WIPRO. Its knowledge partners include Cert-In, NIC, NASSCOM and consultancy firms Deloitte and EY. • It will be operated on three principles of Awareness, Education and Enablement. • It aims to spread awareness about cybercrime and build capacity of Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) and frontline IT staff across all government departments.
E-sampark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to establish proactive communication by digitization of campaigns and connect the government directly with citizens across India by running mailer, outbound dialing and SMS campaigns. • It also maintains a database of contacts of the nodal officers, representatives and citizens which is updated periodically.
Awareness Programme on Environmental Hazards of Electronic Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to provide financial support to MeitY's Societies, Academic Institutions, Industry Associations and professional organisations for organizing workshops/ seminars and making campaign material for wide circulation on ill-effects associated with e-waste.
Nation-wide Hackathon #OpenGovDataHack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would be conducted by National Informatics Centre (NIC) and IAMAI as a part of the Startup Eco-system Development Programme. • It aims to Support & Showcase potentially great Ideas/Talent from Inner India by reaching out in their own State/City.
Secure, Scalable & Sugamya Website as a Service (S3WAAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a website generating and deployment product hosted on the National Cloud of National Informatics Centre . • It leverages technology to generate secure websites using templates which are highly customizable and can seamlessly be deployed on a scalable software defined infrastructure.
GI Cloud – MeghRaj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is aimed at utilizing and harnessing the benefits of Cloud Computing with focus on accelerating delivery of e-services in the country while optimizing ICT spending of the Government. • The architectural vision of GI Cloud consists of a set of discrete cloud computing

		environments spread across multiple locations, built on existing or new (augmented) infrastructure, following a set of common protocols, guidelines and standards issued by the Government of India.
DigiLocker		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a platform for issuance and verification of documents & certificates in a digital way, thus promoting paperless governance. 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 (e.g. driving license, Voter ID, School certificates) directly into citizens lockers. Citizens can also upload scanned copies of their legacy documents in their accounts which can be electronically signed using the eSign facility.
e-Taal		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a web portal for dissemination of e-Transactions statistics of National and State level e-Governance Projects including Mission Mode Projects in near real-time. It presents quick analysis of transaction counts in tabular and graphical form.
UMANG		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG) is developed by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and National e-Governance Division (NeGD) to drive Mobile Governance in India. It intends to provide major services offered by Central and State Government departments, Local bodies and other utility services from private organizations. It provides a unified approach where citizens can install one application to avail multiple government services. Its service has been made available on multiple channels like mobile application, web, IVR and SMS which can be accessed through smartphones, feature phones, tablets and desktops.
National Information Centre-Computer Emergency Response Team (NIC-CERT)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a dedicated body to detect, prevent and mitigate the impact of cyber-attacks, by monitoring data across the NIC platform, including communication between all the levels of government and between governments to citizens.
Project Shikshaa	Cyber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Microsoft & Data Security Council of India (DSCI) in association with Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY) have launched Project Cyber Shikshaa for skilling women engineering graduates in the niche field of Cyber Security.
Visvesvaraya Scheme for Electronics and IT	PhD for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its objective is to enhance the number of PhDs in Electronics System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) and IT/IT Enabled Services (IT/ITES) sectors in the country. It provides 25% more fellowship amount than most of the other PhD Schemes. Scheme also provides infrastructural grant of ₹ 5,00,000/- per candidate to the academic institutions for creation/ up-gradation of laboratories.
Ideate for India - Creative Solutions using Technology		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MeitY launched a National Challenge for Youths, “Ideate for India - Creative Solutions using Technology” with an aim to give school students (class 6-12) an opportunity to become solution creators for the problems. The Challenge has been designed by the National e- Governance Division, Ministry of Electronics & IT in collaboration with Intel India, with support from the Department of School Education and Literacy.

16. MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

16.1. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON CLIMATE CHANGE (NAPCC)

Objective	Missions	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve a sustainable development path that simultaneously advances economic and environmental objectives. To fulfill India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC under Paris Agreement. To protect the vulnerable and poor sections of society through inclusive and sustainable development strategy, sensitive to climate change To devise efficient and cost effective strategies 	Missions included under it: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> National Solar Mission (under MNRE) National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (under Ministry of Power) National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (under Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs) National Water Mission (under MoWR) National Mission Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (under MoS&T) National Mission for a Green India (under MoEFCC) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (under Ministry of Agriculture) National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (under MoS&T) 	It is a policy document prepared by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change . The NAPCC is guided by the principles of - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection - of the poor and vulnerable sections of society through inclusive development strategy Achieving national growth - through a qualitative change and economic direction that enhances ecological sustainability Devising efficient and cost effective strategies for end use Demand side management Better technology - that looks into aspects of mitigation or adaptation. Market mechanism - that rewards sustainable development, Inclusivity- that invites linkups with civil society and local government institutions Many of the sectors most at risk from climate change - such as water and agriculture - are the responsibility of state governments, so all states have to develop a SAPCC which implements the national policy framework taking into account their own unique vulnerabilities. Gol is also implementing a dedicated National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) to implement adaptation actions in vulnerable sectors across the country.

National Mission For A Green India (GIM)	One of the 8 missions under NAPCC, implemented by MoEFCC. The mission uses both public and private lands and includes local communities in planning, decision making, monitoring etc. The Green India mission aims to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase forest/tree cover to the extent of 5 million hectares (mha) and improve quality of forest/tree cover on another 5 mha of forest/non-forest lands; improve/enhance eco-system services like carbon sequestration and storage (in forests and other ecosystems), hydrological services and biodiversity; along with provisioning services like fuel, fodder, and timber and non-timber forest produces (NTFPs) and To increase forest-based livelihood income of about 3 million households.
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Climate Resilience Building Among Farmers Through Crop Residue Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a regional project approved by National Steering Committee on Climate Change (MoEFCC) under NAFCC The project aims to mitigate climate change impacts and enhance adaptive capacity and also to counter the adverse environmental impacts that arise from stubble burning. The project will be implemented following a phased approach. The first phase of the project has been approved at a cost of approximately Rs. 100 Crore for the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. awareness generation and capacity building activities will be undertaken to encourage farmers to adopt alternate practices which would also help diversify livelihood options and enhance farmer's income. technological interventions will be undertaken for timely management of crop residue in addition to effective utilisation of existing machineries. Implementable and sustainable entrepreneurship models will be created in rural areas through upscaling successful initiatives and innovative ideas.
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- Based upon the performance in the first phase, the scope could be enhanced and more activities can be supported subsequently.

16.2. SECURE HIMALAYA PROJECT

Objective	Features
To ensure conservation of locally and globally significant biodiversity, land and forest resources in high Himalayan ecosystem spread over four states of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarkhand and Sikkim.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is launched by MoEFCC in association with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The project is 6 years long and is meant for specific landscapes including Changthang (Jammu and Kashmir), Lahaul - Pangri and Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh), Gangotri - Govind and Darma - Byans Valley in Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand) and Kanchenjunga - Upper Teesta Valley (Sikkim). The project includes protection of snow leopard and other endangered species and their habitats and also securing livelihoods of people in region and enhancing enforcement to reduce wildlife crime. Under it, enhanced enforcement efforts and monitoring will be undertaken to curb illegal trade in some medicinal and aromatic plants which are among most threatened species in these landscapes.

16.3. GREEN SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Objective	Features
Skilling the youth of India, especially dropouts and in increasing the availability of skilled workforce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is initiative for skill development in the environment and forest sector to enable India's youth to get gainful employment and/or self-employment It has been conceptualised and developed in MoEF&CC in consultaon with the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), the nodal agency for synergizing skill development iniaves in the country, under the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). All courses will be National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant. It is utilising the vast network and expertise of Environmental Information System (ENVIS) Hubs/ Resource Partners (RPs). After a pilot project in 2017, ministry has taken following steps to expand it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased budget allocation for ENVIS in budget 2018-19 by 33%. Out of this, the training courses under GSDP will be funded. Increased target: A total of 5.5 lakh people will be imparted training by 2021. More green skills now: The government has identified 35 courses including pollution monitoring (air/water/noise/soil), effluent treatment plant operation, forest management, water budgeting etc. GSDP-ENVIS is a mobile app that will help boost employability and entrepreneurship of the youth in the country.

16.4. NATIONAL CLEAN AIR PROGRAMME (NCAP)

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stringent implementation of mitigation measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution Augment and strengthen air quality monitoring network across the country Augment public awareness and capacity building measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a pollution control initiative to cut the concentration of particles (PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5}) by 20-30% by 2024. It will have 2017 as the base year for comparison and 2019 as the first year. It is to be implemented in 102 non-attainment cities. These cities are chosen on the basis of Ambient Air Quality India (2011-2015) and WHO report 2014/2018. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) shall execute the nation-wide programme for the prevention, control, and abetment of air pollution within the framework of the NCAP. The NCAP will be institutionalized by respective ministries and will be organized through inter-sectoral groups. The program will partner with multilateral and bilateral international organizations, philanthropic foundations and leading technical institutions to achieve its outcomes. The Apex Committee in the MoEFCC will periodically review the progress. Annual performance will be periodically reported upon. Appropriate indicators will be evolved for assessing the emission reduction benefits of the actions.

16.5. OTHER SCHEMES

Schemes	Features
PARIVESH (Pro-Active and Responsive facilitation by Interactive, Virtuous and Environmental Single-window Hub)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a web based, role based workflow application which has been developed for online submission and monitoring of the proposals submitted by the proponents for seeking Environment, Forest, Wildlife and Coastal Regulation Zone Clearances from Central, State and district level authorities. The system has been designed, developed and hosted by the MoEF, with technical support from National Informatics Centre, (NIC) The system includes monitoring of compliance reports including geo-tagged images of the site by regulatory body or inspecting officers even through the Mobile App for enhanced compliance monitoring. It also provides access to previous Environment Impact Assessment Reports.
Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme where Govt provides financial and technical assistance to the State/UT Governments for activities aimed at wildlife conservation. The scheme has following three components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to Protected Areas (National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves) Protection of Wildlife Outside Protected Area Recovery programmes for saving critically endangered species and habitats.
Himalayan Research Fellowships Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to create a young pool of trained environmental managers, ecologists and socioeconomists. This pool will help generate information on physical, biological, managerial and human aspects of Himalayan environment and development. The fellowship scheme will be executed through various universities and institutions working in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) and preference will be given to the Institutions from northeastern states. The financial support will be provided under the National Mission on Himalayan Studies (NMHS) and the fellowships will be awarded for a maximum period of three years. The research may be undertaken in any of the identified broad thematic areas of the NMHS such as water resource management including rejuvenation of springs and catchments, hydropower development, assessment and prediction of water-induced hazards, livelihood options including ecotourism opportunities, biodiversity management including recovery of threatened species and skill development.

17. MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

17.1. KNOW INDIA PROGRAMME

Objectives	Salient features
To familiarize Indian-origin youth (18-30 years) with their Indian roots and contemporary India.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a three-week orientation programme for diaspora youth conducted with a view to promote awareness on different facets of life in India and the progress made by the country in various fields e.g. economic, industrial, education, science & technology, communication & information Technology, culture.

17.2. SAMEEP - STUDENTS AND MEA ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take Indian foreign policy and its global engagements to students across the country. To drive interest in diplomacy as a career option. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is voluntary programme in which all the ministry officers - under-secretary and above - will be asked to go to their hometowns, particularly their alma maters. They will be expected to interact with the students about the way the MEA works, basic elements of its policies, how diplomacy is conducted, and generally give students an idea of what a career in the MEA would look like.

17.3. PRAVASI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
Training and certification of Indian workforce keen on overseas employment in select sectors and job roles, in line with international standards, to facilitate overseas employment opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a skill development initiative of the MEA in partnership with the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship which will be implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). The short-term program (of 2 weeks to one month) will prepare the candidates holistically in taking up challenging assignments in different countries with confidence and meet transnational skill requirements. It involves training them in suitable skill sets which address the requirements in communication, trade specific knowledge and skills along with cultural orientation. These will be in line with international standards.

18. MINISTRY OF FINANCE

18.1. NATIONAL PENSION SYSTEM

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide retirement income to all the citizens. To institute pension reforms and to inculcate the habit of saving for retirement amongst the citizens. 	<p>NPS is applicable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All citizens of India between the age of 18 and 65 years. All new employees of Central Government service (except Armed Forces) and Central Autonomous Bodies joining Government service on or after 1st January 2004. All the employees of State Governments, State Autonomous Bodies joining services after the date of notification by the respective State Governments. Any other government employee who is not mandatorily covered under NPS can also subscribe to NPS All citizens i.e., private employees and unorganized sector workers. Non Resident Indians (NRIs) with bank accounts in India 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is administered by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority. Under the NPS, the individual contributes to his retirement account and his employer can also co-contribute. It is designed on defined contribution basis wherein the subscriber contributes to his account, there is no defined benefit that would be available at the time of exit from the system and the accumulated wealth depends on the contributions made and the income generated from investment of such wealth. The recordkeeping, administration and customer service functions for all subscribers of the NPS are being handled by the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL), which is acting as the Central Recordkeeper for the NPS. The subscriber will be allotted a unique Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN) which is portable and can be used from any location in India. PRAN will provide access to two personal accounts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tier I Account: This is a non-withdrawable account meant for savings for retirement. Tier II Account: This is simply a voluntary savings facility. The subscriber is free to withdraw savings from this account whenever subscriber wishes. No tax benefit is available on this account. NPS returns are market linked. It offers 3 funds to subscribers: Equities, Corporate Bonds, Government Securities. Subscriber can exit from NPS after 10 years of account opening or attaining 65 years of age whichever is early. Only up to 40% of Corpus withdrawn in lump sum is exempt from tax. Recently cabinet has approved the coveted EEE tax status (tax exempt at entry, investment, and maturity) for the NPS (earlier it was EET). Other recent changes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased contribution by the Central Government from the existing 10 percent to 14 percent for employees covered under NPS Tier-I. Central Government employees are provided freedom of choice for selection of Pension Funds and decide pattern of investment. Tax exemption limit for lump sum withdrawal on exit has been enhanced to 60%. With this, the entire withdrawal will now be exempt from income tax. Contribution by the Government employees under Tier-II of NPS will now be covered under Section 80 C for deduction up to Rs. 1.50 lakh for the purpose of income tax benefits provided that there is a lock-in period of 3 years. Apart from partially withdrawing money for exigencies like health, marriage, house and education, subscriber can also withdraw 25 percent of the contributions after three years of joining for skill development activity like startups, new ventures.

18.2. PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
Increasing access of finance to the unbanked but also bring down the cost of finance from the last Mile Financers to the micro/small enterprises, most of which are in the informal sector.	Any Indian Citizen who has a business plan for a non-farm sector income generating activity such as manufacturing, processing, trading or service sector and whose credit need is less than Rs 10 lakh.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MUDRA loans are extended by banks, NBFCs, MFIs and other eligible financial intermediaries as notified by MUDRA Ltd. MUDRA Bank would be responsible for refinancing all Last Mile Financers such as Non-Banking Finance Companies, Societies, Trusts, Section 8 Companies, Co-operative Societies, Small Banks, Scheduled Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks which are in the business of lending to micro/small business entities engaged in manufacturing, trading and services activities. For implementing the Scheme, government has set up a new institution named, Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Ltd (MUDRA). The present authorised capital of MUDRA is at Rs. 5000 crore with a paid up capital of Rs.1675.93 crore. RBI has allocated an amount of Rs 20,000 crore from Priority Sector shortfall of Commercial Banks for creating a Refinance Corpus Fund. 3 types of loans to be allotted by micro units' development and refinance agency bank are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shishu: covering loans upto Rs. 50,000 Kishor: covering loans above Rs. 50,000 and upto 5 lakhs Tarun: covering loans above Rs. 5 lakh and upto 10 lakhs There is no subsidy for the loan given under PMMY. However, at present, MUDRA extends a reduction of 25bps in its interest rates to MFIs / NBFCs, who are providing loans to women entrepreneurs. Banks have been mandated by RBI not to insist for collateral security in the case of loans upto 10 lakh extended to the units in the Micro Small Enterprises sector.

18.3. ATAL PENSION YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
The subscribers would receive the fixed minimum pension at the age of 60 years , depending on their contributions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open to all Indians between the age of 18 and 40. It is mainly focused on citizens in unorganized sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Central Government co-contribute 50% of the total contribution or Rs. 1000 per annum, whichever is lower, to each eligible subscriber account, for a period of 5 years, who join the NPS between the period 1st June, 2015 and 31st December, 2015 and who are not members of any statutory social security scheme and who are not income tax payers. Under the APY, subscribers would receive a fixed minimum pension of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000 per month, at the age of 60 years, depending on their contributions, which itself would vary on the age of joining the APY. It replaced the Swavalamban scheme. The beneficiaries will not be able to exit the scheme before the age of 60 The minimum period of contribution by the subscriber under this would be 20 years or more. In case of death of subscriber, the spouse of the subscriber shall be entitled for the same amount of pension till his or her death. After the death of both the subscriber and the spouse, the nominee of the subscriber shall be entitled to receive the pension wealth, as accumulated till age of 60 years of the subscriber It is administered by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority. The Institutional Architecture of NPS would be utilised to enrol subscribers under APY.

18.4. PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHA BIMA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
It is a one year cover Personal Accident Insurance Scheme , renewable from year to year, offering protection against death or disability due to accident.	Available to citizens (including NRIs) in the age group 18 to 70 years having a bank account.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Premium payable is Rs.12/- per annum per member. Risk coverage available will be Rs. 2 lakhs for accidental death and permanent total disability Rs. 1 lakhs for permanent partial disability Individuals who exit the scheme at any point may re-join the scheme in future years by paying the annual premium The scheme is offered/administered through Public Sector General Insurance Companies (PSGICs) and other general insurance companies. Government has recently converged the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility.

18.5. PRADHAN MANTRI JEEVAN JYOTI BIMA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A one year life insurance scheme renewable from year to year. Offering coverage for death due to any reason 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available to citizens (including NRIs) in the age group of 18 to 50 years. Subject to annual renewal, benefits are available till the age of 55(Entry, however, will not be possible beyond the age of 50 years). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provides coverage of Rs. 2 lakh in case of death due to any reason. It charges an annual premium of Rs. 330. It is offered / administered through LIC and other Indian private Life Insurance companies.

18.6. PRADHAN MANTRI VAYA VANDANA YOJANA (PMVVY)

Objectives	Beneficiaries	Salient features
To provide social security during old age and protect elderly persons against a future fall in their interest income due to uncertain market conditions.	Elderly persons aged 60 years and above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will provide an assured pension based on a guaranteed rate of return of 8 per cent for 10 years, with an option to opt for pension on a monthly / quarterly / half yearly and annual basis. Recently, union cabinet gave approval for extending the investment limit from Rs 7.5 lakhs to Rs 15 lakhs as well as extension of time limits for subscription from 4th May 2018 to 31st March, 2020. It will be implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The difference between the return generated by LIC and the guaranteed 8 percent interest would be compensated through the subsidy given to LIC. The scheme also allows for premature exit for the treatment of any critical/ terminal illness of self or spouse. On death of the Pensioner during the policy term of 10 years, the Purchase Price shall be refunded to beneficiary. Loan facility is available after completion of 3 policy years. The maximum loan that can be granted shall be 75% of the Purchase Price.

18.7. PRADHAN MANTRI JAN-DHAN YOJANA (PMJDY)

Objectives	Salient features
To ensure comprehensive financial inclusion of all the households in the country by providing universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Account can be opened in any bank branch or Business Correspondent (Bank Mitra) outlet. It focuses on coverage of households as against the earlier plan which focused on coverage of villages. It focuses on coverage of rural as well as urban areas. Any individual above the age of 10 years can open Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA) Account. Special Benefits under PMJDY Scheme include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No minimum balance required. The scheme provides life cover of Rs. 30,000/- payable on death of the beneficiary, subject to fulfillment of the eligibility condition.

<p>account to every household, financial literacy, access to credit, insurance, remittance and pension facility.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Beneficiaries of Government Schemes will get Direct Benefit Transfer in these accounts. ○ Overdraft facility upto Rs.5000/- is available in only one account per household, preferably lady of the household after satisfactory operation of the account for 6 months. ○ The National Mission for Financial Inclusion (PMJDY) to continue beyond 14.8.2018 ○ Existing Over Draft (OD) limit of Rs 5,000 to be raised to Rs 10,000. ○ There will not be any conditions attached for OD upto Rs 2,000. ○ Age limit for availing OD facility to be revised from 18-60 years to 18-65 years. ○ Under the expanded coverage from "every household to every adult", accidental insurance cover for new RuPay card holders to be raised from Rs 1 lakh to Rs 2 lakh to new PMJDY accounts opened after 28.8.18.
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18.8. STAND UP INDIA SCHEME

Objectives	Beneficiaries	Salient features
It aims at promoting entrepreneurship among women and scheduled castes and tribes.	SC/ST and/or woman entrepreneur, above 18 years of age.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It facilitates bank loans between Rs 10 lakh and Rs 1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise. This enterprise may be in manufacturing, services or the trading sector. ● In case of non-individual enterprises at least 51% of the shareholding and controlling stake should be held by either an SC/ST or woman entrepreneur. ● Borrower should not be in default to any bank/financial institution. ● It covers all Scheduled Commercial banks. ● Borrower shall be required to bring in minimum of 10% of the project cost as own contribution. ● The rate of interest would be lowest applicable rate of the bank for that category (rating category) not to exceed (base rate (MCLR) + 3%+ tenor premium). ● Besides primary security, the loan may be secured by collateral security or guarantee of Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Stand-Up India Loans (CGFSIL) as decided by the banks. ● The loan is repayable in 7 years with a maximum moratorium period of 18 months. ● Rupay debit card to be issued for convenience of the borrower.

18.9 GOLD MONETIZATION SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To mobilise gold held by households and institutions of the country and facilitate its use for productive purposes, and ● In the long run, to reduce country's reliance on the import of gold. ● To provide a fillip to the gems and jewellery sector in the country by making gold available as raw material on loan from the banks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The scheme allows banks' customers to deposit their idle gold holdings for a fixed period in return for interest in the range of 2.25-2.50%. ● Recently RBI made changes, the scheme could now be availed by charitable institutions, the central government, the state government or any other entity owned by the central government or the state government, apart from individual and joint depositors. ● Scheme provides different options to the people to monetize the gold, by modifying the already existing two schemes, namely 'Revamped Gold Deposit Scheme' and the 'Revamped Gold Metal Loan' scheme. ● All scheduled commercial banks (excluding RRBs) have been allowed to implement the scheme. ● The minimum deposit at any one time shall be 30 grams of raw gold (bars, coins, jewellery excluding stones and other metals). There is no maximum limit for deposit under the scheme. ● The deposits can be made for a short-term period of 1-3 years; a medium-term period of 5-7 years and a long-term period of 12-15 years. (minimum tenure is one year) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The principal and interest on short term deposits shall be denominated in gold. In the case of medium and long term deposits, the principal will be denominated in gold. However, the interest shall be calculated in Indian Rupees with reference to the value of gold at the time of the deposit.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The difference between the current borrowing cost for the Government and the interest rate paid by the Government under the medium/long term deposit will be credited to the Gold Reserve Fund. ○ Tax exemptions under the GMS include exemption of interest earned on the gold deposited and exemption from capital gains made through trading or at redemption.
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18.10. SOVEREIGN GOLD BOND SCHEME

Objectives	Salient Features
Reducing the demand for physical gold by shifting a part of the estimated 300 tons of physical bars and coins purchased every year for Investment into gold bonds .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sovereign Gold Bonds will be issued on payment of rupees and denominated in grams of gold. ● Bonds will be issued on behalf of the Government of India by the RBI. Thus, the Bonds will have a sovereign guarantee. ● The Bonds shall be denominated in units of one gram of gold and multiples thereof. ● The bond would be restricted for sale to resident Indian entities. ● The investment limit per fiscal year has been increased to 4 kg for individuals, 4 Kg for Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) and 20 Kg for Trusts and similar entities notified by the Government from time to time. ● The Government will issue bonds with a rate of interest which will be calculated on the value of the gold at the time of investment. ● Bonds will be available both in demat and paper form. ● The tenor of the bond could be for a minimum of 5 to 7 years. ● Bonds can be used as collateral for loans. ● Bonds to be easily sold and traded on exchanges to allow early exits for investors who may so desire. ● On maturity, the redemption will be in rupee amount only which would not be a fixed sum, but linked to the price of gold. ● The deposit will not be hedged and all risks associated with gold price and currency will be borne by Gol through the Gold Reserve Fund.

18.11. PROJECT SAKSHAM

Objectives	Salient features
To bolster the information technology network for the new GST regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is a New Indirect Tax Network (Systems Integration) of the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC). ● It will enable the implementation of Goods and Services tax (GST) and support all existing services in Customs, Central Excise and Service Tax. ● It will also enable extension of the Indian Customs Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) and other taxpayer-friendly initiatives under Digital Indian and Ease of Doing Business of CBEC. ● The Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) IT systems need to integrate with the Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) for processing of registration, payment and returns data sent by GSTN systems to CBEC, as well as act as a front-end for other modules like audit, appeal and investigation.

18.12. SWACHH BHARAT KOSH (SBK)

Objectives	Salient features
To attract Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds from Corporate Sector and contributions from individuals and philanthropists to achieve the objective of Clean India (Swachh Bharat) by the year 2019.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It would be administered by a Governing Council chaired by Secretary, Department of Expenditure. ● Donations to the "Swachh Bharat Kosh", other than the sums spent for "Corporate Social Responsibility" are eligible for 100% deduction under section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961. This is applicable to the assessment year 2015-16 and subsequent years.

19. MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

19.1. PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA (PMKSY)

Objective	Salient features
To supplement agriculture, modernize processing and decrease agri-waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earlier named as SAMPADA (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters), this central sector scheme has been approved for the period of 2016-20 coterminous with the 14th Finance Commission cycle. • It is an umbrella scheme incorporating ongoing schemes of the Ministry of Food Processing which will result in creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. • Schemes under PMKSY - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mega Food Parks 2. Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure 3. Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure 4. Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities 5. Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters 6. Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages 7. Human Resources and Institutions. • Last three schemes are new initiatives launched under the scheme while first 4 were the ongoing schemes.

19.2. MEGA FOOD PARK

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide modern infrastructure for food processing units in the country and ensure value addition of agricultural produce including dairy, fisheries etc on hub and spokes model. • Establish sustainable raw material supply chain in a cluster. • Address needs of small and micro food processing enterprising by providing plug and play facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is based on 'Cluster' approach and envisages creation of state of art support infrastructure in a well-defined agri/horticulture zone for setting modern food processing units along with well-established supply chain. • The supply chain consists of collection centres, primary centres, central processing centres, cold chain and around 30- 35 fully developed plots for entrepreneurs to set up food processing units. • The minimum land required for a Central Processing Centre in Mega Food Park is 50 acre and implementation period is 30 months. • Funding – Grant in aid of 50% of eligible cost in general and 75% in north-east and difficult areas subject to a maximum of 50 crore per project. • Implementing Agency: A Special Purpose Vehicle which is a Body Corporate under the Indian Companies Act.

19.3. OPERATION GREENS

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing value realisation of TOP farmers by targeted interventions to strengthen Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) production clusters and their Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs), and linking/connecting them with the market. • Price stabilisation for producers and consumers by proper production planning in the TOP clusters and introduction of dual use varieties. • Reduction in post-harvest losses by creation of farm gate infrastructure, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation Greens was announced in the Budget speech of 2018-19 with an outlay of Rs 500 crores to stabilize the supply of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) crops and to ensure availability of TOP crops throughout the country round the year without price volatility. • The Centre has identified 17 top producing clusters across 8 states (Maharashtra, Bihar, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha and West Bengal) for the first phases of this initiative. • The government also intends to utilize the 28 centres of excellence under Indo-Israel Cooperation for the demonstration of new technologies in production and the supply of quality planting material and capacity building to farmers under the scheme. • Government has laid down special strategy and grants-in-aid under the scheme to ensure enhanced production of TOP crops and to augment value chain. • Strategy for Operation Greens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Short term Price Stabilisation Measures: National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED) will be the Nodal Agency to implement price stabilisation measures. MoFPI will provide 50% of the subsidy on the following two components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Transportation of Tomato Onion Potato(TOP) Crops from production

<p>development of suitable agro-logistics, creation of appropriate storage capacity linking consumption centres to increase shell life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in food processing capacities and value addition in TOP value chain with firm linkages with production clusters. • Setting up of a market intelligence network to collect and collate real time data on demand and supply and price of TOP crops 	<p>to storage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Hiring of appropriate storage facilities for TOP Crops; ○ Long Term Integrated value chain development projects such as Capacity Building of FPOs & their consortium, Quality production, Post-harvest processing facilities, Agri-Logistics, Marketing / Consumption Points, and Creation and Management of e-platform for demand and supply management of TOP Crops. • Grants-in-Aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The pattern of assistance will comprise of grants-in-aid at the rate of 50% of the eligible project cost in all areas, subject to maximum Rs. 50 crores per project (For FPOs the grant-in-aid will be at rate of 70%). ○ Eligible Organisation would include State Agriculture and other Marketing Federations, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO), cooperatives, companies, Self-help groups, food processors, logistic operators, service providers, supply chain operators, retail and wholesale chains and central and state governments and their entities/ organizations which will be eligible to participate in the programme and to avail financial assistance.
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19.4. OTHER SCHEMES

Initiative	Salient features
Nivesh Bandhu	It is an investor facilitation portal which would provide information on Central and State Governments' investor friendly policies, agro-producing clusters, infrastructure, and potential areas of investment in the food processing sector.
Scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition & Preservation Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to provide integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities, without any break, from the farm gate to the consumer in order to reduce post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture agri-produce. • Components - Processing centers at farm level, distribution hubs with multi products and multi Atmosphere, mobile pre-cooling vans and refrigerated trucks and irradiation facility. • Integrated Cold Chain project is set up by Partnership/ Proprietorship Firms, companies, Corporations, Cooperatives, SHGs, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, etc.

20. MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

20.1. NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION (NHM)

Objective	Component
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in child and maternal mortality Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases. Access to integrated comprehensive primary health care. Population stabilisation, gender and demographic balance. Revitalize local health traditions & mainstream AYUSH. Universal access to public services for food and nutrition, sanitation and hygiene and universal access to public health care services with emphasis on services addressing women's and children's health and universal immunisation. Promotion of healthy life styles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a major instrument of financing and support to the States to strengthen public health systems and healthcare delivery. This financing to the States is based on the State's Programme Implementation Plan (PIP). 2 sub schemes under it <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Rural Health Mission National Urban Health Mission States that show improved progress made on key Outcomes/Outputs such as IMR, MMR, Immunization, number and proportion of quality certified health facilities etc. will be able to receive additional funds as incentives. It also focuses on Health System Strengthening, Reproductive Maternal-Neonatal-Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) and Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases.

