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1. MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE



1.1. AYUSHMAN BHARAT - PRADHAN MANTRI JAN AROGYA YOJANA (AB-PMJAY)

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** To achieve the vision of **Universal Health Coverage (UHC)**
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Target:** **12 crore families** (initially it was only 10.74 crore)
- **Components:** Health and Wellness Centres (HWCS); Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)

Objective

- **Holistically address the healthcare system** (covering prevention, promotion and ambulatory care) at the primary, secondary and tertiary level.
- **To reduce the financial burden on poor and vulnerable groups** arising out of catastrophic hospital episodes and ensure their access to quality health services.

Salient Features

- **Background:** Recommended by the **National Health Policy 2017**.
- **Benefits:** Refer to the Infographic in the end.
- **Health and Wellness Centre**
 - **1,50,000 Health & Wellness Centres (HWCS)** will be created to deliver **Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC)**, that is universal and free to users.
 - **Focus:** Wellness and the delivery of an expanded range of services closer to the community
 - **Funding:** Through National Health Mission (NHM)

Comprehensive Primary Health Care through HWC

					
Expanded Service Delivery	Continuum of Care -Tele-health /Referral	Expanding HR & Multiskilling	Community Mobilisation and Health Promotion	Partnerships for Knowledge Implementation	Robust IT System

- **Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)**

- **Background:** The erstwhile **National Health Protection Scheme (NHPS)** has been rechristened as PM-JAY. It is the **largest health assurance scheme** in the world.

- **Beneficiaries:**

- ◊ Identified through **Socio-Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011)**.
- ◊ Also, **families** that were covered under Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) but did not form part of the SECC-2011.

- **3 modes of implementation**

- ◊ **Insurance:** SHA pays premium to the insurance company per eligible family for the policy period.
- ◊ **Assurance/Trust:** SHA directly reimburse the healthcare providers.
- ◊ **Mix:** Mix of above two.

- **Implementing Agencies:**

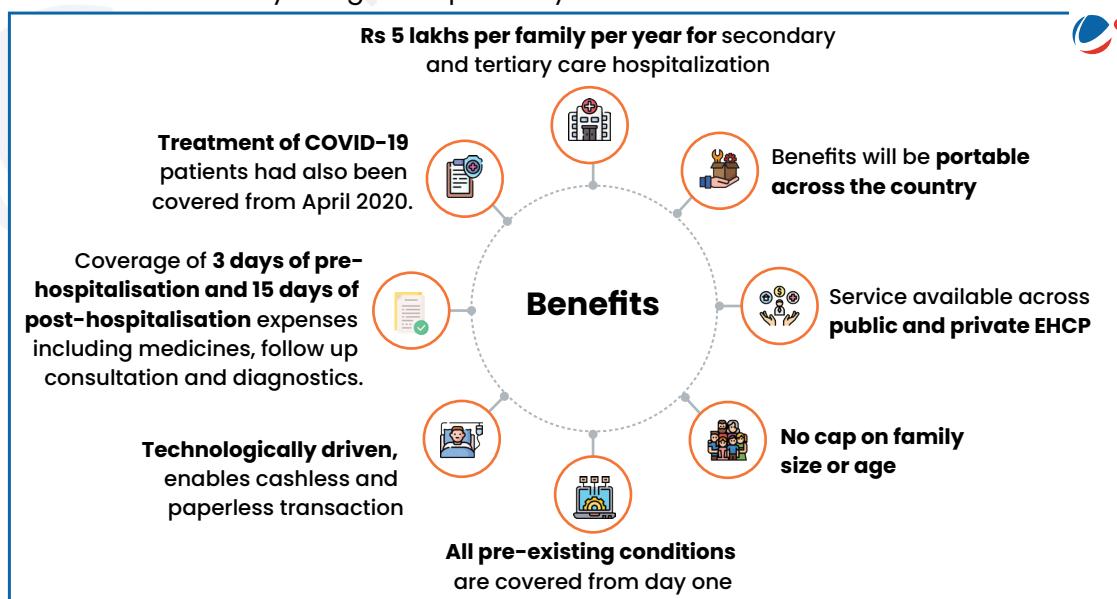
- **National Health Authority (NHA)** an autonomous body chaired by the Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare.
- **State:** SHA headed by CEO appointed by the state government.
- **District:** District Implementing Unit (DIU) chaired by DC/DM/Collector of the district.

- **Transparency and accountability:**

- **4 modes of verification** of beneficiaries-Aadhar based e-KYC, Finger print, iris scan, and face authentication.
- **Whistle Blower Policy** issued by the NHA.
- **Anti-Fraud Cell** in the state for carrying out surprise inspections, imposing penalties, de-empanelment, etc.

Key initiatives

- **Ayushman Bhava campaign:** To extend comprehensive healthcare coverage to every village and town, transcending geographical barriers and ensuring that no one is left behind. It aims to saturate coverage of health services through its three components
 - **Ayushman - Apke Dwar 3.0,**
 - **Ayushman Melas** at Health and Wellness Centres (HWCS) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) and
 - **Ayushman Sabhas** in every village and panchayat



1.2. AYUSHMAN BHARAT HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE MISSION (ABHIM)

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** To establish a health system which will respond effectively to the future pandemics/disasters.
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme with Some Central Sector Components.
- **Focus:** Developing capacities of health systems and institutions across the continuum of care at all levels viz. primary, secondary and tertiary.
- **Tenure:** 6 years from 2021 to 2026.

Objective

- To strengthen grass root public health institutions to deliver universal Comprehensive Primary Health Care.
- Strengthen public health institutions to meet challenges posed by the current and future pandemics/epidemic.
- To expand and build an IT enabled disease surveillance system for effectively detecting, investigating, preventing and combating Public Health Emergencies and Disease Outbreaks.
- To support research on COVID-19 and other infectious diseases and to develop core capacity to deliver the One Health Approach.

Salient Features

- **Background:** Announced in, 2021 as 'Prime Minister Atmanirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana' (PMASBY) scheme with an outlay of about Rs. 64,180 Cr over six years (till FY 25-26).
 - This scheme is in addition to the National Health Mission.
- **Centrally Sponsored Scheme Components**
 - '**Ayushman Arogya in rural areas:** support for infrastructure development is proposed in **7 High Focus States** (Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, UP and WB) and 3 North Eastern States (Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya).
 - '**Ayushman Arogya Mandir' in Urban areas:** Support for 11044 Urban Health & Wellness Centres across the country is proposed under this component.
 - **Block Public Health Units:** Support for 3382 BPHUs in **11 High Focus States/ UTs** (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, UT – Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand)
 - ◊ For the remaining States, the support for establishing BPHUs is being provided under FC-XV Health Grants through Local Governments.
 - ◊ For the UTs, the proposed **District Integrated Public Health Labs** under the PM ABHIM at the Districts will be catering the needs of the Blocks in the UTs.
 - **Integrated District Public Health Laboratories** in all districts.
 - **Critical Care Hospital Blocks** in all districts with a population more than 5 lakhs, in state government medical colleges / District Hospitals.

- **Central Sector Components**

- Critical Care Hospital Blocks in 12 Central Institutions.
- **Strengthening Disaster and Epidemic Preparedness:** Support for 15 Health Emergency Operation Centres & 2 Container based mobile hospitals.
- **Strengthening surveillance of infectious diseases and outbreak response:** Support for 20 Metropolitan Surveillance Units, 5 Regional NCDCs and implementation of IHIP in all states.
- **Strengthening surveillance capacities at Points of Entry:** Support for 17 new Points of Entry Health Units and Strengthening of 33 existing Units.
- **Bio-security preparedness and strengthening Pandemic Research and Multi Sector, National Institutions and Platforms for One Health:** Support for setting up of a National Institution for One Health, a Regional Research Platform for WHO South East Asia Region, 9 Bio-Safety Level III Laboratories and 4 new Regional National Institutes of Virology (NIVs).



1.3. AYUSHMAN BHARAT DIGITAL MISSION (ABDM)



Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** To **integrate digital health solutions** for continuum of care, and effective utilization of resources
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Tenure:** 5 years
- **Implementing Agency:** National Health Authority (NHA)



Objective

To support the integrated digital health infrastructure of the country **to bridge the gaps in existing digital health solutions.**

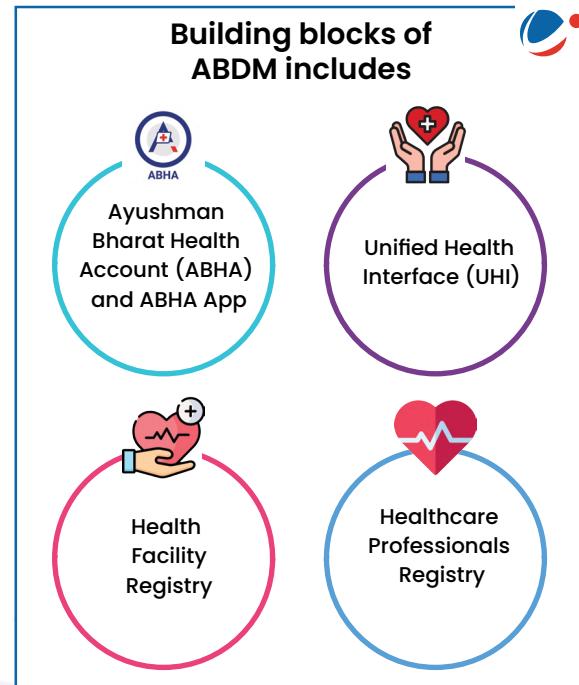


Salient Features

- **Key components**
 - **ABHA and ABHA App**
 - ◊ ABHA is a **14-digit identification number**, generated using an Aadhaar or mobile number. A hassle-free method of accessing and sharing your health records digitally.
 - ◊ **ABHA App** allows **self-uploading/scanning of existing physical health records** such as diagnostic reports, prescriptions, etc.
 - **Health Facility Registry:** Comprehensive repository of **all health facilities** (Includes **both public and private health facilities**) of country across different systems of medicine.
 - **Healthcare Professionals Registry:** Comprehensive **repository of all healthcare professionals** involved in healthcare delivery services across **both modern and traditional systems of medicine.**



- **Unified Health Interface (UHI):** Envisioned as an **open protocol** for various digital health services.
 - UHI will enable service including appointment, teleconsultation, etc.
- **Microsite Project:**
 - A Microsite is a defined **universe of healthcare stakeholders** (all healthcare providers, labs, pharmacies etc.) **interconnected by a common characteristic** which among others include
 - a **defined geographical area**,
 - **common ownership**,
 - part of a **common association/group** etc.
 - Microsites are implemented with the objective to **counter various challenges** encountered in **ABDM adoption, especially for Private sector providers**.
 - **Focused outreach efforts** within a Microsite can increase **awareness about ABDM** and showcase different benefits of ABDM for both patients and providers.



1.4. NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION (NHM)



Quick Facts

- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Purpose:** Achievement of **universal access to equitable, affordable & quality Health care services**
- **Support to states:** Financial and technical support is provided to States / Union Territories (UTs) for improving infrastructure
- **Mission Head:** Mission Director of the rank of Additional Secretary.
- **Beneficiaries:** Universal benefit – i.e., covers entire population with a **special focus on the vulnerable section of the society**.



Objective

- Reduction in **child and maternal mortality**.
- Prevention and control of **communicable and non-communicable 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.
- Promotion of **healthy lifestyles**.



Salient Features

- **Background:** The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005.
 - In 2012, the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) was conceptualized and the NRHM was rechristened as the National Health Mission (NHM) with the two Sub Missions viz. the NRHM and the NUHM.
- **Scheme is divided in 2 Sub-Mission**
 - **National Urban Health Mission (NUHM):** Focuses on improving health infrastructure and services in urban areas.
 - **National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):** Focuses on improving health infrastructure and services in rural areas.
- **National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)**
 - **Coverage:** all State capitals, district headquarters and cities/towns with a population of more than 50000.
 - **Decentralised:** Need based city specific urban health care system and implemented in partnership with community and local bodies and NGOs.
 - **External aide:** Funding is being provided by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) based on progress related to certain indicators.
 - **Service Delivery Infrastructure:** Urban-Primary Health Centre, Urban-Community Health Centre (U-CHC) and Referral Hospitals and Outreach services.
- **National Rural Health Mission**
 - The thrust of the mission is on establishing a **fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system** with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels.
 - The mission will ensure **simultaneous action** on a wide range of determinants of health such as **water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality**.
- **Programme Implementation Plan (PIP):** The financing to the state is based on the **state's Programme Implementation Plan (PIP)** which is based on:
 - NRHM RCH Flexipool
 - NUHM Flexipool
 - Flexible Pool for Communicable Diseases
 - Flexible Pool for Non Communicable Diseases, Injury and Trauma Part
 - Infrastructure Maintenance
- **Performance Incentive to states:** States that show **improved progress made on key Outcomes/Outputs** such as IMR, MMR, etc. can receive **additional funds as incentives**.

Key implementing bodies



 Apex body for technical support: National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC)	 Apex body for training: National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW)	 Policy direction at national level: Provided by the Mission Steering Group (MSG) chaired by the Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare
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Key initiatives under NHM

- **Janani Suraksha Yojana:**
 - It is also a **demand promotion and conditional cash transfer scheme for promoting institutional delivery**.

- Type: It is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Safe Motherhood Intervention



Objective: Reducing maternal mortality by **promoting institutional delivery** among pregnant women belonging to **weaker sections of society**.

- Launched in 2005
- ASHA act as a link between poor pregnant women and public health sector
- Focus on 10 low performing states
- Incentives for ASHA and mother for each institutional delivery

Beneficiaries of JSY

Low performing states*-all pregnant women after institutional delivery

High performing states - Below Poverty Line (BPL) women and the SC and ST women after institutional delivery, up to 2 live births

*States with low institutional delivery rate



INCENTIVES	ASHA	MOTHER
Low performing states		
Rural areas	Rs. 600	Rs. 1400
Urban areas	Rs. 400	Rs. 1000
High performing states		
Rural areas	Rs. 600	Rs. 700
Urban areas	Rs. 400	Rs. 600

- **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)**

- Objectives: To provide **better health facilities for pregnant women and neonates** and mitigate the problem of out-of-pocket expenses.
- Facilitates '**zero expense deliveries**' to pregnant women who access Government health facilities for their delivery (refer to the infographics).



Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram



Free assured ambulance services & transport from home to facility & drop back

Similar facilities extended to infants up to a year old

Free drugs, diagnostics and blood transfusion

Free delivery/ caesarean section

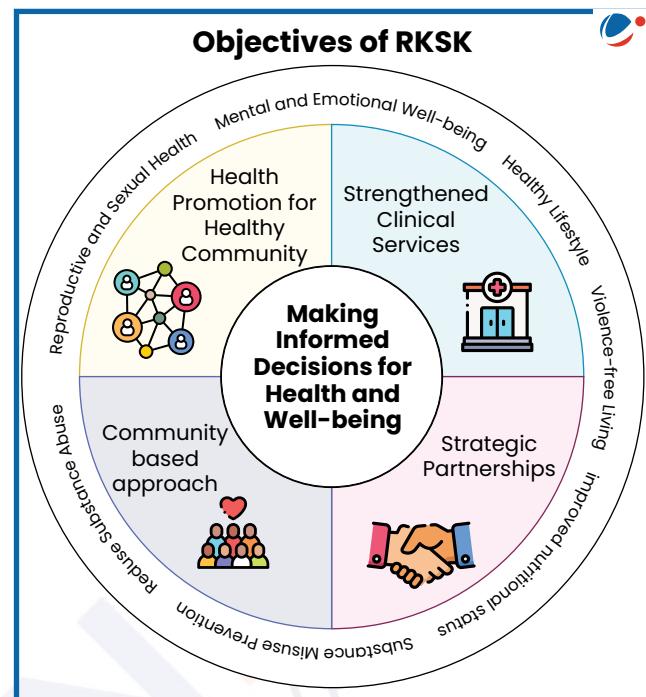
- **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)**

- **Aim:** Early identification and early intervention for children to cover **4 'D's** viz. Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, Development delays including disability.
- **Intended beneficiary:** All **children of 0-6 years of age group** in rural areas and urban slums, and children **up to 18 years of age** enrolled in classes 1st to 12th in **Government and Government aided schools**.
- Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services envisages to cover **30 selected health conditions for Screening, early detection and free management**.

- **Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKS)**

- **Beneficiaries:** Adolescents, in the age group of **10-19 years**
- The programme envisions enabling **all adolescents in India to realize their full potential** by making informed and responsible decisions related to their health and well-being.
- **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** through peer educators called **Saathiya**.
- **Saathiya resource kit** to help peer educators, especially in villages, **discuss sensitive issues** and answer teenage queries.

- National Adolescent Health Strategy has been developed by the MoHFW in collaboration with UN Population Fund (UNFPA).
- Menstrual Hygiene Scheme (MHS) provides subsidized sanitary napkins among adolescent girls residing primarily in rural areas.
- RMNCH+A (Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health): The RMNCH+A strategy promotes links between various interventions across thematic areas to enhance coverage throughout the lifecycle to improve child survival in India. The “plus” within the strategy focuses on:
 - Inclusion of adolescence as a distinct life stage within the overall strategy.
 - Linking maternal and child health to reproductive health and other components like family planning, adolescent health, HIV, gender, and preconception and prenatal diagnostic techniques.
 - Linking home and community-based services to facility-based services.
 - Ensuring linkages, referrals, and counter-referrals between and among various levels of health care system to create a continuous care pathway, and to bring an additive /synergistic effect in terms of overall outcomes and impact.
- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan
 - ◊ Aim: To provide assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care, free of cost, universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month.
 - ◊ PMSMA guarantees a minimum package of antenatal care services to women in their 2nd / 3rd trimesters of pregnancy at designated government health facilities.
 - ◊ Provides for engagement with private sector like motivating private practitioners to volunteer for the campaign; etc.
- Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP)
 - It is a 100% funded by the central government.
 - It was launched in 1985, and is one of the largest immunizations programmes in the world.
 - Background: In 2014, India launched Mission Indradhanush (MI), flagship programme with the aim to improve Routine Immunization coverage.
 - Subsequently MI 2 and MI3 were also launched.
 - IMI4.0 was launched to catch up on gaps that might have emerged due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - IMI 5.0 ensures that routine immunization services reach the missed-out and dropped out children and pregnant women across the country.



Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan

- 1 Antenatal checkup for pregnant women in second or third trimester
- 2 Improve the quality of care during ante-natal visits
- 3 Appropriate birth planning and complication readiness
- 4 Identification & line-listing of high risk pregnancies based on medical history
- 5 Emphasis on early diagnosis, appropriate management of women with malnutrition

- ◊ Special focus is on **improvement of Measles and Rubella vaccination coverage with the aim of Measles & Rubella elimination by 2023.**
- ◊ It will ensure reach out to **unvaccinated and partially vaccinated children and pregnant women across Country.**

 VACCINES LAUNCHED BY THE GOVERNMENT <small>under UIP</small>	
➤ Diphtheria Vaccine	➤ Rotavirus Vaccine
➤ Pertussis Vaccine	➤ Rubella Vaccine
➤ Tetanus Vaccine	➤ Adult JE Vaccine
➤ Polio Vaccine	➤ Japanese Encephalitis Vaccine
➤ Measles Vaccine	➤ Bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (bOPV)
➤ Hepatitis B Vaccine	➤ Measles-Rubella Vaccine (MR)
➤ Pentavalent Vaccine	➤ Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV)

● **Communicable Disease Control Programme**

- **National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)** for prevention and control of vector borne diseases namely Malaria, Japanese Encephalitis, Dengue, Chikungunya, Kala-azar and Lymphatic Filariasis.
- **National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP)** to strategically reduce TB burden in India by 2025, five years ahead of the Sustainable Development Goals.
 - ◊ **Nikshay Poshan Yojana (NPY)** scheme for provides incentives for nutritional support to TB patients.
 - ◊ **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.
- **National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)** to provide quality leprosy services free of cost to all sections of the population.
- **Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)** to strengthen/maintain decentralized laboratory based IT enabled disease surveillance system for **epidemic prone diseases**.

● **Non-Communicable Disease Control Programmes**

- National Programme For Control Of Blindness & Visual Impairment (NPCBVI):
 - ◊ **Aim:** Reducing the prevalence of **avoidable blindness to 0.25% by the year 2025.**
 - ◊ The programmes is focused on **cataract, refractive errors**, childhood blindness and other eye diseases like **glaucoma, diabetic retinopathy**, etc. associated with lifestyle diseases like diabetes and aging process.
- **Other programmes**
 - ◊ National Programme for prevention & Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & stroke (NPCDCS)
 - ◊ National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)
 - ◊ National Programme for healthcare of Elderly (NPHCE)
 - ◊ National Programme for Palliative care (NPPC)
 - ◊ National Programme for the Prevention & Control of Deafness (NPPCD)
 - ◊ National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP)
 - ◊ National Programme for Prevention & Management of Burn Injuries (NPPMBI)
 - ◊ National Oral Health Programme(NOHP)

- **Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network (e-VIN)**
 - It 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.
 - It is implemented under the National Health Mission (NHM).
- **Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Package (ECRP) Phase-I**
 - NHM is the **implementing agency** for the ECRP Phase-I.
 - ECRP-I was launched to **accelerate health system preparedness for immediate responsiveness** for early prevention, detection and management of COVID-19.
 - It is a **100% centrally supported** intervention to supplement existing resources for health systems strengthening.
- **Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)**
 - **Objective:** To strengthen/maintain **decentralized laboratory based IT enabled disease surveillance system** for epidemic prone diseases.
 - It helps to monitor disease trends and to detect and respond to outbreaks in early rising phase through trained **Rapid Response Team (RRTs)**.

1.5. OTHER SCHEMES /MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

eSanjeevani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A national telemedicine service that strives to provide an alternative to conventional physical consultations via digital platform. <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">2 Verticals of eSanjeevani</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  e-Sanjeevani AB-HWC <p>Connects 'Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centers' (HWCs) with Specialty/Super-Specialty doctors at zonal level in 'Hub-and-Spoke' model.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  e-Sanjeevani OPD <p>Enabling doctor consultations to be accessible from the patient's residence regardless of location</p> </div> </div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The National Health Authority (NHA) announced the successful integration of eSanjeevani with ABDM (Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission). ● The integration allows the existing eSanjeevani users to easily create their Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA) and use it to link and manage their existing health records.
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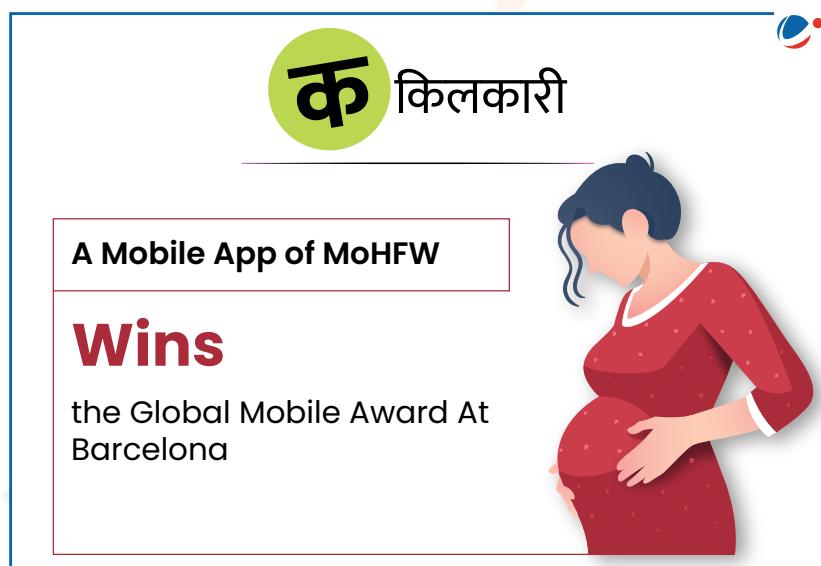
LAQSHYA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: Reduce preventable maternal and newborn mortality, morbidity and stillbirths associated with the care around delivery in Labour room and Maternity Operation Theatre (OT) and ensure respectful maternity care. ● Interventions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sensitising care-providers for delivery of respectful maternity care and close monitoring of their language, behaviour and conduct in the labour room, OT. ● Creating an enabling environment for natural birthing process. ● Ensuring round the clock availability of Blood transfusion services, diagnostic services, drugs & consumables. ● Ensuring availability of optimal and skilled human resources. ● The Quality Improvement in labour room and maternity OT will be assessed through NQAS (National Quality Assurance Standards). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Every facility achieving 70% score on NQAS will be certified as LaQshya certified facility.
Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan Yojana (SUMAN Yojana)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provides affordable and quality healthcare solutions to pregnant women and newborns. ● Pregnant women, sick newborns, and mothers receive zero expense access up to six months after delivery. ● Beneficiaries: All pregnant women, newborns and lactating mothers. ● Free healthcare benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Iron Folic Acid supplement ● Tetanus Diphteria injection ● Six homebased newborn care visits ● Other components of comprehensive ANC package ● At least four antenatal check-ups ● At least one checkup under Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan

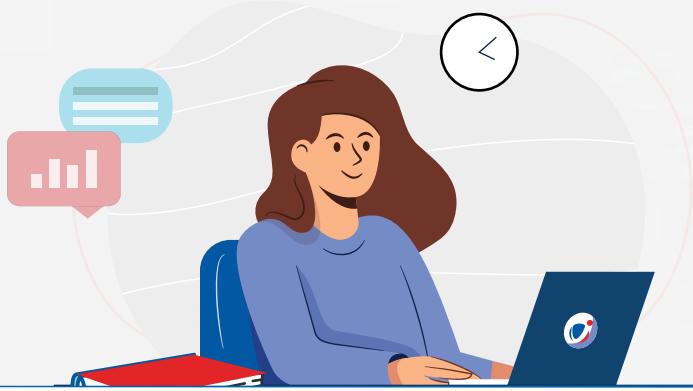
MAA - "Mother's Absolute Affection"	<p>It is a nationwide programme to bring undiluted focus on promotion of breastfeeding and provision of counselling services for supporting breastfeeding through health systems.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #0070C0; padding: 10px; text-align: center;">  MAA- Mother's Absolute Affection Breastfeeding – A commitment, not an option! <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Breastfeeding within an hour of birth</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Breast-milk alone is the best food and drink for an infant for the first six months of life</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>After 6 months, Introduce semi-solid, soft food along with breast feeding up to two years</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Continue to breastfeed for at least 2 years</p> </div> </div> </div>
Mission Parivar Vikas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Objectives: Substantially increasing access to contraceptives and family planning services in 146 high fertility districts with Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3 and above. ● Coverage: Specific districts of 7 states (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam) that constitutes 44% of the country's population. ● Nayi Pahal kit: This kit contains products of family planning and personal hygiene among newly-wed couples.
National Deworming Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Objectives: To reduce the prevalence of Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) or parasitic intestinal worms. ● Intended beneficiary: All pre-school and school-age children (enrolled and non-enrolled) between the ages of 1-19 years. ● Inter-ministerial initiative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ministry of Health and Family Welfare ● Ministry of Education ● Ministry of Women and Child Development ● Ministry of Jal Shakti ● STH mapping: National Centre for Diseases Control is the nodal agency to conduct STH mapping. ● Implementation: Through the schools and Aanganwadi centres. ● Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create mass awareness about treatment administering Albendazole tablets. ● Behavior changes practices such as cleanliness, hygiene, use of toilets, etc..

Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, as a Society. ● Revolving Funds: Revolving Funds have been set up in 13 Central Government Hospitals/Institutions. ● Financial assistance: Provided to patients, living below poverty line and who are suffering from major life-threatening disease. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Upto Rs. 10.00 Lakh can be sanctioned to one patient. However, a Technical Committee has been constituted to scrutinize each case and recommend quantum of financial assistance ● No grant is released to patients seeking treatment at private hospitals.
Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Objective: To increase awareness about use of ORS and Zinc in diarrhoea. ● It is being observed since 2014 during pre-monsoon/ monsoon season, with the aim of 'zero child deaths due to childhood diarrhoea'. ● Health workers visit the households of under five children, conduct community level awareness generation activities and distribute ORS packets.
National Viral Hepatitis Control Program (NVHCP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enhance community awareness on hepatitis and lay stress on preventive measures especially high-risk groups and in hotspots. ● Provide early diagnosis and management of viral hepatitis at all levels of healthcare. ● Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Achieve significant reduction in the infected population, morbidity and mortality associated with Hepatitis B and C viz. Cirrhosis and Hepato-cellular carcinoma (liver cancer) ● Achieve country wide elimination of Hepatitis C by 2030 ● Reduce the risk, morbidity and mortality due to Hepatitis A and E.
National AIDS and STD Control Programme (NACP, Phase-V)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Background: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The national AIDS response was in 1992 with the launch of the first phase of the National AIDS and STD Control Programme. ● Since then, four phases of NACP have been successfully completed. ● Type: Central Sector Scheme ● Tenure: Till 2026 ● Facilitates achieving SDG: The NACP Phase-V will take the national AIDS and STD response towards the attainment of United Nations' SDG 3.3 of ending the HIV/AIDS epidemic as a public health threat by 2030. ● Services offered: The Programme offers free HIV Prevention, detection and treatment services in facility and community settings to high-risk, vulnerable. ● The annual new HIV infections in India have declined by 48% against the global average of 31% (the baseline year of 2010).

Affordable Medicines And Reliable Implants For Treatment (AMRIT) Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AMRIT pharmacies provide drugs for cancer and cardiovascular diseases along with cardiac implants at a 60%-90% discount on prevailing market rates. The project has been floated in a tie-up with government-owned HLL Lifecare Ltd (HLL). It helps in bringing specialist care and knowledge to areas where there is none.
Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim: To correct regional imbalances in affordable healthcare and to augment facilities for quality medical education in the under-served States. The first phase in the PMSSY has two components <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set up 6 AIIMS-like institutions, one each in the States of Bihar (Patna), Chattisgarh (Raipur), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), Orissa (Bhubaneswar), Rajasthan (Jodhpur) and Uttaranchal (Rishikesh) Upgradation of 13 existing Government medical college institutions.
National Health Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim: To create a versatile data base of health information of India and making it available to all stakeholders in the healthcare sector. This publication takes into account recent trends in demography, disease profile (communicable and non-communicable/lifestyle diseases) and available health resources. It is prepared by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI).
National Health Resource Repository (NHRR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India's first ever National healthcare facility registry with authentic, standardized and updated geospatial data of all public and private healthcare establishments. It is prepared by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI).
Nikshay Poshan Yojana (NPY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme provides incentives for nutritional support to TB patients. 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 NHM (National Health Mission)
Food Safety Mitra (FSM) scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim: 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. <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Food Safety Mitra (FSM) scheme</p>  <p>01 Digital Mitra 02 Trainer Mitra 03 Hygiene Mitra</p> </div>

Dakshata Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective: To improve the quality of maternal and newborn care during the intra- and immediate postpartum period, through providers who are competent and confident. • It is an initiative under the NHM. • It involves clinical update cum skills standardization training for the providers of the labour rooms, post training follow-up and mentoring support, etc.
ANMOL (Auxiliary Nurse Midwife Online)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a tablet-based application allowing ANMs to update data on the beneficiaries under their jurisdiction.
Kilkari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KILKARI is a mobile health education service. • IT provides pregnant women, new mothers, and their families with timely, accessible, accurate and relevant messages about pregnancy, child birth and child care from the second trimester of pregnancy until the child is one year old
E-RaktKosh initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an integrated Blood Bank Management Information System which interconnects all the Blood Banks of the State into a single network.





Mastering CSAT:

A Strategic Roadmap for UPSC Prelims Examination

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Strategic Framework for CSAT Preparation



Initial Self-Assessment: Begin with a self-evaluation using the previous year's CSAT papers to identify strengths and areas for improvement.



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Reasoning: Sharpen your logical and analytical reasoning by practicing diverse question types from Clocks, Calendars, Series & Progression, Direction, Blood Relation, Coding-Decoding, Syllogism, and so on.

Focus on understanding patterns and building a step-by-step approach to solving problems.



Maths and Basic Numeracy: Strengthen foundational mathematics by revisiting basic concepts and practicing regularly.

Utilize shortcuts and mental math techniques for quicker calculations.



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2. MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES



2.1. ELECTRIC MOBILITY PROMOTION SCHEME (EMPS)

Quick Facts

- Purpose:** For faster adoption of electric two-wheeler (e-2W) and three-wheeler (e-3W)
- Fund limited:** Total payout under the scheme is limited to the scheme outlay of Rs. 500 crore
- Tenure:** 4 months (1st April 2024 till 31st July 2024)
- Implementation:** By Project Management Agency (PMA)

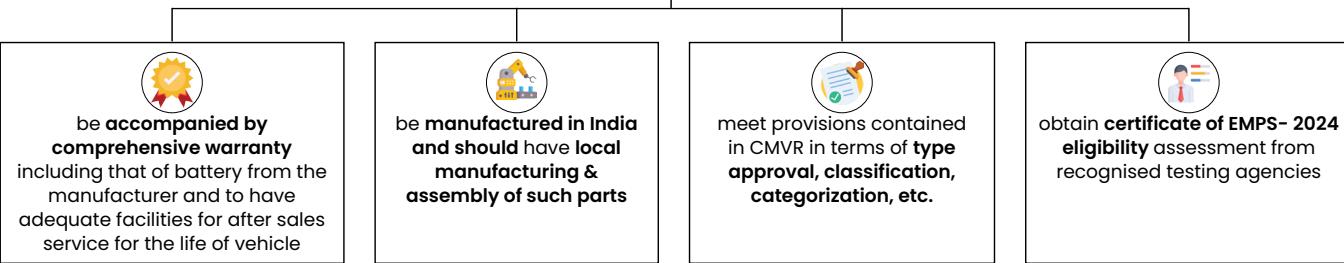
Objective

To provide **impetus to green mobility** and development of Electric Vehicle (EV) manufacturing ecosystem in country.

Salient Features

- Background:**
 - Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME-I),** for promotion of electric and hybrid vehicles was launched from 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2019.
 - FAME-II of was launched for the period from **1st April, 2019 to 31st March 2024** with and outlay of Rs.11,500 crore.
 - Post the end of tenure of FAME Phase II, EMPS was launched.
- Components of EMPS**
 - Subsidies:** A demand incentive of **Rs.5, 000 per kWh for e-2W & e-3W categories.**
 - The incentive would be based on battery capacity (i.e. energy content measured in kWh) used in such vehicles.
 - In order to **restrict very high end vehicles from availing Government incentives**, the incentive shall be further **capped at 15% of ex-factory price.**
 - Administration of Scheme** including IEC (Information, Education & Communication) activities and fee for Project Management Agency.
 - Responsibilities of State:** States need to offer bouquet of **fiscal and non-fiscal incentives** including waiver / concessional road tax or toll tax or parking fees, exemption from permit, concessional registration charges, etc.

Qualifying criteria for the demand incentives: EV should



- Conditions to avail Demand Incentives:

- Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) is required to be registered with MHI (Ministry of Heavy Industries) and each of their EV models will need to be approved by MHI.
- Each vehicle model needs to satisfy minimum technical eligibility criteria with regard to vehicles efficiency.
- Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP): Manufacturers are obligated to follow the PMP guidelines outlining the localization of EV components over time.
- Project Implementation and Sanctioning Committee (PISC): It is an inter-ministerial empowered committee headed by Secretary (Heavy Industries).
 - It is constituted for overall monitoring, sanctioning and implementation.
 - It has the power to changing inter se allocation among e-2W/ e-3W.
- Impact on benefits under other schemes: Incentive under this scheme will be in addition to incentives given under PLI scheme for automobile and auto components industry (PLI-AUTO) and PLI scheme for advanced chemistry cell (PLI-ACC).



2.2. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME FOR AUTOMOBILE & AUTO COMPONENTS



Quick Facts

- Purpose: To increase India's share in global automotive trade
- Type: Central Sector Scheme
- Coverage: Both existing and new manufacturing companies
- Tenure: From 2021 till FY 2027-28



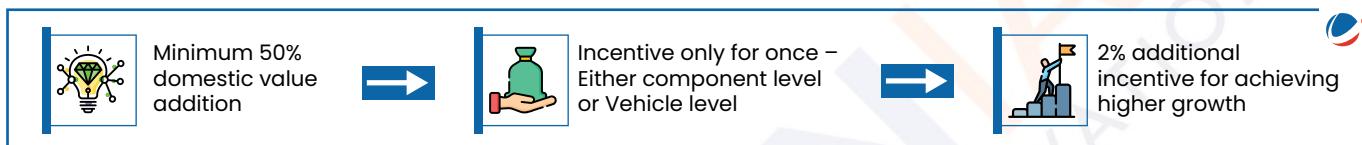
Objective

Overcoming cost disabilities, creating economies of scale and building a robust supply chain in areas of Advanced Automotive Products Technologies (AAT) products.



Salient Features

- **Background:** India is projected to be world's third-largest automotive market in terms of volume by 2026.
- **Incentive**
 - Incentive upto 18% for fresh investments in indigenous supply chain of Advanced Automotive Technology (AAT)
 - ₹6,485 crore would be total incentive per entire Group Company (ies).
 - Phased Manufacturing Programme similar to FAME-II Scheme is followed.
 - 2019–20 is the Base Year for calculation of Eligible sales for incentive.
 - Incentive is available for five consecutive financial years, beginning 2023–24 until FY 2027–28 (earlier till FY2026–27).
- **Conditions for incentive**



- There are two components in this scheme:
 - Champion OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer) Incentive scheme: Applicable on Battery Electric Vehicles and Hydrogen Fuel Cell Vehicles of all segments.
 - Component Champion Incentive scheme: Applicable on AAT components of vehicles, Completely Knocked Down (CKD)/ Semi Knocked Down (SKD) kits, etc.
- Eligibility: Both existing and new manufacturing companies fulfilling the revenue (from automotive and/or auto component manufacturing) and investment (Global Investment of Company or its GroupCompany(ies) in fixed assets) criteria.

Components	Revenue	Investment
Auto OEM	Minimum ₹ 10,000 crore	₹ 3,000 crore
Auto-Component	Minimum ₹ 500 crore	₹150 crore

- Effect of eligibility under FAME-II: Incentive payable under this scheme to electric vehicle (EV) manufacturers will be independent of/in addition to the incentives given under FAME-II scheme.
- Project Management Agency (PMA): IFCI Limited (IFCI), a Non-Banking Finance Company in the public sector.



2.3. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME 'NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON ADVANCED CHEMISTRY CELL (ACC) BATTERY STORAGE'



Quick Facts

- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Purpose:** For enhancing India's Manufacturing Capabilities of ACC Battery storage
- **Localisation:** A mandatory domestic value addition of at least 25% at 'Mother Unit Level' and 60% at project level.
- **Monitoring:** By the Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) chaired by Cabinet

Objective

To achieve **greater domestic value addition**, while at the same time ensure that the leveled cost of battery **manufacturing in India is globally competitive**.

Salient Features

- **About Advance Chemistry Cells:** ACCs are the **new generation advance energy storage technologies**.
 - It can **store electric energy** either as **electrochemical or as chemical energy** and convert it back to electric energy as and when required.
- **Target:** For achieving manufacturing capacity of **50 Giga Watt Hour (GWh)** of ACC and an **additional cumulative capacity of 5 GWh for niche ACC Technologies**.
- **Incentive:** The total annual cash subsidy to be disbursed by the Government will be capped at **20GWh per beneficiary firm**.
 - The beneficiary firm will have to commit to **set up minimum of 5 GWh of ACCs manufacturing facility**.
- **Technology agnostic in nature:** The beneficiary firm shall be **free to choose suitable advanced technology** and the corresponding plant & machinery, raw material, and other intermediate goods.
- **Exclusion:** Incentive will **not be offered to the conventional battery pack segment** of the industry as it is already happening in India.
- **Impact on benefits under other scheme:** The incentive claimed under this scheme will in **no way debar/ restrict for any incentive to be claimed under FAME-II or PLI scheme for Automobile and Auto components**.

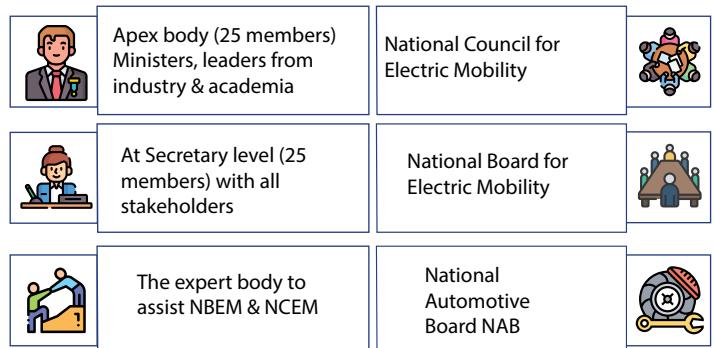


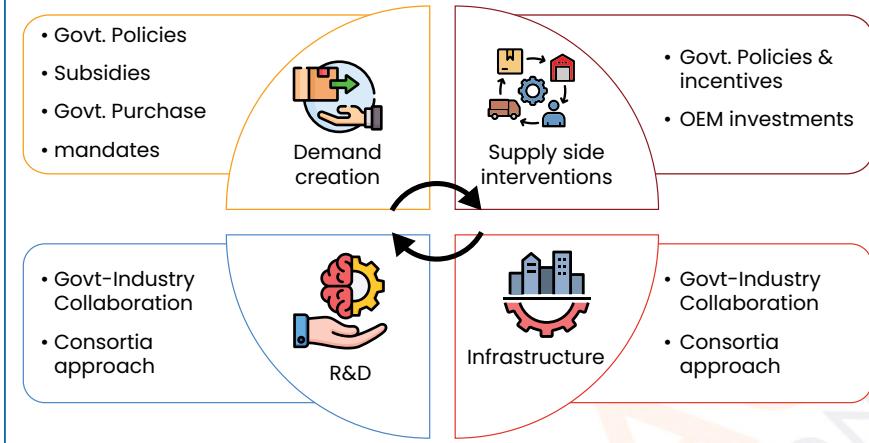
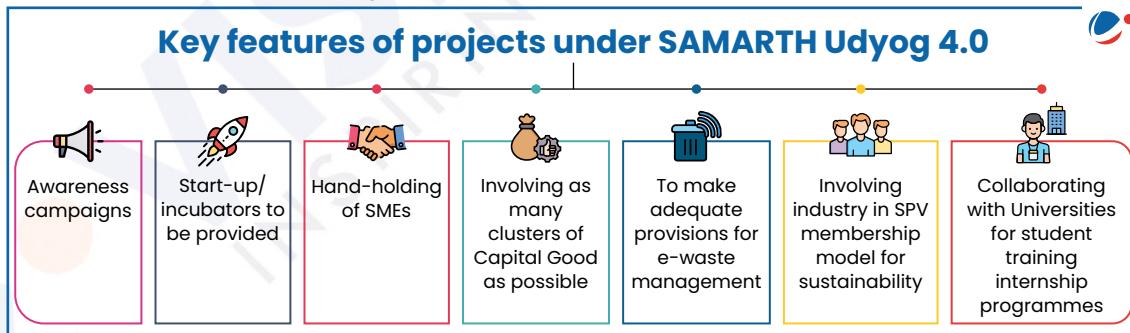
2.4. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020

- Launched in 2013
- **Aim:** to achieve **national fuel security** by promoting **hybrid and electric vehicles** in the country.
- **Target:** To achieve **6-7 million sales of hybrid and electric vehicles year on year** from 2020 onwards.
- The NEMMP 2020 is a vision document and provides a roadmap for **guiding all the future initiatives, schemes, policies and other interventions of the government for electric mobility**.

