

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES COMPREHENSIVE PART-I (2021)



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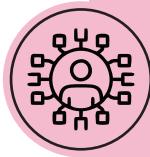
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To ease the reading and to help aspirants use their time in the most efficient manner, a month ago, we had released “Government Schemes in News 2021” which covers all the schemes that were in news in the last one year.



Now we are releasing comprehensive document on government schemes which covers all the schemes running under different ministries/ departments. This document is being released in 2 parts:

- o Government Schemes Comprehensive (Part 1): The current document.
- o Government Schemes Comprehensive (Part 2): The document to be released on 30th August, 2021.



“*” and ‘#’ indicates Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Scheme respectively.
“*/#” indicates that some components are Central Sector schemes while others are Centrally Sponsored.

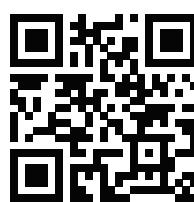


In our endeavour to further enhance the document in the interest of the aspirants, following additions have been incorporated:

- o QR based Smart quiz to test the aspirant’s learnings and understanding.
- o Infographics to ease understanding, provide for smoother learning experience and ensure enhanced retention of the content.
- o Different colours have been used in the document for easy classification and recollection of a variety of information.



You can scan this QR code to practice the smart quiz at our open test online platform for testing your understanding and recalling of the concepts.



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1. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE



1.1. AYUSHMAN SAHAKAR SCHEME

Objectives



- To assist provision of **affordable and holistic healthcare** through hospitals / healthcare / education facilities by cooperative societies.
- To assist **promotion of AYUSH facilities** by cooperative societies.
- To assist cooperative societies **meet the objectives of National Health Policy**.
- To assist cooperative societies participate in the **National Digital Health Mission (NDHM)**.
- To **assist cooperative societies** provide comprehensive healthcare including **education, services, insurance and activities related thereto**.

Eligibility



Any Cooperative Society registered under any State/ Multi State Cooperative Societies Act in the country, with suitable provision in the bye-laws to undertake services related to hospital/ healthcare/ health education, shall be eligible for the financial assistance **subject to fulfilment of guidelines under the scheme**.

Salient Features



- It is a scheme of **National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)** for **financial assistance to cooperatives** on holistic healthcare infrastructure, education and services.
 - The NCDC was established **by an Act of Parliament in 1963 as a statutory Corporation** under the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.
 - **Functions:**
 - NCDC is involved in planning, promoting, coordinating and financing of cooperative development programmes at the national level.
 - It provides financial and technical support to cooperative institutions of farmers and other weaker sections associated with agriculture and allied rural economic activities.
- **NCDC Ayushman Sahakar Fund:** The NCDC would extend term loans to the tune of Rs.10,000 Crore to prospective cooperatives, including those formed by fresh graduates in any stream of medicine including AYUSH and other traditional practices.

- **Working capital and margin money** to meet operational requirements.
- **Interest subvention of 1% to women majority cooperatives.**
- **Loan Period:** Period of loan will be for 8 years, including 1-2 years moratorium on payment of the principal.
- The new scheme hopes to promote **entrepreneurship** among medical graduates who are willing to **form a cooperative and serve in rural areas**.
- **The scheme aligns itself with the focus of the National Health Policy, 2017**, covering the health systems in all their dimensions- investments in health, organization of healthcare services, access to technologies, development of human resources, encouragement of medical pluralism, affordable health care to farmers, etc.

1.2. PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMMAN NIDHI (PM-KISAN)*

Objectives



- **Provide income support to all landholding eligible farmers' families** (irrespective of the landholdings) in the country.
- **Supplement financial needs of farmers for procuring various inputs** related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs.

Salient Features



- It is a **Central Sector Scheme** with 100% funding from Government of India.

Income support of Rs.6000/- per year is provided to **all land holding eligible farmer families** across the country, in **three equal installments** of Rs.2000/- every four months.

Fund is directly transferred into the bank **accounts of the eligible farmers under Direct Benefit Transfer mode**.



Farmers can do their self-registration through the Farmers Corner in the portal or through Common Service Centers.

Definition of family for the Scheme is **husband, wife and minor children**.



Responsibility of **identification of beneficiary farmer families** rests with the **State / UT governments**.

- The benefit shall be paid to **only those farmers' families whose names are entered into the land records except** for Forest dwellers, North-eastern states and Jharkhand which has separates provisions for land records

- All PM-KISAN beneficiaries will be given the **Kisan Credit Cards (KCC)** so that farmers can take easy loans from the banks.
 - This will help all such farmers to **get short term loan for crop & animal/fish rearing** at a maximum interest of 4% on timely repayment.
- **PM-KISAN Mobile App** was launched on 1st Anniversary of PM KISAN to broaden the reach of the scheme.
 - Using this app, **farmers can view the status of their application, update or carry out corrections** of name based on their Aadhaar card and also check history of credits to their bank accounts.
- Scheme provides **exclusion criteria for certain category of farmers**.

Exclusion



- **All Institutional Land holders.**
- Farmer **families in which one or more of its members belong to following categories**
 - Former and present holders of constitutional posts
 - Former and present Ministers/ State Ministers and former/present Members of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha/ State Legislative Assemblies/ State Legislative Councils, former and present Mayors of Municipal Corporations, former and present Chairpersons of District Panchayats.
 - All serving or retired officers and employees of Central/ State Government Ministries /Offices/Departments and its field units Central or State PSEs and Attached offices / Autonomous Institutions under Government as well as regular employees of the Local Bodies (Excluding Multi- Tasking Staff /Class IV/Group D employees)
 - All superannuated/retired pensioners whose monthly pension is Rs.10,000/-or more (Excluding Multi-Tasking Staff / Class IV/Group D employees) of above category
 - All Persons who paid Income Tax in last assessment year
 - Professionals like Doctors, Engineers, Lawyers, Chartered Accountants, and Architects registered with Professional bodies and carrying out profession by undertaking practices.

1.3. FORMATION AND PROMOTION OF 10,000 NEW FARMER PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS (FPOS)*

Objectives



- **10,000 FPOs** to be formed in **five years** period from 2019-20 to 2023-24 to ensure economies of scale for farmers.
- Support to each FPO shall be **continued for 5 years from its year of inception**.

Intended beneficiaries



Aggregation of small, marginal and landless farmers.

Salient Features



- It is a **Central Sector Scheme**.
- The FPOs include farmer producer companies (**FPCs**) registered under the Companies Act as well as **farmers' cooperatives** registered under the Cooperative Societies Act of state governments.

Implementing Agencies (IAs)

SFAC, National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), NABARD, NAFED, NERAMAC, Tamil Nadu-SFAC, SFACH, Watershed Development Department (WDD)- Karnataka & Foundation for Development of Rural Value Chains (FDRVC)- Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD).

IAs will set up Cluster-Based Business Organizations (CBBOs)

at the State/Cluster level. These CBBOs **will consist of specialists** and will serve as a platform for an **end-to-end knowledge** for all issues in FPO promotion.

NAFED would form the specialized FPOs

which should necessarily be **forwardly linked** to the market, agri-value chain, etc. NAFED will provide market and value chain linkages to the FPOs formed by other IAs. NAFED has formed & registered **05 Honey FPOs during current year** in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar & West Bengal.

Financial assistance to FPOs

FPOs will be provided financial assistance uptoRs 18.00 lakh per FPO for a period of 03 years. In addition to this, provision has been made for matching equity grant upto Rs. 2,000 per farmer member of FPO with a limit of Rs. 15.00 lakh per FPO and a **credit guarantee facility upto Rs. 2 crore of project loan per FPO** from eligible lending institution to ensure institutional credit accessibility to FPOs.

Credit Guarantee Funds (CGF)

It will be maintained and managed by NABARD and NCDC.

- Efforts will be made to form & promote **at least 15% of the targeted FPOs in aspirational districts with at least one FPO in each block** of these districts.
- Initially the **minimum number** of members in FPO will be **300 in plain area and 100 in North East & hilly areas**. The number could be revised based on experience/need.
- FPOs will be promoted under "**One District One Product**" cluster to promote specialization and better processing, marketing, branding & export by FPOs.
- **National Project Management Agency (NPMA)** has been engaged for providing overall project guidance, coordination, compilation of information relating to FPOs, maintenance of MIS (Management Information System) and monitoring purpose .

1.4. PM FASAL BIMA YOJANA#

Objectives



- PMFBY aims at **supporting sustainable production** in agriculture sector by way of:
 - Providing **financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage** arising out of unforeseen events.
 - **Stabilizing the income** of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming.
 - Encouraging farmers to **adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices**.
 - Ensuring credit worthiness of the farmers, **crop diversification and enhancing growth and competitiveness of agriculture sector** besides protecting the farmers from production risks.

Intended beneficiaries



- 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.
- Initially, it was compulsory for loanee farmers. However, now it has been made **voluntary for all farmers**, including loanee farmers.

Salient Features



- It is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme**, and it replaced the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified NAIS. The Restructured Weather-Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) is still continued.
- **Coverage of crops:** Food crops (Cereals, Millets and Pulses); Oilseeds; Annual Commercial/ Annual Horticultural crops; Pilots for coverage can be taken for those perennial horticultural/commercial crops for which standard methodology for yield estimation is available.
- **Coverage of Risks and Exclusions**

Basic Cover	Add-On Coverage	General Exclusions
Coverage of risks mentioned under this category is mandatory. The scheme provides to cover yield losses (sowing to harvesting) on an area based approach basis due to non-preventable risks like drought, dry spells, flood, inundation, wide spread pest and disease attack, landslides, natural fire due to lightening, storm, hailstorm, and cyclone.	Coverage of risks mentioned under this category is not mandatory. The State Governments/UTs, in consultation with the State Level Coordination Committee on Crop Insurance (SLCCI) may provide coverage for Prevented Sowing/ Planting/Germination Risk, Mid-Season Adversity, Post-Harvest Losses (earlier this was mandatory), Localized Calamities, Attack by wild animals.	Losses arising out of war and nuclear risks, malicious damage and other preventable risks shall be excluded.

- **Area Approach basis:** This principle assumes that all the farmers in a notified area i.e. 'Insurance Unit (IU)' face similar risks for a notified crop. The IU is notified by the State/UTs and is Village/Village Panchayat for major crops and or above Village/Village Panchayat for other crops
- **Rate of premium payable by the farmer:**

Kharif-2.0% of sum insured (SI) or Actuarial rate, whichever is less.

Rabi-1.5% of SI or Actuarial rate, whichever is less.

Commercial/ Horticultural crops (both annual & perennial)-5% of SI or Actuarial rate, whichever is less.

- **Central Subsidy:** Initially the contribution of state and Centre was shared on 50:50 bases. However, it was restructured in 2020. And now the **Central contribution is up to:**
 - o 30% for unirrigated areas/crops
 - o 25% for irrigated areas/crops (districts having 50% or more irrigated area will be considered as irrigated area/district for both PMFBY/RWBCIS)
 - o 90% for North Eastern States
- **Insured sum of crops:** States/UTs can either choose scale of finance or district level value of notional average yield at MSP. Farm gate price will be considered for the other crops for which MSP is not declared.
- Special efforts shall be made to **ensure maximum coverage of Scheduled Caste (SC)/ Scheduled Tribe (ST)/ Women farmers** under the Scheme.
- **Allocation of business to Insurance Companies to be done for 3 years.** Earlier the tenders floated by the States varied from 1 to 3 years periods.
- States **not to be allowed to implement the Scheme in subsequent Seasons in case of considerable delay** by States in release of requisite Premium Subsidy to concerned Insurance Companies beyond a prescribed time limit. (Cut-off dates for Kharif and Rabi seasons will be 31st March and 30th September).
- States have been allowed to **set up their own insurance companies** for implementing the scheme.

1.5. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKET (E-NAM)*

Objectives



- **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**.

Salient Features



- It is a **Central Sector scheme** with funding coming from Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (AITF).
- **e-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.
- Until now, 1000 markets across 18 States and 3 UTs have been linked with the e-NAM. **Budget 2021-22 proposes to link 1000 more mandis with it.**
- During COVID-19, **e-NAM platform /mobile app has been further strengthened by launching**
 - **Warehouse based trading module** to facilitate trade from warehouses based on e-NWR (Negotiable Warehouse Receipt).
 - **FPO trading module** whereby FPOs can trade their produce from their collection center without bringing the produce to APMC.
- The **e-NAM platform is made inter operable with ReMS platform of Govt. of Karnataka.** This will facilitate farmers of either platforms can sell their produce in other platform thereby increasing their market access.
- **e-NAM is now developing as “Platforms of Platform”** to create a digital ecosystem that leverage the expertise of individual platforms across various segments of agri-value chain.

1.6. PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA (PMKSY)

Objectives



- Achieve **convergence of investments** in irrigation at the field level (preparation of district level and, if required, sub district level water use plans).
- Enhance the physical access of water on the farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation (**Har Khet ko pani**).
- **Integration of water source, distribution and its efficient use**, to make best use of water through appropriate technologies and practices.
- **Improve on-farm water use efficiency** to reduce wastage and increase availability both in duration and extent.
- Enhance the adoption of **precision-irrigation** and other water saving technologies (More crop per drop).
- Enhance recharge of aquifers and introduce sustainable water conservation Practices.

Salient Features



- It is a **Centrally Sponsored Schemes**.
- It is an **inter-ministerial Scheme** that 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.
- **Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) 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.
- **National Steering Committee (NSC) under PM** with Union Ministers of all concerned Ministries supervises and monitors the scheme.
- **National Executive Committee (NEC)** under the Chairmanship of the **Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog** oversees the implementation of the scheme.



ACCELERATED IRRIGATION BENEFIT PROGRAMME (AIBP)

- **Ministry of Jal Shakti.**
- The AIBP who was launch in **1966- 97** to provide **Central Assistance to major/ medium irrigation projects** in the country.
- Its objective to accelerate implementation of such projects which were **beyond resource capability of the states or were in advanced stage of completion.**
- In October, 2020 the ministry launched a **mobile app for Geo tagging of the component of projects** under AIBP. This app was developed by Bhaskarya Charya National Institute of space applications geo-informatics (BAISAG-N).



PMKSY (HAR Khet Ko PANI)

- **Ministry Of Jal Shakti.**
- Creation of new water sources through minor irrigation (both surface and ground water).
- **Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) scheme** and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies are also being Implemented.
- **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.**



PMKSY (PER DROP MORE CROP)

- Ministry of Agriculture Corporation and farmers welfare.
- Promoting efficient water conveyance and precision water application devices like drips, sprinkles, 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.



PMKSY (INTEGRATED WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT)

- Department of land resources, Ministry of Rural Development.
- DPAP, DDP and IWDP were consolidated under this component
- Effective management of runoff water and improve soil and moisture conservation activities
- Cluster approach in selection and preparation of project
- Convergence with MGNREGS.

DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME (DPAP)

- The erstwhile Rural Work Programme of 1971-72 was redesignated as the DPAP during the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74).
- The basic objective of the programme is to minimise the adverse effects of drought on production of crops and livestocks and productivity of land, water and human resources ultimately leading to Drought proofing of the affected areas.
- Central and states Government in the ratio of 75:25 share the cost.

DESERT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (DDP)

- The DDP was introduced as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 1977-78. The objective of the programme is to control the desertification and restoration of ecological balance in the desert areas for development.
- The Central share under each type of eco system: Hot Arid Non Sandy Areas (75%) Hot Arid Sandy Areas (100%) Cold Arid Areas (100%).

INTEGRATED WASTELAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IWDP)

- This scheme is under implementation since 1989-90. The IWDP Scheme is 100% Grant-in-Aid From the Centre. The development of non-forest wastelands is taken up under this scheme.

1.7. PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN MAAN-DHAN YOJANA (PM-KMY)*

Objectives



To provide **social security** to **Small and Marginal Farmers** in their **old age** when they have no means of livelihood and minimal or no savings to take care of their expenses.

Beneficiaries



- **Small and Marginal Farmers** (Cultivable land up to 2 hectares as per land records of the concerned State/UT)
- Entry Age between **18 to 40 years**
- Exclusions: Few categories of beneficiaries of higher economic status; Small and Marginal Farmers covered under **any other statuary social security schemes** such as National Pension Scheme (NPS), Employees' State Insurance Corporation scheme, Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-SYM), etc.

Salient Features



- It is a **Central Sector Scheme**.
- This pension scheme is **voluntary and contributory**.
- The **monthly contribution by farmer** ranges between **Rs.55 to 200** to the Pension Fund, depending on the age of entry into the Scheme, with **matching Contribution by the Central government**.
- The beneficiaries may opt **voluntarily to exit** the scheme after a minimum period of **five years** of regular contributions. On exit, their entire contribution with an interest equivalent to prevailing saving bank rates will be returned.
- **Assured pension of Rs. 3000/- month** on attaining the age of 60 years.

If the farmer dies				
Death before the retirement date	Death after the retirement date	If both the farmer and the spouse dies	If there is no spouse	
Spouse may continue in the scheme by paying the remaining contributions till the remaining age of the deceased farmer	If the spouse does not wish to continue, the total contribution made by the farmer along with interest will be paid to the spouse	Spouse shall receive 50% of the pension as family pension	The accumulated corpus shall be credited back to the Pension Fund	total contribution along with interest will be paid to the nominee

Pension fund manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Life Insurance Corporation (LIC)
Enrolment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Either through self-registration online or through the Common Service Centres (CSCs). ■ Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) of the CSCs who are field level functionaries, have also been provided incentives for ensuring maximum enrolment.
Grievance redressal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There shall be an appropriate grievance redressal mechanism of LIC, banks and the government.

1.8. GREEN REVOLUTION – KRISHONNATI YOJANA

Objectives



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

Salient Features

- It is a **Centrally Sponsored umbrella scheme** that is being implemented since 2016-17.
- It comprises of **11 schemes / missions**

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	To promote holistic growth of horticulture sector .
National Food Security Mission (NFSM) including National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)	To increase production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals, oilseeds and commercial crops through area expansion, restoring soil fertility and improving productivity.
National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)	To promote sustainable agriculture practices focusing on integrated farming, appropriate soil health management and synergizing resource conservation technology.
Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)	To strengthen ongoing programmes of states/local bodies to achieve food security, empowering farmers, strengthen programme planning, ICT usage, etc.
Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)	To increase production of certified / quality seed, increase seed replacement rate (SRR) and upgrade the quality of farm saved seeds.
Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)	To increase the reach of farm mechanization, promote 'Custom Hiring Centres', to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost.
Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPPQ)	To minimize loss to quality and yield of agricultural crops, shield agricultural bio-security, facilitate exports and promote good agricultural practices.
Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census, Economics and Statistics	To undertake the agriculture census, study of the cost of cultivation of principal crops, to undertake research studies on agro-economic problems, etc.
Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation (ISAC)	To provide financial assistance for improving the economic conditions of cooperatives, remove regional imbalances.
Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing (ISAM)	To develop and provide agricultural marketing infrastructure, promote innovative and latest technologies and integrate markets through a common online market platform.
National e-Governance Plan (NeGP-A)	To improve access of farmers to information & services, making available timely and relevant information to the farmers for increasing their agriculture productivity.

1.9. PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION FOR IN-SITU MANAGEMENT OF CROP RESIDUE (SUB-COMPONENT OF GREEN REVOLUTION-KRISHONNATI YOJANA)*

Objectives



- **Protecting environment** from air pollution and **preventing loss of nutrients** and soil micro-organisms caused by burning of crop residue.
- **Promoting in-situ management of crop residue** by retention and incorporation into the soil through the use of appropriate mechanization inputs.
- **Promoting Farm Machinery Banks for custom hiring** of in- situ crop residue management machinery to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual ownership.
- **Creating awareness among stakeholders** through demonstration, capacity building activities and differentiated Information, Education and Communication strategies for effective utilization and management of crop residue.

Salient Features



- It is a **Central Sector Scheme** applicable in states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi.
- Under the scheme, **financial assistance @50% of the cost is provided to the farmers** on individual ownership basis.
- The **financial assistance @ 80%** of the project cost to the Cooperative Societies of Farmers, Farmers Producers Organisations (FPOs), Registered Farmers Societies and Panchayats **for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres** of in-situ crop residue management machinery.

1.10. MISSION FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF HORTICULTURE (MIDH)

Objectives



- 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.

Salient Features

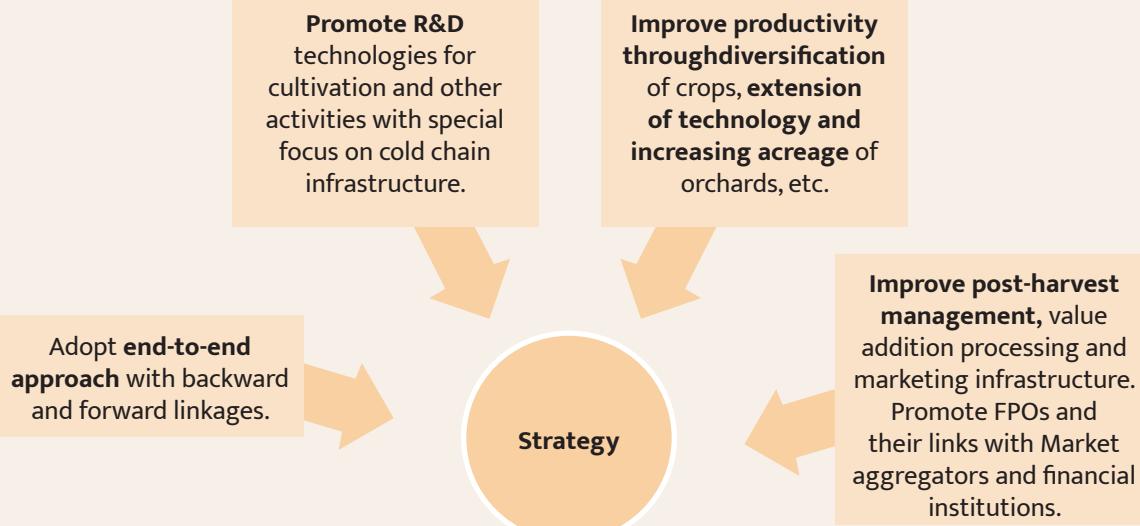


- It is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme**.
- It comprises of 6 sub-schemes

National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States (HMNEH)	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)
<p>To promote holistic growth of horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies.</p> <p>HORTNET* is being implemented.</p>	<p>It is a technology mission which focuses on production of quality planting material, organic farming, efficient water management, etc.</p>	<p>To increase the area under bamboo plantation in non-forest Government and private lands.</p>

National Horticulture Board (NHB)	Coconut Development Board (CDB)	Central Institute for Horticulture (CIH), Nagaland
<p>NHB is implementing various schemes under MIDH in all States and UTs.</p>	<p>CDB is implementing various schemes under MIDH in all Coconut growing states in the country.</p>	<p>It was established in 2006-07 for providing technical support through capacity building and training of farmers and Field functionaries in the North Eastern Region.</p>

Sub Scheme	Target group/area of operation
NHM	All states & UTs except states in NE and Himalayan Region.
HMNEH	All state in NE and Himalayan Region.
NBM	All state & UTs
NHB	All states & UTs focusing on commercial horticulture
CDB	All States and UTs where coconut is grown.
CIH	NE states, focusing on HRD and capacity building.



- **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 case of NHB, CDB, CIH and the National Level Agencies (NLA), the Centre contributes 100%.

Other initiatives under MIDH

CHAMAN



In 2014, Project CHAMAN (Coordinated Horticulture Assessment and Management using geo-informatics) was launched. Its objective is **to develop and firm up scientific methodology for estimation of area and production under Horticulture crops**. The programme also uses **GIS (Geographical Information System)** tools along with **remote sensing data** for generating action plans for horticultural development (site suitability, infrastructure development, crop intensification, orchard rejuvenation, aqua-horticulture, etc.). Another component of CHAMAN is to carry out research activities on **horticultural crop condition studies, diseases assessment and precision farming**. The CHAMAN Phase II has been launched in 2018.

HORTNET*



HORTNET project is a unique intervention to accomplish e-Governance in NHM where-in total transparency has been envisaged in all the processes of workflow i.e., online application filing, authentication, processing and online payment to the beneficiary's bank account through DBT. **Web enabled work flow based system** for providing financial assistance under MIDH.

1.11. NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION (NFSM)

Objectives



Enhancing farm level economy

Area expansion and productivity enhancement

Increase the production of various crops included in the mission through

Restoring soil fertility and productivity

Creating employment opportunities

Salient Features



- It is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** launched in 2007.
 - NFSM has been implemented on sharing basis between the Centre and the states on 60:40 basis for general category states & 90:10 basis for North East & hilly states.
- Assistance is provided for **inter alia stress tolerant/climate resilient varieties** of food grains.
- Initially it was launched for increasing the production of rice, wheat and pulses. However, now the mission comprises **eight components**.



1.12. NATIONAL MISSION ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE (NMSA)

Objectives



- Make agriculture more **sustainable, productive, and remunerative** as well as climate resilient.
- **Conserve natural resources** through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures.
- **Adopt comprehensive soil management practices** and optimize utilization of water resources.
- **Capacity building of farmers** in the domain of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures

Salient Features



- It is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** and one of the 8 Missions **under National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC)**.



On Farm Water Management (now subsumed under the 'Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)' component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana)



Soil Health Management



Rain-fed Area Development

Main Components



Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modelling and Networking

Soil Health Card (SHC)

Interventions
for judicious
use of natural
resources

Sub-mission on Agro Forestry (SMAF)

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

National Bamboo Mission (NBM)

Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)

1.13. PARAMPARAGAT KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA

Objectives



- 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.

Salient Features



A sub-component of Soil Health Management(SHM) scheme under NMSA



Cluster Approach: 20 or more farmers form a cluster having 20ha or 50 acre land to take organic farming



2 Components



Institutional framework



Convergence with other schemes**



JAIVIK KHETI PORTAL: Dedicated for organic farming. It is a knowledge as well as marketing platform

Assistance of **Rs 50000 per hectare to farmers** for a three-year period

At least 30% of the budget allocations need to be earmarked for **women beneficiaries/ farmers**

Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification through cluster approach and quality control.

Adoption of organic village for manure management and biological nitrogen harvesting

National Advisory Committee (NAC) under NMSA will be the policy formulating body

National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF)*: The Secretariat of the PGSIndia programme*

- **Fund sharing:** Funding pattern under the scheme is in the ratio of **60:40** by the Central and State Governments respectively. In case of North Eastern and Himalayan States, Central Assistance is provided in the ratio of **90:10** (Centre: State) and for Union Territories, the assistance is 100%.

NCOF*: It is the monitoring body for PGS certification programme including authorization of RCs, selection of NABL accredited labs and random surveillance through the RCOFs.

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.

1.14. MISSION ORGANIC VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH EAST REGION (MOVCDNER)

Objectives



- To develop **crop commodity specific organic value chain** and address gaps in organic crop production, wild crop harvesting, etc.
- To **empower producers** with program ownership by organizing them into Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs).
- To **replace conventional farming/subsistence farming system** into local resource based, self-sustainable, high value commercial organic enterprise.
- Developing **commodity specific commercial organic value chain** under integrated and concentrated approach.
- **Development of organic parks/zones.**
- **Brand building** and facilitating stronger marketing access.
- Creating **state specific lead agency** (Organic Commodity Board or Organic Mission) for coordinating, monitoring, supporting and financing the development and operationalization of entire value chain.

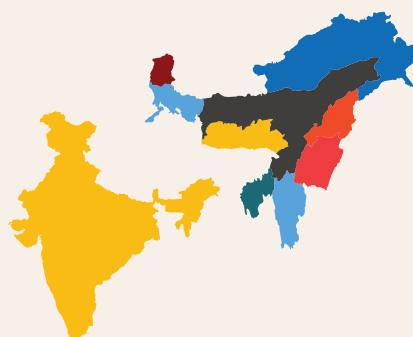
Salient Features



- It is a **Central Sector Scheme** launched under the NMSA.
- It was launched for **realizing the potential of organic farming in the North Eastern Region** of the country.

The assistance is provided for:

- Cluster development, on/off farm input production, Supply of seeds/planting materials, Setting up of functional infrastructure.
- Establishment of integrated processing unit, Refrigerated transportation, Pre-cooling/cold stores chamber, Branding labelling and packaging.
- Hiring of space, Hand holding, Organic certification through third party, Mobilization of farmers/processors etc.



1.15. PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SCHEME (PGS)-INDIA (PGS-INDIA)

Objectives



- To promote **domestic organic market growth**.
- To enable **small and marginal farmer** to have easy access to organic certification.

Salient Features



- This is a **quality assurance initiative** that is locally relevant, emphasising the participation of stakeholders, including producers and consumers.
- **PGS-India is outside the framework of third-party system of certification** (which is a pre-requisite to enter export market of organic produce).



Participatory Guarantee System For India (PGS-India)

Decentralised system of certificate for quality assurance
in the local market implemented by group of farmers.

Embodies active participation of
producers & other stakeholders

Covers standards for crop
production, animal production,
food processing, handling & storage etc.

There are 562 Regional
Council (RC's)

Regional Council to
coordinate, monitor and approve
certificate decision of Local Groups.

(On the Label of PGS-India Certified Organic Food Products)

• FSSAI Logo & License No.



• PGS-India Organic Logo



» Single Ingredient products to be labelled as "PGS-Organic".

» Mixed/Processed Products to be labelled as "PGS-Organic"
(minimum 95% ingredients are PGS-Organic)

» The description of the PGS group & unique ID code.

- **It is not applicable for:**
 - **off-farm activities** like transport, storage, etc.
 - **individual farmers or group of farmers smaller than five members.** They either have to opt for third party certification or join the existing PGS local group.

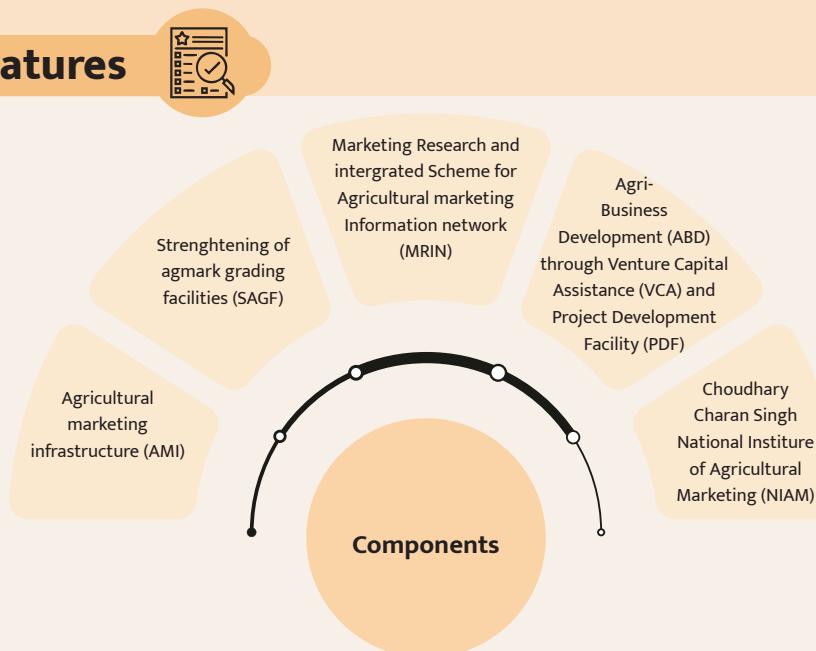
1.16. INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Objectives



- To promote creation of **agricultural marketing infrastructure by providing backend subsidy support** to State, cooperative and private sector investments.
- To promote creation of scientific storage capacity and to promote pledge financing
- To increase farmers' income.
- 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

Salient Features



- The 5 components are being implemented by 2 institutions:
 - **Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI):** It is a division of the ministry and implementing the three sub schemes viz.
 - **Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI):** It subsumes the erstwhile Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (GBY) and Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization (AMIGS).
 - **Marketing Research and Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing Information Network (MRIN)**
 - **Strengthening of Agmark Grading Facilities (SAGF)**
 - **Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC):** It is an autonomous organization and implementing 2 sub-schemes viz.
 - Agri-Business Development (ABD) through Venture Capital Assistance (VCA) and Project Development Facility (PDF)
 - Choudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Agriculture Marketing (NIAM).

1.17. NATIONAL MISSION ON AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND TECHNOLOGY

Objectives



- 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.

Salient Features



- This **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** was introduced under the umbrella of **Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)**.
 - ATMA scheme is implemented at district level with the aim of making **extension system farmer driven and farmer accountable**.
 - ATMA has active participation of farmers/farmer-groups, NGOs, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), Panchayati Raj Institutions and other stakeholders operating at district level and below.

Sub Mission
on Agricultural
Mechanization
(SMAM)

It focuses on **awareness creation and enhanced use of appropriate technologies** in agriculture & allied sectors.

Sub Mission
on Seed and
Planting Material
(SMSM)

To produce and supply quality seeds to farmers through various components namely Seed Village Programme, Establishment of Seed Processing- cum- Seed Storage Godowns at Gram Panchayat Level, National Seed Reserve, etc.

Sub Mission
on Agricultural
Mechanization
(SMAM)

For enhancing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions & difficult areas. Financial assistance is provided for establishing '**Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs)**' and '**Hi-tech Hubs of High-Value Machines**'.

Sub Mission on
Plant Protection
and Plant
Quarantine
(SMPP)

Regulatory, monitoring, surveillance and capacity building functions are performed to shield our bio-security from the incursion and spread of alien species.

- **FARMS-app (Farm Machinery Solutions-app):** It is a multilingual Mobile App which connects the farmers with CHCs situated in their locality. Initially, it was known as "CHC-Farm Machinery" App.

1.18. RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA – REMUNERATIVE APPROACHES FOR AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR REJUVENATION (RAFTAAR) OR (RKVY-RAFTAAR)

Objectives



- To **strengthen the farmers' efforts** through creation of required pre and post-harvest agri infrastructure that increases access to quality inputs, storage, market facilities, etc. and enables farmers to make informed choices.
- To provide **autonomy, flexibility to States to plan and execute schemes** as per local/farmers' needs.
- To promote **value chain addition linked production models** that will help farmers increase their income as well as encourage productivity.
- To **mitigate risk of farmers** with focus on additional income generation activities - like integrated farming, mushroom cultivation, bee keeping, etc.
- To **attend national priorities** through several sub-schemes.
- To **empower youth** through skill development, innovation and agri-entrepreneurship.

Salient Features



It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.	Fund Allocation 90:10 for North Eastern States and 60:40 for others	Decentralised planning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It is the revamped version of erstwhile RKVY initiated in 2007 as an umbrella scheme for holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Regular RKVY-RAFTAAR (Infrastructure & Assets and Production Growth)- 70% of annual outlay to be allocated to states as grants (out of this, 20% are flexi-funds) ■ RKVY-RAFTAAR special sub-schemes of National Priorities- 20% of annual outlay. ■ Innovation and agri-entrepreneur development- 10% (In case the funds not utilized, it will be diverted to regular RKVY & sub-schemes). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ State Agriculture Departments is the Nodal Implementing Agency. States make District Agriculture Plan and State Agriculture Plan based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of appropriate technology and natural priorities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sub-schemes 		

Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India	<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, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Eastern Uttar Pradesh (Purvanchal) and West Bengal.
Crop Diversification Program (CDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 (RPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Financial Assistance is provided for reclamation of Alkaline / Saline / Acidic soil.
Foot & Mouth Disease – Control Program (FMD-CP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It is a Central Sector Scheme. FMD is a viral disease. The scheme envisages 100% vaccination coverage of cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and pigs at six months interval in the entire country in 5 years (2019-24).
Saffron Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It focuses on several measures to improve Saffron farming.
Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ farmers/ FPOs/ Cooperatives in the drought affected districts/blocks are provided financial assistance of Rs. 3200/ha (upto a maximum area of two ha) for taking up additional production of fodder.

NOTE: Until recently, Saffron production has been restricted to a limited geographical area in the Union territory of Jammu & Kashmir. Pampore region is commonly known as Saffron bowl of Kashmir. However, North East Centre For Technology Application and Reach (NECTAR) is supporting a pilot project to explore the feasibility of growing saffron in Sikkim also.