National level

- Mission Steering Group (MSG) headed by the Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare and an Empowered Programme Committee (EPC) headed by Union Secretary for Health & FW.

State level

- State Health Mission headed by the Chief Minister of the State

District level

- inter - sectoral District Health Plan prepared by the District Health Mission,

Village level

- Village Health & Sanitation Samiti (at village level consisting of Panchayat Representative/s, ANM/MPW, Anganwadi worker, teacher, ASHA, community health volunteers)

20.2. NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide accessible, affordable, accountable and effective primary healthcare facilities, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. Establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels, Ensures simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants of health such as water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality. 	<p>Initiatives under NRHM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accredited social health activists (ASHA) Janani Suraksha Yojana National Mobile medical units Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) Mother and child health wings (MCH wings) RMNCH+A: Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child and Adolescent Health. Free drugs and free diagnostic service District hospital and knowledge center (DHKC) Mainstreaming AYUSH: revitalizing local health traditions. <p>Cities and towns with population below 50,000 will continue to be covered under NRHM.</p>

20.3. NATIONAL URBAN HEALTH MISSION

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet health care needs of the urban population with the focus on urban poor, slum dwellers, by making available to them essential primary health care services Reducing their out of pocket expenses for treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need based city specific urban health care system. Partnership with community and local bodies and NGOs. District health action plan. Funding pattern will be 75:25 for all the states and 90:10 for Special Category States. Under the Programme the support is being provided by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) based on progress related to certain indicators. For Service Delivery Infrastructure it provides- Urban-Primary Health Centre, Urban-Community Health Centre (U-CHC) and Referral Hospitals and Outreach services. For Community Process it includes Mahila Arogya Samiti and ASHA/Link Worker.

20.4. RASHTRIYA KISHOR SWASTHYA KARYAKRAM

Objective	Salient features
To cater and address health and development needs of the country's adolescents (10-19 years) .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students are screened in schools and then referred to health facilities for early detection of diseases, particularly the non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Six thematic areas of RSKS namely- nutrition, sexual reproductive health, substance misuse, non-communicable diseases, mental health, injuries and violence. It introduces community-based interventions through peer educators (Saathiyas). Saathiya resource kit: to help peer educators, especially in villages, discuss sensitive issues and answer teenage queries in their community in an informed manner. To guide the implementation of this programme, MOHFW in collaboration with UN Population Fund (UNFPA) has developed a National Adolescent Health Strategy. <p>Menstrual Hygiene Scheme (MHS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being implemented by Health Ministry as part of Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram. It provides subsidized sanitary napkins among adolescent girls residing primarily in rural areas. Aim: to reach 15 million girls aged 10 to 19 and in 152 districts across 20 states.

20.5. RASHTRIYA BAL SWASTHYA KARYAKRAM (RBSK)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims at early identification and early intervention for children to cover 4 'D's viz. Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, Development delays including disability. Zero cost treatment and medical support 	The services aim to cover all children of 0-6 years of age group in rural areas and urban slums, in addition to older children up to 18 years of age enrolled in classes 1st to 12th in Government and Government-aided schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of (child health screening and early intervention services under NRHM) -- reproductive and child health initiatives Children diagnosed with illnesses shall receive follow up including surgeries at tertiary level, free-of-cost under NRHM. Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services under RBSK envisages to cover 30 selected health conditions for Screening, early detection and free management. Child screening under RBSK is at two levels community level and facility level.

20.6. JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
Reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pregnant woman New born babies (neonates) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and is a centrally sponsored scheme Eligible pregnant women are entitled for cash assistance irrespective of the age of mother and number of children for giving birth in a government or accredited private health facility. 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. Focuses on poor pregnant woman in all states with a special

		<p>dispensation for low performing states.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance based incentives to women health volunteers known as ASHA (accredited social health activist) for promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women. • A small cash assistance is also given for home deliveries.
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20.7. JANANI SHISHU SURAKSHA KARYAKRAM

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To mitigate the problem of out of pocket expenses which prevents institutional attendance of pregnant women. • To provide better health facilities for pregnant women and sick neonates. 	<p>Pregnant women who access Government health facilities for their delivery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero expense deliveries: pregnant women are entitled for free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free blood whenever required, and free diet up to 3 days for normal delivery and 7 days for c-section in public institutions (entitlement based approach) • Free transport from home to institution. • It supplements the cash assistance given to a pregnant woman under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). It has no component for cash assistance within itself.

20.8. PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHIT MATRITVA ABHIYAAN

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient Features
<p>Reduce maternal and infant mortality rates through safe pregnancies and safe deliveries</p>	<p>All Pregnant Women who are in the 2nd & 3rd Trimesters of pregnancy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide fixed-day assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month free of cost. • One of the critical components of the Abhiyan is identification and follow-up of high risk pregnancies. • Private sector doctors would support the initiatives of government. • This scheme is available for both rural and urban areas.

20.9. LAQSHYA- LABOUR ROOM QUALITY IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVE

Objective	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve quality of care in labour room and maternity Operation Theatre (OT). • Reduce preventable maternal and newborn mortality, morbidity and stillbirths associated with the care around delivery in Labour room and Maternity OT and ensure respectful maternity care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This initiative will be implemented in Government Medical Colleges (MCs) besides District Hospitals (DHs), and high delivery load Sub- District Hospitals (SDHs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs). • The initiative plans to conduct quality certification of labour rooms and also incentivize facilities achieving the targets outlined.

20.10. MOTHER'S ABSOLUTE AFFECTION (MAA)

Objective	Salient Features
<p>It is a nation-wide programme to promote breastfeeding and counselling related to it to prevent malnutrition at early stages.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community awareness generation • Strengthening inter personal communication through ASHA. • Skilled support for breastfeeding at delivery points in public health facilities. • Monitoring and award/recognition for various lactating mothers.

20.11. MISSION PARIVAR VIKAS

Objectives	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To accelerate access to high quality family planning choices based on information, reliable service and supplies within a right based framework. • To reach the replacement level fertility goals of 2.1 by 2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on improving access to contraceptives through delivering assured services, dovetailing with new promotional schemes, ensuring commodity security, building capacity (service providers), creating an enabling environment along with close monitoring and implementation. • It will also distribute a kit (Nayi Pahal) containing products of family planning and personal hygiene among newly-wed couples. • It will increase sterilization services, roll out injectable contraceptive at

	<p>subcentre level and generate awareness about condoms and pills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus will be on 145 high fertility districts in seven high Total Fertility Rate (TFR) states (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam) having TFR of 3 and above
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20.12. UNIVERSAL IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME

Objectives	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide free of cost vaccines to all children across the country to protect them against 12 Vaccine Preventable Diseases (VPDs). Rapidly increase immunization coverage Establish a reliable cold chain system to the health facility level Achieve self-sufficiency in vaccine production Strengthen and maintain robust surveillance system for Vaccine Preventable Diseases (VPDs) and Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI); Introduce and expand the use of new and underutilized vaccines and technology in UIP. 	<p>100 Percent Funded by the central government. Under UIP, Government of India is providing vaccination free of cost against 12 vaccine preventable diseases i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio Measles (measles-rubella (MR) vaccine – single vaccine for dual protection against measles and rubella) severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis, Hepatitis B. Meningitis & Pneumonia caused by Hemophilus Influenza type B across the country; (Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) was recently launched against pneumonia and meningitis.) Rubella, Japanese Encephalitis and Rotavirus diarrhoea → These 3 only in selected states.

20.13. MISSION INDRADHANUSH

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure full immunization to more than 90%. The ultimate goal is to ensure full immunization with all available vaccines for children up to two years and pregnant women. 	<p>Children who are partially vaccinated or unvaccinated and pregnant women who have been left uncovered under the routine immunisation programme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All vaccines are available free of cost under ‘universal immunization programme’ 7 vaccine preventable diseases which include diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis, measles and hepatitis b. “Catch-up” campaign mode aims to cover all the children who have been left out or missed out for immunization. First phase of mission has identified and targeted 201 high focus districts in the country that have the highest number of partially immunized and unimmunized children. Technical support to be given by WHO, UNICEF, Rotary International etc. In addition to this, vaccines for Japanese Encephalitis, Haemophilus influenza type B, inactivated polio vaccine, Rotavirus vaccine and Measles Rubella vaccine are also being provided in selected states. <p>Intensified Mission Indradhanush</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched in October 2017, to cover low performing areas in the selected districts and urban areas. Special attention will be given to unserved/low coverage pockets in sub-centre and urban slums with migratory population. It is one of 12 best practices from around the world to be featured in a special issue of the British Medical Journal. The focus is also on the urban settlements and cities identified under National Urban Health Mission (NUHM).

20.14. EVIN (ELECTRONIC VACCINE INTELLIGENCE NETWORK)

Objective	Salient features
<p>To address widespread inequities in vaccine coverage by supporting state governments in overcoming constraints of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> infrastructure, monitoring and human resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to support the Government of India’s Universal Immunization Programme. It is an indigenously developed technology system in India that provides real-time information on vaccine stocks and flows, and storage temperatures across all cold chain points; right down to vaccine storage points in state, district and health centres, using mobile and web-based dashboards. In partnership with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, UNDP is currently rolling out eVIN in 12 states.

20.15. NATIONAL DEWORMING INITIATIVE (NATIONAL DEWORMING DAY)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To prioritize investment in control of soil transmitted helminthes (STH) infections	All pre-school and school-age children (enrolled and non-enrolled) between the ages of 1-19 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented through combined efforts of Department of School Education and Literacy under Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. It will be implemented through the schools and Aanganwadi centres. It will create mass awareness about the most effective and low-cost STH treatment administering Albendazole tablets. Behavior change practices in terms of cleanliness, hygiene, use of toilets, wearing shoes/chappals, washing hands National Centre for Diseases Control is the nodal agency to conduct STH mapping It is a single fixed-day approach to treating intestinal worm infections in all children aged 1- 19 years observed every year on February 10 and August 10.

20.16. AYUSHMAN BHARAT -NATIONAL HEALTH PROTECTION MISSION (AB-NHPM)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To provide medical cover up to Rs5 lakh per year per household for secondary and tertiary health care. National Health Authority (NHA)- It will be set up to manage NHPS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a health insurance scheme for BPL families and workers in the unorganized sector. Beneficiaries to be identified on the basis of SECC-2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It subsumes the centrally sponsored schemes - Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and the Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS). Using JAM: It would be a cashless and Aadhaar enabled for better targeting of beneficiary It will be portable across the country and a beneficiary covered under the scheme will be allowed to take cashless benefits from any public/private empanelled hospitals across the country. The scheme is creating a cadre of certified frontline health service professionals called Pradhan Mantri Aarogya Mitras (PMAMs) who will be primary point of facilitation for the beneficiaries to avail treatment at the hospital and thus, act as a support system to streamline health service delivery. Along with NHPS Ayushman Bharat programme has another component viz, Health and Wellness Centre. Health and Wellness Centre were envisioned under National Health Policy, 2017. Under this 1.5 lakh centres will bring health care system closer to the homes of people. These centres will provide comprehensive health care, including for non-communicable diseases and maternal and child health services. National Health Protection Scheme (Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana): covers over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries selected on the basis of SECC data) providing coverage upto 5 lakh rupees per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.

20.17. RASHTRIYA AROGYA NIDHI (RAN)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To provide for financial assistance to patients.	Patients, living below poverty line who are suffering from major life-threatening diseases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAN has been registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. Financial Assistance is given as a 'one-time grant'. Assistance in RAN is not directly provided to the Patient but is given to the Superintendent of the hospital in which treatment is being taken. Assistance admissible for treatment in Government Hospital only. It is operationalized through 4 windows – revolving fund, direct financial assistance, State Illness Assistance Fund and Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund.

- Scheme for financial assistance for patients suffering from specified rare diseases has also been included under RAN.

20.18. INTEGRATED DISEASES SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM (IDSP)

Objective	Salient Features
The key objective is to strengthen/maintain decentralized laboratory based IT enabled disease surveillance system for epidemic prone diseases to monitor disease trends and to detect and respond to outbreaks in early rising phase through trained Rapid Response Team (RRTs).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It seeks to set up a Central Disease Surveillance Unit and a State Surveillance Unit in each State where data is collected and analyzed • An early warning system has been put into place in order to take timely preventive steps. • Under IDSP data is collected on epidemic prone diseases on weekly basis. • Whenever there is a rising trend of illnesses in any area, it is investigated by the Rapid Response Teams (RRT) to diagnose and control the outbreak. • The program covers both communicable as well as non-communicable diseases and there is focus on inter sectoral co-ordination for zoonotic diseases. • IDSP as a segment of IHIP (Integrated Health Information Platform) intends to receive person-level data from health facilities across all States and Union Territories on all health events.

20.19. INTENSIFIED DIARRHEA CONTROL FORTNIGHT (IDCF)

Objective	Salient Features
To ensure high coverage of ORS and Zinc use rates in children with diarrhoea throughout the country along with inculcating appropriate behaviour in care givers for diarrhoea prevention & management of under-five children, with emphasis on the high priority areas and vulnerable communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It involves three action framework- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mobilize: health personnel, State Governments and other stakeholders (NGOs). ○ Prioritize investment: Government and International organisation. ○ Create mass awareness: ORS and Zinc therapy demonstration will be conducted at state, district and village levels. • The IDCF strategy is three folds: 1) Improved availability and use of ORS and Zinc at Households 2) Facility level strengthening to manage cases of dehydration 3) Enhanced advocacy and communication on prevention and control of diarrhoea through IEC campaign

20.20. NATIONAL VIRAL HEPATITIS CONTROL PROGRAM

Objective	Salient Features
To reduce morbidity and mortality due to viral hepatitis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish National program management unit at the Centre which will act as the hepatitis cell within the National Health Mission. • Establish State program management unit which will also be the state coordination unit in the first year and will act as the hepatitis cell within existing state health governance structure i.e. state health society. • Upgrade and strengthen the existing laboratories in the state to perform the requisite diagnostic functions for testing of viral hepatitis. Free drugs and diagnosis for Hepatitis B and C will be provided under the programme. • Establish 665 testing centres in the public sector that can offer access to quality assured testing and diagnosis of hepatitis over 3 years. • Establish at least 100 treatment sites in the public sector that can offer access to quality assured management of Viral Hepatitis with focus on treatment of Hepatitis C over 3 years. It aims to treat a minimum of 3 lakh hepatitis C cases over a period of three years. <p>Recently, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched National Action Plan for Viral Hepatitis.</p>

20.21. IT INITIATIVES IN HEALTH

Scheme	Salient Features
ANM Online application-ANMOL	It is a tablet-based application allowing ANMs to update data on the beneficiaries under their jurisdiction. This will be Aadhar enabled.
Kilkari	It aims to give free, weekly, time-appropriate 72 audio messages about pregnancy, child birth and child care directly to families' mobile phones from the second trimester of pregnancy until the child is one year old.
E-RaktKosh initiative	It is an integrated Blood Bank Management Information System which interconnects all the Blood Banks of the State into a single network.

20.22. OTHER SCHEMES

Initiatives	Features
National Program for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was launched in 1976 as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme (now 60:40 in all states and 90:10 in NE States) to reduce the prevalence of blindness from 1.4% to 0.3%. It has now been made part of Non Communicable Diseases under the umbrella of National Health Mission. The current goal of NPCB is to reduce the prevalence of blindness to 0.3% by the year 2020. In 2017, the definition of blindness has been changed in consonance with the definition of blindness used by WHO for global comparison.
'Project Sunrise'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's an AIDS prevention special programme for the North-East being implemented in 20 districts of the eight states with an aim to diagnose 90% of drug addicts with HIV and put them under treatment by 2020 It's steered by National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), funded under the Centre for Disease Control and will be implemented in coordination with state AIDS control organisations and non-government organisations (NGOs).
National AIDS Control Programme-IV (NACP-IV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to accelerate the process of reversal and further strengthen the epidemic response in India through a cautious and well-defined integration process over the next five years. Its Objectives were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce new infections by 50% (2007 Baseline of NACP III) Provide comprehensive care and support to all persons living with HIV/AIDS and treatment services for all those who require it. It was aimed at zero infection, zero stigma and zero death. <p>Recently Cabinet approved continuation of NACP-IV beyond 12th Five Year Plan for a period of three years from 2017 to 2020.</p>
Mission SAMPARK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim is to trace those who are Left to Follow Up and are to be brought under Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) services. "Community Based Testing" will be taken up for fast-tracking the identification of all who are HIV positive. <p>Target 90-90-90 Treatment for All- It is a strategy of UNAIDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2020, 90% of all the people living with HIV will know their HIV Status By 2020, 90% of all the people with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy. By 2020, 90% of all the people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression.
Affordable Medicines And Reliable Implants For Treatment (AMRIT) Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AMRIT pharmacies provide drugs for cancer and cardiovascular diseases along with cardiac implants at a 60 to 90 per cent discount on prevailing market rates. The project has been floated in a tie-up with government-owned HLL Lifecare Ltd (HLL) which is deputed to establish and run the AMRIT chain of pharmacies across the country. It helps in bringing specialist care and knowledge to areas where there is none.
Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It would correct regional imbalances in affordable healthcare and to augment facilities for quality medical education in the under-served States by establishing AIIMS in various regions of India and upgrade government medical colleges.
National Health Profile- 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective of this annual publication is to create a database of health information of India which is comprehensive, up-to-date and easily accessible to all stakeholders in the healthcare sector. National Health Profile covers- Demographic information, Socio-economic information, Health status, Health finance indicators, Comprehensive information on health infrastructure and human resources in health. It is prepared by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence.
National Health Resource Repository (NHRR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the first ever registry in India of authentic, standardised and updated geospatial data of all public and private healthcare resources which inter-alia includes, hospitals, diagnostic labs, doctors and pharmacies, etc. NHRR is conceptualised by CBHI. ISRO is the project technology partner for providing data security. Under the Collection of Statistics Act 2008, healthcare establishments such as hospitals, doctors, clinics, diagnostic labs, pharmacies and nursing homes would be enumerated under this census.
Nikshay Poshan Yojana (NKY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme for TB patients – Nikshay Poshan Yojana rolled out in April 2018 had slow progress with only 26% of the registered patients have received cash transfer so far. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India announced the scheme for

	<p>incentives for nutritional support to TB patients.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All TB patients notified on or after 1st April 2018 including all existing TB patients under treatment are eligible to receive incentives. The patient must be registered/notified on the NIKSHAY portal. • Financial incentive of Rs.500/- per month in cash or Kind for each notified TB patient for duration for which the patient is on anti-TB treatment is given through DBT in Aadhar-enabled bank account of beneficiary. • Its implementation is done under the National Health Mission.
National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme (NFPIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under this client are insured in the eventualities of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization and the providers/ accredited institutions are indemnified against litigations in those eventualities.

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21. MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES & PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

21.1. FASTER ADOPTION AND MANUFACTURING OF (HYBRID &) ELECTRIC VEHICLES-II (FAME)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage faster adoption of electric & hybrid vehicle by the way of market creation and indigenization. To provide fiscal and monetary incentives for adoption and market creation of both hybrid and electric technologies vehicles in the country. to achieve the target of more than 30% electric vehicles by 2030 (earlier target 100%). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAME Phase II builds over the Phase 1 of the scheme (which began in 2015 & has been extended till March, 2019) with greater focus on demand-creation by pushing adoption of EVs in public transport/commercial segment (in comparison to consumer segment). It will be implemented over the period of 3 years from 2019-20 to 2021-22. Electrification of the public & shared transport: it is planned to support 10 Lakhs e-2W (electric – 2 Wheeler), 5 Lakhs e-3W, 55000 4Ws and 7000 Buses. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand incentives on operational expenditure mode for electric buses will be delivered through State/city transport corporation (STUs). Incentives will be given to 3-wheeler/4 wheeler vehicles used for public transport or registered for commercial purposes. In e-2Ws segment, the focus will be on the private vehicles. Local manufacturing: Special incentives will be given for local manufacturing of critical components for electric vehicles, especially the lithium ion batteries. Establishment of charging infrastructure: About 2700 charging stations will be established in metros, million plus cities, smart cities and cities of hilly states across the country. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The guidelines propose setting up at least one charging station in a grid of 3km x 3km in the cities; and on both sides of highways connecting major city clusters at every 25km. Existing retail outlets of oil marketing companies (OMCs) will be given higher preference for setting up public charging stations. It is under the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020.

21.2. NATIONAL ELECTRIC MOBILITY MISSION PLAN (NEMMP)

Objective	Salient features
It aims to achieve full national fuel security by promoting hybrid and electric vehicles in the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It targets 6-7 million sales of hybrid and electric vehicles year on year from 2020 onwards. Government aims to provide fiscal and monetary incentives to kick start this nascent technology which would be administered through an efficient and effective electronic mechanism/portal.

22. MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

22.1. CRIME AND CRIMINAL TRACKING NETWORK AND SYSTEMS (CCTNS)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Citizen Centric Police Services via a web portal Pan India search on National database of Crime & Criminal records Crime and Criminal reports at State and Center Computerization of Police Processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a plan scheme conceived in the light of experience of a non-plan scheme namely - Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) (2004-09). It aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing through adopting of principle of e-Governance and creation of a nationwide networking infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled-state-of-the-art tracking system around 'Investigation of crime and detection of criminals'. Ministry of Home Affairs and National Crime Records Bureau would play a key role in planning the program in collaboration with the Police leadership within States. Digital Police Portal has been launched under the CCTNS project: It will enable citizens to register FIRs online and the portal will initially offer seven Public Delivery Services in 34 States & UTs, like Person and Address Verification e.g. of employees, tenants, nurses etc, permission for hosting Public Events, Lost & Found Articles and Vehicle theft etc. The Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) aims to integrate the CCTNS project with the e-courts and e-prisons databases in the first instance and with the other pillars of the criminal justice system - Forensics, Prosecution, Juvenile homes and a nationwide Fingerprint data base of criminals in a phased manner.

22.2. BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BADP)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet the special developmental needs and well being of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border To saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management. It is an important intervention of the Central Government to bring about development of border areas by supplementing the State Plan Funds to bridge the gaps in socio-economic infrastructure on one hand and improving the security environment in border areas on the other. The States covered are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Under this programme priority is given to the areas closer to the border. The implementation of BADP is on participatory and decentralized basis through the Panchayati Raj institutions, Autonomous Councils and local bodies. Recent Changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For comprehensive and all-round development of border villages, it has been decided to develop 61 model villages. Each model village will provide all basic facilities like primary health centre, primary education, community centre, connectivity, drainage, drinking water, etc. to enable sustainable living in border areas. BADP Online Management System has been launched for better planning, monitoring and implementation of various projects under BADP. Border States can submit their respective Annual Action Plans online and receive approvals from Ministry of Home Affairs in electronic mode which will bring in transparency in the sanction process and improve quality of planning and implementation.

22.3. CYBER CRIME PREVENTION AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN (CCPWC)

Objectives	Salient features
To have an effective mechanism to handle cybercrimes against women and children in the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main features of scheme are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online cybercrime reporting platform One national level cyber forensic laboratory

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training of Police officers, judges & prosecutors ○ Cybercrime awareness activities ○ Research & Development ● Central Cybercrime Reporting Portal has also been launched to report complaints pertaining to Child Pornography (CP)/Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) or sexually explicit content.
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22.4. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Feature
Assistance to States and UTs for Narcotics Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It aims to assist state governments and Union Territories which are contributing in controlling the inter-state and cross border drug trafficking. Under it financial assistance will be provided to all the anti-narcotics agencies. ● The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) being the national nodal agency for drug administration will process the requests from state governments.
UDAAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is a Special Industry Initiative for J&K funded by Ministry of Home Affairs and implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). ● It is focused on providing skills and job opportunities to youth of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) who are graduate, post graduate and three-year diploma engineers. ● Simultaneously, the aim is also to provide exposure to corporate India towards the rich talent pool available in J&K.
'Bharat Ke Veer'	It is an IT based platform, with an objective to enable willing donors to contribute towards the family of a braveheart who sacrificed his/her life in line of duty. The amount so donated will be credited to the account of 'Next of Kin' of those Central Armed Police Force/Central Para Military Force soldiers.
Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cabinet has given its approval for implementation of umbrella scheme of "Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)" for years 2017-18 to 2019-20. ● The objective of the scheme is to gradually reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Army and the Central Armed Police Forces to control internal security and law and order situations by equipping the State Police Forces adequately and strengthening their training infrastructure.
'e-Sahaj' portal	The portal allows organizations/individuals to apply for security clearance in certain sensitive sectors before issue of licence/permit, permission, contract etc, to companies/ bidders/individuals by the administrative Ministry.

23. MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

23.1. PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (PMAY)- URBAN

PMAY(Urban) & PMAY (Gramin) have been launched to achieve → Housing for All by 2022 Mission		
Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct two crore houses across the nation by 2022. Covers the entire urban area consisting of 4041 statutory towns with initial focus on 500 Class I cities in 3 phases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries include Economically weaker section (EWS), low-income groups (LIGs) and Middle-Income Groups (MIGs). The annual income cap is up to Rs 3 lakh for EWS, Rs 3-6 lakh for LIG and Rs 6 to 18 lakhs for MIG. The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will provide central assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other implementing agencies through States/UTs for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-situ Rehabilitation of existing slum dwellers using land as a resource through private participation Credit Linked Subsidy (CLSS) Affordable Housing in Partnership with public or private sector Subsidy for Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancement. Credit linked subsidy component will be implemented as a Central Sector Scheme while other three components will be implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). EWS category of beneficiaries is eligible for assistance in all four verticals of the Missions whereas LIG and MIG categories are eligible under only Credit linked subsidy scheme (CLSS) component of the Mission. The houses constructed/acquired with central assistance under the mission should be in the name of the female head of the household or in the joint name of the male head of the household and his wife, and only in cases when there is no adult female member in the family, the house can be in the name of male member of the household. Flexibility to States for choosing best options to meet the demand of housing in their states Central grant of Rs. one lakhs per house, on an average, will be available under the slum rehabilitation programme National Housing Bank and Housing and Urban Development Corporation(HUDCO) have been designated as Central Nodal Agency (CAN) for implementation of CLSS. Geo-tagging for monitoring the progress of construction of houses, Public Financial Management System (PFMS) to ensure electronic fund flow and Technology Sub-Mission to implement new construction technologies, have been introduced. Government has also sanctioned 'infrastructure status' for the affordable housing sector, giving a boost to PMAY.

23.2. DEEN DAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA- URBAN (NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION): DAY-NULM

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To uplift the urban poor folks by enhancing sustainable livelihood opportunities through skill development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban poor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street Vendors Slum dwellers Homeless Rag pickers Unemployed Differently abled 	<p>NULM was launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MHUPA) in 2013 by replacing the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). It provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment through Skill Training and Placement through City Livelihood Centres. Social Mobilization and Institution Development through formation of Self-Help Groups (SHG) for training members and hand holding, an initial support of 10, 000 is given for each group. Subsidy to urban poor - An interest subsidy of 5% - 7% for setting up individual micro-enterprises with a loan of up to 2 lakhs and for group enterprises with a loan limit of up to Rs.10 lakhs.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of construction of shelters for urban homeless is fully funded under the Scheme. • Other means - Development of vendor markets and also the promotion of skills for the vendors through setting up infrastructure and special projects for the rag picker and differently abled etc. • Recently Ministry of Housing launched a web portal named PAISA- Portal for Affordable Credit and Interest Subvention Access. It acts as a centralized electronic platform for processing interest subvention on bank loans to beneficiaries under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).
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23.3. SMART CITIES MISSION

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to promote 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. • It aims to focus on sustainable and inclusive development and to set examples that can be replicated both within and outside the Smart City, catalysing the creation of similar Smart Cities in various regions and parts of the country. • To improve the ease of living particularly for poor, women, elderly and differently abled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mission will cover 100 cities and its duration will be five years (FY2015-16 to FY2019- 20). • The strategic components of Area-based development in the Smart Cities Mission are city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (greenfield development) plus a Pan-city initiative in which Smart Solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city. • It will be operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and the Central Government proposes to give financial support to the Mission to the extent of Rs. 48,000 crores over five years i.e. on an average Rs. 100 crores per city per year. An equal amount, on a matching basis, will have to be contributed by the State/ULB. • States are asked to nominate names of cities for a 'City Challenge Competition' and the chosen ones will get Central fund. • Cities will prepare their Smart City Proposal (SCP) containing the vision, plan for mobilisation of resources and intended outcomes in terms of infrastructure up-gradation and smart applications. • The implementation of the Mission at the City level will be done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) which will be headed by a CEO and have nominees of Central Government, State Government and ULB on its Board. The SPV will be a limited company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 at the city-level, in which State/UT and the ULB will be the promoters having 50:50 equity shareholding. • The private sector or financial institutions could be considered for taking equity stake in the SPV, provided the shareholding pattern of 50:50 of the State/UT and the ULB is maintained and the State/UT and the ULB together have majority shareholding and control of the SPV. • Funds provided by the Government of India in the Smart Cities Mission to the SPV will be in the form of tied grant and kept in a separate Grant Fund. • Under the SCM, 100 Smart Cities have been selected in 4 Rounds based on All India Competition. All 100 cities have incorporated Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs).
<p>Other significant initiatives under the Smart Cities Mission</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The "Ease of Living" Index is an initiative of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) to help cities assess their liveability vis-à-vis global and national benchmarks and encourage cities to move towards an 'outcome-based' approach to urban planning and management. • An all-India Challenge named CITIIS (Cities Investments to Innovate Integrate and Sustain) was launched on July 9, 2018 in partnership with Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and European Union. Grant would be given to Smart cities for implementation of 15 innovative projects selected through the All-India Challenge. • Smart Cities Digital Payments Awards 2018 were launched on 9 July, 2018. The objective of the awards is to guide, motivate, recognize and reward the Smart Cities for promoting digital payments and carrying out innovative payment initiatives.