National Mission for Electric Mobility Structure

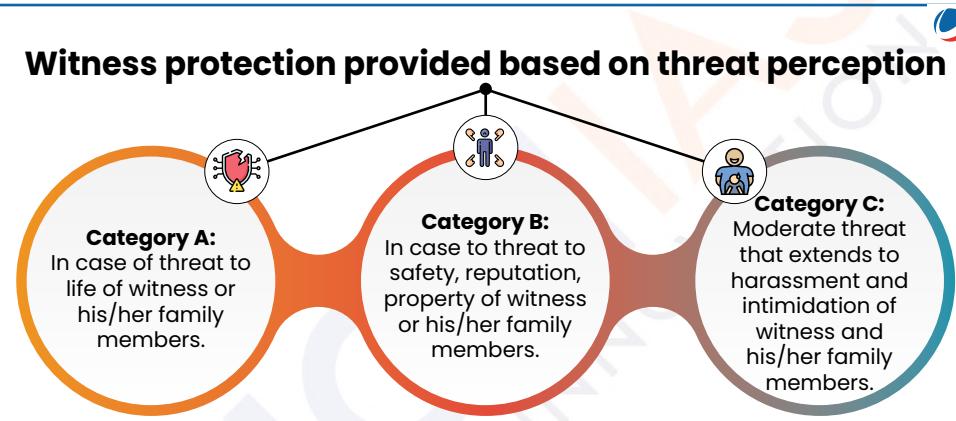


	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Levers to support xEV adoption</h3>  <pre> graph TD A[• Govt. Policies • Subsidies • Govt. Purchase • mandates] --> B[Demand creation] B --> C[• Govt. Policies & incentives • OEM investments] C --> D[• Govt-Industry Collaboration • Consortia approach] D --> E[• Govt-Industry Collaboration • Consortia approach] E --> F[• Govt. Policies & incentives • OEM investments] F --> G[• Govt. Policies • Subsidies • Govt. Purchase • mandates] G --> H[Supply side interventions] H --> I[R&D] I --> J[Infrastructure] J --> K[• Govt. Policies & incentives • OEM investments] K --> L[• Govt-Industry Collaboration • Consortia approach] L --> M[• Govt-Industry Collaboration • Consortia approach] M --> N[• Govt. Policies & incentives • OEM investments] N --> O[Demand creation] </pre>																			
Smart Advanced Manufacturing and Rapid Transformation Hub (SAMARTH) Udyog Bharat 4.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim: To facilitate and create ecosystem for propagation of Industry 4.0 set of technologies in every Indian manufacturing by 2025. • Launched under the scheme on Enhancement of Competitiveness in Indian Capital Goods Sector. • It strives to raise awareness about Industry 4.0 among the Indian manufacturing industry through demonstration centers including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Center for Industry 4.0 (C4i4) Lab Pune • IITD-AIA Foundation for Smart Manufacturing • I4.0 India at IISc Factory R & D Platform • Smart Manufacturing Demo & Development Cell at CMTI 																			
Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector- Phase-II	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Key features of projects under SAMARTH Udyog 4.0</h3>  <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Awareness campaigns</td> <td>Start-up/ incubators to be provided</td> <td>Hand-holding of SMEs</td> <td>Involving as many clusters of Capital Good as possible</td> <td>To make adequate provisions for e-waste management</td> <td>Involving industry in SPV membership model for sustainability</td> <td>Collaborating with Universities for student training internship programmes</td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim: Providing assistance to Common Technology Development and Services Infrastructure. • The scheme will facilitate creation of a strong and globally competitive capital goods sector that contributes at least 25% to the manufacturing sector. <h3 style="text-align: center;">Six components under phase II</h3> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Identification of Technologies through Technology Innovation Portals</td> <td>Setting up of four New Advanced Centres of Excellence</td> <td>Promotion of skilling in Capital Goods Sector</td> <td>Setting up of four Common Engineering Facility Centres (CEFCs)</td> <td>Augmentation of Existing Testing and Certification Centres</td> <td>Setting up of ten Industry Accelerators for Technology Development</td> </tr> </table>	Awareness campaigns	Start-up/ incubators to be provided	Hand-holding of SMEs	Involving as many clusters of Capital Good as possible	To make adequate provisions for e-waste management	Involving industry in SPV membership model for sustainability	Collaborating with Universities for student training internship programmes							Identification of Technologies through Technology Innovation Portals	Setting up of four New Advanced Centres of Excellence	Promotion of skilling in Capital Goods Sector	Setting up of four Common Engineering Facility Centres (CEFCs)	Augmentation of Existing Testing and Certification Centres	Setting up of ten Industry Accelerators for Technology Development
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3. MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



3.1. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Witness Protection Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim: To promote law enforcement by facilitating the Witness protection provided based on threat perception <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Witness protection provided based on threat perception</p>  <table border="0" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Category A: In case of threat to life of witness or his/her family members.</td> <td>Category B: In case to threat to safety, reputation, property of witness or his/her family members.</td> <td>Category C: Moderate threat that extends to harassment and intimidation of witness and his/her family members.</td> </tr> </table> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection measures inter alia include protection/change of identity of witnesses, their relocation, installation of security devices at the residence of witnesses, etc. State Witness Protection Fund for meeting the expenses of the scheme. Its key sources are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgetary allocation Receipt of amount of costs imposed/ ordered to be deposited by the courts/ tribunals in the Witness Protection Fund Donations/ contributions from Philanthropist/ Charitable Institutions, etc. Funds contributed under Corporate Social Responsibility 	Category A: In case of threat to life of witness or his/her family members.	Category B: In case to threat to safety, reputation, property of witness or his/her family members.	Category C: Moderate threat that extends to harassment and intimidation of witness and his/her family members.
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Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCTNS is a Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) of Govt. of India. Aim: Creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing. Scheme created a nationwide networking infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled-state-of-the-art tracking system around 'Investigation of crime and detection of criminals'. CCTNS has been implemented in all the police stations across the country and in 99% police stations, 100 percent FIRs are being registered directly in CCTNS. 			

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coverage: Habitations located within 0-10 kms from the first habitation at international border in 117 border districts of 16 States and two UTs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir (UT), Ladakh (UT), Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. ● Aim: To meet the special developmental needs and well-being of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the International Boundary. ● The scheme also provides the border areas with essential infrastructure by convergence of BADP/other Central/States/UT/Local Schemes. 															
Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCWC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: To strengthen the mechanism to deal with cybercrimes in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. ● States & UTs are provided financial assistance to support their efforts for setting up of cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories, training, and hiring of junior cyber consultants. 															
Bharat Ke Veer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is an IT based platform. ● Objective: To enable willing donors to contribute towards the family of a brave-heart who sacrificed his/her life in line of duty. ● Donors: Citizens (including) NRIs can donate directly to individual braveheart's account or may donate to the Bharat Ke Veer corpus Fund. ● Cap for benefits to done: A cap of ₹ 15 lakhs is envisaged per braveheart. ● Fund Management: By a committee of eminent persons of repute and senior government officials, in equal number. ● Tax benefits to donors: Contribution is exempted under Section 80(G) of Income Tax Act 2018. 															
Modernisation of Police Forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Type: Centrally Sponsored Scheme ● Umbrella scheme with around 15 sub schemes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tenure for the Scheme of 'Assistance to States and UTs for Narcotics Control' has been extended from 2021-22 to 2025-26. ● Aim: Equipping the state police forces adequately and imparting the required training to reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Army and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) to control internal security and law and order situation. ● Salient Features of MPF <table border="1" data-bbox="495 1541 1485 1874"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">Salient Features of MPF</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="547 1608 669 1696">  </td> <td data-bbox="738 1608 860 1696">  </td> <td data-bbox="929 1608 1051 1696">  </td> <td data-bbox="1121 1608 1242 1696">  </td> <td data-bbox="1312 1608 1433 1696">  </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="547 1718 669 1829"> Raising of India Reserve Battalions/ Specialised India Reserve Battalions </td> <td data-bbox="738 1718 860 1829"> Central sector scheme of 'Assistance to States & Union Territories for Narcotics Control' </td> <td data-bbox="929 1718 1051 1829"> 'National Policy and Action Plan' for combating Left Wing Extremism (LWE) </td> <td data-bbox="1121 1718 1242 1829"> Developing a robust forensic set-up in the country </td> <td data-bbox="1312 1718 1433 1829"> Adoption of modern technology by Police </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	Salient Features of MPF										Raising of India Reserve Battalions/ Specialised India Reserve Battalions	Central sector scheme of 'Assistance to States & Union Territories for Narcotics Control'	'National Policy and Action Plan' for combating Left Wing Extremism (LWE)	Developing a robust forensic set-up in the country	Adoption of modern technology by Police
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<p>'e-Sahaj' portal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The portal allows organizations/ individuals to apply for security clearance in certain sensitive sectors before issue of license/permit, permission, contract, etc. • Beneficiaries: Companies/ bidders/individuals. • The objective of national security clearance is to evaluate potential security threats, including economic threats, and provide risk assessment before clearing investment and project proposals in key sectors. 	<p>Scheme for Expansion and Modernization of Fire Services in the States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheme is based on recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It allows an allocation of 12.5% of each of the NDRF and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for the Funding Window of Preparedness and Capacity Building. • Features of schemes : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective: To expand and modernize Fire Services in the States. • Tenure: Launched in 2023 for the period upto 2025-26 • Source of funding: Out of the total NDRF corpus, an amount of Rs. 5,000 crore was earmarked for priority "Expanding and Modernization of Fire Services". <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◊ Rs. 500 crores has been kept for incentivizing the States on the basis of their legal and infrastructure-based reforms. • States' share: To avail funds, the respective State Governments must provide 25% of the total project cost from their budgetary resources. North-Eastern and Himalayan (NEH) States shall have to contribute 10%.
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4. MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS



4.1. CITY INVESTMENTS TO INNOVATE, INTEGRATE AND SUSTAIN 2.0 (CITIIS 2.0)

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** To develop and implement innovative and sustainable urban infrastructure projects in selected cities.
- **Global Collaboration:** Loan from France and Germany and technical assistance from the European Union.
- **Coordinated by:** National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA).
- **Tenure:** 4 years (2023-2027)

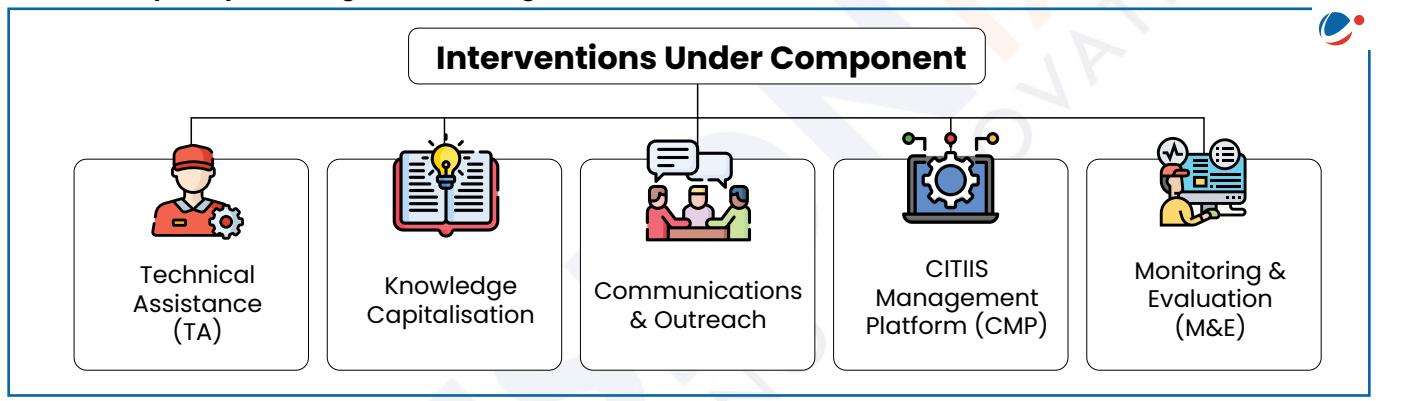
Objective

- **Foster climate-sensitive planning in States and cities through evidence-driven approaches** and harnessing the strengths of key local, national and global knowledge institutions and initiatives.
- **Drive investments into urban climate action through competitively selected projects promoting circular economy** with focus on integrated waste management.
- **Build institutional mechanisms, leverage partnerships and anchor capacity building** through a climate governance framework at the State and local levels, and **provide technical assistance to support climate action** in Indian cities and States.

Salient Features

- **Background:** CITIIS 1.0 was launched in 2018 as a **sub-component of Smart Cities Mission** and assisted 12 cities across India.
 - CITIIS provides **financial and technical assistance to the selected cities**.
 - This assistance focuses on **strengthening institutions** by committing resources to systematic planning (maturation phase) before implementation, by developing **results-based monitoring frameworks** and by adopting technology for program monitoring.
- **Eligibility of cities:** All 100 Smart Cities chosen under the Smart Cities Mission of the Government of India are eligible to apply.
- **Components of CITIIS 2.0**
 - **Component 1: City Level Action:**
 - ◊ Financial and technical **support to projects on circular economy** with focus on **integrated waste management**

- ◊ Equitable distribution of projects across geographical regions
- ◊ Upto 18 projects to be selected through a challenge process
- **Component 2: State-Level Action**
 - ◊ Interventions to be made for furthering climate action in States
 - ◊ All States and UTs in India will be eligible for support on a demand basis
 - ◊ State climate centres, climate cells or equivalent bodies will be set up or strengthened
 - ◊ State- and city-level Climate Data Observatories will be created
 - ◊ Climate action plans will be developed and data-driven planning facilitated
 - ◊ Capacities of municipal functionaries will be built
- **Component 3: National-Level Action**
 - ◊ Interventions for furthering climate governance in urban India
 - ◊ Supporting scale-up through institutional strengthening, knowledge dissemination, partnerships, research and development, etc.
 - ◊ Capacity building and learning for all cities in India



4.2. SMART CITIES MISSION



- **Purpose:** To develop 100 smart cities and make them citizen friendly
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Smart cities:** There is no standard definition of a smart city.
- **Implementing Agency:** Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)



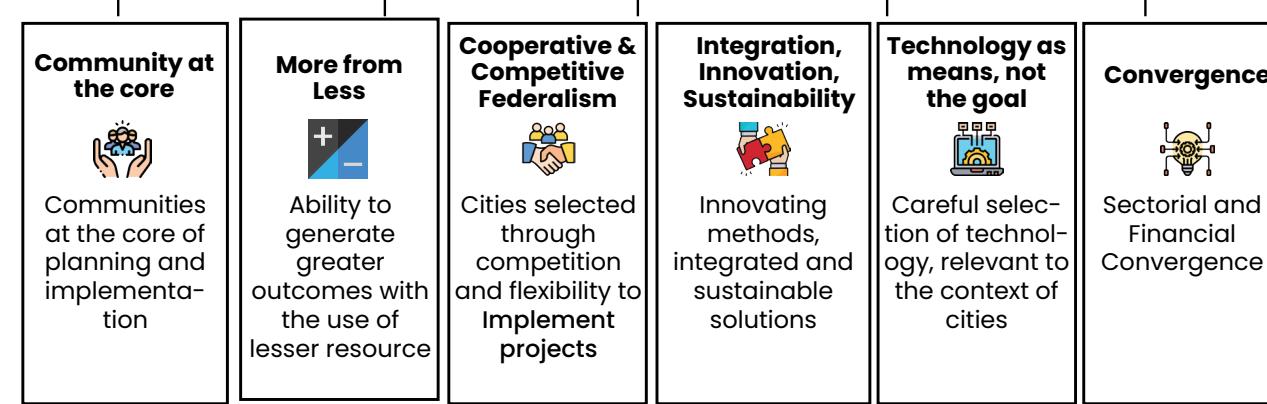
- To promote cities and provide core infrastructure, clean and sustainable environment through the application of 'smart solutions'.

- To drive economic growth and improve quality of life through comprehensive work on social, economic, physical and institutional pillars of the city.
- To create replicable models which act as lighthouses to other aspiring cities.



Salient Features

Six Fundamental Principles of Smart Cities



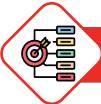
- **Selection of Cities:** They are selected on the basis of **equitable criteria** that give **equal weightage to urban population and the number of statutory towns in the State/UT**.
- **Smart Cities Project:** Smart City proposal of each shortlisted city is expected to encapsulate either a **retrofitting or redevelopment or greenfield development model, or a mix thereof and a Pan-city feature with Smart Solution**.
- **Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)**
 - **Status:** Incorporated as a **limited company** under the **Companies Act, 2013 at the city-level**.
 - **State/UT and the ULB** are the **promoters having 50:50 equity shareholding**
 - **Functions:** **Plan, appraise, approve, release funds, implement, manage, operate, monitor and evaluate** the Smart City development project.
- **Funding:**
 - The Union Government gave financial support to the extent of **Rs. 48,000 crores over 5 years (FY15-FY20)** i.e., on an **average Rs.100 crore per city per year**.
 - An equal amount on a **matching basis** is to be provided by the **State/ULB**.
 - **Additional resources** are to be raised through **convergence**, from ULBs' own funds, grants under Finance Commission, innovative finance mechanisms such as Municipal Bonds, etc.
- **Public Private Partnerships (PPP):** PPP is emphasized to leverage private sector.
- **Integrated Control and Command Centres (ICCC):** It is operationalized in all the 100 Smart Cities.
 - Provides several online services to citizens in areas of **traffic management, health, water etc.**
 - Helps in **crime prevention, better surveillance and reduction** in crime against women.

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



Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** To reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households on a sustainable basis.
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Beneficiaries:** Individuals/ groups/ Self Help Groups (SHGs) of urban poor
- **Area covered:** All District Headquarter Towns and all other cities with a population of 1,00,000 or more (2011 census).



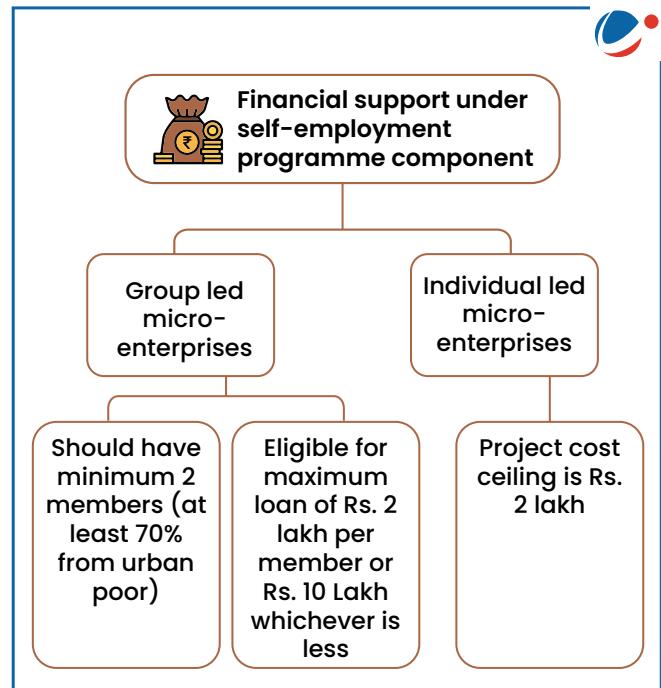
Objective

- Enabling urban poor to access **gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment** opportunities through **building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor**.
- Providing **shelter equipped with essential services** to the **urban homeless in a phased manner**.



Salient Features

- **Social Mobilisation:** At least one member from **each urban poor household, preferably a woman**, should be brought under the Self-Help Group (SHG) network in a time-bound manner.
- **SHG membership:** At least **70% of the members** should be **urban poor** to qualify for funding support. SHGs may consist of **10-20 members**.
 - In **tribal-dominated hilly areas**, groups of **fewer than 10 members** may be formed.
 - SHGs of **at least 5 members** can be created for **differently-abled individuals**.
- **Financial Support:** Provides to group led as well as individual enterprises.
- **SHG - Bank Linkage:**
 - Interest Subsidy above **7% rate of interest** is applicable to **all SHGs accessing bank loan**.
 - **Additional 3% interest subvention to all women SHGs who repay their loan in time** in all the cities.
- **Support to Urban Street Vendors:** This includes **skilling, micro-enterprise development, credit enablement, pro-vending urban planning, social security options for vulnerable (women, SCs/STs, etc.)**
 - **Permanent all-weather 24 x 7 shelters** for the urban homeless is also provided
- **Promoting innovative and Special Projects:** It is **centrally administered and no state share provision is needed**. It is aimed at:



- Catalysing sustainable approaches to urban livelihoods through **Public, Private, Community Partnership (P-P-C-P)**.
- Demonstrating a **promising methodology or making a distinct impact on the urban poverty situation** through scalable initiatives.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) oversees state-level progress, while City Mission Management Unit (CMMU) monitors progress at the ULB level.

Key Initiatives

- **UNDP- DAY-NULM partnership:** For empowering women for informed entrepreneurship choices.
 - This 3-year project is extendable beyond 2025 and initially spans eight cities.
- **National Initiative for Promotion of Upskilling of Nirman workers (NIPUN):** To be implemented by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).
- **PaiSA portal:** It is a centralised electronic platform for processing **interest subvention on bank loans** to beneficiaries under DAY-NULM.

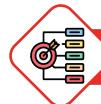


4.4. PM STREET VENDOR'S ATMA NIRBHAR NIDHI (PM SVANIDHI) SCHEME



Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** To facilitate **collateral-free working capital loans** to street vendors to restart their businesses.
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Beneficiary:** Street vendors/ hawkers vending in **urban areas and surrounding peri-urban and rural areas.**
- **Implementing Agency:** Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI).



Objective

- **Facilitate collateral free working capital loan** upto ₹10,000, of 1 year tenure, with enhanced loan of ₹20,000 and ₹50,000 in the second and third tranches respectively, on repayments of earlier loans.
- To incentivize regular repayment and to reward digital transactions



Salient Features

- **Background:** A micro-credit scheme for urban street vendors, launched in 2020, to facilitate street vendors in resuming their livelihood activities, which were adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Beneficiaries' identification:** **State/ULBs** are responsible for identifying eligible street vendors and mobilising new applications under the scheme.
- **Criteria for Identification of eligible vendors:**



- Street vendors with a **Certificate of Vending/Identity Card** issued by ULBs.
- Vendors **identified in surveys** but do not have a Certificate of Vending/Identity Card.
- **Vendors omitted from ULB-led surveys or those who started vending after the survey, with a Letter of Recommendation (LoR) from ULB/Town Vending Committee (TVC).**
- Vendors from **surrounding development/peri-urban/rural areas** vending within ULB limits, with an LoR from ULB/TVC.
- **Eligibility for state/UTs:** States/UTs must have notified **Rules under the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014.**
- **Timeline:** Extended till December 2024.
- **Credit Guarantee:** Provision for **Graded Guarantee Cover** for the loans sanctioned. It is administered by **Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE).**

Empowering Street Vendors with **PM SVANidhi Scheme**



Loan tenure of 1 year on working capital



Interest Subsidy at 7% p.a. on timely repayment, paid quarterly



Monthly cash-back incentive up to ₹100 on digital transactions



Higher loan eligibility on timely/early repayment of the first loan



Covers urban local bodies across the country



4.5. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (SBM 2.0)



Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** Creating 'Garbage Free Cities (GFCs)
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Coverage:** All the statutory towns
- **Tenure:** Till 2026



Objective

Ensuring **cleanliness and hygiene** in public places, **reducing air pollution, holistic Sanitation, treatment of used water before discharge, Capacity building, awareness** and Jan Andolan.



Salient Features

- **Background:** SBM-U was launched on 2nd October 2014 for five years (2014–2019) to make India **Open Defecation Free or ODF** (i.e., not a single person is found defecating in the open).
- **Condition for funding:** It is contingent upon ULBs attaining a **minimum 1-star certification**.

- **Promoting entrepreneurship:** Adoption of **locally innovated, cost-effective solutions** and business models in sanitation and solid waste management by small scale and private entrepreneurs.
- **Digital Enablement:** Strengthening e-Learning platforms, Skill Development in Sanitation and waste management and ICT-Enabled Governance.
- **Urban-Rural convergence:** Develop infrastructure clusters to efficiently serve neighbouring urban and rural areas with shared waste processing facilities.
- **Challenge Fund:** Cities with a population of **10 lakh and above** are provided ₹**13,029 crore Challenge Fund** over 5 years to meet service level benchmarks.

Urban Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0



Aims to focus on:

-  Complete faecal sludge management & water waste treatment
-  Source segregation of garbage
-  Minimise use of single-use plastic
-  Reduce air pollution by effective management of waste from construction & demolition sites
-  Bio-remediation of all legacy dumpsites

Outcomes Envisaged



Garbage Free Cities (GFC): All statutory towns are certified at least 3-star GFC, or higher



ODF+: All statutory towns become at least ODF+ (i.e., toilets with water, maintenance and hygiene)



ODF++: All statutory towns with less than 1 lakh population become at least ODF++ (toilets with sludge and septage management)



Water+: At least 50% of all statutory towns with less than 1 lakh population become Water+ (i.e., ensure that no untreated waste (used) water is discharged into the open environment or water bodies)

Key Initiatives

- **Swachh Survekshan:** An annual survey assessing cleanliness in Indian cities and towns—the world's largest of its kind.
 - The Quality Council of India (QCI) is implementation partner.
- **'Meri Life, Mera Swachh Shahar' Campaign** to spread awareness regarding **Mission LiFE** and to nudge behaviour change of citizens to minimize waste generation, etc.
- **National Behaviour Change Communication Framework for GFC:** To strengthen the ongoing Jan Andolan for GFC.



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4.6. PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA-URBAN (PMAY-U)

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** Houses to all eligible families/ beneficiaries by 2024
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme except for CLSS vertical (Central Sector)
- **Family:** Comprises husband, wife, and unmarried children
- **Exclusion:** Beneficiary family should not own a **pucca house** in any part of India

Objective

Provide central assistance to implementing agencies for providing **all-weather pucca houses** to all eligible families/ beneficiaries.

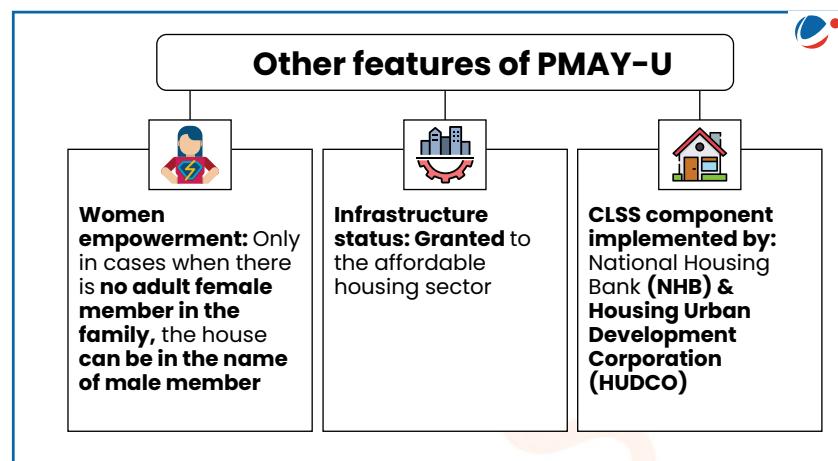
Salient Features

- **Tenure:** The Mission has now been extended up to 31 December, 2024 with all verticals except Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) vertical to complete houses sanctioned up to 31 March 2022.
- **Objective:** Provide **central assistance to implementing agencies** for providing **all-weather pucca houses to all eligible families/ beneficiaries**.
- **Beneficiaries:**
 - **Economically Weaker Section (EWS):** Annual household income up to Rs. 3 Lakh. Eligible for all four verticals
 - **Low Income Group (LIG):** Annual household income from 3-6 Lakh. Eligible only under CLSS
 - **Middle Income Group (MIG):** Annual household income from Rs. 6-18 Lakh. Eligible only under CLSS.
- **Identification of beneficiary:** Use Aadhaar/ Aadhaar Virtual ID to avoid duplication.
- **Quality of Houses:**
 - **Basic amenities in houses:** Availability of civic infrastructure like **water, sanitation, sewerage, road, electricity etc.**
 - **Safety:** Houses should meet the requirement of **structural safety against earthquakes, floods, cyclones, etc.**
 - ◊ Houses should conform to the standards of the **National Building Code (NBC)** and other relevant **Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) codes**.
- **Funding Mechanism:** Mission involves **public expenditure (40%) and private investment** including beneficiary contribution (**60%**).
- **Monitoring and evaluation:** **Third Party Quality Monitoring (TPQM)** as well as **Social Audit**.
- **Grievance redressal:** **Centralised Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)** can be used to lodge grievances.
- **Impact on other Rural schemes:**
 - Beneficiaries in the **permanent wait list of PMAY (G)** will have the **flexibility for opting** for a house under PMAY(G) or PMAY(U).

- The benefits of all existing and future rural schemes will not be denied to a beneficiary.

Key Initiatives

- Global Housing Technology Challenge - India (GHTC-India)**
 - To mainstream innovative construction technologies for sustainable, eco-friendly and disaster-resilient housing.
 - Six Light House Projects for Agartala, Chennai, Indore, Lucknow, Rajkot & Ranchi (one for each) are finalised under it.
 - LHP is a model housing project with approximately 1,000 houses built with shortlisted alternate technology suitable to the geo-climatic and hazard conditions of the region.
- CLSS Awas Portal (CLAP):**
 - Facilitates processing of applications and tracking of subsidy status by beneficiaries.
 - CLSS tracker has also been incorporated in PMAY (U) mobile App and UMANG platform.



4.7. ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION – AMRUT 2.0



- Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- Purpose:** Making cities “water secure” and providing functional water tap connections to all households
- Funding:** Outcome based funding to cities who will submit roadmap for outcomes to be achieved by them
- Tenure:** Till 2025-26

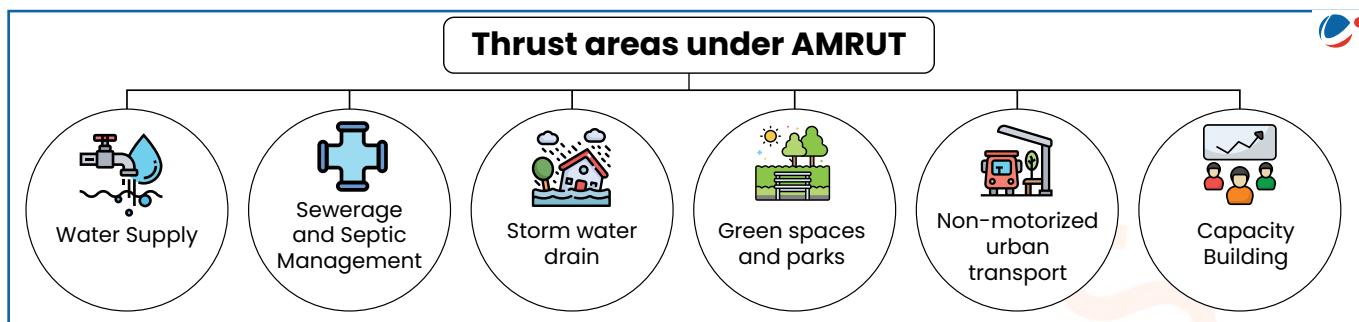


Create water secure cities, providing universal coverage of water in all statutory towns and 100% coverage of sewerage/ septage management in 500 AMRUT cities.

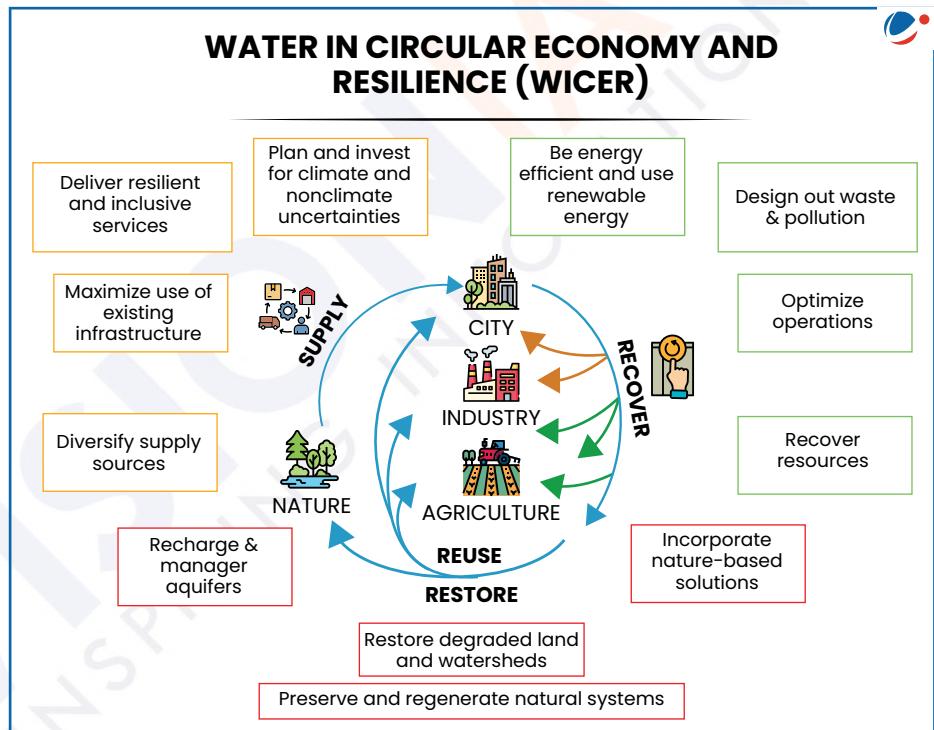


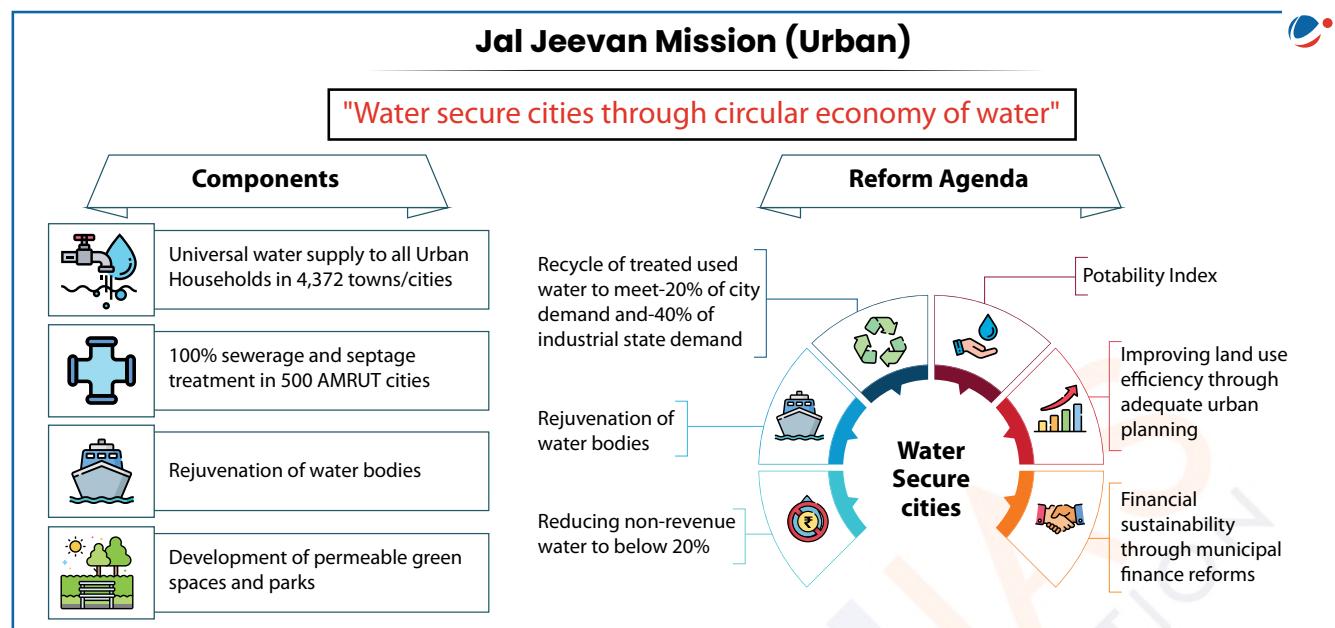
- Background**
 - AMRUT was launched in 2015 to provide universal coverage of water supply in 500 selected AMRUT cities and ensure substantial improvement in sewerage coverage.

- AMRUT Mission has been subsumed under AMRUT 2.0.
- AMRUT2.0 would also help meeting targets under **Jal Jeevan Mission-Urban (JJM-U)**.
- **Thrust areas under AMRUT:**



- PT - 365 GOVERNMENT SCHEMES COMPREHENSIVE PART 2
- **Circular economy of water:** Circular economy principles offer an opportunity to recognize and **capture the full value of water** (as a service, an input to processes, a source of energy and a carrier of nutrients and other materials).
 - To achieve this, ULBs will submit **detailed City Water Balance Plans (CWBP)** and **City Water Action Plans (CWAPs)** through online portal.
 - ◊ The CWBP will comprise **details of water sources** including water bodies, water treatment and distribution infrastructure, etc. **area-wise water coverage**, status of NRW and sewerage network including STPs, etc.
 - ◊ **CWAPs** will comprise the **list of projects proposed by the ULB** in the priority sectors of water supply; sewerage/ septic management; rejuvenation of water bodies including green spaces & parks.
 - **Promoting start-up and private**
 - **Technology Sub-Mission** will encourage start-up ideas and private entrepreneurship, and commissioning them into the pilot projects
 - **Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects** are mandatory in **million plus cities**.
 - **At least a minimum of 10% of total fund allocation** at the city level shall be committed to **PPP projects**.
 - **Capacity building program: For all the stakeholders** including contractors, plumbers, plant operators, students, women and citizens.
 - **Jan Aandolan Mission (Community participation)**
 - Mission will co-opt **women and youth** for concurrent feedbacks about its progress.
 - Women SHGs will be involved in **water demand management, water quality testing and water infrastructure operations**.





4.8. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

National Common Mobility Card (NCMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCMC dubbed as 'One Nation, One Card' for transport mobility. • It is an automatic fare collection system. • It can turn smartphones into an interoperable transport card that commuters can use eventually to pay for different transport systems across the country (Metro, bus and suburban railways services).
Project-SMART	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs and Ministry of Railways jointly signed an MoU with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for 'Station Area Development along Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail' (Project-SMART). • Project-SMART envisages developing surrounding areas of Mumbai - Ahmedabad High Speed Railway (MAHSR) Stations to enhance accessibility and convenience of commuters & other stakeholders and to promote economic activities. • It would enhance institutional capacity of State Governments, Municipal Corporations and Urban Development Authorities.

5. MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

5.1. ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA (ATAL JAL)



Quick Facts

- Purpose:** To improve ground water management.
- Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- Funding:** 50% through World Bank loan and remaining through budgetary support
- Women empowerment:** Mandatory participation of women



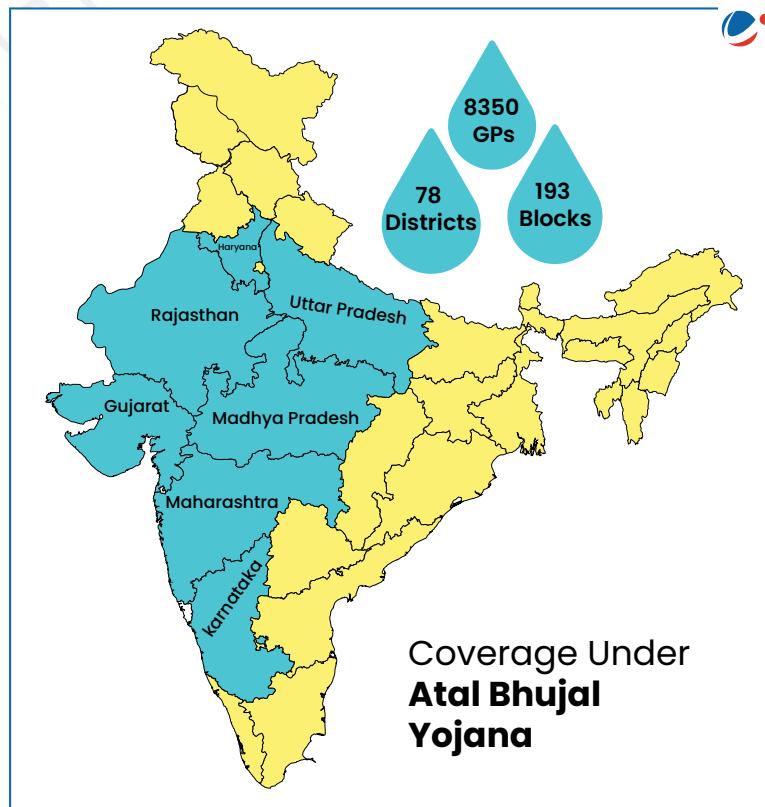
Objective

Ground water management through community participation in identified priority areas in seven States.



Salient Features

- Goal:** The goal of Atal Jal is to **demonstrate community-led sustainable ground water management** which can be taken to scale.
- Coverage:** Water stressed areas of **7 states** (Refer to the Map).
- Incentives to States:** States receive incentives under the scheme **based on performance** and achievements of **predefined indicators**.
- Grassroots level governance:** Active participation of the **communities**. Gram Panchayat wise, **Water Security Plans (WSPs)** & their implementation.
- IEC activities:** For **sustainable ground water management**. Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building.
- Nodal Implementing agency:** Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) of the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.