1.19. SOIL HEALTH CARD SCHEME

Objectives

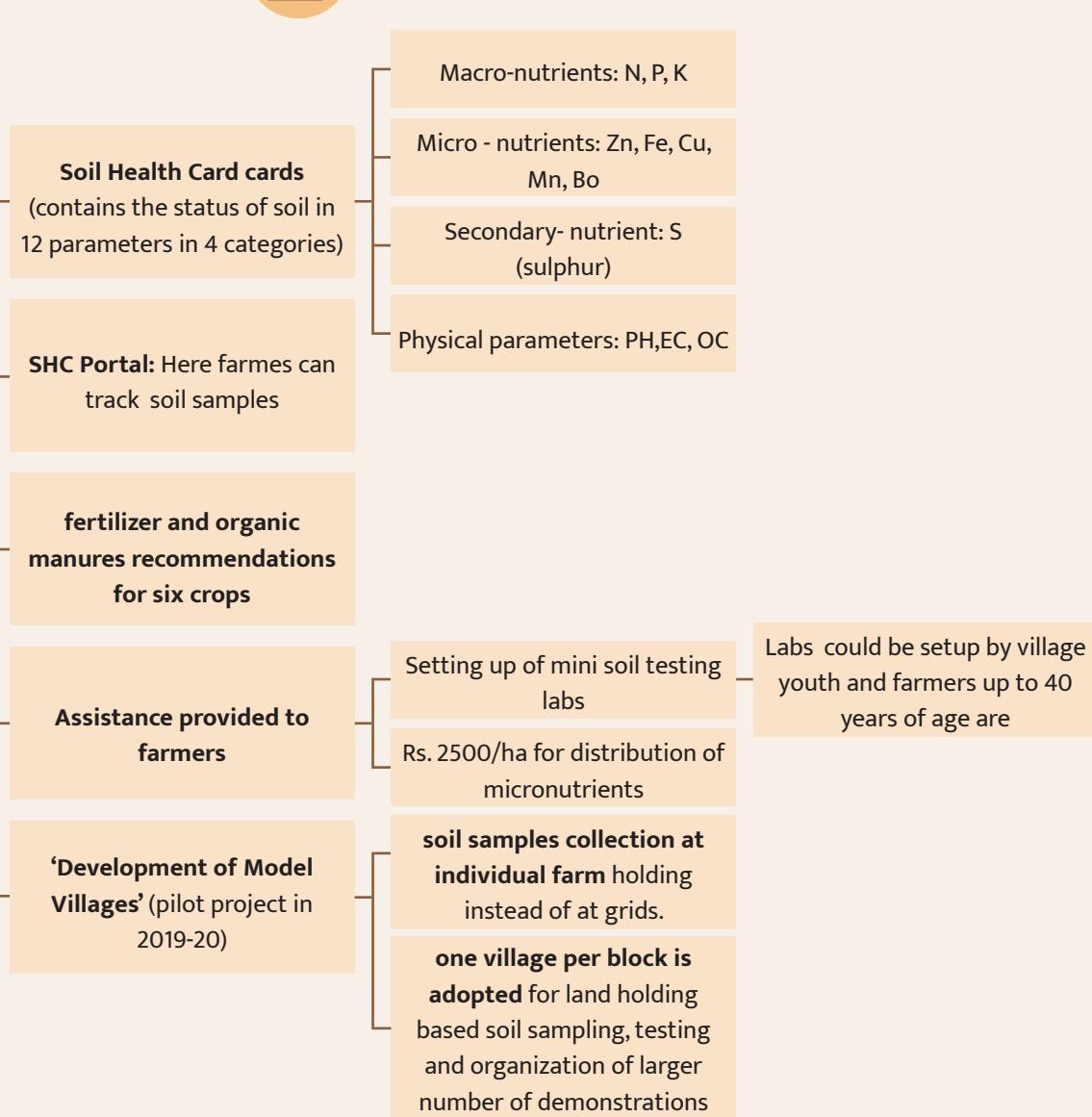


- To issue soil health cards every 2 years, to all farmers, so as to provide a basis to address nutrient deficiencies in fertilization practices.
- To develop and strengthen the functioning of Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) through capacity building, involvement of agriculture students and effective linkage with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) / State Agricultural Universities (SAUs).
- To build capacities of district and state level staff and of progressive farmers for promotion of nutrient management practices and balanced use of fertilizers.
- Ensure additional income to farmers and increasing yields and promoting sustainable farming.

Salient Features



Centrally Sponsored scheme launched in 2015



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

Objectives



To ensure that farmers get remunerative prices for their produce.

Salient Features



- It is an umbrella scheme to ensure MSP to farmers for pulses, oilseeds and copra.

Price Support Scheme (PSS)	Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS)	Pilot of Private Procurement and Stockiest Scheme (PPSS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra are done by Central Nodal Agencies with proactive role of State governments. Besides National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED), FCI also takes up procurement of crops under PSS. The expenditure and losses due to procurement is borne by the Centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This covers all oilseeds for which MSP is notified. The scheme does not involve any physical procurement of crops as farmers are paid, by the Centre, the difference between the MSP price and Sale/modal price on disposal in notified market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For oilseeds, in addition to PDPS, states have the option to roll out PPSS in selected district/APMC(s) A private player can procure crops at MSP when market prices drop below MSP. The private players are then compensated through a service charge up to a maximum of 15% of the MSP of the crop.

- States/UTs are offered to choose either PSS and PDPS in a given procurement season with respect to particular oilseeds crop for the entire State.
- Only one scheme i.e. either PSS or PDPS may be made operational in one State with respect to one commodity.

1.21. YUVA SAHAKAR-COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISE SUPPORT AND INNOVATION SCHEME

Objectives



- To cater to the needs and aspirations of the youth and for attracting them to cooperative business ventures.
- Encouraging newly formed cooperative societies with new and/ or innovative ideas.
- Enabling startups in the cooperative sector covering all types of activities.

Salient Features



Launched by the **National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)**.



'Cooperative Start-up and Innovation Fund (CSIF)' with an annual outlay of Rs 100 crore.



Assistance: 80% of the project cost for the special categories (cooperative societies in the North East region, and aspirational district or cooperatives having all the members as women or all the members from SCs/STs/PWD) and 70% for others.



Loans: Rate of interest on term loan would be 2% less than the applicable for the project cost up to Rs 3 crore including 2 years moratorium on payment of principal.



Eligibility: All types of cooperatives societies. Cooperatives societies should be in operation for at least 3 months and should have positive net-worth. They should not have incurred loss for previous one year of operation (or in previous 3 years if the society is in operation for more than 3 years)

About NCDC



- It is the sole **statutory organization under Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare** functioning as an apex financial and developmental institution exclusively devoted to cooperative sector.
- It **strengthens and promotes programmes across sectors relating to agriculture and allied fields** like dairy, poultry, livestock, fisheries, cotton ginning and spinning, sugar and notified services like hospitality, transport, rural housing, hospitals/health care etc.

1.22. KISAN CREDIT CARD (KCC)

Objectives



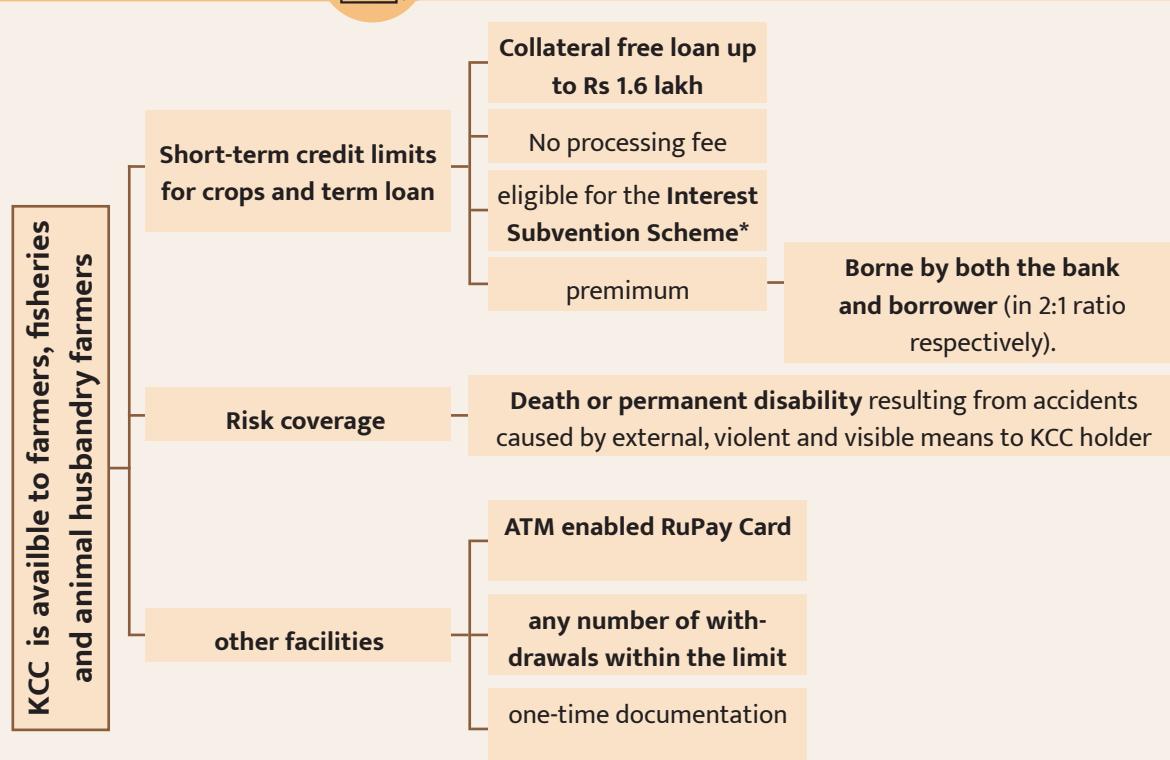
To provide adequate and timely credit support from the banking system under single window for cultivation and other needs like:

- Post-harvest expenses
- Produce marketing loan
- Consumption requirements of farmer household
- Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture
- Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities

Beneficiaries

- All farmers- individuals/Joint borrowers who are owner cultivators.
- Tenant farmers, Oral lessees and Share Croppers etc.
- SHGs or Joint Liability Groups of farmers including tenant share croppers etc.
- farmers engaged in animal husbandry and fisheries

Salient Features



- Since loans through KCC is eligible for the **Interest Subvention Scheme**, even though the interest levied on the loan of KCC is around 7% per annum **farmers are required to pay only of 4% per annum**. The centre provides interest subvention of 2% and Prompt Repayment Incentive of 3%.
- The KCC is **available at all Indian banks**, regional rural banks and the co-operative banks.

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

Objectives

- 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.

Salient Features



- It is a **central sector scheme**.
- **Components**

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	It is environment friendly broad ecological approach for managing pest problems.
Locust Control and Research	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.

1.24. NATIONAL INNOVATIONS ON CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE (NICRA)

Objectives



- To enhance the **resilience of agriculture** (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.

Salient Features



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 also undertakes **comprehensive field evaluation** of new and emerging approaches **of paddy cultivation**.



The project consists of **four components**: Strategic Research, Technology Demonstration, Capacity Building and Sponsored/ Competitive Grants.

1.25. INTEREST SUBVENTION SCHEME

Objectives



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.

Salient Features



- The scheme is being implemented by the NABARD and RBI.
- Interest subvention is given to **Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Private Sector Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)** on use of own funds and to **NABARD for refinance to RRBs and Cooperative Banks.**

The Scheme is provided for four segments

- 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

- **Concession 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% 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.

1.26. ATTRACTING AND RETAINING YOUTH IN AGRICULTURE (ARYA) PROJECT

Objectives



- 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.

Salient Features

- It was launched in 2015.

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 shall be identified for their skill development in entrepreneurial activities and establishment of related micro-enterprise units.**

At KVKs, one or two enterprise units shall be established to serve as entrepreneurial training units for farmers.

1.27. KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS (KVK)

Objectives



- 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.

Salient Features



- **Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)** has created a network of 721 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 a **Central Sector Scheme**. The KVKs are sanctioned to Agricultural Universities, ICAR institutes, related Government Departments and NGOs working in Agriculture.

1.28. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL HIGHER EDUCATION PROJECT (NAHEP)

Objectives



- Accentuate the **relevance and quality of higher agricultural education in selected AUs (agriculture universities)**
- Student and faculty development
- **Improve learning outcomes, employability and entrepreneurship**
- **Enhancing institutional and system management effectiveness**

Salient Features



- The project was launched in **collaboration with the World Bank in 2019**.
- **Funding:** It is being 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 select 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.

1.29. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Accelerated Pulses Production Program



- 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 % funded by the 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.

Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund (AMIF)



- AMIF was set up with a **corpus of Rs.2000 crore** with NABARD for developing and upgrading agricultural marketing infrastructure in 22000 GrAMs and 585 APMCs.
- The scheme aims to **provide financial assistance for upgradation of Rural Haats to Gramin Agriculture Markets (GrAMs)**, creation of electronic display mechanism, linking of GrAMs with APMCs and upgradation of 585 e-NAM enabled APMCs.
- **State Governments, shall be eligible to avail loans**, through respective Finance Departments, from NABARD under AMIF.
- The **beneficiaries under AMIF may be identified by the respective State Government** and may include APMCs, PRIs, Farmers Producers' Organizations (FPOs)/ Cooperatives/ State Level Agencies, etc. which may avail loans through AMIF through the Nodal Department in the State Government.

Gramin Retail Agriculture Markets (GrAMs)



- 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.
- In these GrAMs, **physical infrastructure will be strengthened using Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) 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
- **Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)** has been **developing and up-grading physical infrastructure of rural haats** under control of panchayat through States / Union Territories through MGNREGS for development of GrAMs.
- Since it is a **demand driven scheme from the States/UTs**, there is no State-wise and year-wise allocation of the fund.

Agricultural Market Information Network (AGMARKNET) portal



- 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



- 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



- 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 (FARM, Innovations, Resources, Science and Technology) Initiative



- The focus is on **farmer's Farm, Innovations, Resources, Science and Technology (FIRST)**.
- It is an **ICAR initiative** with focus on:
 - 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



- 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



- 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.

Meghdoot app



- Developed by the India Meteorological Department, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology and Indian Council of Agricultural Research, this mobile application was launched by the Ministry of Agriculture in association with the Ministry of Earth Sciences to provide **location, crop and livestock-specific weather-based agro advisories to farmers in local languages**.
- **The information is not based on real time** but would be updated twice a week on Tuesdays and Fridays.

AGRI UDAAN



- It aims to **scale-up Food & Agribusiness start-ups** through rigorous mentoring & training of rural youth, industry networking and Investor pitching.
- It is considered as **India's first Food & Agribusiness accelerator** and was announced by **ICAR-NAARM and IIM-A's incubator centres**.

MERA GAON-MERA GAURAV



- This scheme involves scientists of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and state agricultural universities.
- Under this scheme, **each group of 4 multidisciplinary scientists** constituted at these institutes and universities **will select 5 villages** within a radius of maximum 100 km 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.

Unified Package Insurance Scheme



- It aims to provide insurance based financial protection to citizens associated in agriculture sector and will **provide yield-based crop insurance to the farmers based on his ownership rights of the land and sown crop.**
- **It includes:** crop insurance (PMFBY/WBCIS), Personal Accident Insurance, Life Insurance as per Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Student Safety Insurance (covers accidental death or disability of students as well as death of father or mother), insurance of personal and work assets.
- The scheme will be a **one-year cover, renewable from year to year.**

Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Unnat Krishi Shiksha Yojana



- **Objective:** To provide professional support in the field of Organic Farming/ Natural Farming/ Rural Economy/ Sustainable Agriculture and build skilled Human Resource at village level in these areas.
- This scheme, **being implemented by ICAR**, was launched in 2016.
- It is **being run under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan** activities of Ministry of Agriculture and Family Welfare.
 - Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is a scheme under the Ministry of Education.
- **100 farmers training centers** across the country have been identified on the basis of knowledge, skill, ability and experiences related to Organic Farming, Natural Farming and Cow based Economy and having facilities to conduct training programmes for farmers.

Centralized Farm Machinery Performance Testing Portal



- This portal will **facilitate manufacturers in applying, communicating and monitoring the progress of testing of their machines** in a seamless manner.
- It offers the **possibility of integrated management** in a unified manner within the organization. Thus, it will help **in improving the efficiency of the testing institutes** thereby reducing testing time for various agricultural machines and equipments.

Sahakar Mitra: Scheme on Internship Programme (SIP)



- It is a **paid internship programme** launched by the **National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)**.
- **Eligibility:** Professional graduates in disciplines such as Agriculture and allied areas, IT etc. will be eligible for internship. Professionals who are pursuing or have completed their MBA degrees in Agri-business, Cooperation, Finance, International Trade, Forestry, Rural Development, Project Management etc. will also be eligible.

- NCDC has earmarked funds to provide **each intern a financial support** over a 4 months internship period.
- **Benefits:** The scheme will provide the young professionals an opportunity of practical exposure and learning from the working of NCDC and cooperatives. Also, it will assist cooperative institutions access new and innovative ideas of young professionals.

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2. MINISTRY OF AYUSH



2.1. NATIONAL AYUSH MISSION (NAM)

Objectives



- 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.

Salient Features



- It is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** launched in 2014.
- It would continue till 2026.
- AYUSH systems of medicine include **Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha & Sowa-Rigpa and Homoeopathy**.
- It envisages **flexibility of implementation** of the programmes which will lead to substantial participation of the State Governments/UT

Mandatory Components (80% of the Resource pool)

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

School Health Programme: to address both physical and mental health needs of School going children using Yoga and counselling

**Flexible Components
(20% of resource pool)**

AYUSH Wellness Centres including Yoga & Naturopathy

IEC activities And 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.
- **AYUSH Gram:** one village per block will be selected where AYUSH based lifestyles are promoted.
- **10% of the Health and Wellness Centers (HWCs) of the Ayushman Bharat Scheme** shall be operationalized by the Ministry of AYUSH through State / UT Governments.
 - Therefore, some AYUSH Dispensaries under NAM will be upgraded as **AYUSH Health and Wellness Centres**.
- Subsidy is being given to farmers for cultivation of medicinal plants.

2.2. CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME FOR PROMOTING PHARMACOVIGILANCE OF AYUSH DRUGS

Objectives



To develop the culture of documenting adverse effects and **undertake safety monitoring of AYUSH drugs** and surveillance of misleading advertisements appearing in the print and electronic media.

Salient Features



It is a Central Sector Scheme

facilitate the establishment of three-tier network of-

All India Institute of Ayurveda, New Delhi, an autonomous body under the Ministry of AYUSH, has been designated as NPvCC

National Pharmacovigilance Centre (NPvCC)

Intermediary Pharmacovigilance Centres (IPvCCs)

Peripheral Pharmacovigilance Centres (PPvCC)

2.3. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

National AYUSH Grid Project



- The project was initiated in 2018 for creating a **comprehensive IT backbone for the entire sector**.
- Digitalization of the entire Ayush Sector will lead to its **transformation in fields of health care delivery at all levels**, including research, education, various health programmes and drug regulations.
- **Ayush Sanjivani mobile app and the Yoga locator mobile app** have been launched under the project.
- Also, a customised IT course for Ayush Professionals was developed in collaboration with C-DAC.
- An ambitious project to support Ayush education is being launched with the name Ayush Next. This has been developed, and is expected to go online soon.
- Now, the Ayush Grid is also being integrated with **National Digital Health Mission (NDHM)**.

Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)



- The project was initiated in 2001 (completed 20 years) with a **collaboration between the CSIR and the Ministry of AYUSH** (erstwhile Department of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homeopathy).
- **TKDL database contains more than 3.9 lakh formulations/ practices from the Indian systems of medicine AYUSH (Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Sowa Rigpa) and Yoga in digitized format.**
- **It is in five languages:** English, German, French, Japanese and Spanish.
- It is **available to only patent examiners through TKDL Access** (Non-disclosure) Agreement.
- It seeks **to prevent misappropriation of country's traditional medicinal knowledge at International Patent Offices** by preventing the granting of patents for products developed utilizing Indian TK.
- So far, 239 patent applications have either been set aside/ withdrawn/ amended, based on the prior art evidences present in the TKDL database.

3. MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS



DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICALS

3.1. PLASTIC PARK SCHEME

Objectives



To increase competitiveness and investments, achieve environmentally sustainable growth and adopt the cluster development approach to consolidate the capacities in plastic sector. It also seeks to reduce plastic imports.

Salient Features



- It was envisaged in the National Plastic Park Policy in 2010 which was modified in 2013.
- The scheme supports 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.

DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS

3.2. UREA SUBSIDY*

Objectives



To ensure timely and easy availability of urea fertilizers at affordable prices

Salient Features



- It is a Central Sector Scheme.
- Urea is being provided to the farmers at a statutorily notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP).
- The difference between the delivered cost of Fertilizers at farm gate and net market realization by the urea units is given as subsidy to the Urea manufacturer/Importer by

the Govt. of India. So, it also includes **freight subsidy for movement of urea** across the country.

- Farmers are getting Urea at affordable MRP because of the subsidy provided by the Government.
- **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system:** It was introduced in March 2018. **Subsidy payment** to the companies would happen **only after actual sales** to farmers by retailers.
 - Each retailer is mandated to have **point-of-sale (PoS) machine linked** to the Department of Fertilisers' e-Urvarak DBT portal.
 - Anybody buying subsidised fertilisers is required to **furnish his/her Aadhaar unique identity or Kisan Credit Card number**.
 - The quantities of the individual fertilisers purchased, along with the buyer's name and biometric authentication, have to be captured on the PoS device. **Only upon the sale getting registered on the e-Urvarak platform can a company claim subsidy**, payment is remitted electronically to its bank.

3.3. NUTRIENT BASED SUBSIDY SCHEME*

Objectives



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.

Salient Features



- It is a **Central Sector Scheme**.
- The scheme was launched in 2010 when the prices of **Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers were decontrolled** (price of urea fertilizer is still controlled).
- **Subsidy:** Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of P&K fertilizers is decontrolled and fertilizer manufacturers / marketers are allowed to fix the MRP at reasonable price. The **Centre provides a fixed rate of subsidy** (in Rs. Per Kg basis) **on each nutrient**.
 - These nutrients include **Primary nutrients: Nitrogen (N), Phosphate (P), Potash (K)** and Secondary Nutrient-Sulphur (S).
 - **Additional subsidy** for micronutrients namely **Boron and Zinc** is also provided.
 - **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) **Ammonium Phosphate** fertilizers are covered under the scheme.
- The subsidy is given to the fertilizer manufacturing companies and the **rate of subsidy is decided on annual basis**.

3.4. CITY COMPOST SCHEME*

Objectives



To support Swachh Bharat Mission and provide City Compost at subsidized rates to farmers.

Salient Features



- It is a **Central Sector Scheme**.
- 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.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICALS

3.5. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE SCHEME FOR PHARMACEUTICALS

Objectives



- To enhance India's **manufacturing capabilities** by increasing investment and production in the sector and contributing to product diversification to high value goods in the pharmaceutical sector.
- To create **global champions out of India** who have the potential to grow in size and scale using cutting edge technology and thereby penetrate the global value chains.

Salient Features



- The approved **outlay of the scheme** is Rs 15000 crore.
- **Applicant:**
 - Any Proprietary Firm or Partnership Firm or Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) or a Company registered in India. The applicant should not have been declared as bankrupt or willful defaulter or reported as fraud by any bank or financial institution or non-banking financial company.
 - A maximum of 55 applicants will be selected under the scheme.

- The applicants will be required to achieve **minimum cumulative investment per year over a period of 5 years** as prescribed under the scheme.
- The applications are invited in **three groups based on the Global Manufacturing Revenue of FY 2019-20** (less than Rs. 500 crore, between Rs. 500 (inclusive) crore and Rs. 5,000 crore and more than or equal to Rs. 5,000 crore) of the applicants.
- **Base Year:** Financial Year 2019-20.
- **Tenure:** The tenure of the Scheme is from Financial Year 2020-21 to Financial Year 2028-29.
- The scheme is **implemented by the Project Management Agency**.
- **The eligible products have been categorized into three categories.** The products covered under the scheme are formulations, biopharmaceuticals, active pharmaceutical ingredients, key starting material, drug intermediates, in-vitro diagnostic medical devices, etc.
 - **Category-1 and category-2 products attract 10% incentive**
 - **Category-3 products attract 5% incentive** on the incremental sales. Incremental sales of a product mean sales of that product in a year over and above the sales of that product in FY 2019-2020.

3.6. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE SCHEME (FOR PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING OF CRITICAL KSMS (KEY STARTING MATERIALS)/DRUG INTERMEDIATES AND APIs (ACTIVE PHARMACEUTICAL INGREDIENTS))

Objectives



For **promotion of domestic manufacturing** of critical KSMs/Drug Intermediates and APIs by attracting large investments in the sector to ensure their **sustainable domestic supply** and thereby **reduce India's import dependence**.

Salient Features



- **Scope:** Under the Scheme, financial incentives shall be given based on sales made by selected manufacturers for 41 products. These 41 products, which cover all the identified 53 APIs.
 - Out of 53 identified bulk drugs, 26 are fermentation based bulk drugs and 27 are chemical synthesis based bulk drugs.
 - Rate of incentive will be 20 % (of incremental sales value) for fermentation based bulk drugs and 10% for chemical synthesis based bulk drugs.
- The scheme is applicable **only for greenfield projects**.

- **Financial incentive** shall be given to eligible manufacturers on their incremental sales over the base year (2019-20) for a period of 6 years.
- The scheme shall be implemented through a **Project Management Agency (PMA)** to be nominated by the Department of Pharmaceuticals.
- The tenure of the scheme is from FY 2020-21 to FY 2029-30.

Recent changes:

- Replacement of the criteria of 'minimum threshold' investment with '**committed investment**' by the selected applicant.
- **Deletion** of the provision which restricts the sales of eligible products to **domestic sales only**, for the purpose of eligibility of receiving incentives, bringing the scheme in line with other PLI schemes and encouraging market diversification.
- Change in the **minimum annual production capacity for 10 products** viz Tetracycline, Neomycin, Para Amino Phenol (PAP), Meropenem, Artesunate, Losartan, Telmisartan, Acyclovir, Ciprofloxacin and Aspirin. Minimum annual production capacity is a part of eligibility criteria under the scheme.

3.7. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME (FOR PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING OF MEDICAL DEVICES

Objectives



The Scheme aim to **boost domestic manufacturing** by attracting large investments in medical device sector.

Salient Features



- **Applicant:** Any company registered in India, proposing to manufacture goods under target segment.
- Scheme is **applicable only for green field projects**.
- The scheme shall be implemented through a **Project Management Agency (PMA)**.
- Under the Scheme, **incentive @ 5% of incremental sales over base year 2019-20** will be provided on the segments of medical devices identified
- It seeks to provide **assistance to about 25-30 manufacturers** under the following categories of medical devices:
 - Cancer care/Radiotherapy medical devices
 - Radiology & Imaging medical devices
 - Nuclear Imaging Devices etc.

Recent changes:

- Replacement of the criteria of ‘minimum threshold’ investment with ‘**committed investment**’ by the selected applicant.
- The **tenure of the scheme has been extended by one year** keeping in view the capital expenditure expected to be done by the selected applicants in FY 2021-22. Accordingly, the **sales for the purpose of availing incentives will be accounted for 5 years starting from FY 2022-2023 instead of FY 2021-2022.**

3.8. PROMOTION OF BULK DRUG PARKS

Objectives



- To develop **3 mega Bulk Drug parks in India** in partnership with States
- **to reduce manufacturing cost of bulk drugs** in the country and dependency on other countries for bulk drugs.

Salient Features



Common Facilities

Such as solvent recovery plant, distillation plant, power & steam units, common effluent treatment plant, etc.

Funding

Grants-in-Aid to States by the Government of India with a maximum limit of Rs. 1000 Crore per Bulk Drug Park.

Implementing agency

State Implementing Agencies (SIA) to be set up by the respective State Governments

NOTE: Despite India being the **3rd largest pharmaceutical industry in the world** by volume, **India's dependence on import of basic raw materials**, viz., Bulk Drugs that are used to produce medicines is very high. In some specific bulk drugs the import dependence is 80 to 100%.

3.9. PRADHAN MANTRI BHARTIYA JANAUSHADIPARIYOJANA (PM-BJP)

Objectives



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.

Salient Features



- It was launched in 2008 under the name Jan Aushadi Campaign.
- It is a **campaign to provide quality medicines at affordable prices** to the masses.
- **Implementation agency:** Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI)
- Provide all the related health care products too under the scheme.
- **Assistance:** An amount of Rs.2.5 lakhs shall be extended to NGOs/agencies/ individuals establishing Janaushadhi Kendras (JAK) in government hospital premises where space is provided free of cost by Govt. to operating agency.
- **JANAUSHADI SUVIDHA Sanitary Napkin:** It is oxo-biodegradable sanitary napkins launched under the PMBJP.
 - It will ensure '**Swachhta, Swasthya and Suvidha**' for underprivileged women.
 - It has been manufactured by **Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertaking of India.**



3.10. SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Objectives



To ensure drug security in the country by increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of domestic pharmaceutical industry.

Salient Features



- It is a **Central Sector Scheme**.
- It has following **sub-schemes**

Assistance to Bulk Drug Industry for Common Facility Centre (CFC)

One-time grant (maximum 100 crore per CFC or 70% of cost whichever is less) would be provided for creation of common facilities in any upcoming Bulk Drug Park promoted by State Governments.

Assistance to Medical Device Industry for Common Facility Centre

One-time grant (maximum 25 crore per CFC or 70% of cost whichever is less) would be provided for creation of common facilities in any upcoming Medical Device Park promoted by State Governments

Assistance for Cluster Development

Grant-in-aid of 20 crore or 70% of project cost whichever is less is provided.

Pharmaceutical Promotion Development Scheme

It aims at the promotion, development and export promotion in Pharmaceutical sector by extending financial support.

Pharmaceuticals Technology Upgradation Assistance Scheme

To facilitate Small and Medium Pharma Enterprises (SMEs) to upgrade their plant and machinery. Assistance in the form of interest subvention will be provided to 250 pharma SMEs.

3.11. SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF MEDICAL DEVICES PARK*

Objectives



- **Creation of world class infrastructure** facilities in order to make Indian medical device industry a global leader.
- **Easy access to standard testing and infrastructure facilities** through creation of world class Common Infrastructure Facilities.
- **Significant reduction of the cost of production** of medical devices leading to better availability and affordability of medical devices in the domestic market.
- Exploit the benefits arising due to **optimization of resources and economies of scale**.

Salient Features

- This is a **Central Sector Scheme**.
- Medical Device Park means a designated contiguous area of land with common infrastructure facilities for the **exclusive manufacturing of medical devices**.
- **Four Medical Device Parks will be supported** under the Scheme.
- **A maximum grant-in-aid for one Medical Device Park** will be limited to **Rs 100 crore** (total financial outlay of the Scheme is Rs. 400 Crore).
- The duration of the Scheme is **from FY 2020-2021 to FY 2024-2025**.
- A **one-time grant-in-aid** will be provided for creation of **common infrastructure facilities** in selected Medical Device Park proposed by a State Government.
- **Note:** India depends on imports up to an extent of 85% of total domestic demand of medical devices.

3.12. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Pharma Jan Samadhan

- 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 serves as a **robust e-governance tool** for effective implementation of the **Drugs (Price Control) Order 2013**.
- NPPA is mandated to initiate action on any complaint **within 48 hrs. of its receipt**.

'Pharma SahiDaam' Mobile App

- This mobile App is developed by NPPA. It shows **the MRP fixed by NPPA for various scheduled drugs on real time basis**.

4. MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION



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

Objectives



- **Facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity** by making it affordable by supporting airline operation through
 - Concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators
 - Financial (Viability Gap Funding or VGF) support
- To provide connectivity to un-served and under-served regions through **revival of existing air strips and airports.**
 - Under-served airports are those which do not have more than 7 flights a week (14 for priority areas), while unserved airports are those where there are no scheduled commercial flights.

Salient Features



- **Airports Authority of India (AAI)** is designated as **implementing agency**
- It is a key component of National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016.
- The scheme would be in operation for a period up to 10 years from the date of notification of the Scheme Version 1.0.
- It has a **unique demand and market-based model** to develop regional connectivity. RCS will be operational only in States and at airports/aerodromes/helipads which commit and support the scheme by providing concessions as required in the scheme.
- **Airfares on regional flights are capped at ₹2,500/ hour** of approximately 500 km on an aircraft or for a 30 min on helicopter.
- Airlines have to provide 50% of the seats (minimum of 9 and a maximum of 40 UDAN Seats) at subsidized rates. Remaining 50% seats will be priced at market rate. For helicopters, if seats are less than or equal to 13 then it is required to provide 100% as RCS seats, but if capacity is more than 13 then maximum 13 will be considered as RCS seats.
- **Support in the form of Concessions and Viability Gap Funding** will be provided to selected operators for RCS routes under the scheme.
 - Centre will share 80% of the VGF 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 (other than NE states, UK, HP and UTs which will contribute 10%).

- **Regional Connectivity Fund** would be created for this purpose.
- o However, for the routes classified as State RCS Routes and Lakshadweep Specific Route, the State Governments and Ministry of Home Affairs respectively, shall be responsible for reimbursing 100% of the VGF under the scheme.
- o **State governments** have to provide free security & fire service, utilities at concessional rates, free land for RCS airports etc.
- o **Airport/Aerodrome/Helipad operators:** No landing charges, parking charges and Terminal Navigation Landing Charges will be imposed for RCS flights etc.
- In case any **rehabilitation/upgradation of infrastructure** is required at airports/water aerodromes/helipad to make them operational for RCS operations, it can be undertaken by AAI upon payment of required costs from respective State Government/airport/Water Aerodrome/Helipad operator. Ownership will not change however.

4.2. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Krishi Udan Scheme



- The scheme was announced in Budget 2020-21.
- The scheme intends to assist farmers in **transporting perishable agricultural products** so that it improves their “**value realisation**”, especially in the north-east and tribal districts.
- Under the scheme, the first domestic dedicated freighter carried perishable agricultural produce from **Lengpui airport (Mizoram)** to **Kolkata airport**.
- Similarly, agricultural produces are also transported from **Guwahati International Airport to Hong Kong**. The customs, plant quarantine and other necessary services are also available at Guwahati International Airport.

Digiyatra Platform



- 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 at an airport. Each passenger would get a unique Digi Yatra ID.

NABH (Nextgen Airports for Bharat)



- 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)

Objectives



- To make coal available to all the **Thermal Power Plants** of the country in a transparent and objective manner.
- Ensure that the **benefits of linkage coal** are transferred to the end **consumers**.

Intended Beneficiary



- **Power companies** (assured coal supply)
- **Consumers** (reduced cost of power)
- **Indigenous Coal Sector** (reduction in Imported coal)
- **Banking Sector** (reduced NPAs)

Salient Features



Coal Linkage Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The policy would provide coal linkages to thermal power plants lacking fuel supply agreements (FSAs) through coal auctions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A linkage is a coal supply assurance from Coal India Limited to a consumer.
Coal linkage rationalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It means buying coal from mines which are closer to the power plant or any practice that leads to more economic gains. ■ Coal linkages would be allocated to state-owned power distribution companies (Discoms) who, in turn, would assign these linkages to thermal power plants.
Bidding For Coal linkage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Private-owned independent power plants (IPPs) (with or without power purchase agreements or PPAs) will have to bid for the coal linkage. ■ The basis of bidding would be the location of source of coal, quantity

of coal, amount of power and delivery point of power they generate

Deciding Criteria for coal use

For the use of coal in state/ central generating plants, the deciding criteria shall be **plant efficiency, coal transportation cost, transmission charges** and the overall cost of power.