23.4. ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION (AMRUT)

Objective	Salient Features
<p>The Mission will focus on the following Thrust Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water supply, • sewerage facilities and septage management, • storm water drains to reduce flooding, • pedestrian, non-motorized and public transport facilities, parking spaces, and • enhancing amenity value of cities by creating and upgrading green spaces, parks and recreation centers, especially for children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five hundred cities will be taken up under AMRUT which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All Cities and Towns with a population of over one lakh with notified Municipalities, including Cantonment Boards (Civilian areas), ○ All Capital Cities/Towns of States/ UTs, not covered in above , ○ All Cities/ Towns classified as Heritage Cities by MoUD under the HRIDAY Scheme, ○ Thirteen Cities and Towns on the stem of the main rivers with a population above 75,000 and less than 1 lakh, and ○ Ten Cities from hill states, islands and tourist destinations (not more than one from each State). • The total outlay for AMRUT is Rs. 50,000 crore for five years from FY2015-16 to FY2019-20 and the Mission will be operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. • Ten percent of the annual budget allocation shall be kept apart and given to the States/UTs every year as incentive for achievement of Reforms. • Central assistance will be released in three instalments in the ratio of 20:40:40 based on achievement stated in State Annual Action Plans. • It makes States equal partners in planning and implementation of projects, thus actualizing the spirit of cooperative federalism by replacing the project-by-project sanctions by MoUD by approval of the State Annual Action Plan once a year by the MoUD and the States have to give project sanctions and approval at their end. • It also involves individual and institutional capacity building of the Mission Cities and ULBs. • Recently, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has decided to provide incentive to ULBs covered under AMRUT for Issuance of Municipal Bonds.

23.5. NATIONAL HERITAGE CITY DEVELOPMENT AND AUGMENTATION YOJANA (HRIDAY)

Objectives	Salient features
<p>Focus on holistic development of heritage cities and to preserve and revitalise soul of the heritage city to reflect the city's unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative & secured environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a central sector scheme, where 100% funding will be provided by Government of India. • With a duration of 4 years 3 months (up to March, 2019) and a total outlay of INR 500 Crores, the Scheme is being implemented in 12 identified Cities namely, Ajmer, Amaravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal. The scheme is implemented in a mission mode. • The scheme will broadly focus on four theme areas i.e. Physical Infrastructure, Institutional Infrastructure, Economic Infrastructure & Social Infrastructure. • Identified cities/towns will be required to prepare Heritage Management Plan (HMP) for the city/town and develop and execute Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for availing assistance under the scheme.

23.6. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (URBAN)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate open defecation, • Conversion of insanitary toilets to pour flush toilets, • Eradication of manual scavenging, • 100% collection and scientific processing/disposal reuse/ recycle of Municipal Solid Waste, • To bring about a behavioral change in people regarding healthy sanitation practices, • Generate awareness among the citizens about sanitation and its linkages with public health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mission will be in force till 2nd October 2019. • The Mission has following components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction of Household Toilets, ○ Community and Public Toilets, ○ Municipal Solid Waste Management, ○ Information, Education & Communication (IEC) and Public Awareness, ○ Capacity Building and Administrative & Office Expenses (A&OE). • The funding pattern between the Central Government and the State Government/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) is 75%:25% (90%: 10% for North Eastern and special category states).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of urban local bodies to design, execute and operate systems, To create enabling environment for private sector participation in Capital Expenditure and Operation & Maintenance (O&M) costs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gap in financing of the components could be met by the beneficiary contribution, private funding, funds with private companies under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the Swachh Bharat Kosh of the Ministry of Finance.
Related Initiatives	
Swachh Survekshan 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This fourth edition Swachh Survekshan 2019 aims to increase the coverage of the ranking exercise to all cities under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban. (Swachh Survekshan 2018 ranked 4,203 Cities.) The Quality Council of India (QCI) is responsible for carrying out the assessment. The distinctive features of the survey include encouraging large-scale citizen participation, ensuring sustainability of initiatives taken towards garbage free and open defecation free cities, providing credible outcomes which would be validated by third party certification etc. Data will be collected from 4 broad sources – ‘Service Level Progress’, Direct Observation, Citizens Feedback and Certification (newly introduced).
SBM ODF+ and ODF++ Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The original ODF protocol, issued in March 2016, said, “A city/ward is notified as ODF city/ward if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating in the open. With 18 states / UTs and 3,223 cities declared ODF. The ODF+ protocol says that a city, ward or work circle could be declared ODF+ if, “at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating and/or urinating in the open, and all community and public toilets are functional and well-maintained.” The ODF++ protocol adds the condition that “faecal sludge/septage and sewage is safely managed and treated, with no discharging and/or dumping of untreated faecal sludge/septage and sewage in drains, water bodies or open areas.” Thus, the SBM ODF+ protocol focuses on sustaining community/ public toilet usage by ensuring their functionality, cleanliness and maintenance while SBM ODF++ will focus on achieving sanitation sustainability by addressing complete sanitation value chain, including safe containment, processing and disposal of faecal sludge and septage.
Swachh Manch web portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a web-based platform to enable uploads of pictorial evidence of citizens and organizations participating in the initiatives, as well as record the number of hours volunteered, as acknowledgement of citizens'/organisations' efforts and contributions to the cause of 'swachhata'.

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24. MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT

24.1. SAMAGRA SHIKSHA- AN INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION

Objectives	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provision of quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students; Bridging Social and Gender Gaps in School Education; Ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education; Ensuring minimum standards in schooling provisions; Promoting Vocationalisation of education; Support States in implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009; and Strengthening and up-gradation of SCERTs/State Institutes of Education and DIET as a nodal agencies for teacher training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This scheme (from 1st April, 2018 to 31st March, 2020) was recently approved by the Cabinet. It subsumes the following three schemes- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, and Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education-To create a sound institutional infrastructure for pre-service and in-service training of elementary & secondary school teachers and for provision of academic resource support to elementary and secondary schools. <p>Samagra Shiksha envisages 'school' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scheme will be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme by the Centre through a single State Implementation Society (SIS) at the State/UT level. The major interventions, across all levels of school education, proposed under the scheme are: (i) Universal Access including Infrastructure Development and Retention; (ii) Gender and Equity; (iii) Inclusive Education; (iv) Quality; (v) Financial support for Teacher Salary; (vi) Digital initiatives; (vii) RTE Entitlements including uniforms, textbooks etc.;(viii) Pre-school Education; (ix) Vocational Education; (x) Sports and Physical Education; (xi) Strengthening of Teacher Education and Training; (xii) Monitoring; (xiii) Programme Management; and (xiii) National Component. It is proposed that preference in the interventions would be given to Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs), LWEs affected districts, Special Focus Districts (SFDs), Border areas and the 115 Aspirational districts.

24.1.1. RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RMSA)

Objective	Salient features
To enhance access to secondary education and to improve its quality through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers, providing universal access to secondary level education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important physical facilities provided under the scheme are: Additional class rooms, Laboratories, Toilet blocks, Residential Hostels for Teachers in remote areas etc. The scheme envisages to enhance the enrolment by providing a secondary school with a reasonable distance (5-7 km) of habitation, with an aim to ensure GER of 100 per cent and universal retention by 2020. Important quality interventions provided under the scheme are: appointment of additional teachers to reduce PTR to 30:1, focus on Science, Math and English education, training of teachers, etc. Important equity interventions provided in the scheme are: preference to Ashram schools for upgradation, preference to areas with concentration of SC/ST/Minority for opening of schools etc. Apart from focusing on the vulnerable groups (ST/SC groups, minority girls, etc.) it also aims at inclusive education for differently abled children.

24.1.2. SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAAN

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features
Universal elementary education access and retention. Bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and	Children between 6-14 years of age from all backgrounds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A flagship programme which includes variety of interventions, like opening of new schools, construction of toilets (Swachh Vidyalaya Campaign – separate toilets for girls and boys in all schools), periodic teacher training and academic resource support etc. Sub-Programmes under SSA:

Enhancement of learning levels of children.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) ○ The Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA) ○ Vidyanjali ○ Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas – in educationally backward blocks to promote girls' education.
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24.1.3. PADHE BHARAT BADHE BHARAT

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special focus on improving language development and to create interest in mathematics. • To recognise social perspective of home-school transition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on children in classes 1 and 2 to improve learning outcomes. • Reading Initiative: upto class 8 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched in 2014, it is implemented countrywide. • The two tracks of the programme are: Early reading and writing with comprehension (ERWC) and Early mathematics (EM). • As a follow up, National Reading Initiative was launched to develop and promote the habit of reading among students in elementary schools, thereby extending the programme up to class 8.

24.1.4. VIDYANJALI

Objectives	Beneficiaries	Salient Features
Creating an ecosystem, wherein education will be attached with imbibing knowledge and improving learning output.	Children of Government school, Government Aided school etc.,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will enhance the community involvement (by involving volunteers like NRIs, retired teachers, government officials, defence personnel, professionals, etc.) in Government run elementary schools and effectively engage children in co-scholastic activities like- reading, creative writing, public speaking, play acting, preparing story books etc. • The programme has been piloted in 21 states.

24.1.5. RASHTRIYA AVISHKAR ABHIYAN

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To leverage the potential for science, mathematics and technology learning in non-classroom settings. • To encourage and nurture schools to be incubators of innovation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students in the age group of 6 - 18 years in Government schools, KVs, special schools, special training centers etc. • school going students from classes I to XII in sciences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring by institutes like IITs/ IIMs/ IISERs and other central universities and reputed organizations through innovative programmes, student exchanges, etc. to develop a natural sense of passion towards learning of science and maths. • It is a step to promote scientific temper and enquiry promoting the fundamental duty under Article 51(A).

24.2. MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

Objectives of MDM	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient features
To enhance the enrollment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improve nutritional levels among school going children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School children studying in Classes I to VIII of Government, Local body and Government - aided schools, Special Training centres (STC) and Madarasas and Maktabas supported under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan • The Centres run under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)/Alternative & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It envisages to provide cooked mid-day meal with 450 calories and 12 g of protein to every child at primary level and 700 calories and 20 g of protein at upper primary level. • It also involves providing nutritional support to children of elementary stage in drought-affected area during summer vacation. • It is a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme and the cost of the MDMS is shared between the central and state governments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The central government provides free food grains to the states. ○ The cost of cooking, infrastructure development, transportation of food grains and payment of honorarium to cooks and helpers is shared by the centre with the state governments. The central government provides a greater share of funds. ○ The contribution of state governments differs from state to state.

	Innovative Education (AIE) and National Children Labour Project (NCLP) schools of all areas across the country are also included under the MDM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At national level, an Empowered Committee, headed by Minister of Human Resource Development and also a National level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (NSMC) as well as Programme Approval Board (PAB) monitor the scheme and suggest measures for its smooth and effective implementation. • At the State level, a State Level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee headed by the State Chief Secretary and, at the District Level, a District Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the senior-most Member of Parliament of Lok Sabha of the district monitors the implementation of the scheme
Recent revised norms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual increase in Cooking cost linked to Inflation Index to offset the impact of inflation on the food items under Mid Day Meal Scheme. • Revision of the transportation rate from Rs 75 per quintal, for other than NE & Himalayan States to PDS rate (subject to maximum of Rs.150 per quintal). • Revision of Management Monitoring and Evaluation (MME) rate from 2% to 3% of the total admissible recurring Central Assistance. This would enable the States and UTs for better supervision and monitoring of the scheme. • The assistance for kitchen devices has been enhanced from Rs 5,000 per school to Rs 10,000 - Rs 25,000 based on enrolment to enable the schools for procuring/replacing adequate kitchen devices. • Two new components have also been approved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Repair of kitchen-cum stores: Assistance of Rs. 10,000 for the kitchen-cum-stores constructed ten years ago on sharing basis between Center and States ○ Fortification of food items in a systematic manner through Food Corporation of India (FCI) starting with rice Kitchen gardens in each school will be encouraged. • Delegation of power of implementing the scheme with minor modifications from the existing guidelines to District Level Committee Chaired by the District Magistrate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Also, The States and UTs have been given flexibility to utilize, with the prior approval of MHRD, 5% of their Annual Work Plan & Budget for new interventions. • Other norms include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use of Pulses from buffer stock -The States and UTs may procure pulses as per their local taste for the Mid-Day Meal from the Central buffer stock created by the Government of India. ○ Monitoring of attendance – All States and UTs are required to ensure that daily data from 100% schools is uploaded through Automated Monitoring System (AMS). ○ Menu under MDM - States and UTs are required to adopt ways to develop a menu that reflects local taste and local produce that is different on different days. ○ Tithi Bhojan: to encourage people from the community to celebrate important days such as child birth, marriage, birthdays etc. by contributing to the MDM Scheme. Tithi Bhojan is not a substitute to MDM but it supplements or compliments MDM. ○ Usage of Jails, Temples, Gurudwaras etc. for MDM- All States and UTs are being advised to involve community and other agencies such as Jails, Temples, Gurudwaras etc. in the Mid Day Meal Scheme. 		

24.3. RASHTRIYA UCHCHATAR SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RUSA)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to usher transformative reforms in the State Higher Education System by creating a facilitating institutional structure for planning and monitoring at the state level, promoting autonomy in State Universities and improving governance in institutions. • Correct regional imbalances in access to higher education. • Create an enabling atmosphere in the higher educational institutions to devote themselves to research and innovations. • Expand the institutional base by creating additional capacity in existing institutions and establishing new institutions • Improve equity in higher education by providing adequate opportunities of higher education to SC/STs and socially and educationally backward classes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched in 2013, it is a centrally sponsored flagship scheme. • The central funding would be norm based and outcome dependent. • It is proposed to improve the gross enrolment ratio to 30% by 2020. • The scheme will give priority to the Aspirational Districts, identified by the NITI Aayog. • Transformative reforms in the state higher education system by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Conforming to norms and standards and adoption of accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework. b) Promoting autonomy in state universities. c) Ensure reforms in the affiliation, academic and examination systems. d) Ensure adequate availability of quality faculty

24.4. MADHYAMIK AND UCHCHTAR SHIKSHA KOSH (MUSK)

Objective	About Fund	Utilization of Fund
It would be utilized for schemes of secondary and higher education , all over the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All proceeds of "Secondary and Higher Education Cess" will be credited into it. A cess @ 1% on central taxes, called the "Secondary and Higher Education Cess" was levied through Finance Act, 2007. The expenditure on schemes of the Department of School Education & Literacy and Department of Higher Education would be initially incurred from the gross budgetary support (GBS) and the expenditure would be financed from the MUSK only after the GBS is exhausted. The fund would be operationalised as per the present arrangements under Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK) wherein the proceeds of cess are used for Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Schemes of the Department of School Education & Literacy. The MUSK would be maintained as a Reserve Fund in the non-interest bearing section of the Public Accounts of India. 	For Secondary Education- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme National Means-Cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme and National Scheme for Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education. For Higher Education- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schemes of Interest Subsidy and contribution for guarantee funds, Scholarship for College & University Students Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyaan Scholarship (from Block Grant to the institutions) and National Mission on Teachers and Training.

24.5. UDAAN- GIVING WINGS TO GIRLS

Objective	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To address the challenge of low enrolment of girls in technical education institutes. To minimize the gap between school education & engineering entrance examination. To enrich and enhance teaching and learning of Science and Mathematics at senior secondary level by addressing the three dimensions of education - curriculum design, transaction and assessments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girls studying in classes XI only from KVs/ NVs/ Government Schools of any recognised Board/CBSE affiliated private schools in India. The program is open to Indian citizens residing in India only. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched by CBSE under guidance of Ministry of HRD. It trains girl students in entrance examinations to top institutions and provides them incentives and support through tutorials, video classes, etc. Students are provided free offline / online resources through virtual weekend contact classes and study material on pre-loaded tablet while studying in Class XI and Class XII for preparation of admission test to various premier engineering colleges in the country. Supports 1,000 selected disadvantaged girls per year.

24.6. UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

Objective	Salient features
To enable higher educational institutions to work with the people of rural India in identifying development challenges and evolving appropriate solutions for accelerating sustainable growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building institutional capacity in Institutes of higher education in research & training relevant to the national needs, especially of rural India. Provide rural India with professional resource support from institutes of higher education, especially those which have acquired academic excellence in the fields of Science, Engineering and Technology, and Management. The second edition of the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (2.0) under which institutions have been selected on a Challenge Mode and the scheme has been extended to 750 reputed Higher Educational Institutes (both public and private) of the country. Students from these educational institutions will adopt villages and visit them to get acquainted with lifestyle of people there and the problems faced by them.

24.7. EK BHARAT SHRESTHA BHARAT PROGRAMME

Objective	Salient features
To actively enhance interaction between people of diverse cultures living in different States and UTs in India to promote greater mutual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per the programme, each year, every State/UT would be paired with another State/UT in India for reciprocal interaction between the people. The paired States/ UTs are to enter into MoUs with each other to carry out common activities under Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat

understanding amongst them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rashtriya Ekta Shivir are organised under this programme by Kendriya Vidyalyaya Sangathan.
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24.8. TECHNICAL EDUCATION QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (TEQIP)

Objective	About the Programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To overhaul the quality of technical education in the Low-Income States and Special Category States (SCS). • To employ graduates from premier colleges like IITs, NITs etc to teach in engineering colleges in backward districts for a period of 3 years as a part of TEQIP Phase 3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project, implemented as a Central sector Scheme, commenced with the World Bank assistance, as a long term programme of 10-12 years. • The present 3rd Phase of the schemes has central, eastern and north-eastern region and hill states as its focus states <p>The measures under TEQIP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institution based: accreditation of the courses through National Board of Accreditation, governance reforms, improving the processes, digital initiatives, securing autonomy for the colleges. • Student based: improving the quality of teaching, teacher training, equipping the class rooms, revision of syllabus, industry interaction, compulsory internships for students, training the students in industry relevant skills, preparing them for the GATE exam etc

24.9. SCHEME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION YOUTH IN APPRENTICESHIP AND SKILLS (SHREYAS)

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve employability of students by introducing employment relevance into the learning process of the higher education system. • To forge a close functional link between education and industry/service sectors on a sustainable basis • To provide skills which are in demand, to the students in a dynamic manner • To establish an 'earn while you learn' system into higher education • To help business/industry in securing good quality manpower • To link student community with employment facilitating efforts of the Government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a programme basket comprising the initiatives of three Central Ministries, namely the <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ministry of Human Resource Development: introduction of BA/BSc/B.Com (Professional) courses in the higher educational institutions. ○ Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship: National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS). ○ Ministry of Labour & Employment: National Career Service (NCS) • It will be implemented by the Sector Skill Councils (SSCs). • It aims to cover 50 lakh students by 2022. • The programme would witness simultaneous implementation along three tracks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Add-on Apprenticeship: The students who are currently completing the degree programme would be invited to choose a job role of their choice from a selected list of apprenticeship job roles given by the Sector Skill Councils ○ Embedded Apprenticeship: The existing B.Voc programmes would be restructured to include a mandatory apprenticeship ranging from 6 to 10 months depending on the requirement of the skill. ○ Linking National Career Service with Colleges: National Career Service (NCS) portal of Ministry of Labour & Employment would be linked with the Higher Education institutions. • Financing: Under the NAPS scheme, Central Government shares 25% of the stipend per month subject to a maximum of Rs.1500 p.m during the period of the apprenticeship. Apart from that, an amount upto Rs.7500 will be met towards basic training cost, where needed.

24.10. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Salient features
Vittiya Saksharata Abhiyan (VISAKA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage, create awareness and motivate all people to use a digitally enabled cashless economic system for transfer of fund. • Emphasize upon cashless economy and appeal to faculty of higher institutions to make their respective campus cashless. • NCC/NSS volunteers to spread awareness about these digital modes of transactions to shopkeepers, vendors in nearest market place.

Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It seeks to develop a road map for research to solve major engineering and technology challenges in 10 technology domains relevant for the country (like health care technology, nano technology, advance resources, sustainable habitat, etc.) It is a joint initiative of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institute of Science (IISc) under the ministry. Recently, IMPRINT-2 has been approved by Government with a revised strategy under which, this national initiative will be jointly funded and steered by MHRD and Department of Science and Technology (DST). Key features of IMPRINT-II include– <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principle objective is to translate knowledge into viable technology MHRD and DST will be equal partners in the scheme It will be open to all MHRD funded Higher Education Institute (HEI)/Centrally Funded Technical Institution (CFTI). Its scope has been extended to private institutions as well. Projects with industry support will be preferred
Institute of Eminence scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected institution will get Rs. 200 crore every year for five years to improve their institution into a world-class facility. IOE is a tag given to institutions which are either <ul style="list-style-type: none"> among Top 50 in the National institution Ranking Framework (in their category) or among Top 500 in internationally recognised rankings like the Times Higher Education World University Rankings; have a good mix of foreign and domestic students as well as faculty; have international standard infrastructure and are multi-disciplinary in their approach.
Digital Gender Atlas for Advancing Girl's Education in India	<p>Help identify low performing geographic pockets for girls, particularly from marginalized groups such as scheduled castes, schedule tribes and Muslim minorities, including girls with disabilities, on specific gender related education indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main components of the gender atlas are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Composite gender ranking Trend analysis of gender indicators Vulnerabilities based on educational indicators. It enables a trend analysis and tracking of performance of individual gender related parameters across periods of time. It has been developed in collaboration with UNICEF.
Shala Gunvatta (Shagun) Portal	<p>It is a twin track approach to monitor progress of implementation of the various components of SSA while also capturing and sharing of best practices from States and UTs.</p> <p>The portal has two parts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online Monitoring will capture the progress in implementation. SSA Repository is a repository of innovative practices, success stories, evaluation reports, and interventions initiated across all the States and Union Territories in the area of Elementary Education.
DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will serve as National Digital Infrastructure for Teachers. It will enable, accelerate and amplify solutions in realm of teacher education. It will aid teachers to learn and train themselves for which assessment resources will be available. It will help teachers to create training content, profile, in-class resources, assessment aids, news and announcement and connect with teacher community.
Ishan Vikas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gives exposure to students in premier institutes such as- [IITs, National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs)] A Special Scholarship Scheme for school students from northeast (8 states) to Premier institutes for general degree course, technical and professional courses including medical and para-medical courses.
Ishan Uday Scholarship Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve GER ratio in the North East region of the country The scheme has 10,000 slots for fresh scholarships every year for students from North Eastern Region (8 states) whose parental income is below Rs. 4.5 lakhs per annum. It is administered by University Grants Commission (UGC).
Shala ASMITA (All School Monitoring Individual Tracing Analysis) Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To track the educational journey of school students from Class I to Class XII across the private and government schools. It will be an online database which will carry information of student attendance and enrolment, learning outcomes, mid-day meal service and infrastructural facilities among others. It will carry information about student attendance and enrolment, mid-day meal service, learning outcomes and infrastructural facilities, among other things, on one platform for both private and government schools. Students will be tracked through their Aadhaar numbers.

SWAYAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To bridge the digital divide for students who have hitherto remained untouched by the digital revolution and have not been able to join the mainstream of the knowledge economy. An indigenous developed IT platform that facilitates hosting of all the courses, taught in classrooms from 9th class till post-graduation to be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time, free of cost.
Saakshar Bharat Programme	<p>Its 4 broad objectives are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impart functional literacy and numeracy to non-literate and non-numerate adults Enable the neo-literate adults to continue their learning beyond basic literacy and acquire equivalency to formal educational system Impart non and neo-literates relevant skill development programmes to improve their earning and living conditions and Promote a learning society by providing opportunities to neo literate adults for continuing education. <p>Eligibility criteria: A district, including a new district carved out of an erstwhile district that had adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent or below, as per 2001 census. In addition, all left wing extremism-affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rate, are also eligible for coverage under the programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intended Beneficiaries- Non-literate adults in the age group of 15 years and beyond
Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is to foster greater collaboration and exchange of knowledge between local students/faculty and international scholars. The lectures under GIAN would be made available to the students across the country through the SWAYAM, the MOOCs platform and the National Digital Library.
National Academic Depository (NAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a 24X7 online store house of all academic awards viz. certificates, diplomas, degrees, mark-sheets etc. duly digitised and lodged by academic institutions / boards / eligibility assessment bodies. It ensures easy access to and retrieval of an academic award and also validates and guarantees its authenticity and safe storage.
SAKSHAM	<p>It's a scholarship scheme for differently abled students to pursue technical education based on merit in the qualifying examination to pursue technical education.</p>
National Institution Ranking Framework (NIRF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This framework outlines a methodology to rank institutions across the country, launched in 2015. The parameters broadly cover "Teaching, Learning and Resources," "Research and Professional Practices," "Graduation Outcomes," "Outreach and Inclusivity," and "Perception".
Impactful Policy Research in Social Sciences (IMPRESS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the Scheme, 1500 research projects will be awarded for 2 years to support the social science research in the higher educational institutions and to enable research to guide policy making. The Indian Council of Social Science and Research (ICSSR) will be the project implementing agency.
SPARC — Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim: To boost joint research with global universities from 28 countries and get international expertise to solve major national problems, train Indian students in the best laboratories, deepen academic engagement and improve the international ranking of Indian Institutes. Eligibility: All Indian institutions ranked in top 100 of National Institutional Ranking Framework will be eligible for this scheme that targets PhD and postdoctoral researchers. Foreign institutions in top 100 to top 200 of global academic rankings from the 28 target countries will be eligible. A set of Nodal Institutions (NI), from India, for each participating foreign country has been identified to help, handhold and coordinate with willing Participating Indian (PI) Institutions to forge alliance with the Institutions of concerned participating foreign country, for academic and research collaboration. Implementing Agency: IIT Kharagpur will be the National Coordinating (NC) Institution.
Operation Digital Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to set up one digital and interactive board per classroom in government and government-aided schools by 2022. It will be introduced in schools from class 9th onwards as well as in higher education institutions. It aims to make the learning as well as the teaching process interactive and popularize flipped learning as a pedagogical approach. University Grant Commission will be the implementing agency of ODB for higher education.

<p>STARS Scheme for Translational and Advanced Research in Science)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under this, 500 science projects would be funded. • The project will be coordinated by the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore.
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25. MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

25.1. DEENDAYAL UPADHYAY SHRAMEV JAYATE KARYAKRAM

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the labour laws, improve compliance. To improve condition of labour in India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A dedicated Shram Suidha Portal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To allot Labour Identification Number (LIN) to nearly 6 lakhs units and allow them to file online compliance for 16 out of 44 labour laws Transparent Labour Inspection Scheme for random selection of Units for inspection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilizing technology to eliminate human discretion in selection of units for Inspection Uploading of Inspection Reports within 72 hours of inspection mandatory Universal Account Number: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provident Fund account is portable and universally accessible Apprentice Protsahan Yojana: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the number of apprentices. Reimbursing 50% of the stipend paid to apprentices during first two years of their training Revamped Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing a Smart Card for the workers in the unorganized sector seeded with details of two more social security schemes.

25.2. PRADHAN MANTRI ROJGAR PROTSAHAN YOJANA

Objectives	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient Features
To incentivize employers promoting employment generation and providing social security benefits to the workers	All establishments registered with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) can apply for availing benefits. The establishments must have a valid LIN (Labour Identification Number).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is being implemented by Ministry of Labour and Employment through the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO). Under the scheme, Government is paying full employers' contribution of 12% (towards Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' Pension Scheme both), for a period of 3 years in respect of new employees who have been registered with the EPFO on or after 1st April 2016, with salary up to Rs. 15,000 per month. The entire system is online and AADHAR based with no human interface in the implementation of the scheme. PMRPY has a dual benefit i.e. on the one hand, the employer is incentivised for increasing the employee base in the establishment through payment of EPF contribution of 12% of wage, which otherwise would have been borne by the employer and on the other hand, a large number of workers find jobs in such establishments.

25.3. CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME FOR REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOURERS

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide protection to the freed bonded labourers from eviction from their homestead. To provide economic and social rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provides financial assistance for rehabilitation of a rescued bonded labour. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ₹1 lakh per adult male beneficiary ₹2 lakh for special category beneficiaries such as women and children ₹3 lakh in cases of extreme deprivation or marginalisation such as transgenders, women or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation or trafficking, in cases of differently abled persons, or in situations where the district magistrate deems it fit. The financial assistance for rehabilitation is 100% reimbursed by the Central Government. District Administration is mandated to restore the bonded labourer to the possession of such homestead or other residential premises as early as practicable. It provides for creation of a Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Fund at District level by each State with a permanent corpus of at least Rs. 10 lakh. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire penalties recovered from the perpetrators of the bonded labour upon conviction, may be deposited in this special fund. This fund will be utilised for extending immediate help to the released bonded labourers.

25.4. NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR PROJECT SCHEME

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To eliminate all forms of child labour To contribute to the withdrawal of all adolescent workers from Hazardous Occupations/ Processes and their Skilling and integration in appropriate occupations. Raising awareness amongst stakeholders and target communities Creation of a Child Labour Monitoring, Tracking and Reporting System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All child workers below the age of 14 years in the identified target area Adolescent workers below the age of 18 years in hazardous occupations/ processes Families of Child workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall approach of the project is to create an enabling environment in the target area, where children are motivated and empowered through various measures to enroll in schools and refrain from working, and households are provided with alternatives to improve their income levels. It will be implemented in close coordination with State, District administration and civil society. The children engaged in child labour would be identified and withdrawn from the identified areas. They are then prepared for mainstream education along with vocational training and ensure convergence of services for the benefit of child and family. The payment of stipend to the children is made on modular basis for a minimum of three months through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

25.5. PLATFORM FOR EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT FOR NO CHILD LABOUR (PENCIL) PORTAL

Objective	Salient features
To foster the creation of a child labour free India, which will seamlessly integrate implementing and monitoring mechanisms for both, enforcement of the legislative provisions and effective implementation of the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an online portal which connects the Centre to the state government, district and to all project societies to combat the menace of child labour and trafficking. It has five components -- Child Tracking System, Complaint Corner, State Government, NCLP and Convergence. At the State Government level the monitoring is to be done by State Resource Centre established at State Labour Department. At district level District Nodal Officers (DNOs) are nominated to take action on the complaints of their respective districts

25.6. NATIONAL CAREER SERVICE

Objective	Salient features
To bridge the gap between those who need jobs and those who want to hire them, between people seeking career guidance and training and those who can provide the counselling and training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the transformation of National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counseling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. which are offered through the Employment Exchanges. The NCS portal provides for registration of employers, job seekers, placement organisations and training providers to offer employment related services online.

25.7. ATAL BIMIT VYAKTI KALYAN YOJNA

Objectives	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient Features
For providing unemployment allowance to workers rendered jobless due to the "changing employment pattern".	Employees covered under the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948 (ESI Act applies to factories with 10 or more workers and it is also applicable to shops, hotels, restaurants, cinemas and road transport undertakings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a scheme approved by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) that aims to benefit its subscribers, who are mainly formal sector workers who have become unemployed for whatever reason, by providing cash through bank account transfer. The cash benefit given to the unemployed persons searching for new employment will be 25 percent of his average earning of 90 days (once in a lifetime). The money will be paid from their own contribution towards the ESI scheme.