- CGWB is the apex multi-disciplinary scientific organization under the Ministry of Jal Shakti.
- It is entrusted with the responsibilities of providing scientific inputs for management, exploration, monitoring, assessment, augmentation and regulation of ground water resources of the country.
- Initiatives to improve the effectiveness of the scheme
 - Standard Operating Procedures for data collection by the stakeholders,
 - Modifications in MIS to make it more user-friendly,
 - Regular reviews at various levels along with field visits by National Program Monitoring Unit (NPMU) officers etc.



5.2. JAL JEEVAN MISSION (JJM): HAR GHAR JAL



Quick Facts

- Purpose: 'No one is left out', thus ensuring tap water supply to every rural home by 2024
- Type: Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- Focus on children: Piped water supply in schools, anganwadi centres and ashramshalas
- Monitoring: Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) and JJM-Dashboard have been put in place.



Objective

- To provide Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household.
- To provide functional tap connection to Schools, Anganwadis, GP buildings, Health centres, etc.
- To promote voluntary ownership among the local community by way of contribution in cash, kind and/or labour (shramdaan).
- To bring awareness on various aspects and significance of safe drinking water.



Salient Features

- Goal: To develop 'WASH enlightened villages' – wherein the local communities are equipped to provide long-term assured water supply and sanitation services to all.
- FHTC: FHTC refers to household tap connection providing water in adequate quantity, in prescribed quality and on regular basis.
- Decentralized: JJM provides for Village Action Plan (VAP) for long-term drinking water security.

Women empowerment



A minimum of five women in each village are being trained to use Field Test Kits (FTKs) for water quality testing at the village level.



Capacity building of women in sectors which were otherwise considered male bastions like working as masons, mechanics, plumbers, etc.



Minimum 50% members of Paani Samitis are to be women and proportionate representation of weaker sections of society.

- VAP focuses on: drinking water sources; grey water reuse; water supply systems; operation & maintenance.
- **Paani Samitis:** Paani Samitis or Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) is responsible for the regular operation and maintenance of the village water supply system
- **Water Quality Monitoring:** Promotes regular testing of water samples at source and delivery points. Public access to water quality testing labs is available at affordable rates.
- **Release of funds:** It is contingent upon the utilization of available Central funds and matching State shares.
 - Performance grant to States/ UTs is provided based on functionality assessment survey.
- **Key Resource Centres (KRCs):** To enhance capacity various governmental and non-governmental academic institutions, think tanks, and training institutions are involved as KRCs.
- **National WASH Expert:** National Centre for Drinking Water, Sanitation, and Quality empanels and deploys National WASH Experts for on-the-ground verification and technical assistance to States.
 - NWEs provide star ratings to villages and feedback to States based on the JJM implementation status.
- **Priority:**
 - Emphasis on Districts Affected by Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES).
 - Regions with groundwater containing geo-genic contaminants such as Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, salinity, heavy metals, etc.
- **Reducing the Non-Revenue Water:** Non-revenue water refers to water that is pumped and then lost or unaccounted for.
- **Funding by 15th Finance Commission (FFC):** The FFC recognizes water supply and sanitation as a national priority, allocating Rs. 2.36 lakh Crore to PRIs from 2021-22 to 2025-26.



Key Achievements



Goa becomes the First 'Har Ghar Jal' Certified State.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu becomes the First 'Har Ghar Jal' Certified UT.

Burhanpur District of Madhya Pradesh becomes the first 'Har Ghar Jal' certified district.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands becomes first 'Swachh Sujal Pradesh'.

Mechanism for Transparency & accountability



Enhanced monitoring

- » JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (JJM-WQMIS) to capture physical and financial progress under JJM, in real-time
- » Sensor-based IoT solution for measurement and monitoring of water supply on real time basis
- » All transaction through Public Finance Management System (PFMS)



Enhanced delivery

- » Geo-tagging of every asset created under JJM
- » Linkage of tap connection with Aadhar number of the head of household
- » 'Mobile App' for use of all stakeholders' 'ease of working'
- » Mandatory Third Party Inspection (TPI) to ensure the quality of works and materials used under JJM

Key initiatives

- **Rural WASH Partners Forum (RWPF):** To drive innovation in the WASH sector through technology, knowledge product development, and information sharing.

- **Swachh Jal Se Suraksha campaign:** To impress upon the States/ UTs to make concerted efforts towards taking up **water quality monitoring and surveillance activities**
- **Jalmani Programme:** Involves the **installation of a Stand-Alone Purification System in rural schools, since 2008.**
- **'Har Ghar Jal' programme (2019)**
 - **Implemented by:** Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)
 - **Aim:** Provide **every rural household** with **affordable and regular access** to an **adequate supply of safe drinking water through taps.**
 - **Progress:** Increase in rural tap water connections from 16.64% in 2019 to 62.84% in a span of 41 months.

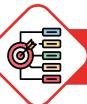


5.3. NAMAMI GANGE YOJANA



Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** Ganga Rejuvenation i.e., ensuring "Aviral Dhara" (Continuous Flow), "Nirmal Dhara" (Unpolluted Flow"), Geologic and Ecological Integrity
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Implementing Agency:** National Mission for Clean Ganga
- **External assistance:** World Bank is funding the projects through loan approved for a period of 5 years up to 2026.



Objective

- Ensure effective abatement of **pollution and rejuvenation of the river Ganga** by adopting a river basin approach to promote inter-sectoral co-ordination for comprehensive planning and management.
- To **maintain minimum ecological flows** in the river Ganga to ensure water quality and environmentally sustainable development.



Salient Features

Background: Refer the infographic.

- **Key Strategy:**
 - Comprehensive **integrated programme**
 - **Non-lapsable fund**
 - Hybrid Annuity based **PPP model adopted**
 - **5 years dedicated Budget allocation**
 - **Operation and Maintenance (O&M) cost for 15 years included**

8 Key pillars Under Namami Gange

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



- **Ganga rejuvenation incorporates**
 - **Jan Ganga:** To enhance public awareness, promote people river connect, large scale participation and involvement of community and common masses.
 - **Nirmal Ganga**
 - **Aviral Ganga**
 - **Gyan Ganga**
- **NMCG:** NMCG was registered as a society in 2011 under Societies Registration Act, 1860.
 - It acted as implementation arm of National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA).
 - NGRBA was constituted under provisions of Environment (Protection) Act (EPA), 1986.
- **Centre for Ganga River Basin Management and Studies (cGanga):** Acts in the capacity of a comprehensive think-tank to the NMCG
 - Established at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur (IITK) in 2016.
 - Collects data and disseminate knowledge and information for the sustainable development of Ganga River Basin.
 - cGanga in collaboration with NMCG organises India Water Impact summit annually.
- **Sustainable and Eco-Agriculture**
 - Developing sustainable agri-scapes in the basin and improving water use efficiency.
 - Promoting organic and natural farming in Ganga Grams.
 - Launched in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare.
- **Ganga Praharis**
 - Ganga Praharis are self-motivated individuals who will mobilize others in Ganga conservation efforts.
 - They are being trained for ecological monitoring of Ganga river and its biodiversity, tree plantation techniques, awareness, etc.
- **River front development:** Construction of Ghats & Crematoria on the banks of river Ganga.

Evolution of River Basin Approach

1985 

GAP-I (Ganga Action Plan)

- River pollution abatement programme that focused on **main stem of River Ganga**.

1993 

GAP-II (Ganga Action Plan)

- For pollution abatement of river **Yamuna and Gomti, major tributaries** of river Ganga.

1995 

NRCP (National River Conservation Plan)

- River pollution abatement programme was expanded to **include other major rivers of the country** and GAP-II was merged with this programme in 1996.

2009 

NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority)

- Under **Prime Minister** (as chairperson). For **regulatory and developmental** functions for abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga through **river basin approach**.

2015 

Namami Gange Mission

- It is for integrated conservation mission in which all the tributaries are included. **River Basin Approach is being followed.**

- **Clean Ganga Fund (CGF): Non-Lapsable Fund**
 - **Legal status:** Registered under Indian Trust Act and chaired by the Union Finance Minister.
 - **Part of CSR:** Contribution to the fund is a notified Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activity under the Indian Companies Act, 2013.
 - **Incentives for contribution:** Exempted from Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA); Eligible for 100% tax deduction under Section 80 G of the Income Tax.
- **Mapping initiatives:**
 - **Geographical Mapping**
 - ◊ Survey of India facilitates the **Ganga Rejuvenation task** by using LiDAR (Light Detection & Ranging) & GIS technology.
 - ◊ Mapping of about 45,000 sq. km area covering **5 major states namely UK, UP, JH, BH, and WB.**
 - **Cultural Mapping:** Documentation of Tangible, Intangible and Built Heritage along River Ganga in partnership with INTACH.
 - **Microbial Mapping:** GIS-based Mapping of **Microbial Diversity** across the Ganges for Ecosystem Services.
- **Urban River Management Plan (URMP):**
 - Developed by **National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) and NMCG.**
 - To **maintain the wholesomeness of the urban rivers** in the Ganga river basin.
- **Arth Ganga**
 - **Aim:** To garner people's participation for Ganga conservation **by promoting sustainable development.**
 - Seeks to **use economics to bridge people with the river.**
 - It will ensure contribution of about **3% to the GDP from Ganga Basin.**
- **Ganga Gram Yojana**
 - **Aim:** To develop the **villages located along the main stem of river Ganga** which have historic, cultural, and religious and/or tourist importance
 - Encompass comprehensive **rural sanitation, development of water bodies and river ghats, construction/ modernization of crematoria, etc.**
- **Continuous Learning and Activity Portal (CLAP)**
 - An interactive portal that is working towards **initiating conversations and action around the rivers in India.**
 - Funded and supported by the **World Bank.**
- **PRAYAG Platform**
 - **PRAYAG stands for** Platform for Real-time Analysis of Yamuna, Ganga and their Tributaries
 - Prayag is a **real time monitoring centre for planning and monitoring of projects, river water quality, etc.** through various online dashboards such as Ganga Tarang Portal, Ganga Districts Performance Monitoring System, etc.
 - **Launched** under the ambit of **Namami Gange Programme.**



5.4. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMEEN) PHASE-II

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** All villages achieve **Open Defecation Free Plus (ODF Plus)** status at the earliest
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Focus:** Behavioural changes of the mass to adopt **better sanitation and hygiene practices**
- **Tenure:** Till 2024-25

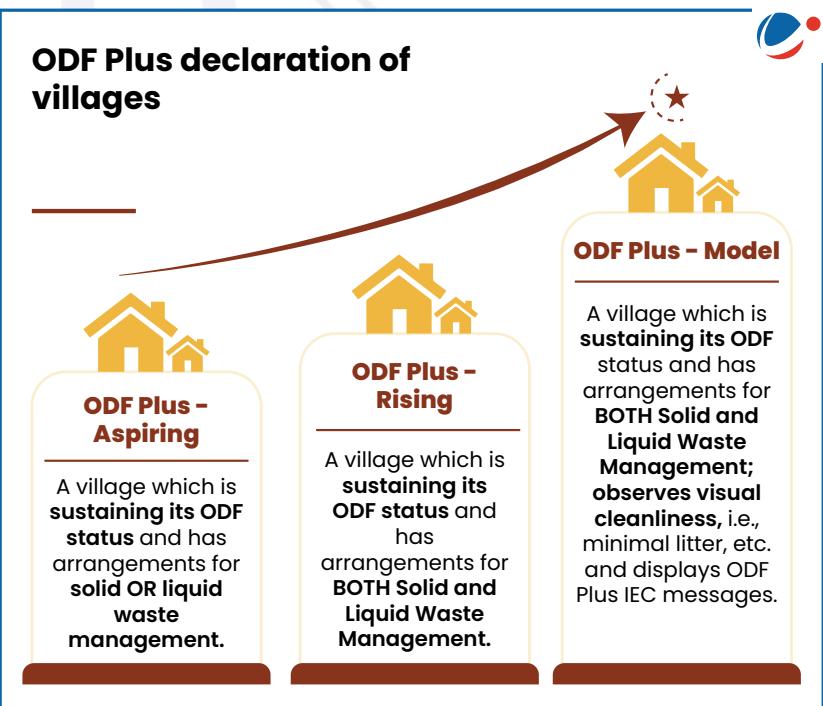
Objective

Ensuring safe management of solid and liquid waste in villages, reinforcing ODF behaviours and ensuring that no one is left behind and everyone uses a toilet.

Salient Features

- **Background:** Under SBM (G) phase I rural areas in all the States have declared themselves ODF as on 2nd October, 2019, the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi
 - **SBM Phase II** aims for comprehensive cleanliness.
- **Open Defecation Free (ODF)**
 - **SBM ODF:** If not a single person is found defecating in the open.
 - **SBM ODF+:** ODF status conditions and all community and public toilets are functional and well maintained.
 - **SBM ODF++:** ODF+ status conditions and toilets with sludge and septage management.
- **Components under SBM-II:**
 - **Construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs):** Rs.12,000/- for construction of IHHL and water storage facilities is provided.
 - **Retrofitting of toilets:** States and Districts are asked to take necessary **IEC and IPC interventions** to motivate households.
 - **Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs):** Financial assistance to the Gram Panchayats for construction of CMSC at village level.

ODF Plus declaration of villages



- **Construction of Assets for Solid Waste Management (SWM):**
 - ◊ **Biodegradable waste management:**
 - ◊ **Composting:**
 - » **Household composting pit** where space is available
 - » **Community level compost pit** for 100-150 households
 - ◊ **GOBAR-dhan: Rs. 50 Lakh per District** is provided for establishing **community or cluster-level biogas plants** at the village/Block/District level.
 - ◊ **Plastic waste management:** Plastic waste management should be a component of the **Block or District plan**.
- **Works for Liquid waste Management:**
 - ◊ **On-Site Greywater Management:** Using sustainable techniques like **soak pit, leach pit, magic pit, or kitchen garden**.
 - ◊ **Community level Greywater Management:** It should be considered if **on-site management** is impractical.
- **Faecal Sludge Management (FSM):** Districts must enhance **mechanized de-sludging of on-site sanitation systems** and **set up treatment units** for safe faecal matter disposal.
 - ◊ **Rs. 230 per capita** is allocated for FSM implementation at the District or Block level.
 - ◊ **Additional funding**, if needed, can be sourced from various channels, including the 15th **Finance Commission, MPLAD/MLALAD/CSR funds**, and other State/Central Government schemes.
- **Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs):** Planning; Receipt of fund flow; Coordination; monitoring (organising social audit); implementation through community mobilization.
- **Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC):** May be constituted as a **sub-committee of GP** for providing support in terms of **motivation, preparation of Village Action Plan, etc.**
- **Monitoring:** Through Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) Dashboard, ODF-Plus App, Swachh Gram Darpan App.

Key initiatives

- **Swachh Iconic Places (SIP) initiative:**
 - **Aim:** Enhancing the visitors at **iconic heritage** (spiritual and cultural) by **improving the sanitation and cleanliness standards** at and around the sites.
 - **Other key stakeholders:** Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs; Ministry of Tourism; Ministry of Culture; Concerned State/UT governments
- **Rashtriya Swachhta Kendra (RSK):** It is an **interactive experience centre on the SBM**, at the **Gandhi Smriti and darshan samiti at Rajghat**.
- **Darwaza Band Media Campaign:** Aims to encourage **behaviour change in men** who have toilets but are not using them. Supported by the **World Bank**.
 - ‘**Darwaza Band –Part 2**’ campaign focuses on **sustaining the ODF status of villages** across the country.
- **Swachhta hi Sewa Campaign:** It is a **fortnight-long sanitation campaign** to highlight the cleanliness initiative, SBM.



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5.5. PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA (PMKSY)

Quick Facts

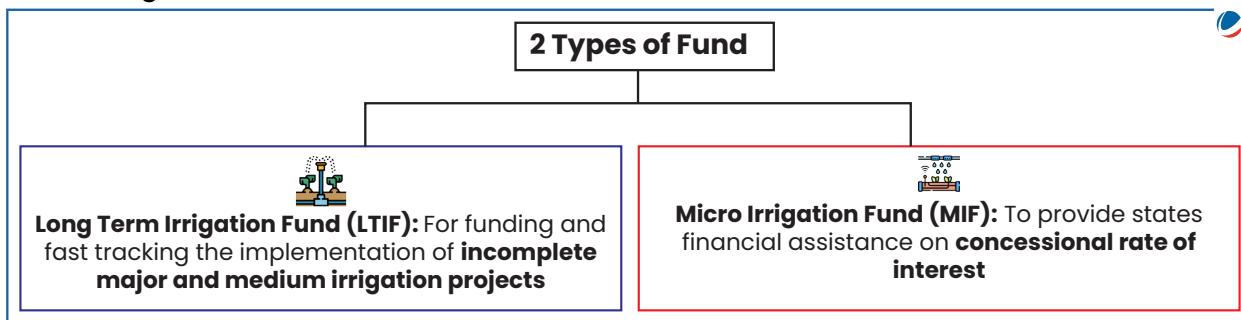
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Schemes
- **Purpose:** Enhance **physical access of water** on farm and **expand cultivable area** under assured irrigation.
- **Dedicated Funds:** Long Term Irrigation Fund (**LTIF**) & Micro Irrigation Fund (**MIF**) with **NABARD**.
- **Monitoring:** Central Water Commission and Ministry of Jal Shakti

Objective

- Achieve **convergence of investments in irrigation** at the field level.
- **Improve on-farm water use efficiency** to reduce wastage of water.
- Enhance the adoption of **precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies** (More crop per drop).
- Enhance **recharge of aquifers** and introduce **sustainable water conservation practices** by exploring the feasibility of **reusing treated municipal waste** water for peri-urban agriculture.
- Attract greater private investment in precision irrigation system.

Salient Features

- **Inter-ministerial Scheme**
 - **Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD):** Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)
 - **Ministry of Jal Shakti:**
 - ◊ **On Farm Water Management (OFWM)** component of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP).
 - ◊ **Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP)**
 - **Earlier Per Drop More Crop** of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) was also a key component of the PMKSY. However, now MoA is implementing this scheme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) Cafetaria Scheme
- **Water Budgeting:** In PMKSY, **water budgeting is done for all sectors** namely, household, agriculture and industries.
 - Water budget is a **water management** tool used to estimate the amount of water a landscape will require.
- **Dedicated irrigation funds**



Components of PMKSY

- **OFWM (On Farm Water Management):**
 - It was launched in 1996-97 to **accelerate implementation** of such projects which were **beyond resource capability of the States or were in advanced stage of completion.**
 - **Central Assistance to major/medium irrigation projects.**
- **Har Khet ko Pani:**
 - **Creation of new water sources** through Minor Irrigation (both surface and ground water).
 - **Strengthening carrying capacity of traditional water sources**, construction of rainwater harvesting structures.
 - **Command Area Development.**
- **IWMP (Integrated Watershed Management Programme):**
 - **Effective management of runoff water and improved soil & moisture conservation activities.**
 - **Three components:**
 - ◊ Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)
 - ◊ Desert Development Programme (DDP)
 - ◊ Integrated Wasteland Development Programme

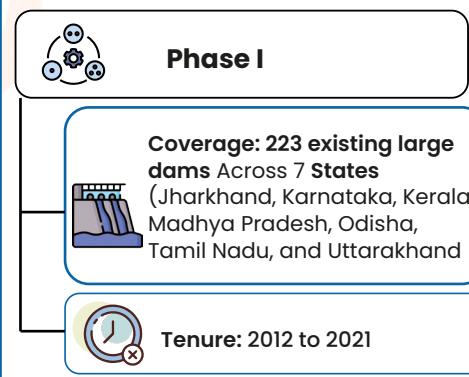
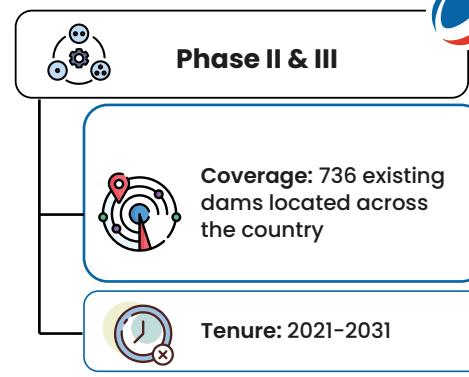
Other features

- **Convergence with MGNREGS.**
- **Monitoring**
 - **National Steering Committee (NSC)** under Prime Minister with Union Ministers of all concerned Ministries
 - **National Executive Committee (NEC)** under the Chairmanship of the Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog.



5.6. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

National Hydrology Project (NHP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Purpose: To improve the quality and accessibility of water resources information and strengthen the capacity of targeted water resources management institutions. ● Type: Central Sector Scheme ● External Support: By the World Bank ● Tenure: 2016-17 to 2023-24 ● The project is facilitating acquisition of reliable information efficiently which would pave the way for an effective water resource development and management. ● Young water Professional Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched by: Leads of the Australia India Water Centre which are Western Sydney University and Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati. • Objective: To build the capacity YWP and provide them and project management skills needed for management of water resources and water management reforms in India. • The first phase of this Programme has selected 20 young officers (10 men and 10 women) from the NHP's central and state implementing agencies.
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 <p>The diagram illustrates the Project Objective & Components. At the center is a circle labeled "Project Objective & Components". Four arrows point from this center to four surrounding boxes: "Water Resources Monitoring System" (green border), "Water Resources Information System" (orange border), "Water Resources Operations And Planning System" (blue border), and "Institutional Capacity Enhancement" (pink border). Each box contains a small icon related to its function.</p>	
India WATER RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM (India-WRIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 'Single Window' solution for comprehensive and, authoritative data of India's water resources along with allied natural resources. • Data is available in a standardized national GIS framework with tools to search, access, and analyze the data for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). • Joint initiative of Central Water Commission (CWC), Ministry of Jal Shakti) and the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), Department of Space. • It is part of the National Hydrology Project (NHP).
Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background: Launched in 2012 with the help of the World Bank for six-years. • Type: Central Sector Scheme • Objective: To improve the safety and operational performance of selected dams, coupled with institutional strengthening. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Phase I</p> <p>Coverage: 223 existing large dams Across 7 States (Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, and Uttarakhand)</p> <p>Tenure: 2012 to 2021</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Phase II & III</p> <p>Coverage: 736 existing dams located across the country</p> <p>Tenure: 2021–2031</p> </div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing: By the World Bank & the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank and the remaining amount is to be borne by the concerned Implementing Agencies.

Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM)

- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has taken up NAQUIM since 2012 to map aquifers in the country.
 - An aquifer is a body of porous rock or sediment saturated with groundwater.
- NAQUIM was initiated as a part of the Ground Water Management and Regulation scheme to delineate and characterize the aquifers to develop plans for ground water management.
- It aims to provide comprehensive and realistic information on the geologic framework, hydrologic characteristics, water levels, and the occurrence of natural and anthropogenic contaminants.




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6. MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT



6.1. ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT ROZGAR YOJANA (ABRY)

Quick Facts

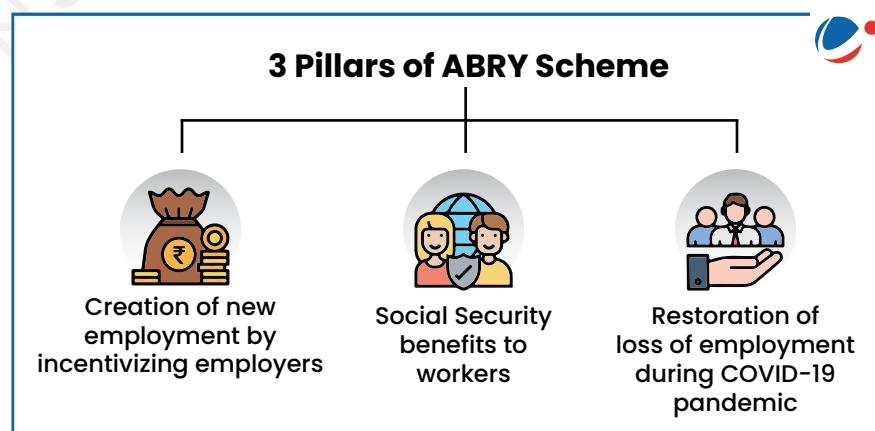
- **Purpose:** To boost the creation of **new jobs in the formal sector** post-COVID-19.
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Benefits:** Job creation is incentivised by **contribution to the EPF by the Central Government**.
- **Implementing Agency:** Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO).

Objective

To **incentivise employers**, registered with EPFO, to give **employment to new employees** and **re-employing persons from low wage brackets** who **lost their jobs** during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Salient Features

- **Background:** As a component of the **Aatmanirbhara Bharat 3.0 package** aimed at economic stimulation, ABRY was introduced.
- **Eligibility:** Subject to some specific conditions benefit is extended to all **EPFO-registered establishments** and their **new employees** (earning **less than Rs. 15,000 per month**)
 - hired between **October 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021**, or
 - those who **lost jobs between March 1, 2020, and September 30, 2020**.
- **Benefits:** Contribution made **by the centre to the EPF for establishments employing**
 - **upto 1000 employees:** Both employees' and employers' share of contribution (12% each)
 - **more than 1000 employees:** Only employees' share of contribution (12%)
- **Aadhaar Seeded UAN:** The new employee should have **Aadhaar seeded Universal Account Number (UAN)**.



- Payments will be made directly to the UAN of eligible employees maintained by the EPFO.
- **Duration of benefits:** Benefit is applicable for **24 months** from the date of new employee registration, with a **deadline of March 2024**.
- **Exclusion:** No benefits will be provided for new employee if (s)he is already registered beneficiaries under
 - Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRKY)
 - Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRKY)
- **Accountability:** EPFO shall undertake a **Third-Party Evaluation** of the Scheme within three months of its closure.

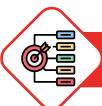


6.2. PRADHAN MANTRI SHRAM YOGI MAAN DHAN (PM-SYM) YOJANA



Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** To provide **Social Security** to **unorganized sector employees**.
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Nature:** Operates as a **voluntary and contributory** pension scheme on a **50:50 basis**
- **Implementing Agency:** LIC will be the Pension Fund Manager and responsible for Pension pay out.



Objective

To ensure old age protection for Unorganized Workers.



Salient Features

- **Voluntary & Contributory:** The **beneficiary** is required to make a **specified age-specific contribution**, and the **Central Government** will provide a **corresponding matching contribution**.
- **Minimum Assured Pension:** Subscribers are guaranteed a minimum pension of Rs 3000/- per month upon reaching the age of 60.
- **Family Pension:** In the event of the **subscriber's demise**, the spouse is entitled to receive 50% of the pension as family pension. Family pension **applies exclusively to the spouse**.
- **Compatibility with Other Schemes:** Eligible individuals can join PM-SYM in **addition to the Atal Pension Yojana (APY)**.
- **Enrollment agency:** All the Common Services Centres (CSC) in the country.
- **Regularization of Contributions:** If a subscriber misses continuous contributions, they can regularize payments by **settling all outstanding dues**, including any applicable **government-determined penalty charges**.

- **Conditions for enrolment:** Individual should possess Aadhar card as well as Savings Bank Account / Jan Dhan account number with IFSC.
- **Early Exit and Refund:**
 - **Less than 10 Years:** Only beneficiaries' share of the contribution along with the savings bank interest rate will be returned.
 - **After 10 Years but before 60:** If the subscriber exits before reaching 60 years of age, the beneficiary receives their share of contribution along with accumulated interest, either as earned by the fund or at the savings bank interest rate, whichever is higher.
 - **Permanent Disability before 60 Years:** If the subscriber can't continue, the spouse can choose to continue by paying regular contributions or can exit the scheme.
- **Exclusion:** The individual must not be enrolled in NPS, ESIC scheme, or EPFO, and should also not be a taxpayer.

Pradhan Mantri Shram-Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) Pension Yojana

Eligibility Criteria:



This scheme is only for Unorganised Workers



Entry age between 18 to 40 years



Monthly income of Rs 15,000 or below

To register, visit - maandhan.in or go to your nearest Common Service Centre. Carry your Aadhaar Card and Bank Account Details.

6.3. NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR PROJECT (NCLP) SCHEME



Quick Facts

- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Purpose:** Rehabilitation of child labor
- **Target group:** Children below 14 years of age and adolescents below 18 years of age
- **Implementation:** Through District Project Societies (DPS)



Objective

To eliminate all forms of child labour, raising awareness amongst and creation of a Child Labour Monitoring, Tracking and Reporting System.



Salient Features

- **Background:** The NCLP scheme was merged with the **Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Scheme** from 2021. (NOTE: For details on SSA Scheme refer to the Ministry of Education)

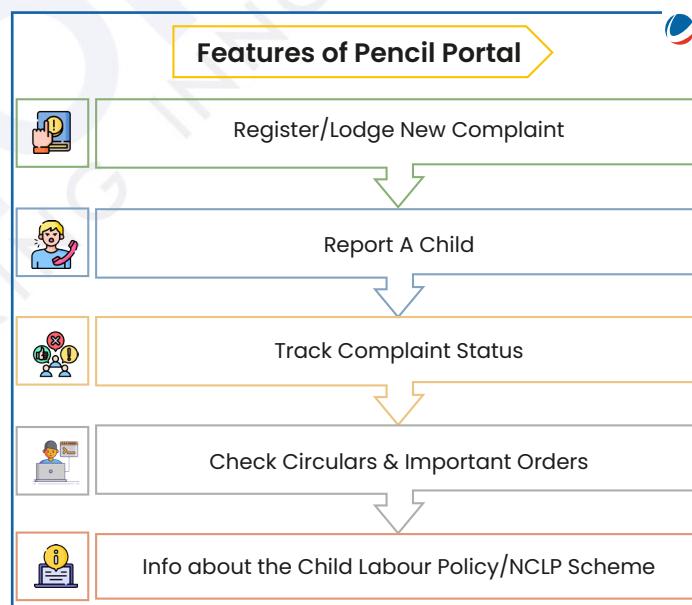
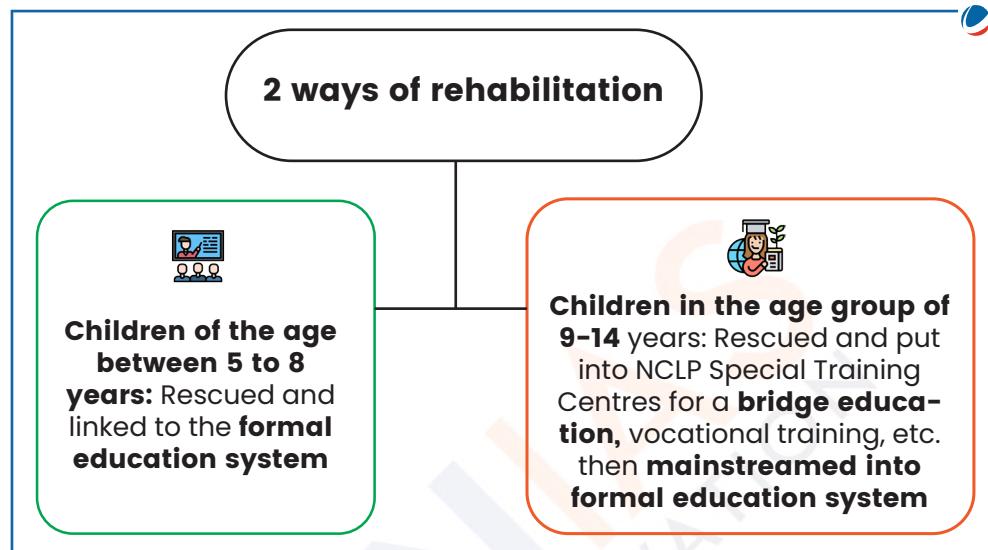
- **Rehabilitation:** The payment of stipend to the children is made on modular basis for a minimum of three months through **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)**.

- **District Project Societies (DPS)**

- Set up under the **Collector/District Magistrate**
- Conduct **survey to identify children** working in hazardous occupations and processes.
- Also, oversee the implementation of the project.
- **PENCiL portal:** PENCiL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour is a **dedicated portal for better monitoring of the scheme**.

Related information

- India ratified **ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour** and **Convention 138 on the Minimum Age of Employment**.
- **Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act 2016** prohibits the 'engagement of children (under 14 years of age) in all occupations and of adolescents (under 18 years of age) in hazardous occupations.



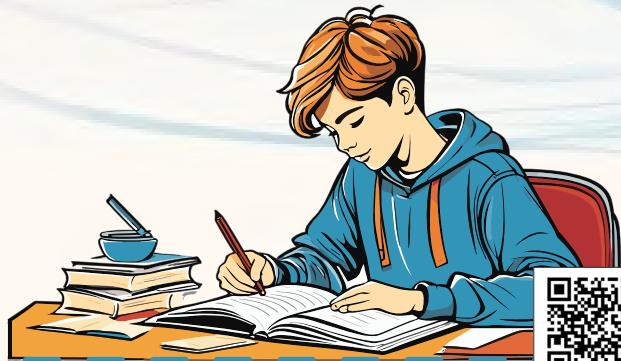
6.4. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer - 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Type: Central Sector Scheme ● Tenure: 2021-22 to 2025-26 ● Purpose: Eradication of bonded labour system ● Rehabilitation assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rs. 1 lakh per adult male beneficiary, either through annuity scheme or cash grant ● Rs. 2 lakhs for special category beneficiaries such as orphans, child labour, and women. ● Rs 3 lakhs for forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation such as transgenders, or women or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation. ● Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Fund: To be created at the District level by each State. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A permanent corpus of at least Rs. 10 lakhs which is renewable. ● The entire penalties recovered from the perpetrators may be deposited in the corpus. ● At the disposal of the District Magistrate (DM) ● To be utilised for extending immediate financial assistance to the released bonded labourers. ● DM/SDM, may provide state assistance under any other scheme administered by them for cases that requires socio-economic assistance even if it was not a bondage ● Monitoring: By the Central Monitoring Committee, prescribed under the NCLP scheme
Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana (ABVKY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Eligibility: Employees covered under the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948 ● Benefits: Provides cash compensation up to 90 days once in lifetime of the worker in the contingency of Insured Persons' (IPs') unemployment. ● Quantum of support: Relief includes 50% of average daily earnings of the claimant. ● IP should have been in insurable employment for a minimum 2 years while fulfilling the other minimum contribution period. ● Duration for payment: Relief is payable after 30 days of unemployment. ● There is no need for filing through employer and submission of affidavit by the claimant.

Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Purpose: Provides insurance against the impact of incidences of sickness, maternity, disablement and death due to employment injury and to provide medical care to insured persons and their families. ● Eligibility: Employee (including transgender) as defined in the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 earning wage upto Rs.21,000. ● Coverage: Factories and other establishments wherein 10 (in some States 20) or more persons are employed ● Financing: By contributions from employers and employee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Employer's share: 3.25% of the wages ● Employees' share: 0.75% of the wages or no contribution if earning less than Rs. 137/- a day ● Implementing agency: Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)
Shram Suvidha – Unified Portal for Labour and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A single point of contact between employer, employee and enforcement agencies bringing in transparency in their day-to-day interactions. ● For integration of data among various enforcement agencies, each inspectable unit under any Labour Law has been assigned one Labour Identification Number (LIN).
Universal Account Number (UAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UAN is a 12-digit unique number assigned to every employee who contributes to the EPF. ● It makes the PF account portable and universally accessible.
NATIONAL CAREER SERVICE (NCS) Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The NCS portal provides for registration of employers, job seekers, placement organisations and training providers to offer employment related services online. ● NCS services are available free of cost.



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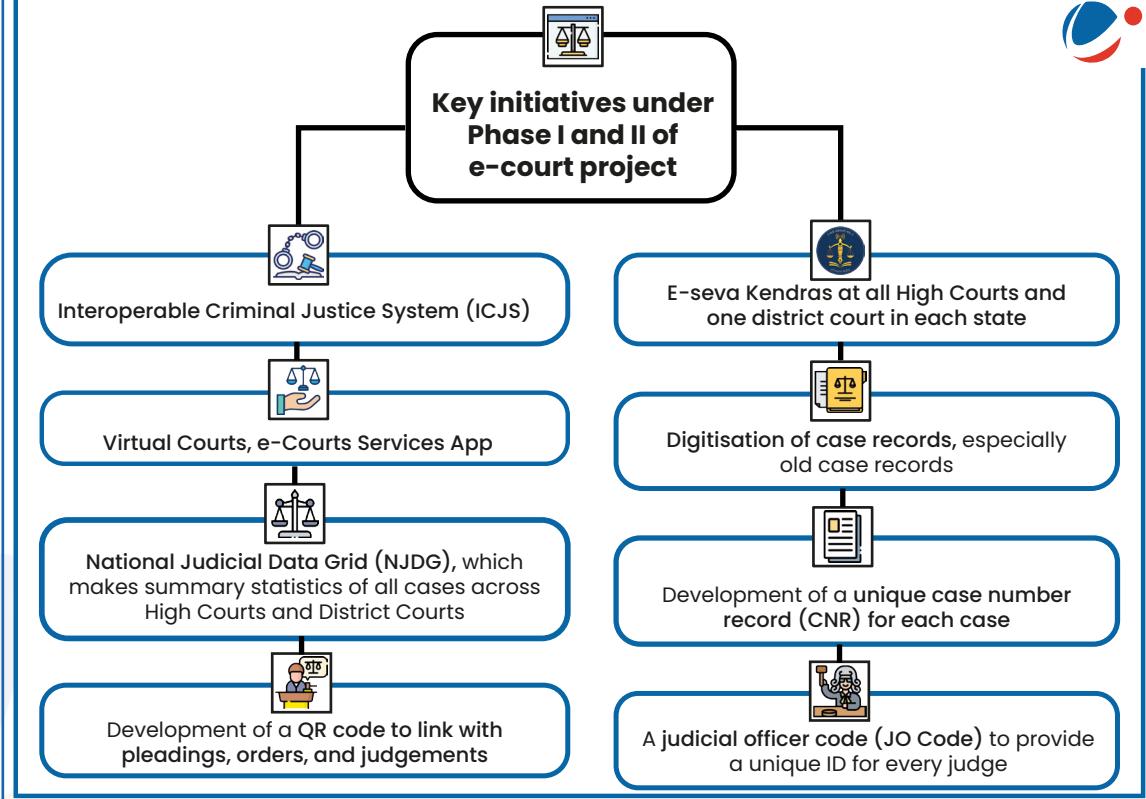
Smart revision is key to mastering the UPSC Prelims. By adopting strategic revision techniques and leveraging VisionIAS Quick Revision Classes, aspirants can enhance their preparation and boost their exam confidence.

7. MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE



7.1. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Nyaya Bandhu (Pro Bono legal services scheme)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim: Enhancing “access to justice” for marginalised sections of the society and fulfilling the State’s constitutional obligation of providing “free legal aid” for all. • Nyaya Bandhu provides voluntary legal advice (Pro Bono) to individuals and organisations that are unable to afford legal advice and/or cannot access legal aid. • Through Nyaya Bandhu mobile app legal aid seeker could connect with the pro bono advocates. • Advocate must submit enrollment number and certificate at the time of registration on the Nyaya Bandhu Mobile App. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate is a lawyer with a valid practicing license issued by any State Bar Council.
Nyaya Mitra Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background: Launched under “Access to Justice” scheme in 2017. • Aim: Increasing access to justice for marginalized people • Facilitates expeditious disposal of 10–15 years old pending cases in High Courts and Subordinate Courts. • It is a step forward to transform the country’s legal system digitally.
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div data-bbox="443 1275 947 1807" style="width: 45%;"> <p>Eligibility for Nyaya Mitra</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local resident ➤ Retired Judicial officer ➤ Retired Executive officer ➤ A specified level of pay scale ➤ Applicant can apply for one district only; otherwise all of his/her application will be rejected </div> <div data-bbox="1034 1275 1538 1807" style="width: 45%;"> <p>Role and Responsibilities of Nyaya Mitra</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Preparation of detailed list of 10 year old pending cases of the district(s) ➤ Critical analysis of Pending cases ➤ Coordination with State/District Authorities ➤ Identification of cases for Lok Adalat ➤ Follow-up action ➤ Other related activities </div> </div>

Tele-Law Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim: To facilitate the delivery of legal advice through a panel of lawyers stationed across India at CSC SPV office and at State Legal Services Authorities (SLSA) Envisages connecting rural citizens for legal advice and counseling with lawyers at Common Service Centres (CSCs) through video conferencing facilities stationed at identified Gram Panchayat (GP) across India. Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs) spread awareness about the scheme and identify citizens /cases for legal advice. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A PLV must be 10th passed and must be from the same panchayat. Services are free for marginalized sections otherwise the applicant is required to pay Rs. 30.
e-Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background: The project is conceptualized under "National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of ICT in the Indian Judiciary-2005". Phase I and II of the project were focused on ensuring installation of hardware, software and updation of installed system in all courts across India. Phase III envisages creating digital court and ensuring digitization of records. e-Committee of the Supreme Court is charged with overseeing the e-Courts Project. <div data-bbox="418 882 1564 1681">  <p>Key initiatives under Phase I and II of e-court project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) E-seva Kendras at all High Courts and one district court in each state Virtual Courts, e-Courts Services App Digitisation of case records, especially old case records National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), which makes summary statistics of all cases across High Courts and District Courts Development of a unique case number record (CNR) for each case Development of a QR code to link with pleadings, orders, and judgements A judicial officer code (JO Code) to provide a unique ID for every judge </div>
Legal Information Management & Briefing System (LIMBS) Ver. 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An upgraded version of LIMBS launched in the year 2020 in collaboration with NIC It is a dashboard-based system for the user departments on which they can see their legal matters at a glance. It facilitates managing timely administrative procedures and audit trail which in turn brings uniformity in administrative norms in the entire chain of Union of India litigation. It has brought all the stakeholders viz. users, Nodal Officers of the various Ministry/ Departments, advocates etc. on a single platform.

Enforcing Contracts Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim: To promote ease of doing business and improve 'Contract Enforcement Regime' in country • Provides easy access to latest information on commercial cases in Dedicated Commercial Courts of Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Kolkata. • Facilitates access to repository of commercial laws for ready reference.
Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSS for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary is transforming judicial infrastructure at District and Subordinate Courts level since its operation in 1993-94. • About the scheme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry: Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice • Tenure: Extended till 2026. • Objective: Augment the resources of State Governments for construction of court buildings and residential quarters for Judicial Officers (JO) in all States / UTs. • Fund-sharing pattern: 60:40 (Centre: State), 90:10 for 8 North-Eastern and 2 Himalayan States & 100% central funding for Union Territory.
Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FTSCs Scheme extended for three years beyond 2023 (i.e., till March 2026). • About the scheme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type: Centrally Sponsored Scheme • Purpose: Enhancing the safety and security of women and children. • Funding: Central Share is to be funded from the Nirbhaya Fund. • Objectives: To establish Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including exclusive POCSO Courts nationwide for expeditious disposal of rape and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act) cases. • Composition of court: Each court comprises of 1 Judicial Officer and 7 Staff Members. Out of 31 States and UTs eligible, 30 have joined this scheme. • Nirbhaya Fund: Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is the nodal Ministry to appraise/recommend proposals and schemes to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund.



8. MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES



8. 1. RAISING AND ACCELERATING MSME PRODUCTIVITY (RAMP)

Quick Facts

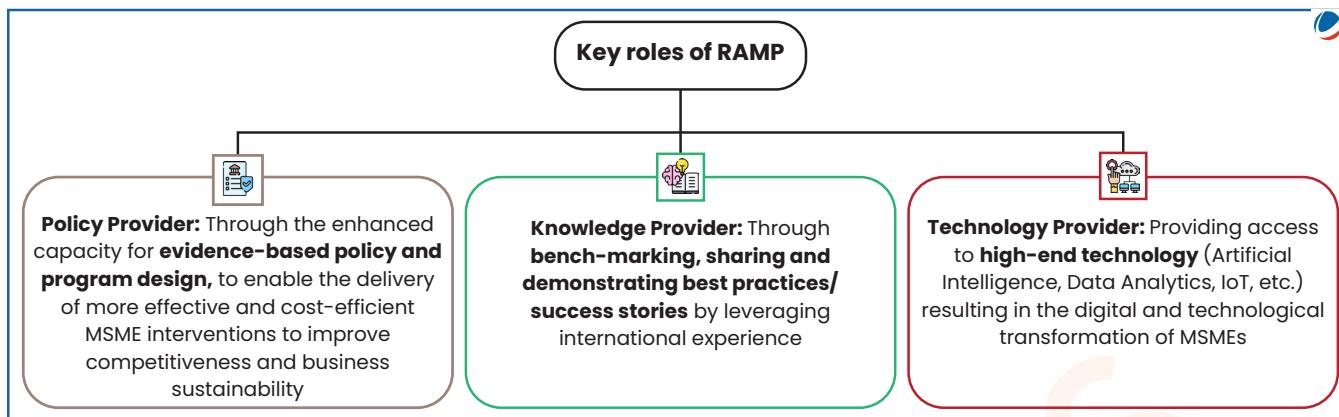
- **Purpose:** Enhancing performance of MSMEs by promoting technology upgradation, innovation, digitization, market access, etc. through active participation of the State Governments
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Tenure:** 2022-23 to 2026-27
- **Funding:** USD 500 Million would be a loan from the World Bank and the remaining USD 308 Million would be funded by the GoI.

Objective

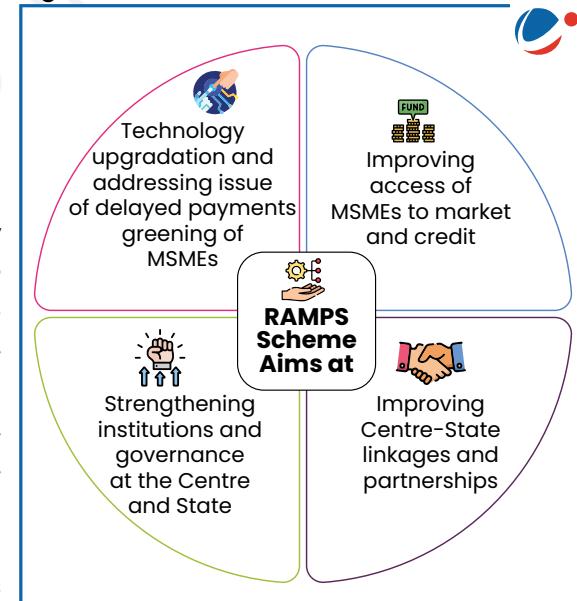
- Accelerating Centre- State collaboration in MSME promotion and development.
- Enhancing effectiveness of existing MoMSME schemes for technology upgradation.
- Strengthening Receivable Financing Market for MSMEs.
- Enhancing effectiveness of Credit Guarantee Trust for Micro & Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), and promoting guarantee for greening initiatives of MSEs, and women owned MSEs.
- Reducing incidence of delayed payments to MSEs.

Salient Features

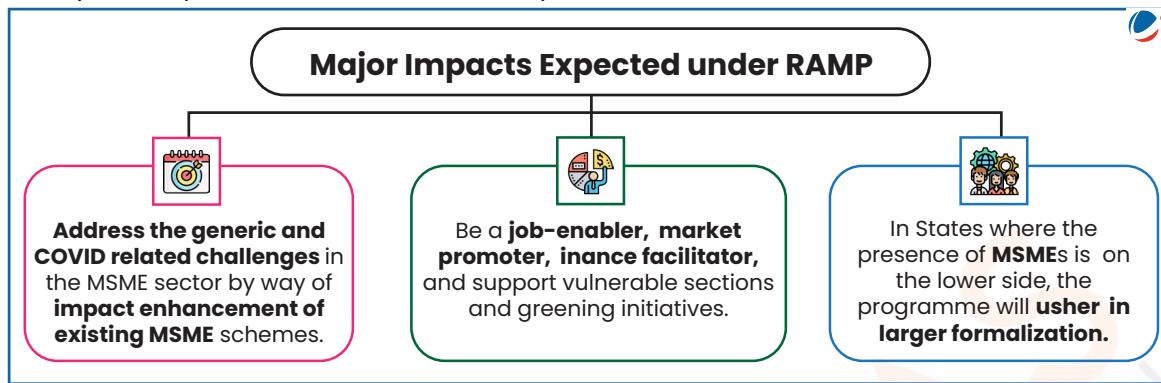
- **Background:** RAMP was formulated by the Centre, for strengthening MSMEs in line with the recommendations made by U K Sinha Committee, KV Kamath Committee and Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (PMEAC).
 - RAMP is launched as a PROGRAMME-FOR-RESULTS (P FOR R) programme.



- **3 sub-schemes (launched recently)**
 - **MSME Green Investment and Financing for Transformation Scheme (MSE GIFT Scheme):** To help MSMEs adopt green technology with interest subvention and credit guarantee support.
 - **MSE Scheme for Promotion and Investment in Circular Economy (MSE SPICE Scheme):** To support circular economy projects through credit subsidy and will lead to realizing the dream of the MSME sector towards zero emissions by 2070.
 - **MSE Scheme on Online Dispute Resolution for Delayed Payments (MSE ODR scheme):** to synergize legal support with modern IT tools and Artificial Intelligence to address the incidences of delayed payments for MSME.
- **Implementation Strategy**
 - **Strengthening Institutions and Governance** of the MSME Program
 - Support to **Market Access, Firm Capabilities and Access to Finance**
- **Strategic Investment Plans (SIPs): It would be formulated in collaboration with States/UTs.**
 - The SIPs would include an **outreach plan** for identification and mobilisation of MSMEs under RAMP, **identify key constraints and gaps**, set milestones and project the required budgets for interventions in priority sectors including renewable energy, rural & non-farm business, women enterprises etc.
 - **SIPs of 10 States** viz. Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Sikkim, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and **Karnataka have been approved**
- **Flow of fund:** Funds would flow through RAMP into the Ministry's budget against **Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs)** to support ongoing MoMSME programmes, focusing on improving market access and competitiveness.
- **RAMP ESSA:** As part of the requirements of World Bank funding, **Environment and Social Assessment (ESSA)** is mandatory to verify compliances to Environmental and Social standards by the last mile enterprises covered under the various programmes of the Ministry.
- **Monitoring and policy overview:**
 - **National MSME Council, headed by Minister for MSME:** For overall monitoring and policy review
 - **RAMP programme committee, headed by the Secretary of MoMSME:** To monitor the specific deliverables under RAMP



- **Programme Management Units (PMU):** For day to day implementation
 - ◊ It will be constituted at the **National level and in States**, comprising professionals and experts competitively selected from the industry.



8.2. CREDIT GUARANTEE SCHEME FOR MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES (CGMSE)

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** To catalyse the flow of **institutional credit to Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs)**
- **Lending institutions:** Commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks, Scheduled/ Non-Scheduled Urban Co-operative Banks, etc.
- **Eligible enterprises:** Both the **existing and the new enterprises** are eligible to be covered under the scheme.
- **Implementing Authority:** Credit Guarantee Fund Trust

Objective

- To strengthen credit delivery system and **facilitate flow of credit** to the MSE sector.
- Availability of bank credit without the **hassles of collaterals / third party guarantees**.
- To enable access to finance for **unserved, under-served and underprivileged**, making availability of finance from conventional lenders to **new generation entrepreneurs**.

Salient Features

- **Background:** The scheme was formally **launched in 2000**.

- **Eligible activity:** Manufacturing and services including Trading (Retail / Wholesale Trade) and Educational / Training Institution.
- **Exclusion:** SHG and agriculture are ineligible for coverage.
- **Eligible Credit Facility:** Fund and non-fund based (Letters of Credit, Bank Guarantee etc.) credit facilities up to 500 lakh per eligible borrower are covered.
- **Annual Guarantee Fee (AGF):** AGF will be charged on the **guaranteed amount for the first year** and on the outstanding amount for the **remaining tenure** of the credit facilities.
 - Recently, guarantee fees for loans upto ₹1 crore is reduced by 50% bringing the minimum guaranteed fee to the level of 0.37% pa only.
- **Claim settlement when account turns NPAs:** The lending institution **may invoke the guarantee** in respect of credit facility when **accounts turn** into Non-Performing Assets.
 - However, **initiation of legal proceedings as a pre-condition** for invoking of guarantees is now waived for credit facilities upto 10 lakh (earlier 5 lakh).
- **Tenure of Guarantee:** The Guarantee cover under the scheme is for the **agreed tenure of the term loan/ composite credit**. In case of working capital, the guaranteed cover is of **5 years or block of 5 years**.
- **CGTMSE:** Established by the **Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)** looks after the implementation of the Scheme.
 - The corpus of CGTMSE is being contributed by **the GoI and SIDBI in the ratio of 4:1** respectively.

Classification of MSMEs



Micro

Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs. 1 crore and **Annual Turnover:** not more than Rs. 5 crore



Small

Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs. 10 crore and **Annual Turnover:** not more than Rs. 50 crore



Medium

Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs. 50 crore and **Annual Turnover:** not more than Rs. 250 crore

8.3. PM VISHWAKARMA SCHEME



Quick Facts

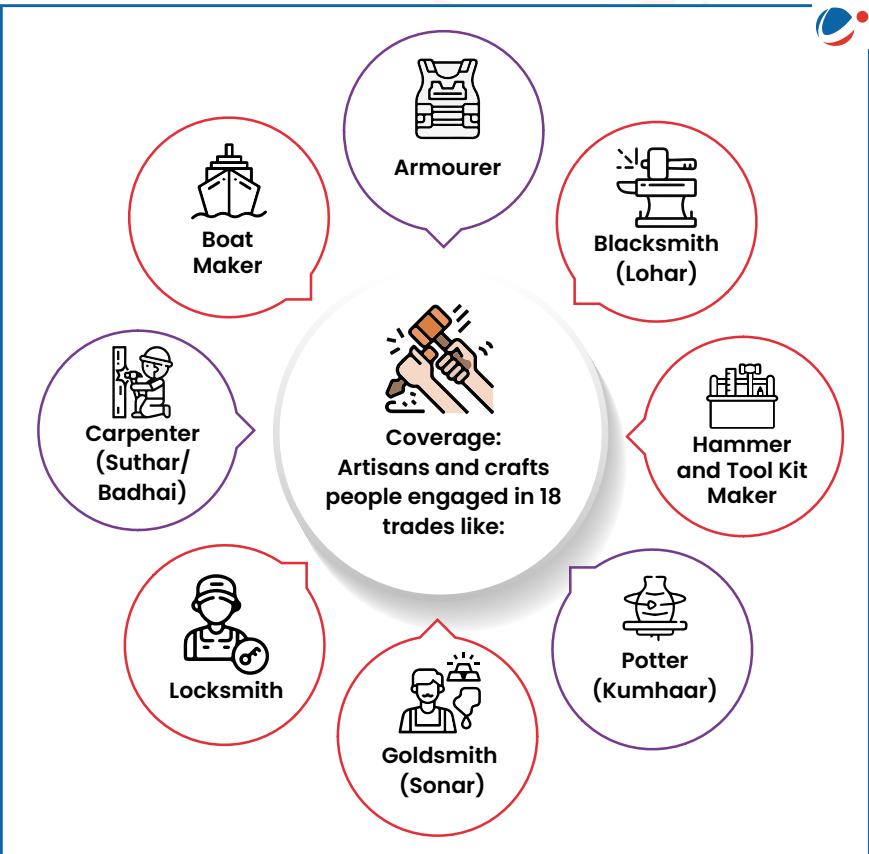
- **Purpose:** Holistic support to the **traditional artisans and craftspeople**
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme.
- **Coverage:** Rural and urban areas with a focus on saturating districts in a phased manner.
- **Tenure:** FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.

Objective

- To enable **recognition** of artisans and craftspeople as **Vishwakarmas** and to provide **skill upgradation**
- To provide a **platform for brand promotion** and market linkages to help them access new opportunities for growth.
- To provide **incentives for digital transactions**

Salient Features

- PT - 365 GOVERNMENT SCHEMES COMPREHENSIVE PART 2**
- **Inter-ministerial:** Scheme will be co-jointly implemented by the Union Ministry of MSME, Skill Development and Finance
 - **Eligibility criteria:** An artisan who is
 - **working with hands and tools** and engaged in one of the **recognized family-based traditional trade** (refer to the infographics) in the unorganized sector on self-employment basis and is
 - **at least 18 years old**
 - **Exclusion:**
 - Beneficiaries who have availed loans under similar credit-based schemes of the Centre or State for self-employment or business development **in the past 5 years**.
 - ◊ Exceptions are made for MUDRA and SVANidhi beneficiaries who fully repay their loans within this period.
 - ◊ Individuals in government service and their family members are not eligible under the Scheme.
 - **Cap on family members:** The benefits are limited to **one member per family** (a 'family' includes the husband, wife, and unmarried children).
 - **Benefits**
 - **Recognition:** PM Vishwakarma certificate and ID card to artisans and craft persons.
 - **Skill Upgradation:** Basic Training of **5-7 days** and Advanced training of **15 days** or more, with a **stipend of Rs. 500 per day**.
 - **Toolkit Incentive:** A toolkit incentive of up to **Rs. 15,000 in the form of e-vouchers** at the beginning of Basic Skill Training.
 - **Credit Support:** Collateral free 'Enterprise Development Loans' of upto **Rs. 3 lakh** in two tranches.
 - ◊ The first tranche is **Rs. 1 lakh**, and the second is **Rs. 2 lakh** with the loan tenures are 18 months and 30 months (respectively).



- ◊ The interest rate is fixed at 5%, with a Government of India subvention of 8%.
- The **Credit Oversight Committee** headed by Secretary, DFS **may revise the subvention cap of 8%** keeping in view the prevailing interest rates.
- **Eligibility for Enterprise Development Loans**
 - **Eligibility for First Tranche:** Completion of basic training.
 - **Eligibility for Second Tranche:** Beneficiaries who have **availed the first tranche**, maintained a standard loan account, and have
 - ◊ either adopted digital transactions in their business or
 - ◊ Undergone advanced training.
- **Incentive for Digital Transaction:** Rs. 1 per digital transaction, up to a maximum of 100 transactions per month.
- **Marketing Support:** To be provided by the **National Committee for Marketing (NCM)**.
 - NCM will support quality certification, branding, advertising, onboarding on popular e-commerce platforms like **Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC)**, etc.
- **Enrolment of beneficiaries:** Through **Common Service Centres** with Aadhaar-based biometric authentication on **PM Vishwakarma portal**.
- **Inclusivity:** Seeks to promote **empowerment of women**, and those belonging to the marginalised groups like the **Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, Specially Abled, Transgenders, residents of NER states, Island Territories and Hilly Areas**.
- **Promoting Social Security Awareness:** Efforts will be made to increase awareness (among beneficiaries) about:
 - Prime Minister Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
 - Prime Minister Suraksha Bima Yojana
 - Atal Pension Yojana
 - Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan Yojana
- **A three-tier Implementation Framework:** National Steering Committee, State Monitoring Committee and District Implementation Committee
- **Credit Guarantee:** Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) would provide guarantee coverage to eligible Lending Institutions for facilitating credit support to Vishwakarmas.

8.4. MICRO & SMALL ENTERPRISES CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MSE-CDP)



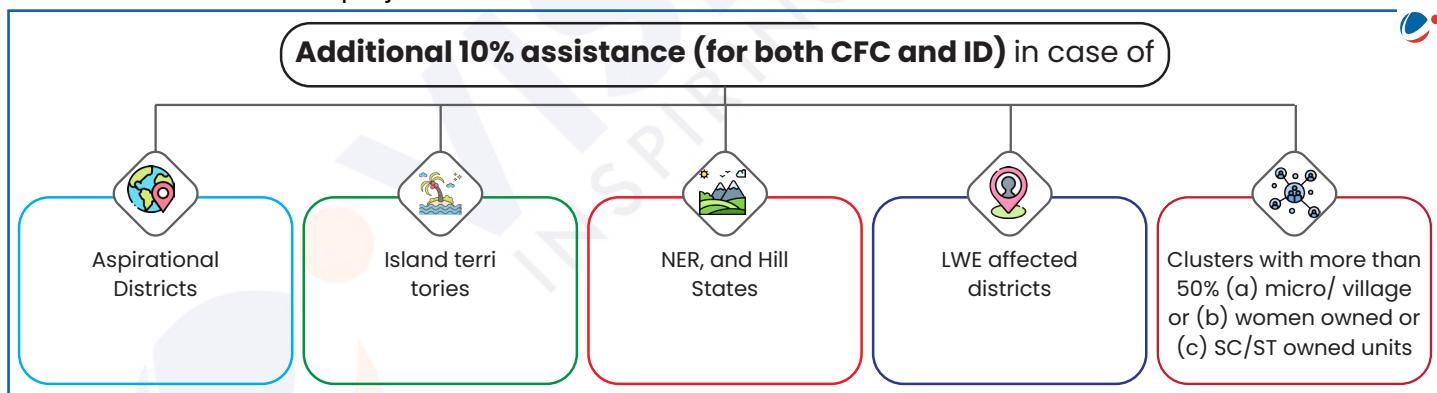
- **Purpose:** Enhancing the competitiveness and productivity of Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs)
- **Beneficiaries:** Existing Entrepreneurs (in form of a SPV)
- **Funding:** The Government funding is shared between Centre and State
- **Tenure:** Guidelines will be implemented during the 15th **Finance Commission Cycle (2021-22 to 2025-26)**

Objective

- To support the **sustainability, growth, and build capacity of MSEs**
- To set up **Common Facility Centres** (for testing, training, raw material depot, effluent treatment, complementing production processes, etc.)

Salient Features

- **Characteristics of the Cluster**
 - May go **beyond a geographical area and producing same / similar products / complementary products/ services**, which can be linked together by common physical infrastructure facilities.
 - A **group of enterprises located within an identifiable and contiguous area** (to a large extent) or a value chain.
 - Must address their **common challenges**
- **2 components**
 - **Common Facility Centers (CFCs)**: Creation of tangible "assets" as CFCs in Industrial Estate
 - **Infrastructure Development (ID)**: Development of infrastructure in new/existing notified Industrial Estate
- **Financial support by the Government**: Depending upon the project cost, the Centre for finances
 - **60% or 70%** of the project cost for CFC
 - **50% or 60%** of the project cost for the ID.



- **Cap on support**: There is **no cap on different project cost** however **Central Government assistance would be limited to the upper threshold only**.

8.5. PM EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME (PMEGP)

Quick Facts

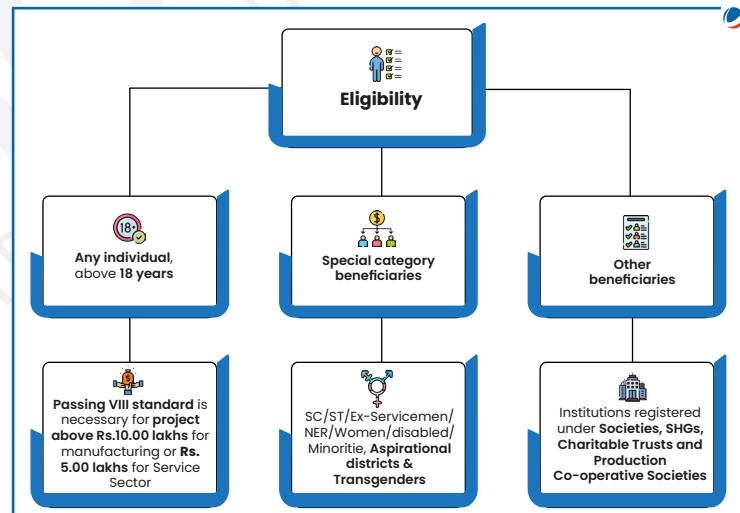
- Purpose:** To facilitate generation of employment opportunities for unemployed youth
- Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- Nodal implementing agency:** KVIC and Coir Board is the implementing Agency for the Coir Units
- Tenure:** Till 2025-26

Objective

providing **financial assistance to self-employment ventures** to generate sustainable employment opportunities for **unemployed youth and traditional artisans in rural and urban areas.**

Salient Features

- Background:** The scheme was launched in 2022 under the **MSME Champions Scheme**. It **subsumed subsumed**
 - Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY)**
 - Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)**
- Nature of assistance**
 - Available to only **new units**.
 - Applicable to all viable** (technically and economically) **micro enterprises** in rural as well as urban areas.
 - No income ceiling** is there of assistance for setting up projects.
 - Only one person from a family** is eligible for obtaining financial assistance.
- Digitization:** Online processing of applications and allocation of Margin Money directly by the financing branches.
- Subsidy Entitlement and Bank Finance**



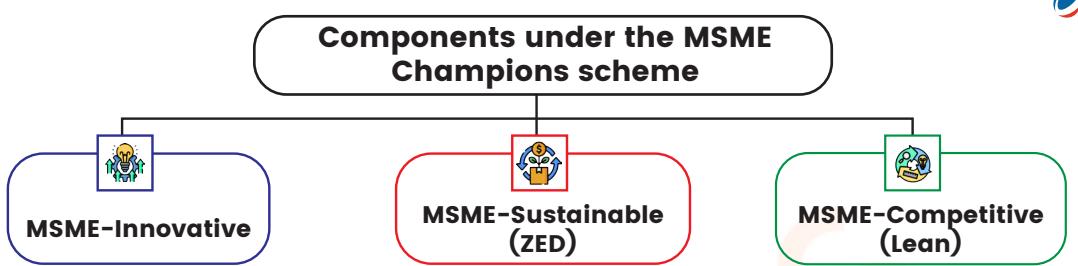
Type of Beneficiaries	Bank finance	Subsidy from KVIC		Promoter's contribution
		Urban area	Rural area	
General Category beneficiary/institution	90%	15%	25%	10%
Special category beneficiary/institution	95%	25%	35%	5%

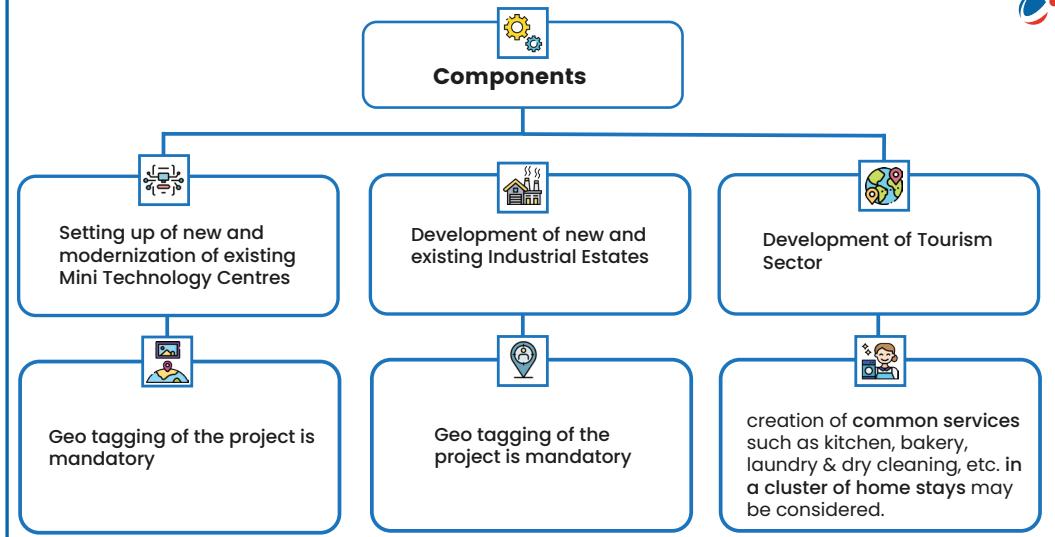
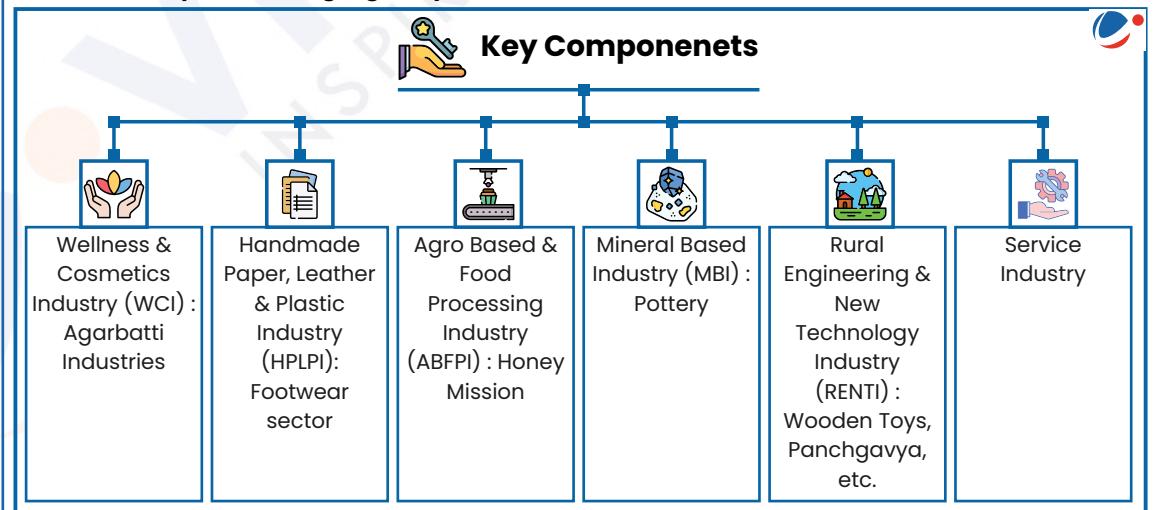


- **Maximum project cost admissible:** Rs 50 lakhs in manufacturing sector and Rs 20 lakhs in service sector
 - Balance amount of the total project cost will be provided by Banks as **term loan**.
- **Support for vulnerable:** Inclusion of applicants from **Aspirational districts & Transgenders** in Special Category applicants for availing higher subsidies.

8.6. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

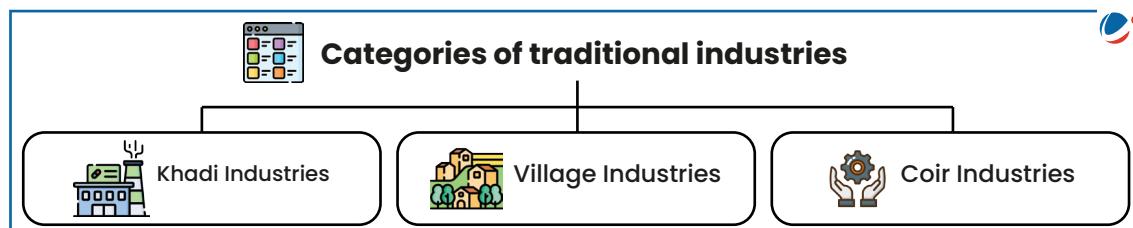
MSME Innovative Scheme (Incubation, Design and IPR)	<p>The scheme is a holistic approach that combines innovation in incubation, design intervention and protect IPR to create awareness amongst MSMEs about India's innovation and motivate them to become MSME Champions.</p> <p>Salient features of the scheme</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="453 771 1513 1193"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="453 771 783 1193"> Incubation  Aim: To promote and support untapped creativity and to promote adoption of latest technologies in MSMEs. Financial assistance: Up to Rs. 15 lakh per idea and up to Rs. 1.00 crore for relevant plant and machines </td><td data-bbox="783 771 1148 1193"> Design  Aim: To provide expert advice and cost-effective solution on real time design problems for new product development, its continuous improvement and value addition. Financial assistance: Up to Rs. 40 lakh for design project and up to Rs. 2.5 lakh for student project. </td><td data-bbox="1148 771 1513 1193"> IPR (Intellectual Property Rights)  Aim: To improve the IP culture in India and take suitable measures for the protection of ideas, technological innovation Financial assistance: will be provided for Foreign Patent, Domestic Patent, GI Registration etc. </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Incubation  Aim: To promote and support untapped creativity and to promote adoption of latest technologies in MSMEs. Financial assistance: Up to Rs. 15 lakh per idea and up to Rs. 1.00 crore for relevant plant and machines	Design  Aim: To provide expert advice and cost-effective solution on real time design problems for new product development, its continuous improvement and value addition. Financial assistance: Up to Rs. 40 lakh for design project and up to Rs. 2.5 lakh for student project.	IPR (Intellectual Property Rights)  Aim: To improve the IP culture in India and take suitable measures for the protection of ideas, technological innovation Financial assistance: will be provided for Foreign Patent, Domestic Patent, GI Registration etc.
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MSME CHAMPIONS Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Background: The scheme was earlier called as Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Upgradation Scheme (CLCS-TUS). ● Type: Central Sector Scheme ● Aim: Creation and Harmonious Application of Modern Processes for Increasing the Output and National Strength (CHAMPIONS). ● Strive to make the smaller units big by helping and handholding, in particular, by solving their problems and grievances <div data-bbox="975 1222 1548 1636">  <p>Our Small Hands to Make you LARGE</p> <p>Champions</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Small</p> <p>Micro</p> </div>			
MSME Competitive (LEAN) Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: To create awareness about LEAN Manufacturing practices and incentivise them to attain LEAN levels. ● Lean manufacturing focuses on minimizing waste while simultaneously maximizing productivity. ● All MSMEs registered with the UDYAM registration portal will be eligible to participate. ● Also open to SFURTI and Cluster Development Program Schemes. 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitates modernizing MSMEs' manufacturing processes, reduce wastages, encourage innovativeness, sharpen business competitiveness and facilitate their National and Global reach and excellence. <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p>Components under the MSME Champions scheme</p>  <pre> graph TD A[Components under the MSME Champions scheme] --- B[MSME-Innovative] A --- C[MSME-Sustainable (ZED)] A --- D[MSME-Competitive (Lean)] </pre> </div>								
Revamped Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED) Certification Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background: The ZED Certification Scheme was launched in 2016 make manufacturers more environmentally conscious. Aim: To make Indian companies globally competitive and help them get easier access to capital. <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p>Zed Certification Subsidy</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Enterprise Type</th> <th>Subsidy (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Micro Enterprises</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Small Enterprises</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medium Enterprises</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Enterprise Type	Subsidy (%)	Micro Enterprises	80%	Small Enterprises	60%	Medium Enterprises	50%
Enterprise Type	Subsidy (%)								
Micro Enterprises	80%								
Small Enterprises	60%								
Medium Enterprises	50%								
Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (SCLCSS) for Services Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% capital subsidy for procurement of Plant & Machinery and service equipments through institutional credit to the SC-ST MSEs without any sector specific restrictions on technology upgradation. 								
Capacity Building of First-Time MSE Exporters (CBFTE) scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim: To encourage MSMEs to offer products and services of international standards. Implementing agency: Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (ECGC) Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) with valid Udyam Registration Import Export Code No. of the MSE must not be older than 3 years Proof of premium payment. Type: Central Sector Scheme Tenure: 2021-22 to 2025-26 Aim: Financial support for enhancing the productivity, competitiveness, and capacity building of MSMEs in the NER and Sikkim. 								

Promotion of MSMEs in North Eastern Region (NER) and Sikkim	 <pre> graph TD Components[Components] --> TechCentres[Setting up of new and modernization of existing Mini Technology Centres] Components --> Estates[Development of new and existing Industrial Estates] Components --> Tourism[Development of Tourism Sector] TechCentres --> GeoTech1[Geo tagging of the project is mandatory] Estates --> GeoTech2[Geo tagging of the project is mandatory] Tourism --> Services[creation of common services such as kitchen, bakery, laundry & dry cleaning, etc. in a cluster of home stays may be considered.] </pre>												
Gramodyog Vikas Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Type: Central Sector Scheme ● Aim: promotion and development of village industries through common facilities, technological modernization, training etc. ● Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Any Indian Citizen aged 18–55 Years (only one person from one family is eligible for the assistance) ● Persons already trained in respective industries by KVIC/ NABARD/ KVKS etc. are eligible ● Exclusion: Persons who have availed benefits from other Govt. Schemes for the same / similar purpose is not eligible; ● Tenure: 2021-22 to 2025-26 ● Nodal Implementing Agency: KVIC  <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6" style="font-weight: bold;">Key Components</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Wellness & Cosmetics Industry (WCI) : Agarbatti Industries</td> <td>Handmade Paper, Leather & Plastic Industry (HPLPI) : Footwear sector</td> <td>Agro Based & Food Processing Industry (ABFPI) : Honey Mission</td> <td>Mineral Based Industry (MBI) : Pottery</td> <td>Rural Engineering & New Technology Industry (RENTI) : Wooden Toys, Panchgavya, etc.</td> <td>Service Industry</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Beneficiaries' Contribution for Machines, tools and equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 10% by the SCs/STs (5% in North East India) ● 20% by the General Category (10% in North East India) ● 0% by the BPL 	Key Components						Wellness & Cosmetics Industry (WCI) : Agarbatti Industries	Handmade Paper, Leather & Plastic Industry (HPLPI) : Footwear sector	Agro Based & Food Processing Industry (ABFPI) : Honey Mission	Mineral Based Industry (MBI) : Pottery	Rural Engineering & New Technology Industry (RENTI) : Wooden Toys, Panchgavya, etc.	Service Industry
Key Components													
Wellness & Cosmetics Industry (WCI) : Agarbatti Industries	Handmade Paper, Leather & Plastic Industry (HPLPI) : Footwear sector	Agro Based & Food Processing Industry (ABFPI) : Honey Mission	Mineral Based Industry (MBI) : Pottery	Rural Engineering & New Technology Industry (RENTI) : Wooden Toys, Panchgavya, etc.	Service Industry								

SFURTI (Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries)

- **Aim:** Organize the traditional industries and artisans and producers into collectives and support them for quality and competitive products for long-term sustainability of the sector and its artisans.



- **Nodal Implementing Agency:** KVIC for Khadi and Village Industry clusters and Coir Board for Coir based clusters.
- **Implementing Agencies (IAs):** NGOs, institutions of the Central and State Governments and semi-Government institutions, Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs) registered Producer Collectives, etc.
- **Focus:** physical infrastructure creation, technology upgradation, training, product development, innovation, etc.
- **Participation of Private entities:** Corporates and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) foundations with expertise in cluster development will be encouraged to participate as IAs.
- Formation of SPV: Formation of a SPV dedicated for the purposes operating the SFURTI Cluster is mandatory
- **Financial assistance**

Type of clusters	Per cluster budget limit
Regular clusters (upto 500 artisans)	Rupees 2.5 Crore
Major clusters (more than 500 artisans)	Rupees 5 Crore

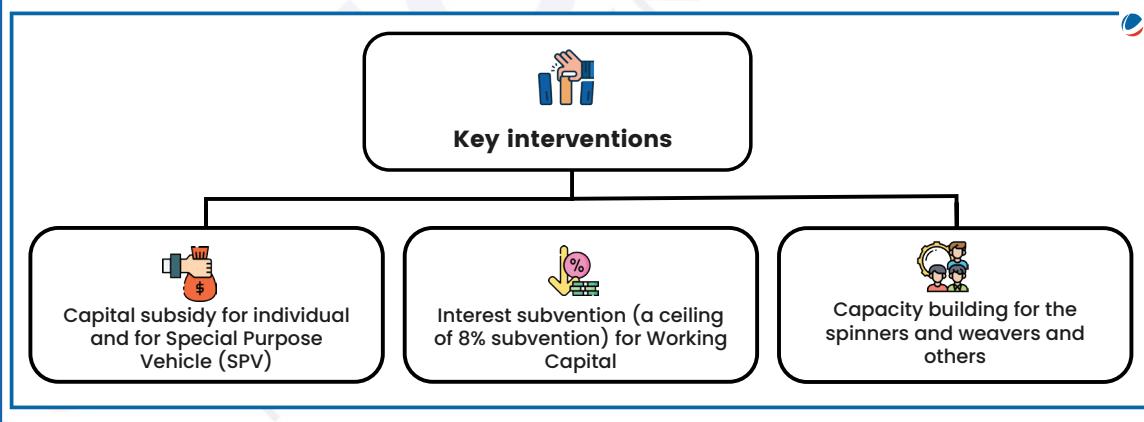
Honey Mission

- **Background:** Launched as part of 'Sweet Revolution' in 2017.
- **Aim:** To promote apiculture and provide self-sustaining employment opportunities among farmers, Adivasies and unemployed youth in rural India, especially in economically backward and remote areas.
- **RE-HAB Project:** "Bee-fences" are created by setting up bee boxes in the passage ways of elephants to block their entrance to human habitats and prevent human animal conflict.
- **Nodal Implementing Agency:** Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)
- **About Honey**
 - Honey is a Minor Forest Produce (MFP) under The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

Interest Subvention Scheme for Incremental Credit to MSMEs 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Type: Central Sector Scheme. ● Aim: Encouraging both manufacturing and service enterprises to increase productivity and provides incentives to MSMEs for onboarding in GST platform. ● Benefits: Provides a 2% interest subvention on fresh or incremental loans, for all GST registered MSMEs. ● Coverage: All term loans / working capital upto ₹100 lakh extended by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Commercial Banks, • RBI Registered SI-NBFCs (Systemically Important Non-Banking Finance Companies) and • Co-operative Banks. ● Exclusion: MSMEs already availing interest subvention under any of the Schemes of the State/ Central Government ● Nodal implementing Agency: SIDBI ● Helps in formalization of economy while reducing the cost of credit.
Regulation of MSME functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MSME SAMADHAAN Portal: For empowering micro and small entrepreneurs across the country to directly register their cases relating to delayed payments. ● MSME SAMBANDH Portal: To help in monitoring the implementation of public procurement policy for micro and small enterprises. ● MSME SAMPARK Portal: A digital platform wherein jobseekers (passed out trainees/students of MSME Technology Centres) and recruiters get connected. <p>ASPIRE (Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Type: Central Sector Scheme ● Aim: To provide training and incubation support to prospective entrepreneurs in agro-rural sector through Livelihood Business Incubators (LBIs). ● No specific provision to extend benefits directly to local artisans. <p>National Schedule Caste – Schedule Tribe Hub</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National SC-ST Hub is set up to provide professional support to SC and ST Entrepreneurs to fulfill the obligations under the Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises Order 2012. ● Implementation: By National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) a public-sector undertaking. ● Several special subsidy schemes/programmes have been approved under National SC/ST including Single Point Registration Scheme, Special Marketing Assistance Scheme etc.

Solar Charkha Mission

- **Background:** Based on the success of a pilot project on Solar Charkha, set up at Khanwa village, Nawada District, Bihar in 2016 which benefitted about 1180 artisans, the Centre accorded approval to set up 50 such clusters.
- **Type: Central Sector Scheme**
- **Aim:** inclusive growth by generation of employment, especially for women and youth, boost rural economy and **leverage low-cost, innovative technologies**.
- **Eligibility:** Individual or a promoter agency or an existing Khadi and Village Industry Institution (KVI) could setup solar charkha cluster.
 - Promoter agency will have to form a **Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)** under the Companies Act, 2013.
- **Enterprise driven scheme**
 - Each cluster is expected to have **200 to 2042 beneficiaries** (Spinners, Weavers, Stitchers and other skilled artisans)
 - **Each spinner** will be given **two charkhas of 10 spindles each**
 - Solar charkhas are **operated using solar power which** will help in development of **Green Economy**
 - Setting up of '**Solar Charkha Clusters**' which is a **focal village and other surrounding villages** in a radius of 8-10km
- **Target:** To cover more than 50 clusters across the country
- **Financial assistance:** A maximum subsidy of Rs. 9.599 cr per Solar Charkha Cluster.



9. MINISTRY OF MINES



9.1. PRADHAN MANTRI KHANIJ KSHETRA KALYAN YOJANA (PMKKY)

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** To ensure certain **minimum provisions for development programme** by all **District Mineral Foundations (DMFs)**
- **Legal recognition:** Launched in 2015 by Centre under **Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) or MMDR Act, 1957**
- **Beneficiaries:** Directly affected people and directly or indirectly affected areas
- **Accountability:** Provides for **yearly audit of the accounts of the DMFs**

Objective

- To implement various **developmental and welfare projects/programs in mining affected areas**, and complement the existing ongoing schemes/projects of State and Central Government.
- To **minimize/mitigate the adverse impacts**, during and after mining, on the environment, health and socio-economics of people in mining districts.
- To ensure **long-term sustainable livelihoods** for the affected people in mining areas.

Salient Features

- **DMF:** DMF is a **non-profit trust** under **MMDR Act, 1957** set up by the State Governments in **all mining-affected districts**.
 - **Chairman of Governing Council and Managing Committee of DMF shall be the District Magistrate/ Deputy Commissioner/ Collector of the district.**
 - ◊ **Mining companies** are required to **contribute 10% and 30% of the royalty** (depending on the date of mining lease granted) **to DMFs**, in addition to the royalty paid to state governments
- **Affected areas:** The **DMF shall prepare and maintain an updated list** of affected areas by mining related operations
 - **Directly affected areas:** An area within such radius from a mine or cluster of mines as may be **specified by the state government** but shall **not extend beyond 15 Km from the boundary of mines of minerals** (other than minor minerals)
 - **Indirectly affected areas:** An area within such radius from a mine or cluster of mines as may be **specified by the state government** but shall **not extend beyond 25 Km from the boundary of mines**

of minerals (other than minor minerals), irrespective of whether it falls with the district concerned or adjacent districts.

- **Affected people:** The DMF shall prepare and maintain an updated list of such affected persons/local communities which incorporates

- 'Affected family' as well as 'displaced family' as defined under **Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013**.

- Any other as appropriately identified by the concerned Gram Sabha.