NOTE: Earlier, power purchase agreements (PPAs) were a prerequisite for getting coal linkage. But the government has now relaxed the norms under SHAKTI as per the recommendations of P K Sinha committee. **Now, Power plants not having PPAs can coal linkages** which would help reduce stress in the sector

5.2. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

UTTAM (Unlocking Transparency By Third Party Assessment Of Mined Coal) App



- It is developed by the **Ministry of Coal and Coal India Limited (CIL)**.
- The App ensures **accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency in coal ecosystem**
- This App enables the citizens and coal consumers **to monitor the process of Third-Party Sampling of coal across CIL subsidiaries**.
- It has interactive **map-based view** to provide holistic coverage of **coal quality across subsidiaries**.
 - The quality parameters include declared Gross Calorific Value (GCV), analysed GCV and coverage parameters such as location and quantity sampled.

Coal Mine Surveillance and Management System (CMSMS)



- 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**.
 - The **leasehold boundaries of all the coal mines are displayed on this map**.
- The system through satellite data can detect changes by which **unauthorised mining activity extending beyond the allotted lease area can be detected** and suitable action can be taken on it.
- It is the working of the concept of '**cooperative federalism**' in action.

Khan Prahahri



- 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.**

Sustainable Development Cell



- Coal Ministry has decided to establish SDC for **promoting sustainable coal mining and address environmental concerns** during the closure of mines.
- It will adopt a systemic approach, starting from collection & analysis of data, planning, adoption of best practices, etc.
- SDC will advise, mentor, plan and monitor mitigation measures taken by coal companies for maximizing utilisation of available resources in a sustainable way. It will also **formulate the future policy framework for environmental mitigation measures**, including the **Mine closure Fund**.
- It will act as nodal point at Ministry of Coal level in this matter.

PRAKASH (Power Rail Koyla Availability through Supply Harmony) portal



- The Portal aims at **bringing better coordination for coal supplies among all stakeholders** - Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, Coal India, Railways and power utilities to ensure adequate availability and optimum utilization of coal at thermal power plants.
- The Portal is **developed by NTPC** and sources data from different stakeholders such as Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Centre for Railway Information System (CRIS) and coal companies.
- The Portal is designed to help in **mapping and monitoring entire coal supply chain viz.**
 - Coal Stock at supply end (mines)
 - Coal quantity /rakes planned
 - Coal quantity in transit
 - Coal availability at power generating station.
- The Portal will make available four reports including Daily Power Plant Status, Periodic Power Plant Status, Plant Exception Report and Coal Dispatch Report.

6. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY



6.1. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE SCHEME (PLI) FOR WHITE GOODS (AIR CONDITIONERS AND LED LIGHTS) MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA

Objectives



- Boost domestic manufacturing and attract large investments in the White Goods manufacturing value chain.
- Removing sectoral disabilities, creating economies of scale, enhancing exports, creating a robust component ecosystem and employment generation.

Salient Features



- The scheme will be implemented by the **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade**.
- The scheme will be **implemented over FY 2021-22 to FY 2028-29** with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 6,238 crore.
- **Support** under the Scheme will be provided to companies/entities engaged in **manufacturing of components of Air Conditioners and LED Lights**.
- **Incentive:** An incentive of 4% to 6% on incremental sales (net of taxes) over the base year of goods manufactured in India and covered under target segments, to eligible companies, for a period of five (5) years subsequent to the base year and one year of gestation period.
- **Eligibility:**
 - o Incentive under the Scheme shall be provided to Companies making **brown field or green field Investments** for manufacturing in target segments in India.
 - o Eligibility of Companies shall be subject to their meeting the **pre-qualification criteria for different target segments**.
 - o Eligibility shall be **subject to thresholds of cumulative incremental investment and incremental sales** (net of taxes) of manufactured goods (as distinct from traded goods) **over the base year** for the respective year.
 - o **Base year:** FY 2019-20.

- o The first year of investment will be FY 2021-22 and the first year of incremental sale will be FY 2022-23. Actual disbursement of PLI for a respective year will be subsequent to that year.
- The Scheme is Fund Limited and even in case of over achievement the total pay-out of incentives would be capped at the amount approved by Cabinet.
- The Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) chaired by Cabinet Secretary will monitor the PLI scheme.

6.2. START UP INDIA SEED FUND SCHEME*

Objectives



To provide **financial assistance to startups** for proof of concept, prototype development, product trials, market entry and commercialization. This would enable these startups to **graduate to a level where they will be able to raise investments** from angel investors or venture capitalists, or seek loans from commercial banks or financial institutions.

Eligibility



- **Eligibility for Startups:** Every DPIIT-recognised startup who meets the following criteria:
 - o It must not be more than two years old and must not have received more than Rs 10 lakh of monetary support (excluding prize money) from the central/ state governments.
 - o They are **expected to have a business idea** to develop a product or a service with market fit, viable commercialisation, and scope of scaling with technology as the core.
 - o **Preference to startups in sectors like social impact, waste management, water management, financial inclusion, education, agriculture, food-processing, biotechnology, healthcare, energy, mobility, defence, space, railways, oil and gas, textiles, among others.**
- **Eligibility for Incubators:**
 - o Incubator **must be a legal entity** (a society, a trust, private limited company, or a statutory body).
 - o It should have been **operational for at least two years** on the date of application to the scheme.
 - o It must have **facilities to seat at least 25 individuals.**
 - o It must have **at least 5 startups undergoing incubation physically** on the date of application.

Salient Features



- The scheme was announced at '**Prarambh: Startup India International summit**'. Rs.945 crore Seed Fund will be disbursed to **eligible startups through eligible incubators** across India in 2021-25.
- **An Experts Advisory Committee (EAC)** will be constituted by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) for the overall execution and monitoring of the scheme.
- **Start-ups can avail up to ₹70 lakh:**
 - **Up to Rs. 20 Lakhs** as grant for validation of Proof of Concept, or prototype development, or product trials
 - **Up to Rs. 50 Lakhs of investment for market entry**, commercialization, or scaling up through convertible debentures or debt or debt-linked instruments
- **Incubators would get up to ₹5 crore as grant:**
 - The grant should be **utilized fully by the incubator within a period of three years** from the date of receipt of the first installment of funds.
 - If the Incubator has not utilized at least 50% of the total commitment within the first 2 years, then the **Incubator will not be eligible for any further drawdowns**.

NOTE: India is home to the world's third largest startup ecosystem which has helped several budding entrepreneurs to come up with innovative technologies and become big corporations.

6.3. START UP INDIA*

Objectives



To build a **strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and startups** in the country.

Eligibility



Eligibility Criteria for Startup Recognition are as under:

- The Startup should be incorporated as a **private limited company** or registered as a **partnership firm** or a **limited liability partnership**
- **Turnover should be less than INR 100 Crores** in any of the previous financial year
- An entity shall be considered as a startup **up to 10 years from the date of its incorporation**
- The Startup should be **working towards innovation/ improvement of existing products, services and processes** and should have the potential to generate employment/ create wealth

(An entity formed by splitting up or reconstrucion of an existing business shall not be considered a "Startup")

Salient Features

- The **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPIIT)** is the implementing agency.

NOTE:

- Fund of Funds*** means government participates in the capital of SEBI registered Alternate Investment Funds (AIFs), known as **daughter funds**, who in turn invest in Indian startups through equity/equity-linked instruments.
- Tax exemption**:**
 - On capital gains** arising out of sale of residential house/plot if the amount is invested in eligible Startup for purchase of asset
 - On long-term capital gains** if it is invested in a fund notified by Central Government (maximum investment is Rs. 50 lakh).
 - On Angel tax:** On investments above Fair Market Value of startup. Under the new rules, the overall consideration for shares issued by a start-up has been increased to Rs 25 crore from the earlier limit of Rs 10 crore. With recent amendment in Income Tax Act, condition of minimum holding of 50% of share capital or voting rights in a startup has been relaxed to 25%.

THE ACTION PLAN IS BASED ON THREE PILLARS



SIMPLIFICATION AND HANDHOLDING:

- Simple Compliance Regime for startups **based on Self-certificate** to reduce the regulatory burden on startups and keep compliance cost low.
- Startups India Hub to hanhhold startups.
- Launch of **Mobile app and Portal** for compliance and information exchange.
- Legal support and fast-tracking patent examination** at lower costs.
- Relaxed norms of public procurement** for startups.
- Faster exit** for startups (within a period of 90 days).



INDUSTRY-ACADEMIA PARTNERSHIP AND INCUBATION:

- Organizing Startups 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 privte sector expertise for setting **up incubators**.
- Bulding innovation Centres at National Institutes.
- Setting up of **7 new research parks** modeled on the Research Park at IIT Madras.

12. Promoting startups in the biotechnology sector.
13. Launching of Innovation focused programmes for students.
14. **Annual Incubator Grand Challenge** to promote good practices among incubators.



FUNDING SUPPORT AND INCENTIVES

- | | |
|--|--|
| 15. Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) has been setup. with a corpus of Rs. 10,000 crores managed by SIDBI. | 16. Credit guarantee fund for startups through SIDBI.

17. Tax exemption on capital gains. |
|--|--|

6.4. MAKE IN INDIA

Objectives



To promote India as an important **investment destination and a global hub in manufacturing, design and innovation.**

Salient Features

The “Make In India” Initiative is based on four pillars



- o **New Processes:** It recognizes ‘**ease of doing business**’ as the single most important factor to promote entrepreneurship.
- o **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**.
- o **New Sectors:** FDI has been opened up in Defence Production, Insurance, Medical Devices, Construction and Railway infrastructure in a big way.
- o **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 with an objective to assist investors in seeking regulatory approvals, hand-holding services through the pre-investment phase, execution and after-care support.
- **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPIIT)** coordinates action plans for 15 manufacturing sectors while **Department of Commerce** coordinates 12 service sectors.

- Targets under the scheme:
 - Increase in **manufacturing sector growth to 12-14% per annum** over the medium term.
 - Increase in the **share of manufacturing** in the country's Gross Domestic Production from **16% to 25% by 2022**.
 - **To create 100 million additional jobs** by 2022 in manufacturing sector.

6.5. TRADE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EXPORT SCHEME (TIES)*

Objectives



To enhance export competitiveness by **bridging gaps in export infrastructure**, creating focused export infrastructure, first mile and last mile connectivity for export-oriented projects and addressing quality and certification measures.

Salient Features



- It provides **financial assistance for setting up and upgradation of existing infrastructure with export linkages** like border haats, cold chains, dry ports, etc.
- 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.
- The **Central Government funding** is 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 (subject to a ceiling of Rs 20 Cr for each infrastructure project).
 - Upto 80% of the total equity in case of projects located in North Eastern States and Himalayan States including J&K.

6.6. CHAMPION SERVICES SECTOR SCHEME (CSSS)

Objectives



- **Address sectoral and cross cutting issues** including regulatory reforms, service standards, data protection, etc.
- **Promote innovation** to enhance competitiveness and productivity.
- **Boost services exports** across broad range of services.
- **Skill training and employment creation.**

Salient Features

- It is a **Central Sector, umbrella scheme** of Department of Commerce for the period 2019-20 to 2023-24.
- The respective **line Ministries/Departments will also finalize a monitoring mechanism to monitor** implementation under the overall guidance of the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) under Cabinet Secretary.
- A **dedicated fund of Rs. 5000 crores** has been approved to support initiatives for sectoral Action Plans of the Champion Sectors.

Focused attention on the promotion of 12 Champion services sectors



- Ministries/Departments** concerned with these sectors have been directed to **finalize and implement the Action Plans** for the identified Champion Services Sectors which in effect would be their **sectoral schemes** operating under the umbrella scheme CSSS. Example: nodal ministry for CSSS: IT & ITeS is Ministry of electronics and technology.

6.7. TRANSPORT AND MARKETING ASSISTANCE (TMA) FOR SPECIFIED AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS SCHEME

Objectives



To provide assistance for the international component of freight and marketing of agricultural produce.

Exclusion



- **Export categories which are not eligible include:**
 - 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

Salient Features



Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All exporters, duly registered with relevant Export Promotion Council as per Foreign Trade Policy, of eligible agriculture products (to the permissible countries, as specified from time to time.) shall be covered under this scheme.
Applicability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For a period as specified from time to time. Presently the Scheme would be available for exports effected from 1.3.2019 to 31.03.2020 ▪ The assistance shall be admissible only if payments for the exports are received in Free Foreign Exchange through normal banking channels.
Pattern of Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In cash through direct bank transfer as part reimbursement of freight paid. FOB supplies where no freight is paid by Indian exporters are not covered under this scheme. ▪ The level of assistance would be different for different regions as notified from time to time .

6.8. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)



- It was launched under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2015-20 replacing the earlier scheme 'Served from India Scheme'. In June 2020, **the validity of the SEIS was extended for one more year** on account of COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Objective:** To encourage and maximize export of notified services from India.
- 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.

Invest India business immunity platform



- Invest India has designed this platform as a **comprehensive resource to help businesses and investors get real-time updates on India's active response to COVID-19 (Coronavirus)**.
- It keeps a **regular track on developments in the control of the virus**, provides the latest information on various central and state government initiatives, gives access to special provisions, and answers and resolves queries through emails and on WhatsApp.

Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCGS)



- 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.
- **Authorisation shall be valid for import for 18 months** from the date of issue of Authorisation.
 - **Revalidation of EPCG Authorisation shall not be permitted.**

Niryat Bandhu Scheme



- Announced as part of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 in 2011 to **focus on mentoring the first generation entrepreneurs in the field of international trade**.
- The scheme has been galvanised and repositioned to achieve the objectives of '**Skill India**' and **trade promotion and awareness**.

- In 2015, an '**Online Certificate Programme on Export Business**' was introduced by joining hands with Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) for new exporters, employees of status holders, entrepreneurs, etc.

Scheme for IPR Awareness-Creative India; Innovative India



- It has been launched by Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM) under the aegis of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPIIT).
- 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.

Project Monitoring Group (PMG)



- The PMG is an **institutional mechanism for the expedited resolution of issues and regulatory bottlenecks** in projects with investments upward ₹ 500 Cr (all mid and large sized Public, Private and 'Public–Private Partnership'/PPP Projects).
- Currently, PMG is **situated at Invest India**, DPIIT.
- It provides **one-stop facilitation destination for investors** at all stages of the investment process, including issue resolution.
- PMG **accepts projects from all sectors**, as long as they meet the threshold requirement.
- These projects typically emanate from sectors such as:
 - Road Transport & Highways, Railways, Civil Aviation
 - Inland Waterways, Ports and Shipping
 - Chemicals, Fertilizers and Petrochemicals
 - Power

Integrate to Innovate Programme



- Invest India under DPIIT in partnership with energy companies has launched this **Programme for startups in energy sector**.
- It is a **3-month corporate acceleration programme** for energy startups housed at the corporate premises.
- The application for the programme is hosted on **Startup India Hub**.
- 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.
 - Also, the corporates would offer them access to technology, technical and commercial mentorship and access to potential customers through the corporate network of partners.

'SWAYATT' initiative



- It 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.

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for MAINS 2021: **8 Aug**

मुख्य 2022 के लिए **22 अगस्त**



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7. MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS



7.1. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME FOR PROMOTING TELECOM & NETWORKING PRODUCTS

Objectives



- To boost domestic manufacturing and attract investments in the target segments of telecom and networking products in order to encourage “Make in India”.
- To boost export of telecom and networking products “Made in India”.

Salient Features



- Scheme is open for both Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (**MSMEs**) and Non-MSME (this includes both **domestic companies** as well as **global companies**).

Eligibility shall be subject to qualification criteria for the Global Manufacturing Revenues (GMR) as under:

Global Companies: GMR should be more than Rs. 10,000 crore in the base year.

Domestic Companies: GMR should be more than Rs. 250 crore in the base year.

MSMEs: GMR should be more than Rs. 10 crore in the base year.

Eligibility under the scheme is subject to thresholds of cumulative incremental investments and net incremental sales.

Baseline for investment: 31-3-2021

Baseline for sales: Financial year 2019-20

Applicable Incentives: 7% to 4 % for MSMEs and 6% to 4 % over for others over 5 year above Base Year.

Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been appointed as the Project Management Agency (PMA) for **implementing** the scheme.

Tenure: The scheme will be effective from **1st April, 2021**. The investment will be permitted to be made in four years, subject to qualifying incremental annual thresholds, the support under the Scheme shall be provided for a period of **5 years**.

Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) chaired by Cabinet Secretary will monitor the PLI Scheme.

NOTE:

- Globally, Telecom and Networking Products exports represent an **US\$100 billion market opportunity**, which can be exploited by India.
- With this scheme, India will be well positioned as a **global hub for manufacturing** of Telecom and Networking Products. **Incremental production around Rs. 2 Lakh crore is expected** to be achieved over 5 years.
- It is expected that scheme will **bring more than Rs. 3,000 crore investment** and generate huge direct and indirect employments.

7.2. BHARAT NET PROJECT

Objectives



- Broadband access to all villages by 2022.
- Laying of incremental 30 lakhs route km of Optical Fiber Cable and increase in **tower density from 0.42 to 1.0 tower per thousand of population** by 2024.
- Creation of a **digital fiber map** of the Digital Communications network and infrastructure, including Optical Fiber Cables and Towers.
- Significantly improve quality of services for mobile and internet
- Develop a **Broadband Readiness Index (BRI)**.
- **Address policy and regulatory changes** required to accelerate the expansion and creation of digital infrastructure and services.

Salient Features



- 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.
- ‘**BharatNet Project**’ is the **new brand name of NOFN** (National Optic Fibre Network) which is being implemented in three phases.

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	To provide connectivity to all 2,50,000 Panchayats using an optimal mix of underground fibre, fibre over powerlines, radio and satellite media 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.** Under the Department of Telecommunication (DoT).
- It is being funded by the **Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF)**.

7.3. NATIONAL BROADBAND MISSION

Objectives



- **Broadband access to all villages by 2022**
- Laying of incremental 30 lakhs route km of Optical Fiber Cable and increase in **tower density from 0.42 to 1.0 tower per thousand of population by 2024**.
- Creation of a **digital fiber map** of the Digital Communications network and infrastructure, including Optical Fiber Cables and Towers.
- Significantly improve quality of services for mobile and internet.
- Develop a **Broadband Readiness Index (BRI)**.
- **Address policy and regulatory changes** required to accelerate the expansion and creation of digital infrastructure and services.

Salient Features



Principles	Vision	Funding
Universality, Affordability & Quality	To fast track growth of digital communications infrastructure, bridge the digital divide , facilitate digital empowerment and inclusion and provide affordable and universal access of broadband for all.	Investment of USD 100 billion (Rs 7 Lakh Crore) will come from different stakeholders like government and industry, including Rs 70,000 crore (10%) from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) .

NOTE: USOF is a statutory fund (under Indian Telegraph [Amendment] Act, 2003) and is utilized exclusively for meeting Universal Service Obligation i.e. ensuring that unserved/underserved rural areas are effectively connected through a reliable and ubiquitous telecommunications network.

7.4. PANDIT DEEN DAYAL UPADHAYAY SANCHAR KAUSHAL VIKAS PRATISTHAN (PDDUSKVP) SCHEME

Objectives



To supplement telecom skilled manpower creation for the growth of telecom sector and to generate livelihood for the youth of the nation.

Salient Features



In pilot phase, it will train **10,000 people from UP, MP, Bihar, Odisha, Punjab and Haryana** the **1st phase** on a pilot basis.

The PDDUSKP will train youth according to the **National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF)** and local needs of the telecom sector.

The scheme proposes to establish **skill development training centres** called PDDUSKVP in various **rural, backward and needy areas**.

The government will also reward people doing innovative work in the telecom space.

The pilot phase of the scheme was approved in 2017 for commemorating the birth centenary of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay.

7.5. TARANG SANCHAR

Salient Features



Web portal

- 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.

Radiation emission norms

- Indian norms had prescribed 10 times stricter limits for radiation emission in comparison to global standards.

Services available

- Locate mobile towers in vicinity of any locality
- Locate mobile towers with their EMF Safety Status based on your current location
- EMF Measurement Request by Public
- Learning resources on EMF

7.6. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

DARPAN (Digital Advancement of Rural Post Office for A New India) Project



- It aims to improve the quality of service and achieve “**financial inclusion**” of un-banked rural population.
- It is a part of **IT modernization project**.
- It intends to **provide a low power technology solution to each Branch Postmaster (BPM)**.
 - Thus, it will enable 1.29 Lakhs Rural Branch Post Offices (BOs) to improve the level of services being offered to rural customers across all the states.
- **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



- 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 revenue districts of the country and **cover all households with a minimum of one RPLI (Rural Postal Life Insurance) policy**.
 - The RPLI was introduced on March 24, 1995 on recommendations of Malhotra Committee.
 - It provides **insurance cover to people residing in rural areas**, especially weaker sections and women living in rural areas.
 - **Low Premium and High Bonus** is the unique feature of RPLI schemes.
- **All villages under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana would also be covered** under the scheme to turn them into Sampoorna Beema Gram.

Deen Dayal SPARSH (Scholarship for Promotion of Aptitude & Research in Stamps as a Hobby) Yojana



- 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 (Express Mail Service)

- Cool EMS 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.

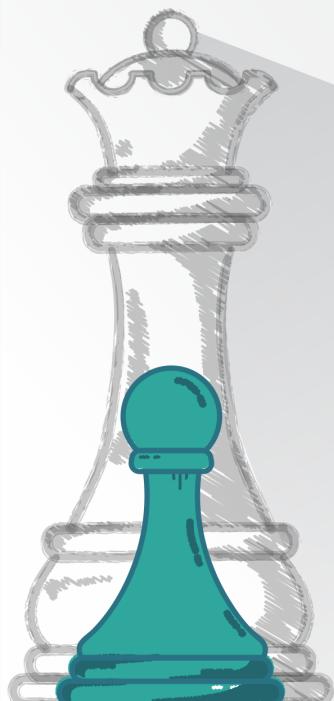
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8. MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION



DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

8.1. NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT (NFSA), 2013

Objectives



A legal right to persons belonging to “eligible households” to receive food grains at subsidised price (called central issue prices/CIPs) under the Targeted Public Distribution System(TPDS).

Eligibility



Under the Act eligible households comprises of two categories

- **Priority households:** Entitled to 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month.
- **Families covered by the Antyodaya Anna Yojana** (poorest of the poor): Entitled to 35 kg per month.

Salient Features



The present CIPs: rice at Rs 3/kg, wheat at Rs 2/kg and coarse grain at Rs 1/kg.

Coverage	The NFSA covered 67% of the country's population , including 75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population (overall 81.35 crore persons). State-wise coverage under NFSA was determined by the erstwhile Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) by using the NSS Household Consumption Survey data for 2011-12 .
Life-cycle approach	Pregnant women, lactating mothers and children in the age group of 6 months to 14 years , are entitled to receive nutritious meal free of cost through a widespread network of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) centres, called Anganwadi Centres and also through schools under Mid-Day Meal (MDM) scheme. Higher nutritional norms have been prescribed for malnourished children up to 6 years of age.

Maternity benefits	Pregnant women and lactating mothers are further entitled to receive cash maternity benefit of not less than Rs. 6,000 to partly compensate for the wage loss during the period of pregnancy and also to supplement nutrition.
Food security allowance	For non-supply of the entitled quantities of food grains. This provision is governed through the Food Security Allowance Rules, 2015.
Joint responsibility of the Centre and State/UT Government	
The Centre: Allocation of required food grains to States/UTs, transportation of food grains up to designated depots in each State/UT and providing central assistance to States/UTs for delivery of food grains from designated FCI godowns to the doorstep of the FPSs.	The States/UTs: Effective implementation of the Act, which inter-alia includes identification of eligible households, issuing ration cards to them, distribution of foodgrain entitlements to eligible households through Fair Price Shops (FPS), issuance of licenses to FPS dealers and their monitoring, setting up effective grievance redressal mechanism necessary strengthening of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

8.2. ONE NATION ONE RATION CARD (ONORC)

Objectives



- **National/inter-State and intra-state portability** to all ration card holders under NFSA (National Food Security Act).
- **No poor person should be deprived of getting subsidised food grains** under the food security scheme when they shift from one place to another.

Salient Features



- The scheme was launched in 2019 with the following aim:
 - **To ensure all beneficiaries**, especially migrants get ration (wheat, rice and other food grains) across the nation **from any Public Distribution System (PDS) shop of their own choice.**
 - Under the existing system, a ration cardholder can buy food grains only from the PDS in the locality where he or she lives. This will change once the 'ONORC' system becomes operational nationally.
 - **To reduce instances of corruption** by middlemen and fraudulence in ration cards to avail benefits from different states.
 - **To reduce the incidents of hunger deaths** in the country, to further improve rankings in the Global Hunger Index.

- The beneficiaries will be identified on the basis of their **Aadhar based identification** through the electronic point of sale (e-PoS) device.
- **Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)** portal (<http://www.impds.nic.in/>) provides the technological platform for the **inter-state portability** of ration cards, enabling a migrant worker to buy foodgrains from any Fair Price Shops (FPS) across the country.
- **Other portal (annavitran.nic.in)** hosts the data of distribution of foodgrains through E-PoS devices within a state.
- In Budget 2021-22, the government announced that ONORC scheme is being implemented in **32 States and Union Territories** reaching about 69 crore beneficiaries (i.e. around 86% of the total beneficiaries).
 - The **remaining four states and UTs** (Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi and West Bengal) **will be integrated** into the scheme in the **coming few months**.

NOTE: The Centre increased the borrowing limit of states to 5% of gross state domestic product (GSDP) in 2020-21 from 3%. However, incremental borrowing beyond 3.5% of GSDP is linked to reforms undertaken by the states, including:

- Universalisation of ONORC
- Ease of doing business
- Power distribution reforms
- Urban local body reforms

8.3. ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA

Objectives



To target poorest of poor population and provide them relief from hunger

Intended beneficiary



- **Landless agriculture labourers, marginal farmers, rural artisans /craftsmen** and people earning their livelihood on daily basis in the informal sector.
- **Widows, terminally ill or disabled persons, persons aged 60 years or more, single women or single men** with no family or societal support or assured means of subsistence.
- All primitive tribal households.
- All eligible **Below Poverty Line (BPL) families of HIV positive persons**.

Salient Features



- It covers **poorest of the poor** families from amongst the BPL families covered under **Targeted 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.
- It is a **part of NFSA** and eligible households are entitled to **35 Kg of food grains 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.

8.4 TARGETED PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (TPDS)

Objectives



To identify the **poor households** and giving them a **fixed entitlement of food grains, rice and/ or wheat**, at specially **subsidized prices**.

Intended beneficiary



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**.

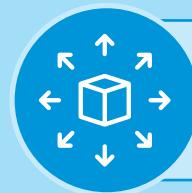
Salient Features



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 up to the designated depots of the **Food Corporation of India (FCI)**.



State/UT Governments are 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).



The **end retail price is fixed by the States/UTs** after taking into account margin for wholesalers/ retailers, transportation charges, levies local taxes, etc.



TDPS (Control) Order, 2015 and PDS (Control) Order, 2001, stipulate that State/UT Governments are required to review the lists of beneficiaries every year.

To prevent the violation of provisions of TPDS [Control] Order 2015 and NFSA 2013, the Department of Food & Public Distribution is implementing a Plan Scheme on '**End-to-end Computerisation of TPDS Operations**' on cost sharing basis with the States/UTs.

8.5. INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (IM-PDS)

Objectives



- Implementation of nation-wide portability of ration cards under **the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA)** through 'One Nation One Ration Card'.
- 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.

Salient Features



It is in continuation of '**End-to-End Computerization of PDS Operations**'

Facilitation of cross-learning and sharing of best practices between States/UTs, etc.

Central Sector Scheme

Development of advanced web and mobile based applications.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

8.6. PRICE STABILIZATION FUND (PSF)

Objectives



- **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.

Salient Features



Central Corpus Fund of rs 500 cr

A separate saving bank account in which amount made available by the Centre would be kept

This account is opened and managed by the **Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC)**

For providing **interest free advance towards working capital** to eligible proposals from State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) and Central Agencies

Money to State/UT will be transferred only into a revolving account set up by the beneficiary state/ UT

It will be managed by the **Price Stabilisation Fund Management Committee**

In this revolving fund **Centre and State will contribute equally (50:50)** and for North Eastern States contribution would be

75:25

NOTE: A PSF is also established under the **Ministry of Commerce & Industry since 2003 to provide financial relief to small growers of coffee, tea, rubber and tobacco having land holdings up to four hectares.** This financial relief was provided when prices of these commodities fell below the price spectrum band. Every year, a uniform price spectrum band for all four commodities was announced by the High-Powered Committee (HPC) constituted by the Department of Commerce with a range of + 20 % to - 20 % of moving average of the previous seven years international prices of the crops.

8.7. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Digitally Safe Consumer Campaign



- It has been launched by the ministry in collaboration with Google India for 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.

Integrated Grievance Redress Mechanism (INGRAM)



- This portal has been launched to create awareness, advice and redress consumer grievances.
- The portal also acts as a central registry to lodge consumer complaints.
- It also brings all the stakeholders together onto a single platform.
- It provides facility of registering online grievances which will be redressed within 60 days.

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हिंदी माध्यम में भी उपलब्ध

9. MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS



9.1 Miscellaneous initiatives

MCA21 Project



- MCA21 is the **first Mission Mode e-Governance project** of the Government of India.
- It **enables an easy and secure access of MCA services** to the corporate entities, professionals and citizens of India.
- In Financial Year 2021-22, **MCA21 3.0 would be launched.**
 - It is a technology-driven project envisioned to **strengthen enforcement, promote Ease of Doing Business, enhance user experience**, and facilitate seamless integration and data exchange among Regulators.
 - It will have additional modules for e-Adjudication, **e-Consultation and Compliance Management system, MCA Lab.**
 - MCA LAB will consist of **corporate law experts**. It will help MCA in ensuring the correctness of results produced by these key modules in view of the dynamic corporate ecosystem.
 - It will also have a **cognitive chat bot enabled helpdesk, mobile apps, interactive user dashboards**, enhanced user experience using UI/UX technologies, and seamless data dissemination through APIs.

LLP settlement scheme, 2020



- It allows **one-time condonation of delay** to the defaulting Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs), to complete their pending compliances, without payment of any additional fees, during the moratorium period.
- **LLP are hybrid of partnership firm and a company**, having lesser compliances and limited liability, making it a sought-after business structure

National CSR Data Portal



- It **captures 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.

Corporate Data Portal



- This portal was launched to 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 was also expected to cater customized data services for research and analysis.

SPICe+



- As part of Government of India's Ease of Doing Business (EODB) initiatives, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has deployed a **new Web Form** christened '**SPICe+**' (**Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company Electronically Plus**) replacing the earlier SPICe form
- SPICe+ is an **integrated Web form offering 10 services by 3 Central Govt Ministries & Departments**. (Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Ministry of Labour & Department of Revenue in the Ministry of Finance) and **One State Government** (Maharashtra), thereby saving as **many procedures, time and cost for Starting a Business in India**.
- The simplified application provides for **Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) registration among other things**.

Independent Director's Databank



- MCA along with Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) has developed a databank of Independent Directors in **accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013**.
- It is a pioneering initiative of the Ministry to provide **an easy to access & navigate platform for the registration of existing Independent Directors as well as individuals aspiring to become independent directors**.
- **Companies also may register themselves with the databank** to search, select and connect with individuals who possess the right skills and attitude for being considered for appointment as Independent Directors.

10. MINISTRY OF CULTURE



10.1. PROJECT MAUSAM

Objectives



- 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.
- To inscribe places and sites identified under Project Mausam as **trans-national nomination** for inscription on UNESCO’s World Heritage List.

Salient Features



Implementing institutions	Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi as the nodal coordinating agency with support of Archeological Survey of India and National Museum as associate bodies.
Aim	To understand how the knowledge and manipulation of the monsoon winds has shaped interactions across the Indian Ocean and led to the spread of shared knowledge systems, traditions, technologies and ideas along maritime routes.
Focus at macro level	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.
Focus at micro level	To understand national cultures in the regional maritime milieu.

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

Objectives



- 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

Salient Features

Implementing Agency is National Council of Science Museums
 (an autonomous organization of Ministry of Culture)

Scheme provides for setting up of Science Cities and Science Centres in all the States of the country

Interested states have to provide land and share the cost of setting up of facility and corpus for upkeep and maintenance

10.3. SEVABHOJ SCHEME

Objectives

To reduce financial burden of Charitable Religious Institutions.

Salient Features

Central Sector Scheme

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 is reimbursed.

It is applicable to all Charitable Religious Institutions such as Temples, Gurudwara, Mosque, Church, Dharmik Ashram, Dargah, etc. subject to meeting following conditions

- 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. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

National Mission on Cultural Mapping and Roadmap

- The Scheme falls under Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat.



- Its main objective is **talent hunt as well as collection of database of artists, artisans and various art forms** across the country
- 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 Shishya Parampara Scheme



- It was launched through **Zonal Cultural Centre**.
- It strives to **preserve and promote rare and vanishing art forms whether classical or folk/tribal**.
- The **young talents shall 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



- 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 Mission on Manuscripts



- 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 Heritage Youth Leadership Programme (CHYLP)



- 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



- 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.

Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India



- The objective is to **reinvigorate and revitalizing 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 of India**.
- Assistance** under the scheme is provided in the form of **non-recurring grants, honoraria, etc.** with a view to address areas critical for the survival and propagation of all forms of ICH.

ENGLISH MEDIUM
18 March | 5 PM

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- Specific targeted content: oriented towards Prelims exam
- Doubt Clearing sessions and mentoring
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11. MINISTRY OF DEFENCE



11.1. DEFENCE TESTING INFRASTRUCTURE (DTI) SCHEME

Objectives



To promote **indigenous defence production**, with special focus on participation of MSMEs and Start Ups by **bridging gaps in defence testing infrastructure** in the country.

Salient Features



- The Scheme would run for the duration of **five years**.
- It envisages setting up 6-8 **new test facilities** in partnership with private industry.
 - This will facilitate indigenous defence production, consequently **reduce imports of military equipment** and help make the country self-reliant.
- Each DTI will be setup **through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)** which will be the Implementation Agency.
- Only **private entities** registered in India and **State Government agencies** will qualify for forming the SPV.
- The SPVs under the Scheme will be registered under **Companies Act 2013**.
- The **SPV shall also operate and maintain all assets** under the Scheme, in a self-sustainable manner by collecting user charges.
- **Funding:** The projects under the Scheme will be provided with up to 75% government funding in the form of 'Grant-in-Aid'. The remaining 25% of the project cost will have to be borne by the SPV.
- **The equipment/systems tested will be certified** as per appropriate accreditation.
- While majority of test facilities are expected to come up in the two Defence Industrial Corridors (DICs), the Scheme is **not limited to setting up Test Facilities in the DICs only**.

11.2. ONE RANK ONE PENSION SCHEME

Objectives



- 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.
- To **bridge the gap** between the pensions of current and past ex-servicemen at periodic intervals.

Salient Features



- 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.
- Before OROP, ex-servicemen used to get pensions as per the Pay Commission's recommendations of the time when they had retired.

11.3. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

National Integration Tour



- 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



- 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.

Defence Space Agency (DSA)



- DSA is a tri-service agency of the Indian Armed Forces to command the space assets of the Army, Navy and Air Force, including the military's anti-satellite capability.
- DSA draws personnel from all three branches of the Armed Forces. It became operational in Nov, 2019.
- Headquartered in Bengaluru, the agency is tasked with operating the space-warfare assets of India.
- Defence Space Research Organization (DSRO) is the scientific organisation responsible for developing space-warfare systems and technologies for the Defence Space Agency.

12. MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION

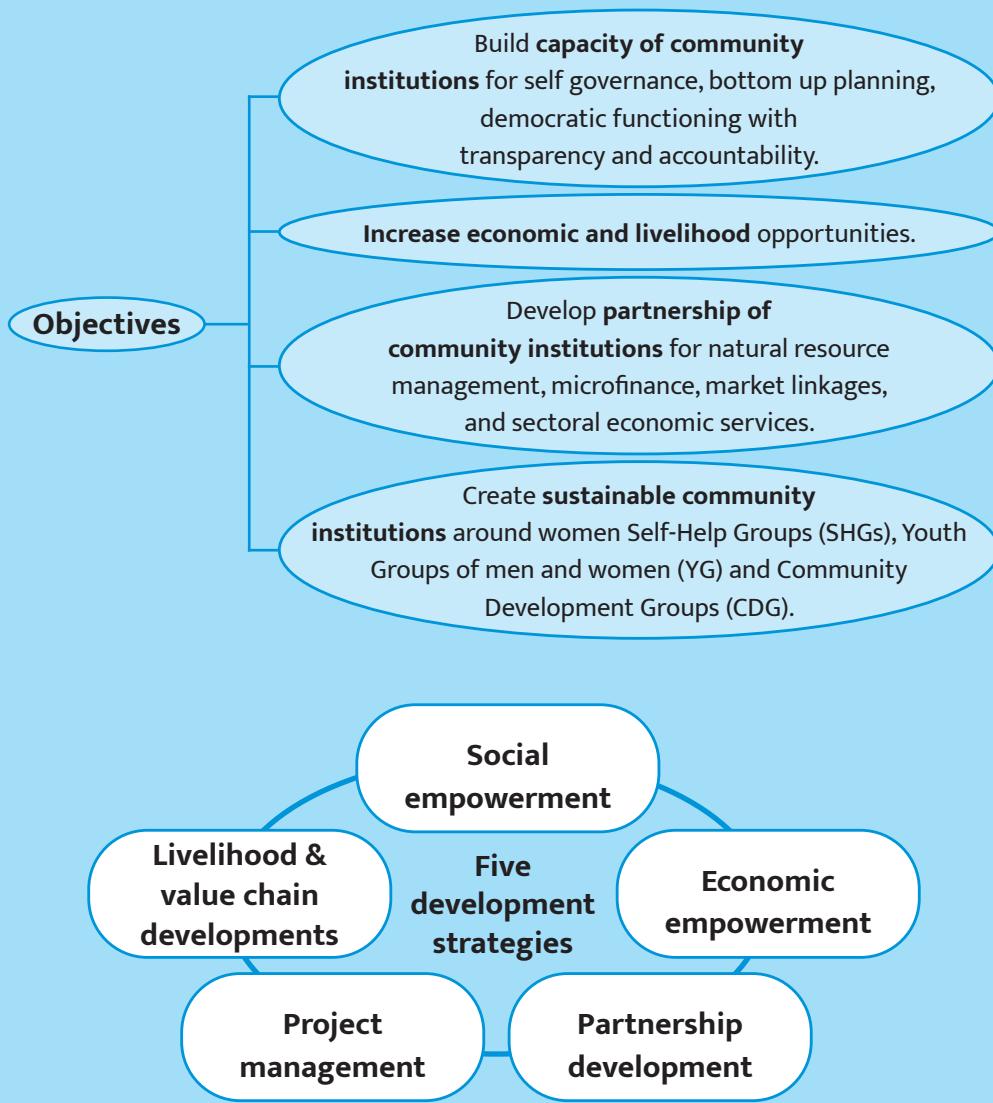


12.1. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP)



- It is a **World Bank aided**, multi-state livelihood project.
- The project aims “to improve rural livelihoods especially that of women, unemployed youth and the most disadvantaged, in four North Eastern States”.
 - It covers two districts each in Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and 5 districts in Tripura.
- The project also works in partnerships with expert organizations to **focus on cluster development through value chains**.



North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)



Central Sector Scheme

- 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.

Aim

- To fill up the gaps in creation of infrastructure in specified sectors** till March, 2020.

2 types of infrastructure projects is covered

- Physical infrastructure:** Water supply, power, connectivity and specially the projects promoting tourism.
- Infrastructure of social sectors:** Education and health.

Distribution of funds among North Eastern States

- On the basis of well-defined criteria on certain parameters e.g. Area, Population, Human Development Index, Road density.

Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR)



NLCPR is an accrual of the unspent balance of the mandatory 10 % budgetary allocation for the north-eastern region of the Ministry/Department.

Created in 1997-98 with a funding pattern of **90:10**

Objectives

Finance social and physical infrastructure projects pertaining to subjects in the Union and concurrent list of the Constitution.

Ensure speedy development of NER by increasing the targeted flow of budgetary resources.

NLCPR (State) Scheme

Priority projects of North Eastern States are being funded.

NLCPR-Central Scheme

Funds are provided to Central Ministries for implementing projects of national and regional importance.

Implemented by the North East Council.

North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS)



Objective	Criteria for constructing road	Implementation
To take up rehabilitation/construction/upgradation of neglected inter-state roads (including bridges on the roads) in the North Eastern Region.	Roads in socio-politically neglected pockets of NER.	By North Eastern Council (NEC)
	Roads required for security or strategic viewpoint, not covered in any other programmes.	An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, NEC for screening, appraisal, sanction and monitoring of the works under the scheme.
	Roads necessary for market access for agriculture produce and roads of economic importance on gap filling approach.	

North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project (NERCORMP)



Joint developmental initiative

By the North Eastern Council (NEC), Ministry of DoNER and International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD).

Objective

To improve the **livelihood options of economically vulnerable groups** in a sustainable manner through the promotion of livelihood opportunities and **strengthening of local institutions that relate to livelihood development**.

Implemented in four States

In Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya, running under North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Society (NERCRMS) (A registered Society under North Eastern Council, Chaired by Secretary of NEC).

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



Implemented by: various central government ministries and governments of north eastern states

Aim: To enhance peoples' lives by capacity building of government staff and doubling BPO strength in the region.

Coordinated by: the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

Launched under the Digital India programme

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, digital innovation & startups, and cyber security.

Social and Infrastructure Development Fund (SIDF)



SIDF has been created in the **Public Account for North Eastern Region**, especially for Arunachal Pradesh and other border areas facing **special problems that cannot be tackled through normal schemes**.

It is a **one-time package** that covers **projects prioritized by the State Governments as per their requirement**.

Such projects include construction of new roads and bridges, re-establishment of new sub-stations/transmission lines, construction/upgradation of hospitals, establishment of schools, water supply projects, etc.

13. MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES



13.1. ATMOSPHERE AND CLIMATE RESEARCH – MODELLING, OBSERVING SYSTEMS AND SERVICES (ACROSS)*

Objectives



To conduct **R & D for improving forecast** of weather, climate and other hazardous events in real-time for delivery of a reliable weather and climate service. This requires–

- **Augmentation of observations** and their assimilation into weather and climate models.
- **Understanding the physical processes** through field campaigns.
- **Developing and running of high-resolution models** for giving forecast in all scales.
- **Translating science to service** and its delivery to society.
- **Improving and acquiring the required infrastructure.**

Salient Features



- It is an **umbrella scheme** launched for the period of 2017-2020.
- It covers research & development and operational activities on **weather and climate related phenomena**.

Implementing agencies

India Meteorological Department (IMD)

Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune

National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF)

- There are nine sub-schemes under ACROSS which are as follows:

Sub-Schemes	Implementing Institution
Commissioning of Polarimetric Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs)	IMD
Upgradation of Forecast System	IMD
Weather & Climate Services	IMD

Atmospheric Observations Network	IMD
Numerical Modelling of Weather and Climate	NCMRWF
Monsoon Mission II including High Resolution (12km) global ensemble forecast system (NITI Aayog Identified activity)	IITM
Monsoon Convection, Clouds and Climate Change (MC4)	IITM
High Performance Computing System (HPCS)	IITM
National Facility for Airborne Research (NFAR)	IITM

13.2. NATIONAL MONSOON MISSION

Objectives



- Develop a state-of-the-art, **dynamic monsoon prediction system** for-
 - Short range (1-10 days)
 - Medium range (10-30 days)
 - Long range (up to one season)
- Developing **partnership between Indian and foreign institutes** to develop a system for prediction of extremes.
- Develop a **system for climate applications having social impacts** (such as agriculture, flood forecast, etc.).
- **Advanced data assimilation system** for preparing high quality data for model predictions.

Salient Features



- The mission was launched in 2012 and **its first phase lasted till 2017**.
- **Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune** is main body responsible for execution and coordination of mission.
- **For Long range forecasting (upto a season):** American model called Climate Forecast System (CFS) is used, which is a coupled-Ocean atmosphere modelling system i.e. it combines data from ocean, atmosphere and land.
- **For short to medium range:** Unified Model (UM) developed by UK is used.
- **NMM augmentation with High-performance Computing facilities** has helped in achieving a paradigm shift in weather and climate modeling for operational weather forecasts.
- **NNM Phase II (2017-2020):** It emphasised on predicting extremes and development of applications based on monsoon forecasts.

- Achievements of the 2nd phase are:



The operationalization of **Monsoon Mission dynamical model** i.e Monsoon Mission Coupled Forecasting System (MMCFS) to prepare operational seasonal forecast of monsoon rainfall and temperatures.



Improvement in cyclone tracking and intensity prediction.



Commissioning of a **Global Ensemble Forecast System (GEFS)** for short and medium range prediction at 12km.



Probabilistic Quantitative Precipitation Forecast over all the Indian River basin has been operationally implemented.



Development of an algorithm to monitor and predict the Monsoon Intra-seasonal Oscillations (MISO) and Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) on the extended range.



Preparing **regional seasonal forecast outlook** for South Asia under WMO recognised Regional Climate Center and **South Asia Seasonal Climate Outlook Forum (SASCOF)** activities.

13.3. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Knowledge Resource Centre Network (KRCNet)



- It aims to **develop an integrated information system for providing one-point 24x7 access** to the Knowledge products like books, reports, journals etc.
- It is done under **Digital India initiative**.
- The traditional libraries of the MoES system will be upgraded into KRC.

Mobile App “Mausam” for India Meteorological Department



- It will **communicate weather information and forecasts in a lucid manner** without technical jargons.
- It has **5 services**: Current Weather, Nowcast (localized hourly warnings), City Forecast, Warnings and Radar products.

SAFAR



- An integrated early warning **System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting and Research (SAFAR)**.
- SAFAR envisages a **research based management system** where strategies of air pollution mitigation go hand in hand with nation's economic development to target a win-win scenario.

- For Metropolitan cities, it provides **location specific information on air quality in near real time** and its forecast 1-3 days in advance for the first time in India.

“Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science (O-SMART)”



- 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**.

Red Atlas Action Plan Map (for Chennai)



- The atlas is aimed at **flood mitigation, preparedness, operations and management aspects in Chennai**.
- It is prepared by India Meteorological Department (IMD), National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR) and National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) in association with Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) and Greater Chennai Corporation.

Gagan Enabled Mariner’s Instrument for Navigation and Information (GEMINI) device



- It is a low-cost device designed to use the GAGAN (GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation) satellite system to transmit the **Potential Fishing Zones (PFZ) and Ocean States Forecasts (OSF)** and disaster warnings or forecasts to fishermen.
- Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), joined hands with **Airports Authority of India (AAI)** to present this device.

14. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



14.1. STRENGTHENING TEACHING-LEARNING AND RESULTS FOR STATES (STARS) PROJECT*

Objectives



It envisions improving the overall monitoring and measurement activities in the Indian School Education System through interventions.

Salient Features



- It is a **World Bank aided project**, to be implemented as a new **Centrally Sponsored Scheme**.
- Project is aligned with **objectives of National Education Policy 2020**.
- **It covers 6 States:** Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Odisha.
- **States will get support in developing, implementing, evaluating and improving interventions** with direct linkages to improved education outcomes and school to work transition strategies for improved labour market outcomes.

MAJOR COMPONENTS

NATIONAL LEVEL

- Strengthening MOE's **national data system** to capture robust and authentic data on retention, transition and completion rates of students.
- Strengthening of **learning assessment system**.
- Establishing a **National Assessment Center (PARAKH)** for continuous tracking of learning and data-driven decision making leading to examination reforms.

STATE LEVEL

- Strengthening **Early Childhood Education** and Foundational Learning.
- Strengthening **classroom instruction, Vocational education**.
- **Governance and decentralized management** for Improved Service Delivery.
- Strengthening **Vocational educational in schools** through mainstreaming, career guidance and counselling, internships and coverage of out of school children.

14.2. PRIME MINISTER'S RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP (PMRF)*

Objectives



- Improving the quality of research in various higher educational institutions in the country.
- With attractive fellowships, the scheme seeks to attract the best talent into research thereby realizing the vision of development through innovation.

Salient Features



- The scheme was launched for a period of seven years beginning 2018-19.
- The institutes which can offer PMRF include all the IITs, all the IISERs, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru and some of the top Central Universities/NITs that offer science and/or technology degrees.
- The candidates will be selected through a rigorous selection process and their performance will be reviewed suitably through a national convention.
- Recent changes:



Students from any recognised institute/university (except IISc, IITs, NITs, IISERs, IIEST & IITs) can also apply.



Requirement of GATE Score is reduced to 650 from 750 apart from minimum CGPA of 8 or equivalent.



In addition to direct entry, **lateral entry is now allowed** under which, students, who are pursuing PhD in PMRF granting institutions can apply.

14.3. MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME (MDM)

Objectives of MDM



To enhance the **enrollment, retention and attendance** and simultaneously improve **nutritional levels** among school going children.

Intended beneficiary



- School children studying in Classes I to VIII of Government, Local body and Government - aided schools, Special Training centres (STC) and Madarasas and Maktabs supported under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- The Centres run under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)/Alternative & Innovative Education (AIE) and National Children Labour Project (NCLP) schools of all areas across the country are also included under the MDM.

Salient Features



- It envisages providing **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 MDM Scheme is shared between the central and state governments.

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.

Monitoring Mechanism

Empowered Committee, headed by Minister of Education, **National Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (NSMC)** headed by Secretary-Deputy of school Education as well as **Programme Approval Board (PAB)**.

State Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee headed by the State Chief Secretary.

District Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the **senior-most Member of Parliament of Lok Sabha** of the District.

At local level **Gram Panchayats/Gram Sabhas, members of Village Education Committees (VECs), Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) and the School Management Committees (SMCs)**.

Recent revised norms



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	Modification in delegation of power
<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. 	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:

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 complements 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.

14.4. NATIONAL INITIATIVE FOR SCHOOL HEADS' AND TEACHERS' HOLISTIC ADVANCEMENT (NISHTHA)

Objectives



To motivate and equip teachers to encourage and foster critical thinking in students, handle diverse situations and act as first level counsellors.

Beneficiaries



Around 42 lakh participants covering **all teachers and Heads of Schools at the elementary level in all Government schools, faculty members of State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs), District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) as well as Block Resource Coordinators and Cluster Resource Coordinators in all States and UTs.**

Salient Features



- It was launched as a part of ministry's **National Mission to improve learning outcomes at the Elementary level** under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha during 2019-20.
- It is an initiative to **build capacities of teachers and school principals at the elementary stage.**
- **Different modules under the programme include:**

Standardized module	Activity-based modules	Post Training Module
Developed at national level for all States and UTs.	Includes educational games and quizzes, Social- emotional learning, motivational interactions, team building, preparation for school-based assessment, etc.	This integrated training programme is embedded with post training interventions including provision of mentoring.

- **Use of technology:** A Mobile App and Learning Management System (LMS) based on MOODLE (Modular Object-Oriented Dynamic Learning Environment) have been developed by NCERT to ensure smooth facilitation, availability of digital content and technology enabled teaching methods to support the teacher.

14.5. SAMAGRA SHIKSHA- AN INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION

Objectives

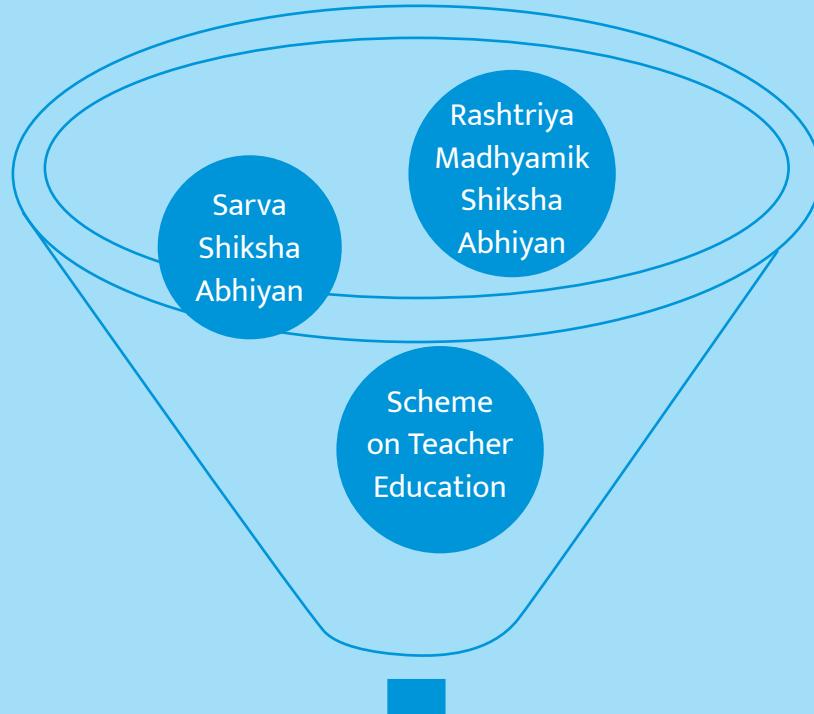


- **Quality education** and enhancing learning outcomes of students.
- **Bridging Social and Gender Gaps** in School Education.
- Ensuring **equity and inclusion at all levels** of school education.
- Ensuring **minimum standards** in schooling provisions.
- Promoting **Vocationalisation of education**.
- **Support States** in implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.
- **Strengthening and up-gradation of SCERTs** (State Institutes of Education) and DIET as nodal agencies for teacher training.

Salient Features

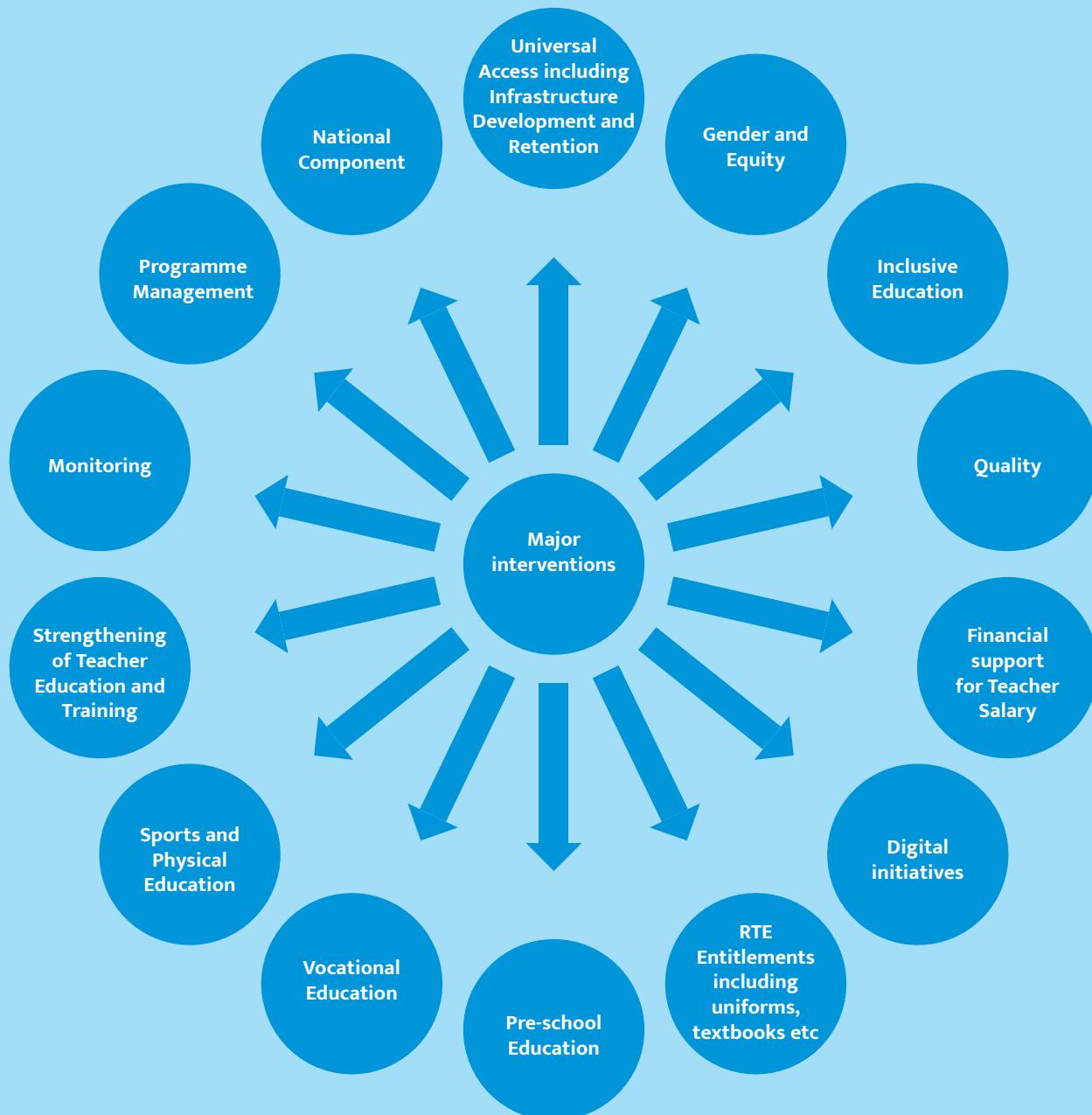


- It is an **overarching programme** for the school education sector extending from **pre-school to class 12**.



Scheme subsumed under
Samagrashiksha

- It is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** being implemented through a single State Implementation Society (SIS) at the State/UT level.



- Focus on regional balance:** Preference in the interventions would be given to Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs), Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts, Special Focus Districts (SFDs), Border areas and the 115 Aspirational districts.
- RAKSHA:** Self-defence training where the girls are taught to become psychologically, intellectually and physically strong enough to protect themselves in times of distress.
- “DIKSHA”, digital portal** for teachers to be used extensively for upgrading skills of teachers.

14.6. SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAAN

Objectives



- Universal elementary education access and retention.
- Bridging of gender and social category gaps in education.
- Enhancement of learning levels of children.

Beneficiaries



Children between 6-14 years of age from all backgrounds.

Salient Features



- From 2018-19 this scheme has been subsumed with Samagra Shiksha Abhiyaan.
- 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

Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat (PBBB)



- It is a **centrally sponsored scheme** implemented to support the States/UTs for **universalization of elementary education**.
- The objectives of the programme are to **promote early reading** (in classes I and II) and **writing with comprehension skills** in children, and also **basic numeracy skills**.
- 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.
- An annual library grant has been provided in all Government schools.

Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA)



- It is a **subcomponent of both SSA and RMSA**.
- It was launched in 2015 to **motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology** through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities.

- **Mentoring by institutes like IITs/ IIMs/ IISERs** and other central universities and reputed organizations through innovative programmes, student exchanges, etc.
- It is a step to promote scientific temper and enquiry promoting the **fundamental duty under Article 51(A)**.
- **Intended beneficiary:** 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.

Vidyanjali



- Vidyanjali - (School Volunteer Programme) is an initiative to **enhance community and private sector involvement in Government run elementary schools** across the country under the overall aegis of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- This programme has been envisaged to bring together **people willing to volunteer their services at schools** which really need them.
- The **volunteers will act as mentors, confidantes and communicators with children.**
- **Beneficiaries:** Children of Government school, Government Aided school etc. (Std 1st-8th)

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas



- It was launched in 2004 for setting up **residential schools at upper primary level for girls** belonging **predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities in difficult areas.**
- The scheme is being implemented in **educationally backward blocks (EBBs)** of the country where the female rural literacy is below the national average and gender gap in literacy is above the national average.
- The scheme provides for a **minimum reservation of 75% of the seats for girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC or minority** communities and priority for the remaining 25%, is accorded to girls from families below poverty line.

14.7 RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RMSA)

Objectives



- The scheme envisages achieving a **gross enrolment ratio of 75%** from 52.26% in 2005-06 for classes IX-X within 5 years of its implementation, by providing a secondary school within reasonable distance of any habitation.
- **Improve the quality of education** imparted at secondary level by making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms.
- **Remove gender, socio-economic and disability barriers.**
- Provide universal access to secondary level education.
 - Enhance and **universalize retention by 2020.**

Salient Features



- It is a flagship scheme, to enhance access to secondary education and improve its quality by providing a **secondary school within reasonable distance of every home**.

Physical Facilities	Quality Interventions	Equity Interventions	Project Monitoring System
Additional class rooms, Laboratories, Libraries, Art and crafts room, Toilet blocks, Drinking water provisions, Residential Hostels for Teachers in remote areas.	Appointment of additional teachers to reduce PTR (Pupil-Teacher Ratio) to 30:1, Focus on Science, Math and English education, In-service training of teachers, Science laboratories, ICT enabled education, Curriculum reforms; and Teaching learning reforms.	Special focus in micro planning, Preference to Ashram schools for up gradation, Preference to areas with concentration of SC/ST/Minority for opening of schools, Special enrolment drive for the weaker section, More female teachers in schools; and Separate toilet blocks for girls.	To enhance efficiency and manage the implementation of RMSA.

14.8. RASHTRIYA UCHCHATAR SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RUSA)

Objectives



- 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.

Salient Features



Launched in 2013, it is a centrally sponsored flagship scheme aimed at providing strategic funding to eligible state higher educational institutions .	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 .
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Transformative reforms in the state higher education system by:

Conforming to norms and standards and adoption of **accreditation** as a mandatory quality assurance framework.

Promoting **autonomy** in state universities.

Ensure reforms in the affiliation, academic and examination systems.

Ensure adequate availability of **quality faculty**.

14.9. PRADHAN MANTRI INNOVATIVE LEARNING PROGRAMME – DHRUV

Objectives



To identify and encourage talented **children** to enrich their skills and knowledge and contribute to the society.

Key Features



The program aims to **cover two areas namely Science and Arts** and will be expanded gradually to other fields like creative writing, etc.

The program was **launched from Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)**.

The programme is named after a pole star called DHRUV TARA.

It is a **14-day learning programme** in which around 60 students are selected broadly from Class 9 to Class 12 all over the country who are mentored and nurtured by renowned experts in different areas.

14.10. SCHEME FOR TRANS-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH FOR INDIA'S DEVELOPING ECONOMY (STRIDE)

Objectives



- To **identify young talent, strengthen research culture, build capacity**, promote innovation and support trans-disciplinary research relevant to national development and to enhance the overall well-being of society.
- To **fund high impact national network projects** in the identified thrust areas in Humanities and human sciences, and Indian knowledge systems.

Salient Features



- It was announced by University Grants Commission (UGC) to provide **support to research projects** that are **socially relevant, locally need-based, nationally important and globally significant.**
- 3 components

Component 1	Component 2	Component 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Research capacity building in diverse disciplines by mentoring, nurturing and supporting young talents to innovate pragmatic solutions for local, regional, national and global problems. ■ Grant available is upto Rs. 1 crore. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Focused on enhancing problem solving skills with the help of inclusive innovation and action research to innovate pragmatic solutions for local, regional, national priorities to contribute to India's developing economy. ■ Grant upto Rs. 50 lakh to 1 crore is available for projects under this component. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fund high impact research projects in the identified thrust areas in humanities and human sciences through multi institutional network. ■ Grant available under this component is upto Rs. 1 crore for one Higher Educational Institution and upto Rs. 5 crores for a multi institutional network.

14.11 STUDY IN INDIA

Objectives



- To encourage flow of inbound international students in India.
- To make India a preferred education destination/hub for foreign students.
- To improve the soft power of India with focus on the neighbouring countries and use it as a tool in diplomacy.
- To increase India's market share of global education exports from less than 1 percent to 2 percent.
- Improvement in overall quality of higher education.
- To reduce the export-import imbalance in the number of international students.
- Increase in global ranking of India as educational destination.

Salient Features

Interministerial Initiative

It is a joint initiative of Ministry of **Education**, Ministry of **External Affairs**, Ministry of **Home Affairs** and Ministry of **Commerce and Industry**.

Preference to countries

The programme **focuses on attracting International students from select 30 plus countries** across South-East Asia, Middle East and Africa.

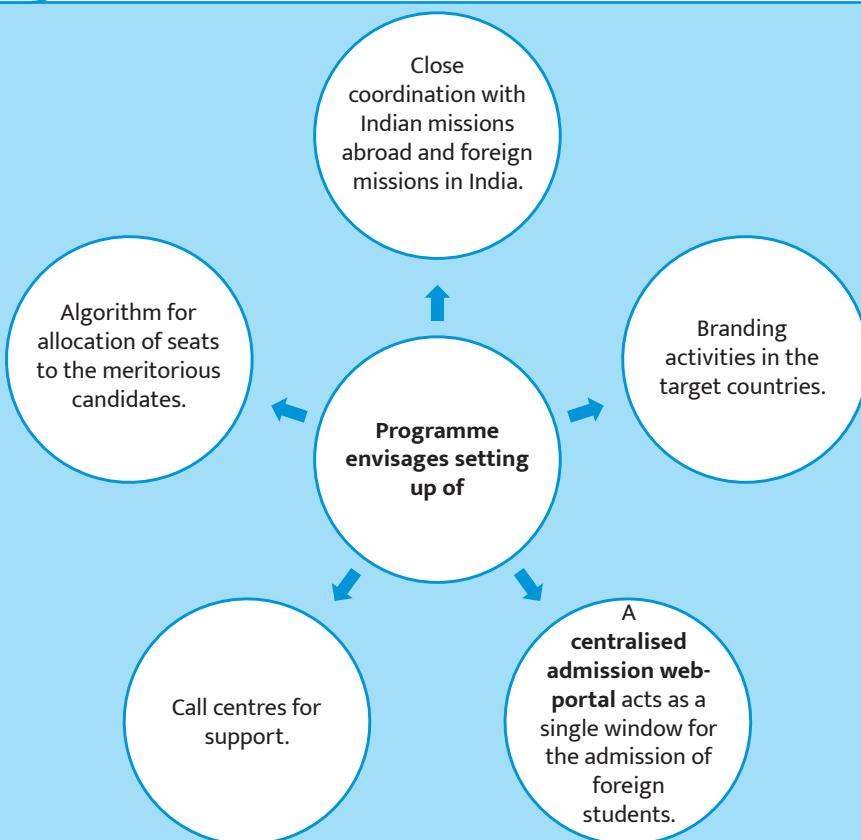
Participation of select reputed Indian institutes/universities

By way of **offering seats for the International students at affordable rates**, along with fee waivers to meritorious foreign students ranging from 100% to 25%.

Selection of top 100 partner institutions on the basis of National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) grading and National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) ranking.

Implementing agency

EdCIL (India) Limited, a Mini Ratna Category I.



14.12. EDUCATION QUALITY UPGRADATION AND INCLUSION PROGRAMME (EQUIP)

Objectives



- Double the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education and resolve the geographically and socially skewed access to higher education institutions in India.
- Upgrade the quality of education to global standards.
- Position at least 50 Indian institutions among the top-1000 global universities.

Key Features



- It is a vision plan aiming at ushering **transformation** in India's higher education system by implementing strategic interventions in the sector **over five years (2019-2024)**



14.13. UDAAN-GIVING WINGS TO GIRLS

Objectives



- 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.

Intended Beneficiaries



Girls studying in classes **XI only** from KV/ NVs/ Government Schools of any recognised Board/CBSE affiliated private schools in India are eligible for the scheme.

- The program is open to **Indian citizens residing in India only**.
- The **annual family income should be less than 6 lakh/annum**.

Salient Features



It trains girl students in entrance examinations to top institutions and provides them incentives and support through **tutorials, video classes, etc.**

Supports 1,000 selected disadvantaged girls per year.

Launched by the CBSE under guidance of Ministry of Education.

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.

14.14. EK BHARAT SHRESTHA BHARAT PROGRAMME

Objectives



To actively **enhance interaction between people of diverse cultures** living in different States and UTs in India to promote greater mutual understanding amongst them.

Salient Features



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.

Rashtriya Ekta Shivirs are organised under this programme by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

14.15. TECHNICAL EDUCATION QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (TEQIP)

Objectives



- 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.

About the Programme



- 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**.

The measures under TEQIP include

Institution based	Student based
Accreditation of the courses through National Board of Accreditation, governance reforms, improving the processes, digital initiatives, securing autonomy for the colleges.	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.

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

Objectives



- 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.

Salient Features



- It will be implemented by the Sector Skill Councils (SSCs).
- It aims to cover 50 lakh students by 2022.
- **Financing:** Under the NAPS scheme, Central Government shares 25% of the stipend per month subject to a maximum of Rs.1500 per month during the period of the apprenticeship. Apart from that, an amount upto Rs.7500 will be met towards basic training cost, where needed.

Programme basket comprising the initiatives of three Central Ministries

Ministry of Education: 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)

Simultaneous implementation along three tracks

Add-on Apprenticeship: 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.

14.17. UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN (UBA)*

Objectives



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.

Salient Features



- 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.
- Building institutional capacity in Institutes of higher education in research & training relevant to the national needs, especially of rural India.
- IIT Delhi has been designated to be the Coordinating Institute (CI) for UBA.
- **Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (2.0):** Under this institution 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.

14.18. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Kalam Program for IP Literacy and Awareness (KAPILA) Campaign



- The ‘KAPILA’ Kalam Program for Intellectual Property Literacy and Awareness campaign was launched on the 89th birth anniversary of former President and Scientist Late Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam.
 - IP refers to **creations of the mind, such as inventions; literary and artistic works; designs; and symbols, names and images used in commerce.**
 - **Various types of IPs are:** Copyright, Patents, Trademarks, Industrial designs, Geographical indications, Trade secrets.
- Under KAPILA campaign, students in higher educational institutions (HEIs) will get information about the **correct system of application process for patenting their invention.**

SARTHAQ initiative



- The Students and Teachers Holistic Advancement through Quality Education (SARTHAQ) delineates the **roadmap and way forward** for the implementation of **National Education Policy (NEP), 2020**.
- It is an indicative and suggestive implementation plan for school education and was **released, in April 2021, as part of the celebrations leading to the Amrit Mahotsav** on 75 years of India's independence.
- States and UTs are given the flexibility to adapt this plan with local contextualisation and also modify as per their needs and requirements.
- SARTHAQ is planned **to be implemented in a phased manner**.

AICTE-SPICES (Scheme for Promoting Interests, Creativity and Ethics among Students)



- The Scheme provides **financial support to institutions for developing students club** for well-rounded development of students by promoting their interests, creativity and ethics. This club should serve as a **model for other clubs in the institution** and also those in other institutions.
- **Objective:** To energize and position students club/ Chapters/ Societies as facilitating entity for pursuit of individual interests, creative work, showcasing talent, networking and teamwork opportunities, social experience, organization and management skills, exposure to professional ethics etc.

Institution Innovation Council (IIC 3.0)



- IIC was established by Ministry of Education in 2018.
- **Major focus of IIC** is to create a vibrant local innovation ecosystem, Start-up supporting Mechanism in HEIs, prepare institute for Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements Framework etc.
- So far, **IICs have been established in about 1700 higher educational institutions**. IIC will be established in 5000 higher educational institutions under IIC 3.0.

Vittiya Saksharata Abhiyan (VISAKA)



- 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.
- National Cadet Corps (NCC)/National Service Scheme (NSS) **volunteers to spread awareness** about these digital modes of transactions to shopkeepers, vendors in nearest market place.

Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) 2.0 India



- It first of its kind Ministry of Education supported Pan-IIT + IISc joint initiative.
- 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.)
- **IMPRINT-2:** This national initiative will be **jointly funded and steered by the Ministry of Education and Department of Science and Technology (DST)**.

It will be open to all **Ministry of Education 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.

Principle objective is to **translate knowledge into viable technology**.

Key features of IMPRINT-II

The erstwhile **Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana** is subsumed with IMPRINT-2.