25.8. PM SHRAM-YOGI MAANDHAN YOJANA

Objectives	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient Features
To provide pension to unorganized sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unorganised workers whose monthly income is Rs 15,000/ per month or less and belong to the entry age group of 18-40 years are eligible for the scheme 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pension: They shall receive minimum assured pension of Rs 3000/- per month after age of 60 years. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of death during the receipt of pension, his/her spouse shall be entitled to receive 50% of the pension received by the beneficiary as family pension. In case of death before 60 years of age, his/her spouse will be entitled to join and continue the scheme subsequently by payment of regular contribution or exit the scheme as per provisions of exit and withdrawal. Family pension is applicable only to spouse. Contribution by the Subscriber: He/she is required to contribute the prescribed contribution amount from the age of joining PM-SYM till the age of 60 years. Matching contribution by the Central Government: PMSYM is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme on a 50:50 basis where prescribed age-specific contribution shall be made by the beneficiary and the matching contribution by the Central Government. The contributions from workers per month will change depending on the applicant's age.

25.9. OTHER SCHEMES

Samadhan (Software Application for Monitoring and Disposal, Handling of Industrial Disputes) Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a dedicated web portal for conciliation, arbitration and adjudication of the industrial disputes. It brings all stakeholders - Government, Industry and Labour - involved in industrial disputes on single integrated platform. Workers have the option to go to the labour court directly in case no action is initiated within 45 days of raising a dispute online, putting a time limit on the process which presently is missing.
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26. MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

26.1. PRO BONO LEGAL SERVICE

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage lawyers and legal professionals to provide pro bono legal services (for the public good-without fees) To create a database capturing vital information of lawyers for appropriate positions in the relevant position. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a web based platform, through which interested lawyers can register themselves to volunteer pro bono services for the underprivileged litigants, who are unable to afford it. Through this online portal, litigants from marginalised communities can apply for legal aid and advice from the pro bono lawyers. It aims to create a database capturing vital information of lawyers for appropriate positions in the relevant field.

26.2. NYAYA MITRA

Objective	Salient Feature
<p>Reducing pendency of cases across selected districts, with special focus on those pending for more than 10 years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functionalized through a retired judicial or executive officer (with legal experience) designated as the 'Nyaya Mitra', the project would be operated out of District Facilitation Centres, housed in CSCs. Nyaya Mitra's responsibilities would include among others assistance to litigants who are suffering due to delay in investigations or trial, by actively identifying such cases through the National Judicial Data Grid, providing legal advice and connecting litigants to DLSA, CSC Tele Law, other government agencies and civil society organisations. He/she shall also refer the marginalized applicants to Lok Adalats for dispute resolution and render assistance towards prison reforms within the district, in coordination with the district judiciary and other stakeholders.

26.3. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Details
e-Courts Integrated Mission Mode Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is one of the e-Governance projects being implemented in High Courts and district/subordinate courts of the country. Conceptualized under "National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of Information and Communication Technology in the Indian Judiciary-2005". The portal provides online services to litigants such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders, and final judgments.
Access to Justice for Marginalised People (2008-2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is in partnership of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Department of Justice (DoJ). The project extends to the eight UN Development Action Framework states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha. Its main components are- Strengthening Capacities of Legal Services Authorities, Technical Support to National Mission on Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms, Legal Empowerment and Fresh Evidence Gathered to Strengthen Policy on Judicial Training and Justice Delivery.
Tele-Law Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a portal launched to make legal aid easily accessible to the marginalized communities and citizens living in rural areas. It will be available across the CSC network. It will enable people to seek legal advice from lawyers through video conferencing. Every CSC will engage a Para Legal Volunteer (PLV), who will be the first point of contact for the rural citizens.
Legal Information Management & Briefing System (LIMBS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a web based portal developed by Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law & Justice for monitoring and handling of various court cases of Govt. Departments and Ministries. It aims to have information relating to all court/tribunal cases being handled by the various Ministries/Departments and other organs of the Government of India will be available on a single web-based online application. Government will intervene and give legal opinion online to resolve such disputes.

27. MINISTRY OF MINES

27.1. PRADHAN MANTRI KHANIJ KSHETRA KALYAN YOJANA (PMKKKY)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To implement various developmental and welfare programs in mining affected areas To minimize/mitigate the adverse impacts, during and after mining, on the environment, health and socio-economics of people in mining districts To ensure long-term sustainable livelihoods for the affected people in mining areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People living in directly affected areas - where direct mining-related operations such as excavation, mining, blasting, beneficiation and waste disposal are located. Indirectly affected areas on account of economic, social and environmental consequences due to mining-related operations like by way of deterioration of water, soil and air quality etc Affected and Displaced Persons and families defined under Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will be implemented by the District Mineral Foundations (DMFs) of the respective districts using the funds accruing to the DMF. DMF are non-profit trusts and is mandated by Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015. DMF's objective is to 'work for the interest and benefit of persons, and areas affected by mining-related operations'. High priority areas - at least 60% of PMKKKY funds to be utilized like drinking water supply, Environment preservation and pollution control measures, Health care, Education, Welfare of Women and Children, Skill development and Sanitation Up to 40% of the PMKKKY funds to be utilized under these heads Physical infrastructure, Irrigation, Energy and Watershed Development and any other measure for enhancing environmental quality in mining district Approval of Gram Sabha will be required for all plans and projects taken under PMKKKY in villages within scheduled areas.

27.2. OTHER SCHEMES

TAMRA (Transparency, Auction Monitoring and Resource Augmentation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a web portal and mobile application, to streamline the process of various statutory clearances required for mining operations. It displays block-wise, state-wise and mineral-wise information of the blocks to be auctioned.
Project SUDOOR DRISHTI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an MoU between IBM (Indian Bureau of Mines) and National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) of 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.

28. MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

28.1. CYBER GRAM

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
<p>To provide hands-on training in computers for the students of Minority Community and to enable them to acquire basic ICT skills that would empower them to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Become digitally literate • Actively participate in knowledge based activities • Access financial, social and government services • Use Internet for communications • Reinforcing the learning of trained beneficiaries by providing free Internet access for 30 hours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students studying in Recognised Madaras/ Schools having no facility of computer education. • Students of Classes 6th to 10th from such institutions • Any other students belonging to Minority Community residing in minority concentration areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cybergram Initiative is a component under Multi-Sector Development Program (MsDP) of the ministry of minority affairs. • The Union Government and State Government contribution will be 75:25 (90:10 for NE states including Sikkim) • Common Service Centres e-Governance services India Ltd (CSC SPV) will prescribe thirty-nine (39) hours Basic Computer Concepts (BCC) syllabus for the training. • The Village Level Entrepreneur VLEs (having computers and internet availability) near Madrasas/Schools would be the lowest level in the implementation structure of the Initiative and would be the Training Centre under the Initiative. <p>The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) aims at improving the socio-economic conditions of minorities and providing basic amenities to them for improving the quality of life of the people and reducing imbalances in the identified minority concentration areas.</p>

28.2. JIYO PARSI

Objective	Salient Features
<p>To reverse the declining trend of Parsi population by adopting a scientific protocol and structured interventions (infertility treatment), stabilize their population and increase the population of Parsis in India.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Central sector scheme • Jiyo Parsi Publicity Phase-2 was launched in 2017 (phase-1 in 2013) • The component of the scheme includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advocacy: counseling, workshops, etc. ○ Health of the community: crèche/ childcare support, senior citizen honorarium for childcare, assistance to elderly. ○ Medical assistance: financial assistance for Assisted Reproductive technology including IVF and surrogacy ○ Confidentiality ○ Out-reach program/Information, education and communication.

28.3. NAI ROSHNI

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • empower and instill confidence among minority women, including their neighbours from other communities living in the same village/locality • economic empowerment of the trainee women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women belonging to all minority community • Non-minority women of the locality (not exceeding 25% of the project) • Further, Efforts should be made for having a representative mix <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Women SC/ST/OBC/PH women (25% of the group) ○ Elected women representatives of the PRI (Panchayat) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership development trainings in the village / urban locality at local body level. • Training will be Non-residential and Residential • It is implemented through selected Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) all over the country. • The training is provided on various training modules covering issues relating to women viz. Leadership of women through participation in decision making, Educational Programme for women, Health and Hygiene, Legal rights of women, Financial Literacy, Digital Literacy, Swachh Bharat, Life Skills and Advocacy for Social and Behavioural Change.

28.4. USTTAD- UPGRADING THE SKILL AND TRAINING IN TRADITIONAL ART CRAFT FOR DEVELOPMENT

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to build capacity of master craftsmen/artisan and training of young generation through them to preserve rich heritage of traditional arts/crafts of minorities and build capacity of traditional artisans/craftsmen. to establish linkage of traditional skills with International Market to improve employability of existing workers to ensure dignity of labour to enable minorities to avail the benefits of growing market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minority community Non-Minority community (25% BPL) Minority belonging to PH category (3% reservation) Minority women (33% seats) 14-45 years age and minimum qualification should be Class V for non-PH beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector Scheme Upgradation of skills and Training through Certificate and Diploma Courses in traditional Arts/Crafts through training institutions. Training on soft skills, spoken english and IT will also be provided. more than one member of the family is eligible to gain benefits. USTTAD apprenticeship stipened for R&D will be provided exhibition/Marketing of their products will be done through Hunar Haat and Shilp Utsav. Talented master craftsmen/artisan will be recognized and awarded.

Hunar Haat	Hunar Haats are organised by Ministry of Minority Affairs under USTTAD scheme. These Haats provide platforms for marketing the products of master artisans, craftsmen and culinary experts belonging to the minority communities. Hence, it increases the employment and income generation opportunities of the minority communities. Ministry is willing to establish a "Hunar Hub" in all states of the country where artisans will be provided training, as per present requirement.
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28.5. NAI MANZIL

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilise youth from minority communities who are school drop-outs and provide them with formal education and certification up to level 8th or 10th through National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) or other State open schooling systems. to provide integrated Skill Training to the youth in market driven skills Provide placements to at least 70% of the trained youth Raise awareness and sensitization in health and life skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> minority BPL youths in the age group of 17 to 35 years who are school-dropouts or educated in the community education institutions like Madarsas. Minority girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an integrated scheme of education and skill. A Non-residential programme of 9-12 months duration involving a Basic Bridge Programme (For Class VIII or Class X) is provided. Minimum 30% seats are earmarked for minority girls. The scheme covers the entire country. World Bank supports the scheme. The women trained under "Nai Roshni", scheme for leadership development of Minority women, will also be used as mobilizers for this scheme

28.6. PADHO PARDESH

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
To award interest subsidy to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of notified minority communities so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability.	Students who belong to minority communities viz. Muslims Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, and Parsis and want to pursue higher studies i.e. Masters, M.Phil & Ph. D level abroad.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a Central Sector Scheme This is an interest subsidy scheme and the Candidate will have to bear the Principal installments and interest beyond moratorium period (Course period). The interest Subsidy shall be linked with the existing Educational Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA) 35% seats will be earmarked for girl students. The scheme shall be available to the eligible students only once, either for Masters, M.Phil or Ph.D levels.

28.7. NAI UDAAN

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide financial support to the minority candidates clearing prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission and State Public Service Commissions To increase the representation of the minority in the Civil Services and Group A and B services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> only candidates belonging to notified Minority Communities who clear the Prelim examinations conducted by UPSC; SPSC or SSC etc. Income based eligibility criteria (Rs 6 lakh/annum). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a Central Sector Scheme Every year up to 2000 candidates will be given financial support under the scheme throughout the country on fulfilling the eligibility criteria till the budgetary allocation is exhausted. Financial support will be availed by candidate for one time only Selection of the candidates will be based on first-come-first-serve basis The distribution of slots for different minorities is based on the data of Census, 2011.

28.8. MANAS-MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL ACADEMY FOR SKILLS

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to fulfill the vision of SKILL INDIA and achieve the overriding goal of Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas. to provide gainful employment/self-employment to minorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a special purpose vehicle and is an innovative scheme (kind of Give back to community) under which the leading celebrities in various skill sets are used as the driving force behind the skill development projects, in their respective fields It has identified and launched Skill Development Programme in various Madaras and other traditional Educational Institutions (TEIs) The trained candidate will be provided financial assistance from NMDFC (National Minorities development and Finance Commission), if they are willing to establish their own business. MANAS will establish 'Research Chairs' to support the arts and crafts of minority community which are going to phase out due to globalisation & in the process, help in preserving 'Hamari Dharohar'.

28.9. HAMARI DHAROHAR

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
To curate rich heritage of minorities under overall concept of Indian Culture.	For fellowship: A minority having Post graduate with 50% marks and Girl/women candidates belonging to minority community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a central sector scheme Ministry of Minority Affairs will implement this scheme with the help of Ministry of Culture. Documentation of oral traditions and art forms, support to ethnic museums, workshops/ seminars/exhibitions, fellowship for R&D, etc will be provided under the scheme. Funding is project based and not the State/District-wise. Digitisation of Medieval documents regarding Mathematics and Medicine is also being done.

28.10. LEARN AND EARN (SEEKHO AUR KAMAO)

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to encourage the youth from the minority communities to take up employment based skills training to bring down the unemployment rate of minority communities. to conserve and update traditional skills of minorities and establish their linkages with market to improve employability of existing workers, school dropouts and to ensure their placements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minority candidate between 14-35 years of age with minimum class V qualification. Minority Women candidates (33%). Disabled candidates and non-minority BPL can also be considered under the scheme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This a Central Sector scheme It has two components: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Placement Linked skill training program for modern trades Skills training program for traditional art forms/crafts/trades The skill training for modern skills must result in 75% placement, out of which 50% should be in organised sector It is a PPP based scheme, and priority will be given to institutions which guarantee 75% placements. SHGs will be created.

28.11. MAHILA SAMRIDDHI YOJANA

Objective	Features
Economic empowerment of the trainee women so that they ultimately become independent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is being implemented by National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) training is given to a group of around 20 women in any suitable women friendly craft activity such as tailoring, cutting and embroidery, etc. This group has to form a SHG. after the training, micro-credit (max. 1 Lakh at 7% interest) is provided to the members of the SHG so formed.

28.12. PRADHAN MANTRI JAN VIKAS KARYAKRAM (PMJVK)

Objective	Features
To support the projects sanctioned under erstwhile Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for completion of the sanctioned and ongoing projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) under Ministry of Minority Affairs has been restructured and renamed as Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK). The criteria for identification of Minority Concentration Towns (MCTs) and Cluster of Villages has been rationalised and is based on 2011 census: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earlier only those Towns which were found backward in terms of both in Basic Amenities and Socio-economic parameters were taken up as MCTs. Now, the Towns which were found backward in either or both of the criteria have been taken up as MCT. Now the population criteria for selection of cluster of villages has been lowered to 25% population of minority community (which was earlier at least 50%). Funding of the scheme would be from budgetary provision of the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The recurring/maintenance expenses will be borne by the State Government/UTs/Organization. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% would be earmarked for projects related to education, health and skill development. 33 to 40% would be specifically allocated for women centric projects. The PMJVK would now cover five more States/UTs namely Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Goa and Pondicherry (total 32 States/UTs). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minority Concentration Areas of 61 districts out of 115 Aspirational districts have been covered under PMJVK. Unit area of implementation has been further broadened by including Minority Concentration Districts Headquarters in addition to the minority concentration Blocks, Minority Concentration Towns and cluster of minority concentration villages. The area to be covered under PMJVK would be 57% more (308 districts) as compared to the existing MsDP (196 districts). Monitoring Mechanism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An online module along with geo-tagging has been included. All implementing agencies are to brought under Public Finance Management System (PFMS) and its effective use ensured to monitor fund utilization has been made in PMJVK.

28.13. OTHER SCHEMES

Ghareeb Nawaz Skill Development Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These Centres will be established in 100 districts of the country which will effectively ensure employment oriented skill development of youth belonging to Minority communities. They will also offer certificate course in Goods and Services Tax accounting/programming and other related subjects. First such centre was opened in Hyderabad.
Tehreek-e-Taalim Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme has been launched by the Central government in 100 districts of the country to take government's educational programmes to the minority communities and to bring Madrasas and minority institutions into mainstream. Training will be provided in maths, science, computers, hindi and english to the teachers of these institutions. Women teachers (50%) will also get benefit from the scheme.

29. MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

29.1. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL SOLAR MISSION (JNNSM)

Objective	Targets	Features
To establish India as a global leader in solar energy , by creating the policy conditions for its diffusion across the country as quickly as possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create 100 GW (earlier target was 20 GW) solar power capacity by 2022 with investment around Rs. 6,00,000 cr. The target will principally comprise of 40 GW Rooftop and 60 GW through Large and Medium Scale Grid Connected Solar Power Projects. The target also includes setting up of dedicated manufacturing capacities for poly silicon material to annually make about 2 GW capacity of solar cells. To promote programmes for off grid applications, reaching 2000 MW by 2022 including 20 million solar lighting systems. To achieve 20 million sq. solar thermal collector area by 2022. To deploy 20 million solar lighting systems for rural areas by 2022. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mission has 3 phases i.e. Phase I (2010-13), Phase II (2013-15) and Phase III (2017-22). This capital subsidy will be provided for Rooftop Solar projects in various cities and towns, for Viability Gap Funding (VGF) based projects to be developed through the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) and for decentralized generation through small solar projects The Government may approach bilateral and international donors as also the Green Climate Fund for achieving this target.

29.2. SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SOLAR PARKS AND ULTRA MEGA POWER PROJECT

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a huge impetus to solar energy generation by acting as flagship demonstration facility to encourage project developers and investors. To enable states to bring in significant investment from project developers to meet its Solar Renewable Purchase Obligation mandate and to provide employment to local population To reduce carbon footprint by avoiding emissions equivalent to the solar park's installed capacity and generation. To avoid procuring expensive fossil fuels to power conventional power plants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It envisages supporting the States in setting up solar parks at various locations in the country with a view to create required infrastructure for setting up of Solar Power Projects. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The solar parks are installations of multiple solar photovoltaic modules by different firms at one set location which provides all infrastructural facilities. The solar parks will provide suitable developed land with all clearances, transmission system, water access, road connectivity, communication network, etc. This scheme will facilitate and speed up installation of grid connected solar power projects for electricity generation on a large scale. 40 GW solar power capacity will be generated under the scheme by 2019-20 It would ensure setting up of at least 50 solar parks each with a capacity of 500 MW and above in various parts of the country. Smaller parks in Himalayan and other hilly States with difficult terrain will also be considered under the scheme. All the States and UTs are eligible for benefits under the scheme. Solar Energy Corporation India (SECI) will administer the scheme under the direction of MNRE. The approved grant will be released by SECI. The State Governments/UTs are required to select the SPPD (solar power park developer) for developing and maintaining the solar parks.

29.3. ATAL JYOTI YOJANA (AJAY)

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient Features
To provide 'Solar Street Lighting Systems' for public use like lighting roads, bus stops etc and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha & Assam Hilly States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand North Eastern States including Sikkim 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a sub scheme Under Off –grid and Decentralized Solar Thermal Application scheme of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Services limited (EESL) is its implementing agency. It will cover rural, semi urban and urban areas. Solar Street Light with LED capacity of 12 W will be provided as per MMRE specification in areas which do not enjoy adequate coverage of power.

improvement in security & safety through better lightening.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island of Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Aspirational Districts of other states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75% of the cost of Lighting systems through MNRE budget, and the remaining 25% would be provided from MPLADS Funds, Panchayat Funds or Municipalities and other Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) Funds. Training programmes for maintenance and protection for wide dissemination and to popularize solar technology. Recently Phase-II of the 'Atal Jyoti Yojana' (AJAY) was launched by the government.
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29.4. DEVELOPMENT OF SOLAR CITIES SCHEME

Objective	Features
To promote the use of Renewable Energy in Urban Areas by providing support to the Municipal Corporations for preparation and implementation of a Road Map to develop their cities as Solar Cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Solar City aims at minimum 10% reduction in projected demand of conventional energy at the end of five years (2012-17), through enhanced supply from renewable energy sources and energy efficiency measures. The program assists Urban Local Governments by providing financial assistance up to Rs. 50.00 Lakhs per city/town and technical help. A total of 60 cities/towns are proposed to be supported for development as Solar Cities. The criteria set by the ministry for the identification of cities include a city having population between 50,000 to 50 lakh (with relaxation given to special category states including northeast states), initiatives and regulatory measures already taken along with a high level of commitment in promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy.

29.5. SURYAMITRA SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Objective	Beneficiary	Features
To develop the skills of youth, considering the opportunities for employment in the growing Solar Energy Power Project's installation, operation & maintenance in India and abroad	Rural and urban youth - 50,000 solar photovoltaic technicians will be trained by March 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MNRE is the sponsor (100%) and NISE (National Institute of Solar Energy) is implementing the scheme. It is a skill development program of duration 600 hrs or 90 days. Special emphasis is given to skill youth from SC/ST/OBC categories. The qualification required to participate in the program is ITI (Electrical & Wireman)/Diploma in Engineering (Electrical, Electronics & Mechanical). Higher qualified participants such as B. Tech etc. are not eligible for this programme. Short term training programmes for small hydro, entrepreneurship development, operation & maintenance of solar energy devices and boiler operations in co-generation plants are also organised.

29.6. GREEN ENERGY CORRIDOR PROJECT

Objective	Features
For evacuation & integration of the renewable energy (RE) from generation points to the load centres i.e. to enable the flow of renewable energy into the National Grid Network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is grid connected network for the transmission of renewable energy produced from various renewable energy projects. Two green corridor transmission networks are envisioned in the corridor. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Corridor I: Inter-State transmission network is constructed for connecting renewable energy-rich states. Power Grid Corporation of India (PGCIL) is implementing this corridor. Asian Development Bank (ADB) has provided loan assistance. Green Corridors II: This is intra-state transmission network implemented by respective states and connects solar parks in different states. Intra-State Transmission System is being implemented by eight renewable energy rich States (Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh) The first phase of the program is designed to support 33 GW of solar and wind power, while the second phase will link 22 GW capacity. Germany is providing technical and financial assistance.

29.7. KISAN URJA SURAKSHA EVAM UTTHAAN MAHAABHIYAN (KUSUM) SCHEME

Objective	Features
To provide financial and water security to farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to add a solar capacity of 25,750 MW by 2022. The proposed scheme consists of three components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Component-A: 10,000 MW of Decentralized Ground Mounted Grid Connected Renewable Power Plants. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Renewable power plants of capacity 500 KW to 2 MW will be setup by individual farmers/ cooperatives/panchayats /farmer producer organisations (FPO) on their barren or cultivable lands. ✓ The power generated will be purchased by the DISCOMs at Feed in tariffs determined by respective SERC. ✓ The scheme will open a stable and continuous source of income to the rural land owners. Performance Based Incentives @ Rs. 0.40 per unit for five years to be provided to DISCOMs. ○ Component-B: Installation of 17.50 lakh standalone Solar Powered Agriculture Pumps. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Individual farmers will be supported to install standalone solar pumps of capacity up to 7.5 Horsepower (HP). ✓ Solar PV capacity in kW equal to the pump capacity in HP is allowed under the scheme. ○ Component-C: Solarisation of 10 Lakh Grid-connected Solar Powered Agriculture Pumps. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Individual farmers will be supported to solarise pumps of capacity up to 7.5 HP. ✓ Solar PV capacity up to two times of pump capacity in kW is allowed under the scheme. ✓ The farmer will be able to use the generated energy to meet the irrigation needs and the excess available energy will be sold to DISCOM. ✓ This will help to create an avenue for extra income to the farmers, and for the States to meet their RPO targets. • The Component-A and Component-C will be implemented on pilot mode for 1000 MW capacity and one lakh grid connected agriculture pumps respectively and thereafter, will be scale-up on success of pilot run. Component-B will be implemented in full-fledged manner. • The Scheme will have substantial environmental impact in terms of savings of CO₂ emissions.

29.8. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Salient features
Scheme For Biomass Based Cogeneration Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to support Biomass based Cogeneration Projects in Sugar mills and Other Industries for power generation in the country. • It will provide Central Financial assistance(CFA) for projects utilizing biomass like bagasse, agro-based industrial residue, crop residues, wood produced through energy plantations, weeds, wood waste produced in industrial operations, etc. • Municipal Solid Waste is not covered under the programme. • The assistance will be provided at the rate of Rs.25 Lakh/MW (for bagasse cogeneration projects) and Rs.50 Lakh/MW (Non-bagasse Cogeneration projects) after successful commissioning and commencement of commercial generation and performance testing of the plant. • Registered Companies, Partnership Firms, Proprietorship Firms, Cooperatives, Public Sector Companies, Government owned Firms are eligible for financial support available under the scheme. • Biomass based cogeneration projects which intend to add capacity to the existing plants will also be considered for grant of CFA.

30. MINISTRY OF PANCHYATI RAJ

30.1. GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN

Objective	Salient features
To promote social harmony, reach out to poor rural households, obtain feedback on ongoing programmes, enrol in new initiatives, focus on doubling farmers' income, enhance livelihood opportunities and re-emphasise national priorities such as cleanliness and strengthen Panchayati Raj institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The campaign is undertaken under the name of “Sabka Sath, Sabka Gaon, Sabka Vikas” It is a special focused intervention of seven schemes in backward districts. Seven Scheme are: Pradhan Mantir Jan Dhan Yojan, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Bimna yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, SAUBHAGYA, UJALA, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwla Yojana, and Mission Indradhanush.

30.2. RASHTRIYA GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN (RGSA)

Objective	Salient features
For developing governance capabilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recently, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs gave its approval for restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA). It is revamped version of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan It will extend to all States and UTs of the Country and will also include institutions of rural local government in non-Part IX areas, where Panchayats do not exist. It aims at making rural local bodies self-sustainable, financially stable and more efficient. It seeks to address critical gaps that hinder the success of Panchayats by enhancing their capacities and effectiveness, and promote devolution of powers and responsibilities. Strengthen Gram Sabhas to function effectively as the basic forum of people's participation, transparency and accountability within the Panchayat system. The scheme will be implemented from 2018-2022.

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31. MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

31.1. COMPREHENSIVE ONLINE MODIFIED MODULES ON INDUCTION TRAINING (COMMIT)

Objective	Salient features
To improve the public service delivery mechanism and provide citizen centric administration through capacity building of officials who interact with the citizens on day-to-day basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will supplement the existing 12-Day Induction Training Program launched in 2014-15 for newly recruited state Government officials to develop in them Generic & Domain specific competencies. It is developed by DoPT in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), It will be implemented through State Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs).

Portal	Details
Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a platform based on web technology which primarily aims to enable submission of grievances by the aggrieved citizens from anywhere and anytime. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DAR&PG) is the nodal agency for the dealing with complaint in this portal. Tracking grievances is also facilitated on this portal through the system generated unique registration number. Issue not taken under the CPGRAMS portal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub-judice cases or any matter concerning judgment given by any court. Personal and family disputes. RTI matters. Anything that impacts upon territorial integrity of the country or friendly relations with other countries. Suggestions

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32. MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

32.1. PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA (PMUY)

Objective	Intended benefits	Salient features
To provide 8 Crore (earlier target was 5 crore) deposit free LPG connections to women from BPL households to be achieved by 2020 (earlier target year was 2019).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any Below Poverty Line (BPL) family, whose information is included in the district BPL list prepared by the State government. Launch of this scheme will also provide a great boost to the 'Make in India' campaign as all the manufacturers of cylinders, gas stoves, regulators, and gas hose are domestic. Premature deaths will be prevented as Indoor air pollution is responsible for a significant number of acute respiratory illnesses in young children and women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recently, government has extended the scope of beneficiaries, it will cover all the poor households of the country. Under this, new beneficiaries will be those among holders of both ration cards and Aadhaar, who will identify themselves as poor through self-declaration. LPG Connection is released in the name of adult woman of the BPL Family, subject to the condition that no LPG connection exists in the name of any family member of the household. Central Government will provide financial support of Rs 1600 for each LPG connection. Consumers will have the option to purchase gas stove and refills on EMI (zero interest), recovered through LPG subsidy received by the beneficiary. No recovery of loan is effecting for initial 6 refills.

32.2. PRATYAKSH HANSTANTRIT LABH (PAHAL)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove incentive for diversion and Weed out fake/duplicate connections Protect entitlement and ensure subsidy to the consumer. Improve the availability/delivery of LPG cylinders for genuine users Allow Self Selection in subsidy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumers using LPG cylinders. Government due to reduced leakages. Public money will be saved. Oil marketing companies - as intermediaries are eliminated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the world's largest cash subsidy (added to Guinness Book of world records) under the Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme. Domestic LPG cylinders will be sold to LPG consumers in the entire country at Market Determined Price (without subsidy). An advance payment will also as soon as a person books the first cylinder, to ensure that he has enough money to buy it at market price. The total cash benefit applicable on LPG cylinder will then be transferred to the CTC (Cash Transfer Compliant) consumer for each subsidized cylinder delivered (up to the cap) as per his entitlement. LPG consumers who do not wish to avail the LPG subsidy for LPG cylinders can simply choose to opt out of subsidy. Consumers needs to have a bank account to receive the subsidy. This is facilitated by Jan Dhan. Also seeding the account with AADHAAR is mandatory for getting the benefits.

32.3. DIRECT BENEFIT TRANSFER IN PDS KEROSENE (DBTK) SCHEME

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To bring reforms in Allocation and Distribution of PDS For better subsidy management For reducing subsidy outgo by means of curbing diversion of subsidized 	Kerosene Consumers of 33 districts identified by 9 State Governments namely, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar to PAHAL, the consumer will pay the non-subsidized price of kerosene at the time of purchase. The amount of subsidy will be directly transferred to the bank account of the beneficiary. An initial amount of subsidy shall be credited to all eligible beneficiaries to avoid any inconvenience during the initial non-subsidised purchase. Implementing States will be given fiscal incentives equivalent to 75 % of subsidy saved in the first two years, 50 % of subsidy saved in third year and 25 % of subsidy saved in 4th year. Further, States/ UTs are encouraged to become 'Kerosene Free' by brining all households under LPG. So far 5 UTs i.e Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Dadar and Nagar Haveli & Puducherry and three States i.e. Haryana, Andhra

kerosene.	Pradesh & Punjab have become 'Kerosene Free'. After Delhi, Chandigarh was the second city to become kerosene free.
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32.4. PRADHAN MANTRI LPG PANCHAYAT SCHEME

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The panchayat will be used as a backup for PMUY. To distribute LPG connections among rural areas where conventional fuel is used for domestic purposes. To resolve issues and wrong traditional beliefs among people through officials of oil PSUs, NGOs, Asha workers and other social workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an interactive communication platform for rural LPG users on various subjects like safe usage of LPG, its benefit to environment, women empowerment and women health, and also use the forum to motivate the consumers to use LPG regularly as a clean cooking fuel. One lakh LPG Panchayats would be activated across the country during next one and a half years. One panchayat will have around 100 LPG customers of nearby areas. The idea of this platform is to trigger a discussion through sharing of personal experiences on the benefits of use of clean fuel compared to traditional fuels like cowdung, charcoal, or wood.