- **Utilisation of Funds:**

- **High priority Sectors (at least 70% of PMKKY funds to be utilized):**

Drinking water supply; Environment preservation and pollution control measures; Health care; Education; Welfare of Women and Children; Welfare of aged and differently abled; Skill development and Livelihood generation; Sanitation; Housing; Agriculture; Animal Husbandry.

- **Other priority Sectors (Up to 30% of the PMKKY funds to be utilized):**

Physical infrastructure; Irrigation; Energy and Watershed Development; Any other measures for enhancing environmental quality in the mining affected district.

- **Distribution of funds in directly and indirectly affected areas:** A minimum of 70% of the DMF funds shall be spent only in the directly affected area.

- **Endowment fund:** It should be used for creating & sustaining livelihoods in areas where mining activity has stopped due to any reason including exhaustion of mineral.

- Sum not exceeding 10% of the annual receipts should be kept as endowment fund in the districts having annual collection of Rs. 10 crore or more.

- The endowment fund may be invested in government securities/bonds and FDs of scheduled banks and other instruments as are permitted by the State Government.

- **Project Management Units (PMUs):** The DMF with annual collection in the excess of Rs. 50 crore shall set up a PMU Unit for planning, technical, accounting and monitoring support.

- **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):** Transfer of fund to all executing agencies and beneficiaries shall be through DBT only into their bank account.

- **Baseline survey for planning:** Districts shall conduct a baseline survey for perspective plan formulation. Gram Sabha/Local Bodies may aid in preparation of need assessment reports.

- **Five years Perspective Plan:** Based on the findings and gaps as identified through the baseline survey or any such survey/ assessment, the DMF shall prepare a strategy for five years and the same shall be included in the Perspective Plan.

Provisions guiding the process for utilization of PMKKY funds in the scheduled areas



Article 244 read with Schedule V and Schedule VI to the Constitution relating to administration of the Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas



Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996



Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

PMKKY calls for Convergence of Schemes

- DMFs shall focus on convergence with ongoing central and state schemes for achieving the SDGs in mining- affected areas.
- Efforts shall be made to achieve convergence with the State and the District Plans so that the activities taken up by the DMF supplement welfare activities and are treated as extra-budgetary resources for the State Plan.
- Priority should be given to achieving targets under Aspirational Districts Programme and Aspirational Blocks Programme.
- Activities meant to be taken up under the 'polluter pays principle' should not be taken up under the PMKKY.

- **Annual Plans:** The Annual Plans of the DMF shall be based upon the five-year perspective plan and success achieved in fulfilling its targets in earlier years.
- The Annual Plans **may include some other works and expenditures considered urgent in nature** although not included in the perspective plan to a maximum extent of 10% of the annual plan.

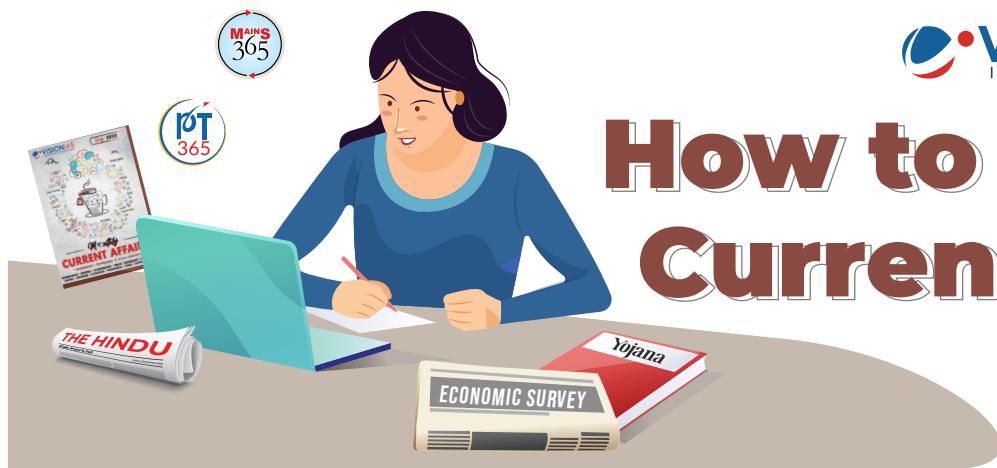
Key provisionsd for enuring Transparency & Accountability

 List of areas and people affected by mining, 5 years Perspective Plan, details of investment of endowment fund, etc. shall be displayed on a website by DMF	 Voluntary disclosures under RTI Act, 2005	 Central Government shall develop an online portal for approval of projects, release of funds and monitoring of implementation of the project	 Accounts of the DMF shall be audited by the CAG, and by a Chartered Accountant appointed by the DMF or by such other manner as the Government may specify. Such audit report shall be placed in the public
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- **Grievance Redressal:** The DMFs shall devise and implement a grievance redressal mechanism so that each grievance is redressed, and a suitable reply is given to the complainant within 30 days of making a complaint to the Collector or any other officer as may be notified.
- **Compliance mechanism:** Penalty provisions for DMF in case of failure to comply with specific provisions.

9.2. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

TAMRA (Transparency, Auction Monitoring and Resource Augmentation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim: To speed up the mining activity in India • It is a web portal and mobile application, to streamline the process of various statutory clearances required for mining operations.
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10. MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS



10.1. PRADHAN MANTRI JAN VIKAS KARYAKRAM (PMJVK)

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** Socio-economic development of development deficits areas
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Coverage:** All Districts of the Country including all the Aspirational Districts.
- **Tenure:** 2021-22 to 2025-26

Objective

To develop **infrastructure projects**, provide basic amenities and reducing imbalances and development deficit in the **identified Minority Concentration Areas**.

Salient Features

- **Background:**
 - The scheme was launched in 2008-09 as **Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)** and was restructured in 2017-18 as PMJVK.
 - The scheme was further modified in 2022. States/ UTs can propose **infrastructure projects in the identified areas** where the **concentration of minority population is more than 25%** in the catchment area (15 KM radius).
 - Scheme is identified by NITI Aayog as **Core of the Core Scheme** under the **National Development Agenda**.
- **Beneficiaries:** Minority communities notified under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 i.e., **Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains, and Parsis**.
- **Approach**
 - **Demand driven** financial assistance for infrastructural development for community assets only.
 - However, Infrastructure assets developed under the project is for use of **all communities living in the Catchment areas**.
- **Thrust areas:** Around 80% of the resources would be utilized for projects related to **Priority Sectors**.



- **Women empowerment:** Efforts will be made to use at least 33-40% of the funds for creation of assets/facilities for women/girls.
- **Convergence with PM VIKAS:** Physical infrastructure facilities relating to skill development such as arts, crafts, skills, heritage in vishwakarma villages under the PM VIKAS scheme will also be considered.
- **Mobile app PMJVK Bhuvan:**
 - It has been developed for **Geo-tagging of all the assets** created under PMJVK.
 - It also **captures the project specific attributes** including photographs of different stages of construction/completion of projects for better implementation/monitoring.
- **Flexibilities to states:** To ensure that funds are optimally utilised by the State, the **release of funds** under PMJVK are **not tied to the individual projects**.

10.2. PRADHAN MANTRI VIRASAT KA SAMVARDHAN (PM VIKAS) SCHEME



- **Purpose:** Improve livelihoods of the minorities, particularly the artisan communities
- **Type:** Central sector Scheme
- **Focus:** A special focus on artisan families, women, youth, and differently abled
- **Tenure:** Up to 2025-26



To build capacity of minority and artisan communities, promote cultural heritage, empower women of minority and artisan communities and livelihood opportunities.



Salient Features

- **Minorities:** Minorities are **Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains, and Parsis** as notified under the National Commission for Minorities Act 1992.

Erstwhile schemes converged



Seekho aur Kamao



USTTAD



Hamari Dharohar



Nai Roshni



Nai Manzil

- **Skilling and Training (33% seats for minority women)**
 - **Traditional Training sub-component**
 - ◊ Incorporates erstwhile USTTAD and Hamari Dharohar
 - ◊ Provides training to minority artisans who are engaged in traditional arts and crafts
 - **Non-traditional Skilling**
 - ◊ Incorporates erstwhile Seekho aur Kamao
 - ◊ Skilling in National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant job roles in sectors having linkages with arts and crafts, job roles complementing their existing work
- **Leadership and Entrepreneurship (100% seats for minority women)**
 - Incorporates **erstwhile Nai Roshni scheme**
 - Promotes **leadership development** and basic entrepreneurship primarily **among youth**
 - **Handholding of trained women** to become **Business Mentors ('Biz Sakhis')** and facilitate establishment of their enterprises
- **Education bridge program (50% seats for minority women)**
 - Incorporates **erstwhile Nai Manzil**
 - Facilitates education bridge program **to school dropouts** for pursuing **open schooling in class 8th, 10th, and 12th**
- **Infrastructure Development**
 - Convergence with other schemes of various ministries to develop infrastructure in '**Hub and Spoke**' model.
 - Art and Craft Villages known as '**Vishwakarma Villages**' (also referred to as 'Hubs') are promoted
 - Vishwakarma Villages are **model villages** embodying, showcasing, and promoting the local artistic fervour and flavour
 - They provide artisans with a **unique and dignified cultural identity**



10.3. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Scholarship Schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Type: Central Sector Scheme ● 30% of scholarships are earmarked for girl students. ● Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students securing 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous examination and annual parental income not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh. ● Now covers students only from Classes IX and X. ● Post Matric Scholarship Scheme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students securing 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous year's final examination and whose parents /guardians 'annual income does not exceed Rs. 2 lakh are eligible. ● For studies from Class XI to MPhil/PhD levels including Technical/Vocational diploma courses. ● Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Student securing not less than 50% marks and whose annual parental annual income does not exceed 2.50 lakh are eligible. ● For pursuing professional and technical courses, at undergraduate and postgraduate levels in recognized institutions are eligible. 			
Jiyo Parsi Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Type: Central Sector Scheme ● Aim: To contain the population decline of Parsis in India. ● The Jiyo Parsi scheme adopts a scientific protocol and structured interventions to stabilize Parsi population. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Key components</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; width: 33%;">  Advocacy - includes counseling of couples with fertility, marriage, family and elderly counseling </td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 33%;">  Health of Community-Financial assistance to Parsi parents to meet the expenses towards creche/child care, assistance to elderly etc </td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 33%;">  Medical Assistance- includes financial assistance for Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART) </td> </tr> </table> </div>	 Advocacy - includes counseling of couples with fertility, marriage, family and elderly counseling	 Health of Community-Financial assistance to Parsi parents to meet the expenses towards creche/child care, assistance to elderly etc	 Medical Assistance - includes financial assistance for Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART)
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11. MINISTRY OF NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY



11.1. PM-SURYA GHAR: MUFT BIJLI YOJANA

Quick Facts

- Purpose:** To increase the **share of solar rooftop capacity** and empower residential households to generate their own electricity
- Model Solar Village:** One village will be developed **in each district** to act as a role model for the adoption of RTS in rural areas.
- Incentives to local bodies:** Urban Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions will be incentivised to promote RTS installations in their areas.
- Tenure:** From 2024 Till 2026-27

Objective

- Installation of **30 GW** of solar capacity through residential rooftop solar system (RTS)
- To help provide **free/low-cost** electricity to 1 crore households up to 300 units of electricity per month by installation of RTS
- To produce **renewable electricity** of 1,000 billion units through the capacity installed under the programme
- To develop the required **enabling ecosystem** for rooftop solar projects, including regulatory support, manufacturing facilities, supply chain, etc.
- To **boost local economy** and employment generation along with enhanced energy security.

Salient Features

- Background:** In 2019 Phase II Grid Connective Rooftop Solar Programme was launched to be implemented till 2025-26. Now the scheme is **subsumed under PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana**.
 - Phase II Grid Connective Rooftop Solar Programme aimed to **40 GW rooftop solar (RTS) capacity** addition is targeted through **Central Financial Assistance (CFA)** in residential sector including for households in **rural areas**.
 - Scheme has provision for **Performance based incentives to DISCOMs** for initial capacity addition of **18 GW**.
- Subsidy Structure:** The scheme will support the installation of **grid-connected rooftop solar projects** in the **residential sector** through Central Financial Support (CFA) upto:

Type of Residential Segment	CFA	CFA (Special Category States)
First 2 kWp of RTS capacity or part thereof	Rs 30,000/kWp	Rs 33,000/kWp
Additional RTS capacity of 1 kWp or part thereof	Rs 18,000/kWp	Rs 19,800/kWp
Additional RTS capacity beyond 3 kW	No additional CFA	
Group Housing Societies/ Residential Welfare Associations (GHS/RWA), etc., for common facilities including EV charging up to 500 kWp (@3 kWp per house	Rs 18,000/kWp	Rs 19,800/kWp

● **Conditions for availing CFA**

- The CFA shall be **irrespective of the size of the inverter installed.**
- Solar modules used in the installation must satisfy the **Domestic Content Requirement condition.**
- A rooftop solar installation by residential consumers/RWAs that has availed CFA under a prior/current scheme for rooftop solar by Ministry has **subsequently increased the RTS installation size shall be eligible for additional CFA** under the current scheme **only for the balance capacity up to 3 kW of overall RTS plant size.**
- **Loan for installation of residential RTS:** Households can access **collateral-free low-interest loan products of around 7% for installation of RTS systems up to 3 kW.**
- **National Portal:** The portal will **facilitate households:**
 - **To apply for subsidies** and **select a suitable vendor** for installing rooftop solar.
 - In decision-making, by providing relevant **information** such as **appropriate system sizes, vendor ratings, grievance redressal, etc.**
- **Financings support for other activities:** Financial assistance will be provided for capacity building, awareness and Outreach, etc.
- **Protection of beneficiary:** In order to ensure that the customers are not overcharged, the Ministry will publish **benchmark prices of solar modules, inverters, and other important equipment** on the national portal every year.
- **Quality assurance:** The scheme will establish **minimum technical specifications required for rooftop solar** to be considered eligible for the CFA.
- **Additional State Subsidy:** The State/UT governments may **supplement the CFA** provided by the central government for the residential sector with an additional subsidy for RTS.

11.2. PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN URJA SURAKSHA EVAM UTTHAAN MAHABHIYAN (PM KUSUM)



Quick Facts

- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Purpose:** To subsidize farmers to install solar irrigation pumps for cultivation
- **Demand driven:** Capacities are allocated based on demand received from the states/ UTs
- **Tenure:** Till 2026

Objective

To add a solar capacity of 34.8 Gigawatt (GW) by March 2026 (original target was 25.7 GW).

Salient Features

- Key components:

Feeder Level Solarisation

Component-A



for setting up **10,000 MW** of decentralised solar or other **renewable energy** plants on **agricultural lands**

Component-B



for installation of **3.5 million** stand-alone **solar pumps** for off-grid areas and to replace **diesel pumps**

Component-C



Solarisation of **3.5 million Grid-connected Agriculture Pumps** including through Feeder Level Solarisation.

- Benefits and beneficiaries

- Component-A: Beneficiaries can **install solar power plants up to 2 MW capacity** on barren/fallow/marshy/cultivable land.

◆ **Beneficiaries:** Cooperatives, Panchayats, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Water User Associations (WUAs) and Individual farmers or a group of farmers

- Component-B and Component-C:** Beneficiaries include individual farmers, group of farmers, cluster irrigation systems, WUAs, FPOs, and Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS)

- Incentive

- Component-A:** DISCOM would be eligible to get **Procurement Based Incentive (PBI)** @ Rs. 0.40 per unit purchased or Rs. 6.6 lakh per MW of capacity installed, whichever is less, **for a period of five years** from the commercial operation date.

- For Components-B and C:** Central Financial Assistance (CFA) @ **30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost** of standalone pump or solarization of existing pump, **whichever is lower** is provided to the beneficiary.

- The **CFA is 50% in North Eastern states** including Sikkim; states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand; UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh; and island UTs of Lakshadweep and A&N. The State Government will give a subsidy of at-least 30%; and the remaining at-most 20% will be provided by the farmer.

11.3. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Power Project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A solar park is large chunk of land developed with common infrastructure facilities like transmission infrastructure, road, water, drainage, etc. with all statutory clearances. ● The scheme facilitates and speed up installation of grid connected solar power projects for electricity generation on a large scale. ● Target: To set up at least 50 Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects targeting 40 GW of solar power installed capacity ● Tenure: Parks are proposed to be set up by 2023-24. ● The capacity of the solar parks shall be 500 MW and above. ● The scheme envisages supporting the States/UTs in setting up solar parks.
Development of Solar Cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● At least one city (either the state capital city or a well-known tourist destination) in each of the states of India is being developed as a solar city ● All electricity needs of the city will be fully met from Renewable Energy (RE) sources, primarily from solar energy.
Greening of Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Purpose: To fully convert Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep islands to Green Energy where energy needs will be met using RE sources. ● Aim: To deploy 52 MW of distributed grid-connected solar PV power projects.
Green Energy Corridor (GEC) Phase-II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Background: GEC-Phase-I was launched for grid integration and power evacuation of approximately 24 GW of RE power. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is already under implementation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. ● GEC Phase-II for Intra-State Transmission System (InSTS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● For grid integration and power evacuation approximately 20 GW of RE power projects. ● It is being implemented in seven States namely, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. ● Central Financial Assistance (CFA) @ 33 percent of the project cost. ● Tenure: 2021-22 to 2025-26
Suryamitra Skill Development Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To train youth of age above 18 years as solar PV technicians for installation, operation and maintenance of solar power projects. ● Implementing Agency: National Institute of Solar Energy, Gurugram
National Bioenergy Programme (NBP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: To support setting up of Waste to Energy plants for generation of Biogas, BioCNG and electricity from urban, industrial and agricultural waste by providing central financial assistance (CFA). ● Tenure: 2021-22 to 2025-26 ● Key sub-schemes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Waste to Energy Programme (Programme on energy from urban, industrial and agricultural wastes /residues) to support setting up of large Biogas, Bio CNG and Power plants (excluding MSW to Power projects).

- **Biomass Programme** (scheme to support manufacturing of briquettes & pellets and promotion of biomass (non-bagasse) based cogeneration in industries) to support setting up of pellets and briquettes for use in power generation and non-bagasse based power generation projects.
- **Biogas Programme** to support setting up of family and medium size Biogas in rural areas.



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12. MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ



12.1. SURVEY OF VILLAGES ABADI AND MAPPING WITH IMPROVISED TECHNOLOGY IN VILLAGE AREAS (SVAMITVA) SCHEME

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** To provide an integrated inhabited (abadi) property ownership solution for rural India.
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Technology Implementation Agency:** Survey of India
- **Coverage:** All the 31 States and Union Territories (UTs)

Objective

- **Creation of accurate land records** for rural planning and **reduce property-related disputes**.
- To **bring financial stability to the citizens** in rural India by enabling them to use their property as a financial asset for taking loans and other financial benefits.
- **Determination of property tax**, which would accrue to the Gram Panchayats (GPs) directly in States where it is devolved or else, add to the State exchequer.
- **Creation of survey infrastructure** and GIS maps that can be leveraged by any department for their use.
- To support the preparation of a better-quality **Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)** by making use of GIS maps

Salient Features

- It was launched to provide rural India with an integrated inhabited (Abadi) property ownership solution.
 - This will provide the 'record of rights' to village household owners in the form of Property Cards/Title Deeds.
- The scheme aims to cover **6.62 lakh villages from the Financial Year 2020-21 to the Financial Year 2024-25**.

Main activities under the Scheme are

- **Large Scale mapping using Drones:** Rural inhabited (Abadi) areas would be mapped by Survey of India using drone Survey.
 - Maps generated are **geo-referenced maps capturing digital images** of properties in rural abadi areas.

- The preparation and distribution of Property Cards based on maps generated is the **responsibility of the respective State Government**.
- **Establishment of Continuous Operating Reference Station (CORS)**: The CORS network supports accurate Geo-referencing, ground truthing and demarcation of lands.
- **SVAMITVA Dashboard**: A centralised online monitoring and reporting dashboard for real-time progress monitoring of SVAMITVA implementation.
- **DigiLocker App**: Beneficiaries can view and download the property card through the DigiLocker App.
- **Gram Manchitra**: Funds released to the National Informatics Centre (NIC) for the **Enhancement of the Spatial Planning Application 'Gram Manchitra' and Central Infrastructure**.
- **Information, Education, and Communication (IEC)** activities to spread awareness of the scheme.

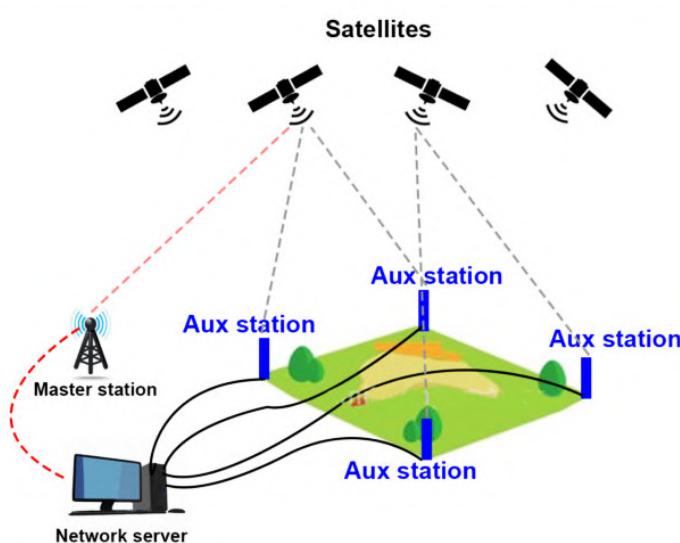


12.2. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVE

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type: Centrally Sponsored Scheme • Tenure: 2022-23 to 2025-26 • Aim: To develop governance capabilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). • Coverage: All States and UTs and also includes institutions of rural local government in non-Part IX areas, where Panchayats do not exist. • It seeks to address critical gaps that hinder the success of Panchayats by enhancing their capacities and effectiveness, and promote devolution of powers and responsibilities. • There is no provision for forming new Panchayats. <p>NOTE: This scheme is different from Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (Extended) of Ministry of Rural Development, a campaign conducted to transform the way services are provided by the Government.</p>
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Continuously Operating Reference Station (CORS) Technology



13. MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS



13.1. NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR CIVIL SERVICES CAPACITY BUILDING (NPCSCB) - MISSION KARMA YOGI

Quick Facts

- Purpose:** Prescribes capacity building programmes for civil servants
- Coverage:** All civil servants (including contractual employees) across different ministries, departments, organizations and agencies of the Union Government
- My iGOT:** Delivers **targeted training courses** of individual officer
- Curated Programs:** Cater diverse learning needs of Ministries/Departments and Training Institutions.

Objective

- To transform the Indian civil services capacity building landscape by establishing a robust digital ecosystem enabling continuous anytime anywhere learning to make the officials future ready.

Salient Features

- Blended Programs:** Facilitate **equitable access** to training methodologies across all levels and **integrates offline classroom courses with online learning components**.
- VIKAS (Variable & Immersive Karmayogi Advanced Support):** New blended learning programme for management of civil servants in Central Secretariat.
- 12 domain specific capacity building e-learning courses** have been developed.
- Key approach:**
 - Aligns work allocations of civil servants by matching their competencies to the requirement of the post.
 - Emphasizes **on on-site learning** to complement off-site learning.
 - Create an ecosystem **of shared learning infrastructure** including that of learning materials, institutions and personnel.
- Institutional Structure**
 - Prime Minister's (PMHR) HR council
 - Cabinet Secretariat Coordination unit



- Capacity Building Commissions
- Karmayogi Bharat SPV (a not for profit company)
- **Karmayogi Prarambh** is an online orientation programme
 - It aims to provide **all the necessary details related to government policies** for newly appointees recruited through Rozgar Melas.
 - It includes a **set of eight courses curated to help all Rozgar Mela appointees**
- **Impact expected:** Direct benefit to 1.5 crore Government officials in the long run and amplifying impact on citizens who get empowered by the civil services.



13.2. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an online platform available to the citizens 24x7 to lodge their grievances to the public authorities on any subject related to service delivery. • It is a single portal connected to all the Ministries/Departments of Government of India and States. • CPGRAMS also provides appeal facility to the citizens if they are not satisfied with the resolution by the Grievance Officer.
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14. MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS



14.1. PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA (PMUY) 2.0

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** Safeguarding health of women & children by providing them with a clean cooking fuel-LPG
- **Applicant:** Woman only who must have attained **18 years of age**.
- **Benefits:** Deposit-free connection for cooking gas cylinders
- **Primary beneficiaries:** Women & Children

Objective

To provide **deposit-free LPG connections** to those **low-income families** who could **not be covered under the earlier phase** of PMUY.

Salient Features

- **Background:** In 2016, the PMUY initiative was introduced to offer 8 crore deposit-free LPG connections to rural and deprived households.
 - Following the successful Ujjwala Phase 1, the **Union Budget 2021-22** announced an **additional provision for 1 crore LPG connections** under the PMUY scheme.
 - **An additional 75 lakh connections** have been approved for the FY 2023-24 to 2025-26 with the **overall target of 10.35 crore LPG connections**.
 - As of 31st October 2023, there are **9.67 Crore active LPG Connections under PMUY**.
- **Eligibility:** An **adult woman from** a poor household **without an existing LPG connection** fulfilling the following criteria:
 - Eligible as per **Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011** list, or
 - Belongs to **SC/ST households, be a beneficiary of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Antyodaya**

On

 Years of
PM UJJWALA YOJANA

Universal Access to Clean Cooking Fuel



The World Lauds India's Ujjwala Yojana

A '**major achievement**' in **improving the environment and health of women**

International Energy Agency (IEA)

Anna Yojana (AY), Forest dwellers, Most Backward Classes (MBC), Tea and Ex-Tea Garden Tribes, People residing in river islands.

- **Subsidy:**
 - Central Financial Assistance of Rs 1600 for each LPG connection.
 - Subsidy of ₹ 300/- per 14.2 Kg refill up to 12 refills/year
- **Ease of registration for migrants:** Migrants are not required to submit ration cards or any address proof. A self-declaration is sufficient.
- **Exclusion:** Household having any other LPG connection from any Oil Marketing Company.

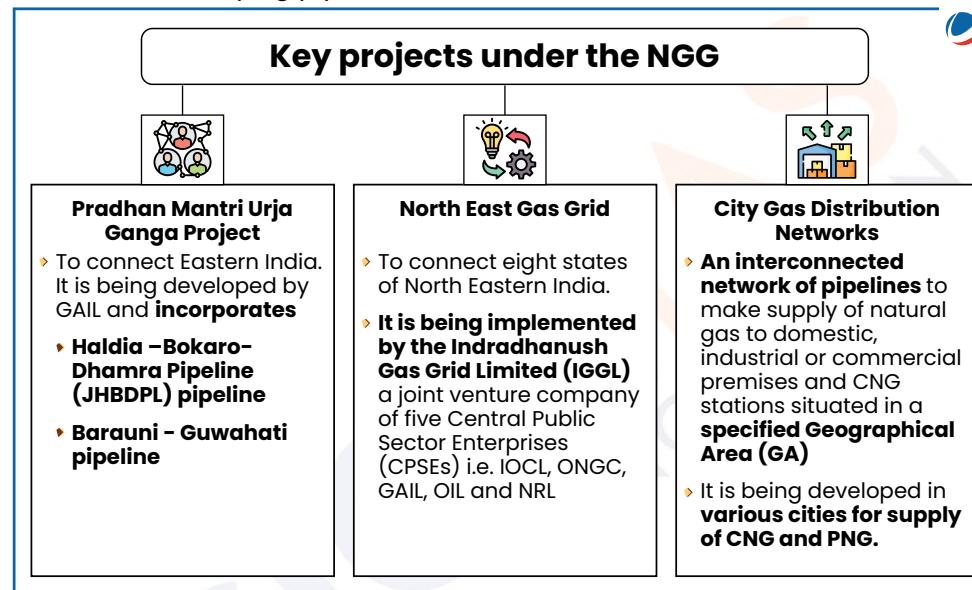


14.2. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Pratyaksh Hanstantrit Labh / Direct Benefits Transfer For LPG or PAHAL (DBTL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: To curb the diversion of subsidized LPG. ● Consumers pay the market price for the domestic cylinder and the subsidy is transferred directly to their bank account. ● Eligibility: LPG users and their spouses who do not earn a taxable income above ₹10,00,000 in the previous financial year. ● PAHAL has entered into Guinness Book of World Records as being the largest Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme 								
Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN Yojna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Type: Central Sector Scheme ● Purpose: Providing financial support to integrated bio-ethanol projects for setting up Second Generation (2G) ethanol projects using lignocellulosic biomass and other renewable feedstock. ● Financial assistance: For improving commercial viability as well as promoting R&D in the field of production of 2G ethanol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rs.150 crore per project for commercial projects and ● Rs.15 crore per project for demonstration projects <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">1st Generation</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">2nd Generation</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">3rd Generation</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">4th Generation</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> Edible Biomass Sugar Beet Sugarcane Wheat Corn </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> Non-Edible Biomass Wood Straw Grass Waste </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> Algal Biomass Macroalgae Microalgae </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> Breakthrough Solar-to-Fuel Pyrolysis Engineered Algae Gasification </td> </tr> </table> </div>	1 st Generation	2 nd Generation	3 rd Generation	4 th Generation	Edible Biomass Sugar Beet Sugarcane Wheat Corn	Non-Edible Biomass Wood Straw Grass Waste	Algal Biomass Macroalgae Microalgae	Breakthrough Solar-to-Fuel Pyrolysis Engineered Algae Gasification
1 st Generation	2 nd Generation	3 rd Generation	4 th Generation						
Edible Biomass Sugar Beet Sugarcane Wheat Corn	Non-Edible Biomass Wood Straw Grass Waste	Algal Biomass Macroalgae Microalgae	Breakthrough Solar-to-Fuel Pyrolysis Engineered Algae Gasification						
Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Objectives: Reducing import dependence, savings in foreign exchange, providing boost to domestic agriculture sector, etc. ● Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) sell petrol blended with ethanol. ● Target: 10% and 20% blending of ethanol with petrol by 2022 and 2025 respectively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The target of 10% ethanol blending has already been achieved and Public Sector OMCs have started selling E20 (20% ethanol blended) petrol across the country. 								

National Gas Grid (NGG)

- NGG has been envisaged to ensure adequate availability and equitable distribution of natural gas in all parts of the country.
- It will enhance the **share of gas in the energy basket to 15% by 2030** and entails development of additional 10,860 km pipelines.
 - At present about 24,623 km long **Natural Gas pipeline network** is operational in the country.
- **Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB)** is the authority to grant authorization for laying pipelines.

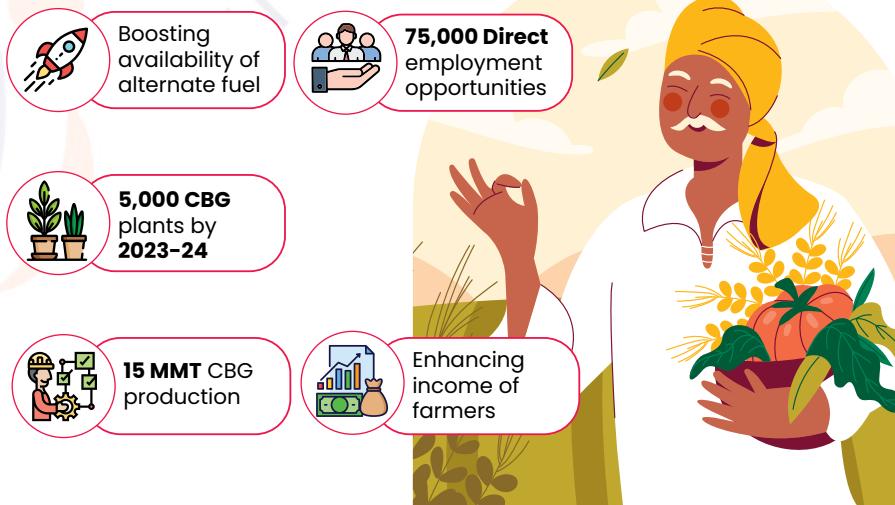


Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative

- Purpose: To extract economic value from bio-mass waste in the form of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) and bio-manure.

Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT)

A New Revolution in Transportation Fuel Compressed Bio-Gas



15. MINISTRY OF PORTS, SHIPPING AND WATERWAYS



15.1. SAGARMALA

Quick Facts

- Purpose:** To reduce the **logistics cost** for **EXIM and domestic trade** with minimal infrastructure investment
- Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- Funding:** Equity support through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) and Budget support
- Implementation of the projects:** Projects will be taken up through **Private or PPP mode**

Objective

Accelerating **economic development** by harnessing the potential of India's 7,500 km long **coastline** and 14,500 km of potentially navigable waterways.

Salient Features

- Background:** Sagarmala programme is in consonance with **National Perspective Plan (NPP)** for the holistic development of the Indian Coastline which was launched in 2016.

Set of Projects under Sagarmala are divided into 5 pillars

Port-led Industrialization

- Industrial Cluster
- SIPC/SEZ
- Thermal Power Plants
- Port Led Industries

Coastal Community Development

- Skill Development
- Fisheries
- Ropeway
- Technology Centers
- Community Development

Coastal Shipping & IWT

- Coastal Tourism
- Ro-Ro/Ro-Pax/Passenger Jetty
- Cruise Tourism
- Coastal Infrastructure
- Island Development
- Inland waterways

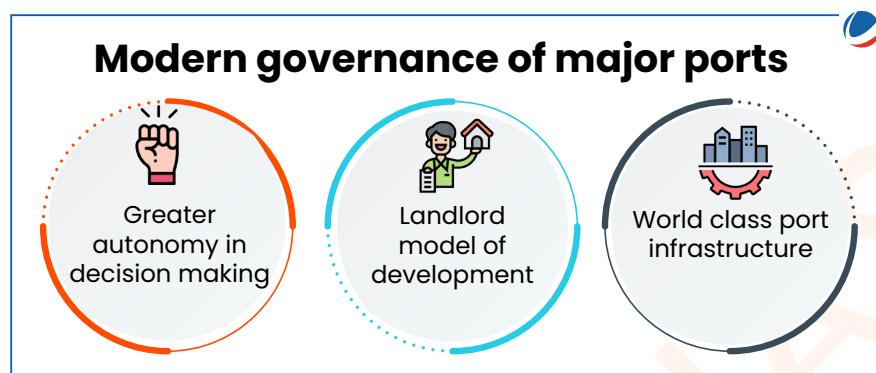
Port Modernization

- New ports
- Port Modernization Major Ports
- Port Modernization non-Major Ports
- Ship Repair

Port Connectivity

- Road
- rail
- Pipeline

- **Sagarmala Development Company Limited:** Set up under the Companies Act, 2013 to assist the State level/zones level Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs).
- **National Sagarmala Apex Committee:** Chaired by Minister of Shipping and provides policy directions and reviews the implementation
- Modern governance of major ports



- **Sagarmala Young Professional (SYP) Scheme:**

- Aim: To engage talented, forward-thinking and dynamic young professionals in various divisions of the Ministry.
- initially, around 25 young professionals will be hired for 2 years (extendable to 2 more years) to deliver high-quality inputs in areas such as infrastructure, data analysis, project management, etc.



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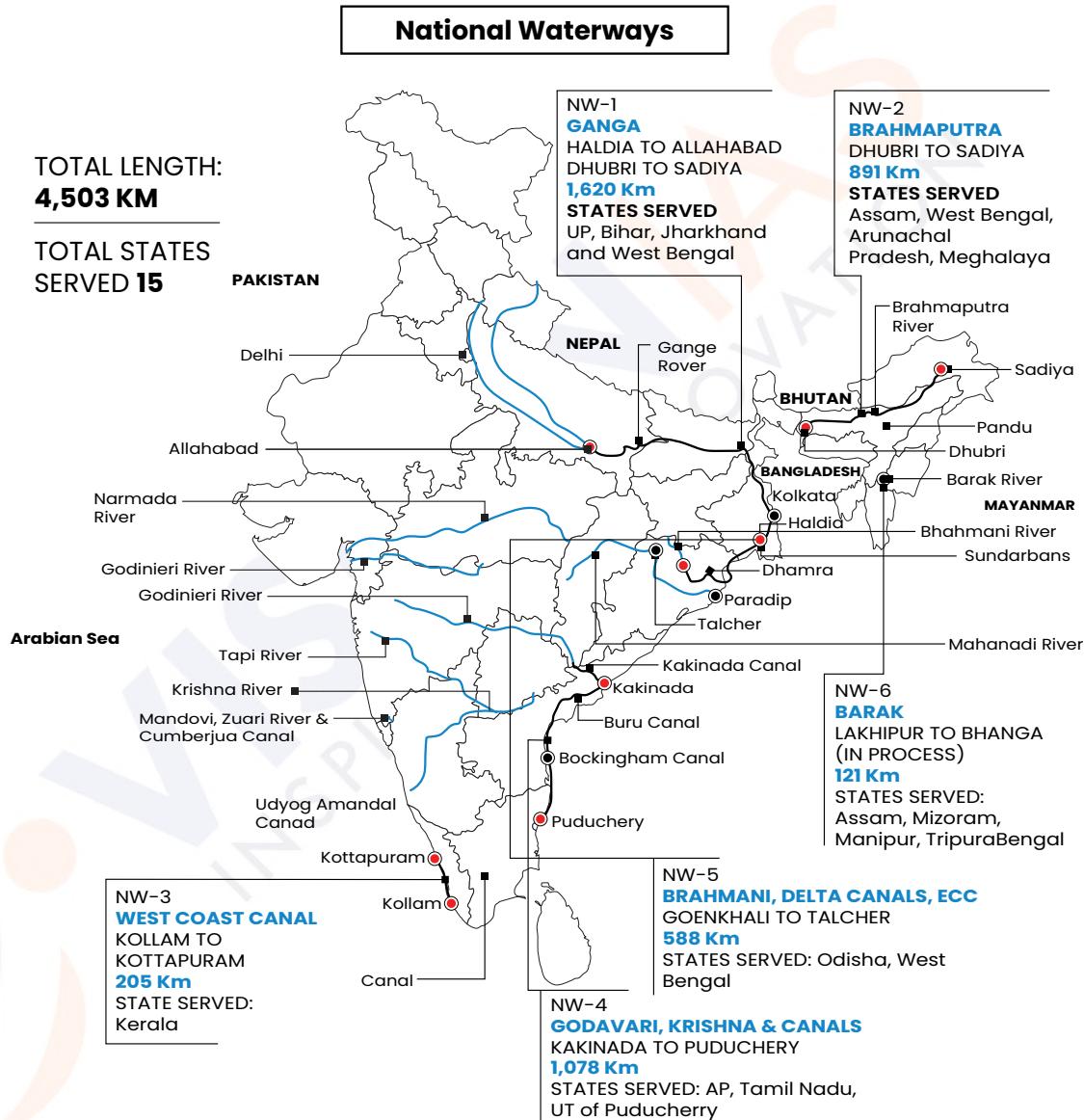


Continuous performance assessment and monitoring.

15.2. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP)

- Aim: For the **capacity augmentation** of navigation on the **Haldia–Varanasi stretch of National Waterway-1 (Ganga)**.
- Project involves development of various infrastructures like **construction of multimodal terminals** at Varanasi, Sahibganj & Haldia, **Ro-Ro terminals**, **navigational lock** at Farakka, channel marking systems, **integrated vessel repair & maintenance**, etc.



- **Use of River Information System (RIS)**, IT based system to optimize the resource management of waterborne transport.
- Technical and financial assistance of the **World Bank**.

Scheme for promotion of flagging of merchant ships in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Scheme provides a subsidy support over five years to domestic shipping companies in global tenders floated by Ministries and CPSEs for flagging. ● Flagging of ship: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A ship is entitled to fly the flag of a country only after being registered in that country. ● The object of registration is to ensure that persons who are entitled to the privilege and protection of the Indian flag receive the assured facilities. ● This registration of the ship plays an imperative function towards its safety and security.
National Logistics Portal Marine	<p>NLPM is a national maritime single window platform encompassing complete end-to-end logistics solutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It helps exporters, importers, and service providers exchange documents seamlessly and transact business. ● The overarching NLP Marine Vision is to cater to various stakeholders in the G2G, G2B and B2B model. ● It has the capability to integrate with various Port Operating Systems/ Terminal Operating Systems and other stakeholder(s) systems in the ecosystem. ● Sagar Setu Mobile App of National Logistics Portal Marine (NLPM) has also been launched by the ministry.



Lakshya

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16. MINISTRY OF POWER



16.1. MISSION ON ADVANCED AND HIGH-IMPACT RESEARCH (MAHIR)



Quick Facts

- Purpose:** To facilitate indigenous research, development and demonstration of the latest and emerging technologies in the power sector.
- Approach:** The Mission will follow the technology life cycle approach of Idea to Product.
- Interministerial:** The Scheme is launched in collaboration with New & Renewable Energy (MNRE)
- Tenure:** 2023-24 to 2027-28



Objective

- Identify** emerging technologies/areas of future relevance for the energy sector
- Create a vibrant & innovative ecosystem** and **provide a common platform** for energy Sector Stakeholders for various tasks
- Support pilot projects** of indigenous technologies and facilitate their commercialization
- Leverage foreign alliances** and partnerships to accelerate R&D
- Make our Nation among the leading Countries** in the Power System



Salient Features

- Structure of the Mission**
 - Technical Scoping Committee:** Chaired by Central Electricity Authority (CEA)
 - Role:** Identify and recommend potential technologies for development, monitoring of approved projects, etc.
 - Apex Committee:** Chaired by Union Minister for Power & New

Significance of MAHIR

-  Helps to achieve net zero emission
-  Help in meeting growing energy demand
-  Promote initiatives like Make in India and Start-up India
-  Contribute towards achieving the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



and Renewable Energy

- ◊ **Role:** Look into **international collaborations, approve and monitor the research proposals**
- **Coverage:** The proposals for outcome-linked **funding** will be invited from companies / organizations **across the globe**.
- **Selection of the proposal:** To be done through **Quality cum Cost-Based Selection (QCBS) basis**.
- **Patent:** The IPR of the technology developed would be shared by the **Government of India and the Research Agency**.
- **Transparency and accountability:** Evaluation of the mission will be taken up through a credible **third party at the end of the initial period of the Mission**.
- **Funding:** Ministry of Power, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and the Central Public Sector Enterprises under them, and also Centers' budgetary resources.