Institute of Eminence scheme

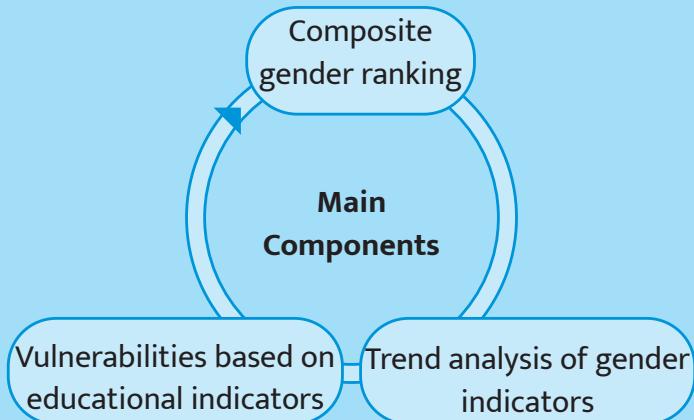


- IoE has been launched in the year 2017 under which UGC has declared **10 Public and 10 Private institutions as IoEs**.
- The objective of the scheme is to enable them to achieve rankings **within top 500 in any of the world renowned ranking frameworks**.
- **Government Institutions will get financial assistance of 1000 crores** over a period of five years in addition to the grant already being received.
- The institutions selected from the **private sector will have autonomy to promote innovation and creativity**.
- All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has taken various **quality initiatives such as – examination reforms, mandatory internship, induction program for students, revision of model curriculum, internship, industry readiness accreditation, start-up and national initiative for Teachers' Training etc.** to provide a thrust to improve quality of technical education in the country.

Digital Gender Atlas for Advancing Girl's Education in India



- Objective: 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.



- 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



- 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.

The portal has two parts

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.

Vidwan portal

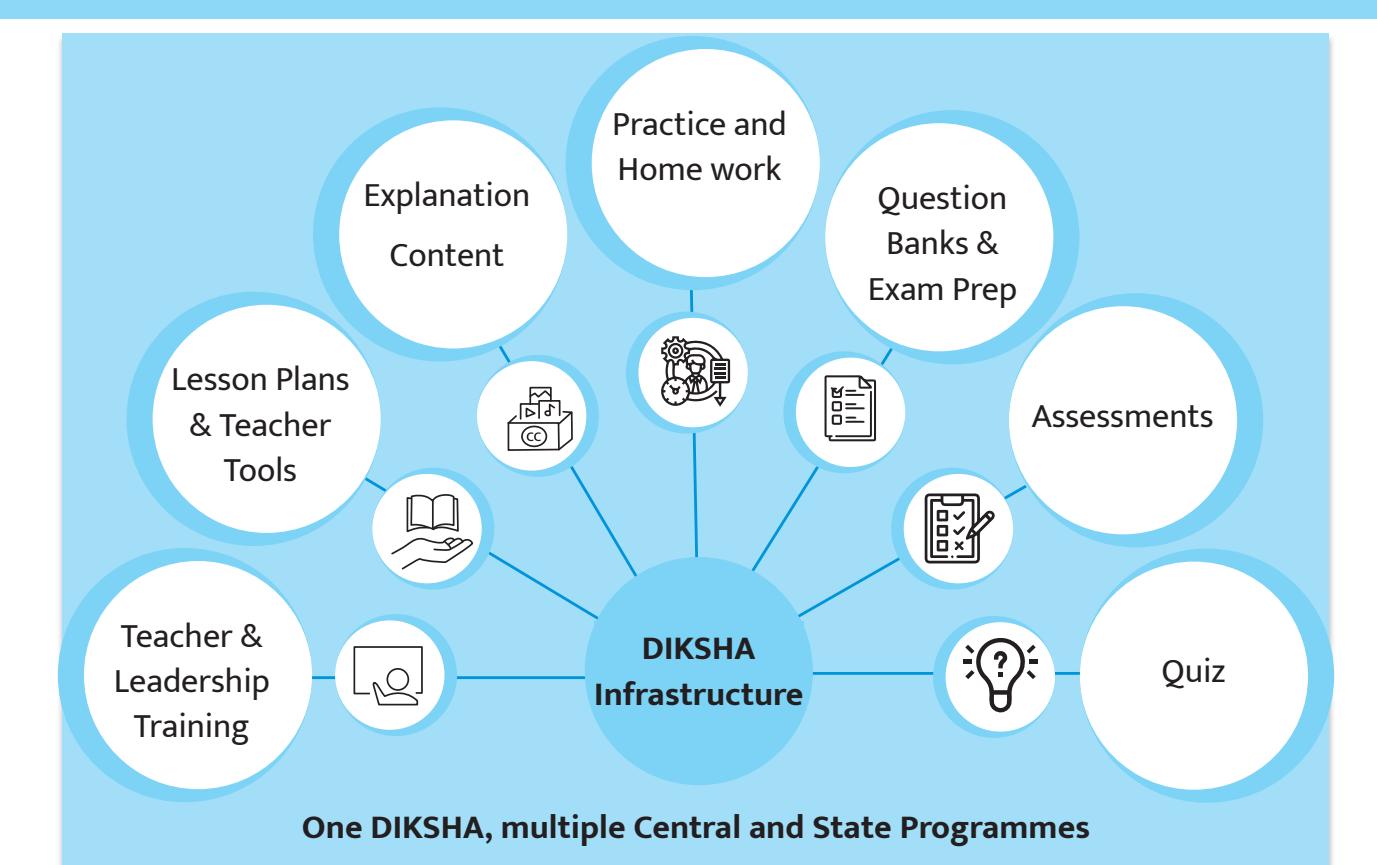


- VIDWAN is the premier **database of profiles of scientists / researchers and other faculty members** working at leading academic institutions and other R & D organisations involved in teaching and research in India.
- The database is developed and maintained by **Information and Library Network Centre (INFLIBNET)** with financial support from the **National Mission on Education through ICT (NME-ICT)**.

DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) Portal



- It is an initiative of **National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT)** which serves as National Digital Infrastructure for Teachers.
- It **aids teachers to learn and train themselves** for which assessment resources will be available.



Ishan Vikas



- 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.
- It is coordinated by IIT, Guwahati.
- Gives exposure to students in premier institutes such as- [IITs, National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs)].

Ishan Uday Scholarship Scheme



- To promote higher education and increase 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



- 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 (Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds)



- 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.
- **SWAYAM Prabha:** It is an initiative to provide 32 High Quality Educational Channels through DTH (Direct to Home) across the length and breadth of the country on 24x7 basis.

Saakshar Bharat Programme



Objectives

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

Impart functional literacy and numeracy to non-literate and non-numerate adults

Promote a learning society by providing opportunities to neo-literate adults for continuing education

- **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.
- **Intended Beneficiaries-** Non-literate adults in the age group of 15 years and beyond.

Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN)



- 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)

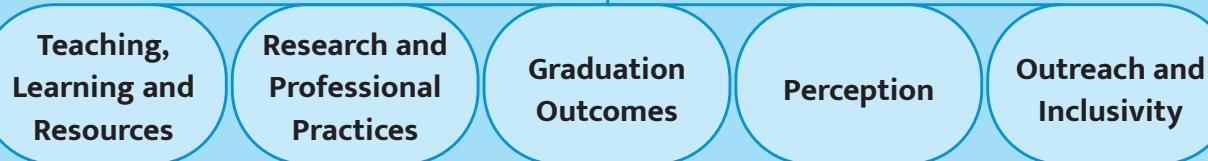


- It is a **24x7 online store house of all academic awards** viz. certificates, diplomas, degrees, mark-sheets etc. duly digitised and lodged by academic institutions / boards / eligibility assessment bodies.
- It **ensures easy access to and retrieval of an academic award** and also validates and guarantees its authenticity and safe storage.

National Institution Ranking Framework (NIRF)



- This framework outlines a **methodology to rank institutions across the country**, launched in 2015.



Impactful Policy Research in Social Sciences (IMPRESS)



- It aims to **encourage social science research in policy relevant areas** so as to provide vital inputs in policy-formulation, implementation and evaluation.
- Under the Scheme, 1500 research projects will be awarded for 2 years to support the social science research in 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)



- **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 is the National Coordinating (NC) Institution.

Operation Digital Board



- 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**.

Integrated National School Education Treasury (INSET)



- INSET is envisaged as a **fully integrated, instantly accessible and seamless information network for all parameters** relating to the students, teachers, and schools in the country.
- The aim is to create an **easily accessible multi-layered eco-system of information** – school wise, block-wise, district-wise, constituency-wise, state-wise and region-wise.

Madhyamik and Uchchtar Shiksha Kosh (MUSK)



- 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**.
- **Utilization of Fund**

For Secondary Education	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme, National Means-Cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme and National Scheme for Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education.
For Higher Education	Schemes of Interest Subsidy and contribution for guarantee funds, Scholarship for College & University Students, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan, Scholarship (from Block Grant to the institutions) and National Mission on Teachers and Training.

National Educational Alliance for Technology (NEAT)



- Its primary objective is to use **Artificial Intelligence to make learning more personalised and customised** as per the requirements of the learner for better learning
- NEAT is to **verify, aggregate, and deliver EdTech solutions directly to the students**, giving them wide choice to select the technological solution that would suit their requirements, thereby improving their overall learning outcomes.
- **EdTech Companies would be recognised through a PPP model.**

15. MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (MEITY)



15.1. DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAMME

Objective



To transform India into a **digitally empowered society and knowledge economy**.

Salient Features



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

e-Governance:
Reforming
Government
through
Technology

Public Internet
Access
Programme

Early Harvest
Programmes

IT for Jobs

Universal Access
to Mobile
Connectivity

Broadband
Highways

e-Kranti -
Electronic
delivery of
services

Electronics
Manufacturing

Information for
All

Aims to provide
thrust to the
nine pillars of
growth areas

- **e-Kranti - Electronic delivery of services:** The mission of e-Kranti is to ensure a Government wide transformation by delivering all Government services electronically to the citizens through integrated and interoperable systems via multiple modes while ensuring efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs.
- **Public Private Partnerships are preferred** wherever feasible to implement e-Governance projects.
- The programme management structure consists of-
 - **A Monitoring Committee headed by the Prime Minister**
 - **A Digital India Advisory Group** chaired by the Minister of Communications and IT
 - **An Apex Committee** chaired by the Cabinet Secretary
- Creation of **Chief Information Officers (CIO)** in at least 10 key Ministries so that various e-Governance projects could be designed, developed and implemented faster.
- **Common Services Centers (CSC):** To take the benefits of Digital India to every corner of the country, a vast network of more than 2.5 lakh CSC has been created. This has developed digital entrepreneurs among poor, marginalized, Dalits and women of India.

15.2. JEEVAN PRAMAAN

Objective



To facilitate **on-line submission of Life Certificate** by pensioners and streamline the process of getting a **Life certificate**.

Intended beneficiary



Pensioners of Central Government, State Government or any other Government organization

Salient Features



- 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, and Government offices or by using the client application on any PC/mobile/tablet.
- It is intended to **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. NATIONAL SUPERCOMPUTING MISSION

Objectives



- 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 empower our scientists and researchers with state-of-the-art supercomputing facilities and enable them to carry out cutting-edge research in their respective domains.
- To minimize redundancies and duplication of efforts, and optimize investments in supercomputing.
- To attain global competitiveness and ensure self-reliance in the strategic area of supercomputing technology.

Salient Features



- It was launched in 2015 for 7 years and is jointly funded by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).
- It is being implemented by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune and the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru.
- The mission aims at establishing supercomputer facilities across 70 national research and academic institutions and connecting them onto a National Knowledge Network (NKN).
- **Focus:** The NSM has focus on following three dimensions:
 - Creating better supercomputing infrastructure
 - Becoming more application-oriented
 - Investing in human capital
- **First phase of NSM:** In the first phase of the NSM, parts for the supercomputers were imported and assembled in India. Supercomputers assembled indigenously under this project were:
 - Param Shivay'19
 - Param Shakti
 - Param Brahma
- **Second phase of the NSM:** It involves increasing the speed of the supercomputer network in the country to 16 petaflops.
 - FLOPS (Floating-point OPerations per Second) is a common benchmark measurement for rating the speed of microprocessors.
 - A **MegaFLOPS** is equal to one million FLOPS and a **GigaFLOPS** is equal to one billion FLOPS.
 - A **TeraFLOPS** is equal to one trillion FLOPS.
 - A **PetaFLOPS** can be measured as one thousand teraflops.

- **Third phase of the NSM:** This phase will take the speed of country's supercomputer network to **45 petaflops**. Once completed around 75 institutions and thousands of researchers will have **access to the supercomputers using the NKN**
 - NKN with its **multi-gigabit capability** is aimed at **digitally connecting all the scholars and research institutes of the country**.
 - By facilitating the flow of information and knowledge, the network creates a **new paradigm of collaboration to enrich the research efforts in the country**.

NOTE:

- First Indian supercomputer was PARAM 8000. PARAM Siddhi (global ranking 63 in TOP 500) is India's fastest supercomputer.
- **World's Fastest Super Computer:** Fugaku of Japan- speed of 415 petaFlops.
- **SIMORGH (Mythical Persian bird):** Iran has launched its most powerful supercomputer.

15.4. SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY PARK SCHEME

Objective



Development and export of computer software, including export of professional services using communication links or physical media.

Salient Features



- 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.

A company can set up STP unit anywhere in India

100% 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

Provisioning of single-point contact services for member units

Other important features

The sales in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) shall be permissible up to 50 Percent of the export in value terms

15.5. SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF MANUFACTURING OF ELECTRONIC COMPONENT AND SEMICONDUCTORS (SPECs)

Objectives



- Development of **electronic components manufacturing** ecosystem.
- Deepening of **Electronics value chain**.

Salient Features



- The scheme offers **financial incentive of 25% of capital expenditure** on plant, machinery, equipment, associated utilities and technology, including for R&D to the industrial units making investment for manufacturing of capital goods, electronic components, semiconductors etc.
- This will cater to all segments of electronics manufacturing such as **Mobile, Consumer electronics, Industrial Electronics, Automotive, Medical Electronics, Telecom Equipment, Computer, Hardware** etc.
- **Benefits:**
 - It is likely to **attract new investments** in Electronics Sector to the tune of at least Rs. 20,000 crore.
 - **Direct employment** of approximately 1,50,000 is expected to be created in the manufacturing units, including indirect employment of about 4,50,000.
 - **Reducing dependence** on import of components by large scale domestic manufacturing that will also enhance the digital security

15.6. PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMIN DIGITAL SAKSHARTA ABHIYAN (PMGDISHA)

Objectives



To make **6 crore rural households digitally literate** and reaching around 40% of rural households by covering one member from eligible household by 31st March 2020.

Intended beneficiary



- 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.

Salient Features



Citizen Empowerment	Will empower the citizens to operate computer or digital access devices, thus, enabling them to use IT and related services especially Digital Payments.
Bridging Digital Divide	By targeting the rural population including marginalised sections (SC, ST, BPL, women, differently-abled persons and minorities).
Identification of beneficiaries	Would be carried out by CSC-SPV in active collaboration with District e-Governance Society, Gram Panchayats, and Block Development Officers.
Other Important features	<p>Course durations: 20 HRS (minimum 10 days and maximum 30 days)</p> <p>Medium of instruction: Official languages of India.</p> <p>Implementing Agency: CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd., special purpose vehicle (CSC-SPV) incorporated under the Companies Act 1956.</p>

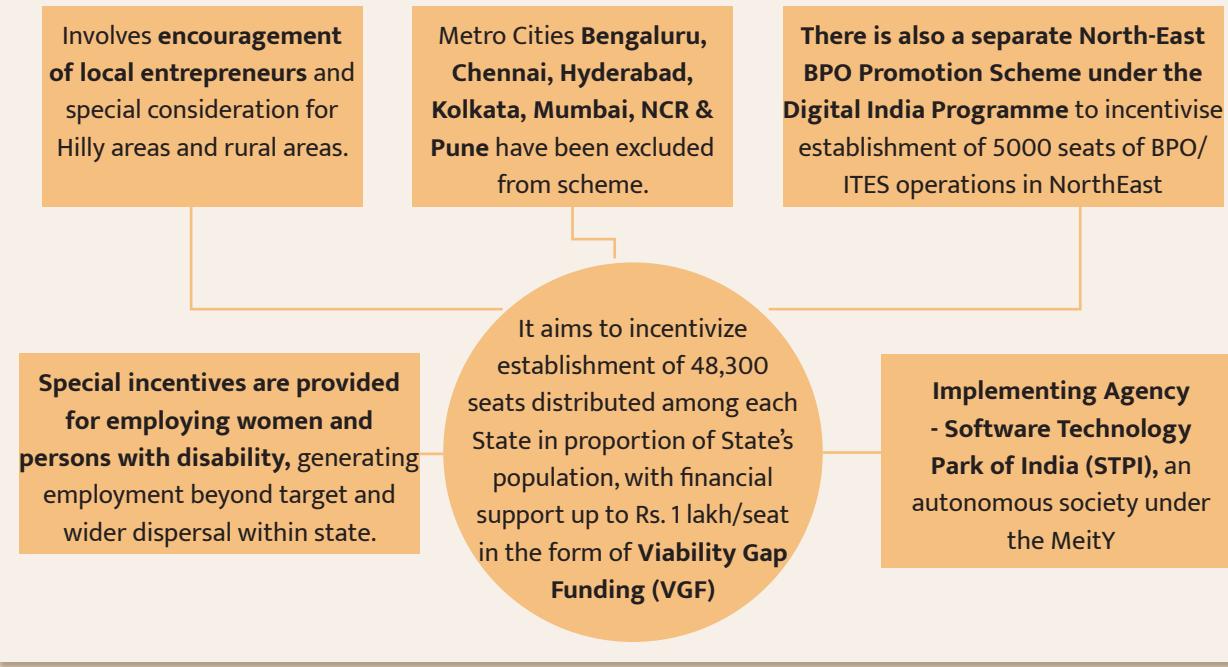
15.7. INDIA BPO PROMOTION SCHEME

Objectives



Creation of employment opportunities for the youth, by **Promoting the IT/IT Enabled Services (ITES) Industry** particularly by setting up the Business process outsourcing (BPO) ITES operations.

Salient Features



15.8. STREE SWABHIMAN

Objectives



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.**

Beneficiaries



Rural and semi-urban **women entrepreneurs**.

Salient Features



Sanitary napkin micro manufacturing units (semi-automatic and manual process production unit) are being set up at CSCs across particularly those operated by women entrepreneurs.

The sanitary napkin are sold under the “**Swabhimaan**” brand name and menstrual hygiene awareness generation is also carried out.

Making napkins available to almost 1,000 girls in the primary and secondary schools in their village, encompassing girls from 7th to 12th grade.

Aims to increase usage of sanitary napkins among rural girls in schools and colleges

CSC SPV can raise funds to provide sanitary pads to girl students in Rural Areas of Country free of cost.

15.9. ELECTRONICS DEVELOPMENT FUND (EDF)

Objective



To achieve “Net Zero Imports” by 2020 as envisaged in Digital India scheme.

Salient Features



“Fund of Funds”

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).

Promotion of R&D and innovation

The EDF will also help attract venture funds, angel funds and seed funds towards R&D and innovation in the specified areas.

Other features

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.

15.10. NATIONAL POLICY ON SOFTWARE PRODUCTS (2019)

Objectives



- To create a robust software product ecosystem, which aims to develop India as a Software Product Nation and the global software product hub.
- To develop India as the global software product hub, driven by innovation, improved commercialisation, sustainable Intellectual Property (IP), promoting technology start-ups and specialized skill sets
- To align with other Government initiatives such as Start-up India, Make in India and Digital India, Skill India, etc. so as to help the industry grow at Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 40% to reach \$70-80 billion and creating employment opportunities for 3.5 million people by 2025.

Salient Features



- The policy has the following five missions

Promote creation of a sustainable Indian software product industry

Driven by intellectual property (IP), leading to a 10-fold increase in Indian share of the Global Software product market by 2025.

Nurture 10,000 technology startups in software product industry

Including 1000 such technology startups in Tier-II and Tier-III towns & cities and generating direct and in-direct employment for 3.5 million people by 2025.

Create a talent pool for software product industry

Through up-skilling of 1,000,000 IT professionals, motivating 1 lakh school and college students and generating 10,000 specialized professionals that can provide leadership.

Build a cluster-based innovation driven ecosystem

By developing 20 sectoral and strategically located software product development clusters having integrated ICT infrastructure, marketing, incubation, R&D/testbeds and mentoring support.

National Software Products Mission

To evolve and monitor scheme & programmes (NSPM) for the implementation of this policy.

- The NSPM is to be housed in **Ministry of Electronics and IT** (MeitY) under a Joint Secretary, with participation from Government, Academia and Industry.
- An outlay of Rs.1500 crore is involved to implement the programmes/ schemes envisaged under this policy over the period of next 7 years.
 - The amount is divided into **Software Product Development Fund (SPDF)** and **Research & Innovation fund**.

15.11. MODIFIED ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING CLUSTERS (EMC 2.0) SCHEME

Objectives



- For **development of world class infrastructure along with common facilities** and amenities through Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs).
- To aid the growth of the **ESDM** (Electronics Systems Design and Manufacturing) sector, help development of entrepreneurial ecosystem, drive innovation and catalyze the economic growth of the region by attracting investments in the sector, increasing employment opportunities and tax revenues.

Salient Features



It is in line with **National Policy for electronics (NPE) 2019**.



It envisages offsetting the disabilities faced by industries for quality infrastructure and to develop a robust electronics manufacturing ecosystem in the country to make India an Electronics Manufacturing Hub.



The EMC 2.0 Scheme provides financial assistance for setting up of both EMC projects and Common Facility Centres (CFCs) across the country.



The Scheme is open for receipt of applications for a period of 3 years from the date of notification (April 01, 2020). Further period of 5 years is available for disbursement of funds to the approved projects.



This Scheme will fortify the linkage between domestic and international market by strengthening supply chain responsiveness, consolidation of suppliers, decreased time-to-market, lower logistics costs, etc.

15.12. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME FOR LARGE SCALE ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING

Objectives



- Boost domestic manufacturing.
- Attract large investments in the electronics value chain including manufacturing of mobile phones, semiconductor packaging and electronic components including Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) units.

Salient Features



- Under the scheme, electronic manufacturing companies will get an incentive of 4 to 6% on incremental sales (over base year) of goods manufactured in India and covered under target segments, to eligible companies over a period of next 5 years.
- The scheme shall only be applicable for target segments namely mobile phones and specified electronic components.
- The government estimates that under PLI scheme, domestic value addition for mobile phones is expected to rise to 35-40 per cent by 2025 from the current level of 20-25 per cent and generate additional 8 lakh jobs, both direct and indirect.
- The scheme will also help in creating 2 to 4 “champion Indian companies”.

15.13. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Gyan Circle Ventures



- It is a **MeitY funded Technology Business Incubator** of Indian Institute of Information Technology, Sri City (Chittoor), Andhra Pradesh.
- It would function as a Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (**TIDE 2.0**) incubation center to promote deep-tech entrepreneurship through financial and technical support to incubators engaged in using emerging technologies such as IoT, AI, Block-chain, Robotics etc.

DigiLocker



- 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.
- IRDAI (Insurance Regulatory Authority of India) in February, 2021, advised all Insurance companies for issuance of Digital Insurance Policies via DigiLocker.
 - Digilocker team in NeGD (National e-Governance Division) under MeitY will provide necessary technical guidance and logistic support to facilitate adoption of Digilocker.

Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG)



- UMANG is developed by the NeGD (National e-Governance Division) under MeitY 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.
- In November, 2020 UMANG's international version launched during Online Conference organised to mark 3 years of UMANG.

- o The international version was launched for select countries that include USA, UK, Canada, Australia, UAE, Netherlands, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand.
- o It will help Indian international students, NRIs and Indian tourists abroad, to avail Government of India services, anytime.
- o It will also help in taking India to the world through 'Indian Culture' services available on UMANG and create interest amongst foreign tourists to visit India.

Digishala



- 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



- 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 with 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 is 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



- 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



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.

Secure, Scalable & Sugamya Website as a Service (S3WAAS)



- 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



- 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.

e-Taal



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.

National Information Centre-Computer Emergency Response Team (NIC-CERT)



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 Cyber Shiksha



Microsoft & Data Security Council of India (DSCI) in association with MeitY have launched Project Cyber Shiksha for skilling women engineering graduates in the niche field of **Cyber Security**.

Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme for Electronics and IT



- 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



- It is a **National Challenge for Youths**, launched 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.

Indian Software Product Registry



- This registry has been created to promote **Software Product Business ecosystem**.
- It acts as a single window portal for **cataloguing for all companies and products developed in India** with key analytics, category-wise listing with options of porting database to Government e-Marketplace (GeM) for enhanced market access.

‘Build for Digital India’ programme



- It has been rolled out by **Google and MeitY** jointly.
- The programme offers a **platform to engineering students to develop market-ready, technology-based solutions** that address key social problems in areas like healthcare, agriculture, education, smart cities and infrastructure, women safety, etc.
- Google also offers mentorship sessions** in product design, strategy and technology to the most promising products and prototypes.

Hack the Crisis India: Online Hackathon



It was part of the global **Hack the Crisis** movement where the technology and startup entrepreneurs/coders would work to create dedicated solutions during an online 48 hours hackathon for the containment of Coronavirus crisis and to deal with its aftermath.

16. MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE



16.1. CLIMATE RESILIENCE BUILDING AMONG FARMERS THROUGH CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT

Objectives



- To lower Green House Gases Emissions in project areas by:
 - Creating awareness among farmers through crop residue management.
 - Promoting alternate uses of crop residue.
- To create implementable and sustainable **entrepreneurship models** in rural areas.
- To enhance the climate resilience and income of the farmers through **alternative uses of crop residue management in project areas**.
- To identify the other co-benefits and suggest policy intervention.

Salient Features



Regional project

It is a **regional project** launched under the **National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC)**.

States covered

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**.

National Implementing Entity

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (**NABARD**).

Major activities

- Awareness generation
- Capacity building
- Technological interventions for timely management of crop residue

16.2. SECURE (SECURING LIVELIHOODS, CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND RESTORATION OF HIGH RANGE HIMALAYAN ECOSYSTEM) HIMALAYA PROJECT

Objective

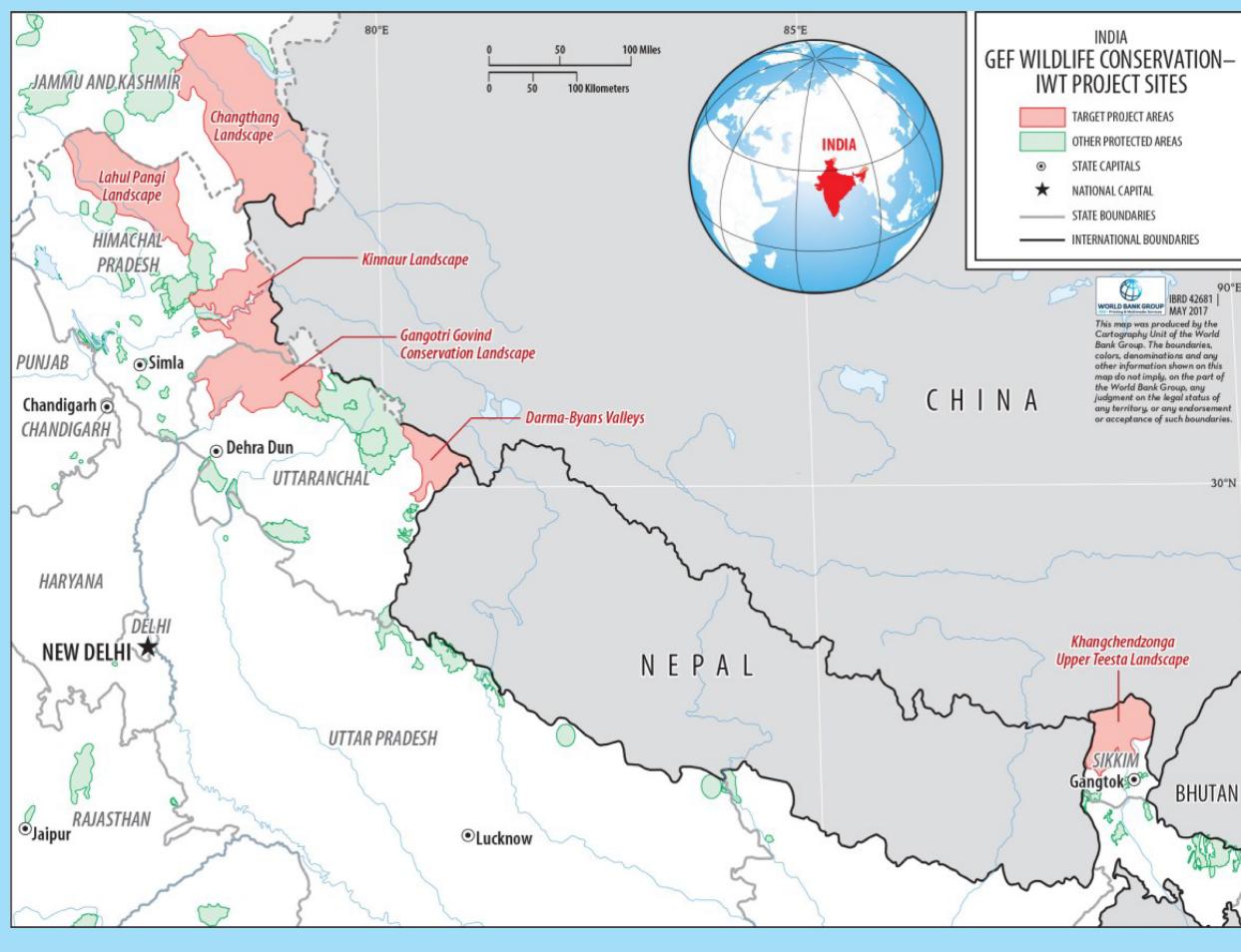


To ensure conservation of **locally and globally significant biodiversity, land and forest resources** in **high Himalayan ecosystem** spread over four states of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir (now UTs), Uttarakhand and Sikkim.

Salient Features



- This project is a part of “Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development” (**Global Wildlife Program**) funded by the **Global Environment Facility (GEF)**.
- This project is funded by **government of India, United Nation Development Program (UNDP), GEF**.
- **TRAFFIC** is a partnering agency in SECURE Himalaya.
- The project is **6 years long** and is meant for **specific landscapes** including Changthang (Jammu and Kashmir), Lahul-Pangi 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.
- Enhanced enforcement efforts and monitoring 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



Skilling the youth of India, especially dropouts and in increasing the availability of skilled workforce.

Salient Features



It has been conceptualised and developed in MoEF&CC in consultation with the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA).

All courses are be National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant.

It is utilising the vast network and expertise of Environmental Information System (ENVIS) Hubs/ Resource Partners (RPs).

It is an initiative for skill development in the environment and forest sector to enable India's youth to get gainful employment and/or self-employment.

GSDP-ENVIS is a mobile app that will help boost employability and entrepreneurship of the youth in the country.

NOTE: NSDA is the nodal agency for synergizing skill development initiatives in the country, under the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE).

16.4. INDIA COOLING ACTION PLAN (ICAP)

Objectives

- To provide **sustainable cooling and thermal comfort** for all while securing environmental and socio-economic benefits for the society.
- Reducing both direct and indirect emissions.

Salient Features

The ICAP provides a 20-year perspective and outlines actions needed to provide access to sustainable cooling. It seeks to

- Recognise “cooling and related areas” as a **thrust area of research** under national Science and Technology Programme
- Reduce cooling energy requirements** by 25% to 40% by 2037-38
- Reduce refrigerant demand** by 25% to 30% by 2037-38
- Reduce cooling demand** across sectors by 20% to 25% by 2037-38
- Training and certification** of 100,000 servicing sector technicians by 2022-23

16.5. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON CLIMATE CHANGE (NAPCC)*

Objectives

- 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



Missions included under it:

1. **National Solar Mission/NSM** (under MNRE)
2. **National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency/NMEE** (under Ministry of Power)
3. **National Mission on Sustainable Habitat** (under Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs)
4. **National Water Mission** (under Ministry of Jal Shakti)
5. **National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem** (under MoS&T)
6. **National Mission for a Green India** (under MoEFCC)
7. **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture** (under Ministry of Agriculture)
8. **National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change** (under MoS&T)

Salient Features



- The Action Plan was **released in 2008**.
- **The Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change** is in charge of the overall implementation of the plan.
- The plan document **elaborates on a unique approach to reduce the stress of climate change** and uses the poverty-growth linkage to make its point.
- **The guiding principles of the plan are:**

Regional project of poor and vulnerable sections of society through **inclusive development strategy**.

Achieving national growth through a qualitative change and economic direction that enhances ecological sustainability.

Demand side management by devising efficient and cost-effective strategies for end.

Better technology that looks into aspects of mitigation or adaptation.

Market mechanism that rewards sustainable development.

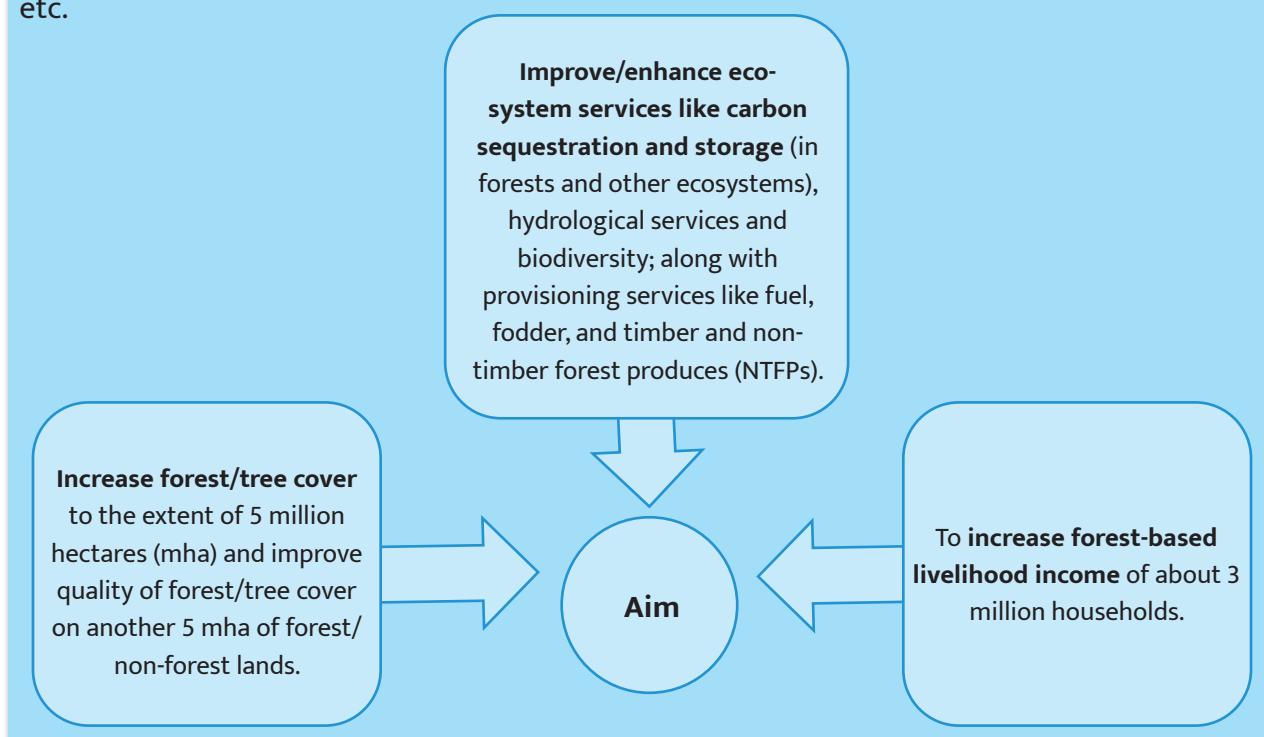
Inclusivity that invites linkups with civil society and local government institutions.

Involvement of state governments 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.

Adaptation GoI is implementing a dedicated **National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC)** to implement adaptation actions in vulnerable sectors across the country.

16.6. 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.



16.7. NATIONAL CLEAN AIR PROGRAMME (NCAP)*

Objectives



- 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.