32.5. PRADHAN MANTRI JI-VAN (JAIV INDHAN- VATAVARAN ANUKOOL FASAL AWASHESH NIVARAN) YOJANA

Objective	Features
To create Second Generation (2G) Ethanol capacity in the country and attract investments in this new sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will provide financial support to Integrated Bioethanol Projects using lignocellulosic biomass and other renewable feedstock. 12 commercial scale and 10 demonstration scale 2G ethanol projects will be provided viability gap funding support over the next six years in two phases. The scheme focuses to incentivise 2G Ethanol sector and support this nascent industry by creating a suitable ecosystem for setting up commercial projects and increasing Research & Development in this area. Centre for High Technology (CHT), a technical body under the aegis of MoP&NG, will be the implementation Agency for the scheme. The ethanol produced by the scheme beneficiaries will be mandatorily supplied to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to further enhance the blending percentage under Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EBP programme was launched in 2003 for undertaking blending of ethanol in Petrol to address environmental concerns due to fossil fuel burning, provide remuneration to farmers, subsidize crude imports and achieve forex savings. Under EBP programme, OMCs are to blend upto 10% of ethanol in Petrol. The present policy allows procurement of ethanol produced from molasses and non-food feed stock like celluloses and lignocelluloses material including petrochemical route.

32.6. NATIONAL GAS GRID

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To remove regional imbalance within the country with regard to access of natural gas and provide clean and green fuel throughout the country. To connect gas sources to major demand centres and ensure availability of gas to consumers in various sectors. Development of City Gas Distribution Networks in various cities for supply of CNG and PNG. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At present, about 16000 Km long gas pipeline network is under operation and it has formed a partial gas grid by inter-connecting western, northern and south-eastern gas markets in the country. To have a gas-based economy and enhance the share of gas in the energy basket to 15% from currently 6.5%, the Government has envisaged developing additional 15,000 km of gas pipeline network. To provide the clean energy in the Eastern part of the country, the Government is running Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga Project. A pipeline of about 750 Km long from Barauni (Bihar) to Guwahati (Assam) will be the gateway to connect North-eastern States with existing gas grid. A Mini Gas Grid in North East covering 1,500 km and connecting all state capitals, is also being developed by a Joint Venture (JV) of 5 companies. This will also facilitate the completion and creation of a National Gas Grid.

32.7. CITY GAS DISTRIBUTION (CGD) NETWORK

Objective	Features
To promote the usage of environment friendly clean fuel i.e. natural gas as a fuel/feedstock across the country to move towards a gas based economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the interconnected network of pipelines to make supply of natural gas to domestic, industrial or commercial premises and CNG stations situated in a specified Geographical Area (GA). CGD networks are being developed based on the availability of trunk gas pipeline connectivity or gas sources and techno-commercial feasibility in a GA. It has been focused to increase the availability of cleaner cooking fuel (i.e. PNG) and transportation fuel (i.e. CNG) to the citizens of the country. The expansion of CGD network will also benefit to industrial and commercial units by ensuring the uninterrupted supply of natural gas.

32.8. OTHER SCHEMES

START-UP Initiative	Sangam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The broad objective is to reduce fuel import dependence through innovations in alternative fuels. New business models and marketing plans will be developed and innovations in heavy oil and gas industry sector will be done by supporting 30 start-ups.
Pradhan Mantri Ganga	Urja	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also known as Jagdishpur – Haldia & Bokaro – Dhamra Pipeline Project (JHBDPL) is 2655 km. pipeline project aimed to have a gas based economy and to enhance the share of gas in the energy basket to 15%. It will cater to the energy requirements of five states, namely Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal. The main trunk of pipeline ends to Haldia (West Bengal) and Dhamra (Odisha). The project is being implemented by state-run gas utility GAIL.
SAKSHAM Kshamta Mahotsav)-2018	(Sanrakshan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an annual flagship event of PCRA (Petroleum Conservation Research Association). It is a month long campaign that aims to intensify efforts for making citizens aware about the conservation and effective utilization of petroleum products. Along with fuel conservation, the target is to provide message to citizens to reduce vehicular emission, improve traffic flow, and keep the environment green.
Sustainable Towards Transportation initiative	Alternative Affordable (SATAT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims at providing a Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation as a developmental effort that would benefit both vehicle-users as well as farmers and entrepreneurs. It has the potential to boost availability of more affordable transport fuels, better use of agricultural residue, cattle dung and municipal solid waste, as well as to provide an additional revenue source to farmers.

33. MINISTRY OF POWER

33.1. UJWAL DISCOM ASSURANCE YOJANA (UDAY)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the financial health and operational efficiency of India's debt-ridden power distribution companies (discoms). In long term - affordable and accessible 24x7 Power for All. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the financial turnaround and revival package for electricity distribution companies of India (DISCOMs) with the intent to find a permanent solution to the financial mess that the power distribution is in. It aims to reduce the interest burden, reduce the cost of power, reduce power losses in Distribution sector, and improve operational efficiency of DISCOMs. State governments have to take over 75% of their debt and pay back lenders by selling bonds. For remaining 25%, discoms issue bonds. It has ambitious target of making all state DISCOMs profitable by 2018-19. The outcome will be measured through two indicators i.e. Reduction of AT&C loss to 15% by 2018-19 and Reduction in gap between Average cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realised to Zero by 2018-19 This is through four initiatives <ol style="list-style-type: none"> improving operational efficiencies of DISCOMs; reduction of cost of power; reduction in interest cost of DISCOMs; enforcing financial discipline on DISCOMs through alignment with state finances. States shall take over 75% of DISCOM debt as on 30 September 2015 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 (for FRBM) of respective states in the financial years 2015-16 and 2016-17. The scheme availability period has expired on 31-03-2017. States will issue non-SLR including State Development Loans (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. West Bengal and Odisha are the only two states that have not joined the scheme. Odisha had joined earlier but left. Overall 27 states have joined the scheme.

33.2. DEENDAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAM JYOTI YOJANA (DDUGJY)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24x7 uninterrupted electricity supply to each rural household across the country by 2022. Electrifying all villages and habitations as per new definition Providing electricity Connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families free of charge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to DDUGJY website, 99.99% of census villages have been electrified by March, 2019. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders facilitating judicious rostering of supply to agricultural & non- agricultural consumers in the rural areas; Strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution (ST&D) infrastructure in rural areas, including metering at distribution transformers, feeders and consumers end Rural electrification, as per CCEA approval for completion of the targets laid down under RGGVY by subsuming RGGVY in DDUGJY and carrying forward the approved outlay for RGGVY to DDUGJY; The central government provides 60% of the project cost as grant, the state power distribution companies (discoms) raise 10% of the funds, and 30% is borrowed from financial institutions and banks. Micro grid and off grid distribution network will also be strengthened. Rural Electrification Corporation is the Nodal Agency for implementation of DDUGJY. Ministry has also launched GARV-II app to provide real time data about rural electrification in all villages of the country.

33.3. NATIONAL LED PROGRAMME

The programme was launched in 2005 with the aim of promoting use of the **most efficient lighting technology at affordable rates**. This programme has two components:

- **Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LED for All (UJALA)** and
- **Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP)**

33.3.1. UNNAT JYOTI BY AFFORDABLE LEDS FOR ALL (UJALA)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote efficient lighting • To reduce electricity bills and help preserve environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to promote efficient use of energy at the residential level; enhance the awareness of consumers about the efficacy of using energy efficient appliances and aggregating demand to reduce the high initial costs thus facilitating higher uptake of LED lights by residential users. • LED bulbs are provided to domestic consumers with a target to replace 77 crore incandescent bulbs with LED bulbs. • EESL (Energy Efficiency Services Ltd.) enables domestic households to procure LED lights at an affordable price of Rs. 10/- each and the balance on easy instalment from their electricity bill. • Bachat Lamp Yojana (offered CFL at the cost of incandescent bulb) was replaced by DEL P Scheme (Domestic Efficient Lighting Program- provided LED bulbs). This scheme is now called as UJALA.

33.3.2. STREET LIGHTING NATIONAL PROGRAM

Objective	Salient Features
To replace India's 14 million (1.34 crore) conventional street lights with Smart LED variants by 2019 .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is world's Largest Street Light Replacement Programme. • EESL enables municipalities to replace conventional lights with LEDs at no upfront cost. • The balance cost is recovered through the municipalities by monetising the energy savings. • ULB contracts are typically of 7 years duration, where a minimum energy saving (of typically 50%) is guaranteed. Also, free replacements and maintenance of lights at no additional cost is done by EESL.

33.4. PRADHAN MANTRI SAHAJ BIJLI HAR GHAR YOJANA (SAUBHAGYA)

Objective	Beneficiary	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve universal household electrification in the country by 31st March 2019. • Providing Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) based standalone systems for un-electrified households in remote and inaccessible areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Un-electrified households in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rural areas ○ Remote and inaccessible areas ○ economically poor households in Urban areas (Non-poor urban households are excluded from this scheme). • All DISCOMS including Private ones • Skilled manpower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme. • The scheme envisages to provide last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all remaining households in rural as well as urban areas. • Funding Pattern: 60% by central grants, 30% by bank, loans and 10% by states. • All DISCOMS including Private Sector DISCOMS, State Power Departments and RE Cooperative Societies shall be eligible for financial assistance under the scheme in line with DDUGJY. • Government will provide free electricity to all households with atleast one deprivation under Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) data 2011 in rural areas and economically poor households in urban areas, while others will be charged 500 Rs per household in ten equal installments with the bill. • The beneficiary household will get five LED lights, one DC fan, one DC power plug. It also includes the Repair and Maintenance (R&M) for 5 years. • The households located in remote and inaccessible areas would be provided with Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) based standalone systems with LED lights, fan, power plug etc. • Recently, Government has announced 100 crore rupee award for states that would complete the household electrification early

		under the Saubhagaya scheme. Apart from discoms, employees would also collectively get 50 lakh rupees award for completing the task of electrifying households.
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33.5. INTEGRATED POWER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (FOR URBAN AREAS)

Objective	Salient Features
To provide quality and reliable 24x7 power supply in the urban area .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme provides for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in urban areas; ○ metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers in urban areas; and ○ IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network. • Financial assistance is provided to all Discoms (including private ones). • Maximum grants provided by Gol to the states under this scheme is 75% (90% for special category states). • The projects under the scheme shall be formulated for urban areas (Statutory Towns) only • PFC (Power Finance Corporation Ltd) is the nodal agency

33.6. SUSTAINABLE AND ACCELERATED ADOPTION OF EFFICIENT TEXTILE TECHNOLOGIES TO HELP SMALL INDUSTRIES (SAATHI)

Objective	Features
To increase efficiency of small and medium Powerloom units through energy and cost savings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A joint initiative of Ministry of Power and Ministry of Textiles • Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), would procure energy efficient Powerlooms, motors and Rapier kits in bulk and provide them to the small and medium Powerloom units at no upfront cost. • EESL will be repaid over a period of 4 to 5 year in installments through resulting energy and cost savings by the owner.

33.7. OTHER SCHEMES

Standards & Labelling (Star Rating) program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has been formulated by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) with a key objective is to provide the consumer an informed choice about the energy saving and thereby the cost saving potential of the relevant marketed product. • It targets display of energy performance labels on high energy end use equipment & appliances and lays down minimum energy performance standards. • It has been developed in a collaborative and consensus driven approach with active participation from all the stakeholders. • It has two categories of appliances for the ratings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mandatory Appliances for the Star rating are- Air Conditioners, Frost free Refrigerators, Colour T.V, Florescent Lamps etc., ○ Voluntary appliances are Induction motors, Pump sets, Ceiling Fans, Computers etc. • Any electrical appliances can avail star rating on a scale of 1 to 5 based on test report from NABL or equivalent labs subsequent to scrutiny by the BEE.
URJA (Urban Jyoti Abhiyan) App	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The app is developed by Power Finance Corporation on behalf of Ministry of Power for Urban Power Distribution Sector to enhance consumer connect with the Urban Power Distribution sector by providing information of IT enabled towns on important parameters which concern the consumers like outage information, timely release of connections, addressing complaints, power reliability etc. • It focuses on enhancing consumer connect by way of "Ranking" of towns on various parameters related to consumers in a transparent manner.
MERIT (Merit Order Despatch of Electricity for Rejuvenation of Income and Transparency) web portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has been developed by Ministry of Power in association with Power System Operation Corporation (POSOCO) and Central Electricity Authority. • It displays extensive array of information regarding the merit order of Electricity procured by State(s) such as daily state-wise marginal variable costs of all generators, daily source-wise power purchases of respective states/UTs with source-wise fixed and variable costs, energy volumes and purchase prices. • It provides opportunity to states for improving their power purchase portfolio.
International Symposium to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an International Conference that brings together various stakeholders and provides a platform for energy efficiency community to discuss energy efficiency policies, market

Promote Innovation & Research in Energy Efficiency (INSPIRE) - 2018	<p>transformation strategies, emerging technologies, delivery and business-model driven transformations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was recently held in India and is organised by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) and World Bank. • To support investments in new, innovative and scalable business models, EESL and Asian Development Bank (ADB) signed an agreement for a Global Environment Facility (GEF) grant of USD 13 million to establish an Energy Efficiency Revolving Fund (EERF).
ECO Niwas Samhita 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an Energy Conservation Building Code for Residential Buildings (ECBC-R). • It aims to benefit the occupants and the environment by promoting energy efficiency in design and construction of homes, apartments and townships.
National Power Portal (NPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a centralized platform for collation and dissemination of Indian power sector information, (through GIS enabled navigation and visualization chart windows) for generation, transmission and distribution of power in India. • NPP Dashboard would also act as the single point interface for all Power Sector Apps launched previously by the government like TARANG, UJALA, VIDYUT PRAVAH, GARV, URJA and MERIT.

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34. MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

34.1. AVATARAN

Objectives	Salient features
Transformation of Indian Railways through seven Mission mode activities.	<p>It was launched in budget 2016-17 and envisages the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mission 25 Tonne: It aims to increase revenue by augmenting carrying capacity. To achieve this 10-20% freight loading will be done through 25-tonne axle-load wagons in 2016-17 and target movement of 70% of freight traffic on high axle load wagons by FY19-20. • Mission Zero Accident: It comprises of two sub missions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Elimination of unmanned level crossings: The goal is to eliminate all unmanned level crossings on Broad Gauge in the next 3-4 years. b. TCAS (Train Collision Avoidance System): An indigenous technology has been developed to prevent head on collisions and improve throughput by increasing average sectional speeds. • Mission PACE (Procurement and Consumption Efficiency): This mission aims to improve our 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. Loco hauled passenger trains will be replaced by Mainline Electric Multiple Unit(MEMU) and Diesel Multiple unit (DEMU) coaches over the next five years. It will complement Mission 25 Tonne to increase throughput of the railway system. • Mission Hundred: This mission will commission at least a hundred sidings (low-speed track section distinct from a running line or through route such as a main line or branch line or spur) in the next 2 years. • Mission beyond book-keeping: It will establish an accounting system where outcomes can be tracked to inputs. This will transform IR as right accounting would determine right costing and hence right pricing and right outcomes. • Mission Capacity Utilisation: It proposes to prepare a blueprint for making full use of the huge new capacity that will be created through two Dedicated Freight Corridors between Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Kolkata scheduled to be commissioned by 2019.

34.2. MISSION SATYANISHTHA

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To train every employee to understand the need and value of ethics in Personal and Public life. • To deal with ethical dilemmas in life and Public Governance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims at sensitizing all railway employees about the need to adhere to good ethics and to maintain high standards of integrity at work. • Talks and Lectures on the subject are being organised all over the Indian Railways today for this purpose.

34.3. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Feature
SFOORTI	Smart Freight Operation Optimisation & Real Time Information (SFOORTI) App for Freight Managers which provides features for monitoring and managing freight business using Geographic Information System (GIS) Views and Dashboard.
Project Saksham	It is comprehensive training programme for all employees of Indian Railways to boost productivity & efficiency.
Project Swarn	It has been started to upgrade the condition of Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express Trains. The objective of Project Swarn is to significantly improve the passenger experience across 9 dimensions which include coach interiors, toilets, onboard cleanliness, staff behavior, catering, linen, punctuality, security, on-board entertainment.
NIVARAN-Grievance Portal	It is first IT application to be launched on the RailCloud. It is the platform for resolution of service related grievances of serving and former railway employees.
Vikalp scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternate Train Accommodation Scheme – VIKALP was conceptualised with a view to provide confirmed accommodation to waitlisted passengers and also to ensure optimal

	<p>utilisation of available accommodation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wait listed passengers of a train can opt for confirmed accommodation in alternate trains. • It is implemented for passengers of all train types and classes.
Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh	It has been setup in 2017-18 Budget with a corpus of ₹1 lakh crore over a period of five years for critical safety related works.
‘SAMANVAY’ Portal	It has been developed for online reporting of issues pending with State Governments pertaining to infrastructural developmental projects which are being undertaken by different Railway agencies.
SRESTHA	New R&D organisation to serve the future technology needs of Railways.
Indian Railways eprocurement system (IREPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an official portal of Indian Railways, for procurement of goods, works and services, sales of material and leasing of assets through e-tendering, e-auctioning or reverse auction. • It is developed and maintained by Centre for Railways Information System (CRIS). • It is the largest G2B portal. • It was awarded ‘Vigilance Excellence Award 2017’ by Central Vigilance Commission. • Recently, its mobile application Aapoorti was launched.
Rail MADAD	Indian Railways has launched a new ‘Rail MADAD’ app for the purpose of speedy redressal of passengers’ complaints.
Rail Sahyog’ web portal	Indian Railways launched ‘Rail Sahyog’ web portal, which will provide a platform for the corporates and PSUs to contribute to creation of amenities at/near Railway Stations through Corporate Social Responsibility funds.
Dedicated Freight Corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project involves the construction of six freight corridors traversing the entire country. • Initially the construction of Eastern and Western DFCs is being undertaken. • The other four corridors North-South (Delhi-Tamil Nadu), East-West (West Bengal-Maharashtra), East-South (West Bengal-Andhra Pradesh) and South-South (Tamil Nadu- Goa) are in planning stage. • In 2006, the Government of India established a dedicated body, the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India (DFCCIL), to implement the project. • Once operational, the western and eastern corridors will increase the railway’s freight carrying capacity to around 2,300 million tonnes, up from 1,200 million tonnes at present, and help reduce cost of freight transportation. • The construction of the western corridor is being fully funded by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency and the eastern corridor is being partially funded by the World Bank.

35. MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS

35.1. BHARATMALA PARIYOJANA

Objectives	Salient features
Umbrella program for the highways sector that focuses on optimizing efficiency of freight and passenger movement across the country by bridging critical infrastructure gaps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of around 24,800 kms are being considered in Phase I of Bharatmala which is to be implemented over a five years period of i.e. 2017-18 to 2021-22. • In addition, Bharatmala Pariyojana phase -I also includes 10,000 kms of balance road works under National Highways Development Project (NHDP), taking the total to 34,800 km. • Bharatmala Project category: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Economic Corridor ○ Feeder Route or Inter Corridor ○ National Corridor Efficiency Improvement ○ Border Road and International Connectivity ○ Port Connectivity and Coastal Road ○ Green Field Expressway ○ Balance NHDP Works. • Improvement in efficiency of existing corridors through development of Multimodal Logistics Parks and elimination of choke point • Enhanced focus on improving connectivity in North East and leveraging synergies with Inland Waterways. • Special attention to fulfill the connectivity needs of backward and tribal areas, areas of economic activity, places of religious and tourist interest, trade routes with neighbouring countries etc. • National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has launched Logistic Efficiency Enhancement Programme (LEEP) under Bharatmala Pariyojna which aimed to enhance the freight transportation in India through improving cost, time, tracking and transferability of consignments through infrastructure, procedural and Information Technology (IT) interventions. • National Highways Authority of India has created a National Highways Investment Promotion Cell (NHIPC) for attracting domestic and foreign investment for highways projects. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The project will be executed through Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways (MoRTH), NHAI, National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) and State Public Works Department (PWDs). ○ The cell will focus on engaging with global institution investors, construction companies, developers and fund managers for building investor participation in road infrastructure projects. It will help to raise funds for investment of Rs. 5,35,000/- crores required under 'Bharatmala Pariyojana'.

35.2. OTHER SCHEMES

Setu Bharatam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of bridges for safe and seamless travel on National Highways and to make all National Highways free of railway level crossings by 2019. • 208 Railway Over Bridges (ROB)/Railway Under Bridges (RUB) will be built at the level crossings at a cost of Rs. 20,800 crore as part of the programme • Also, about 1500 old and worn down bridges will also be improved by replacement/widening/strengthening in a phased manner at a cost of about Rs. 30,000 crore.
INFRACON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the National Portal for Infrastructure Consultancy Firms and Key Personnel. • It acts as a kind of 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 +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially, INAM-Pro included only the cement sellers and buyers. The portal has recently been upgraded as INAM-Pro+ to include other construction materials, equipments/machinery and services which would include Purchase/Hiring/Lease of new/used products and services. • It is a web portal designed by National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd (NHIDCL), a CPSE under Ministry of Road Transport & Highways. • The portal facilitates comparison of price, availability of materials etc. and made it very convenient for the prospective buyers to procure construction materials, equipment, machinery etc. at reasonable rates in a transparent manner. • Recently, "INAMPRO" project has been conferred with a 'Gold' award under Category- I "Excellence in Government Process Re-engineering" for the National Award in e-Governance by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances

Bidder Information Management System (BIMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is aimed at streamlining the process of pre-qualification of bidders for EPC Mode of contracts for National Highway works with enhanced transparency and objectivity.• The portal will work as a data base of information about bidders, covering basic details, civil works experience, cash accruals and network, annual turnover etc.• Integration of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) with Bhoomi Rashi is one of the key functionalities to facilitate payment related to compensation for land acquisition to all the beneficiaries directly through the Bhoomi Rashi system.
Bhoomi Rashi Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It comprises the entire revenue data of the country.• The entire process flow, from submission of draft notification by the State Government to its approval by the Minister of State for RT&H and publication in e-Gazette, is online.• The portal is created for expediting the process of publication of notifications for Land Acquisition.

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36. MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

36.1. SAANSAD ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (SAANJHI)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To trigger processes which lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats To substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population through – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved basic amenities higher productivity enhanced human development better livelihood opportunities reduced disparities access to rights and entitlements wider social mobilization enriched social capital To generate models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to develop three Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024. Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit for development. It will have a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly, tribal and difficult areas. Member of Parliament (MP) will identify one Gram Panchayat to be taken up immediately, and two others to be taken up a little later. Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency and Rajya Sabha MP a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected. Nominated MPs may choose a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country. In the case of urban constituencies (where there are no Gram Panchayats), the MP will identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency. The scheme will be implemented through a village development plan that would be prepared for every identified gram Panchayat. Model of development strategy from supply-driven to demand-driven SAANJHI aims at instilling certain values, such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People's participation, Antyodaya, gender equality, dignity of women, Social justice, spirit of community service, Cleanliness, eco-friendliness, maintaining ecological balance, Peace and harmony, mutual cooperation, Self-reliance, local self-government, Transparency and accountability in public life, etc.

36.2. PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide Connectivity, by way of an All-weather Road to the eligible unconnected Habitations in the rural areas with a population of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500 persons and above in plain areas. 250 persons and above in respect of the Hill States, the Desert Areas, the Tribal areas and selected Tribal and Backward Districts. For critical Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected blocks in nine States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population of 100 persons and above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initially the targets of PMGSY were to be achieved by March 2022, however, the sunset date of achievement of PMGSY-I was preponed to March, 2019, with enhanced fund allocation and changed funding pattern i.e. in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and State for all States except for 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand) for which it is 90:10. 75 paise per liter has been earmarked for this scheme out of cess levied on high speed diesel The unit for this program is a habitation and not a revenue village. It also has an upgradation component with a target to upgrade existing rural roads in order to ensure full farm to market connectivity. PMGSY-II aims to cover upgradation of existing selected rural roads based on a criterion to make the road network vibrant. Maintenance of rural roads constructed under PMGSY is the responsibility of the State Government. PMGSY is aggressively encouraging use of "Green Technologies" and non-conventional materials like waste plastic, cold mix, geo-textiles, fly-ash, iron and copper slag etc. in rural roads. The State Governments are required to propose minimum 15% of total length of annual proposals under New technologies such as Cement stabilization, Lime stabilization, Cold mix, Waste plastics, Cell filled concrete, Paneled cement concrete pavement, Fly ash etc.

36.3. SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJI RURBAN MISSION

Objective	Salient features
To stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to create 300 rural growth clusters across the country to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ bridge the rural urban divide- economic, technological and those related to facilities and services. ○ spread development in the region. ○ attract investment in the rural areas. ○ stimulate local economic development with emphasis on reduction of poverty and unemployment in rural areas. • A 'Rurban cluster', would be a cluster of geographically contiguous villages with a population of about 25000 to 50000 in plain and coastal areas and with a population of 5000 to 15000 in desert, hilly or tribal areas. • Clusters will be selected by the state governments. • The State Government shall identify existing Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored and State Government Schemes relevant for the development of the cluster and converge their implementation in an integrated and time bound manner. • Central Government shall provide Critical Gap Funding (CGF) to the clusters to supplement the shortfall in funding available through various Government schemes in achieving the outcomes. • The scheme will function with 14 mandatory components to ensure an optimum level of development of a cluster, which include skill development training linked to economic activities, digital literacy, fully equipped mobile health unit and inter-village road connectivity.

36.4. MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing not less than 100 days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability; • Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor; • Proactively ensuring social inclusion and • Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its goals are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social protection for the most vulnerable people living in rural India by guaranteeing wage employment opportunities. ○ Enhance livelihood security of the rural poor through generation of wage employment opportunities in works leading to creation of durable assets. ○ Rejuvenate natural resource base of rural areas. ○ Create a durable and productive rural asset base. ○ Empowerment of the socially disadvantaged, especially, women, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), through the processes of a rights-based legislation. ○ Strengthen decentralised, participatory planning through convergence of various anti-poverty and livelihoods initiatives. ○ Deepen democracy at the grassroots by strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions. • The Gram Panchayat registers households after making enquiry and issues a job card. • Social Audit of MGNREGA works is mandatory • At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women. • The employment will be provided within a radius of 5 km and if it is above 5 km extra wage will be paid. • Wages are to be paid according to the Minimum Wages Act 1948 for agricultural labourers in the State, unless the Centre notifies a wage rate. The proposal of indexation of MGNREGS wages to Consumer Price Index (Rural) is under examination in the Government. • Right to get unemployment allowance in case employment is not provided within fifteen days of submitting the application or from the date when work is sought. Unemployment allowance is borne by the state governments. • A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained. No contractors and machinery are allowed. • The central government bears the 100 percent wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75 percent of the material cost including the wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers.

- Government has also approved additional employment over and above 100 days per household to upto 150 days in notified drought-affected districts in various states.
- **GeoMGNREGA** is a unique endeavor of the MoRD in association with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO and National Informatics Centre for geotagging of assets created under MGNREGA.

36.5. PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (GRAMEEN)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a pucca house, with basic amenities, to all houseless householder and households living in kutchra and dilapidated house in rural areas by 2022. • Immediate objective was to cover 1 crore households which are houseless or living in kutchra house/dilapidated house in three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19 • Total target for construction- of 1.95 crore houses under PMAY-G Phase-II upto 2022. • The scheme originally was meant to cover people in the EWS (annual income not exceeding Rs. 3 lakh) and LIG (annual income not exceeding Rs. 6 lakh) sections, but now covers the mid-income group (MIG) as well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of beneficiaries- Done using information from Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) subject to 13 point exclusion criteria. • Role of Gram Sabha- The list will be presented to Gram Sabha to identify beneficiaries who have been assisted before or who have become ineligible due to other reasons. • Cost Sharing- The cost of unit assistance to be shared between Central and State Governments in the ratio 60:40 in plain areas and 90:10 for North Eastern and hilly states. • Use of Technology- Inspection and uploading of geo referenced photographs will be done through a mobile app. • It allows for construction using local materials and local house design. • Unit assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakh in plain and Rs 1.30 lakh in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP district. Beneficiaries can also avail loan upto Rs. 7000 from financial institutions. • Provision of assistance for toilets (Rs. 12000) for construction of toilets through convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin, MGNREGS or any other dedicated the source of funding. • Beneficiary is entitled to 90/95 person day of unskilled labour from MGNREGS. • A pan-India training and certification programme of Masons has been launched in the States/UTs. • The programme implementation is to be monitored through community participation (Social Audit), Member of Parliament (DISHA Committee), Central and State Government officials, National Level Monitors etc. • Reduction has been done in administrative expenses from 4% to 2% of programme funds.

36.6. MISSION ANTYODAYA

Objectives	Salient features
<p>To address the multidimensionality of poverty in a time bound manner through a convergence of resources, both financial and human to provide an opportunity for transformational changes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a State - led accountability and convergence framework for rural transformation to make a real difference based on measurable outcomes to the lives of 1,00,00,000 households in 5,000 rural clusters or 50,000 Gram Panchayats in 1,000 days. • Gram Panchayat is the basic unit for monitoring transformation and for ranking on the basis of objective criteria. • Key Outcomes envisaged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strong infrastructure base for selected GPs/clusters through prioritised implementation of schemes in line with the GPDPs/cluster development plans. ○ Effective social capital promoting participatory planning and implementation of the schemes engaging wide range of stakeholders at GP/cluster. ○ Enhanced economic opportunities through diversified livelihoods including non-farm sector, skilling of rural youth and women, development of value chains and promotion of enterprise. ○ Strengthened democratic processes through capacity building of PRIs, public disclosures, GP level formal and social accountability measures such as social audit. • Key Processes under Mission Antyodaya: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carry out baseline survey of households and monitor the progress periodically. ○ Ensure convergence of programmes/ schemes targeted towards development of rural areas. ○ Institutionalize partnerships at Gram Panchayat/cluster between PRIs, community organizations, NGOs, SHGs, institutions and field level functionaries of different departments (e.g., ASHA workers, Anganwadi Workers, etc.)

- Promote enterprise through partnership with institutions and professionals.
- In partnership with State Governments, Department of Rural Development has completed the ranking of 50,000 Gram Panchayats on parameters of physical infrastructure, human development and economic activities.