8 areas are identified for research

- | | |
|---|--|
|  | Green hydrogen for mobility (High Efficiency Fuel Cell) |
|  | Modifying electric cookers/pans to suit Indian cooking methods |
|  | Alternatives to Lithium-Ion storage batteries |
|  | Indigenous CRGO technology |
|  | Nano technology for EV battery |
|  | Solid state refrigeration |
|  | Geo-thermal energy |
|  | Carbon capture |

NOTE: CEA is a Statutory Body constituted under the **Electricity Act, 2003**. It seeks to make technical standards & regulations in the power sector of the country.



16.2. REVAMPED DISTRIBUTION SECTOR SCHEME

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** Improving operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of all DISCOMS
- **Exclusion:** Private Sector DISCOMS
- **Implementing Agencies:** Rural Electrification Corporation (**REC**) and **POWER FINANCE CORPORATION (PFC)**
- **Tenure:** Till 2025-26

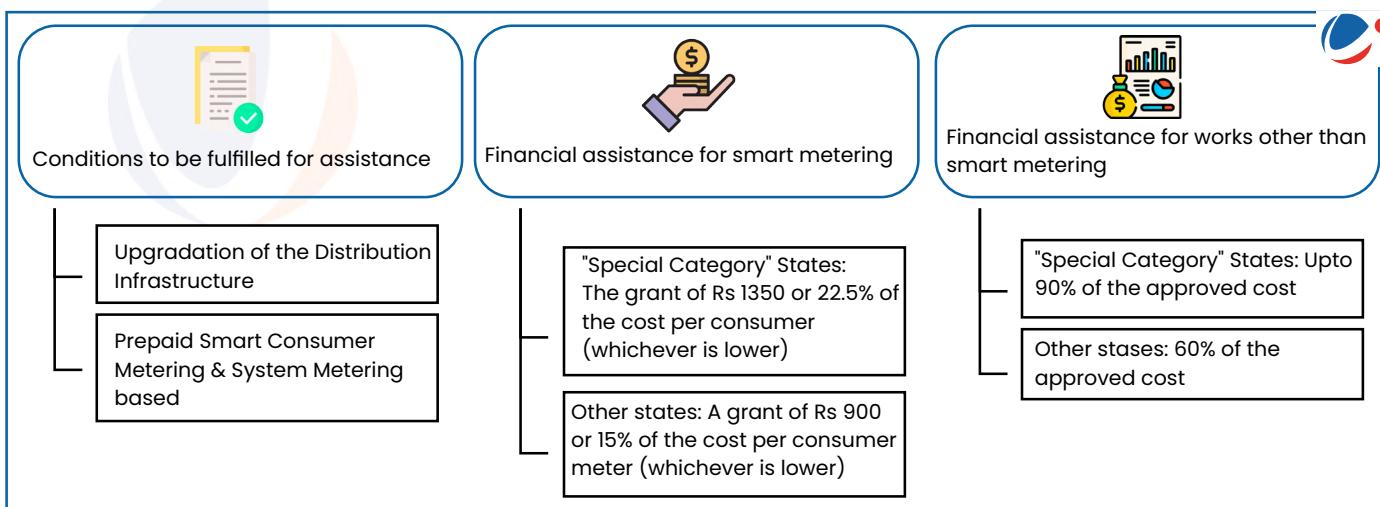
Objective

- To reduce the **Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses** to pan-India levels of 12-15% and **Average Cost of Supply (ACS)-Average Revenue Realised (ARR) gap** to zero by **2024-25**.
- Improvement in the **quality, reliability and affordability of power supply** to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector.

Salient Features

- **Background:** The following schemes are subsumed under this:
 - **Schemes of Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)**
 - **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)**
 - **Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP)-2015**
- **Two major components**
 - **Part 'A'** – Result-linked financial assistance to DISCOMS
 - **Part 'B'** – Training & Capacity Building and other **Enabling & Supporting Activities**

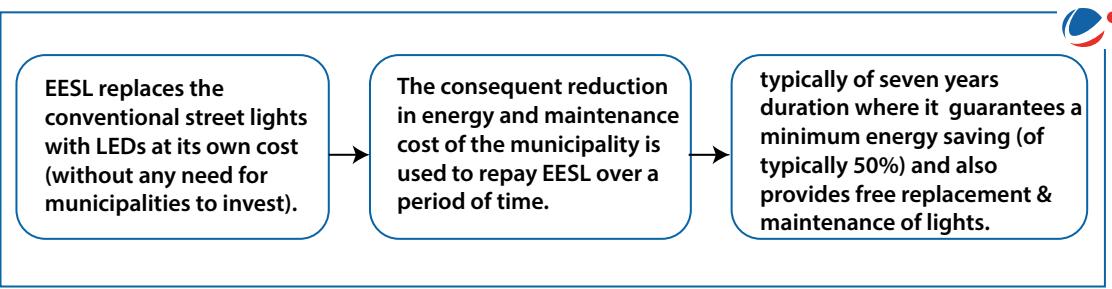
Financial assistance to DISCOMs

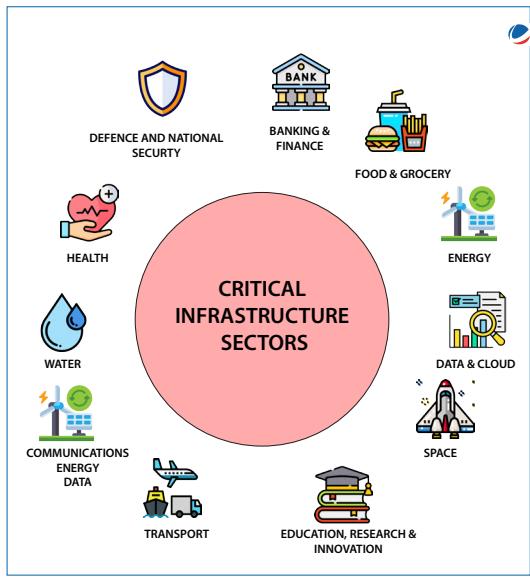


- **Priority in smart metering**
 - 500 AMRUT cities, with AT&C Losses > 15%
 - All Union Territories (UTs)
 - MSMEs, Industrial and Commercial consumers
 - All Government offices at the Block level and above
 - Other areas with high losses
- **Incentive to States /UTs:** To fast-track installation of prepaid Smart Meters by December 2023.
- **Consumer empowerment:** By way of **prepaid Smart metering** to be implemented in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode
- **Leveraging Artificial Intelligence:** To analyze data generated through IT/OT devices including System Meters, prepaid Smart meters, etc.
- **Universal Coverage:** RDSS has a universal coverage. The Central Government is supporting States for electrification of households which were missed out under SAUBHAGYA, under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS).
- **Support to PVTG (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups):** All identified PVTG (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups) Households under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) for on-grid electricity connection are eligible for funding under RDSS.



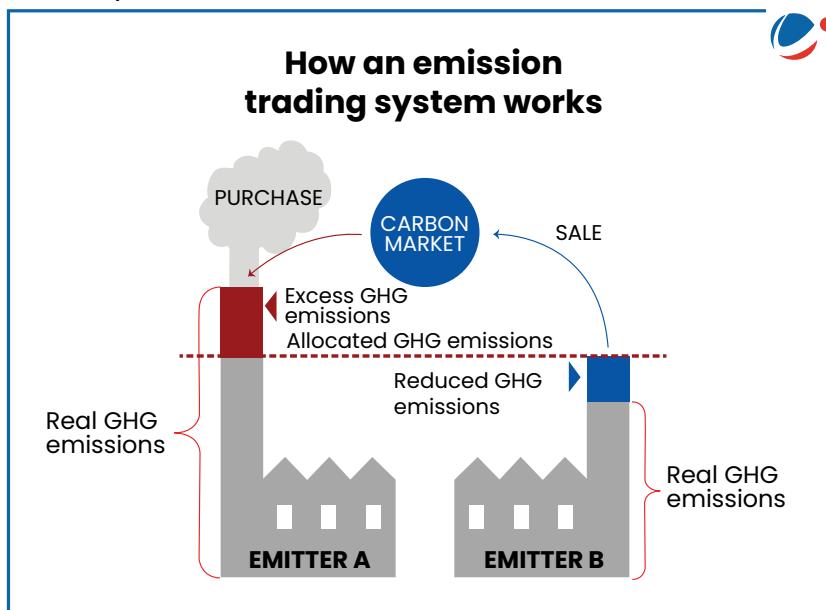
16.3. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Purpose: Strengthening the electricity distribution system ● Implementing agency: Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) ● Work included setting up new substation, separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders; augmentation of old substation adding 850000 ckt. of HT&LT lines; etc. ● Electrification through off grid modes for villages where grid connectivity was neither feasible nor cost effective.
Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is the world's largest zero subsidy domestic lighting programme. ● EESL (Energy Efficiency Services Ltd) enables domestic households to procure LED lights at an affordable price of Rs. 10/- each and the balance on easy installments from their electricity bill. ● EESL has also enrolled SHGs for distribution of LED bulbs under UJALA programme.
Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The initiative was envisioned as "Prakash Path" to replace conventional street lights with smart and energy efficient LED street lights across India. <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;">  <p>EESL replaces the conventional street lights with LEDs at its own cost (without any need for municipalities to invest). → The consequent reduction in energy and maintenance cost of the municipality is used to repay EESL over a period of time. → typically of seven years duration where it guarantees a minimum energy saving (of typically 50%) and also provides free replacement & maintenance of lights.</p> </div>

ECO Niwas Samhita	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an Energy Conservation Building Code for Residential Buildings (ECBC-R). Aim: Promoting energy efficiency in design and construction of homes, apartments and townships.
National Power Portal (NPP) Dashboard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a centralized platform for collation and dissemination of Indian power sector information, for generation, transmission and distribution of power in India.
Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: Achieving universal household electrification. <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Key Activities</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; width: 30%;">  <p>Providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all un-electrified households in rural areas.</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; width: 30%;">  <p>Providing electricity connections to remaining economically poor un-electrified households in urban areas</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; width: 30%;">  <p>Providing Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) based stand-alone systems for un-electrified households where grid extension is not feasible or cost effective</p> </div> </div> </div>
Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background: PAT Scheme was introduced in 2008 under National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NMEEE is one of the schemes under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). Aim: To improve energy efficiency in Indian industries and consequently reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Covers energy-intensive sectors including TPP, cement, aluminum, iron and steel, pulp and paper, fertilizer, petroleum refineries etc. Energy savings certificates (ESCert): Government shortlists industries called designated consumers and restricts amount of energy they can consume in one PAT cycle (having a time limit of three years) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those that over achieve their targets are issued ESCert that are tradable with industries that have not achieved their targets.
Islanding Schemes for Power Sector for maintaining essential load in event of major outage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Islanding is a defense mechanism for power system in which a part of the system is islanded from a disturbed grid so that the critical infrastructure could survive in isolation from rest of grid and continuity of supply to the essential load is maintained. Critical infrastructure is the body of systems, networks and assets that are essential to ensure the security of a given nation, its economy, and the public's health and/or safety (Refer infographic). <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px; text-align: center;">  <p>The infographic illustrates the 11 critical infrastructure sectors identified by the U.S. government. A central pink circle is labeled "CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS". Surrounding it are icons and labels for various sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY (shield icon) BANKING & FINANCE (bank building icon) FOOD & GROCERY (fast food icon) ENERGY (power plant icon) DATA & CLOUD (server icon) SPACE (satellite icon) EDUCATION, RESEARCH & INNOVATION (books icon) TRANSPORT (airplane and truck icon) WATER (water drop icon) COMMUNICATIONS ENERGY DATA (cell phone and wind turbine icon) HEALTH (heart icon) </div>

Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS)

- CCTS 2023 sets up a carbon credit trading market as the country aims to decarbonise the economy and has committed to cutting **emissions by 45 per cent from 2005 levels by 2030**.
 - CCTS was first announced under Energy Conservation Act 2001** (amended in 2022).



- Key highlights of CCTS**
 - Set up **National Steering Committee (NSC)**, aka **Indian Carbon Market Governing Board (ICMGB)**, headed by power and environment secretaries, to **govern and oversee the functions of the Indian Carbon Market (ICM)**.
 - The **Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)** would be the administrator for the carbon market and **set targets for reduction in emissions, issue carbon credit certificates**, and accredit carbon verification agencies.
 - Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC)** will regulate all trading activities.
- Grid Controller of India** will be the registry of ICM.

Star Labelling Programme (SLP)

- Launched by **Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)** in 2006.
- SLP is presently invoked for **34 equipment/appliances** (mandatory for 11 and voluntary for others).
- In 2018, **BEE adopted an improved rating methodology** that factors in variance in temperature across the various climatic zones in India and operating hours.
 - The new metric is called the **Indian Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (ISEER)**, which is the ratio of the cooling seasonal total load (in kWh) to cooling seasonal energy consumption (in kWh).

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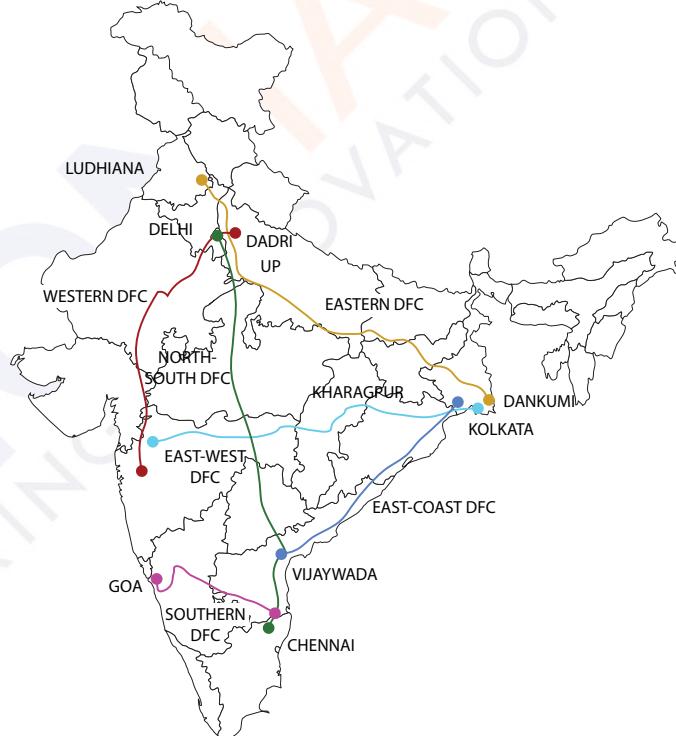
17. MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS



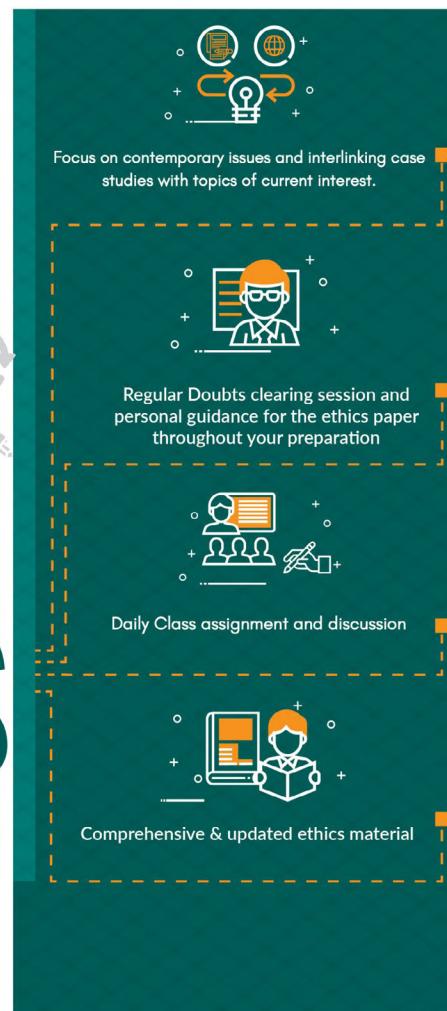
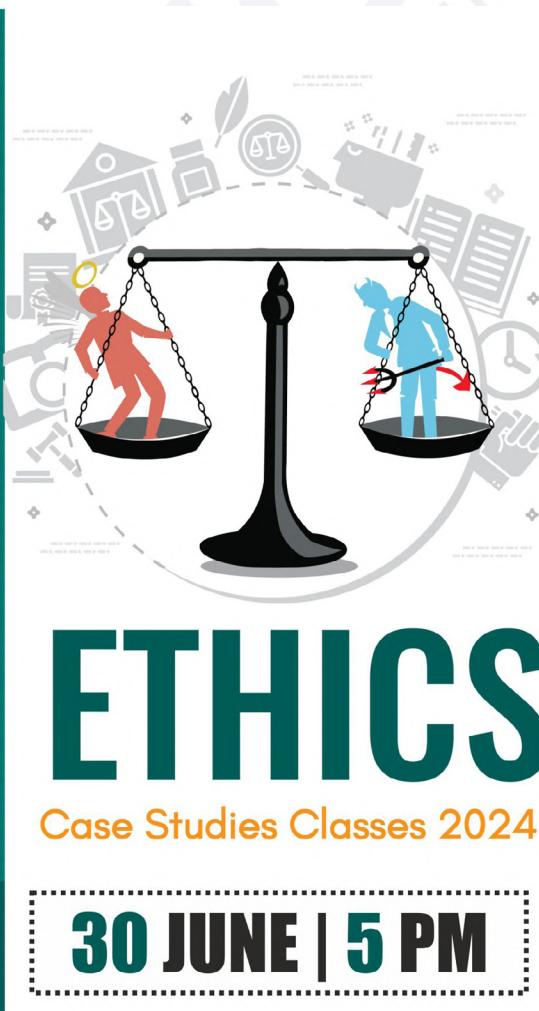
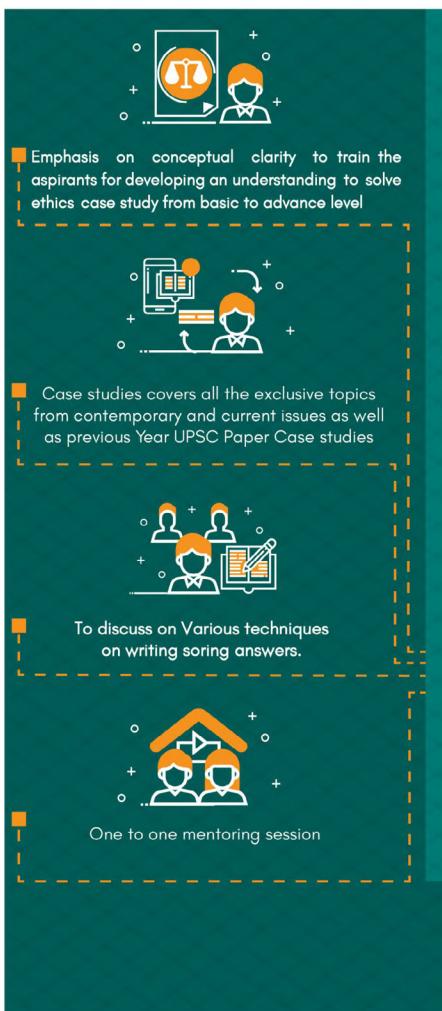
17.1. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim: To boost the supply chain for the industries and logistics sectors located in DFC's catchment areas leading to the growth of EXIM traffic. • A total of six DFCs are proposed in the country to offer higher transport output and carrying capacity. • There will be faster transit of freight trains, and running of double stack container trains, and heavy haul train. • The Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India (DFCCIL), is implementing the project. • External assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western corridor is being fully funded by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency • Eastern corridor is being partially funded by the World Bank. • National Industrial Corridor Corporation (NICDC) under the Ministry of Commerce is implementing various projects along the DFC for the development of Integrated Industrial Townships.
Kisan Rail Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim: To increase the income in farm sector by connecting production centers to markets and consumption centers. • This rail service transports perishables and agri-product, including milk, meat and fish

DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR NETWORK



Bharat Gaurav Train scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: To showcase India's rich cultural heritage and magnificent historical places through theme-based tourist circuit trains. Theme based tourist circuit trains can be run either by private or State-owned operators. It is based on revenue generating model, hence no fund is allocated.
Rail MADAD App	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was launched for the purpose of speedy redressal of passengers' complaints.
Rail Sahyog' web portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This portal provides a platform for the corporates and PSUs to contribute to creation of amenities at/near Railway Stations through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds.
One Station One Product (OSOP) scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Railways has launched OSOP scheme over Indian Railways to promote 'Vocal for Local' vision and create additional income opportunities for marginalised section. Under the scheme, OSOP outlets at railway stations are allotted for showcasing, selling and giving high visibility to indigenous /local products.



18. MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS



18.1. BHARATMALA PARIYOJANA PROGRAMME



Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** Optimizing efficiency of freight and passenger movement across the country
- **Implementing agencies:** NHAI, NHIDCL, State PWDs, State Road Development Corporations
- **Monitoring:** Public Investment Board (PIB) is required to review the progress of this program once in six months to avoid cost and time overruns
- **Tenure:** 2017 to 2027-28 (initially proposed to be completed by 2022)



Objective

Optimal resource allocation for a holistic highway development/improvement initiative.



Salient Features

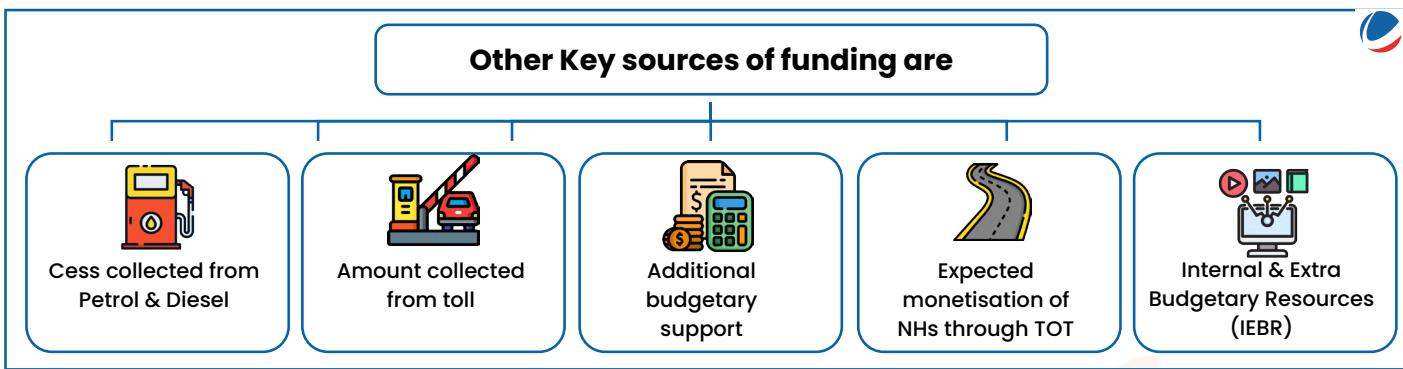
- **Background:** In 2000, National Highways Development Program (NHDP) qualitative and quantitative enhancement of **National Highways**, involving development and **4/6 laning of about 13,150 km**
 - NHDP was spread across 7 phases in which targets were to be achieved by 2022.
 - In 2017 the government launched the **Bharatmala Pariyojana programme**
- **Umbrella programme:** It is an umbrella program for the highways sector that focuses on optimizing efficiency of freight and passenger movement across the country by bridging critical infrastructure gaps.
- **Corridor approach:** Envisages a corridor approach in place of the existing package-based approach.
- **Focus of the programme**
 - Enhanced effectiveness of already built infrastructure
 - Multi-modal integration
 - Bridging infrastructure gaps for seamless movement
 - Integrating National and Economic Corridors
- **Sources of funding:** Various projects are mainly funded by **Central Government and resource mobilisation by the Ministry**.



Major projects under NHDP Phase 1

Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) connecting 4 major metropolitan cities viz. Delhi Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata-Delhi.

North South and East West Corridors (NS-EW) connecting Srinagar to Kanyakumari and Silchar to Porbandar with a spur from Salem to Cochin.



- PT - 365 GOVERNMENT SCHEMES COMPREHENSIVE PART 2
- **Project Duration:** The project shall be completed in a period of **5 years from the date of sanction**.
 - **Grand Challenge Mechanism:** The mechanism facilitates **taking up projects on fast-track basis** where sufficient and timely land is made available by the State Governments.
 - **10% funds** are kept **earmarked** to take up projects under the '**Grand Challenge**' mechanism.
 - A maximum of **two stretches of roads not exceeding 100 kms** are **allowed from any one State** in a particular **financial year**.
 - **Construction of road not part of Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I:** Such projects may be taken up for consideration only if the State Agency is ready to bear **at least 50% cost of the land acquisition**.
 - **Promoting PPP: Toll-Operate-Transfer (ToT) model** shall be used to monetize all roads constructed through EPC route.
 - **Resolution of Blackspots:** 5785 blackspots were identified for removal and rectification.
 - **Greenfield alignment** to avoid habitation and optimize cost of land acquisition
 - **Wayside amenities and cargo facilities** planned at every half hour
 - Complete access controlled with **pay per use close tolling concept**
 - **Online Systems for Monitoring and Process Automation**
 - **Project Monitoring Information System (PM IS)** for tracking of the status of all projects, preparation of reports, etc.
 - **Bhoomi Raashi System** for preparation and submission of Land Acquisition related notifications.
 - **Bidder Information Management System (BIMS)** to be used by all implementation agencies for maintenance of technical information.
 - **Performance Management System "Lakshya"** to be used by NHAI for setting construction and award targets for all technical officers.
 - **A comprehensive ERP system** is being set up across MoRTH, NHAI and NHIDCL, to integrate all the individual systems/tools,

BharatMala: Connecting India Like Never Before



34,800 km of roads to be constructed



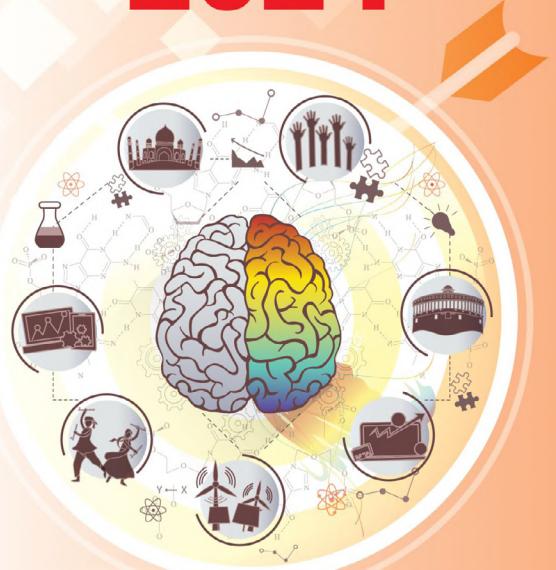
Rs. 5,35,000 crores to be invested

- **Economic Corridors (9000 km):** To unlock full economic potential
- **Inter Corridor and Feeder Route (6000 km):** Ensuring holistic connectivity
- **National Corridors Efficiency Improvement (5000 km):** Enhancing efficiency
- **Border Roads and International Connectivity (2000 km):** Boosting Border Connectivity
- **Coastal Roads and Port Connectivity (2000 km):** Leveraging Ports for Progress
- **Green field Expressways (800 km):** Express speeds for Express gains
- **Balance NHDP works (10,000 km):** Boosting all round connectivity

18.2. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Setu Bharatam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purpose: To replace Railway Crossing on National Highways by Road over Bridges (ROBs) /Road under Bridges (RUBs). Implementing agencies include State PWDs, NHAI, and NHIDCL.
INAM PRO +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a web portal for Buyers and Sellers of Infrastructure Industry (including cement, Purchase/Hiring/Lease of new/ used products and services, etc.). The portal facilitates comparison of price, availability of materials etc.
Scheme for grant of Award to the Good Samaritan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: To motivate the general public to help the road accident victims in emergency situation, inspire and motivate others to save innocent lives. The scheme provides each Good Samaritan with cash award of Rs.5000/- and a certificate of appreciation per incident, subject to maximum 5 awards to an individual in a year.
Parvatmala Pariyojana (National Ropeways Development Programme)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government plans to develop more than 250 projects in 5 years under Parvatmala Pariyojana. It was first announced in Union Budget for 2022-23. It is taken up on PPP mode which will be a preferred, ecologically sustainable alternative in place of conventional roads in difficult hilly areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idea is to improve connectivity and convenience for commuters, besides promoting tourism.

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19. MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT



19.1. MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA), 2005

Quick Facts

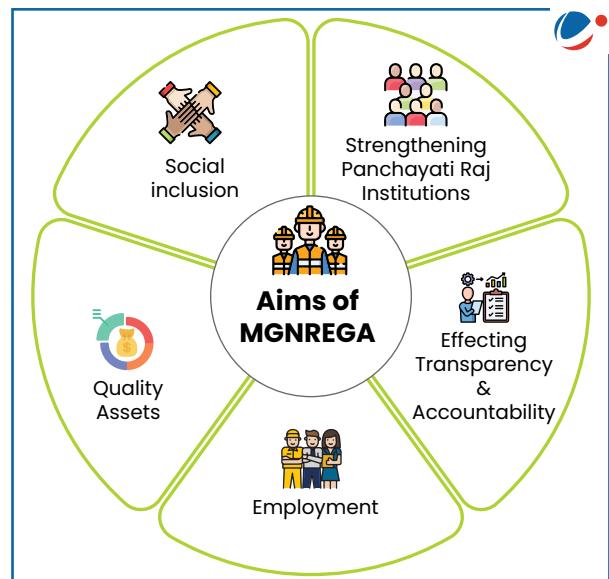
- **Purpose:** Making supplementary livelihood in rural areas through unskilled manual work a legal right
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Beneficiary:** Every adult member (completed 18 years of age) of a registered household in rural areas
- **Monitoring:** Social Audit has to be done by the Gram Sabha.

Objective

To enhance **livelihood security in rural areas** by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to **every household** whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work.

Salient Features

- **Coverage:** Entire country with the **exception of districts** that have hundred per cent urban populations.
- **Fund sharing**
 - **By Centre:** 100% funding for unskilled **labour cost** and 75% for the **material cost**.
 - **By State:** 25% for the **material cost**
- **Demand driven, people centered:**
 - **Guaranteed employment:** At least 100 days of unskilled manual work in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand.
 - **Unemployment allowance:** In case employment is not granted within **15 days of demand**.
- **Additional employment:** Additional **50 days of unskilled wage employment** in a financial year
 - In **drought/natural calamity** notified rural areas.
 - To every **ST household** in a forest area, provided that these households have **no other private property** except for the land rights provided under the FRA Act 2006.



- **State Governments may also make provisions** for providing additional days beyond the period guaranteed under the Act from their own funds.
- **Accident compensation:** Provides **Ex-Gratia Payments for permanent disability or death** as a result of accident at a work site.
- **Women empowerment:** At least **1/3rd beneficiaries** shall be women.
- **Non-negotiable provisions**
 - **Wage to material ratio at 60:40 at Gram Panchayat (GP) level.**
 - Work execution **only by manual labour** without engaging any contractors or machinery (**except as permitted**).
 - **Equal wages to all** based on the quantity of work done.
- **Wage determination:** Wages are **linked to the quality of work and wage rates** notified under section 6(1) of the Act.
 - Wages are **calculated according to the Schedule of Rates fixed by the State Governments for different types of work.**
- **Wage payments:** Wage payments are **exclusively made in the account of the wage seekers** directly.
 - **Payment** of wages should be made within **15 days after completion of work.**
- **Job cards to rural household:** Any **rural household** seeking **unskilled manual work** could register its family in the **GP** and obtain a **job card**.
- **Geotagging of assets created:** Geotagging through **GeoMGNREGA** of the MoRD in association with **National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO and National Informatics Centre.**

Entitlement to wage seeker



Safe drinking water



Resting facilities



Availability of First aid box and medicines



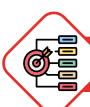
Child care for working women having children below 5 years (minimum collectively 5 children should be there to avail the facility of child care)

19.2. NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (NSAP)



Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** Provide **social assistance to BPL households** in the case of the **old age, disabled, widows, etc.**
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Schemes
- **Constitutional Mandate:** Article 41 directs the State to **provide public assistance** to certain categories of citizen
- **Monitoring:** Social Audit and annual verification by National Level Monitors (NLMs).



Objective

Ensuring **minimum national standard for social assistance in addition** to other benefits by States.



Salient Features

- **Background:** Scheme was launched in 1995 and **includes five sub-schemes** (3 related to pension and 2 non-pension)
- **Beneficiaries' identification**
 - **Socio-Economic Caste Census** or SECC 2011 (BPL list is used for identifying beneficiaries for period when SECC was not prepared).
 - Covers beneficiaries in **both rural as well as urban areas** in all States and UTs.

Table 1.1: NSAP sub-schemes, eligibility criteria and Central Assistance

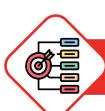
 Sub-scheme	 Eligibility criteria	 Central assistance
IGNOAPS (pension)	A person belonging to BPL category who has attained age of 60 years	₹ 200 per month (60-79 years) ₹ 500 per month (80 years and above)
IGNWPS (pension)	A widow belonging to BPL category who has attained age of 40 years	₹ 300 per month (40-79 years) ₹ 500 per month (80 years and above)
IGNDPS (pension)	A disabled person with disability level of 80 per cent and above belonging to BPL category above the age of 18 years	₹ 300 per month (18-79 years) ₹ 500 per month (80 years and above)
NFBS (family benefit)	In case of the death of the primary breadwinner between 18-59 years of age in a family belonging to BPL category.	₹ 20000 as a one-time assistance
Annapurna scheme	Senior citizens who, though eligible, have remained uncovered under IGNAPS	10 kg of food grains per month are provided free of cost

19.3. PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA (PMGSY)-III



Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** Providing rural connectivity
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Target:** To consolidate 1,25,000 Km road length in the States
- **Tenure:** Till 2024-25



Objective

To provide connectivity, by way of an **all-weather road** with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures to **eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas**



Salient Features

- **Fund sharing** between the Centre and states
 - 90:10 for 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan
 - 60:40 for other states
- **Selection of candidate roads:** Based on various parameters including **population served, market, educational and medical facilities, etc.**
- **Standards of Construction:** A Manual on Geometric Standards, Design, Construction and Maintenance of Rural Roads was published by the Indian Roads Congress (IRC)
- **Implementation:** PMGSY roads are constructed by the State Governments with a design life of **at least 10 years**.
 - The States shall also provide for adequate funds for maintenance of roads post 5-year construction.
- **Electronic Maintenance of Rural Roads under PMGSY (eMARG):** It is a **GIS-based Enterprise e-Governance solution for maintenance** of Rural Roads constructed under PMGSY.
 - It is developed by **National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA)**
- **Quality Assurance:** Through 3-tiered mechanisms. **NRIDA** engages independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) for random inspections of the road works.
- **Monitoring:**
 - A modern web based **Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS)**.
 - "Meri Sadak" App integrated into OMMAS for **user friendly and transparent Citizen Feedback and complaint redressal system**.
 - **Citizen Information Boards and Work Information Boards** are displayed in local language at prominent locations on PMGSY roads, in the benefited habitations.



Phases of PMGSY



- **New/Green Technology:** Waste plastics, cold mix technology, cell filled concrete, stabilization using cement and lime; nano technology and Full Depth Reclamation (FDR) are in use.



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



Quick Facts

- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Purpose:** Poverty alleviation by mobilizing rural poor households into SHGs and enabling poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities
- **Target:** By 2023–24, the Mission aims to mobilize all rural poor households
- **Monitoring:** State Rural Livelihood Missions (SPVs)

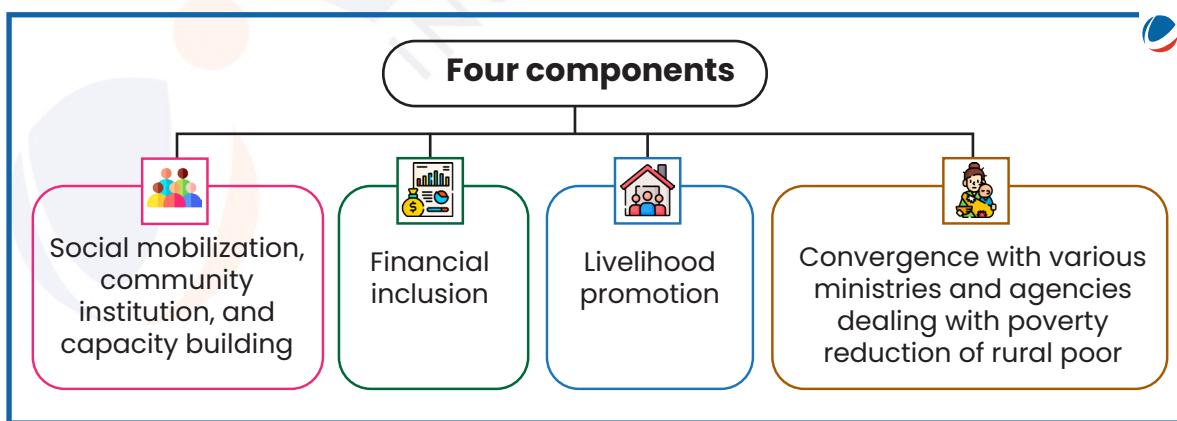


Objective

- Building strong institutions such as Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for the poor, particularly women, and enabling these institutions to access a range of financial services and livelihoods.
- To facilitate their access to formal credit, access to entitlements and public services and support for diversification and strengthening of livelihoods.



Salient Features



- **Identification of beneficiaries**
 - All rural poor households with at least one deprivation, as listed by the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011.
 - **Participatory Identification of the Poor (PIP):** During village entry, social mobilizers would carry out participatory rural assessment (PRA) exercises that included social maps, wealth and wellbeing ranking/grouping, vulnerability rankings, transect walks to poorest village hamlets etc.

- ◊ Through this process, a village **list of different categories of poor and vulnerable households** was prepared.
- ◊ The PIP would list the DAY-NRLM target households as poor or poorest of the poor (POP), as well as by social category. The list so prepared was endorsed by the Gram Panchayat.
- **Social mobilization:** One member (preferably a woman) from each rural poor household would be brought under the SHG network. Women SHG groups would have **bank linkage arrangements**.
 - Most of the mission's interventions are being implemented and scaled up by the SHG women themselves who are trained as **community resource persons (CRPs)** – Krishi Sakhis, Pashu Sakhis, Bank Sakhis, Bima Sakhis, Banking Correspondent Sakhis, etc.
- **Financial inclusions:**
 - **Revolving Fund (RF) to SHGs of Rs.10,000–15,000** to meet the **members' credit needs** directly and as catalytic capital for leveraging repeat bank finance.
 - ◊ RF is given to SHGs that have **been practicing 'Panchasutra'** (Regular meetings; Regular savings; regular inter-loaning; Timely repayment; and Up-to-date books of accounts).
 - **Community Investment Fund (CIF) as Seed Capital to SHG Federations** at the Cluster level to meet the credit needs of the members through the SHGs/Village Organizations and to meet the working capital needs of the collective activities at various levels
 - **Additionally, promotes financial literacy** among the poor.
- **Livelihood promotion:** Supports the **development of skills for rural youth and their placement**, training, and self-employment through rural self-employment institutes (RSETIs), innovations, market support, etc.
- **Implementation:** District Mission Management Units (DMMUs) responsible for planning and execution at the district level.

Key initiatives under DDD-NRLM

- **Aajeevika Skill Development Programme (ASDP):** 25% of NRLM Funds are earmarked for ASDP. It facilitates building the skills of the rural youth and placement in relatively high wage employment in the growing sectors of economy.
- **Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP):** MKSP promotes scaling-up successful, small scale projects that enhance women's participation and productivity in agriculture and allied activities.
- **National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP):** \$500 million project approved by the World Bank in 2011.
- **National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP):** To scale-up initiatives on digital finance and livelihood interventions. Financed by the World Bank
- **SAKSHAM Centres:** Aim: To provide financial literacy & facilitate delivery of financial services (savings, credit, insurance, pensions etc.) to SHG members and rural poor
- **Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY):** To provide connectivity to rural areas through vehicles operated by SHG members.
 - SHG members are provided **interest free loans by the** Community Based Organisations (CBOs) **for operating vehicles on** the identified routes based on financial viability.
- **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)**
 - **Objectives:** Adding diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and cater to the career aspirations of rural youth.
 - **Beneficiaries:** Rural youth aged of **15 and 35 years** from poor families and **SC/ST/ Women/ PVTGs/ PWDs/transgenders, etc. upto 45 Yrs**
 - **Benefits:** Facilitates **demand led skill training at no cost** to the rural poor
 - **Inclusive Program Design:** Mandatory coverage of socially disadvantaged groups (SC/ST 50%; Minority 15%; Women 33%).

- “**Sangathan Se Samridhhi – Leaving no Rural Woman Behind**”: A national campaign under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav Samaveshi Vikaas, aimed at mobilizing 10 crore women from eligible rural households.

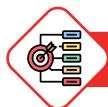


19.5. PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (GRAMEEN)



Quick Facts

- Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- Purpose:** Housing for All by 2024
- Beneficiaries:** Identified through Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011
- Amenities:** The minimum size of a house is 25 square meters, including a dedicated area for hygienic cooking.



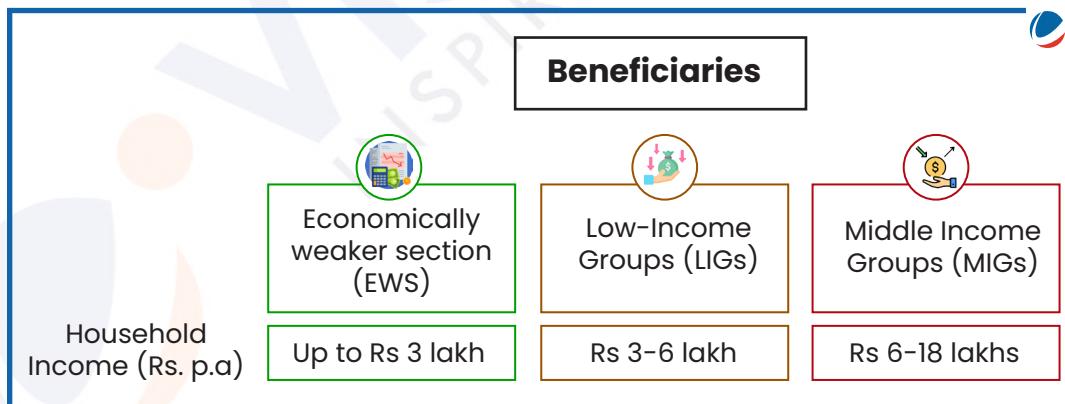
Objective

Construction of **2.95 crore pucca houses with all basic amenities** by the year 2024 to all rural houseless households and to those living in kutcha and dilapidated houses by providing **financial subsidy**.