Features



- It is a **Central Sector Scheme**.
- It is a long-term, time-bound, **national level strategy to tackle the air pollution problem** across the country in a comprehensive manner.
- It targets to achieve **20% to 30% reduction in Particulate Matter concentrations by 2024** keeping 2017 as the base year for the comparison of concentration.
- Under **NCAP**, **122 non-attainment cities have been identified** across the country based on the Air Quality data from 2014-2018.
- The **city specific action plans have been prepared** which, inter-alia, include measures for strengthening the monitoring network, reducing vehicular/industrial emissions, increasing public awareness etc.
- Implementation of the city specific action plans are **regularly monitored by Committees at Central and State** level namely Steering Committee, Monitoring Committee and Implementation Committee.
- Air quality of cities is monitored by **State Pollution Control Boards** which publishes their results from time to time.
- Some Smart Cities have established **Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs)** which are also connected to Air Quality Monitors (AQMs) for effective monitoring.

16.8. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

PARIVESH (Pro-Active and Responsive facilitation by Interactive, Virtuous and Environmental Single-window Hub)

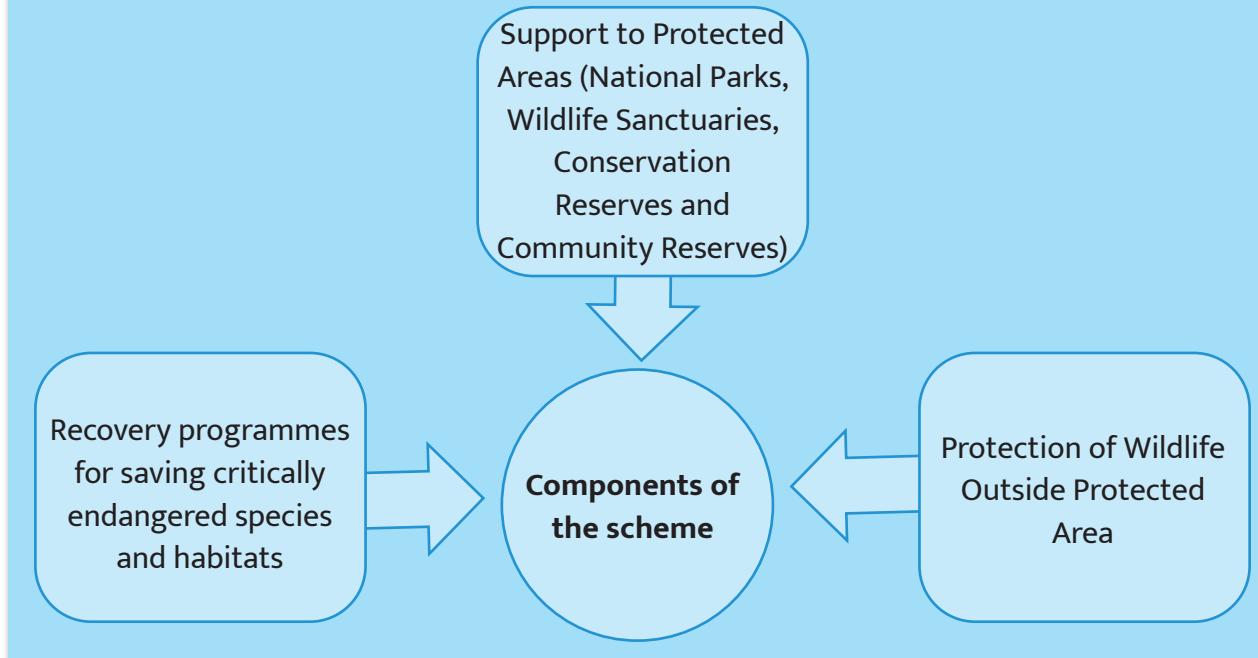


- It is a **web based, role based workflow application** which has been developed for online submission and monitoring of the proposals submitted by the proponents **for seeking Environment, Forest, Wildlife and Coastal Regulation Zone Clearances** from Central, State and district level authorities.
- The system has been designed, developed and hosted by the MoEFCC, 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



- It is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme**.
- It is aimed at **wildlife conservation**.



Himalayan Research Fellowships Scheme



- It aims to **create a young pool of trained environmental managers, ecologists and socio-economists**.
- This pool will help generate **information on physical, biological, managerial and human aspects of Himalayan environment and development**.
- The fellowship scheme is **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)** (a Central Sector Grant in-aid scheme) and the fellowships is 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.

Environmental Information System (ENVIS)



- It is a **Central Sector Scheme** being implemented since 1982-83.
- ENVIS provides scientific, technical and semi- technical information on various environmental issues.
- Thus, it has served in **facilitating policy formulation and environment management at all levels of Government** as well as in decision-making aimed at environment protection and its improvement for sustaining good quality of life for all living beings.
- ENVIS is a **decentralized network** of various centres which can be broadly categorized as:
 - **ENVIS Hubs:** Centres dealing with “State of the Environment and Related Issues” which are hosted by State Government /UT Administrations
 - **ENVIS Resource Partners (RPs):** Centres which are hosted by environment-related governmental and non-governmental organisations/ institutes of professional excellence
- It has been designated as the **National focal point for INFOTERRA**, a global environmental information network of UN Environment Programme (UNEP).

Environment Education Awareness and Training (EEAT)



- It is a **Central Sector Scheme** launched during 1983-84.
- It aims to promote **environmental awareness** and to **mobilize people's participation for conservation of environment**.



- **NGC- Eco club Programme:** To impart knowledge to school children through hands on experience, about their immediate environment, inculcate compassion and sensitize children on issues related to environment and development.

'Leadership Group for Industry Transition' initiative



- It was launched at the **UN Climate Action Summit, 2019** to help guide the world's hard-to-decarbonize and energy-intensive sectors/industries toward the low-carbon economy.
- It would be a **public-private effort** announced by **India and Sweden** together with some other countries.
- It is supported by the **World Economic Forum**, the **Energy Transitions Commission**, **Mission Innovation**, **Stockholm Environment Institute**, the European Climate Foundation, etc.

Colombo Declaration on Sustainable Nitrogen Management



- It is a **roadmap for action on nitrogen challenges** proposed by Sri Lanka in 2019 and endorsed by the United Nations member states.
- It seeks to halve nitrogen waste by 2030.
- The Colombo Declaration has been developed with the **technical support of the International Nitrogen Management System (INMS)**, a joint activity of the UNEP and the International Nitrogen Initiative supported by the Global Environment Facility.

Nagar van (Urban Forests) scheme



- It aims to develop **200 Urban Forests** across the country in next five years.
- It will involve focus on people's participation and collaboration between Forest Department, Municipal bodies, NGOs, Corporates and local citizens.
- It will focus to plant trees on land that has been marked as forest lands but do not have any trees. Forest once established will be **maintained by State Government**.

17. MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



17.1. KNOW INDIA PROGRAMME (KIP)

Objective



To familiarize Indian-origin youth (18-30 years) with their Indian roots and contemporary India

Salient Features



Three-week orientation programme to promote awareness on different facets of life in India and the progress made by the country in various fields.

Preference to Person Of Indian Origin (PIO) from Girmitya countries

Girmitya's are descendants of indentured Indian labourers brought to Fiji, Mauritius, South Africa, East Africa, the Malay Peninsula, Caribbean & South America (Guyana, Trinidad & Tobago and Suriname) to work in sugar plantations.

Non-Resident Indians are not eligible for KIP.

17.2. SAMEEP-STUDENTS AND MEA ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Objectives



- To take Indian **foreign policy** and its global engagements to students across the country.
- To drive interest in **diplomacy** as a career option.

Salient Features



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



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.

Salient Features



A skill development initiative of the MEA in partnership with the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship.

It is implemented by the 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.

It involves **training** them in suitable skill sets which address the requirements in **communication, trade specific knowledge and skills** along with cultural orientation.

17.4. ITEC—INDIAN TECHNICAL & ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROGRAMME

Objective



It is a **demand-driven, response-oriented** programme that focuses on **addressing the needs of developing countries** through innovative **technological cooperation** between India and the partnering nation.

Salient Features



It is **fully funded by Government of India** & was launched in 1964 by Ministry of External Affairs.

Although ITEC is **essentially a bilateral programme**, its resources have also been used for financing trilateral and regional undertakings such as with the Economic Commission for Africa, UNIDO and G-77.

ITEC programme has significantly **augmented India's soft power among developing nations**. It is an important aspect of **South-South cooperation**.

17.5. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

e-SANAD



The project aims at providing a **centralized platform for faceless, cashless and paperless document verification service** for Indian citizens, foreigners who have obtained any documents (educational or commercial, etc.) from document issuing authorities in India.

e-VidyaBharti (Tele-education) and e-ArogyaBharti (Tele-medicine) Project (e-VBAB)



- The two separate platforms will link various educational institutions and hospitals in India and the participating African countries.
- It is fully funded by MEA, GoI.
- e-VBAB project also offers tele-medicine and continuing medical education for African doctors, paramedics and patients.
- It will also give an opportunity for Global acceptance of Indian University Education system and Indian medical Health services.

SWADES (Skilled Workers Arrival Database for Employment Support)



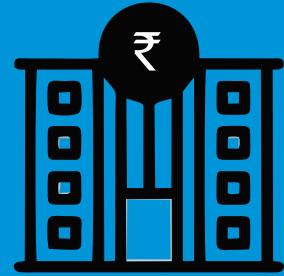
- It is a joint initiative of Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Ministry of External Affairs.
- This is an initiative to conduct a skill mapping exercise of returning citizens under Vande Bharat Mission.
- It aims to create a database of qualified citizens based on their skill sets and experience to tap into and fulfil demand of Indian and foreign companies.

Vande Bharat Mission



- It is India's repatriation operation to bring home Indian nationals stranded abroad due to COVID-19 lockdown.
- People are brought back in flights by Air India and also by Indian Navy (from Sri Lanka and Maldives).

18. MINISTRY OF FINANCE



18.1. SCHEME FOR REMISSION OF DUTIES AND TAXES ON EXPORTED PRODUCTS (RODTEP)

Objective



To boost exports Scheme for enhancing Exports to International Markets.

Salient Features



- This scheme is applicable on **all export goods with effect from 1st January, 2021**.
- This scheme is **WTO-compliant** and it replaces erstwhile Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) and Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL).
 - **MEIS:** It was essentially an incentive scheme, where exporters receive duty credit scrips for a percentage of the value of the goods exported. These scrips were used for paying a variety of taxes and duties.
 - A WTO panel had ruled that **MEIS was incompatible with multilateral trade rules** as it could not be directly correlated to the input taxes paid by exporters.
 - **RoSCTL:** Announced in March, 2019, RoSCTL was offered for embedded state and central duties and taxes that are not refunded through goods and services tax (GST).
- It would **refund to exporters the embedded Central, State and local duties/taxes** that were so far not being rebated/refunded and were, therefore, placing our exports at a disadvantage.
- The refund would be credited in an **exporter's ledger account** with Customs and used to pay Basic Customs duty on imported goods. The credits can also be **transferred to other importers**.
- **The RoDTEP rates would be notified by the Department of Commerce**, based on the recommendation of a Committee chaired by Dr. G.K. Pillai, former Commerce and Home Secretary.

18.2. PRADHAN MANTRI VAYA VANDANA YOJANA (PMVY)*

Objectives



To provide **social security during old age** and protect elderly persons against a future fall in their interest income due to uncertain market conditions.

Eligibility



It is open **only to senior citizens** (individuals who have attained an age of 60 years).

Salient Features



- It is a **guaranteed pension scheme** being implemented by through the **Life Insurance Corporation of India**.
- It promises regular pension payments at a **monthly, quarterly, half yearly or yearly frequency** in return for an upfront investment (called a purchase price).
- It sets a **minimum and maximum limit** on investment at ₹1.56 lakh and ₹15 lakh respectively.
- The scheme **guarantees pension payouts for 10 years, with a return of principal at maturity**.
- Subscribers get an **assured pension** ranging from Rs 1000/- per month to Rs. 12,000/- per month, based on contribution.
- **The ceiling of maximum pension is for a family** as a whole, the family will comprise of pensioner, his/her spouse and dependents.
- Should the **investor die within 10 years, beneficiaries will get back principal**.
- The scheme enjoys **no tax benefits**, except for GST exemption on principal.
- **Premature exit with a 2% penalty** on principal is allowed in case of critical or terminal illness of self or spouse.
- **Loan facility is available** after completion of 3 policy years. Maximum loan that can be granted shall be 75% of the Purchase Price.

Recent changes

- The scheme's **return has been aligned with the post office Senior Citizen's Savings scheme**, with a cap of 7.75%. It will be reset every year.
 - Initially, it provided an assured pension based on a guaranteed rate of return of 8% for 10 years.
- This scheme was set to expire in March 2020; however, it was **modified and extended upto 31 March, 2023**.

18.3. STAND UP INDIA SCHEME*

Objectives



To facilitate loans from Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) of value between **Rs. 10 lakh and Rs.1 Crore** to at least one **Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST)** borrower and one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise in **agri-allied activities manufacturing, services or trading sector.**

Eligibility

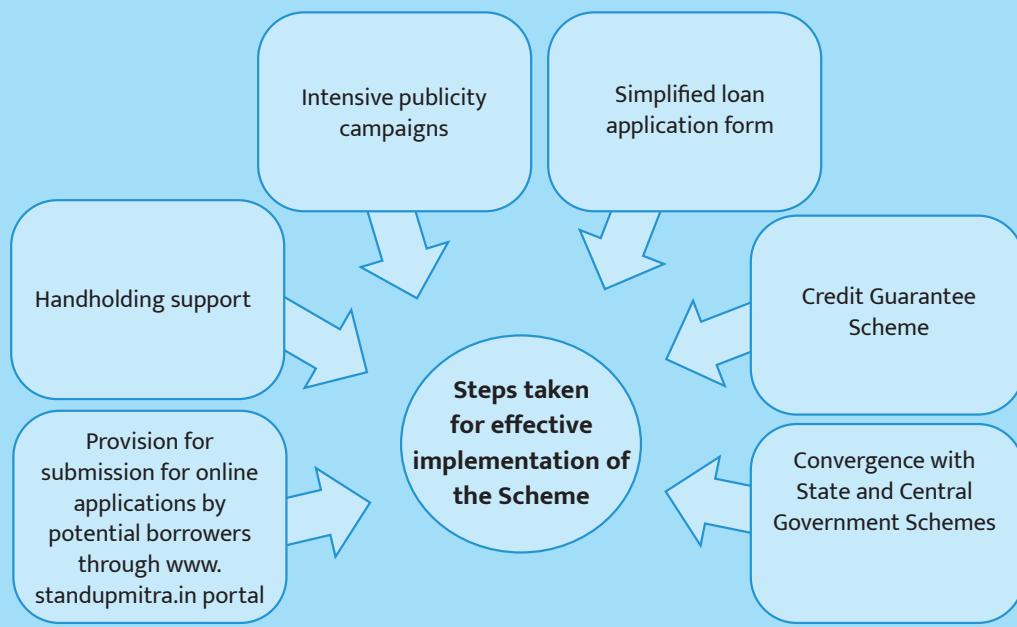


- SC/ST and/or women entrepreneur aged 18 years or above.
- In case of non-individual enterprises at least **51% of the shareholding and controlling stake** should be held by either an **SC/ST or woman entrepreneur.**
- **Only green field project** (first time venture)
- **Borrower should not be in default** to any bank/financial institution.
- Borrower shall be required to bring in **minimum of 10% of the project cost as own contribution.**

Salient Features



- **Government does not allocate funds for loans** under the Stand Up India Scheme.
- Loans under the Scheme are extended by all the branches of the **Scheduled Commercial Banks** as per commercial parameters, Board approved policies of respective banks and extant RBI guidelines.
- An amount of Rs. 500 crore each was however released by Government in FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18 and Rs. 100 crore in FY 2020-21 towards the corpus of the **Credit Guarantee Fund for Stand Up India (CGFSI).**



- The loan is **repayable in 7 years** with a maximum moratorium period of 18 months.
- The rate of interest would be lowest applicable rate of the bank for that category (rating category) **not to exceed Bank's 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 offices of **SIDBI and NABARD** are designated as **Stand-up Connect Centres**, who will arrange for the support required. SIDBI is a refinancing agency.
- It also provides for Creation of a **credit guarantee mechanism** through the **National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC)**.

Recent changes

The scheme has been **extended upto the year 2025**. The margin money requirement for loans under this has been reduced from 'upto 25%' to 'upto 15%'. **Activities allied to agriculture have been included** in the Scheme.

18.4. FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS IN INFRASTRUCTURE VIABILITY GAP FUNDING*

Objectives



- VGF means a grant one-time or deferred, provided to **support infrastructure projects that are economically justified but fall short of financial viability**.
 - The lack of financial viability usually arises from long gestation periods and the inability to increase user charges to commercial levels.
 - Infrastructure projects also involve externalities that are not adequately captured in direct financial returns to the project sponsor.
- Through the provision of a catalytic grant assistance of the capital costs, several projects **may become bankable and help mobilise private investment in infrastructure**.

Salient Features



- Initially, the scheme envisages **financial support to Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in Infrastructure**.

Recent changes:

- In November, 2021 the Scheme has been **extended till 2024-25** with total outlay of Rs.8,100 crore.
- Also, the scheme has **been revamped** with the insertion of following two sub-schemes **for mainstreaming private participation in social infrastructure**:

Sub scheme–1: Caters to Social Sectors such as Waste Water Treatment, Water Supply, Solid Waste Management, etc. Projects under this category should have 100% Operational Cost recovery.

The Central Government will provide maximum of 30% of Total Project Cost (TPC) of the project as VGF and State Government/Sponsoring Central Ministry/Statutory Entity may provide additional support up to 30% of TPC.

Sub scheme -2: This Sub scheme will support demonstration/pilot social sectors projects.

The projects may be from **Health and Education** sectors where there is at least 50% Operational Cost recovery.

In such projects, the Central Government and the State Governments together will provide up to **80% of capital expenditure and upto 50% of Operation & Maintenance (O&M) costs for the first five years.**

The Central Government will provide a maximum of **40% of the TPC of the Project**. In addition, it may provide a maximum of **25% of Operational Costs of the project in first five years** of commercial operations.

18.5. PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA*

Objective



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.

Intended beneficiary



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**.

Salient Features



- For implementing the Scheme, government has set up the **Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Ltd. (MUDRA)**.
 - MUDRA is **registered as a Company** under the Companies Act 2013 and as a **Non-Banking Finance Institution with the RBI**.
 - MUDRA has been initially formed as a wholly owned subsidiary of Small Industries Development bank of India (SIDBI) with 100% capital being contributed by it. Presently, the authorized capital of MUDRA is 1000 crores and paid up capital is 750 crore, **fully subscribed by SIDBI**.

- o **MUDRA supports the finance Institutions** which are in the business of lending to micro / small business entities engaged in manufacturing, trading and service activities.
- MUDRA loans are **extended by banks, NBFCs, MFIs and other eligible financial intermediaries** as notified by MUDRA Ltd.
- 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.

2 types of funding support

Micro Credit Scheme (MCS) for loans up to 1 lakh finance through MFIs

Refinance Scheme for Commercial Banks / Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) / Small Finance Banks / Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)

3 types of loans to be allotted by Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency bank

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**.
- 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.
- To mitigate the issue of collateral and to provide comfort to the lending institutions, a Credit Guarantee Product is extended by creation of a Fund called "**Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units**" (CGFMU).
 - o The Scheme is being managed by **National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd.** (NCGTC), an agency promoted by the GOI.
- **MUDRA Card** is a debit card issued against the MUDRA loan account. The borrower can make use of MUDRA Card in multiple drawals and credits, so as **to manage the working capital limit in cost-efficient manner** and keep the interest burden minimum.

18.6. ATAL PENSION YOJANA*

Objectives



The subscribers would receive the **fixed minimum pension at the age of 60 years**, depending on their contributions.

Intended beneficiary



- Open to all Indians between the age of **18 and 40** having a savings bank account in a bank or post-office.
- It is mainly **focused** on citizens in **unorganized sector**.

Salient Features



- It replaced the **Swavalamban scheme**.
- The **minimum period of contribution** by any subscriber under APY is **20 years**.
- Subscribers can make **contributions to APY on monthly/ quarterly / half-yearly basis**.
- Subscribers would receive the **guaranteed minimum monthly pension** of Rs. 1000 or Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000 or Rs. 4000 or Rs. 5000 at the age of 60 years.
- **Central Government's co-contribution:** 50% of the total contribution or Rs. 1000 per annum, whichever is lower **for a period of 5 years**. The co-contribution could be availed only by the subscribers who:
 - Have joined APY between **1 June 2015 and 31 March 2016**
 - Are **not covered by any Statutory Social Security Schemes**
 - Are **not income tax payers**
- Subscribers can **voluntarily exit before the age of 60 years** from APY subject to certain conditions, on deduction of Government co-contribution and return/interest thereon.
- In case of **premature death of subscriber** (death before 60 years of age), **spouse** of the subscriber **can continue contribution to APY** account of the subscriber, for the remaining vesting period, till the original subscriber would have attained the age of 60 years.
- 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 enroll subscribers under APY.

18.7. PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA*

Objectives



- Ensure **access of financial products** & services at an affordable cost.
- **Use of technology** to lower cost & widen reach.

Intended beneficiary



Persons not having any other account

Salient Features



- PMJDY was launched initially for a period of 4 years (in two phases) on 28th August 2014. In 2018, the scheme was extended with new features.
- It is the **National Mission for Financial Inclusion** to ensure access to financial services, namely a basic savings & deposit accounts, remittance, credit, insurance, pension in an affordable manner.
- Under the scheme, a **basic savings bank deposit (BSBD) account can be opened** in any bank branch or Business Correspondent (Bank Mitra) outlet, by persons not having any other account.
- **Benefits:**
 - One basic savings bank account is opened **for unbanked person**.
 - There is **no requirement to maintain any minimum balance** in PMJDY accounts.
 - **Interest is earned on the deposit** in PMJDY accounts.
 - **Rupay Debit card** is provided to PMJDY account holder.
 - **Accident Insurance Cover of Rs.1 lakh (enhanced to Rs. 2 lakh)** to new PMJDY accounts opened after 28.8.2018 is available with RuPay card issued to the PMJDY account holders.
 - **An overdraft (OD) facility up to Rs. 10,000** to eligible account holders is available.
 - **PMJDY accounts are eligible for:** Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Atal Pension Yojana (APY), MUDRA scheme.

18.8. PRADHAN MANTRI GARIB KALYAN YOJANA*

Insurance scheme for health workers fighting COVID-19 in Government Hospitals and Health Care Centres



- Safaikaramcharis, ward-boys, nurses, ASHA workers, paramedics, technicians, doctors and specialists and other health workers would be covered by a Special insurance Scheme.
- Any health professional, who while treating Covid-19 patients, meet with some accident, then he/she would be **compensated with an amount of Rs 50 lakh under the scheme**.
- All government health centres, wellness centres and hospitals of Centre as well as States would be covered under this scheme **approximately 22 lakh health workers would be provided insurance cover** to fight this pandemic.

PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana



- In 2021, the scheme has been **reintroduced for two months** (May and June) in the backdrop of resurgence of COVID-19.
- First phase of the PMGKAY was from April to June 2020 and second Phase was from July to November, 2020.
- It was launched **to supply free food grains to migrants and poor** who faced hardship on the account of economic disruption caused by COVID-19 and Lock Down.
- **5 kg free wheat/rice per month along with 1 kg free pulses** via ration shops to 80 crore beneficiaries registered under **National Food Security Act (NFSA)**.
 - Additional grains given for free under PMGKAY to NFSA beneficiaries is **over and above the existing monthly entitlement of 5 kg grains per person**.
 - Food grains under NFSA were to be made available at subsidized prices of Rs.3/2/1 per kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively.
- **Cost of free food grains** distribution under the scheme is **entirely being borne by Central government**.

Benefit to farmers



- **The first instalment of Rs 2,000 due in 2020-21 will be front-loaded and paid in April 2020 itself under the PM KISAN Yojana.**
- It would cover 8.7 crore farmers.

Cash transfers



- **Help to Poor:** A total of **20.40 crores PMJDY women account-holders** would be given an ex-gratia of **Rs 500 per month for next three months**.
- **Gas cylinders: free of cost**, would be provided to 8 crore poor families for the next three months.
- **Help to low wage earners in organised sectors:** Wage-earners below Rs 15,000 per month in businesses having less than 100 workers are at risk of losing their employment. Under this package, government proposes to pay **24 percent of their monthly wages into their PF accounts for next three months**. This would prevent disruption in their employment.
- **Support for senior citizens (above 60 years), widows and DIVYANG:** There are around 3 crore aged widows and people in Divyang category who are vulnerable due to economic disruption caused by COVID-19. Government **will give them Rs 1,000 to tide over difficulties during next three months**.
- **MNREGA:** MNREGA wages would be increased by Rs 20 with effect from 1 April, 2020. Wage increase under MNREGA will provide an additional Rs 2,000 benefit annually to a worker. This will benefit approximately 13.62 crore families.

Self-Help groups



Women organised through 63 lakhs Self Help Groups (SHGs) support 6.85 crore households. Limit of collateral free lending would be increased from Rs 10 to Rs 20 lakhs.

Other components



- **Organised sector:** Employees' Provident Fund Regulations will be amended to include Pandemic as the reason to allow non-refundable advance of 75 percent of the amount or three months of the wages, whichever is lower, from their accounts. Families of four crore workers registered under EPF can take benefit of this window.
- **Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Fund:** Welfare Fund for Building and Other Constructions Workers has been created under a Central Government Act. There are around 3.5 Crore registered workers in the Fund. State Governments will be given directions to utilise this fund to provide assistance and support to these workers to protect them against economic disruptions.
- **District Mineral Fund:** The State Government will be asked to utilise the funds available under District Mineral Fund (DMF) for supplementing and augmenting facilities of medical testing, screening and other requirements in connection with preventing the spread of COVID-19 pandemic as well as treating the patients affected with this pandemic.

18.9. NATIONAL PENSION SYSTEM

Objectives



- To provide retirement income to all the citizens.
- To institute pension reforms and to inculcate the habit of saving for retirement amongst the citizens.

Intended beneficiary



Any individual citizen of India (both resident and Non-resident) in the age group of 18-65 years (as on the date of submission of NPS application) can join NPS.

Salient Features



Important Institutions

- It is administered by **Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA)**.
- The **National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)** is acting as the **Central Record keeper** for the NPS.

Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ This pension programme is open to employees' public, private as well as unorganized sectors.
Contribution by employee & employer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The individuals contribute to their retirement account and employer can also co-contribute.
Designed on defined contribution basis	<p>The subscribers contribute to their 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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Tax Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Contributions made towards the NPS are eligible for an additional tax deduction up to ₹50,000. This is over and above the ₹1,50,000 limit of deduction available under sec 80CCD (1) or tax deductions available to individuals who make contributions under NPS. ■ Government has increased the income tax exemption limit on withdrawal from NPS to 60%, from 40%, on exiting the scheme, effectively making withdrawal from the pension scheme 100% tax-free. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Partial withdrawal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Such Withdrawal can happen maximum of three times during the entire tenure of subscription if the subscriber has completed at least 3 years from the date of joining of the NPS. ■ However, the 3 years rule is not applicable if the withdrawal is made for skill development, re-skilling or any other self-development activities. ■ S/he can withdraw 25% of the contribution for exigencies like health, marriage, house and education, etc.
<p style="text-align: center;">Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The subscriber will be allotted a unique 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. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Premature exit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A subscriber can exit only after completion of 10 years. ■ If the total accumulated corpus is less than or equal to Rs. 1 Lakh, the Subscriber can avail the option of complete Withdrawal. ■ However, if the accumulated corpus is more than Rs. 1 Lakh only 20% of the accumulated funds can be withdrawn as lump sum and remaining 80% of the accumulated pension corpus of the Subscriber has to be utilized for purchase of an Annuity that would provide a regular monthly pension.
<p style="text-align: center;">Other benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NPS returns are market linked. It offers 3 funds to subscribers: Equities, Corporate Bonds, and Government Securities. ■ EEE tax status (tax exempt at entry, investment, and maturity) for the NPS (earlier it was EET) has been given. 	

NOTE: Opening **multiple NPS accounts for an individual is not allowed under NPS.**
 However, an Individual can have **one account in NPS and another account in Atal Pension Yojna.**

18.10. PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHA BIMA YOJANA

Objective



It is a **one year cover Personal Accident Insurance Scheme**, renewable from year to year, offering protection against death or disability due to accident.

Intended beneficiary



Available to **citizens (including NRIs)** in the age group 18 to 70 years having a bank account.

Salient Features



Premium

Premium payable is **Rs.12/- per annum per member**.

Risk coverage

Rs. 2 lakhs for accidental death and permanent total disability.
Rs. 1 lakh for permanent partial disability.

Rejoining

Individuals who exit the scheme at any point may re-join the scheme in future years **by paying the annual premium**.

Administered through

The scheme is offered/ administered through **Public Sector General Insurance Companies (PSGICs) and other general insurance companies**.

- Government has 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.
 - **Ministry of Labour and Employment** has been implementing the Converged PMJJBY and PMSBY, since June 2017.
 - These converged schemes are being **implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India**. The annual premium is shared on **50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments**. The new enrolment shall only be done under converged PMJJBY/PMSBY.

18.11. PRADHAN MANTRI JEEVAN JYOTI BIMA YOJANA

Objectives



- A one-year life insurance scheme renewable from year to year.
- Offering coverage for death due to any reason.

Intended beneficiary



- 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).

Salient Features



-  It provides **coverage of Rs. 2 lakh in case of death** due to any reason.
-  It charges an **annual premium of Rs. 330**.
-  Risk cover under PMJJBY is applicable only **after the first 45 days of enrolment**.

18.12. GOLD MONETIZATION SCHEME

Objectives



- To mobilise gold held by households and institutions of the country and facilitate its use for productive purposes.
- In the long run, to reduce country's reliance on the import of gold.
- To provide a fillip to the gems and jewelry sector in the country by making gold available as raw material on loan from the banks.

Salient Features



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%.

The scheme could also 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, jewelry excluding stones and other metals). There is **no maximum limit for deposit** under the scheme.



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.

Earlier, customers had to first approach the collection and purity testing centres (CPTCs) which issued depositors purity certificate on gold deposited. But later on RBI liberalized this rule and **Banks may accept the deposit of gold at designated branches at their discretion.**

**Short-term deposit
(1-3 years)**

**Medium (5-7 years)
and a long-term (12-15 years) deposit**

The principal and interest shall be denominated in gold.

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.

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**.

18.13. SOVEREIGN GOLD BOND (SGB) SCHEME

Objective



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**.

Salient Features



Sovereign guarantee

- SGBs have a **sovereign guarantee** and are issued **on behalf of the Government of India by the RBI**.
- 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**.
- They are **issued on payment of rupees and denominated in grams of gold**.

Eligible investors

- Sale is restricted **for sale to resident Indian entities only**.
- The investors will be compensated at a fixed rate of **2.50 percent** per annum payable semi-annually on the nominal value.

Investment limit

- **4 kg for individuals** as well as for Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) and 20 Kg for Trusts and similar entities notified by the Government from time to time.

Other features of Bond

- Bonds will be available **both in demat and paper form**.
- The bonds will be issued with a **rate of interest which will be calculated on the value of the gold at the time of investment**.
- The **tenor of the bond could be for a minimum of 5 to 7 years**.
- Bonds can be **used as collateral for loans**.

Bond selling entities

- These bonds are sold through **scheduled commercial banks (except RRBs, Small Finance Banks and Payment banks)**, Stockholding Corporation of India Ltd., SEBI authorised trading members, designated post offices and stock-exchanges.

Trading on exchanges

- Bonds to be easily **sold and traded on exchanges** to allow early exits for investors who may so desire.

Redemption

- On maturity, the redemption will be **in rupee amount** only which would not be a fixed sum, but **linked to the price of gold**.

18.14. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure (SASCE) scheme



- It was announced under **AatmaNirbhar Bharat package 2.0**.
- Under this scheme the centre will offer **₹12,000 crore special interest-free 50-year loan to states**, exclusively for capital expenditure.
- Scheme is aimed at boosting capital expenditure by State Governments who are facing difficult financial environment due to **shortfall in tax revenue arising from COVID-19 pandemic**.
 - Capital expenditure is money spent on the acquisition of assets like land, buildings, machinery, equipment, as well as investment in shares.
 - It has a higher multiplier effect, enhancing future productive capacity of the economy, and results in a higher rate of economic growth.
- Scheme has three parts.
 - **Part-I** covers north-eastern region.
 - **Part-II** covers for all other States not included in Part-I.
 - **Part-III** is aimed at pushing various citizen-centric reforms in States.
 - This amount will be available to those States who carry out at least 3 out of the 4 reforms: **One Nation One Ration Card; Ease of doing Business Reform; Urban Local Body/ Utility Reform and Power Sector Reform**.

Atmanirbhar Bharat Package 3.0

AatmaNirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana



- It is a scheme to **incentivize job creation during COVID-19 recovery**. It will be effective from October 1, 2020 and operational till 30th June 2021.
- Under the scheme, any EPFO-registered **establishment that brings in new employees or employees who have lost their jobs** between March 1, 2020 and September 30, 2020 will be **eligible for subsidy** for each new candidate enrolled.
- **Beneficiaries:**
 - Any new employee joining employment in EPFO registered establishments on **monthly wages less than Rs.15,000**.
 - EPF members who had **lost their jobs between March 1, 2020 and September 30 and is employed on or after 01.10.2020**.

Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS)



- ECLGS aims to provide **100% guaranteed coverage to the banks, NBFCs and other lenders in order to enable them to extend emergency credit to businesses/MSMEs hit by the Covid-19 pandemic** and struggling to meet their working capital requirements.
 - Under ECLGS, 100% guarantee coverage to be provided by **National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (NCGTC)** for Collateral Free Automatic Loans up to Rs. 3 lakh crores to eligible MSMEs and interested MUDRA borrowers, in the form of a **Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line (GECL) facility**.
- Government periodically announced **ECLGS 1.0, ECLGS 2.0 and ECLGS 3.0 and now ECLGS 4.0 to enhance the utility and impact** of ECLGS by providing additional support to MSMEs.
 - **ECLGS 1.0:** For providing credit to entities that had outstanding credit of up to Rs 25 crore as of February 29, 2020, with an annual turnover cap of Rs 100 crore for the financial year 2019-2020. It had a 1-year moratorium period and a 4-year repayment period.
 - **ECLGS 2.0:** ECLGS scheme was **extended to support 26 stressed sectors identified by the Kamath Committee and the healthcare sector**.
 - **ECLGS 3.0** business enterprises in the **hospitality, travel and tourism, leisure and sporting sectors** would be able to avail credit under the scheme.
 - **ECLGS 4.0**
 - **Cap of Rs 500 crore loan outstanding for eligibility removed** subject to maximum additional ECLGS assistance to each borrower being limited to 40% or Rs 200 crore, whichever is lower.
 - **100% guarantee cover to loans up to Rs.2 crore to hospitals/nursing homes/ clinics/medical colleges for setting up on-site oxygen generation plants**, interest rate capped at 7.5%.
 - **Additional ECLGS assistance of upto 10% of the outstanding as on February 29, 2020 to borrowers covered under ECLGS 1.0.**
 - **Civil Aviation sector to be eligible** under ECLGS 3.0
 - **Validity of ECLGS extended to 30.09.2021** or till guarantees for an amount of Rs.3 lakh crore are issued. Disbursement under the scheme permitted up to 31.12.202.

Production Linked Incentive (PLI)



10 more Champion Sectors will be covered under PLI Scheme to help boost competitiveness of domestic manufacturing.

Sectors	Implementing Ministry/Department
Advance Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery	NITI Aayog and Department of Heavy Industries

Electronic/Technology Products	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
Automobiles & Auto Components	Department of Heavy Industries
Pharmaceuticals drugs	Department of Pharmaceuticals
Telecom & Networking Products	Department of Telecom
Textile Products: MMF segment and technical Textiles	Ministry of Textiles
Food Products	Ministry of Food Processing Industries
High Efficiency Solar PV Modules	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
White Goods (ACs & LED)	Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade
Speciality Steel	Ministry of Steel

NOTE: Refer to the respective ministries/ departments for details of the PLI schemes.