36.7. NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (NSAP)

Objectives	Salient features
<p>To provide support to aged persons, widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on death of primary bread winner, belonging to below poverty line households.</p>	<p>The NSAP is a 'Core of Core' scheme being administered by the Ministry of Rural Development and is being implemented in rural areas as well as urban areas. Presently it comprises of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS): The eligible age for IGNOAPS is 60 years. The pension is Rs.200 p.m. for persons between 60 years and 79 years. For persons who are 80 years and above the pension is Rs.500/- per month. • Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS): The eligible age is 40 years and the pension is Rs.300 per month. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary will get Rs.500/- per month. • Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS): The eligible age for the pensioner is 18 years and above and the disability level has to be 80%. The amount is Rs.300 per month and after attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary will get Rs 500/- per month. Dwarfs will also be an eligible category for this pension. • National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) : Rs. 20000/- will be given as a lumpsum assistance to the bereaved household in the event of death of the bread - winner. A woman in the family, who is a home maker, is also considered as a bread-winner for this purpose. • Annapurna Scheme: 10 kgs of food grains (wheat or rice) is given per month per beneficiary. The scheme aims at providing food security to meet the requirements of those eligible old aged persons who have remained uncovered under the IGNOAPS. <p>NSAP seeks fulfilment of the Directive Principles of State Policy. In particular, Article 41 of the Constitution of India directs the State to provide public assistance to its citizens in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want within the limit of its economic capacity and development.</p>

36.8. DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA- NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION (DAY-NRLM)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce rural poverty by enabling poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. • To mobilize 10-12 crore rural households into self-help groups in a time bound manner by 2024-25. • To bring about a sustainable improvement in the livelihoods of the poor through building strong community institutions. • To "establish efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor that enable them to increase household incomes through livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal Social Mobilisation - At least one woman member from each identified rural poor household, is to be brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time bound manner. Special emphasis is particularly on vulnerable communities. • Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) - NRLM Target Households (NTH) are identified through the Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) instead of the BPL. The PIP is a community-driven process where the CBOs themselves identify the poor in the village using participatory tools. The list of poor identified by the CBO is vetted by the Gram Sabha. • It 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 and build their track record to attract mainstream bank finance. • Financial Inclusion - it promotes financial literacy among the poor and provides catalytic capital to the SHGs and their federations • Livelihoods - NRLM focuses on stabilizing and promoting existing livelihood portfolio of the poor in farm and non-farm sectors; building skills for the job market outside; and nurturing self-employed and entrepreneurs (for micro-enterprises). • It implements Aajeevika Skill Development Programme (ASDP). 25% of NRLM Funds are earmarked for this purpose. ASDP facilitates building the skills of the rural youth and placement in relatively high wage employment in the growing sectors of economy. • NRLM is encouraging public sector banks to set up Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) in all districts of the country on the lines of Rural

<p>enhancements and improved access to financial and public services"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reach out to 7.0 crore rural poor households of which 4.5 crore remain to be mobilized into the Self Help Groups (SHGs). 	<p>Development Self Employment Institute (RUDSETI) model.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NRLM, through Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), is promoting and facilitating scaling-up successful, small-scale projects that enhance women's participation and productivity in agriculture and allied activities. MKSP also aims to ensure household food and nutrition security of the poor and the poorest of poor. National Rural Livelihoods Project has been designed as a sub-set of NRLM to create 'proof of concept', build capacities of the Centre and States and create an enabling environment to facilitate all States and Union Territories to transit to the NRLM. NRLP would be implemented in 13 high poverty states accounting for about 90 percent of the rural poor in the country.
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36.9. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION AND MONITORING COMMITTEE (DISHA)

Objectives	Salient features
<p>To ensure a better coordination among all the elected representatives in Parliament, State Legislatures and Local Governments (Panchayati Raj Institutions/Municipal Bodies) for efficient and time-bound development of districts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chairperson of the DISHA should be a Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) elected from the district, nominated by the Ministry of Rural Development. Where there are more than one Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) representing the district, the senior-most Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) should be nominated as the Chairperson. The other Members of parliament (Lok Sabha) representing the district should be designated as Co-Chairpersons One MP (Rajya Sabha) representing the State and exercising option to be associated with the district level Committee of that district (on first come basis), to be designated as Co-Chairpersons by the Ministry of Rural Development' This committee will have coordination and Monitoring powers. Its role is to facilitate timely execution of approved Projects. It will have powers in seeking effective follow up of issues raised during the deliberation. The District Collector will be the Member Secretary responsible for the timely follow up on recommendations. The DISHA supersedes the District Vigilance & Monitoring Committee. DISHA will cover all non-statutory schemes of Government of India that are administered in general. However, the functions of schemes that have been specifically assigned under a statute cannot be assigned to any other committee for monitoring.
<p>DISHA dashboard</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been developed to facilitate data driven decision making. The Dashboard is to integrate all 42 Central schemes which are already monitored by DISHA or District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees. Currently, the tool is available to legislators and government officials, but soon some of its features will be available online to the public. It will make it easier to monitor governance by geography in real time and overcome geographic mismatches.

36.10. OTHER SCHEMES UNDER DAY-NRLM

36.10.1. AAJEEVIKA GRAMEEN EXPRESS YOJANA (AGEY)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide an alternative source of livelihoods to members of SHGs under DAY-NRLM by facilitating them to operate public transport services in backward rural areas, as identified by the States. To provide safe, affordable and community monitored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the programme, the Community Investment Fund (CIF) provided to Community based Organisations (CBOs) under the existing provisions of DAY-NRLM scheme will be utilised to support the SHG members to operate the public transport services. It provides two options for implementation. Option I: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle will be financed by the Community Based Organisations (CBOs) out of its CIF corpus. The vehicle will be purchased and owned by CBO and leased to SHG member. The beneficiary SHG member will operate the vehicle on selected route and will pay a monthly lease rental to the CBO. The decision regarding the ownership of the vehicle after the cost of vehicle is

<p>rural transport services to connect remote villages with key services and amenities by making use of the supports available within the framework of DAY-NRLM</p>	<p>fully paid up through lease rental will be taken by the CBO.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option II: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CBO will provide an interest free loan from its CIF corpus to SHG member for purchase of the vehicle. ○ SHG member will repay the loan over a maximum period of 6 years and bear all the costs connected with the operation of the vehicle, including annual cost of insurance, road tax, permit cost, maintenance cost and all other running costs of the vehicle (i.e., fuel, oil, etc.). ○ After repayment of the loan, the ownership of the vehicle will be transferred to the SHG member.
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36.10.2. STARTUP VILLAGE ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAMME (SVEP)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable rural poor to set up their enterprises by developing a sustainable model for Village Entrepreneurship promotion through integrated ICT techniques and tools for training and capacity building, enterprise advisory services and to provide loans from banks/SHG & federations. • To develop local resources by training a pool of village level community cadre (CRP EP) and build the capacity of the NRLM and SHG federations to monitor and direct the work of the CRP EPs. • To help the rural entrepreneurs to access finance for starting their enterprises from the NRLM SHG and federations, the banking systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is comprehensively built on the cornerstones of financial linkages, capacity-building, evolving processes and system of enterprise-tracking and offering community-based advisory support/services to build resilient rural enterprises. • It includes - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Design of an IT-enabled platform for market potential assessment and performance tracking of enterprises. ○ Creation of a Block Resource Centre (BRC) as accountable local institutions to serve as repository of information and provide critical support along with bank linkage for village entrepreneurs. ○ A dedicated Community Enterprise Fund (CEF) which provides accessible seed finance to new and existing entrepreneurs ○ Strategic sub-sector intervention in farm produce, artisanal products, non-timber forest produce and other goods and services • It will initially support creating and strengthening of 1,82,200 village enterprises in 125 blocks across 24 States in the country over a 5 year period from 2014 - 15 to 2018 - 19.

36.10.3. DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAMEEN KAUSHALYA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<p>To bridge the skill gap that prevents India's rural poor from competing in the modern market, such as the lack of formal education and marketable skills.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Youth: 15 - 35 Yrs • SC/ST/ Women/ PCTG/ PWD: upto 45 Yrs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides funding support for placement linked skilling projects • Demand led skill training at no cost to the rural poor • Mandatory coverage of socially disadvantaged groups (SC/ST 50%; Minority 15%; Women 33%) • Providing incentives for job retention, career progression and foreign placements. • Guaranteed Placement for at least 75% trained candidates • Post-placement support, migration support and alumni network • Nurturing new training service providers and developing their skills • Greater emphasis on projects for poor rural youth in Jammu and Kashmir (HIMAYAT), the North-East region and 27 Left-Wing Extremist (LWE) districts (ROSHNI) • Mandates independent third party assessment and certification • 3-tier implementation model. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The DDU-GKY National Unit at MoRD functions as the policy-making, technical support and facilitation agency. ○ The DDU-GKY State Missions provide implementation support; and ○ the Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) implement the programme through skilling and placement projects.

36.10.4. NATIONAL RURAL ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION PROJECT (NRETP)

Objective	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide interventions to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NRETP will support enterprise development programs for rural poor

<p>enhance the livelihoods promotion, access to finance and scale-up initiatives on digital finance and livelihood interventions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote women-owned and women-led farm and non-farm enterprises across value chains; enable them to build businesses that help them access finance, markets and networks; and generate employment. 	<p>women and youth by creating a platform to access finance including start-up financing options to build their individual and/or collectively owned and managed enterprises.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The other key component of the project includes developing financial products using digital financial services to help small producer collectives scale-up and engage with the market. It will also support youth skills development, in coordination with the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana. The Project will continue to give technical assistance, skills building and investment support to strengthen women-owned and women-led producer collectives diversify into high value farm and non-farm commodities such as commercial crops and livestock products, and fisheries. The project would be undertaken with loan assistance from the World Bank.
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36.11. NEERANCHAL NATIONAL WATERSHED PROJECT

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To further strengthen and provide technical assistance to the Watershed Component of PMKSY Access to irrigation to every farm (Har Khet Ko Pani) and efficient use of water (Per Drop More Crop) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assisted by World Bank. Project Implementing Agency (PIA): Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development <p>Neeranchal is primarily designed to address the following concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring about institutional changes in watershed and rainfed agricultural management practices in India Build systems that ensure watershed programmes and rainfed irrigation management practices are better focused, more coordinated, and have quantifiable results Devise strategies for the sustainability of improved watershed Management practices in programme areas, even after the withdrawal of project support Through the watershed plus approach, support improved equity, livelihoods, and incomes through forward linkages, on a platform of inclusiveness and local participation.

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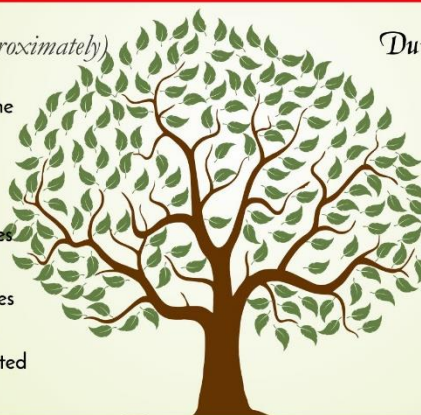
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37. MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

37.1. NATIONAL BIOPHARMA MISSION

Objective	Focus of the scheme	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to enable and nurture an ecosystem for preparing India's technological and product development capabilities in biopharmaceuticals to a level that will be globally competitive over the next decade and transform the health standards of India's population through affordable product development. Aspires to create an enabling ecosystem to promote entrepreneurship and indigenous manufacturing in the sector Other objectives include - Creating and enhancing technology transfer and intellectual property management capacities, building human capital and establishing shared infrastructure facilities for both product discovery validation and manufacturing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to develop new vaccines, bio-therapeutics, diagnostics and medical devices to address the rising burden of diseases. to bring isolated centres of excellence (Academia) together, enhance regional capabilities and strengthen the current bio-clusters network in terms of capacities as well as quantity and quality of output. The initial focus will be on Vaccines for HPV, Dengue and biosimilars for cancer, diabetics and rheumatoid arthritis and medical devices and diagnostics. This mission will develop platform technologies for product validation, link institutions to strengthen clinical trial networks, promote partial de-risking for novel products, and build capacities in emerging areas such as translational bioinformatics, bioethics etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBM is an industry- academia collaborative mission launched by Department of Bio-technology. The Mission has been approved at a total cost of US\$250 million for five years with 50% funding through World Bank Loan, with an aim to make India a hub for design and development of novel, affordable and effective biopharmaceutical products such as vaccines, biologics and medical devices for combating public health concerns. The mission will be implemented by BIRAC (Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council) - a Public Sector Undertaking of Department of Biotechnology (DBT). It will include the World Bank assisted INNOVATE IN INDIA (i3) program to create an enabling ecosystem to promote entrepreneurship and indigenous manufacturing in the sector. Private sector, Government and Academia are together considered as the triple helix of medical innovation which can spur the much required development of Biopharma.

37.2. BIOTECH-KISAN [KRISHI INNOVATION SCIENCE APPLICATION NETWORK]

Objective	Components of the scheme	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linking available science and technology to the farm by first understanding the problem of the local farmer related to water, soil, seed and marketing and provide solutions to those problems. The working together, in close conjunction, of scientists and farmers is the only way to improve the working conditions of small and marginal farmers. To work with small and marginal farmers especially the woman farmer for better 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Program will provide support to following components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hub: Biotech-KISAN Hub will be established in each of 15 agro-climatic zones under the leadership of a champion, who will act as a Facilitator. A strong network of top quality scientific institutions/ Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)/other Farmers' organizations in the region and leading international institutions will be developed. Biotech-KISAN Hub will have a tinkering laboratory. International Training: Short-term Training (STT) Programmes will be developed by DBT in partnership with international organisations / universities for farmers Partnering Institutes: to Conduct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientists will work in sync with farmers to understand problem and find solutions Mahila KISAN Biotech-fellowships, for training and education in farm practices for women farmers. The scheme will also support women farmers in developing small enterprises. Biotech KISAN will connect farmers with science in the 15 agro-climatic zones of the country in a manner, which constantly links problems with available solutions. It will use hubs and spoke model to connect farmers with scientists and institutions. Financial incentives will be

<p>agriculture productivity through scientific intervention and evolving best farming practices in the Indian context.</p>	<p>training programmes for farmers in laboratories of scientific research Institutions and for scientists in agricultural farms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Research Projects: for additional funding. 	<p>provided to the hub (60 lakh/year for initial 2 years and on the basis of a review for additional 3 years) and to the partnering Institutes (5 lakh/year).</p>
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37.3. CATTLE GENOMICS SCHEME

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To predict breeding values of animal, using DNA level information with performance record, more accurately and identify genetic worth of animal (elite animal) at an early age. • Genome sequencing of indigenous cattle breeds from all registered cattle breeds of India. • To address the effect of Climate Change over Livestock and get benefit from increasing demand for animal food products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genomic selection of Hardy Livestock to ensure production of high yielding, disease resistant, resilient livestock. • High-density DNA chips will be developed to reduce the cost and time interval for future breeding programs and enhance the productivity of indigenous cattle. • National Institute of Animal Biotechnology is the implementing agency.

37.4. INSPIRE (INNOVATION IN SCIENCE PURSUIT FOR INSPIRED RESEARCH) SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to attract young students to study science and pursue research career • to promote creative thinking and foster a culture of innovation among children. • to attract, attach, retain and nourish talented young scientific Human Resource for strengthening the R&D foundation and base. 	<p>INSPIRE has three components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheme for Early Attraction of Talent (SEATS) aims at attracting talented youth to study science by providing INSPIRE Award, to experience the joy of innovations, of Rs.5,000/- to one million young learners in the age group 10-15 years. There shall be annual Summer/Winter Camps for about 50,000 youth at more than 100 locations, for toppers in Class X board examinations for exposure with global leaders in Science, through INSPIRE Internship. • Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE) offers 10,000 Scholarship every year at Rs 0.80 lakh per year for the talented youth in the age group 17-22 years, for undertaking Bachelor and Masters level education in natural sciences. The main feature of the scheme is the mentorship support provided to every scholar. • Assured Opportunity for Research Careers (AORC) has two sub-components. In the first component i.e. INSPIRE Fellowship (age group of 22-27 years), it offers 1000 fellowships every year. In the second component i.e. INSPIRE Faculty Scheme, it offers assured opportunity every year for 1000 post- doctoral researchers in the age group of 27-32 years. <p>It does not believe in conducting competitive exams for identification of talent at any level. It believes in and relies on the efficacy of the existing educational structure for identification of talent.</p>

37.5. INTEGRATED CYBER PHYSICAL SYSTEMS PROGRAM

Objectives	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage the interdisciplinary approach in academia • To encourage greater synergy between the university scientists and industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad research thematic areas under the Program are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems Research (ICPSR) ○ Data Science Research (DSR) ○ Internet of Things Research (IoTR) ○ Cyber Security Research (CSR) ○ Indian Heritage in Digital Space (IHDS) ○ Epidemiology data & Analytics (EDA) • systems for practical applications in the areas of Water, Energy, Healthcare, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Transport, and Security of Physical Systems will be developed. • CPS is an interdisciplinary field that deals with the deployment of computer-based systems that do things in the physical world. For example, self-driven cars Autonomous

	<p>unmanned vehicles (UAVs) and aircraft navigation systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centres of excellence will be developed at IITs and Universities. Robotics, artificial intelligence, digital manufacturing, big data analysis, quantum communication and IoTs will be exploited.
National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems	<p>The mission implementation would develop and bring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyber Physical Systems (CPS) and associated technologies within reach in the country, adoption of CPS technologies to address India specific National / Regional issues, produce Next Generation skilled manpower in CPS, catalyze Translational Research, accelerate entrepreneurship and start-up ecosystem development in CPS, give impetus to advanced research in CPS, Technology development and higher education in Science, Technology and Engineering disciplines, and place India at par with other advanced countries and derive several direct and indirect benefits. <p>The Mission aims at establishment of 15 numbers of Technology Innovation Hubs (TIH), six numbers of Application Innovation Hubs (AIH) and four numbers of Technology Translation Research Parks (TTRP). These Hubs & TTRPs will connect to Academics, Industry, Central Ministries and State Government in developing solutions at reputed academic, R&D and other organizations across the country in a hub and spoke model.</p>

37.6. ATAL JAI ANUSANDHAN BIOTECH MISSION- UNDERTAKING NATIONALLY RELEVANT TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION (UNATI)

Objective	Features
To transform Health, Agriculture and Energy sectors during the next 5 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology has launched the Atal Jai Anusandhan Biotech Mission - Undertaking Nationally Relevant Technology Innovation (UNaTI). This mission includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GARBH-ini: A Mission to promote Maternal and Child Health and develop prediction tools for pre-term berth, IndCEPI: A Mission to develop affordable vaccines for endemic diseases, Development of Biofortified and Protein Rich wheat contributing to POSHAN Abhiyan, Mission on Anti Microbial Resistance for Affordable Diagnostics and Therapeutics Clean Energy Mission- Innovative Technology interventions for Swachh Bharat.

37.7. OTHER SCHEMES

TARE (Teacher Associateship for Research Excellence) Mobility Scheme	It aims to activate the latent and unused R&D capacity in colleges and state universities that lack S&T infrastructure and culture. The TARE scheme will allow undertaking of part-time research by the faculty working in a regular capacity in State Universities or Colleges including private Academic Institutions by integrating them in Academic Institutions such as IITs, IISc, IISERs, National labs, etc. located in the same city where the faculty member is working.
AWSAR (Augmenting Writing Skills for Articulating Research)	The scheme aims to encourage popular science writing through newspapers, magazines, blogs, social media, etc. by young PhD Scholars and Post-Doctoral Fellows during the course of their higher studies and research pursuits.
Pt Deen Dayal Upadhyay Vigyan Gram Sankul Pariyojana	Under this program few clusters of villages in Uttarakhand will be adopted by DST and will be made self-sustainable in time bound manner through tools of S&T . The project will give emphasis to practice of agriculture, agro-based cottage industries and animal husbandry in an eco-friendly manner .
Initiative to Promote Habitat Energy Efficiency (I-PHEE)	A new national programme to improve energy performance of buildings and cities . It would support enhancement of knowledge and practice to save energy in design, construction and operation of buildings.
NIDHI (National Initiative for Development and Harnessing Innovations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NIDHI works towards nurturing knowledge-based and technology-driven ideas and innovations into successful start-ups. It also aims to provide technological solutions to the pressing needs of the society and create new avenues for wealth and job creation. <p>Components of NIDHI that support each stage of a budding start-up are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRAYAS (Promoting and Accelerating Young and Aspiring Innovators & Start-ups) aims to support innovators to build prototypes of their ideas by providing a grant up to Rs.10 lakhs and an access to Fabrication Laboratory (Fab Lab).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Seed Support System which provides up to One Crore rupees per start-up and is implemented through Technology Business Incubators.
Visiting Joint (VAJRA) Scheme	Advanced Research Faculty
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VAJRA, launched in 2017, is a dedicated program exclusively for overseas scientists and academicians with emphasis on Non-resident Indians (NRI) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) / Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) to participate and contribute to research and development (R&D) in India by working as adjunct / visiting faculty in Indian Public funded academic and research institutions for a specific duration. • The Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), a Statutory body of the Department will implement the Scheme. • VAJRA faculty will undertake research in S&T priority areas of nation wherein the capability and capacity are needed to be developed. The VAJRA faculty will engage in collaborative research in public funded institutions. • The residency period of the VAJRA Faculty in India would be for a minimum of 1 month and a maximum of 3 months a year. • This scheme is open to overseas scientist / faculty /R&D professional including NRI and PIO / OCI.
Quantum Information Science & Technology (QuST)	This new programme initiated by DST aims at developing next generation and futuristic computation, communication and cryptography systems.
Mission on Science and Technology (Nano Mission)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Science and Technology launched the Nano Mission in 2007 as an "umbrella capacity-building programme". • The Mission's programmes will target all scientists, institutions and industry in the country. • It will also strengthen activities in nano science and technology by promoting basic research, human resource development, research infrastructure development, international collaborations, orchestration of national dialogues and nano applications and technology development. • It is steered by a Nano Mission Council chaired by an eminent scientist.

38. MINISTRY OF SHIPPING

38.1. SAGARMALA

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote port-led development in the country through harnessing India's 7,500 km long coastline, 14500 km of potentially navigable waterways and strategic location on key international maritime trade routes. It aims at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing cost of transporting domestic cargo through optimizing modal mix Lowering logistics cost of bulk commodities by locating future industrial capacities near the coast Improving export competitiveness by developing port proximate discrete manufacturing clusters Optimizing time/cost of EXIM container movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Components of Sagarmala Programme are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Port Modernization & New Port Development: De-bottlenecking and capacity expansion of existing ports and development of new greenfield ports Port Connectivity Enhancement: Enhancing the connectivity of the ports to the hinterland, optimizing cost and time of cargo movement through multi-modal logistics solutions including domestic waterways (inland water transport and coastal shipping) Port-linked Industrialization: Developing port-proximate industrial clusters and Coastal Economic Zones to reduce logistics cost and time of EXIM and domestic cargo Coastal Community Development: Promoting sustainable development of coastal communities through skill development & livelihood generation. Projects considered for funding under Sagarmala Programme will either be provided equity support (SPV route) from Sagarmala Development Company Limited (set up under the Companies Act, 2013 to assist the State level/zone level Special Purpose Vehicles) or funded (other than equity support) from the budget of Ministry of Shipping. In order to execute the last mile connectivity rail connectivity and internal rail projects of the Major Ports more effectively and efficiently a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) – The Indian Port Rail Corporation (IPRC) is incorporated under the Companies Act 2013, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Shipping. National Sagarmala Apex Committee chaired by Minister of Shipping will provide overall policy guidance and approve National Perspective plan. A National Perspective Plan has been crafted after detailed consultations with key stakeholders in the central and state governments, public sector companies as well as private players from shipping, ports, etc. Center of Excellence in Maritime and Ship Building (CEMS): it is being set up by Ministry of Shipping in collaboration with Siemens and Indian Register of Shipping (IRS) under Sagarmala Programme. CEMS will have campuses at Vishakhapatnam and Mumbai, and will provide industry-relevant skill development, equip students with employable engineering and technical skills in the port and maritime. Coastal Berth Scheme under Sagarmala: It aims to provide financial support to ports or state governments for creation of infrastructure for movement of cargo and passenger by sea or national waterways.

Another closely linked Programme is **Project Sethusamudram:** To link Palk Bay with Gulf of Mannar and facilitate maritime trade through it.

38.2. JAL MARG VIKAS PROJECT

Objective	Salient features
For the capacity augmentation of navigation on the Haldia-Varanasi stretch of National Waterway-1 (Ganga)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project envisages development of waterway (for commercial navigation) between Allahabad & Haldia on Ganga River that will cover a distance of 1620 km. The project is being implemented with the technical assistance & investment support of World Bank. The project covers Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. 4 Multi-Modal Terminals are planned on NW1: Varanasi, Sahibganj, Haldia and Gazipur. The project adopted the first time in India a River Information System, IT based system to optimize the resource management of waterborne transport. Recently, India's first Inland Multi-Modal Terminal Port on river Ganga was inaugurated.

39. MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

39.1. PRADHAN MANTRI YUVA YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
<p>Creating an enabling ecosystem for Entrepreneurship development through Entrepreneurship education and training; Advocacy and easy access to entrepreneurship support network and Promoting social enterprises for inclusive growth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will provide entrepreneurship education and training to over 7 lakh students in 5 years (till 2020-21) through 3050 Institutes: 2,200 Institutes of Higher Learning (Universities, Colleges, Premier Institutions and AICTE Institutions including Polytechnics); 300 schools (10+2); 500 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and 50 Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDCs). It also aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate and equip potential and early stage entrepreneurs by developing and deliver entrepreneurship education to all citizens free of charge through Massive Open On - line Courses (MOOCs) and other on - line programmes. Support entrepreneurs through Entrepreneurship Hubs (E - Hubs) by establishing a National Entrepreneurship Resource and Coordination Hub to coordinate and support entrepreneurship development programmes. Connect entrepreneurs in enabling networks of peers, mentors, funds and business services through a web based online marketplace Catalyze a culture shift to encourage entrepreneurship

39.2. PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA (PMKVY)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mobilize youth to take up skill training with the aim of increasing productivity and aligning the training and certification to the needs of the country. To train 10 million youth by the year 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/ UTs popularly known as State- Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20). Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). The Short-Term Training imparted at PMKVY Training Centres (TCs) is expected to benefit candidates who are either school/college dropouts or unemployed. Training will be imparted according to the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF). Upon successful completion of their assessment, candidates shall be provided placement assistance by Training Partners (TPs). Training and Assessment fees are completely paid by the Government. This skill certification scheme will be implemented through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). Under the relaunched PMKVY, which started October 2, 2016 placement tracking has been made mandatory. An initiative has also been taken to set up Model Skill Centres called Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs), in districts. YUVA – It is a skill development programme and an initiative by Delhi Police in a tie up with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) under PMKVY to connect with youth by upgrading their skill as per their competencies.

39.3. SKILLS ACQUISITION AND KNOWLEDGE AWARENESS FOR LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION (SANKALP)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening institutional mechanisms at both national and state levels Building a pool of quality trainers and assessors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an outcome-oriented project supported by World Bank The project focus on the overall skilling ecosystem covering both Central (MSDE, NSDA and NSDC) and State agencies, and outcomes will be measured through Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) agreed between MSDE and the Bank. It has been designed to operationalize the sub-missions under the National Skill Development Mission.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating convergence among all skill training activities at the state level • Providing access to skill training opportunities to the disadvantaged sections and most importantly supplement the Make in India initiative by catering to the skill requirements in relevant manufacturing sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a centrally sponsored scheme. • It envisages setting up of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Skill Certification Body ○ National Accreditation board and National Skill Research Division within National Skill Development Agency(NSDA). ○ Development of Labour Market Information System ○ Kaushal Mart as a Skilling Resource Marketplace offering a credible platform for exchange of skilling resources of different kinds. ○ Takshila as National Portal for trainers and assessors, • A Skills Fund has been provisioned under SANKALP with an aim to set up industry lead and job-oriented skill training institutions. It shall be set up as competitive challenge fund that shall provide verifiable and reliable use of grants (subject to maximum ceiling per project) for a long term, sustainable, impact at a local community/ province/ national level. • India International Skill Centers (IISC) are being set up to train for overseas placements.
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39.4. SKILL STRENGTHENING FOR INDUSTRIAL VALUE ENHANCEMENT (STRIVE)

Objectives	Salient features
Improving the relevance and efficiency of skills training provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and apprenticeships.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Rs. 2,200 crore - central sector scheme, with half of the scheme outlay as World bank loan assistance. • It is an outcome focused schemes marking shift in government's implementation strategy in vocational education and training from inputs to results. • It covers 4 result areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved performance of ITI. ○ Increased Capacities of State Governments to support ITIs and Apprenticeship Training ○ Improved Teaching and Learning. ○ Improved and Broadened Apprenticeship Training.

39.5. NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP PROMOTION SCHEME (NAPS)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote apprenticeship training and incentivize employers who wish to engage apprentices. • Increasing the engagement of apprenticeship from 2.3 Lakhs to 50 Lakhs cumulatively by 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAPS has provision for sharing of expenditure incurred in both providing training and stipend to the apprentice. • Two components are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reimbursement of 25% of prescribed stipend subject to a maximum of Rs. 1500/- per month per apprentice by the Government of India to all employers who engage apprentices. ○ Sharing of the cost of basic training in respect of fresher apprentices (who come directly for apprenticeship training without formal training) limited to Rs. 7500/- per apprentice for a maximum duration of 500 hours/3 months. • It is implemented by Director General of Training (DGT)

39.6. JAN SHIKSHAN SANTHANS (JSS)

Objectives	Salient features
To provide vocational training to non-literate, neo-literate, as well as school drop outs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recently, Government has unveiled new guidelines for Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) aligning them to the National Skills Qualification Framework to standardize training. • The scope of work of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop/Source appropriate curriculum and training modules covering vocational elements, general awareness and life enrichment components. ○ JSSs are encouraged to undertake training equivalent to courses designed by the Directorate of Adult Education, National Institute of Open Schooling and Director General, Employment & Training. ○ Network with employers and industries for trainees to get suitable placements. • It was under the Ministry of Human Resources Development, but transferred to the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship in 2018. • New guidelines are:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Decentralization of powers for JSSs- giving more accountability and independence to district administration○ To identify and promote traditional skills in the district through skilling / upskilling;○ Linking JSS to PFMS (Public Finance Management system) maintaining transparency and accountability of the ecosystem○ Creating livelihood linkages○ Training of Trainers to develop the capacity through NSTIs (National Skills Training Institutes)
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VISIONIAS

40. MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

40.1. SWACHHTA UDYAMI YOJANA

Objective	Features
It has twin objective of cleanliness and providing livelihood to Safai Karamcharis and liberate Manual Scavengers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scheme has been launched on the 2nd October, 2014. National Safari Karmacharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC) is implementing the scheme. It is for extending financial assistance for Construction, Operation & Maintenance of Pay and Use Community Toilets in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode and Procurement & Operation of Sanitation related Vehicles Concessional loan for viable community toilet projects and sanitation related vehicles to collect the garbage, to consolidate the ongoing efforts for realising the objectives of the 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' Entrepreneurs among safai karmacharis and identified manual scavengers can avail loan upto defined ceiling at concessional rate of interest @ 4% per annum. In case of women beneficiaries, there is a rebate of 1% in the rate of interest charged.