Salient Features

- Beneficiaries



- Selection of beneficiaries:** Through a **three-stage validation (Socio Economic Caste Census 2011, Gram Sabha, and geo-tagging)**.
- Financial assistance to beneficiaries:** Each beneficiary is given 100% grant of Rs.1.20 lakh (in plain areas) and Rs. 1.30 lakh (in Hilly States/North Eastern States/Difficult areas/UT of J&K and Ladakh/IAP/LWE districts). Beneficiaries **can also avail loan upto Rs. 70,000** from financial institutions.
 - Funds given in 4 installments directly into the bank account** of the beneficiary after verification of various stages of construction through Geotagged photographs.
- Assistance to beneficiaries for unskilled labour wages: Rs. 90/95 person days** under MGNREGA and assistance of **Rs. 12,000 for construction of toilets** through Swachh Bharat Mission- Gramin, or any **other**

dedicated source of funding.

- **Convergence with other schemes:** For providing basic amenities like LPG connection under **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Scheme**, Access to safe drinking water under **Jal Jeevan Mission**, etc.
- **Monitoring:**
 - **Community participation** (Social Audit)
 - **Member of Parliament** (DISHA Committee)
 - **Central and State Government officials**
 - **National Level Monitors**
- **Grievance redressal mechanism**
 - **Grievance redressal** within a period of **15 days from the date of receipt** of the grievance / complaint.
 - Mechanism set up at different levels of administration viz., **Gram Panchayat, Block, District and the State**.
 - Lodging of complaints on the **Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal** (pgportal.gov.in) by the public.



19.6. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) or SAANJHI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Objectives: To trigger processes that lead to the holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats and substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population, ● Target: Five Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024. ● Basic unit of development: Gram Panchayat with a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly, tribal and difficult areas. ● Village Development Plan: It would be prepared for every identified gram Panchayat. ● Model of development: Demand-driven development ● Identification of beneficiary Gram Panchayat: By the Member of Parliament (MP) 												
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">MPs belonging to</td><td style="padding: 5px;">Gram Panchayat to be chosen</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Lok Sabha</td><td style="padding: 5px;">From within his/her constituency</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Rajya Sabha</td><td style="padding: 5px;">From the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the state from which he/she is elected</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Nominated MPs</td><td style="padding: 5px;">Nominated MPs</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">Urban Constituency: The MP will identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency.</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">Exclusion: MPs cannot pick villages which belong to themselves or their spouses.</td></tr> </table>	MPs belonging to	Gram Panchayat to be chosen	Lok Sabha	From within his/her constituency	Rajya Sabha	From the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the state from which he/she is elected	Nominated MPs	Nominated MPs	Urban Constituency: The MP will identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency.		Exclusion: MPs cannot pick villages which belong to themselves or their spouses.	
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Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vision: "Development of a cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life without compromising with the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating a cluster of "Rurban Villages". Objectives: To stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters. Rurban cluster: A cluster of geographically contiguous villages with a population of about 25000 to 50000 in plain and coastal areas and 5000 to 15000 in desert, hilly or tribal areas. Convergence of schemes: The State Government shall identify existing schemes relevant for the development of the cluster and converge their implementation in an integrated and time bound manner.
Mission Antyodaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a convergence and accountability framework aiming to bring optimum use and management of resources allocated by various Ministries / Department of the Government of India under various programmes. Gram Panchayat (GP) is the basic unit for monitoring transformation and for ranking on the basis of objective criteria. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Key Outcomes envisaged</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="border: 1px solid pink; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  Strengthened democratic processes through capacity building of PRIs, public disclosures, etc. </div> <div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  Strong infrastructure base for selected GPs/clusters </div> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  Effective social capital promoting participatory planning and implementation </div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  Enhanced economic opportunities through diversified livelihoods </div> </div> </div>
National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGDRS is a common, generic, and configurable application developed for document registration departments across the country. Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling the idea of One Nation One Software. Citizen empowerment by enabling property valuation (including auto calculation of duty) and online document submission. Single platform for all stakeholders in the registration process. NGDRS facilitates states to create state-specific instances and configure the software as per requirements.

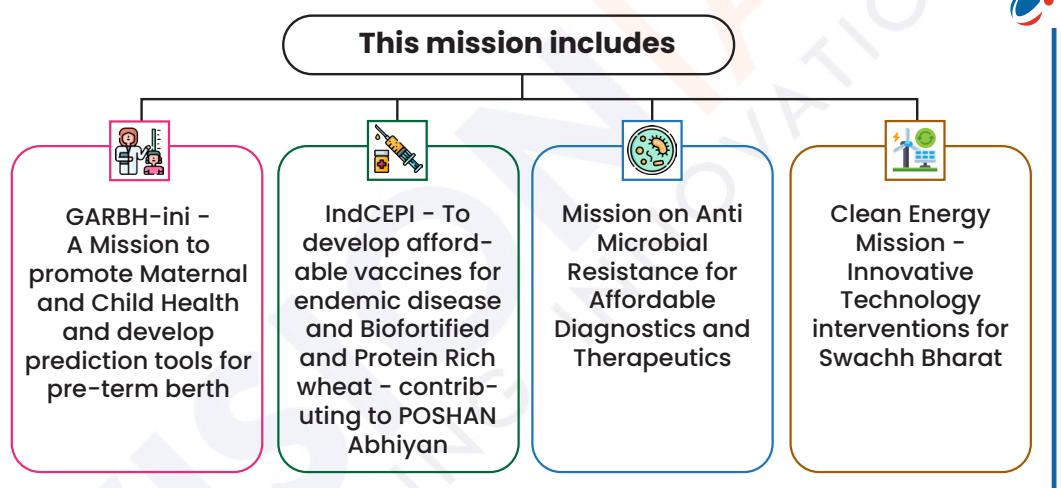
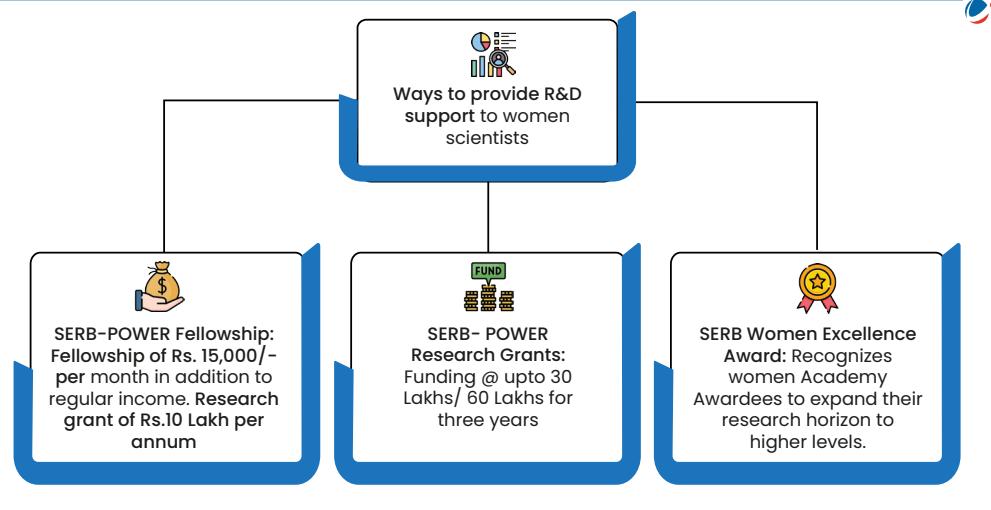


20. MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



20.1. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Purpose: Build the critical human resource pool to strengthen the science and technology system and expand R&D base of the country. ● Objectives: INSPIRE attracts and nurtures young bright students to study basic and natural sciences at the college and university level. ● Launched in partnership with the National Innovation Foundation (NIF) in 2017 ● Aim: To foster a culture of creativity and innovative thinking ● The Million Minds Augmenting National Aspirations and Knowledge (MANAK) or INSPIRE Awards – MANAK: For this, a national level competition for original and innovative ideas of the student is organized. ● Components: INSPIRE Internship, INSPIRE Fellowship, INSPIRE Faculty, Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE).
Unique Methods for Management of Inherited Disorders (UMMID) initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Purpose: To address the burden of genetic disorders in the country. ● Envisages establishing NIDAN Kendra (National Inherited Disorders Administration Kendras) for providing clinical care. ● Clinical care at Nidan Kendra <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prenatal testing for genetic disorders ● New-born screening for relatively common treatable genetic metabolic disorders ● Genetic counselling of pregnant mothers carrying foetuses with high risk of genetic disorders
National Biopharma Mission- "Innovate in India (i3)"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Purpose: To transform the health standards of the country through affordable product development. ● Objectives: Product development, bridge critical gaps in infrastructure, skill development and technology transfer. ● Funding: By the Government of India for five years on a 50% cost sharing basis via World Bank loan. ● Implementing Agency: Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC)
Biotech-Krishi Innovation Science Application Network (Biotech-KISAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Objective: To connect science laboratories with the farmers to find out innovative solutions and technologies to be developed and applied at farm level. ● Allows to counsel and to provide solutions to the farmers on the problems related to water, soil, seeds and marketing ● Biotech-KISAN Hub provides a strong network of top-quality scientific institutions/ Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)/other Farmers' organizations.

Cattle Genomics programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective: To predict breeding values of animal, using DNA level information with performance record, more accurately and identify genetic worth of animal (elite animal) at an early age.
National Mission in Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems (NM-ICPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type: Central Sector Scheme • NM-ICPS is a comprehensive Mission that brings together academia, industry, government and international organizations. • The Mission aims at development of technology platforms to carry out R&D, Translational Research, Product Development, Incubating & Supporting Start-ups as well as Commercialization. • Various Technology Innovation Hubs (TIHs) have been established in advanced technologies in reputed institutes across the country. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These TIHs focus on technology development and translation, human resource and skill development, entrepreneurship, etc.
Atal JaiAnusandhan Biotech Mission - Undertaking Nationally Relevant Technology Innovation (UNaTI)	<p style="text-align: center;">This mission includes</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates the four missions included in the Atal JaiAnusandhan Biotech Mission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GARBH-ini - A Mission to promote Maternal and Child Health and develop prediction tools for pre-term birth. IndCEPI - To develop affordable vaccines for endemic disease and Biofortified and Protein Rich wheat - contributing to POSHAN Abhiyan. Mission on Anti Microbial Resistance for Affordable Diagnostics and Therapeutics. Clean Energy Mission - Innovative Technology interventions for Swachh Bharat.
SERB-POWER (Promoting Opportunities for Women in Exploratory Research)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched by: Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) • Aim: To mitigate gender disparity in science and engineering research funding and address comparatively lower participation of women scientists in research activities.  <p>The diagram illustrates three ways to provide R&D support to women scientists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SERB-POWER Fellowship: Fellowship of Rs. 15,000/- per month in addition to regular income. Research grant of Rs.10 Lakh per annum. SERB- POWER Research Grants: Funding @ upto 30 Lakhs/ 60 Lakhs for three years SERB Women Excellence Award: Recognizes women Academy Awardees to expand their research horizon to higher levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides structured support in research to ensure equal access and weighted opportunities for Indian women scientists engaged in R&D activities.

Intensification of Research In High Priority Areas (IRHPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Launched by: SERB ● Purpose: Provide major support to very few selected areas of research that have high priority from the view point of advances in fundamental science. ● Exclusion: Routine analytical instruments like NMR, XRD etc. which are being supported under the Funds for Infrastructural (FIST) program. ● Under the IRHPA scheme a unit or core group having super specialization in the relevant areas of science will be developed and further nurtured. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Training in these super special areas to other scientist is mandatory under the program. ● Such facility developed will be named as SERB National Facility. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 50 % of the time of these facilities will be given to the scientists/ academicians outside the host Institution.
SERB-FIRE (Fund for Industrial Research Engagement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: To utilize the expertise available in academic institutions and national laboratories to solve industry-specific problems for the larger benefit of society. ● Launched under Industry Relevant R&D (IRR&D) scheme. ● Through the SERB Industry-Academia Programs, a pool of funding, resources and network is created that facilitates a strong research project with breakthrough impact on some of the major issues of the country.
VAJRA (Visiting Advanced Joint Research) Faculty Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A dedicated program exclusively for overseas scientists and academicians to work as adjunct / visiting faculty for a specific period of time in Indian Public funded academic and research institutions. ● The residency period of VAJRA Faculty in the host institution would be for a minimum of 1 month and a maximum of 3 months every year. ● Emphasis on Non-resident Indians (NRI) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) / Overseas Citizen of India (OCI). ● Implementing agency: SERB
Knowledge Involvement in Research Advancement through Nurturing (KIRAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Purpose: To encourage women scientists through various programmes in the field of Science and Technology (S&T) ● Key Sub-scheme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mobility Scheme: Addresses relocation issues of working women scientists and provides support in project mode for 2-5 years. ● Women Scientist Scheme (WOS): Provides career opportunities including fellowships to unemployed women scientists and technologists, especially those who had a break in career.
'Consolidation of University Research through Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (CURIE)' Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: to enhance women's participation in S&T domain. ● Provides for development of research infrastructure and creation of state-of-the-art research laboratories. ● Only women Universities are being supported

Biotechnology Career Advancement and Re-orientation Programme (BioCARe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Purpose: To enhance the participation of Women Scientists in Biotechnology Research ● Objective: Career Development of employed/ unemployed women Scientists upto 55 years of age for whom it is the first extramural research grant. ● Focus areas for support: Medical Biotechnology, Plant & Agriculture Biotechnology, Compounds of Industrial & Medicinal Utility, Animal & Marine Biotechnology, etc.
Vigyan Jyoti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Encourages girl students of Class 9 to 12 to pursue education and career in S&T particularly in the areas where women are underrepresented. ● Facilitates hand-holding along with various activities such as science camps, special lectures/ classes, counselling of students and parents to such selected candidates. ● Beneficiaries: Girls from JNVs, KV, Govt. schools, army schools of small cities and rural areas ● Implementing agency: Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS)
Scientific Utilisation Through Research AugmentationPrime Products from Indigenous Cows (SUTRA PIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is inter-Ministerial funding program to research on 'indigenous' cows. ● Key organisations involved: Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, Ministry of Ayush, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, etc. are also involved. ● Key themes: Uniqueness of Indigenous Cows, prime products from Indigenous Cows for Medicine and Health, Agricultural Applications, etc.
TARE (Teacher Associateship for Research Excellence) Mobility Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Facilitates undertaking of part-time research by the faculty working in a regular capacity in State Universities or Colleges. ● Funding Agency: Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) ● Eligibility: Indian citizen upto 45 years residing in India holding Ph.D. degree in Science or MS / MD in Medicine or M.E. / M.Tech. in Engineering / Technology ● Financial Assistance: Research fellowship of Rs. 60,000/- per year (in addition to the researcher's own salary). Research grant of Rs. 5 lakhs per annum (50% each to host and parent institution) and overheads
AWSAR (Augmenting Writing Skills for Articulating Research)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: Encourage popular science writing through newspapers, magazines, blogs, social media, etc. by young PhD Scholars and Post-Doctoral Fellows. ● The AWSAR competition is organized by Vigyan Prasar.
INITIATIVE TO PROMOTE HABITAT ENERGY EFFICIENCY (I-PHEE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: To improve energy performance of buildings and cities. ● It would support enhancement of knowledge and practice to save energy in design, construction and operation of buildings.
National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI) programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: To nurture start-ups through scouting, supporting and scaling of innovations ● Funding Agency: National Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) ● It is an umbrella programme conceived for nurturing ideas and innovations (knowledge-based and technology-driven) into successful startups.

Mission on Nano Science and Technology (Nano Mission)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: Delivering breakthroughs in Nano S&T and applications in a concerted manner. ● Provides critical funding to competent groups (preferably from a group of Institutions) to carry out focused research in Nanoscience and develop nanotechnology-based applications. ● Beneficiaries: Scientists/Academicians
Sophisticated Analytical & Technical Help Institute (SATHI) Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: To provide a shared, professionally managed services and strong S&T infrastructure / facilities under one roof to service the demands of faculty, researchers, scientist and students of Host and User institutes / organisations. ● Enables beneficiaries to carry out R&D activities on a round the clock basis with minimum downtime. ● SATHI facilities will be used for 80% of their available time by External Users i.e., out-side of the Host Institutes and rest 20% of available time for Internal Users of the Host Institute.
Scientific and Useful Profound Research Advancement (SUPRA) Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Purpose: To explore new scientific breakthroughs, with long-term impact on our fundamental scientific understanding, and offer disruptive technologies at the cutting edge. ● Eligibility: Ph.D. degree in Science, Mathematics, Engineering or M.D / M.S. / M.D.S. / M.V.Sc degree at the time of applying for grant. ● Funding Agency: Science & Engineering Research Board ● There is no upper limit (or even lower limit) for a project grant.
Vaishvik Bhartiya Vaigyanik (VAIBHAV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Government recently announced VAIBHAV fellowships programme. ● About VAIBHAV fellowships programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Objective: To connect the Indian STEMM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Medicine) diaspora with Indian academic and R&D institutions for collaborative research work. ● Eligibility: Would be awarded to outstanding scientist/technologists of Indian origin (NRI/OCI/PIO) who are engaged in research activities in their respective countries. ● Implementing agency: Department of Science and Technology (DST), Ministry of Science and Technology.



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-  **Personalize Notes:** Understand your learning style for effective customization which should be prepared in an integrated manner for both Prelims and Mains examination.
-  **Format Choice:** Opt for digital, handwritten, or a hybrid approach based on learning ease.
-  **Summarization and Organization:** Condense passages, use bullet points for clear organization.
-  **Current Affairs Integration:** Enhance note relevance by integrating current affairs with static topics.
-  **Language Precision:** Emphasize keywords, concepts, and examples; avoid complete sentences.



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- | | | |
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|  Reliable Sources
Choose reputable sources that meet the demands of the examination. |  Summarize and Organize
Highlight or underline important points while reading, then summarize these in your own words. |  Link to the UPSC Syllabus
To ensure easy referencing of subject, topic, and subtopic for efficient exam preparation. |
|  Integrate Visual Aids
Use diagrams, flowcharts, and mind maps to visualize complex relationships between topics. |  Current Affairs
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21. MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP



21.1. SKILL INDIA PROGRAMME

Quick Facts

- Purpose:** Focuses on skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling through short term and long term training programmes.
- Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- Finance:** Integrated Finance Division (IFD) of the Ministry
- Monitoring:** Mission Directorate

Objective

- Preparing the **youth of India as a manpower resource** for World Markets.
- Diversifying Skills development programmes** to meet the changing requirements, particularly of the emerging knowledge economy.
- Ensuring **quality and relevance of training**.
- Building **true market place competencies** rather than mere qualifications.

Salient Features

- Background:** Skill India Mission was launched in 2015
 - Government through **more than 20 Central Ministries/Departments** is implementing various skill development schemes across India.

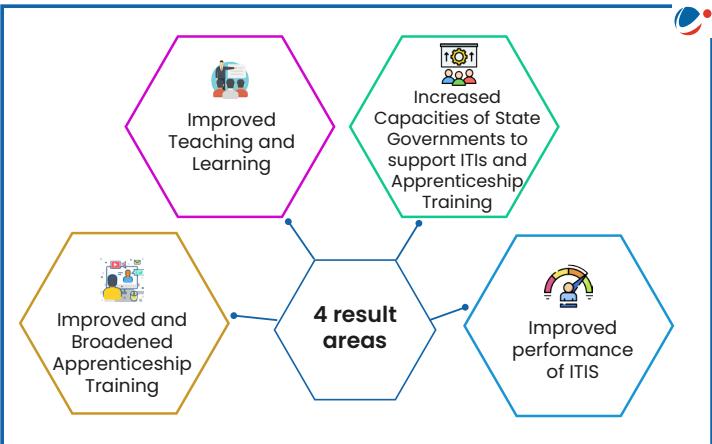
Under Skill India Mission, following are Skill development schemes

- Pradhan Mantri Kausal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):** At present, **PMKVY 4.0** is being implemented across the country from FY 2022–2023.
 - It Impart **short duration skill development and certification** to youth to make them employable. Its key Components include:
 - Short Term Training (STT):** To school/college dropouts or unemployed and placement assistance by Training Partners
 - Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL):** Individuals with prior learning experience or skills are assessed and certified aligning them with NSQF.
 - Special Projects:** Training in special areas and premises of Government bodies, industry bodies etc.

- **Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme:** Provide **vocational training to non-literates, neo-literates as well as school drop-outs in rural regions** by identifying skills that have a relevant market in that region.
- **National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme:** Provides financial support to industrial establishments undertaking apprenticeship programmes. **21.4 lakh apprentices** have been engaged by industries.
- **Craftsmen Training Scheme:** Provides long-term training through **14,938 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)**. Since 2015, 91.7 lakh students have been trained.



21.2. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) 2.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting apprenticeship training in the country, by providing partial stipend support to the apprentices engaged under the Apprentice Act, 1961. • Undertaking capacity building of the apprenticeship ecosystem, and providing advocacy assistance to the stakeholders. ● Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum Age: 14 years, and 18 years for designated trades related to hazardous industries, as per Section 3(a) of the Apprentices Act, 1961. • Maximum Age: 35 years ● Funding support: Support by GoI under NAPS-2 will be limited to 25% of stipend paid, up to a maximum of Rs.1,500 per month, per apprentice during the training period. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is paid through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to the bank account of apprentices. ● Organisations excluded: Central and State Government Departments and Central and State Public Sector Undertakings/Enterprises, including Public Sector Banks.
Skills Acquisition And Knowledge Awareness For Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: To improve short-term skill training qualitatively and quantitatively through strengthening institutions, bringing in better market connectivity and inclusion of marginalised sections of the society. ● Loan assistance from the World Bank.
Skill Strengthening For Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Type: Centrally Sponsored Scheme ● Aim: Improving the relevance and efficiency of skills training provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and apprenticeships. ● Outcome focused scheme with shift in strategy from inputs to results. <div data-bbox="860 1585 1572 2029" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;">  <p>The diagram illustrates the four result areas of the Skill Strengthening For Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) scheme. It features four hexagonal boxes arranged in a diamond-like pattern, each connected by lines. The top-left hexagon is purple and contains the text "Improved Teaching and Learning". The top-right hexagon is green and contains the text "Increased Capacities of State Governments to support ITIs and Apprenticeship Training". The bottom-left hexagon is orange and contains the text "Improved and Broadened Apprenticeship Training". The bottom-right hexagon is blue and contains the text "Improved performance of ITIS". In the center of the diamond shape, the text "4 result areas" is written.</p> </div>

Jan Shikshan Santhans (JSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim: Uplift the rural population economically by imparting essential skills training, enabling local trades to grow and creating new opportunities for the natives. • Beneficiaries: Non-literate, neo-literates, persons with rudimentary level of education upto 8th and school drop-outs upto 12th standard in the age group of 15-45 years. • Implemented through NGOs with 100% grants from the Centre. • Priority groups: Women, SC, ST, minorities and other backward sections of the society. • JSS are registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Their affairs are managed by respective Board of Management approved by the Centre.
SkillsBuild Platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim: Offer digital learning content from IBM and partners such as CodeDoor, Corpacademy and Skillsoft. • Part of IBM's global commitment to create a job-ready workforce and to build the next generation of skills needed for new collar careers. • Two-year advanced diploma in IT, networking and cloud computing, co-created and designed by IBM, will be offered at the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) & National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs). • Will be extended to train ITI & NSTI faculty on building skills in Artificial Intelligence (AI).



7 IN TOP 10
16 IN TOP 20

Selections in CSE 2023

from various programs of

VisionIAS

AIR
1

ADITYA SRIVASTAVA
हिंदी माध्यम टॉपर

AIR
2

ANIMESH PRADHAN

AIR
5

RUHANI

AIR
6

SRISHTI DABAS

AIR
53

मोहन लाल

AIR
7

ANMOL RATHORE

AIR
9

NAUSHEEN

AIR
10

AISHWARYAM PRAJAPATI

22. MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT



22.1. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR MECHANIZED SANITATION ECOSYSTEM (NAMASTE)

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** To ensure the safety and dignity of sanitation workers
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Nodal implementing agency:** National Safai Karamchari Financial Development Corporation (NSKFDC)
- **Tenure:** 2022-23 to 2025-26

Objective

- **Zero fatalities** in sanitation work in India
- **No sanitation workers** come in **direct contact with human faecal matter**
- **Sanitation workers are collectivized into SHGs** and are empowered to run **sanitation enterprises**
- All Sewer and Septic tank sanitation workers (SSWs) have **access to alternative livelihoods**
- **Strengthened supervisory and monitoring systems** at national, state and ULB levels to ensure enforcement and monitoring of safe sanitation work
- **Increased awareness** amongst sanitation services seekers (individuals and institutions) to seek services from registered and skilled sanitation workers.
- Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (MS) and Persons Engaged in **Hazardous Cleaning of Sewer and Septic Tank (SSWs)**.
- **Promotion of safe and mechanised cleaning** of sewers and septic tanks through trained and certified sanitation workers.

Salient Features

- **Background:** Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) was launched 2007. In 2023, the scheme was rechristened as NAMASTE as a joint initiative of **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs**.
- **Coverage:** To be implemented across all **ULBs (at present about 4800 plus ULBs)** including para-statal bodies (Jal Boards etc.), Cantonment Boards (Civilian areas) of India.
- **Convergence with AMRUT cities:** 500 cities (converging with AMRUT cities) will be taken up under this phase of NAMASTE.

- **Identification of Sewer/Septic Tank Workers (SSWs):** City NAMASTE Managers will identify the SSWs who are engaged in hazardous cleaning operations.
- **Convergence with other Ministries/ Departments:**
 - **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:** For health insurance coverage of SSWs and Manual Scavengers and their families under Ayushman Bharat, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY).
 - **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade:** For promotion of innovation in development of equipments/machines for mechanised cleaning and identification of start-up for the same.
 - **Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation:** Emergency Response Sanitation Units (ERSU) established in the largest Urban Local Bodies of each district shall service emergency cleaning operation in the peripheral sector of the urban areas, albeit in rural jurisdiction.
 - **Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship:** To provide occupational training of the SSWs in convergence with PMKVY.
- **Responsibilities of local bodies:**
 - **Geo tagging** of sewers and septic tanks and preparing their data base.
 - **Preventive maintenance** of the sewer lines to prevent emergency cleaning.
 - **Identify technological solution** most suited to their city/town.
 - In areas serviced by **septic tanks, a septage management system shall be set up**, including a Faecal Sludge Management Plant.
 - ◊ The local authority **shall standardise the design of septic tank and ensure its adoption,**
- **Implementing bodies**

		
<p>Responsible Sanitation Authority (RSA)</p> <p>Headed by: District Magistrate, or an officer not below the rank of Sub Divisional Magistrate nominated by him</p> <p>Function: Legal authority for Sanitation Response Units (SRUs) Issue of licences to Private Sanitation Service Organizations (PSSOs) IEC campaigns for publicity of services available through the SRU</p> <p>Jurisdiction: Urban and rural areas in the districts</p>	<p>Sanitation Response Unit (SRU)</p> <p>Constituted by: RSA</p> <p>Function: Each SRU shall have a panel of licensed PSSOs, adequate machinery and trained Sewer Entry Professionals (SEPs) for handling emergency blockages 24X7 helpline number: For lodging complaints</p> <p>Jurisdiction: Major municipality</p>	<p>Private Sanitation Service Organisations (PSSOs)</p> <p>Mechanised cleaning: PSSOs shall employ only trained and certified personnel and necessary equipment.</p> <p>Manual cleaning: PSSOs shall prescribe safety gear for manual cleaning</p>

- **IEC Campaign:** By the ULBs & NSKFDC and maximum use of social media
- **Monitoring:** A three tier working group at Centre, State and District level to monitor quarterly the activities undertaken for the implementation of the scheme.

22.2. SMILE: SUPPORT FOR MARGINALISED INDIVIDUALS FOR LIVELIHOOD AND ENTERPRISE



Quick Facts

- **Type:** Central Sector scheme
- **Purpose:** To address the persisting problem of destitution and beggary
- **Implementing agency:** National Coordinators created in the MoSJE
- **Tenure:** 2021-22 to 2025-26



Objective

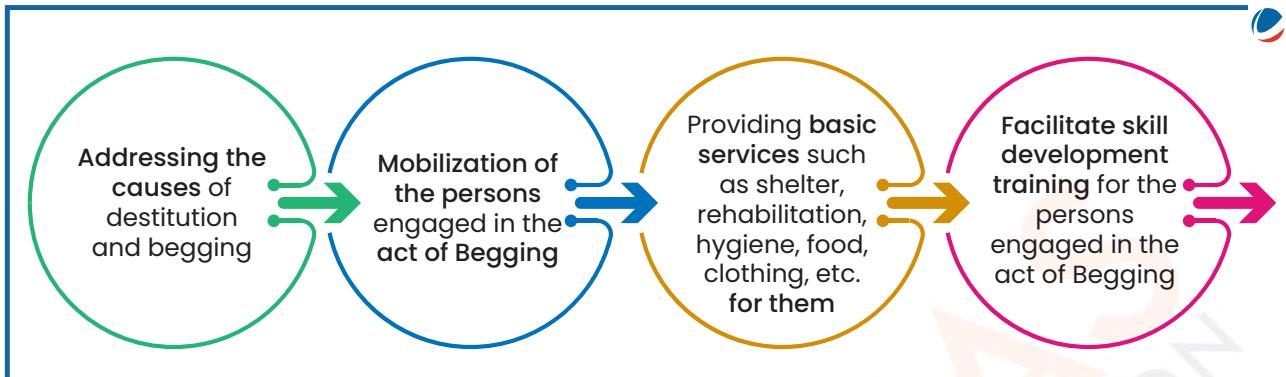
To provide welfare and rehabilitation to the Transgender community and the people engaged in the act of begging and make places begging-free.



Salient Features

- **Benefits:** This **umbrella scheme** provides for **rehabilitation, counseling, education, skill development, etc.** for both transgender persons and beggars.
- **Two sub-schemes**
 - **Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Welfare of Transgender Persons**
 - **Comprehensive Rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of Begging**
- **Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Welfare of Transgender Persons:** **National Council for Transgender Persons** shall advise on the formulation of policies, monitor and evaluation of policies, etc. Its **key provisions:**
 - **Protection**
 - ◊ **A Transgender Protection Cell** under the charge of the **District Magistrate in each district**
 - ◊ **A State Level Cell** under the Director General of Police
 - **Health**
 - ◊ **Composite Medical Health package** in convergence with Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY)
 - ◊ Package will support **Gender-Reaffirmation surgeries** through selected hospitals.
 - **Education:** **Scholarships for Transgender Students** for studying in IX and till post-graduation.
 - ◊ **NOTE: Samagra Shiksha** scheme does not specifically indicate for providing scholarships for Transgender children. It focuses on **need to address the education of Transgender children** as they face stigma and discrimination.
 - **Employment**
 - ◊ **Skill Development and Livelihood** under **PM-DAKSH** (scheme for skilling of marginalized persons)
 - ◊ **Curriculum by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Sector Skill Councils (SSCs)**
 - ◊ **Training by Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) and National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD)**

- **Housing:** GarimaGreh to provide food, clothing, recreational facilities, skill development, etc.
- **Other provision:** E-Services (National Portal & Helpline and Advertisement); Sensitization and Awareness Generation for Transgender persons welfare
- **Comprehensive Rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of Begging**



22.3. SCHEME FOR RESIDENTIAL EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN TARGETED AREAS (SHRESTHA) FOR SCS

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** Providing seats for the **meritorious SC boys and girls** in the best private residential schools in the country.
- **Beneficiaries:** SC students **studying in class 8th and 10th** for pursing education from **9th to 12th**
- **Eligibility:** Parental annual income up to Rs. 2.5 Lakh per annum
- **Tenure:** 2022-23 to 2025-26

Objective

- To enhance the reach of development Intervention of the Government.
- To fill the gap in service deficient SCs dominant areas, in the sector of education through the efforts of grant-in-aid institutions (run by NGOs) and residential high schools offering high quality education.
- To provide environment for socio economic upliftment and over all development of the Scheduled Castes (SCs).

Salient Features

- **Benefits:** Approximately 3,000 seats are provided each year for admission in class 9th and 11th. The entire cost of the school fee and residential charges are borne by the Ministry.
- **Preference to children**

- Whose parental annual income is less than Rs. 1,00,000/-
- With **physical disability**
- **Implementation in 2 modes**
 - **Mode 1: Best CBSE private residential schools**
 - **Mode 2: Non-Government Organisation (NGO) operated schools**

Mode 1: SHRESHTA schools (Best CBSE private residential schools)

- **Implementation**
 - **Implementing agency:** District Administration
 - **Selection of students:** National Entrance Test for SHRESHTA (NETS) conducted by National Testing Agency (NTA)
- **Provisions for selected students**
 - Selected students are admitted in Best Private Residential Schools.
 - A bridge course for SC students may be conducted by the school covering topics specified in guidelines.
- **Eligibility of the school**
 - Schools is in existence for at least last 5 years
 - Boards results of the schools were more than 75 % in Class 10 and 12 for the last 3 years
 - Schools have adequate infrastructure for admitting additional SC students in classes 9th and 11th
- **Disbursement of scholarship:** Released directly to the account of school **through online process using 'e-Anudaan portal' of the ministry.**

Mode 2: Non-Government Organisation (NGO)/Voluntary organisation/other organisation operated schools

- **Eligibility:** Organisation should be registered non-profit working in quality school education, should have its own website, etc.
- **Funds is released through electronic transfer directly to the bank account of the organisation.**



22.4. PRIME MINISTER ANUSUCHIT JAATI ABHYUDAYA YOJANA (PM- AJAY)

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** To enable an **area based developmental approach** for integrated development of SC dominated villages.
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Launched in:** 2021-22
- **Implementation and Monitoring:** Centralised Management Information System (MIS)



Objective

- To reduce poverty of the SC communities by generation of additional employment opportunities through skill development, etc.
- To improve socio-economic developmental indicators by ensuring adequate infrastructure and requisite services.
- To increase literacy and encourage enrolment of SCs in schools and higher educational institutions.



Salient Features

- **Background:** Schemes subsumed erstwhile:
 - Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP), 1980,
 - Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY), 1980,
 - Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY), 2010.
- **3 Components**
 - **Development of SC dominated villages into an 'Adarsh Gram' component.**
 - ◊ **Eligible villages:** Villages having >40% SC population and a total population ≥ 500, as per the latest available Census data.
 - ◊ **Aim:** It aims to provide adequate infrastructure along with improvement in socio-economic indicators.
 - ◊ **Village Development Plan:** It aims to prepare a comprehensive, realistic and practical blueprint for development of the selected Village into an 'Adarsh Gram' for five years.
 - ◊ **Funding:** An amount of Rs.21.00 lakh per village for newly selected villages by the Central Government,
 - **Grants-in-aid for District/State-level Projects for Socio-Economic betterment of SCs**
 - ◊ **Objectives:** To increase the income of the target population by way of comprehensive livelihood projects
 - ◊ **Eligibility of beneficiaries:** There will be no fixed income limits of the beneficiaries.
 - » Priority is given to beneficiaries having annual income not more than Rs. 2.50 lakh per annum.
 - ◊ **Special Provisions for North Eastern States:** 2% of the total budget allocation for the scheme will be earmarked for those North Eastern States which implement Scheduled Caste Sub Plan for SCs
 - **Construction/Repair of Educational Hostels for SC students (Boys and Girls)**
 - ◊ **Objectives:** The construction of hostels is one of the means to enable and encourage students belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC) to attain quality education.
 - ◊ **Eligibility:** Higher educational institutions which are top-ranked as per the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) as well as other Central Institutes and State Institutes.
- **Monitoring and Implementation**
 - **Management Information System (MIS):** A centralized portal to capture the data on a real time basis for each component.
 - **Independent evaluations through a specialised agency** in the area of Rural Development or Social Sciences or Management etc.
 - **Social Audit:** Done by Gram Sabha atleast once a year.



22.5. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan/ Accessible India Campaign (AIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: Achieving universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). ● 3 main pillars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Built-Up Environment ● Transportation System ● Information & Communication (ICT) ecosystems ● Targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 50% of government buildings of NCT and all State capitals to be fully accessible ● Accessibility audit of 50% of government buildings in 10 cities of states ● Accessibility audit of 50% of all government (Central and State Governments) websites ● Make 25% of Government owned public transport carriers fully accessible ● 50% of railway stations in country to be fully accessible ● Sugamya Bharat App: A Crowd sourcing Mobile Application for sensitising and enhancing accessibility.
Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Type: Central Sector Scheme ● Beneficiaries: Identified by State Governments/UTs. ● Salient features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing Physical Aids and Assisted-living Devices for Senior citizens belonging to BPL category. ● Assistive devices for each disability/impairment in case of multiple disabilities/infirmities in the same person. ● 30% of the beneficiaries in each district shall be women. ● ALIMCO will also undertake one-year free maintenance of the aids & assisted living devices. ● Implementing Agency: Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of SJ&E.
National Action Plan For Drug Demand Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Type: Centrally Sponsored Scheme with Central Sector Components ● Tenure: 2018-2023 ● objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drug Demand reduction in the country by focusing on preventive education, awareness generation, identification, counseling, treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons, etc. ● Create awareness and educate people about the ill-effects of drugs abuse on the individual, family, workplace and the society at large and reduce stigmatization of and discrimination against, groups and individuals dependent on drugs in order to integrate them back into the society ● Financial assistance is provided to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 'State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations for Preventive Education and Awareness Generation, Capacity Building, Skill development, vocational training and livelihood support of ex-drug addicts, Programmes for Drug Demand Reduction by States/UTs etc.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 'NGOs/VOs for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs), Community based peer Led Intervention (CPLI) for early Drug Use Prevention among Adolescents, Outreach and Drop In Centres (ODIC), District De-Addiction Centres (DDACs)'. ● Addiction Treatment Facilities (ATFs) in Government Hospitals. ● NashaMukt Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA) being implemented in 372 most vulnerable districts under which a massive community outreach is being done through more than 8000 youth volunteers. ● There is a provision of release of 10 lakh rupees to identified district administrations on submission of Annual Action Plan by them for Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan.
Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Type: Central Sector Scheme ● Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of persons with disabilities (PWDs). ● Encourage voluntary action for ensuring effective implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. ● Financial assistance: Provided to voluntary organizations to make available the whole range of services necessary for rehabilitation of PWDs including early intervention, development of daily living skills, education and training.
Inclusive India Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: To include persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities in the mainstream and in all important aspects of social life, namely education, employment and community. ● Three core focus areas: Inclusive Education, Inclusive Employment, Inclusive Community Life. ● Nodal agency: National Trust for persons with developmental/ intellectual disabilities in India
Unique Disability ID Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Certificates of disability and Unique Disability Identity cards are issued to PWDs through competent medical authorities notified by respective State Governments/ Union Territories. ● The project aims to encourage transparency, efficiency in the system of delivering the government benefits to the PWDs.
Dr. Ambedkar scheme for Social integration through Inter Caste Marriages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: To appreciate the socially bold step, of an Inter-caste marriage, taken by the newly wedded couple and to extend financial incentive. ● Financial incentive: Each couple gets Rs 2.5 lakh, of which Rs 1.5 lakh is paid upfront. Balance amount is kept as a fixed deposit and released to the couple after three years. ● Beneficiaries: One of the spouses of the couple should belong to Scheduled Caste and the other to a Non-Scheduled Caste. ● It shall be the discretion of the Ministry & Chairman of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation to sanction the incentive to the Couple. ● Number of couples who can avail the scheme in a state depends on its Scheduled Caste population as per the 2011 census.

Pradhan Mantri Dakshata Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM- DAKSH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim: Impart skill development training to the youth (age between 18-45 years) belonging to Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes/Economically Backward Classes/De-notified Tribes and Safai karamcharis including Waste pickers. Part of National Action Plan for skilling of marginalized persons. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Incorporates four types of skill development training programmes</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="border: 1px solid pink; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  Up-skiling/ Re-skilling </div> <div style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  Short Term Training Prgrammes </div> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  Long Term Training Programmes </div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  Entrepreneurship Development Programme </div> </div> </div>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training is provided free of cost for the trainees, 100% grants by Government. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  Stipend </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Wage Compensation </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Implementing bodies </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; width: 45%;"> <p>→ Stipend of Rs.1,000/- to Rs.1,500/- per month per trainee for trainees having 80% and above attendance in short term and long term training.</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; width: 45%;"> <p>→ Wage compensation @ Rs.3000/- per trainee (Rs. 2500/- as per PM-DAKSH and Rs.500/- as per Common Cost Norms) for trainees having 80% and above attendance in Reskilling/Up-skilling.</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid yellow; padding: 5px; width: 45%;"> <p>➢ National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation ➢ National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation ➢ National SafaiKaramcharis Finance & Development Corporation</p> </div> </div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained candidates will be provided placement after assessment and certification
Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim: To provide social security during old age and protect elderly persons against a future fall in their interest income due to uncertain market conditions. Implementing Agency: Life Insurance Corporation of India. Financial assistance: Assured pension based on a guaranteed rate of return of 8% per annum for ten years, with an option to opt for pension on a monthly / quarterly / half yearly and annual basis.
Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY): Empowering the Elderly for a Dignified Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background: National Action Plan for Senior Citizens was re-christend as AVYAY in 2021. Vision: Create a society where senior citizens live a healthy, dignified, and self-reliant life along with strong social and inter-generational bonding. AVYAY components <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrcC) provides financial assistance to eligible organizations for running and maintenance of Senior Citizen Homes/ Continuous Care Homes to improve the quality of life of senior citizens.

- ❖ Nearly 1.5 lakh beneficiaries are staying in Senior Citizen homes.
- **SAGE** (Senior-care Aging Growth Engine) portal to encourage entrepreneurs in the area of elderly care
- **Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana** provides **Aids and assistive living devices to senior citizens** belonging to BPL category or those senior citizens who earn less than Rs. 15000 per month.
- **Livelihood and Skilling Initiatives for Senior Citizens** by providing them opportunities to enhance their earning and sense of self-respect. It has two programmes
 - ❖ SACRED portal and Action Groups Aimed at Social Reconstruction (AGRASR Groups) connect the senior citizens with job providers in the private sector.
- **Channelize CSR funds** in an appropriate manner for elderly care projects.
- **National Helpline for Senior Citizen** to address grievance of elders.