Additional outlay for PM Awaas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U)



- A sum of Rs 18000 cr is being provided for PMAY- U.
 - PMAY –U intends to provide housing for all in urban areas by year 2022
- This will help ground 12 Lakh houses and complete 18 Lakh houses, create additional 78 Lakh jobs and improve production and sale of steel and cement, resulting in multiplier effect on economy.

Support for Construction & Infrastructure



- **Relaxation of Earnest Deposit Money & Performance Security on Government Tenders** (reduced from 5-10% to 3%) has been given to contractors.
 - It will also extend to ongoing contracts and Public Sector Enterprises.
- It will **provide ease of doing business and relief to contractors** whose money otherwise remains locked up.

Income Tax relief for Developers & Home Buyers



- In a bid to **provide incentive to middle class to buy homes**, differential between circle rate and agreement value in real estate income tax has been increased from 10% to 20%.
 - Circle rate is government-defined value at which property is registered, whereas agreement value is one negotiated between the builder and the buyer.

Platform for Infra Debt Financing



- Government will make ₹ 6,000 Crore **equity investment** in debt platform of National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF).
- NIIF is a government backed entity established to provide long-term capital to the country's infrastructure sector.
- This will help NIIF provide a debt of ₹1.1 Lakh Crore for infrastructure projects by 2025.

Support for Agriculture



₹65,000 Crore is being provided to **ensure increased supply of fertilizers to farmers** to enable timely availability of fertilisers in the upcoming crop season.

Boost for Rural Employment



- To accelerate rural economy, **additional outlay of ₹10,000 Crore** is being provided for PM Garib Kalyan Rozgar Yojana (PMGKRY) to provide rural employment.
- PMGKRY was launched to **empower and provide livelihood opportunities** in areas/villages witnessing large number of **returnee migrant workers** affected by COVID-19.
- PMGKRY effectively dovetails various schemes including MGNREGA, PMGSY etc.

Boost for Project Exports



- ₹3,000 Crore boost is being provided to EXIM Bank for **promoting project exports under Indian Development and Economic Assistance Scheme (IDEAS)**.
- IDEAS provides concessional financing for projects and contributes to infrastructure development and capacity building in the recipient developing countries.
- This will help EXIM Bank facilitate **Lines of Credit development assistance activities** and promote exports from India.

Capital and Industrial Stimulus



₹10,200 Crore additional budget stimulus is being provided for capital and industrial expenditure on **domestic defence equipment, industrial infrastructure and green energy**.

R&D grant for COVID Vaccine development

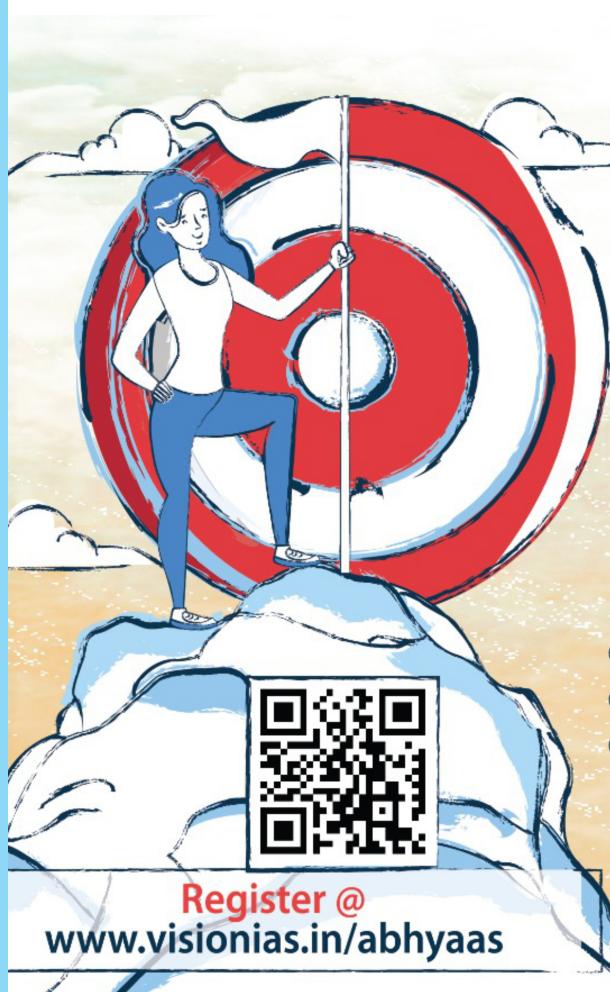


₹900 Crore is being provided to **Department of Biotechnology** for Research and Development of Indian COVID Vaccine.

Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme (PCGS) 2.0



- The PCGS is a **central sector scheme**.
- It was announced in 2019, allowing **PSBs** to purchase **high-rated pooled assets** from **financially sound NBFCs and housing finance companies (HFCs)**.
- As a part of its Aatmanirbhar initiative, the scheme was extended to cover **primary market issuance of bonds** by NBFCs, HFCs and micro finance institutions (MFIs) with low credit ratings.
- The idea was to provide **liquidity support to institutions with low credit ratings** and ensure continuity of credit support to small businesses, which were the worst hit during the covid-19 outbreak.
- Under PCGS 2.0, the **Centre provided 20% first loss sovereign guarantee to PSBs**, resulting in liquidity infusion of ₹45,000 crore into the system.
- The scheme covered **papers with ratings of AA and below, including unrated papers**, aimed at providing access to fresh liquidity support to non-bank lenders.



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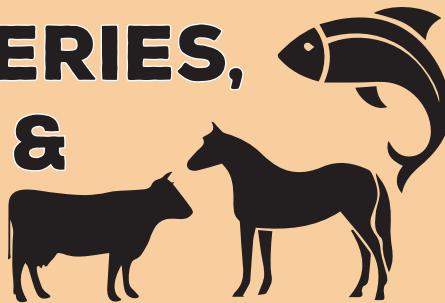
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19. MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING



19.1. NATIONWIDE ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION PROGRAMME (NAIP)-PII

Objectives



- Enhancing milk production
- Improving genetic merit of milch animals with high quality seed

Salient Features



- The aim of the program to inseminate over 1 crore bovines in 6 months & ear-tag them with 'PashuAadhaar' which is a unique identification provided to the animals so as to enable the Government to identify and track the animals uniquely with all details such as the breed, age, gender and owner details.
- Every cow and buffalo under Artificial Insemination (AI) will be tagged and can be tracked through the Information Network on Animal Productivity and Health (INAPH) Database.
- NAIP is a campaign mode genetic upgradation program covering all breeds of bovines to enhance the milk production using low cost breeding technology for improving genetic merit of milch animals with high quality seed.
- The gestation period for getting the benefits from the AI bovine is approximately 3 years.

19.2. DAIRY PROCESSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND (DIDF) SCHEME

Objectives



To create additional milk processing capacity, invest in infrastructure to modernize and bring efficiency in dairy processing plants and machinery

Intended beneficiaries

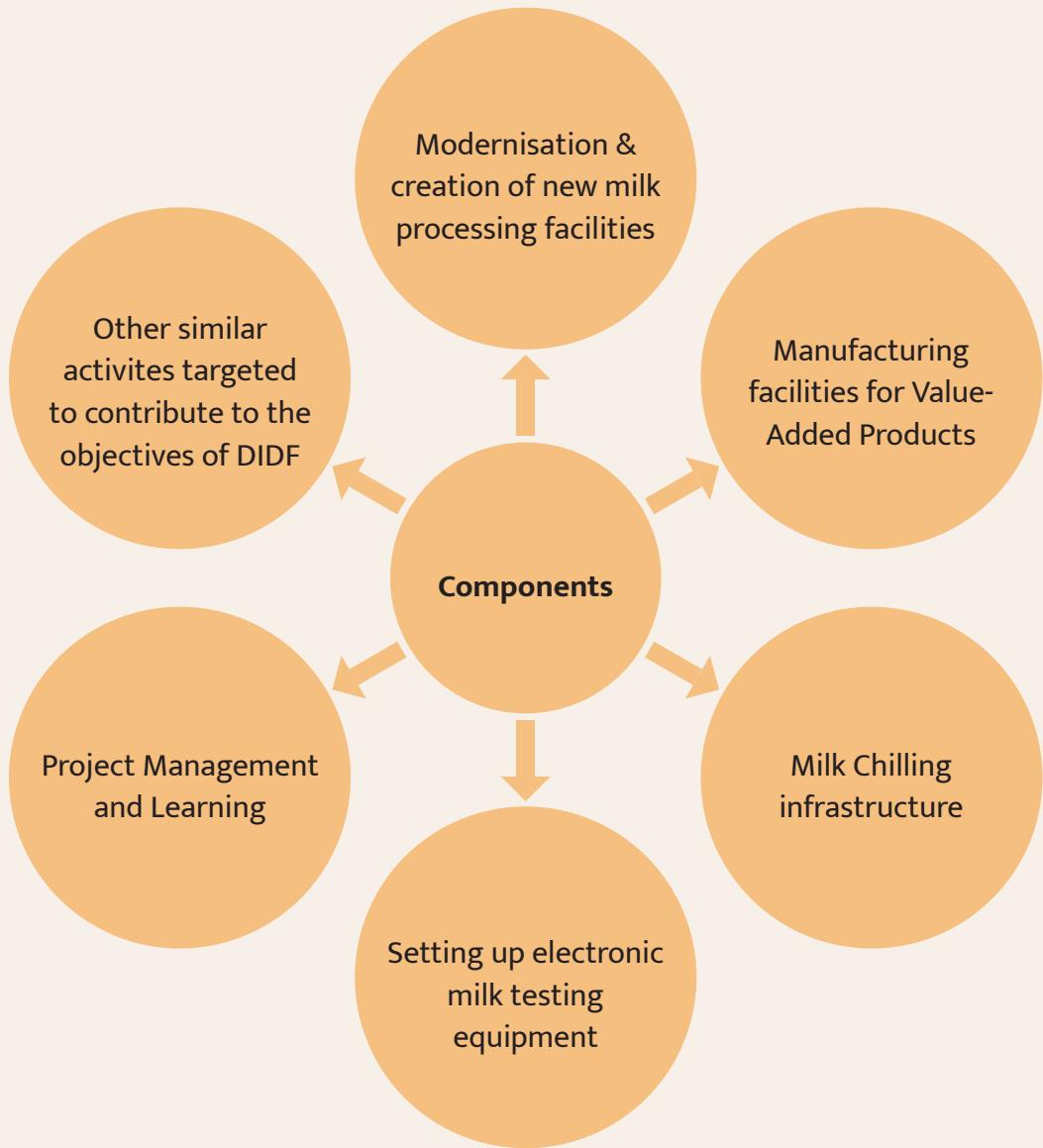


- It will benefit 95 lakh milk producers covering 50,000 villages
- End Borrowers such as Milk Unions, State Dairy Federations, Milk Cooperatives, Milk Producer Companies etc.

Salient Features



- It is a **Central Sector Scheme**.
- DIDF has been set up with a corpus of Rs. 8,004 **crore under National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)**.
- Funding will be in the form of interest bearing loan, which will flow from NABARD to National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) / National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and in turn to eligible End Borrowers.
- **End Borrowers:** Milk Unions, State Dairy Federations, Multi-state Milk Cooperatives, Milk Producer Companies and NDDB subsidiaries.
- The **Loan Component would be 80% (maximum)** and the end borrower's contribution - 20 % (minimum).
- The **end borrowers will get the loan @ 6.5% per annum**. The period of repayment will be 10 years with initial two years moratorium.
- The **respective State Government will be the guarantor** of loan repayment. Also, for the project sanctioned if the end user is not able to contribute its share; State Government will contribute the same



19.3. NATIONAL ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME (NADCP)

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING.

Objectives



To control the livestock diseases the **foot and mouth disease and brucellosis in livestock by 2025** and eradicate these by 2030.

Salient Features



- It seeks to **vaccinate over 600 million livestock** including cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats and pigs against the **Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)**.
- It also aims at vaccinating 36 million female bovine calves annually in its fight against the brucellosis disease.
- **Funding:** 100% funding from the Central Government, for a period of five years till 2024.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Department (of Animal and Husbandry) had **initiated 'FMD Mukt Bharat'** under **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)** during 2016-17, a program to cover all the states which were not covered under the six-monthly vaccination scheme.

Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is a severe, highly contagious viral disease of livestock that has a significant economic impact. The disease affects cattle, swine, sheep, goats and other cloven-hoofed ruminants.

Brucellosis is a bacterial disease caused by various Brucella species, which mainly infect cattle, swine, goats, sheep and dogs. **Humans may acquire the disease through direct contact** with infected animals, by eating or drinking contaminated animal products, or by inhaling airborne agents.

19.4. NATIONAL MISSION ON BOVINE PRODUCTIVITY

Objectives

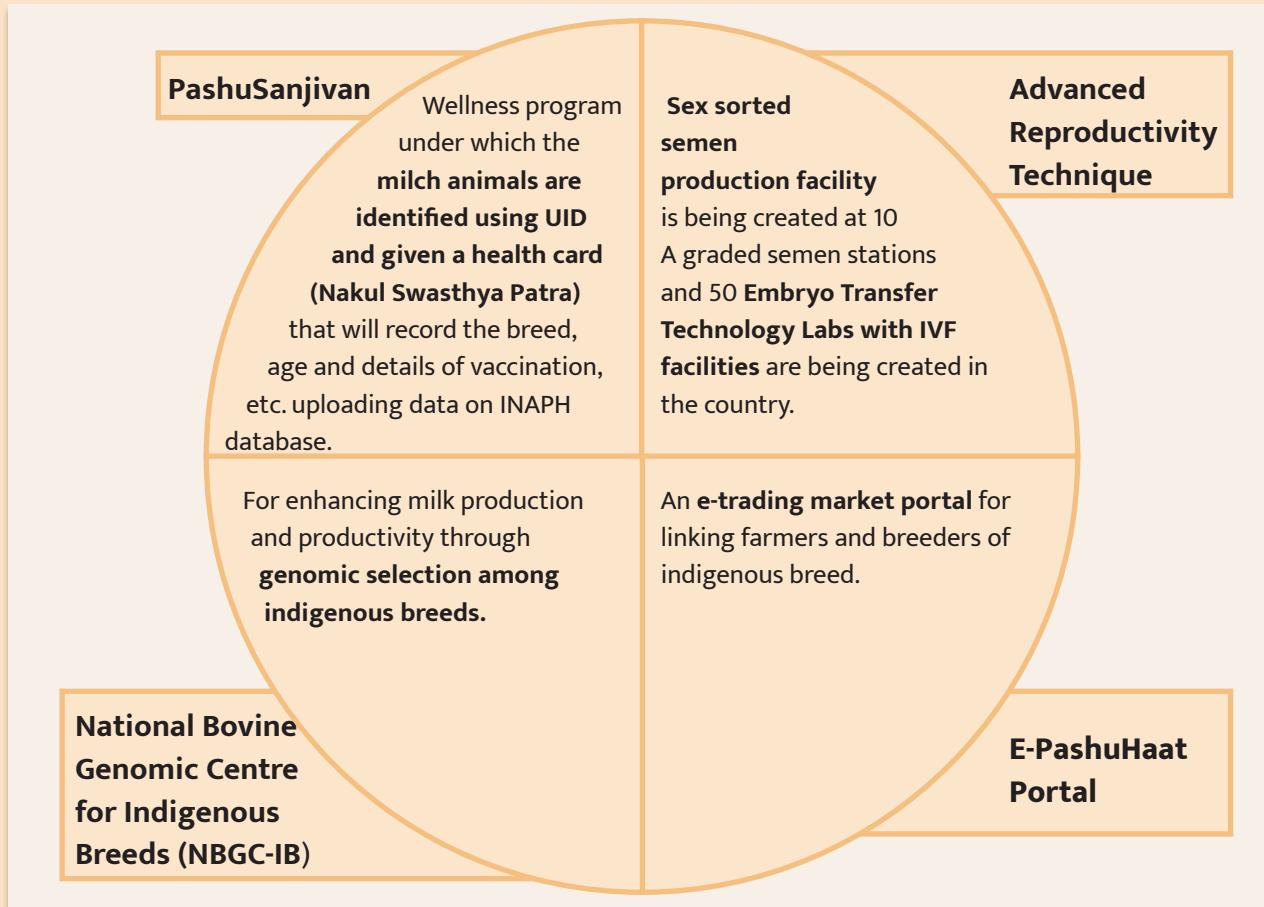


- To **enhance the milk production and productivity**
- To make dairying **more remunerative** to the farmers

Salient Features



It was launched in 2016 and is being implemented through **following four components-**



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

Objectives



- 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

Salient Features



- 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).
- **Target beneficiaries:** Rural cattle and buffalo keepers irrespective of caste, class and gender.
- The scheme has **three components**

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)

It is a Central Sector Scheme that provides technical and financial assistance for the **dairy development** and thereby creating any infrastructure related to the processing, production, marketing and procurement by the milk federation/unions while extending their activities by providing training facilities to the farmers.

Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)

Scheme is implemented on 100% grant-in-aid basis. It is a **Breed improvement program** for indigenous breeds to improve their genetic makeup and increase the stock. **Upgradation of nondescript cattle** using elite indigenous breeds like Gir, Sahiwal, Rathi, Deoni, Tharparkar, Red Sindhi, etc. is carried out.

Gokul Gram

These are **integrated cattle development centres** to promote indigenous cattle rearing and conservation in a scientific manner, propagate high genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds, optimize modern Farm Management practices and utilize animal waste in economical way i.e. cow dung/urine.

Gopal Ratnaawards

For farmers maintaining the best herd of Indigenous Breed(s) and practicing best management practices.

Kamdhenu awards

For Best managed Indigenous Herd by Institutions/Trusts/ NGOs/ Gaushalas or best managed Breeders' Societies.

19.6. NATIONAL DAIRY PLAN-I

Objectives



- 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**.

Salient Features



Salient Features

<p>Central Sector Scheme. Implementing agency is National Dairy Development Board</p>	<p>Focused 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.</p>	<p>Various Components of the Scheme are – Productivity enhancement Village based milk procurement systems for weighing, testing quality of milk received and making payment to milk producers. Project Management and Learning</p>
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19.7. DAIRY ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (DEDS)

Objectives



- 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.

Salient Features



Dairy Venture Capital Fund (DVCF) scheme was restructured as DEDS in 2010.

It is a **Central Sector Scheme.**

Open to organized as well as unorganized sector.

Implemented by NABARD as a nodal agency

19.8. BLUE REVOLUTION: INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES

Objectives

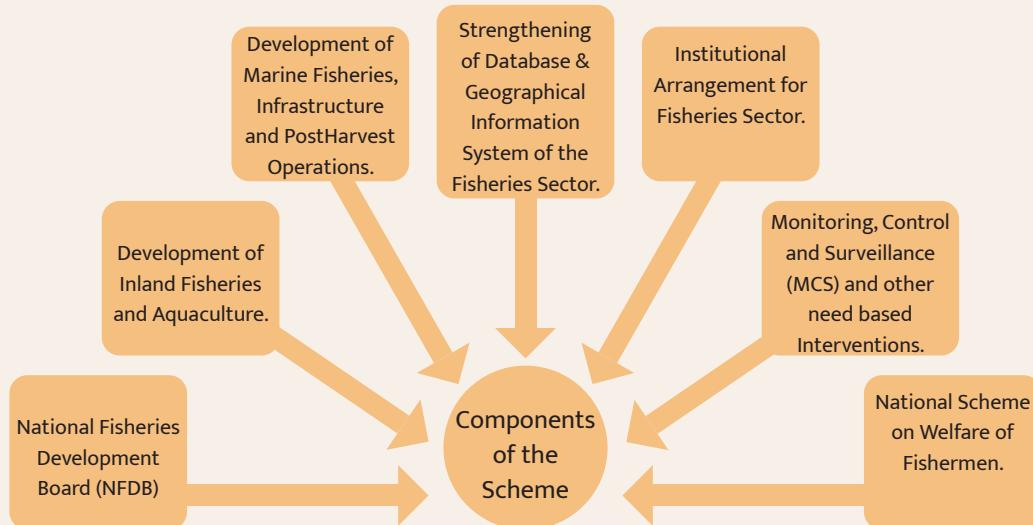


- To increase the overall fish production in a responsible and sustainable manner for economic prosperity
- To modernize the fisheries with special focus on new technologies
- To ensure food and nutritional security
- To generate employment and export earnings
- To ensure inclusive development and empower fishermen and aquaculture farmers

Salient Features



- It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- Blue Revolution, the Neel Kranti Mission has the vision to achieve economic prosperity of the country and the fishermen and fish farmers.
- It is an umbrella scheme formulated by merging all the existing schemes.
- It has been implemented since 2015-16 for development of fisheries in the country.
- It provides financial assistance for development of fisheries and aquaculture sector including fish production and post harvest related activities like fish brood banks, hatcheries, construction of ponds.



- **Mission Fingerling:** To facilitate the establishment of hatcheries and Fingerling rearing ponds to ensure certain level of production of fish fingerling, post larvae of shrimp and crab in the country.
 - **Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Fund (FIDF):** It was established with a fund size of Rs. 7522.48 crore. The Centre provides interest subvention up to 3% per annum for providing the concessional finance by the Nodal Loaning Entities for development of infrastructure in the fisheries sector.
 - **Kisan Credit Card (KCC)** to fish farmers to help them to meet their working capital needs.

19.9. QUALITY MILK PROGRAMME

Objectives



- To achieve Global (Codex) standards for domestic consumption of milk
- Ensuring traceability & increasing share of milk and milk products in world exports (at present it is only 0.36%).

Salient Features



- It would enable all the cooperative dairy plants of the country to supply Quality Milk tested on all microbiological, chemical and physical parameters to their consumers.
- In the first phase (launched during 2019-20) 231 dairy plants will be equipped to detect adulterants in milk (Urea, maltodextrin, ammonium sulphate, detergent, sugar, neutralisers, etc.).
- This would be carried out under “National Programme for Dairy Development” scheme.

Technology to be used in these plants

Fourier transform Infrared (FTIR) technology based Milk Analyser for accurate detection and estimation of milk composition and adulterants.

Electronic Milk Analyser with adulteration testing equipment.

19.10. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

National Livestock Mission (NLM)



- It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and is being implemented as a sub scheme of White Revolution – Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana since April 2019.
 - Its component ‘Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation (EDEG)’ as well as ‘Small Livestock Institute’ are being implemented on 100% Central Assistance.
- It involves sustainable development of livestock sector and focuses on improving availability of quality feed and fodder.
- Sub-missions 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.

National Action Plan for Control and Eradication of Glanders



- Glanders is a contagious and fatal disease of equines (horses, donkeys and mules). Humans can also get this disease. It is caused by the bacterium **Burkholderia mallei**. No vaccine is available for the disease.
- As per the action plan, **infected animal should be eliminated immediately**. In case absolutely essential, the positive animal may be transported to appropriate area for destruction and further disposal in closed vehicles. All the zoo-sanitary measures should be followed at the time of culling and disposal of carcasses.

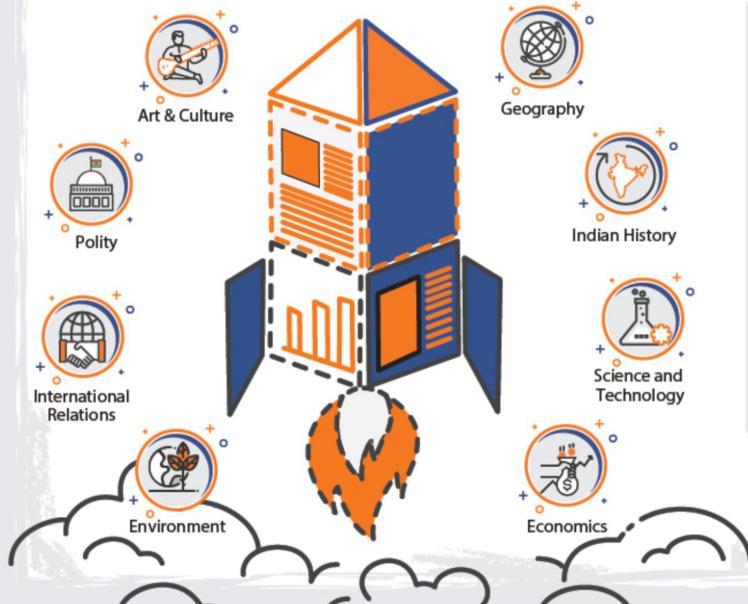
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20. MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



20.1. PM FORMALIZATION OF MICRO FOOD PROCESSING ENTERPRISES (PM-FME) SCHEME#

Objectives



Providing financial, technical and business support for **upgradation of existing micro food processing enterprises.**

Intended beneficiaries



- Existing micro food processing enterprises.
- FPOs/SHGs/ producer cooperatives

Salient Features



- It is a **Centrally Sponsored scheme**
- The scheme was launched as a part of “Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan”.
- The scheme will be implemented over a period of **five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25** with an outlay of Rs 10,000 crore.
- Under the scheme, about 2 lakh FME will be **given direct financial assistance in the form of credit linked subsidy.**
- Existing Individual micro food processing units desirous of upgradation of their unit can avail **credit-linked capital subsidy @35%** of the eligible project cost with a maximum ceiling of Rs.10 lakh per unit.
- **Seed capital @ Rs. 40,000/- per SHG member** would be provided for working capital and purchase of small tools.
- **FPOs/ SHGs/ producer cooperatives would be provided credit linked grant of 35%** for capital investment along the value chain.
- Support would be provided through **credit linked grant @ 35% for development of common infrastructure** including common processing facility, lab, warehouse, cold storage, packaging and incubation center through FPOs/SHGs/cooperatives or state-owned agencies or private enterprise to use by micro units in the cluster.
- **Support for marketing & branding** would be provided to develop brands for micro units and groups with 50% grant at State or regional level which could benefit large number of micro units in clusters.

- o The expenditure would be shared in 60:40 ratio between Central and State or UTs with legislature, 90:10 ratio with North Eastern and Himalayan States.
- The Scheme adopts **One District One Product (ODOP) approach to reap benefit of scale** in terms of procurement of inputs, availing common services and marketing of products.
 - o The States would identify **food product for a district** keeping in view the existing clusters and availability of raw material.
 - o **The ODOP product could be a perishable produce** based product or cereal based products or a food product widely produced in a district and their allied sectors.
 - o **Support for common infrastructure and branding & marketing** would be for ODOP products.
- The Scheme also places **focus on waste to wealth products, minor forest products and Aspirational Districts**.
- The Scheme places special focus on **capacity building and research**. NIFTEM and IIFPT, two academic and research institutions under MOFPI along with State Level Technical Institutions selected by the States would be provided support for training of units, product development, appropriate packaging and machinery for micro units.
- **Union Bank of India** is the nodal bank for its implementation.
- **Expected benefits:** The scheme would generate total investment of Rs 35,000 crore as well as 9 lakh skilled and semi-skilled employment and benefit 8 lakh units through access to information, training, better exposure and formalization.

20.2. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE SCHEME FOR FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY (PLISFPI)*

Objectives



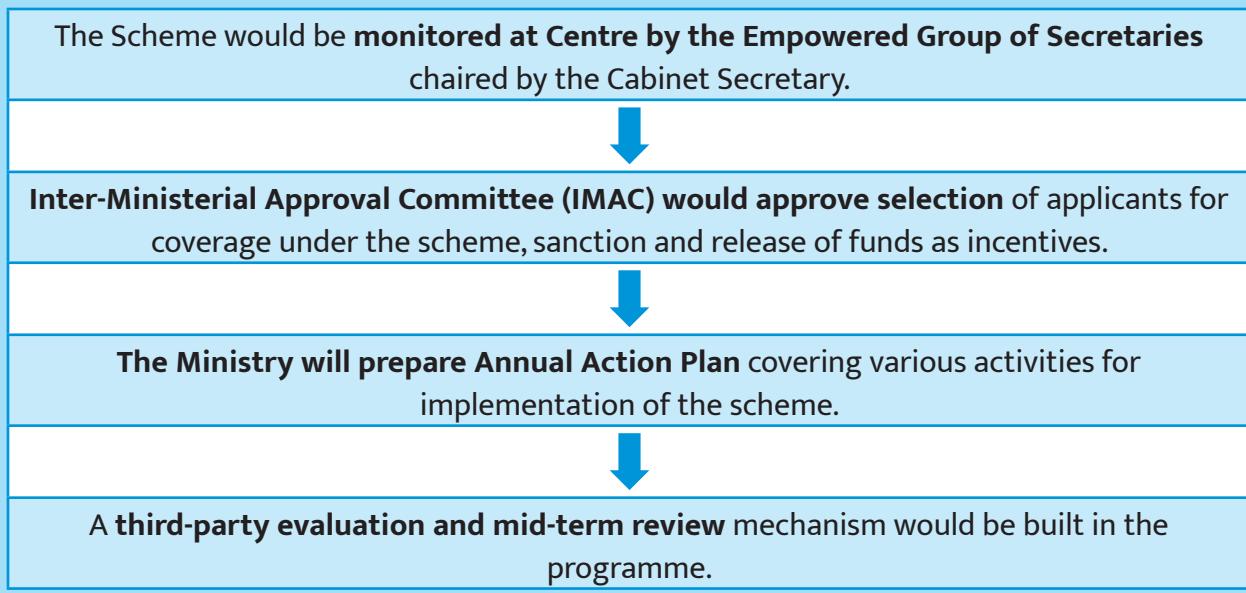
- **Support Food manufacturing entities** with stipulated minimum Sales and willing to make minimum stipulated investment for expansion of processing capacity and branding abroad to incentivise emergence of strong Indian brands.
- **Support creation of global food manufacturing** champions.
- **Strengthen select Indian brand** of food products for global visibility and wider acceptance in the international markets.
- **Increase employment opportunities of off-farm jobs**
- Ensuring remunerative prices of farm produce and higher income to farmers.

Salient Features



- **Central Sector Scheme** with an outlay of Rs. 10900 crore.
- **Two Components:**
 - o **Incentivising manufacturing of four major food product segments** viz. Ready to Cook/ Ready to Eat (RTC/ RTE) foods including Millets based products, Processed Fruits & Vegetables, Marine Products, Mozzarella Cheese.

- **Innovative/ Organic products of SMEs** including Free Range - Eggs, Poultry Meat, Egg Products.
- o **Support for branding and marketing abroad** to incentivise emergence of strong Indian brands.
- For promotion of Indian Brand abroad, the scheme envisages grant to the applicant entities for - in store Branding, shelf space renting and marketing.
- Scheme will be **implemented over a six years period from 2021-22 to 2026-27 through a Project Management Agency (PMA)**.
- **The scheme is “fund-limited”**, i.e. cost shall be restricted to the approved amount. The maximum incentive payable to each beneficiary shall be fixed in advance at the time of approval of that beneficiary. Regardless of achievement/ performance, this maximum shall not be exceeded.
- **Administrative and Implementation Mechanisms:**



20.3. OPERATION GREENS*

Objectives



- **Enhancing value realisation of TOP farmers** by targeted interventions to strengthen 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, development of suitable agro-logistics, creation of appropriate storage capacity linking consumption centres to increase shell life.
- **Increase in food processing capacities** and value addition in TOP value chain with farm 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.

Salient Features



- The scheme 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)**
- 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:**

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:

Transportation of TOP Crops from production to storage

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:**

- 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.
- **Market Intelligence and Early Warning System (MIEWS) portal:** It was launched to provide '**real time monitoring**' of prices of TOP and for simultaneously **generating alerts** for intervention under the terms of the **Operation Greens (OG)** scheme. It will **enable the government** to monitor the supply situation for timely market interventions and price stabilisation in case of a price crash during a glut. Portal will disseminate information related to TOP crops such as prices and arrivals, area, yield and production, crop calendars and crop agronomy, in an easy-to-use visual format.
- 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.

Recent changes:

- In December 2020, it was extended from TOP) to other notified horticulture crops (**TOP to Total**) to protect the growers of fruits and vegetables from making distress sale due to lockdown and reduce the post -harvest losses.
- The scheme provides **subsidy for their transportation and storage** from surplus production area to major consumption centres.
- **Eligible Crops:**
 - **Fruits:** Mango, Banana, Guava, Kiwi, Lichi, Papaya, Citrus, Pineapple, Pomegranate, Jackfruit;
 - **Vegetables:** French beans, Bitter Gourd, Brinjal, Capsicum, Carrot, Cauliflower, Chillies (Green), Okra, Onion, Potato and Tomato.

- o Any other fruit/vegetable can be added in future on the basis of recommendation by Ministry of Agriculture or State Government
- **Duration of Scheme:** – for the period of six months from the date of notification i.e., 11/06/2020.
- **Pattern of Assistance:** - Ministry will provide subsidy @ 50 % of the cost of the following two components, subject to the cost norms:
 - o Transportation of eligible crops from surplus production cluster to consumption centre; and/or
 - o Hiring of appropriate storage facilities for eligible crops (for maximum period of 3 months);

20.4. PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA*

Objectives

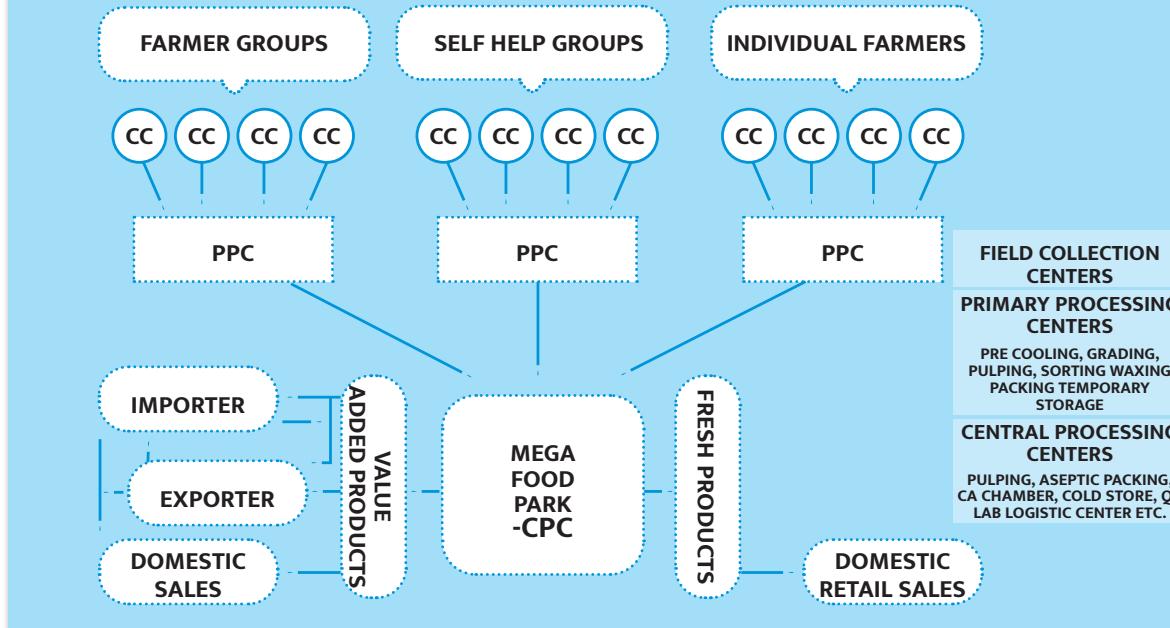


To supplement agriculture, modernize processing and decrease agri-waste.

Salient Features



- It is a **Central Sector scheme**.
- The scheme was initially named as **SAMPADA (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters)**.
- It is an **umbrella scheme incorporating ongoing schemes and also new schemes of the Ministry of Food Processing Industry**.
- It is a **comprehensive package** which will result in **creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet**.