40.2. SELF EMPLOYMENT SCHEME FOR THE REHABILITATION OF MANUAL SCAVENGERS (SRMS)

Objective	Salient features
To assist the manual scavengers, identified during various surveys, for their rehabilitation in alternative occupations.	<p>It is a Central Sector Scheme. As per the revised Scheme, identified manual scavengers, one from each family, are provided one-time cash assistance.</p> <p>Other benefits to the identified manual scavengers and their dependants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loans for project cost on concessional rates of interest. Credit linked back-end capital subsidy. Skill Development Training upto two years with stipend.

40.3. SUGAMYA BHARAT ABHIYAN/ ACCESSIBLE INDIA CAMPAIGN

Objective	Salient features
For achieving universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For creating universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities, the campaign has been divided into three verticals: Built Environment Accessibility; Transport System Accessibility and Information & Communication ecosystem accessibility. Other initiatives under the scheme are- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisations, both public and private are encouraged to use their CSR funds for building accessible infrastructure. 'Inclusiveness and Accessibility Index' is to be used by the government to assess the effort of various industries on how are they making their workplace ready for Persons with Disabilities (PwD). "Sugamya Pustakalaya" is an online library for Persons with print disabilities as part of the Accessible India (Sugamya Bharat) Campaign. Divyang Sarathi Mobile App- For easy information dissemination to Divyangjans (Persons with disabilities) pertaining to the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPWD), including its various acts, rules, regulations and guidelines, etc.

40.4. RASHTRIYA VAYOSHRI YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
To help the Senior Citizens to overcome their age related physical impairment and to lead a dignified and productive life with minimal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing Physical Aids and Assisted-living Devices for Senior citizens belonging to BPL category for ex: Low vision, Hearing impairment, Loss of teeth and Locomotor disability etc. In case of multiple disabilities/infirmities manifested in the same person, the assistive devices will be given in respect of each disability/impairment.

<p>dependence on care givers or other members of the family.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As far as possible, 30% of the beneficiaries in each district shall be women. • The Scheme is being implemented through the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of SJ&E, as the sole Implementing Agency. It will undertake one-year free maintenance of the aids & assisted living devices. • The expenditure for implementation of the scheme will be met from the "Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund".
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40.5. PRADHAN MANTRI ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (PMAGY)

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features
<p>To ensure integrated development of the selected 1000 villages with more than 50% SC population into “model villages” so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have all requisite physical and social infrastructure for their socioeconomic development. • Disparity between SC and non-SC population in terms of common socioeconomic indicators (e.g. literacy rate, completion rate of elementary education, IMR/MMR, ownership of productive assets, etc.) is eliminated. • Untouchability, discrimination, segregation, and atrocities against SCs are eliminated, as are other social evils like discrimination against girls/women, alcoholism and substance (drugs) abuse, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Castes (SC) majority villages having SC Population concentration > 50% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing Adarsh Gram (Model Village): These villages should be covered with all the facilities necessary for dignified living. • Important components include- physical infrastructure, sanitation and environment, Social Infrastructure, Human Development and Social Harmony and livelihood. • Integrated development of SC Majority Villages by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ convergent implementation of the relevant Central and State Schemes. ○ For every new village selected, the Scheme provides for a total of Rs. 21 lakh of which Rs.20.00 lakh is for the ‘Gap-filling’ component and Rs.1.00 lakh is meant for ‘administrative expenses’ at the Centre, State, District and Village level in the ratio of 1:1:1:2.

40.6. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION (2018-2023)

Objective	Salient Features
<p>It aims to employ a multi-pronged strategy such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventive Education, awareness generation, counseling, de-addiction, treatment and rehabilitation of affected individuals and their families. • Training and capacity-building of service providers through collaborative efforts of the Centre, state and NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative Mechanism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordination with implementing agencies for controlling sale of sedatives, painkillers and muscle relaxant drugs, and checking online sale of drugs by stringent monitoring by cyber cell. ○ A multi ministerial steering committee with representatives from Ministries of Social Justice, Health, Home Affairs, Human Resource Development and skill. • Initiatives to be taken <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Holding awareness generation programmes at educational institutes, workplaces and for police functionaries, etc. ○ Increasing community participation and public cooperation in the reduction of demand by involving local bodies and other local groups like Mahila Mandals, self-help groups etc. is also planned. ○ Modules for re-treatment, ongoing treatment and post-treatment of addicts of different categories and age groups and database on substance use.

40.7. DEENDAYAL DISABLED REHABILITATION SCHEME (DRDS)

Objective	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Central Sector Scheme of Government of India. • Implemented by Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. • Provides financial assistance to facilitate delivery of various services to voluntary organizations’ grants-in-aid to NGOs.

<p>persons with disabilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage voluntary action for ensuring effective implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes voluntary action: parents/guardians and voluntary organisations are encouraged to provide rehabilitation services. To make available the whole range of services necessary for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including early intervention Development of daily living skills, education Skill-development oriented towards employability Training and awareness generation.
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40.8. OTHER SCHEMES

Initiatives	Features
Integrated programme for Older Persons	Objective- To improve the quality of life of the Senior Citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing through providing support for capacity building of Government/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) / local bodies and the community at large.
Inclusive India Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To include persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities in the mainstream and in all important aspects of social life, namely education, employment and community. The three core focus areas of Inclusive India Initiative are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusive Education, Inclusive Employment Inclusive Community Life National Trust will be the nodal agency for the initiative.
Dr. Ambedkar scheme for Social integration through Inter Caste Marriages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the scheme, 500 couples can apply annually. Each couple gets Rs 2.5 lakh, of which Rs 1.5 lakh is paid upfront. The balance amount is kept as a fixed deposit and released to the couple after three years. The number of couples who can avail the scheme in a state depends on its Scheduled Caste population as per the 2011 census. Among the beneficiary couple, one of the spouses should belong to Scheduled Caste and the other to a Non-Scheduled Caste. It shall be the discretion of the Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment & Chairman of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation to sanction the incentive to the Couple.
Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide social security during old age and protect elderly persons aged 60 years and above against a future fall in their interest income due to uncertain market conditions. Implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), it provides an assured pension based on a guaranteed rate of return of 8% per annum for ten years, with an option to opt for pension on a monthly / quarterly / half yearly and annual basis.
Unique Disability Identification (UDID) Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It 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. The Objective of this project is to enable the PwDs to avail schemes and benefits provided by the Government through its various Ministries and their Departments. This card will be valid pan-India.

41. MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

41.1. MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (MPLADS)

Objectives	Salient features
<p>To enable the Members of Parliament to recommend works for creation of durable community assets based on locally felt needs to be taken up in their constituencies in the area of national priorities namely drinking water, education, public health, sanitation, roads etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MPLADS is central sector scheme and fully funded by Government of India. The annual MPLADS non-lapsable fund entitlement per MP constituency is Rs. 5 crore. • The funds (non lapsable) are released in the form of grants in-aid directly to the district authorities on receipt of requisite documents • Lok Sabha Members can recommend works within their Constituencies and Elected Members of Rajya Sabha can recommend works within the State of Election (with select exceptions). • Nominated Members of both the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha can recommend works anywhere in the country. • MPs are to recommend every year, works costing at least 15 per cent of the MPLADS entitlement for the year for areas inhabited by Scheduled Caste population and 7.5 per cent for areas inhabited by S.T. population. • In case there is insufficient tribal population in the area of Lok Sabha Member, they may recommend this amount for the creation of community assets in tribal areas outside of their constituency but within their State of election. • In case a State does not have S.T. inhabited areas, this amount may be utilized in S.C. inhabited areas and vice-versa. • In the event of “Calamity of severe nature” in any part of the country, an MP can recommend works up to a maximum of Rs.1 crore for the affected district. Whether a calamity is of severe nature or not, will be decided by the Government of India. • If an elected Member of Parliament finds the need to contribute MPLADS funds to a place outside that State/UT, or outside the constituency within the State, or both, the MP can recommend eligible works up to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakh.

42. MINISTRY OF STEEL

42.1. STEEL RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY MISSION OF INDIA (SRTMI)

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spearhead R&D of national importance in iron & steel• To create state-of-art facilities in research and augment human resource• To develop collaborations amongst industry, national R&D laboratories and academic institutes as per national objectives and aspirations• To create a globally competitive and sustainable steel industry on its own merits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is an Institutional mechanism in the form of a Society facilitated by the Ministry of Steel and driven by major steel producers of India, to facilitate joint collaborative research projects in the Iron & Steel sector of India.• It is an industry driven initiative which has been setup as a Registered Society wherein Ministry of Steel is a facilitator.• Ministry of Steel will provide 50% of the required corpus and the balance will be provided by participating steel companies.• The mission will develop appropriate technology for cost-effective production of quality steel with indigenous raw material, including utilization of low grade resources in an environment friendly manner.• R&D programs of national importance will be evolved and R&D investments for the steel sector will be increased to 1% of turnover in a phased manner.• National “Institutes on Steel Technology” will be created to promote post graduate programs and research in steel technology.

43. MINISTRY OF TEXTILE

43.1. SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED TEXTILE PARK (SITP)

Objective	Features
<p>To provide financial assistance to a group of entrepreneurs to establish state-of-the-art infrastructure facilities in a cluster for setting up their textile units, conforming to international environmental and social standards and thereby mobilize private investment in the textile sector and generate fresh employment opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scheme targets industrial clusters and locations with high growth potential, which require strategic interventions for developing world-class infrastructure support. An ITP under the scheme should preferably have 25 integrated units with components like Land (registered under the name of SPV), common infrastructure (compound, road, drainage, electricity, etc), buildings for common facilities (creche, canteen, laboratories, etc), and factory buildings for production purposes. The total project cost shall be funded through a mix of Equity/Grant - from the Ministry of Textiles, State Government, State Industrial Development Corporation, Industry, Project Management Consultant and Loan - from Banks/ Financial Institutions. The Government support under the Scheme by way of Grant or Equity will be limited to 40% (90% for first two projects in N.E states and J&K) of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crore. The combined equity stake of GOI/State Government/State Industrial Development Corporation, if any, should not exceed 49%. The release of GoI assistance to the SPV shall be done in 3 (three) installments in the ratio of 30:40:30 depending upon fulfillment of terms and conditions. Each project will normally be completed in 3 years from the date of release of the first installment of government grant. (Delays can lead to cancellation of project and imposition of penalty). The ITPs can also get benefits from Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS), SAMARTH, etc.

43.2. INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SILK INDUSTRY

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to improve the productivity and quality of silk through R&D intervention. to promote improved cross-breed silk and the import substitute Bivoltine silk so that Bivoltine silk production in India enhances to such a level that raw silk imports become nil by 2022 thereby making India self-sufficient in silk. To increase productive employment from 85 lakhs to 1 crore persons by 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a central sector scheme implemented by Ministry of Textile through Central Silk Board The Scheme has four components <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research & Development (R&D), Training, Transfer of Technology and IT Initiatives Seed Organizations and farmers extension centres Coordination and Market Development for seed, yarn and silk products and Quality Certification System (QCS) The implementation strategy is convergence based at the State level with the schemes of other Ministers like MGNREGS of Rural Development, RKVY & PMKSY of Ministry of Agriculture, for maximizing benefits. Reputed organizations like IITs, CSIR, IISc and international research institutes on Sericulture in Japan, China, Bulgaria etc. will collaborate in R&D and technological advancements. It will provide livelihood opportunities for women, those belonging to SCs and STs, and other weaker sections of the society across the country, including those from Left-Wing Extremism affected areas and North Eastern Region. Brand Promotion of Indian silk will be encouraged through quality certification by Silk Mark in the domestic as well as Export market.

43.3. POWERTEX INDIA SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide financial assistance to economically weaker low-end 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a comprehensive scheme for powerloom sector development which aims to boost common infrastructure and modernisation of the

<p>powerloom units for their modernisation and Infrastructure development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve quality and productivity of the fabrics being produced and enable them to face the competition in domestic and international markets. To boost cluster-based development Organize Buyer-Seller Meets and Reverse Buyer-Seller Meets to promote market for powerloom product. To avoid middle man/local supplier brokerage charge on sales of yarn. To give thrust to renewable energy (solar). 	<p>powerloom sector in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has nine major components: In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerlooms, Group Workshed Scheme (GWS), Yarn Bank Scheme, PM Credit Scheme, Solar Energy Scheme, Common Facility Centre (CFC), Tex Venture Capital Fund, Facilitation, IT, Awareness, Market Development and Publicity for Powerloom Schemes, and Grant-in-Aid and Modernisation & Upgradation of Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) The two major schemes are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme (PMCS) for powerloom weavers and Solar energy scheme for powerlooms. PMCS for power looms: financial assistance (including margin money subsidy and interest reimbursement) will be given as against the credit facility under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana and under Stand-Up India to SC/ST/Women entrepreneurs of the decentralised power loom units. There is also a provision of universal insurance to the powerloom workers (18-59 years age) in case of natural death, accidental death and partial / permanent disability due to accident.
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43.4. AMENDED TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION FUND SCHEME (ATUFS)

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote Ease of doing Business in the country and to achieve the vision of general employment and promoting exports through Make in India and Zero Effect and Zero Defect in manufacturing. To facilitate augmentation of investment, productivity, quality, employment, exports along with import substitution in textile industry and to indirectly promote investment in the textile machinery manufacturing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a credit-linked Central Sector Scheme. There is a provision of one-time capital subsidy for eligible benchmarked machinery at the rate of 15% for garmenting and technical textiles segments with a cap of Rs. 30 crore and at the rate of 10% for weaving, processing, jute, silk and handloom segments with a cap of Rs. 20 crore. Subsidy is given to the units/entities through nodal financial institutions and not through the state govt. It covers Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS), while earlier schemes of TUFS had provisions both for interest reimbursement as well as Capital Subsidy. ATUFS is targeted towards focused segments like garmenting, and the segments which have achieved desired level of modernization like spinning etc. have been excluded.

43.5. SCHEME FOR CAPACITY BUILDING IN TEXTILE SECTOR (SAMARTH)

Objective	Beneficiary	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to provide demand driven, placement oriented NSQF (National Skills Qualification Framework) Compliant skilling programme to incentivize organized textile and related sectors excluding Spinning and Weaving. to promote skilling and skill up-gradation in the traditional sectors of Handlooms, Handicrafts, Sericulture and Jute to provide Sustainable livelihood to all sections of the society across the country via wage or self-employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 Lakh people (9 lakh in Organised and 1 lakh in traditional sector) all sections of the society across the country including rural, remote, LWE affected, North East, J&K, women through skill development and placement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a skill development scheme covering the entire value chain of the textile sector excluding Spinning & Weaving in organized Sector to be implemented from 2017-18 to 2019-20 Skill gap and skilling requirements will be assessed and skills will be imparted accordingly. In addition to domain specific hard skills, the program shall also provide 30 hours of soft skills. Trainees will be assessed and certified by an accredited Assessment Agency. There shall be placement guarantee of the 70% successful trainees (for courses in organised sector, all 70% have to be placed in wage employment, while for courses in traditional sector, atleast 50% are to be placed in wage employment) Post Placement tracking will be mandatory under the scheme.

43.6. OTHER SCHEMES

SAATHI (Sustainable and Accelerated Adoption of Efficient Textiles Technology to Help Small Scale Industries)	It was launched jointly by Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Power to provide energy-efficient powerlooms, motors and rapier kits to small and medium powerloom units at no upfront cost. (For more details, see schemes under Ministry of Power).
Deendayal Hastkala Sankul	It is a trade facilitation centre for handicrafts at Varanasi which would provide world-class marketing facilities to the weavers and artisans and would also boost the tourism potential of Varanasi.
Pushtaini Hunar Vikas Yojana	It was launched at Institute of Carpet Technology, Badohi to impart technical and soft-skills training to weavers from traditional carpet-weaving families.

44. MINISTRY OF TOURISM

44.1. SWADESH DARSHAN

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To position tourism as a major engine of economic growth and job creation; Develop circuits having tourist potential in a planned and prioritized manner; Promote cultural and heritage value of the country to generate livelihoods in the identified regions; Enhancing the tourist attractiveness in a sustainable manner by developing world class infrastructure in the circuit /destinations; Follow community-based development and pro-poor tourism approach; Creating awareness among the local communities about the importance of tourism for them in terms of increased sources of income, improved living standards and overall development of the area. To create employment through active involvement of local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is central sector scheme in which Ministry of Tourism is developing critical tourism infrastructure in the country in a sustainable and inclusive manner to make India into a world class tourist destination. The focus under the scheme is to develop public facilities like last mile connectivity, Tourist reception Centers, Way side Amenities, Solid Waste Management, Illumination, Landscaping, parking etc. where Private Sector is not willing to invest. The Scheme is 100% centrally funded and efforts are made to achieve convergence with other schemes of Central and State Governments and also to leverage the voluntary funding available for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives of Central Public Sector Undertakings and Corporate Sector. Under the scheme, fifteen thematic circuits have been identified, for development namely: North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Sufi Circuit and Tirthankar Circuit. Tourist Circuit is defined as a route having at least three major tourist destinations which are distinct and apart. Recently, First Tribal Circuit Project under Swadesh Darshan Scheme was inaugurated in Chhattisgarh

44.2. NATIONAL MISSION ON PILGRIMAGE REJUVENATION AND SPIRITUAL AUGMENTATION DRIVE (PRASAD) SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated development of pilgrimage destinations in a planned, prioritised and sustainable manner to provide complete religious tourism experience. Harness pilgrimage tourism for its direct and multiplier effect upon employment generation and economic development. Enhancing the tourist attractiveness in a sustainable manner by developing world class infrastructure in the religious destinations; Promote local art, culture, handicraft, cuisine, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recently, Centre has included Gangotri and Yamunotri in Uttarakhnad, Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh and Parasnath in Jharkhand in the scheme. The scheme aims at infrastructure development such as entry points (road, rail and water transport), last mile connectivity, basic tourism facilities like Information/ Interpretation Centers, ATM/ money exchange, eco-friendly modes of transport etc. For components within public funding, Central Government will provide 100% fund. For improved sustainability of the project, efforts shall be made to involve PPP and CSR as well.

44.3. ADOPT A HERITAGE/APNI DHAROHAR APNI PEHCHAN PROJECT

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop basic tourism infrastructure in and around heritage monuments Inclusive tourist experience for heritage site / monument or tourist site. Promote cultural and heritage value of the country to generate livelihoods of local communities of respective heritage site / monument/ tourist site. Enhance the tourist attractiveness in a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a unique endeavour of Ministry of Tourism in close collaboration with Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) It aims to involve public sector companies, private sector companies and corporate citizens/individuals to take up the responsibility for making heritage and tourism more sustainable through development, operation and maintenance of world-class tourist infrastructure and amenities at the Indian heritage sites.

<p>sustainable manner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create employment through active involvement of local communities. • Harness tourism potential for its multiplier effects in employment generation and economic development. • Develop sustainable tourism infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project primarily focuses on development and maintenance of world-class tourist infrastructure and amenities. • No fund is given by Ministry of Tourism. The legal status of the monument does not change after adoption. • These companies will be the future 'Monument Mitras' who would associate pride with their CSR activities. • The Project envisages limited 'access' to non-core areas and 'no handing over of monuments' are involved.
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44.4. PARYATAN PARV

Objective	Features
<p>To propagate the message of 'Dekho Apna Desh', with the aim to encourage Indians to visit various tourist destinations in the country and also to spread the message of 'Tourism for All'.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Components of Paryatan Parv <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dekho Apna Desh: It will encourage Indians to visit their own country. It will include video, photograph and blog competitions visited during event, stories of India through Travelers' Eyes to promote tourism. ○ Tourism for All: It will promote tourism events at sites across all States in country. These will mainly be People's events with large scale public participation. The activities at these sites will include Cultural Programmes of Dance, Music, Theatre, Tourism Exhibitions showcasing culture, cuisine and handicrafts and handlooms etc. ○ Tourism & Governance: It will have interactive sessions and workshops with stakeholders on varied themes like Skill Development in Tourism Sector, Innovation in Tourism, and Developing Rural Tourism in locations near established destinations. • India Tourism Mart 2018(IMT-2018): The Tourism Ministry in partnership with the Federation of Associations in Indian Tourism and Hospitality (FAITH) organized the first ever ITM 2018 during Paryatan Parv. It provided a platform to different tourism stakeholders for interacting and conducting business with foreign buyers.

44.5. OTHER SCHEMES

<p>Incredible India 2.0 Campaign</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new campaign has been launched with the objective of doubling tourism traffic from both foreign and domestic tourists. • It marks a shift from the present generic promotions being undertaken across the world, to market specific promotional plans and product specific creatives, with greater focus on digital presence and social media. • The Campaign is being released in the prime existing markets as well as important potential markets. Niche tourism products like Heritage Tourism, Adventure Tourism, Cruise Tourism, Rural Tourism, Wellness & Medical Tourism, MICE, Golf, etc. are being promoted through the Incredible India 2.0 Campaign.
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45. MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

45.1. EKLAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL (EMRS)

Objective	Adopted Strategy	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide quality middle and high-level education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in remote areas, to enable them to avail of reservation in high and professional educational courses and as jobs in government and public and private sectors to have access to the best opportunities in education at par with the non-ST population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive physical, mental and socially relevant development of all students enrolled in each and every EMRS. Focus differentially on the educational support to be made available to those in Standards XI to X, so that their distinctive needs can be met. Support the construction of infrastructure that provides education, physical, environmental and cultural needs of student life. Support the annual running expenses in a manner that offers reasonable remuneration to the staff and upkeep of the facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All blocks with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 Tribal persons will have Ekalavya Model Residential School (EMRS) by 2022 including 12 Ekalavya Model Day Boarding School (EMDBS). EMDBS will be established wherever density of ST population is higher in identified Sub-Districts/Blocks (90% or more). Ekalavya schools provide boarding and lodging facilities to tribal students. They are at par with the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (schools aimed at providing high quality education to all students irrespective of their socio-economic backgrounds). These schools will have special facilities for preserving local art and culture besides providing training in sports and skill development. It has been decided to set up an Autonomous Society under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs similar to Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti to run the EMRSs. (The Society to function through an Executive Committee (EC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Tribal Affairs. The EC shall be responsible for the management of all affairs including allocation of funds for setting up and functioning of EMRSs. The composition of the Steering Committee will be decided with the approval of the Minister, Tribal Affairs.

45.2. SCHEME OF ASHRAM SCHOOLS IN TRIBAL SUB-PLAN AREAS

Objective	Features
to increase education among Scheduled Tribes including PTGs (Primitive Tribes Group).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a centrally sponsored scheme operational in the Tribal Sub-Plan Areas 100% central assistance is provided for construction of all ST girls' ashram schools and boys' ashram schools in naxal-affected districts identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time and for boys' ashram schools other than in naxal-affected districts only, 50% of the total estimated cost is shared by the Ministry. Under the scheme, only construction cost is provided in full or shared by the Ministry. It has been proposed by the Government to discontinue the Scheme from 2018-19 and subsume the intervention in the scheme 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS/TSP)'. SCA to TSP gets 100% grant from centre. These schools are demand driven and are from primary to senior secondary level.

45.3. VANBANDHU KALYAN YOJANA

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the quality of life in tribal areas Improving the quality of education Qualitative and Sustainable employment for tribal families Bridging infrastructure gap with focus on quality Protection of tribal culture and heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a central sector scheme covering all tribal people and all areas with tribal population across the country. The scheme ensures that all the intended benefits through various schemes of Central and State Governments covered under the respective Tribal Sub-Plans actually reach them by way of appropriate convergence.

45.4. VAN DHAN YOJANA

Objective	Features
to provide skill upgradation and capacity building training and setting up of primary processing and	TRIFED will facilitate establishment of Minor Forest Produce (MFP)-led multi-purpose Van Dhan Vikas Kendras , a cluster

value addition facility.	of 10 SHGs comprising of 30 tribal MFP gatherers each, in the tribal areas. About 3000 such Van Dhan Kendras are proposed to be set up in two years in the forested Tribal Districts of the country.
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45.5. SCHEME FOR ‘MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP’

Objective	Features
to ensure fair returns to the MFP gatherers mainly through MS for identified MFP collected by them along with necessary infrastructure at local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched in the year 2013-14 and it then covered only ten MFP items and was applicable to the Schedule V States only. In October 2016 the extent and coverage of the scheme was increased by adding more MFP items and also rendering the scheme applicable country wide. MSP would be determined based on the baseline survey of price for each of the MFP, its cost of collection, cost of cleaning and primary processing, packaging and transportation cost for each state. A pricing cell constituted in the TRIFED would be assigned this task. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs would finally approve and announce state wise MSP for each MFP taken up for that state. The price review to be carried out every three years based on revision in cost of collection.

45.6. OTHER SCHEMES

TRIFOOD Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The traditional Mahua tribal drink will be mainstreamed and marketed all over the Country under this project.
“Friends of Tribes” initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under this initiative, TRIFED has tied up CSR funds to promote tribal livelihoods.

46. MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION

46.1. NAMAMI GANGE YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To clean and protect the Ganga river in a comprehensive manner. Watershed management of Ganga river basin and reducing runoff and pollution To develop the villages located along the main stem of river Ganga which have historic, cultural, and religious and/or tourist importance River Front Management Conservation of Aquatic life Creating co-ordination between different ministries involved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will cover 8 states/UTs, 47 towns & 12 rivers under the project. Establishment of Clean Ganga Fund. Under the aegis of National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) & State Programme Management Groups (SPMGs) States and ULBs and PRIs will be involved in this project. Setting river centric urban planning process to facilitate better citizen connects, through interventions at Ghats and River fronts. Entry Level Activities: river surface cleaning to address the floating solid wastes; rural sanitation to arrest the pollution (solid & liquid) entering through rural sewage drains and construction of toilets Medium Term Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of coverage of sewerage infrastructure in 118 urban habitations on banks of Ganga. Pollution will be checked through Treatment of waste water in drains by applying bio-remediation method, in-situ treatment, municipal sewage & effluent treatment plants Managing the industrial pollution. Biodiversity conservation, Afforestation, and water quality monitoring Long Term Activities: determination of ecological-flow, increased water-use efficiency, and improved efficiency of surface irrigation.

Recognizing the multi-sectoral, multi-dimensional and multi-stakeholder nature of the Ganga Rejuvenation challenge, the key Ministries comprising of (a) WR, RD&GR, (b) Environment, Forests & Climate Change, (c) Shipping, (d) Tourism, (e) Urban Development, (f) Drinking Water and Sanitation and Rural Development are working together.

Ganga Gram Yojana was started in 2016 by MoWR to develop the villages located along the main stem of river Ganga which have historic, cultural, and religious and/or tourist importance under Namami Gange programme.

Another **Ganga Gram Project** has been launched by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in 2017 in collaboration with National Mission on Clean Ganga (NMCG). (For more details about the project, kindly see schemes given under MDWS).

46.2. JAL KRANTI ABHIYAN

Objective	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening grass root involvement of all stakeholders including Panchayati Raj Institutions and local bodies in the water security. Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) Encouraging the adoption/utilization of traditional knowledge in water resources conservation and its management; Enhancing livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program involves use of modern technologies along with traditional wisdom for devising area/region specific innovative measures for increasing water security. There are four important components of Jal Kranti Abhiyan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jal Gram Yojana: two villages in every district, preferably facing acute water scarcity are being selected as “Jal Grams” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From each Jal Grams, one elected representative of Panchayat and one representative of the Water Users Association are being identified as Jal Mitra/ Neer Nari and training is being imparted to them to create mass awareness. Expenditure on various works being taken in each Jal Gram will be met from existing schemes of Central/State Governments, such as PMKSY, MGNREGA, RRR of water bodies, AIBP etc. Development of Model Command Area: a model command area of about 1000 hectare in a State shall be identified. It shall be selected by the ministry, in consultation with state governments, from an existing / ongoing irrigation project in the state where funds for development are available from various schemes. Pollution Abatement and

<p>security through water security in rural areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mass Awareness Programme. ● A card known as Sujalam Card (with the logo “Water Saved, Water Produced) is being prepared for every Jal gram which would provide the yearly status/information on availability of water for the village from all sources. ● Central Water Commission (CWC) and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) are the nodal agencies for implementation. ● States will be encouraged to form State Water Policy in accordance with National Water Policy, 2012.
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46.3. NATIONAL HYDROLOGY PROJECT

Objective	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To set up a system for timely and reliable water resources data acquisition, storage, collation and management. ● to build capacity of the State and Central sector organisations in water resources management through the use of Information Systems and adoption of State-of-the-art technologies like Remote Sensing. ● lead time in flood forecast from 1 day to atleast 3 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is a Central Sector Scheme (2016) ● The project is supported by World Bank (50% loan) ● The components of the project are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) In Situ Hydromet Monitoring System and Hydromet Data Acquisition System. b) Setting up of National Water Informatics Centre (NWIC)- recently set up to maintain a comprehensive water resource data. c) Water Resources Operation and Management System d) Water Resources Institutions and Capacity Building ● NHP will gather Hydro-meteorological data which will be stored and analysed and can be assessed by any user. ● It will facilitate integrated water resource management by adopting river basin approach through collation and management of hydro-meteorological data. This will also help in water resource assessment.