- It is a **central sector scheme** approved for the period of 2016-20.
- **Component schemes:** The first 4 are the ongoing schemes whereas the last three are new schemes launched under the PMKSY
 - **Mega Food Parks:** Setting up of modern food processing units with well-established supply chain. It is implemented by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV).
 - **Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure:** To provide cold chain facilities without any break from the farm gate to the consumer. The project is set up by Companies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, etc.
 - **Creation/Expansion of Food Processing/Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC):** To create processing and preservation capacities and modernisation/expansion of existing food processing units. The project is set up by Companies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, etc.
 - **Food Safety & Quality Assurance Infrastructure:** It has two components
 - Setting Up/Up-gradation of Quality Control/Food Testing Laboratories
 - HACCP/ ISO Standards/Food Safety/Quality Management Systems
 - **Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters:** Development of modern infrastructure and common facilities to encourage group of entrepreneurs to set up food processing units based on cluster approach.
 - **Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages:** For setting up of primary processing centers/ collection centers at farm gate and modern retail outlets at the front end along with connectivity through insulated/ refrigerated transport.
 - **Human Resources and Institutions:** For demand driven Research & Development (R&D), promotional Activities (seminars, workshops, fairs and exhibitions), and sector specific skill development.

20.5. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Nivesh Bandhu



It is an **investor facilitation portal** which provides 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



- 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.**

21. MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE MOHFW



21.1. AYUSHMAN BHARAT#

Objectives



- To achieve the vision of **Universal Health Coverage (UHC)**
- To meet **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** and its underlining commitment, which is to “leave no one behind.”

Salient Features



- This flagship scheme was launched as recommended by the **National Health Policy 2017**, to achieve the vision of **Universal Health Coverage (UHC)**. This initiative has been designed to meet Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its underlining commitment, which is to “leave no one behind.”
- This scheme aims to undertake path breaking interventions to **holistically address the healthcare system** (covering prevention, promotion and ambulatory care) at the primary, secondary and tertiary level.
- **Two inter-related components:** Health and Wellness Centres (HWCS); **Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)**

HWCs FOR PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

- This component is funded through National Health Mission.
- Aim is to deliver **Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC)**.
- It cover both **maternal & Child health services** and **non-communicable diseases**, including free essential drugs and diagnostic services.



PM-JAY (FOR SECONDARY & TERTIARY CARE)

- PM-JAY is Centrally Sponsored.
- Launched in 2018, it is the **largest health assurance scheme** in the world.
- It was earlier known as the **National Health Protection Scheme (NHPS)** before being rechristened.
- The households included are **based on the deprivation and occupational criteria of Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011)** for rural and urban areas respectively.
- It **subsumed the then existing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)** which had been launched in 2008. Therefore, it also **covers families that were covered in RSBY but are not present in the SECC 2011 database**.
- PM-jay is **fully funded by the Government** and cost of implementation is shared between the Central and State Governments.
- **National Health Authority (NHA)** is the implementing body.

21.2. NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION (NHM)

Objectives

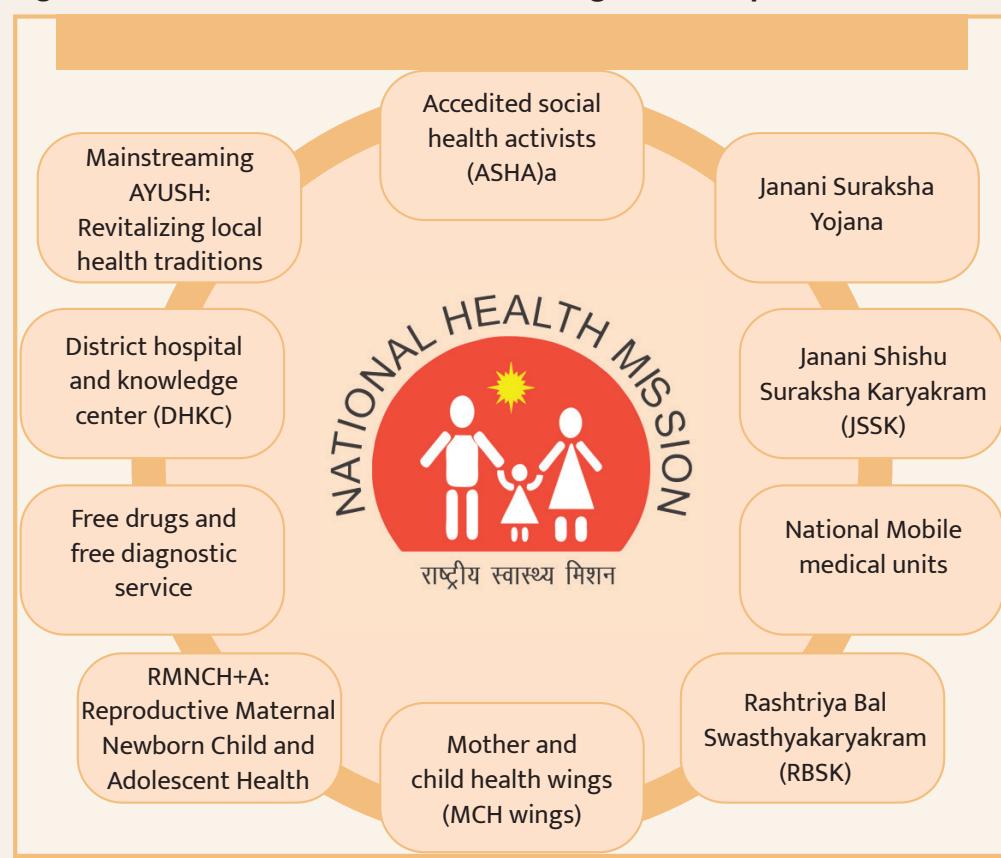


- **Reduction in child and maternal mortality**
- Prevention and control of **communicable and non-communicable diseases**, including locally endemic diseases.
- Access to **integrated comprehensive primary health care**.
- **Population stabilisation**, gender and demographic balance.
- Revitalize local 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**.

Salient Features



- It is a major instrument of financing and support to the States to **strengthen public health systems** and healthcare delivery.
- The **Centre-State funding pattern is 60:40** for all the States w.e.f. FY 2015-16, except all North-Eastern States and other hilly States viz. Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, for which the Centre-State funding pattern is 90:10.
- Financing to the States is based on the State's **Programme Implementation Plan (PIP)**.



2 sub schemes

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. can receive additional funds as incentives.
- The **Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network (e-VIN)** is being implemented under the NHM. It aims to provide **real-time information on vaccine stocks and flows, and storage temperatures across all cold chain points** in the country.
 - e-VIN combines **state-of-the-art technology, a strong IT infrastructure and trained human resource** to enable real time monitoring of stock and storage temperature of the vaccines kept in multiple locations across the country.

21.3. NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION (NRHM)

Objectives

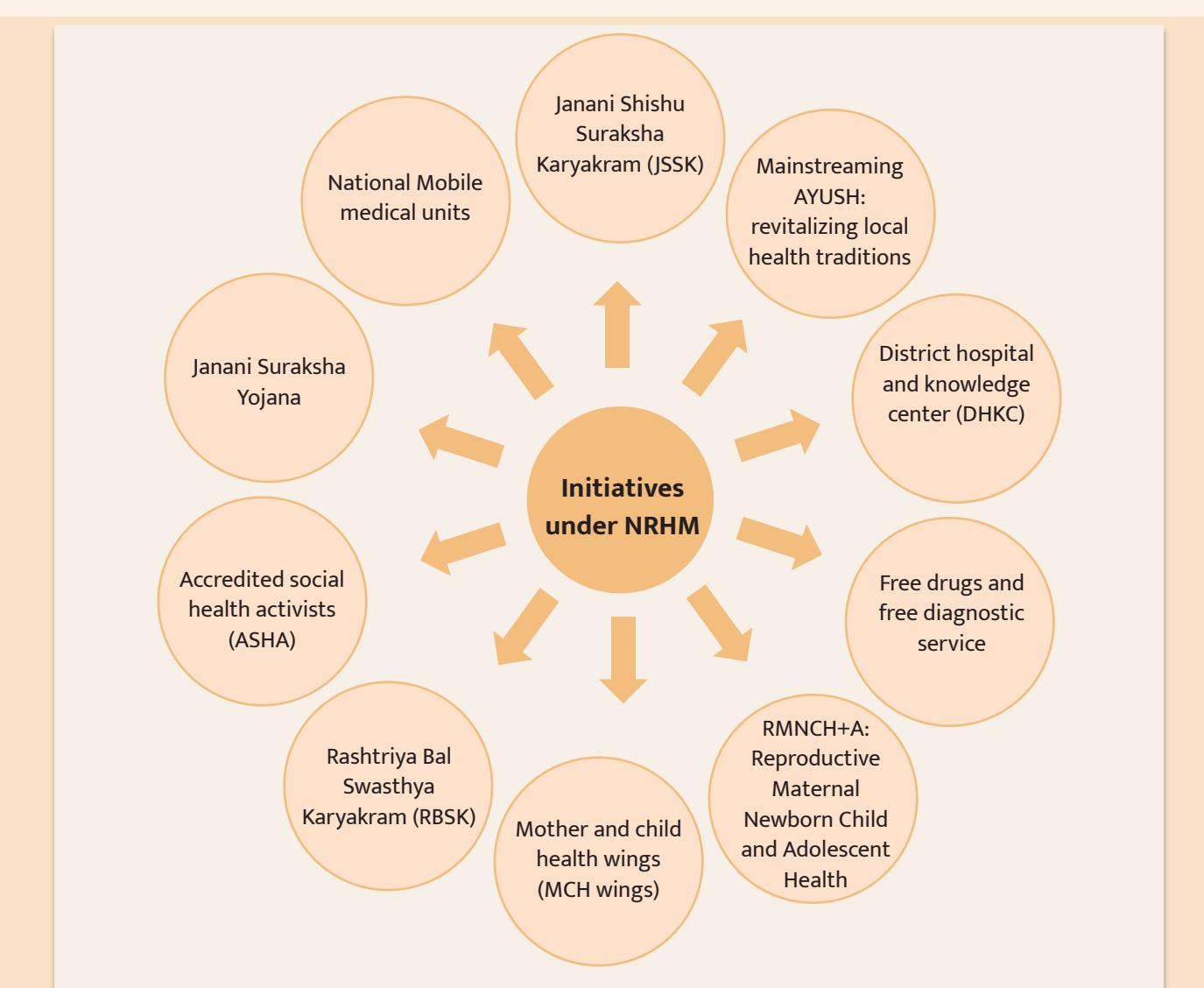


- To provide **accessible, affordable, quality health care to the rural population**, especially the vulnerable groups
- Establishing a **fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system** with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels,
- Ensures **simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants** of health such as water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality.

Salient Features



- It was launched in 2005 with special focus on the **Empowered Action Group (EAG) States as well as North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh**.
- The **Centre-State funding pattern is 60:40** for all the States w.e.f. FY 2015-16, except all North-Eastern States and other hilly States viz. Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, for which the Centre-State funding pattern is 90:10.
- The thrust of the mission is on **establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system** with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels, to ensure simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants of health such as water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality.



21.4. NATIONAL URBAN HEALTH MISSION#

Objectives



- 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.

Salient Features



It would cover all State capitals, district headquarters and cities/towns with a population of more than 50000.



Need based **city specific** urban health care system.



Partnership with **community and local bodies and NGOs**



The **Centre-State funding pattern** is **60:40** for all the States w.e.f. FY 2015-16, except all North-Eastern States and other hilly States viz. Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, for which the Centre-State funding pattern is **90:10**.



Under the Programme the support is being provided by the **Asian Development Bank (ADB)** based on progress related to certain indicators.



District health action plan.

For **Community Process** it includes Mahila Arogya Samiti and ASHA/Link Worker



For **Service Delivery Infrastructure** it provides- Urban-Primary Health Centre, Urban-Community Health Centre (U-CHC) and Referral Hospitals and Outreach services.

21.5. JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA

Objectives



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

Intended beneficiary



- Pregnant woman.
- New born babies (neonates).

Salient Features



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 dispensation for low performing states.

Performance based incentives to women health volunteers known as ASHA (accredited social health activist) for promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.

JSY is a 100 % centrally sponsored scheme that integrates cash assistance with delivery and post-delivery care.

21.6. JANANI SHISHU SURAKSHA KARYAKRAM

Objectives



- 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.

Intended beneficiary



Pregnant women who access Government health facilities for their delivery.

Salient Features



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**).



Similar entitlements are there for all sick newborns and infants.



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.

21.7. PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHIT MATRITVA ABHIYAAN

Objectives



Reduce maternal and infant mortality rates through safe pregnancies and safe deliveries.

Intended beneficiary



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

Salient Features



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**.

21.8. UNIVERSAL IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME

Objectives



- 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.

Salient Features



- It is a **100% funded by the central government**.
- It was launched in 1985, and is **one of the largest immunization programmes** in the world and a major public health intervention in the country.
- Under UIP, **free vaccines against 12 life threatening diseases**: Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Hepatitis B, Pneumonia and Meningitis due to Haemophilus Influenzae type b, Measles, Rubella, Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Rotavirus. (Rubella, JE and Rotavirus vaccine in select states and districts).
- **Vaccines provided under UIP:**

BCG (Bacillus Calmette-Guerin) vaccine	It is given to infants to protect them from tubercular meningitis and disseminated TB .
OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine)	It protects children from poliomylitis.

Hepatitis B Vaccine	It protects from Hepatitis B virus infection.
Pentavalent Vaccine	It is a combined vaccine to protect children from five diseases Diphteria, Tetanus, Pertusis, Haemophilis influenza type b infection and Hepatitis B.
Rotavirus Vaccine	It gives protection to infants and children against rotavirus diarrhoea. It is given in select states.
PCV (Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine)	It protects infants and young children against disease caused by the bacterium Streptococcus pneumoniae.
FIPV (Fractional Inactivated Poliomylitis Vaccine)	It is used to boost the protection against poliomylitis.
Measles/ MR vaccine	To protect children from measles. In few states Measles and Rubella a combined vaccine is given to protect from Measles and Rubella infection.
JE (Japanese Encephalitis) vaccine	JE vaccine is given in select districts endemic for JE after the campaign.
DPT booster	DPT is a combined vaccine; it protects children from Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis.
Tetanus and adult diphtheria (Td) vaccine	TT vaccine has been replaced with Td vaccine in UIP to limit the waning immunity against diphtheria in older age groups.

NOTE: Immunization is the process whereby a person is made immune or resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of a vaccine. Vaccines are substances that stimulate the body's own immune system to protect the person against subsequent infection or disease.

21.9. MISSION INDRADHANUSH

Objectives



To ensure **full immunization** with all available vaccines **under UIP** for children up to two years of age and pregnant women.

Intended beneficiary



- Focus is given on **pockets of low immunization coverage and hard to reach areas** where the proportion of unvaccinated and partially vaccinated children is highest.
- **Pregnant women who have been left uncovered** under the routine immunization programme.

Salient Features



- It was launched in 2014 to strengthen and re-energize the immunization programme.
- All vaccines are available free of cost as under UIP.
- The Government identified 201 high focus districts across 28 states in the country that have the highest number of partially immunized and unimmunized children.
- A total of six phases of Mission Indradhanush have been completed covering 554 districts across the country.
- Technical support to be given by the WHO, UNICEF, Rotary International etc.
- “Catch-up” campaign mode aims to cover all the children who have been left out or missed out for immunization.
- **Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI):**

IMI	IMI 2.0	IMI 3.0
It was launched in 2017 to reach each and every child up to two years of age and all those pregnant women who have been left uncovered under the UIP	It was launched in 2019 to ensure reaching the unreached with all available vaccines and accelerate the coverage of children and pregnant women in identified districts and blocks.	<p>It was launched in February, 2021 with a target to achieving 90% Full Immunization Coverage (FIC) in all districts of the country and sustaining the coverage through the immunization system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Focus will be children and pregnant women who have missed their vaccine doses during COVID-19 pandemic. ■ Also, beneficiaries from migration areas and hard to reach areas will be targeted. ■ Under IMI 3.0, districts have been classified into low risk; medium risk; and high-risk districts.

Since its first phase, MI has vaccinated 37.64 million children and 9.46 million pregnant women.

21.10. RASHTRIYA KISHOR SWASTHYA KARYAKRAM

Objectives



- **Improve nutrition:** Reduce the prevalence of malnutrition and iron-deficiency anaemia (IDA) among adolescent girls and boys
- **Improve sexual and reproductive health (SRH):** Improve knowledge, attitudes and behaviour, in relation to SRH, Reduce teenage pregnancies, Improve birth preparedness, complication readiness and provide early parenting support for adolescent parents
- **Prevent substance misuse**
- **Address NCDs**
- **Enhance mental health**
- **Prevent injuries and violence.**

Salient Features



Health & development needs of adolescents

The scheme addresses **health and development needs of the country's adolescents (10-19 years)**.

Screening

Students are **screened in schools** and then **referred to health facilities for early detection of diseases**, particularly the non-communicable diseases (NCDs).

Community-based interventions

It introduces **community-based interventions through peer educators (Saathiya)**.

Saathiya resource kit

To help peer educators, especially in villages, discuss sensitive issues and answer teenage queries in their community in an informed manner.

National Adolescent Health Strategy

To guide the implementation of this programme, MOHFW in collaboration with **UN Population Fund (UNFPA)** has developed a **National Adolescent Health Strategy**.

Menstrual Hygiene Scheme (MHS)

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.

21.11. RASHTRIYA BAL SWASTHYAKARYAKRAM (RBSK)

Objectives



- 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.

Intended beneficiary



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.

Salient Features



- Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services envisages to cover **30 selected health conditions for Screening, early detection and free management.**
- Child screening is at two levels **community level and facility level.**
- Children diagnosed with illnesses shall receive follow up including **surgeries at tertiary level, free-of-cost under NRHM.**

21.12. LAQSHYA- LABOUR ROOM QUALITY IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVE

Objectives



- 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.

Salient Features



Institutions covered	Multi-pronged strategy	Quality certification
All Government Medical College hospitals All District Hospitals & equivalent healthy facilities All designated FRUs (First Referral Units) and high case load CHCs (Community Health Centers) with over 100 deliveries/60 (per month) in hills and desert areas	Such as improving Infrastructure upgradation, ensuring availability of essential equipment, providing adequate Human Resources, capacity building of health care workers and improving quality processes in labour room.	The initiative plans to conduct quality certification of labour rooms and also incentivize facilities achieving the targets outlined.

21.13. SURAKSHIT MATRITVA AASHWASAN (SUMAN) INITIATIVE

Objectives

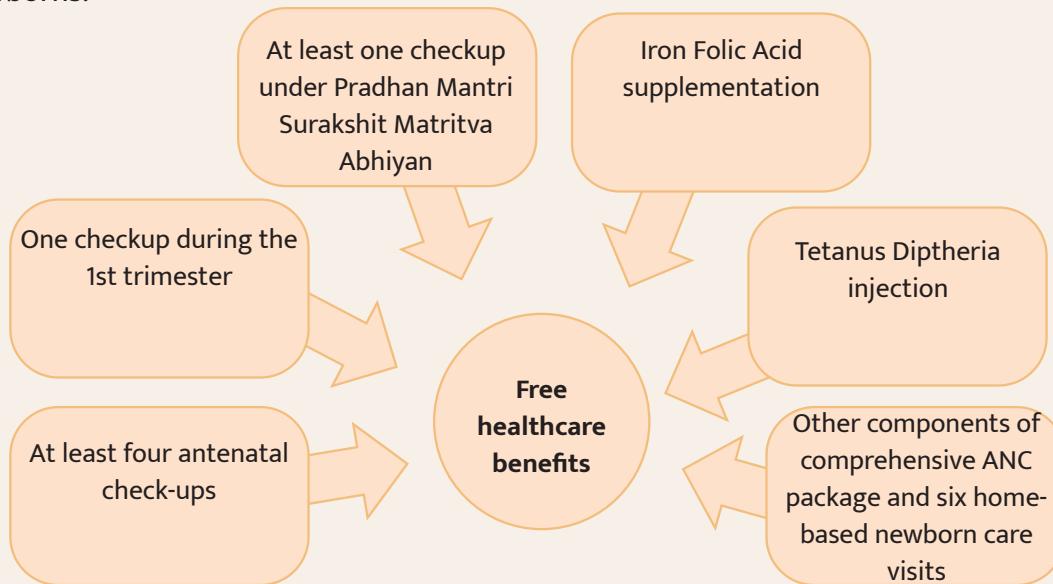


- Assuring dignified, respectful and **quality health care at no cost**.
- **Zero tolerance for denial of services** for every woman and newborn visiting the public health facility.
- **Zero Preventable Maternal and Newborn Deaths**.
- Provide a **positive birth experience** to both mother and infant.

Salient Features



- **Beneficiaries:** Pregnant women, mothers up to 6 months after delivery, and all sick newborns.



- There will be **zero expense access to the identification and management of complications** during and after the pregnancy.
- The government will also provide **free transport from home to health institutions**.
- There will be **assured referral services** with the scope of **reaching health facility within one hour of any critical case emergency** and drop back from institution to home after due discharge (minimum 48 hrs).
- The pregnant women will have a **zero-expense delivery and C-section facility in case of complications at public health facilities**.

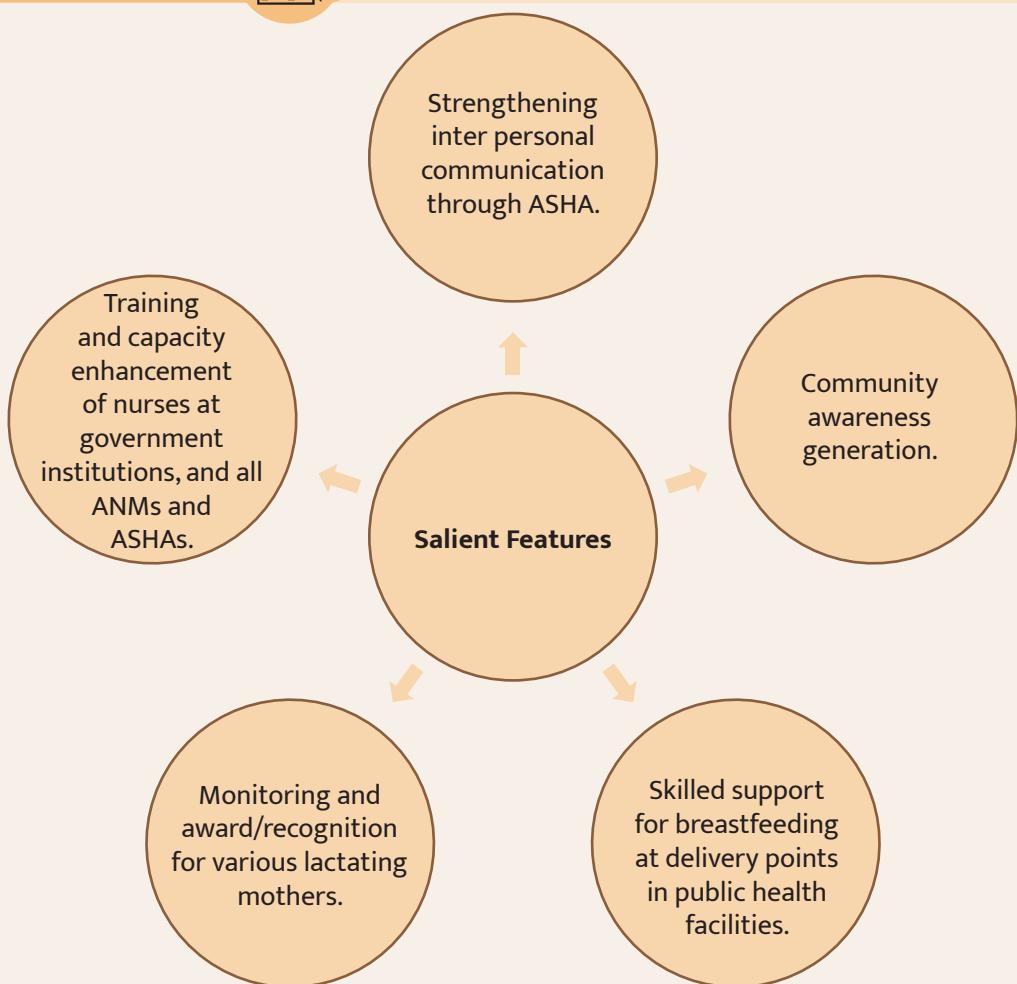
21.14. MOTHER'S ABSOLUTE AFFECTION (MAA)

Objectives



It is a nation-wide programme to **promote breastfeeding and counselling** related to it to prevent malnutrition at early stages.

Salient Features



21.15. UMBRELLA SCHEME FOR FAMILY WELFARE AND OTHER HEALTH INTERVENTIONS

Objectives

- To move from care for sickness to the **concept of wellness**.
- To improve the Modern **Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (mCPR)**.
- Help **Family Planning** and reach population stabilization.
- Enable **better child and mother health**.

Intended beneficiary

Components of Social Marketing of Contraceptives, Free Supply of Contraceptives are specifically targeted towards low income group people. However, **the overall scheme is not restricted to any particular group or category** and has a mandate to cover the population throughout India.

Salient Features



- It is a **Central Sector scheme** and all its components are also 100% funded by the Centre.
- The target is to support the key goals of the **National Health Policy 2017** and the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** to which India is a signatory.
- **5 Sub schemes:**

Swastha Nagrik Abhiyan(SNA)	<p>Aims to create a social movement for health, create awareness and to encourage healthy lifestyles.</p> <p>It is based on 7 core areas like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, balanced/ healthy diet, addressing any kind of substance abuse, Yatrisuraksha (preventing traffic related deaths), Nirbhaya Nari (against gender violence), safety at workplace and reducing indoor and outdoor pollution.</p>
Population Research Centres (PRC)	<p>To provide research-based inputs related to the Health and Family Welfare Programs and Policies at the national and state levels.</p>
Social Marketing of Contraceptives	<p>For branding, attractive packaging, marketing and selling of products and services related to Family Planning for low-income groups at affordable prices.</p>
Free Supply of Contraceptives	<p>For providing a free supply of contraceptives including condoms, Oral Contraceptive Pills, Pregnancy Test Kits, other contraceptives, etc. to States.</p>
Free Supply of Contraceptives	<p>For sourcing of data on population, health and nutrition for India and its States including through periodically conducted National Family Health Survey. The NFHS provides valuable data for policy and programmes right up to the district level.</p>

21.16. MISSION PARIVAR VIKAS

Objectives



- 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**.

Salient Features



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.
Birth controlling services	It will increase sterilization services, roll out injectable contraceptive at sub-centre level and generate awareness about condoms and pills.
Focus on high fertility districts	Focus will be on 146 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
Distribution of Nayi Pahal kit	This kit contains products of family planning and personal hygiene among newly-wed couples.

21.17. EVIN (ELECTRONIC VACCINE INTELLIGENCE NETWORK)

Objectives



- To address widespread inequities in vaccine coverage by supporting state governments in overcoming constraints of
 - infrastructure,
 - monitoring and
 - human resources

Salient Features



- 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.

21.18. NATIONAL DEWORMING INITIATIVE (NATIONAL DEWORMING DAY)

Objectives



To reduce the prevalence of Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) or parasitic intestinal worms so that they are no longer a public health problem.

Intended beneficiary



All pre-school and school-age children (**enrolled and non-enrolled**) between the ages of 1-19 years.

Salient Features



Ministries involved

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Ministry of Education

Ministry of Women and Child Development

Ministry of Jal Shakti



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 treat intestinal worm infections in all children aged 1- 19 years observed every year on February 10 and August 10.

21.19. RASHTRIYA AROGYA NIDHI (RAN)

Objectives



To provide for **financial assistance to patients**

Intended beneficiary



Patients living below poverty line who are suffering from major life-threatening diseases.

Not included: Government servants and their families and Families covered under Ayushman Bharat scheme

Salient Features



RAN has been registered under the **Societies Registration Act 1860**.

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.

Financial Assistance is given as a '**one-time grant**'.

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.

21.20. INTEGRATED DISEASES SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM (IDSP)

Objectives



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)

Salient Features



Central & State Disease Surveillance Unit

An **early warning system** has been put into place in order to take timely preventive steps.

Data is collected on epidemic prone diseases **on weekly basis**.

Rapid Response Teams (RRT)

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.

Types of diseases covered

The program covers both **communicable as well as non-communicable diseases**.

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.

21.21. INTENSIFIED DIARRHEA CONTROL FORTNIGHT (IDCF)

Objectives



- To ensure **high coverage of ORS and Zinc use rates** in children with diarrhea throughout the country.
- To inculcate **appropriate behaviour in care givers for diarrhea prevention & management** of under-five children, with emphasis on the high priority areas and vulnerable communities.

Intended beneficiary



Under 5 years children suffering from diarrhea

Salient Features



Three-action framework

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.

Three-folds strategy

Improved availability and use of ORS and Zinc at Households.

Facility level strengthening to manage cases of dehydration.

Enhanced advocacy and communication on prevention and control of diarrhea through IEC campaign

21.22. NATIONAL VIRAL HEPATITIS CONTROL PROGRAM (NVHCP)

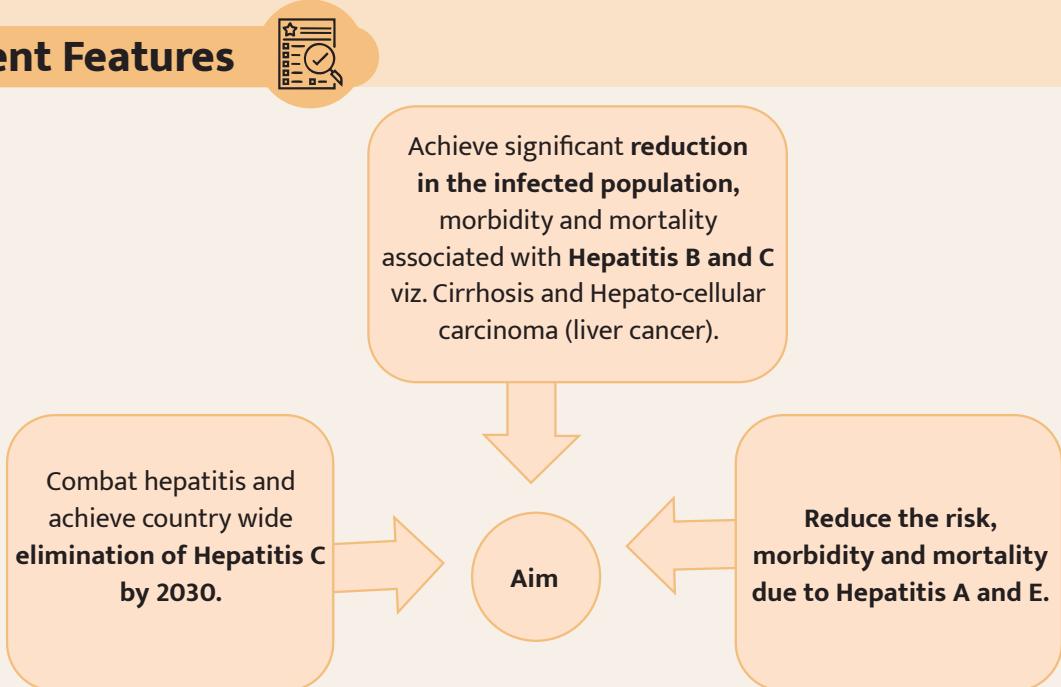
Objectives



- Enhance **community awareness** on hepatitis and lay stress on preventive measures among general population especially high-risk groups and in hotspots

- Provide **early diagnosis and management** of viral hepatitis at all levels of healthcare.
- **Develop standard diagnostic and treatment protocols** for management of viral hepatitis and its complications.
- **Strengthen the existing infrastructure facilities**, build capacities of existing human resource and raise additional human resources, where required, for providing comprehensive services for management of viral hepatitis and its complications in all districts of the country.
- **Develop linkages with the existing National** programmes towards awareness, prevention, diagnosis and treatment for viral hepatitis.
- Develop a **web-based “Viral Hepatitis Information and Management System”** to maintain a registry of persons affected with viral hepatitis and its sequelae

Salient Features



■ Components

Preventive
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Awareness generation, immunization of Hepatitis B (birth dose, high risk groups, health care workers), safety of blood and blood products, injection safety, safe socio-cultural practices, safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitary toilets.
Diagnosis and Treatment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Screening of pregnant women for HBsAg to be done in areas where institutional deliveries are < 80% to ensure their referral for institutional delivery for birth dose Hepatitis B vaccination. ■ Free screening, diagnosis and treatment for both hepatitis B and C would be made available at all levels of health care in a phased manner. ■ Provision of linkages, including with private sector and not for profit institutions, for diagnosis and treatment.

Monitoring and Evaluation(M&E), Surveillance and Research

Standardised M&E framework and an online web based system would be established.

Training and capacity building

Supported by NCDC(National Centre for Disease Control), ILBS (Institute of Liver and Biliary Sciences) and state tertiary care institutes and coordinated by NVHCP.

21.23. MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

National Program for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI)



- 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'



- 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)



- **NACP I:** Started in 1992 with an objective of slowing down the spread of HIV infections so as to reduce morbidity, mortality and impact of AIDS in the country.
- **NACP II:** Started in 1999, to reduce the spread of HIV infection in India, and to increase India's capacity to respond to HIV/AIDS on a long-term basis.
- **NACP III:** Started in 2007 with the goal of Halting and Reversing the Epidemic over its five-year period.

- **NACP IV:** Started in 2012 with an aim 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 are:
 - **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

Mission SAMPARK



- 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.
- **Target 90-90-90 Treatment for All- It is a strategy of UNAIDS**
 - 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



- 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



- 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



- **Objective:** 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 (CBHI).**

National Health Resource Repository (NHRR)



- 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)



- The scheme provides incentives for nutritional support to TB patients.
- 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 (NHM).

Food Safety Mitra (FSM) scheme



- This scheme has been launched to support small and medium scale food businesses to comply with food safety laws and facilitate licensing and registration, hygiene ratings and training.
- Food Safety Mitra is an individual professionally trained and certified by FSSAI who assists in compliances related to FSS (Food Safety and Standards) Act, Rules & Regulations. The Food Safety Mitra Scheme provides for:
 - Digital Mitra: To assist FBO in their compliances on online portals of FSSAI.
 - Trainer Mitra: To train FBOs regarding the Food Safety Act, Regulations and implementation.
 - Hygiene Mitra: To do Hygiene Ratings of FBOs.

Dakshata Programme



- It an initiative under the National Health Mission to improve the quality of maternal and newborn care during the intra- and immediate postpartum period, through providers who are competent and confident.
- It aims to improve the availability of essential supplies and strengthen the competency of providers of the labour room, including medical officers, staff nurses, and ANMs.

- It involves **clinical update cum skills standardization training** for the providers of the labour rooms, post training follow-up and mentoring support, improving accountability of service providers and **implementation of the MNH (Maternal and New-born health) Tool kit at the delivery points.**

National Data Quality Forum (NDQF)



- It was launched by the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**'s **National Institute for Medical Statistics (ICMR - NIMS)**, in partnership with Population Council.
- Its aim is to **improve quality of health and demographic data in India**.
- It will **bring all relevant stakeholders**, subject matter experts, industry leaders, decision makers, and data scientists/analysts on a **common platform for discussing improvements in the quality of data ecosystem in India**.
- **NDQF will integrate learnings** from scientific and evidence-based initiatives and will gear towards **establishing protocols and good practices** when dealing with data collection, storage, use and dissemination that can be applied to health and demographic data, as well as replicated across industries and sectors.

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.

7 IN TOP 10 SELECTIONS IN CSE 2019



2
AIR
**JATIN
KISHORE**



3
AIR
**PRATIBHA
VERMA**



6
AIR
**VISHAKHA
YADAV**



**GANESH KUMAR
BASKAR**



**ABHISHEK
SARAF**



9
AIR
**RAVI
JAIN**



10
AIR
**SANJITA
MOHAPATRA**

9 IN TOP 10 SELECTIONS IN CSE 2018



1
AIR
**KANISHAK
KATARIA**



2
AIR
**AKSHAT
JAIN**



3
AIR
**JUNAID
AHMAD**



DELHI



JAIPUR



HYDERABAD



PUNE



AHMEDABAD



LUCKNOW



CHANDIGARH



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