46.4. DAM REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (DRIP)

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to improve the safety and operational performance of selected existing dams and associated appurtenances in a sustainable manner, ● to strengthen the dam safety institutional setup of participating States/ Implementing Agencies (CWC). 	<p>Seven states of India, namely Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, and Uttarakhand.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is an externally-aided project as 80% of the total project is provided by the World Bank as loan/credit and remaining 20% is borne by the States / Central Government in which repair and Rehabilitation of 257 dams will be done. Due to the addition/deletion of few dams during implementation by partner agencies, presently 198 dam projects are being rehabilitated. ● it is proposed to extend DRIP for a period of two year i.e. upto June 2020 in view of anticipated complexities in some of the important activities of DRIP. ● The Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for the Dams has been proposed that identifies potential emergency conditions at a dam and prescribes the procedures to be followed to minimize loss of life and property damage.
<p>DHARMA (Dam Health And Rehabilitation Monitoring Application)</p>	<p>This is a software program launched during International Dam Safety Conference - 2018 at Thiruvananthapuram under DRIP. DHARMA is a web tool to digitize all dam related data effectively. It will help to document authentic asset and health information pertaining to the large dams in the country, enabling appropriate actions to ensure need-based rehabilitation.</p>	

46.5. NATIONAL GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT SCHEME (NGMIS)

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sustainable management of ground water by addressing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It will be implemented across the country, special focus will be on states having ‘dark’ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Half of the total cost will be supported by World Bank as a loan. ● It has four components: (i) decision support tools for groundwater management; (ii) state specific institutional

<p>supply as well as demand side to reduce ground water consumption.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project also aims to create awareness among farmers about the ill effects of rapid drying-up of groundwater in the wells 	<p>(over-exploited) zones where the withdrawal of water is more than the recharge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These states include Haryana, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh (Bundelkhand region and parts of western UP) and Madhya Pradesh (Bundelkhand region). 	<p>and legal framework for sustainable groundwater management; (iii) enhance groundwater recharge and improve water use efficiency; and (iv) strengthening community-based institutions to foster management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It consists of two Results Areas that aim to capture the Scheme's four components. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved planning and implementation of groundwater management interventions through community-led Water Security Plans (WSPs) Strengthened institutional framework and effective groundwater data monitoring and disclosure Potential investment categories will be excluded from NGMIP. These include: (i) construction of major dams and new large scale irrigation systems; and (ii) major industrial wastewater collection, treatment and recharge systems through injection.
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46.6. ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA

Objective	Features
<p>sustainable ground water management with emphasis on demand side interventions with community participation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved in 2018 It is a Central Sector Scheme and is proposed to be implemented with World Bank assistance. It would initially be implemented with community participation in 78 identified districts in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

46.7. OTHER SCHEMES

<p>NAQUIM (National Aquifer Mapping and Management)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The primary objective of the Aquifer Mapping Exercise can be summed up as "Know your Aquifer, Manage your Aquifer". This program was initiated to map aquifers through advanced techniques. This will help in managing Aquifer recharge, river bank filtration and identification of critically stressed blocks as well as identification of contaminated blocks. It can help integrate ground water availability with ground water accessibility and quality aspects. This is the largest component of National Ground Water Management Improvement Program (NGMIP). The Ministry of Water Resources is implementing the National Aquifer Mapping Programme. Associated institutions are the Central Ground Water Board, the National Geophysical Research Institute, the World Bank, DFID, and State Ground Water Departments.
<p>India Water week 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conceptualized and organized for the first time in 2012, the India Water Week is a regular forum where the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation discusses, talks, strategizes with eminent stakeholders through seminars, exhibitions and sessions to build public awareness, to get support to implement key strategies for conservation, preservation and optimum use of available water. This is the sixth event of its kind with the theme "Water Cooperation – Coping with 21st Century Challenges" focusing on need and importance of water use across all sectors.
<p>Water Resource Information System (WRIS)</p>	<p>India-WRIS WebGIS is a 'Single Window' solution for comprehensive and, authoritative data of India's water resources along with allied natural resources in a standardized national GIS framework with tools to search, access, and analyze the data for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). The project has been jointly undertaken by CWC, MoWR and NRSC, ISRO, DoS (Department of Space) in year 2009.</p>
<p>Protection of Majuli Island</p>	<p>This is a new scheme (2017) for protection of Majuli Island in Assam from flood and erosion of river Brahmaputra. The major components of the scheme include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bank revetment with geo bags filled with earth / sand for a reach length of 27 km in 14 locations RCC porcupine works in 41 locations Construction of a sluice and Construction of a Pilot channel for a length of 3.50 km. <p>This is an endeavor of Brahmaputra Board. The funding for the project would be from Ministry of DoNER.</p>

47. MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

47.1. INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent and reduce young child under-nutrition (% underweight children 0-3 years) by 10 percentage points, to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout; to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a centrally sponsored scheme. Engaging anganwadi worker and helper from the same village It is a universal and self-selecting scheme i.e. anyone can visit to the Anganwadi centre and enroll these services. Package of six services i.e. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplementary nutrition programme Pre-school education Health and nutrition education, Immunization, Health check up and Referral services to the beneficiaries Sub-Schemes under Umbrella ICDS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anganwadi Services – It is for holistic development of children under the age of 6 year and pregnant and lactating women. Child Protection Services – It aims to provide safe and secure environment for children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection and reduce vulnerabilities. National Crèche Services –It aims to provide a safe place for children of working mothers while they are at work thus, empowering them to take up employment. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana Poshan Abhiyan Scheme for Adolescent Girls

47.1.1. NATIONAL NUTRITION MISSION (POSHAN ABHIYAAN)

About	Target	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Nutrition Strategy laid down the roadmap to launch National Nutrition Mission. It is a flagship programme which would be executed with the Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD) as the nodal ministry along with Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare which ensures convergence with various programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mission has a target to reduce stunting, undernutrition, and low birth weigh by 2 per cent per annum, and anaemia by 3 per cent annually. It aims to focus mainly on children up to the age of 6 years, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls. It would also strive to achieve reduction in stunting from 38.4% (NFHS-4) to 25% by 2022 (Mission 25 by 2022). It will be implemented in three phases: 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. 315 'high burden' are to be covered in the first phase, 235 in next and the remaining in last. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NNM as an apex body will monitor, supervise, fix targets and guide the nutrition related interventions through the life cycle concept. Mapping of various schemes contributing under malnutrition ICT (Information and Communication Technology) based real time monitoring system. Incentivizing states/UTs for meeting targets Incentivizing Anganwadi Workers (AWW) for using IT based tools and eliminating the need for registers Measurement of height of children at Anganwadi Centres Social Audits to track the health progress of the children Setting-up Nutrition Resource Centres

47.1.2. SCHEME FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS (SAG)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable the adolescent girls for self- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of school girls in the age group of 11-14 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition provision Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation Health check-up and referral services

<p>development and empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve their nutrition and health status. • Promote awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, adolescent reproductive and sexual health (ARSH) and family and child care. • To educate, skill and make them ready for life's challenges. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition & health education (NHE) • Counseling/guidance on family welfare, ARSH, child care practices and home management. • Upgrade home-based skills, life skills and integrate with the national skill development program (NSDP) for vocational skills. • Mainstream out of school adolescent girls into formal/non-formal education. • Provide information/guidance about existing public services such as PHC, CHC, post office, bank, police station, etc. • The scheme will be implemented through existing Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS). • In January 2018, the Ministry has launched the Phase -1 i.e. the beneficiary module of the Rapid Reporting System for the Scheme for Adolescent Girls - a web based on line monitoring for the Scheme for Adolescent Girls. • SAG being implemented in 205 districts has been expanded in phased manner. The pattern of phased expansion is as under:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Phase-1: In 2017-18, the scheme was extended with revised financial norms to additional 303 high burden districts identified under NNM. ○ Phase-2: In 2018-19, the scheme has been extended with revised financial norms to all the districts of the country w.e.f 01.04.2018.
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47.1.3. PRADHAN MANTRI MATRU VANDANA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing partial compensation for the wage loss in terms of cash incentives so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first living child. • The cash incentive provided would lead to improved health seeking behaviour amongst the Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM), excluding PW&LM who are in regular employment with the Central Government or the State Governments or PSUs or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force. • for first child in family. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash incentive of Rs 5000 in three instalments i.e. 1st instalment of Rs 1000/- on early registration of pregnancy, 2nd instalment of Rs 2000/- after six months of pregnancy and 3rd instalment of Rs 2000/- after child birth is registered and the child has received the first cycle of BCG, OPV, DPT and Hepatitis - B, or its equivalent/ substitute. • The eligible beneficiaries would receive the incentive given under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for Institutional delivery and the incentive received under JSY would be accounted towards maternity benefits so that on an average a woman gets Rs 6000 /- • Universal screening of pregnant women for Anaemia and Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, Calcium supplementation in pregnancy, Deworming in pregnancy.

47.2. BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO (BBBP)

Joint Initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent gender biased sex selective elimination • Ensure survival & protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two components under the scheme include- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advocacy and Media Campaign on Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao ○ Multi-Sectoral intervention in selected Gender Critical Districts worse on CSR • A sustained social mobilization and communication campaign to create equal value for the girl child & promote her education. • Enable inter-sectoral and inter-institutional convergence at district/block/grassroot levels. • It's a Pan India Scheme, with 100% assistance from Central Government • It has no provision for individual cash transfer.

<p>of the girl child</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure education and participation of the girl child. 	<p>Monitorable targets include-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) in selected gender critical districts by 2 points in a year. • Reduce Gender differentials in Under Five Child Mortality Rate from 7 points in 2014 (latest available SRS report) to 1.5 points per year • At least 1.5 % increase per year of Institutional Deliveries. • Increase enrolment of girls in secondary education to 82% by 2018-19. • Provide functional toilet for girls in every school in selected districts. • Improve the Nutrition status of girls - by reducing number of underweight and anemic girls under 5 years of age. • Ensure universalization of ICDS • Promote a protective environment for Girl Children through implementation of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012. • Train Elected Representatives/ Grassroot functionaries as Community Champions to mobilize communities to improve CSR and promote Girl's education. • Monitoring of the BBBP Scheme would be at following levels at National level, State level, District level, Block Level, and Gram Panchayat/Ward Level. <p>Digital Guddi-Gudda Board' is a platform for dissemination of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Material on BBBP and to update monthly birth statistics. It has been adopted as a Best Practice under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme by The Union Ministry of Women and Child Development.</p>
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47.2.1. SUKANYA SAMRUDDHI YOJANA

Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Finance

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To motivate parents to open an account in the name of a girl child and for her welfare to deposit maximum of their savings upto the prescribed limits. • To meet the requirement of higher education expense for girls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small savings scheme, it is a part of BBBP. • The Sukanya Samridhi Account is opened to facilitate their education and marriage expenses with a minimum deposit of Rs 1,000 and a maximum of Rs 1.5 lakh. • A parent or legal guardian can open an account in the name of the girl child until she attains the age of ten years. • She can withdraw 50% of the money after reaching age of 18 e.g. For higher education. 18 years deadline will also help preventing child-marriages. • The annual deposit (contributions) qualifies for Section 80C benefit and the maturity benefits are non-taxable. • It would prevent early marriages of girl and ensure equitable share to a girl child in resources and savings of a family in which she is generally discriminated as against a male child. • Tenure of the Deposit: 21 years from the date of opening of the account

47.3. UJJAWALA SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
For prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration and repatriation of cross-border victims to their country of origin	<p>Rehabilitative centres are given financial support for providing shelter and basic amenities such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food, clothing, medical care, legal aid; • Education in the case the victims are children, • Vocational training and income generation activities to provide the victims with alternate livelihood option.

47.4. RAJIV GANDHI SCHEME FOR EMPOWERMENT OF ADOLESCENT BOYS-SAKSHAM

Objective	Salient features
All-round development of Adolescent Boys (11-18 yrs) to make them self-reliant, gender-sensitive and aware citizens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the health needs- physical, mental and emotional- of boys and promote awareness of hygiene, nutrition and sexual and reproductive health. • Provide vocational skills to those aged above 16 years through the National Skill Development Program (NSDP) • The structures under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) will be utilised as a platform. This will be supported by a dedicated Saksham unit/cell created at the Centre and in the State, district and block levels.

47.5. SWADHAR GREH SCHEME

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features
<p>To setup Swadhar Greh in every district with capacity of 30 women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To cater to the primary need of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment and care of the women in distress and who are without any social and economic support. To provide them with legal aid and guidance to enable them to take steps for their readjustment in family/society. To rehabilitate them economically and emotionally To enable them to start their life afresh with dignity and conviction. 	<p>Women above 18 years of age in following category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women who are deserted, survivors of natural disasters, Women prisoners released from jail, victims of domestic violence, family tension or discord, Trafficked women/girls rescued or runaway from brothels or other places. Children accompanying women in the above categories would also be allowed to stay in the Swadhar Greh with their mothers (Girls upto age of 18 and boys upto age of 8). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any government or civil society organization could seek assistance under the Scheme. The Objectives would be pursued adopting the following strategies- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary residential accommodation with the provision of food, clothing, medical facilities etc. Vocational and skill up gradation trainings for economic rehabilitation of such women Counseling, awareness generation and behavioral trainings Legal aid and Guidance Counseling through telephone <p>Swadhar Greh is a DBT compliant scheme.</p>

47.6. GENDER CHAMPIONS SCHEME

It's a collaborative effort of **Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD)** and **Ministry of Human Resource Development**.

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features
<p>To make young boys and girls gender sensitive and create positive social norms which value the rights of women and girls.</p>	<p>Gender Champions can be both boys and girls above 16 years of age enrolled in educational institutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Champions are envisaged as responsible leaders who will facilitate an enabling environment within their schools/colleges/ academic institutions where girls are treated with dignity and respect. Scheme will strengthen the potential of young girls and boys to advocate for gender equality and monitor progress towards gender justice.

47.7. SAKHI ONE STOP CENTRES

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace under one roof. To facilitate immediate, emergency and non - emergency access to a range of services including medical, legal, psychological and counselling support under one roof to fight against any forms of violence against women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All women including girls below 18 years of age affected by violence, irrespective of caste, class, religion, region, sexual orientation or marital status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's funded through Nirbhaya Fund. The Central Government provide 100% financial assistance to the State Government /UT Administrations under the Scheme. Implementing Agency: State Government/ UT Administration. These are 24x7 centres and any woman in an adverse situation or someone on her behalf can seek help from the Sakhi Centre by dialling Women's toll-free helpline 181.

47.8. OTHER SCHEMES

Initiatives	Features
<p>Mahila E-Haat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's an online marketing platform for women. Beneficiary- All Indian women citizens more than 18 years of age and women SHGs. It's an initiative for meeting aspirations and need of women entrepreneurs which will leverage technology for showcasing products made/manufactured/sold by women entrepreneurs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been set up with an investment of under Rs.10 lakh from the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh—an autonomous body under the WCD ministry, registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 for the socio-economic empowerment of women
Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a new sub-scheme under the Umbrella Scheme Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shashaktikaran Yojana (PMMSY) approved for implementation during 2017-18 upto 2019-20. It aims to provide an interface for rural women to approach the government for availing their entitlements and for empowering them through training and capacity building. The scheme has been approved for implementation in 23 States /UTs namely: Andaman & Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Dadra & NH, Gujarat, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. PMMSK Block level initiatives: Under it, community engagement is envisioned in 115 most backward districts through Student Volunteers. It will provide an opportunity to Student Volunteers to participate in the nation development process and bring gender equality in backward district.
NARI portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to scattered information on various women centric schemes/legislations there is a lack of awareness among people regarding the same. To address this problem government launched NARI portal as a single window access to information and services on various women centric schemes/legislations
E-Samvaad Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a platform for NGOs and civil society to interact with the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) by providing their feedback, suggestions, put up grievances, share best practices etc.
Khoya Paya portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's a citizen-based website to exchange information on missing and found children. It has been developed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY).
Jan Sampark program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim: To enable the public to have interaction with its officials and staff for seeking information related to Adoption as well as flagging their concerns. Launched by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) of the Ministry of Women & Child Development It will serve as platform for counselling and motivating Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) to go for adopting older children.
Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide competencies and skill that enable women to become self-employed/entrepreneurs. The scheme is intended to benefit women who are in the age group of 16 years and above across the country.
Mahila Police Volunteer scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A joint initiative of Ministry of Women & Child Development and Ministry of Home Affairs. Act as a link between police and community to help women in distress.

48. MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

Scheme	Details
Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying and supporting potential medal prospects for upcoming Olympic Games. It includes- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customized training at Institutes having world class facilities and other necessary support is being provided to the elite athletes. It would provide a benchmark for selection of athletes on par with international standards. Sports Authority of India (SAI) and the federations, which are the members of the 'Mission Olympic Cell' (MOC), would be the agencies for fund disbursal. Authority will make payments directly to the "person and institution concerned" on behalf of the athletes. Abinav Bindra Committee was constituted for identifying and supporting potential medal prospects for 2020 and 2024 Olympic Games under the Target Olympic Podium scheme.
Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It focuses on youth between the ages of 15-29 years as defined in national Youth Policy 2014. It subsumed following schemes- National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP), Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), National Youth Corps (NYC), and National Programme for Youth & Adolescent Development (NPYAD), National Discipline Scheme (NDS), and Assistance to Scouting & Guiding Organisations. Youth Hostels (YH); and International Cooperation For information dissemination youth would be made aware about the new umbrella scheme through distribution of IEC materials. <p>The Union Cabinet has approved the continuation of Rastriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram Scheme for the Period 2017-18 to 2019-2020.</p>
Khelo India-National programme for development of sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a national programme which aims to develop grassroots level talent by providing them with a national level platform. It is based on Gujarat's model of "Khel Mahakumbh" in which schools and colleges from across the country participate in 27 different disciplines. It is the merger of three schemes Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS). Khelo India School Games (KISG) has been launched under the program.
Mission XI million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make football the sport of choice in India. The programme aims to encourage children to play the game of football, gain healthy habits and learn important life lessons in teamwork and sportsman spirit. The initiative will focus on games that can be adapted to different field sizes and conditions, with special emphasis in small sided games.
National Service Scheme (NSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector Scheme introduced in 1969 with the primary objective of developing the personality and character of the student youth through voluntary community services. The motto of NSS is "NOT ME, BUT YOU". An NSS volunteer places the 'community' before 'self' Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) (an autonomous organization under Ministry of Youth) oversight the functions. It provides opportunity to the student youth of 11th & 12th Class of schools at +2 Board level and student youth of Technical Institution, Graduate & Post Graduate at colleges and University level of India to take part in various government led community service activities & programmes. NSS attempts to establish meaningful linkages between 'Campus and Community', 'College and Village' and 'Knowledge and Action'

49. NITI AAYOG

49.1. ATAL INNOVATION MISSION

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create and promote an ecosystem of innovation and entrepreneurship across the country at school, university, research institutions, MSME and industry levels. It is envisaged as an umbrella innovation organization that would play an instrumental role in alignment of innovation policies between central, state and sectoral innovation schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has two core functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrepreneurship promotion through Self-Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU), wherein innovators would be supported and mentored to become successful entrepreneurs. Innovation promotion: to provide a platform where innovative ideas are generated The holistic framework includes- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) where students from Class 6th to Class 12th learn innovation skills and develop ideas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Atal Tinkering Marathon: The marathon puts nation-wide challenge in 6 thematic areas namely Clean Energy, Water resources, Waste management, Healthcare, Smart mobility, and Agri-tech to find out the best student innovators of India. Atal Incubation Centres (AICs) & Atal Community Innovation Centers (ACIC): They will be set up at the university, NGO, SME and Corporate industry levels for promoting entrepreneurship in universities and industry. Atal New India Challenges and Atal Grand Challenges – To promote technology driven innovations and product creation for social and commercial impact Mentor India Campaign: It's a strategic nation building initiative to engage leaders who can guide and mentor students. Industry, Academia, Government, Global Collaborations as a key to success. Recently, NITI Aayog's Atal Innovation Mission and UNICEF also announced Young Champions Awards. The awards were presented to the top six most innovative solutions from across the country, which were shortlisted through the Atal Tinkering Marathon.

49.2. SUSTAINABLE ACTION FOR TRANSFORMING HUMAN CAPITAL (SATH) PROGRAMME

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To initiate transformation in the education and health sectors Aims to identify and build future 'role model' states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NITI Aayog will work in close collaboration with the state machinery to design a robust roadmap of intervention, develop a program governance structure, set up monitoring and tracking mechanisms, handhold state institutions through the execution stage and provide support on a range of institutional measures to achieve the end objectives. For Health Sector, NITI Aayog has elected Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Karnataka while for education sectors Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Odisha.

49.3. ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS PROGRAMME

Objective	Salient features
To quickly and effectively transform some of the most underdeveloped districts of the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It focuses on transforming 115 districts across 28 states that have witnessed the least progress along certain development parameters. Broad contours of the programme include convergence (of central and state schemes), collaboration (of central, state level 'Prabhari' officers & district collectors), and competition among districts. 49 indicators across five core dimensions have been identified: health and nutrition, education, financial inclusion, agriculture and water resources, skill development and basic infrastructure. Dashboard to monitor real-time progress in the districts. Cooperative Federalism: Local, state and central governments work together to design, implement and monitor measures to drive development in the districts. Recently, The NITI Aayog released the Second Delta ranking for the Aspirational Districts which measures the incremental progress made by them between June 1, 2018 and October 31, 2018, across six developmental areas of Health and

Nutrition, Education, Agriculture and Water Resources, Financial Inclusion, Skill Development, and Basic Infrastructure.

49.4. NATIONAL MISSION ON TRANSFORMATIVE MOBILITY AND BATTERY STORAGE

Objective	Salient Features
to promote “clean, connected, shared and sustainable” mobility initiative in the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It will have an inter-ministerial steering committee, chaired by CEO, NITI Aayog that will coordinate among key stakeholders to integrate various initiatives to transform mobility in India.• It will support and implement Phased Manufacturing Programme (valid for 5 years till 2024) for large scale, export competitive integrated batteries and cell-manufacturing Giga plants in India.• The Mission will launch another programme to localize production across entire Electric vehicle value chain and finalise its details.• The Mission will have ‘Make in India’ strategy for Electric Vehicle components and battery technologies.

50. PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

50.1 PRO-ACTIVE GOVERNANCE AND TIMELY IMPLEMENTATION (PRAGATI)

Objective	Salient features
Addressing common man's grievances, and simultaneously monitoring and reviewing important programmes and projects of the Government of India as well as projects flagged by State Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A multi-purpose and multi-modal platform that uniquely bundles three latest technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Digital data management, ○ video-conferencing and ○ Geo-spatial technology. • A three-tier system comprising of PMO, Union Government Secretaries, and Chief Secretaries of the States • It ensures cooperative federalism as it brings on one stage the Secretaries of Government of India and the Chief Secretaries of the States. • It will strengthen and re-engineer the data bases of the CPGRAMS for grievances, Project Monitoring Group (PMG) and the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. • It is not a public web platform

50.2. OTHER SCHEMES

National Defence Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is used for the welfare of the members of the Armed Forces (including Para Military Forces) and their dependents • The Fund is administered by an Executive Committee, with PM as Chairperson, and Defence, Finance and Home Ministers as Members. • Finance Minister is the Treasurer of the Fund. Accounts of the Fund are kept with the Reserve Bank of India. • The fund is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions from the public and does not get any budgetary support.
Project Monitoring Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an institutional mechanism for resolving a variety of issues including fast tracking the approvals for large Public, Private and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Projects. • A Project Proponent with an anticipated investment of Rs. 1000 crore in case of domestic investments and Rs. 500 crore in case of FDI projects and facing delays in obtaining approvals from the public authorities, can upload any issue on the PMG's e-suvidha portal • Projects with anticipated investment less than the above monetary threshold can be uploaded on the PMG portals of the respective State Governments where such projects are located.
PM National Relief fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was set up in 1948 to assist displaced persons from Pakistan. Now it is used for people in certain difficult circumstances • It also provides assistance to partially defray the expenses for medical treatment like heart surgeries, cancer treatment and acid attack etc. • The fund consists entirely of public contributions and does not get any budgetary support. • The corpus of the fund is invested with scheduled commercial banks in various forms. • Disbursements are made with the approval of the Prime Minister. • PMNRF has not been constituted by the Parliament. • The fund is recognized as a Trust under the Income Tax Act and the same is managed by Prime Minister or multiple delegates for national causes. • Contributions towards PMNRF are notified for 100% deduction from taxable income under section 80(G) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

51. DEPARTMENT OF SPACE/ ISRO'S INITIATIVES

51.1. BHUVAN-ISRO'S GEO-PORTAL

Objective	Salient Features
To develop a software application which allows users to explore a 2D/3D representation of the surface of the Earth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provides 1m resolution satellite data for more than 350 cities and services several users for their remote sensing application needs. Various programs using its services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENVIS program of Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change. Bhuvan Panchayats Web Portal which facilitates decentralised planning at grassroot level Bhuvan Ganga mobile app and web portal which ensures people participation in providing vital information for Clean Ganga project The portal also, provides the detailed information regarding household amenities data and Census Population data at district and village level respectively. It supports disaster management and also provides active support for flagship programmes of the government including Integrated Watershed Development Program, National Mission for Clean Ganga, AMRUT etc.

51.2. YUVA VIGYANI KARYAKRAM (YUVIKA)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aimed at imparting basic knowledge on Space Technology, Space Science and Space Applications to the young students with the intent of arousing their interest in the emerging areas of Space activities. Help students to appreciate what they are being taught in the school and its real application in Space Science & Technology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 students from each State/ Union Territory to be selected to participate in this programme every year covering CBSE, ICSE and State syllabus. Those who have finished 8th standard and currently studying in 9th standard will be eligible for the programme. Chief Secretaries of the respective States/ Administrators of Union Territories in India to arrange for the selection of three students from each of their State/UT and communicate the list to ISRO. Students belong to the rural area have been given special weightage in the selection criteria.

51.3. YOUNG SCIENTIST PROGRAMME

Objective	Salient features
To inculcate and nurture space research fervor in young minds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under this 1-month program, 3 students from each of the 29 States and 7 UTs will be selected. Students mostly from class VIII will be given lectures and access to R&D labs and practical experience of building a small satellite. It is conceptualized after the similar Programme run by the American Space Agency NASA. All the expenses of travelling and boarding will be funded entirely by ISRO. Under this, six incubation centres will be established in various parts of the country - North, South, East, West, Centre and North-East, and the first such centre has been established in Agartala in Tripura.

51.4. OTHER SCHEMES

Unispace Nanosatellite Assembly & Training programme (UNNATI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an initiative of ISRO to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the first United Nations conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space (UNISPACE+50). It would provide opportunities to the participating developing countries to strengthen in assembling, integrating and testing of Nanosatellite.
Samvad with Students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISRO recently launched a student outreach programme called Samvad with Students where ISRO chairman meets the students during his outstation visits and address their queries and quench the scientific thrust.
Sakaar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sakaar is Indian Space Research Organisation's (ISRO) Augmented Reality (AR) application designed for Andriod devices. The application consists of 3 Dimensional (3D) models of Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM), RISAT, indigenous rockets such as PSLV, GSLV Mk-III etc.

52. STATE GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

Scheme	State	Salient Feature
Kanyashree Prkalpa Scheme	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is conditional cash transfer scheme for girls who belong to families with annual family income not more than Rs. 1, 20,000 It aims to improve the status and well-being of the girl child by incentivizing schooling of all teenage girls and delaying their marriages until the age of 18. United Nations awarded Kanyashree scheme first place for Public Service.
Mission Kakatiya	Telangana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mission aims to enhance the development of agriculture-based income for small and marginal farmers, by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerating the development of minor irrigation infrastructure, Strengthening community-based irrigation management and Adopting a comprehensive programme for restoration of tanks.
Mission Bhagiratha	Telangana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme aims to provide drinking water to all households in rural (100 L per person) as well as urban areas (150 L per person). It aims to cover 25000 rural and 67 urban habitations through pipelines.
Rythu Bandhu Scheme	Telangana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is first of a kind investment support scheme for farmers which involves cheque payments to farmers based on their landholdings. The government gives every beneficiary farmer Rs. 4,000 per acre as "investment support" before every crop season. The objective is to help the farmer meet a major part of his expenses on seed, fertiliser, pesticide, and field preparation. The scheme covers 1.42 crore acres in the 31 districts of the state, and every farmer owning land is eligible.
Krishi Bhagya scheme	Karnataka	Helping farmers take up water conservation measures such as constructing farm ponds in their agriculture land and saving every drop of rainwater for use during dry spells to protect standing crops.
Saubhagyavati Scheme	Madhya Pradesh	The scheme provides for electricity to the poor in state on the basis of a fixed electricity bill irrespective of their power consumption
Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana (BBY)	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government pays farmers the difference between official Minimum Support Price (MSP) and the rate at which they sell their crops or Model Price whichever is higher To compensate farmers in the event of a price crash and to that extent hedge the price risk faced by them.
Saur Sujala Yojana	Chattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar powered irrigation pumps of 3HP and 5HP capacity would be distributed to farmers by March 2019.
Bhavantar Bharpai Yojana	Haryana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of this scheme is to assure farmers of fair prices for their produce and emphasizing on diversification of crops. Under this, basic prices of crops are fixed and if the farmers get lesser than the fixed price for listed crops, then the government will compensate them for it. Haryana is the first state in the country to do so to protect the interests of farmers.
One Family, One Job	Sikkim	It envisions jobs to a member of every family which does not have a government job in the state.
KALIA (Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation) scheme	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide the financial supports to Small, marginal farmers and also landless agricultural labourers of the state. Under KALIA Scheme, the government will provide 5 types of benefits to the beneficiaries through DBT such as Support for Cultivation; Livelihood support; Life insurance; Financial assistance for sustenance of farmers not able to take up cultivation due to old age, disability, disease etc.; Interest free crop loan.

53. OTHER SCHEMES

53.1. UNIFIED PAYMENT INTERFACE (UPI) PROJECT

Launched by RBI

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To move the country towards a more cashless model Financial inclusion To offer architecture to facilitate next generation online immediate payments leveraging trends such as increasing smartphone adoption, Indian language interfaces, and universal access to internet and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economy– reduced tax evasion and black marketing Economic growth – increased velocity of money Indian financial markets – now become more mature, flexible and adaptive E-commerce Consumers in general 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two important features of UPI are, (i) it facilitates customer convenience by eliminating the need for providing detailed account/beneficiary details, through the use of virtual address and (ii) it facilitates interoperability of person-to-merchant payments (both push and pull). Developed by the national payment corporation of india (NPCI). Simple – an account holder should be able to send and receive money from their mobile phone with just "pay to" or "collect from" a "payment address" (such as aadhaar number, mobile number, rupay card, virtual payment address, etc.) With a single click. Innovative Easy to adopt Secure – upi has a single click-two factor authentication system which means that with one click the transaction is authenticated at two levels. The user will need a mobile phone with a mobile pin called mpin and a virtual id offered by the provider. With a click the transaction is checked if the mobile pin matches with the virtual address only then does the transaction goes through. Cheap transactional cost – mobile phone as authentication device, use of virtual payment addresses, and use of third party portable authentication schemes such as aadhaar should allow both acquiring side and issuing side cost to be driven down. Recently, National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) has upgraded the Unified Payment Interface (UPI) with enhanced features. <p>New features in UPI 2.0</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linking of overdraft account – Apart from the savings and current accounts, the UPI users can now link their overdraft account to it and all the facilities and benefits of overdraft account would be made available to the users. One-time Mandate (account blocking) – It allows customers or merchants to pre-authorize a transaction and pay at a later date. It would also ensure that the customers do not miss the payments. Invoice in the inbox – It allows the users to check the invoice sent by merchant in their own inbox prior to making the payments, thus allowing the customers to check the credentials beforehand. Security Layer in QR – The app allows the users to scan the QR code and check the authenticity of the merchants through notification to the user to ascertain the information. Increased Transaction Limit – The pre-existing transaction limit (1 lakh daily) has been raised to 2 lakh daily.

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