ESSAY

ENRICHMENT PROGRAMME 2024

Starts: 27 JUNE

- ▶ Introducing different stages from developing an idea into completing an essay
- ▶ Practical and efficient approach to learn different parts of essay
- ▶ Regular practice and brainstorming sessions
- ▶ Inter disciplinary approaches
- ▶ **LIVE / ONLINE** Classes Available



23. MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION



23.1. MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (MPLADS)

Quick Facts

- Purpose: To address the issue of inequity in development
- Type: Central Sector Scheme
- Non-lapsable Fund: Annual MPLADS non-lapsable fund entitlement per MP constituency is Rs. 5 crores
- Release of fund: In the form of grants in-aid directly to the district authorities on receipt of requisite documents

Objective

To enable the Members of Parliament to recommend works for creation of durable community assets like drinking water, sanitation, etc. based on locally felt needs.

Salient Features

- Background:** This Scheme was announced in 1993 under the Ministry of Rural Development. However, since October 1994, the administration of the Scheme has been vested with the MoSPI.
 - In wake of the **COVID pandemic**, MPLADS was suspended and no funds were allocated to the scheme for FY 2020-21.
- Choice of Nodal District:** At the beginning of their terms, each MP is required to give his/ her choice of a **Nodal District** to the **Central Nodal Agency** under MoSPI.
 - Each MP can thereafter recommend eligible works to the tune of ₹5 crores per annum to the **Nodal District Authority** through the web portal.
- Choice of the region for recommending works:**
 - Elected members
 - Members of LS:** Within their respective constituencies (refer the infographic for exception clause)

Exception for recommendations of works by elected MP

An **elected MP** can also recommend works **anywhere in the country** subject to a **ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs in a financial year per MP** for all such recommendations, except in case of calamity.

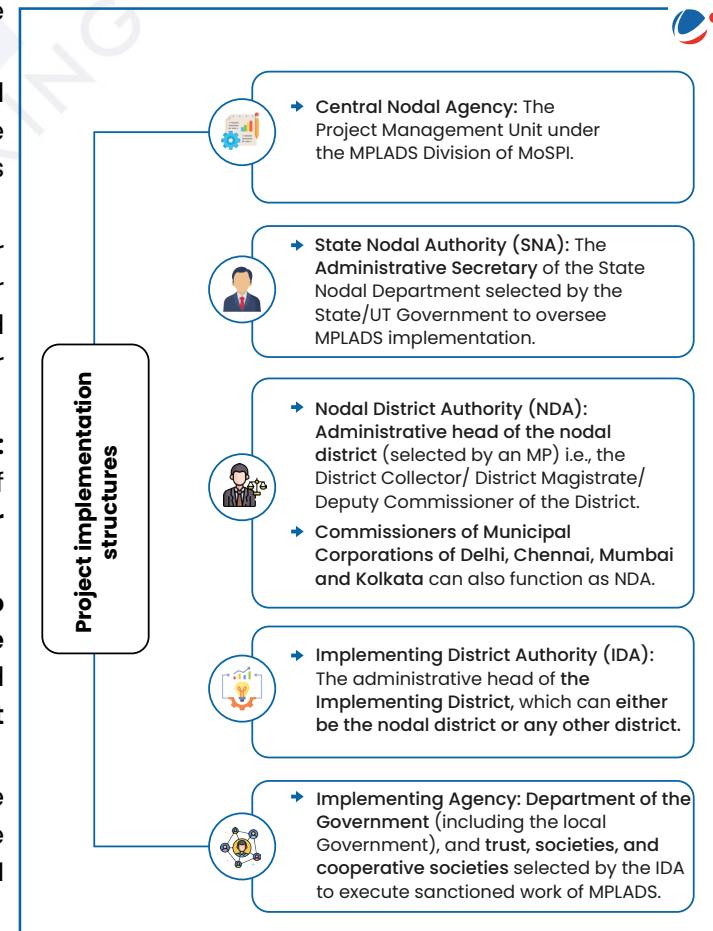
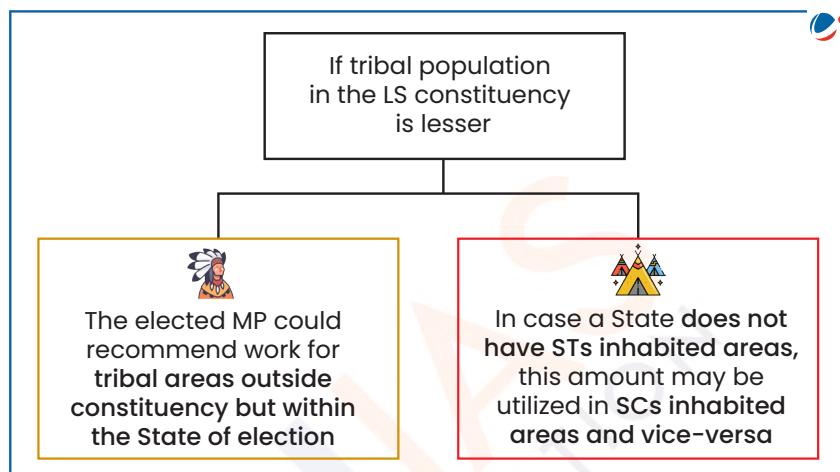
In case of calamity an MP can recommend works up to a maximum of **Rs.1 crore** for the affected district. Whether a calamity is of severe nature or not, will **be decided by the Government of India**.

- ◊ **Members of RS:** Within the State of Election (constituencies (refer the infographic for exception clause)
- **Nominated members:** Anywhere in the country
- **Special provisions for Scheduled Castes (SCs)/ Scheduled Tribes (STs):**

- **At least 15% of the MPLADS entitlement** should be recommended for the year for areas inhabited by **SC population** and **7.5%** for areas inhabited by **STs population**.
- **At least 7.5% of the MPLADS entitlement** should be recommended for the year for areas inhabited by **ST population**.
- **Minimum fund allocation per project:** The minimum amount sanctioned under the MPLAD Scheme for any individual work shall, normally, **be not less than Rs. 2.5 lakh.**
 - However, if the Implementing District Authority is of the view that the **work of lesser amount will be beneficial to the public at large**, it may sanction the same.

- **Implementing Agency (IA):**

- **Implementing District Authority shall make the selection** of an appropriate **Implementing Agency** through which a particular work is to be executed.
- It shall be mandatory to select the **Central Government Ministries/ Organizations** (like Railways, Archeological Survey of India, etc.) as IA for works pertaining to their domain.
- **Operation and maintenance of projects:** User Agency (to whom projects are handed over for public usage) is required to bear the operation and maintenance cost of the proposed asset from their own resources.
- **Impact of election on recommended projects:** Works once recommended by the Member of Parliament cannot be changed by the successor Member of Parliament
- **Applicability of RTI:** all citizens have the right to information on any aspect of the MPLAD Scheme (i.e., works recommended, sanctioned, or executed under it) are subject to the provisions of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005
 - The **Implementing District Authorities** are responsible to provide such information to the public in the manner as required under the RTI Act 2005.



- **Provisions for smooth implementation of projects:**
 - MPs are **not required to wait for the fund to be released** before recommending new projects.
 - MPs are allocated **annual drawing limits at the beginning of each financial year** subject to certain condition.
 - **All payments** under MPLADS shall be made **directly to the vendors from the Central Nodal Account on real time basis**, once the implementing authorities authorises payments.
- **Accountability:**
 - **Web portal:** All processes under MPLAD Scheme (work recommendation by MP, sanction of the projects, authorization of fund flows, etc.) will be done **through** the web-solution <https://mplads.sbi>
 - **e-SAKSHI mobile application:** Launched for allowing MPs to **propose, track, and oversee the projects** on real-time basis.
 - ◊ The application will **streamline the communication between MPs and relevant authorities**, facilitating a more efficient exchange of information.

23.2. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Support for Statistical Strengthening (sss) Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: Improve the statistical capacity and operations of State Statistical Systems for collecting, compiling and disseminating reliable official statistics. ● Enables States / UTs to undertake statistical activities of considerable importance for which state funding is not available and also strengthens statistical activities considered important by Centre. ● Implemented through: State Directorates of Economics & Statistics. ● It is a sub-scheme under Capacity Development Scheme.
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24. MINISTRY OF STEEL



24.1. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME FOR SPECIALTY STEEL

Quick Facts

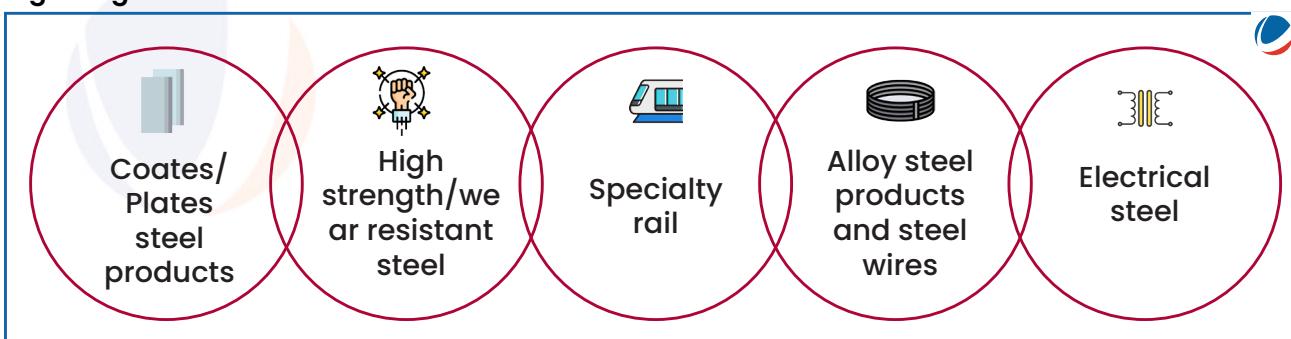
- **Purpose:** To bring in investment and capacity addition for specialty steel
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Target:** Attaining **additional capacity of 25 MT** for producing specialty steel grades and an additional employment to about **17,000 people by FY 2027-28**
- **Monitoring agency:** Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) headed by the Cabinet Secretary

Objective

To **promote manufacturing of specialty steel grades** within the country and help the Indian steel industry mature in terms of technology as well as move up the value chain.

Salient Features

- **Beneficiaries:** Company registered in India under Companies Act, 2013 including JVs (Joint Ventures).
- **Target segments**



- **Goal**

- **Basic steel used is 'melted and poured' within the country.**
- Thus, the raw material (finished steel) used for making specialty steel will be made in India only, promoting **end to end manufacturing within the country**.

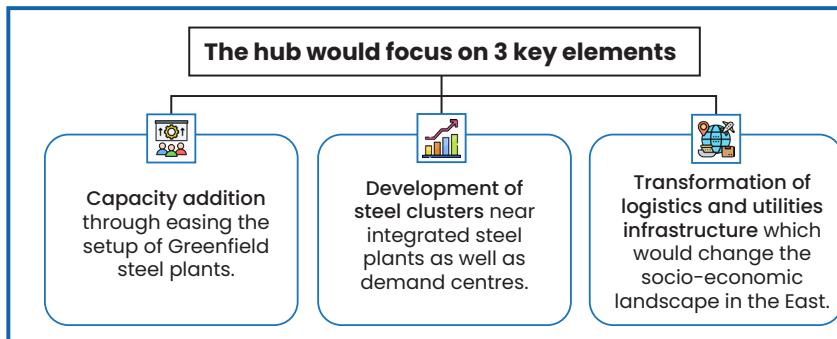
- **Selection of companies**
 - Through **transparent selection process**.
 - Preference to eligible companies “**committing to front load their investment** during the scheme period”.
- **Financial Incentive**
 - **3 slabs, the lowest being 4 % and highest being 12%** which has been provided for electrical steel (CRGO).
 - Each applicant shall **commit investment against each applied product sub-category**. This has to be equal or more than the minimum unit investment specified in the guidelines
- **Scheme is Fund Limited**
 - The total pay-out of incentives would be capped at the amount approved by Cabinet.
 - Annual incentive payable capped at **Rs 200 crore per eligible company** including that of group companies or joint ventures across all product categories
- **About Specialty steel**
 - It is a value-added variety of the alloy wherein normal finished steel is worked upon by way of coating, plating, heat treatment, etc. to convert it into high value-added steel.
 - Used in various strategic sectors such as **defence, space, power and automobiles among others**.
 - India imports such steel with an annual forex outgo of around Rs 30,000 crore.
 - Industries like **automobile, electrical, defence and pipes** are consumers of these grades of steel.



24.2. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

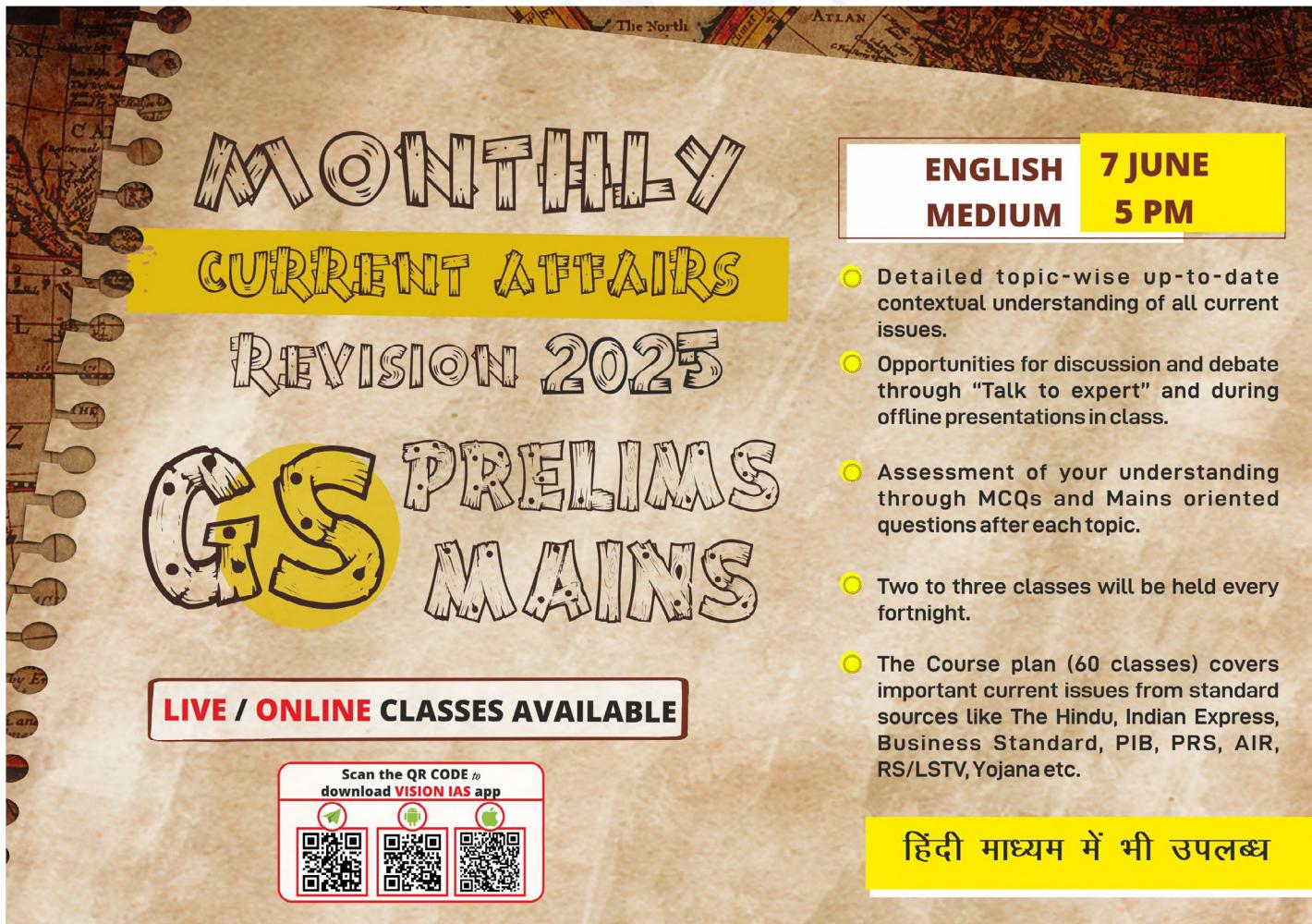
Mission Purvodaya

- **Aim:**
 - To enable swift **capacity addition and improve overall competitiveness** of steel producers both in terms of cost and quality.
 - Driving accelerated development of Eastern India through **establishment of Integrated Steel Hub**.
- **Integrated Steel Hub** would encompass: **Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Northern Andhra Pradesh**.
- **Potential of the region:** Eastern belt can add more than 75% of the country's incremental steel capacity envisioned by National Steel Policy.
- Out of the 300 MT capacity by 2030-31, over 200 MT can come from this region alone, driven by Industry 4.0.



**Steel Research And
Technology Mission
Of India (SRTMI)**

- **Aim:**
 - Spearhead **R&D of national importance** in iron & steel.
 - Create **state-of-art facilities** in research and augment human resource.
 - Develop collaborations amongst **industry, national R&D laboratories and academic institutes**.
 - Create a **globally competitive** and sustainable steel industry.
- **Financing:** 50% of the required corpus each by Ministry of Steel and participating companies.
- **National “Institutes on Steel Technology”** is created to provide trained technical manpower to the steel sector through short-term and long-term courses and to update their knowledge base.



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हिंदी माध्यम में भी उपलब्ध



25. MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

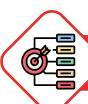


25.1. NATIONAL TECHNICAL TEXTILES MISSION



Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** Increase the use of technical textiles in India and to establish India as the global leader in technical textiles.
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Tenure:** From 2020-21 to 2025-2026
- **Promotion of Make in India:** Through **development of indigenous machineries and process equipment** for technical textiles etc.



Objective

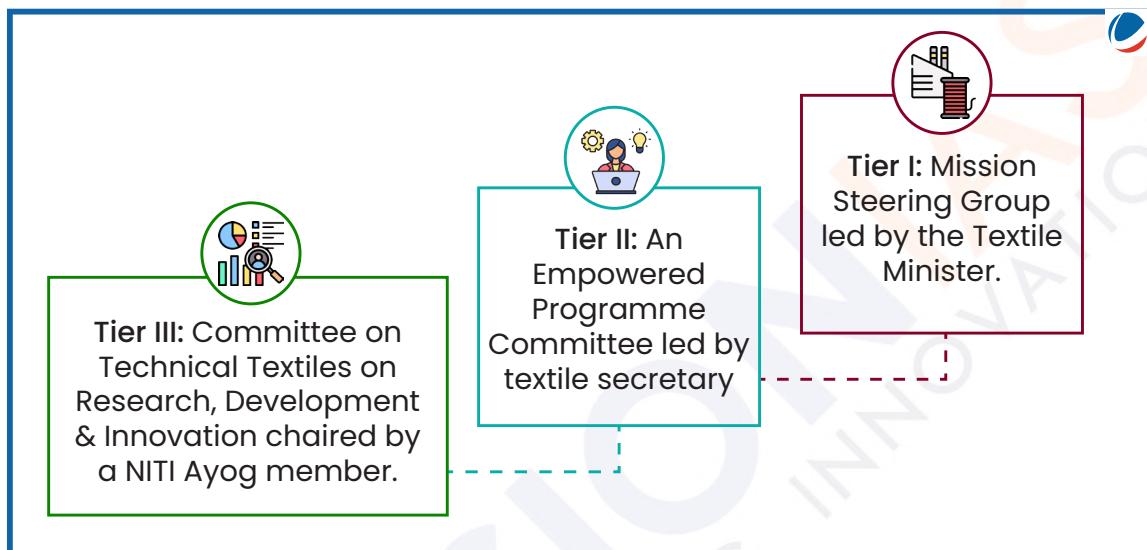
- Position India as a **global leader in Technical Textiles**, to promote usage of technical textiles in various flagship missions, programmes.
- Bring an **overall improvement in cost economy, water and soil conservation**, better agricultural productivity and higher income to farmers.



Salient Features

- **Four components**
 - **Research, Innovation and Development:** Fundamental research at fiber level and **application based research** in technical textiles.
 - ◊ Rs. 1,000 crore have been earmarked for funding the research projects awarded to the Government Organizations/Premier Research Institutes/Textiles Research Associations (TRAs) of the country.
 - **Promotion and Market Development**
 - ◊ **Aim:** Average growth rate of 15-20% per annum taking the level of domestic market size to 40-50 Billion USD by the year 2024;
 - ◊ **Activities:** international technical collaborations, investment promotions and 'Make in India' initiatives etc.
 - **Export Promotion:** By Export Promotion Council for Technical Textiles. Export Promotion Council for Technical Textiles to be set up for ensuring 10% average growth in exports per year up to 2023-24.

- **Education, Training, Skill Development**
 - ◊ Promoting technical education at higher engineering and technology levels.
 - ◊ Creation of innovation and incubation centres and promotion of 'start-up' and Ventures.
- **Eco-friendly:** Develop suitable equipment for environmentally sustainable disposal of used technical textiles.
- **Grant for Internship Support in Technical Textiles (GIST):** Aims at supporting academic industry linkages in the domain of technical textiles. In this, financial assistance upto INR 20,000 per student per month (for a maximum period of 2 months) would be given.
- **Three tiered Implementing mechanism**



About Technical Textiles:

- They are **functional fabrics** that have applications across various industries including **automobiles, civil engineering and construction, agriculture, healthcare, industrial safety, personal protection** etc.
- Technical textiles are manufactured primarily for technical performance and functional properties rather than aesthetic characteristics like bullet proof jacket, fireproof jackets, high altitude combat gear, etc.

25.2. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME FOR TEXTILES



Quick Facts

- **Type:** Central sector scheme
- **Purpose:** Promote production of high value MMF Fabric, Garments and Technical Textiles.
- **Tenure:** From 2021 to 2030.
- **Implementation:** By Project Management Agency (PMA) appointed by Ministry of Textiles.



Objective

- Promote production of MMF (**man-made fibre**) Apparel & Fabrics and Technical Textiles products
- Enable textile industry **to achieve size and scale, to become globally competitive** and a creator of employment opportunities.



Salient Features

- **Beneficiaries**

- Any person including a company/firm/LLP (limited liability partnership)/trust **incorporated in India**.
- Applicant once selected shall be required to **form a new/separate company under Companies Act, 2013**.

- **Threshold eligibility**

Threshold description	Scheme Part-1	Scheme Part-2
Minimum investment (excluding land and administrative building cost)	Rs 300 crore	Rs 100 crore
Minimum turnover	Rs 600 crore	Rs 200 crore

- **Incentive:** Incentives in a particular year will be provided on achieving the prescribed turnover for that year and, 25% additional incremental turnover over the immediate preceding year's turnover, subject to a cap of maximum 35% admissible incremental turnover.

- **Maximum Cap on incentive**

- **Cap of 10%** over and above the prescribed minimum incremental turnover growth of 25% for the purpose of calculation of incentives from Year 2 onward.

- For Year 1 the cap of 10% will be applied over and above turnover of two times of the investment made.

- **Ineligible investments:** Investments in **land and administrative building** e.g. office and guest house building.

- **Monitoring:** Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) headed by the Cabinet Secretary



25.3. PM MITRA (PRADHAN MANTRI MEGA INTEGRATED TEXTILE REGION AND APPAREL) PARK

Quick Facts

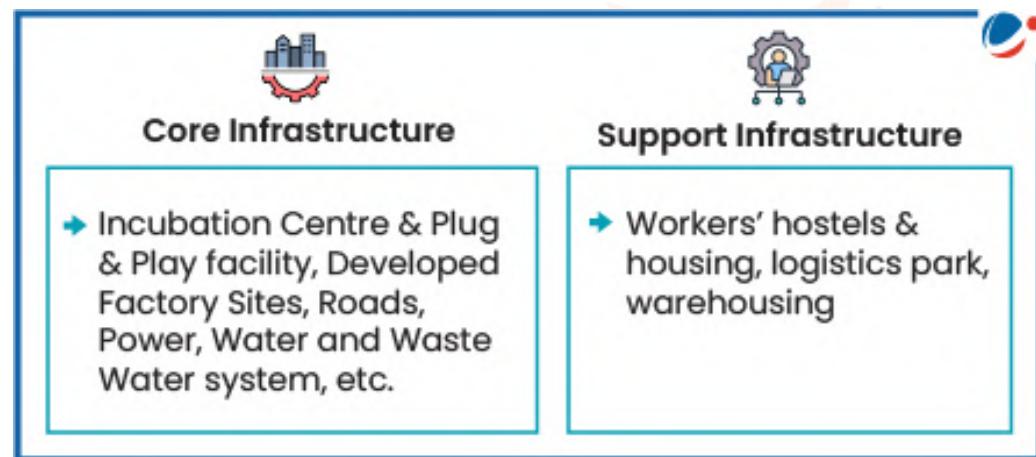
- **Purpose:** To **attract investment, boost employment generation** and position itself strongly in the global textile market
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **5F Vision:** Farm to Fibre to Factory to Fashion to Foreign
- **Tenure:** Upto 2027-28

Objective

Promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation (SDG9), modern industrial infrastructure facility for entire value-chain to reduce logistic cost & improve competitiveness.

Salient Features

- **Integrated textiles value chain:** The parks will offer an excellent infrastructure, **plug and play facilities as well as training and research facilities** for the industry.
- **Facilities at park (Refer to the infographic)**
- **Land availability:** State governments will provide ready availability of **contiguous and encumbrance-free land parcel of 1000+ acres of land.**
- **Leveraging private sector:** Park will be developed in a **Public Private Partnership (PPP).**
- **Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV):** SPV owned by Centre and State Government set up for each park to oversee the implementation of the project.
- **Financial support:**
 - **Development Capital Support upto Rs. 500 crore per park** to the Park SPV.
 - **Competitive Incentive Support (CIS) upto Rs 300 crore per park** to the units in PM MITRA Park
- **Convergence with other GOI schemes:** To ensure additional incentives to the Master Developer and investor.

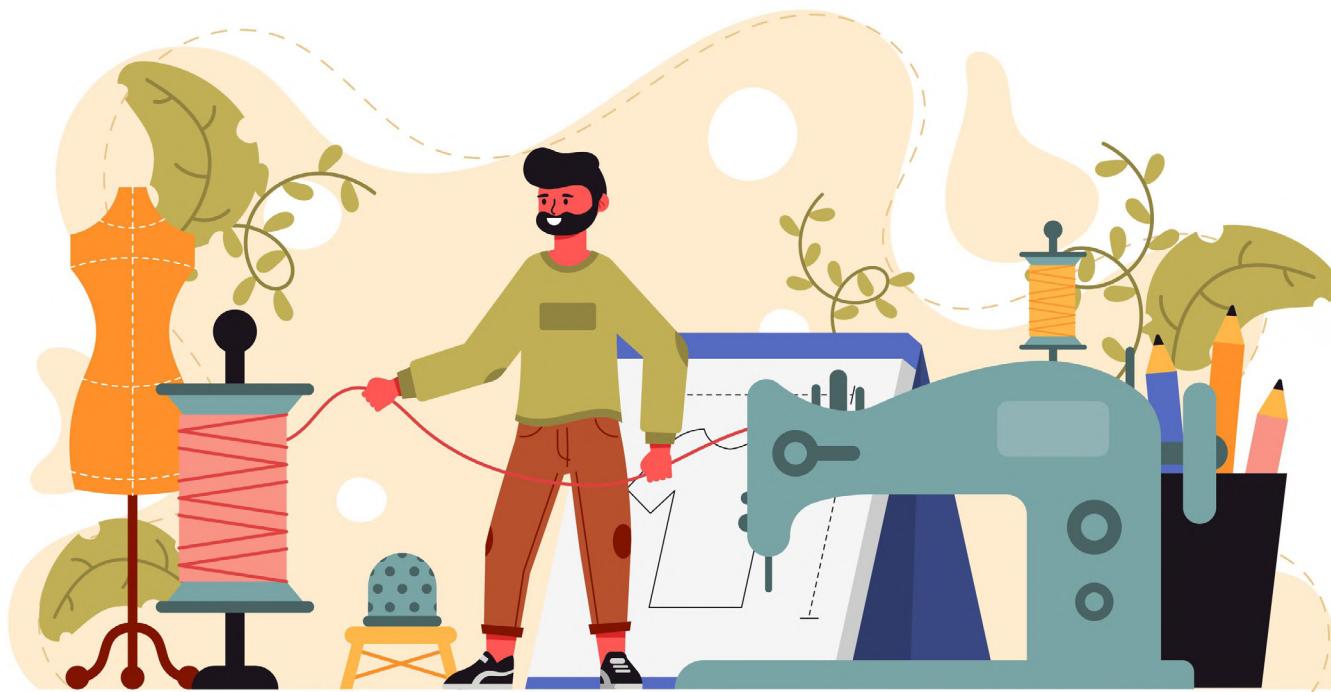


25.4. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Pahchan Cards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Initiative of Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts). ● Aim: To issue Aadhar link identity card to handicrafts artisans under "PAHCHAN" initiative. ● Card has information of handicrafts artisans, viz: name & address, Aadhar Card number, mobile number and craft practiced. ● Pehchan card holders can avail the benefits of all the handicrafts schemes implemented by the Ministry.
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Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote Ease of doing Business and promoting exports through 'Make in India' and 'Zero Effect and Zero Defect' in manufacturing. ● Augmentation of investment, quality, employment, exports along with import substitution in textile industry ● Type: Central Sector Scheme. ● Financial assistance: One-time credit-linked capital subsidy <table border="1" data-bbox="465 461 1565 660"> <tr> <td data-bbox="465 461 1021 578">For eligible machinery at the rate of 15% for garmenting and technical textiles segments</td><td data-bbox="1021 461 1565 578">At the rate of 10% for weaving, processing, jute, silk and handloom segments.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="465 578 1021 660">Cap: Rs. 30 crore</td><td data-bbox="1021 578 1565 660">Cap: Rs. 20 crore</td></tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Subsidy through nodal financial institutions and not through the state govt. ● Targeted areas: Focused segments like garmenting. ● Exclusion: segments which have achieved desired level of modernization like spinning. 	For eligible machinery at the rate of 15% for garmenting and technical textiles segments	At the rate of 10% for weaving, processing, jute, silk and handloom segments.	Cap: Rs. 30 crore	Cap: Rs. 20 crore
For eligible machinery at the rate of 15% for garmenting and technical textiles segments	At the rate of 10% for weaving, processing, jute, silk and handloom segments.				
Cap: Rs. 30 crore	Cap: Rs. 20 crore				
SAATHI (Sustainable and Accelerated Adoption of Efficient Textiles Technology to Help Small Scale Industries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: To provide energy-efficient powerlooms, motors and rapier kits to small and medium powerloom units at no upfront cost. ● Launched along with Ministry of Power. (For more details, see schemes under Ministry of Power). 				
Jute - Improved Cultivation and Retting Exercises (ICARE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Objective: To support the small and marginal jute growers with adequate pre and post harvesting operations so that they can grow good quality jute & receive higher price for their produce ● Implementing Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Jute Board (NJB) ● Jute Corporation of India (JCI) ● ICAR-Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibre (ICAR-CRIJAF) <p>NOTE: Microbial consortium called SONA, enhances the quantity and quality of Jute produce. It is Developed by Central Research Institute for Research in Jute and Allied Fibres (CRIJAF).</p>				
Project SU.RE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SU.RE stands for 'Sustainable Resolution' - a firm commitment from the apparel industry to move towards fashion that contributes to a clean environment. ● Aim: to contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030, especially SDG-12 for responsible consumption and production. ● Partners: Launched along with Clothing Manufacturers Association of India (CMAI), United Nations in India, and IMG Reliance. 				

Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: To create world-class infrastructure that caters to the business needs of the local artisans & SMEs (small and medium enterprises) to boost production and export. ● Activities: Clusters set up to assist the artisans & entrepreneurs to set up world-class units with modern infrastructure, latest technology, and adequate training and human resource development inputs etc. ● It is a part of National Handicraft Development Programme.
Samarth Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Genesis: Samarth was launched in continuation to Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS) that lasted for a period of three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20. ● Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To provide demand driven, placement oriented National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant skilling programmes to supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organized textile and related sectors. ● To promote skilling and skill upgradation in the traditional sectors of handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture and jute. ● To enable provision of sustainable livelihood either by wage or self-employment to all sections of the society across the country. ● The Scheme aims to train 10 lakh persons (9 lakhs in organised & 1 lakh in traditional sector). ● Implementing Agencies: Institutions/Organization of the Ministry of Textiles/ State Governments, Reputed training institutions/ NGOs/ Societies/ Trusts/ Organizations/ Companies /Start Ups / Entrepreneurs active in textile sector, etc. ● Tenure: Till March 2024.



THE PLANET VISION

In a world facing unprecedented environmental challenges, staying informed and empowered is more crucial than ever. **VisionIAS** brings you '**The Planet Vision**', a simplified, informative, and interactive magazine to delve into the complexities of the environment.

With the belief, that individual efforts and awareness are the key to a sustainable future, the magazine seeks to inspire and educate people to **develop a deeper understanding and appreciation for the environment, nature & planet.**

Objectives of 'The Planet Vision'



Sensitise the young generation: Highlighting pressing environmental issues and their multifaceted impacts.



Inspire Action and Promote Sustainable Lifestyle: Inspiring stories and case studies to motivate readers to make environmentally conscious choices.



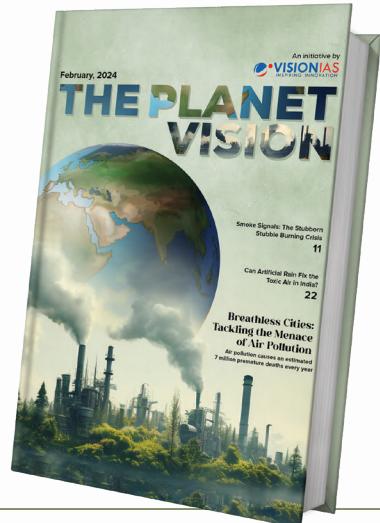
Bridge Environmental Science and Public Understanding: Presenting complex scientific concepts in a simple and interactive manner.



Showcase Solutions: Spotlight innovative technologies, projects, and initiatives that offer solutions to environmental challenges.



Highlight Local Efforts: Showcase local conservation efforts, community initiatives, and grassroots projects that make a positive impact on the environment.



Who is the magazine for?

The Magazine is designed for students, eco-conscious individuals, educators, environmentalists, and anyone who cares about the health of our planet.

Key elements of the 'The Planet Vision'



Cover Stories: Thought-provoking articles about a critical ongoing environmental issue, along with the mitigation strategies adopted at the national and international levels.



Briefing and Developments: Stay informed about the latest environmental news, trends, and solutions.



Protect and Preserve: Inspirational stories of local conservation efforts.



Environment and You: Illustrating ways to make environmentally conscious choices in everyday life.



Green Tech: New and emerging technologies in the field of environment.



Interactive elements:

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- Quizzes and crosswords:** To test your understanding and knowledge as a reader.



Look deep into nature, and then you will understand everything better.

-Albert Einstein



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26. MINISTRY OF TOURISM



26.1. SWADESH DARSHAN 2.0 (SD2.0)

Quick Facts

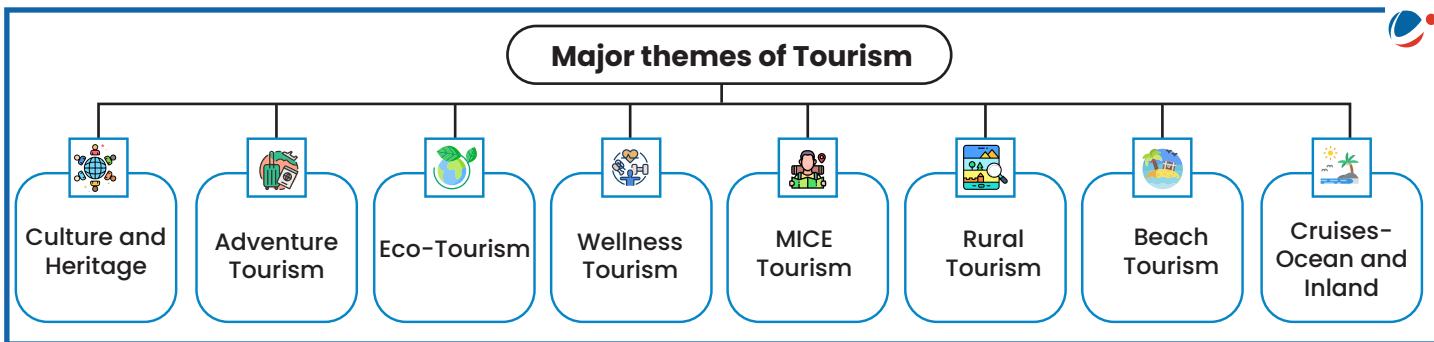
- **Type:** Central Sector scheme
- **Purpose:** To develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations in the country.
- **Benefits:** Central Financial Assistance to States and UTs for infrastructure development of circuits
- **Implementing Agency:** To be designated by the Central or state government.

Objective

- To develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations covering tourism and allied infrastructure, tourism services, etc.
- To enhance the contribution of tourism to the local economies
- To create jobs, enhance the skills and increase private sector investment in tourism
- To preserve and enhance the local cultural and natural resources

Salient Features

- **Background:** Swadesh Darshan Scheme was launched in 2015, and 76 projects have been sanctioned under the Scheme to date.
- **Principles to be followed under the scheme**
 - Develop benchmarks and standards for major tourism themes
 - Sustainable and responsible tourism
 - Destination and tourist-centric approach
 - Policy and Institutional Reforms
 - Focus on Domestic Tourism
 - Integrated development of tourism destination
 - Operation and maintenance on sustainable basis
 - Synergy with other central and state schemes
- **Circuit wise list of projects to be covered are:** Buddhist Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Desert Circuit, Eco Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Krishna Circuit, North-East Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Wayside



- **State Perspective Plan:** To be prepared by the State analysing tourism potential of various destination like major tourism attractions, offerings and themes, Connectivity to any tourist circuit, etc.
- **Destination Master Plan:** To be prepared in respect of each selected destination based on benchmarking and detailed gap assessment.
- **Non-admissible Project:** Such projects will not be funded under this Scheme but could be supported by the state under any other scheme.
 - Land acquisition for development
 - Resettlement and rehabilitation package
 - Improvement/ investments in assets/ structures owned by private entities
 - Rejuvenation/ dredging/ development of bunds of a water body (man-made & natural both)

26.2. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation And Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Type: Central Sector Scheme ● Aim: Infrastructure development such as entry points (road, rail and water transport), last mile connectivity, basic tourism facilities like Information/ Interpretation Centers, ATM/ money exchange, eco-friendly modes of transport etc. ● Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated development of pilgrimage destinations. • Harness pilgrimage tourism for employment generation and economic development • Enhancing the tourist attractiveness • Promote local art, culture, handicraft, cuisine, etc. ● Involves PPP mode, CSR.
Incredible India 2.0 Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: Doubling tourism traffic from both foreign and domestic tourists. ● Marks a shift from generic promotions to market specific promotional plans and product specific creatives, with greater focus on digital presence and social media. ● Focus areas: Prime existing markets as well as important potential markets. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Niche tourism products like Heritage Tourism, Adventure Tourism, Cruise Tourism, Rural Tourism, Wellness & Medical Tourism, MICE, Golf, etc.

Adopt A Heritage/ Apni Dharohar Apni Pehchan Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop basic tourism infrastructure in and around heritage monuments. ● Promote cultural and heritage value of the country to generate livelihoods, employment of local communities. ● Enhance the tourist attractiveness, inclusive tourist experience. ● Develop sustainable tourism infrastructure ● Inter-ministerial programme: Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). ● Collaboration with: Public and private sector companies, corporate individuals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To take up the development, operation and maintenance of world-class tourist infrastructure and amenities. ● Monument Mitras: Private companies will be the 'Monument Mitras' who would associate pride with their CSR activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No fund is given by Ministry of Tourism. ● Legal status of the monument does not change after adoption. ● Envisages limited 'accesses to non-core areas. 					
Paryatan Parv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Propagate the message of 'Dekho Apna Desh', to encourage Indians to visit various tourist destinations in the country and ● Spread the message of 'Tourism for All'. ● Major components <table border="1" data-bbox="470 1082 1426 1659"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="587 1089 1310 1171">Component</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1171 1310 1253">  </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1253 1310 1335">  </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1335 1310 1417">  </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1417 1310 1652"> <p>Dekho Apna Desh: It will encourage Indians to visit their own country. It will include video, photograph and blog competitions visited during event, stories of India through Travelers' Eyes to promote tourism.</p> <p>Tourism for All: It will promote tourism events at sites across all States in country. These will mainly be People's events with large scale public participation. The activities at these sites will include Cultural Programmes of Dance, Music, Theatre, Tourism Exhibitions showcasing culture, cuisine and handicrafts and handlooms, etc.</p> <p>Tourism & Governance: It will have interactive sessions and workshops with stakeholders on varied themes like Skill Development in Tourism Sector, Innovation in Tourism, and Developing Rural Tourism in locations near established destinations.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● India Tourism Mart: Provides a platform to different tourism stakeholders for interacting and conducting business with foreign buyers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organised in partnership with the Federation of Associations in Indian Tourism and Hospitality (FAITH). 	Component				<p>Dekho Apna Desh: It will encourage Indians to visit their own country. It will include video, photograph and blog competitions visited during event, stories of India through Travelers' Eyes to promote tourism.</p> <p>Tourism for All: It will promote tourism events at sites across all States in country. These will mainly be People's events with large scale public participation. The activities at these sites will include Cultural Programmes of Dance, Music, Theatre, Tourism Exhibitions showcasing culture, cuisine and handicrafts and handlooms, etc.</p> <p>Tourism & Governance: It will have interactive sessions and workshops with stakeholders on varied themes like Skill Development in Tourism Sector, Innovation in Tourism, and Developing Rural Tourism in locations near established destinations.</p>
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27. MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS



27.1. PRADHAN MANTRI ADI ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (PMAAGY)

Quick Facts

- Purpose:** Transforming villages with significant tribal populations into model villages.
- Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme will 100% assistance from the Central Government
- Tenure:** 2021-22 to 2025-26
- Implementing Agency:** Respective State Government

Objective

- Preparation of **Village Development Plans**.
- Maximizing the benefit of the schemes** of the Centre and States to the **Scheduled Population**.
- Improving the infrastructure** in vital sectors like health, education, connectivity and livelihood

Salient Features

- Background:** It is a **revamped** version of the special **Central Assistance to Tribal Sub scheme (2017)**.
- Convergence with other scheme:** The Scheme converges with **58 schemes** of the Centre and the States that have Schedule Tribe Component to bridge various gaps.
- Coverage:** All States and UTs with notified ST population.
 - It is envisaged to **cover 36,428 villages** having **at least 50% tribal population** and **500 STs** across States / UTs with notified STs.
- Provision of Fund**
 - A sum of **20.38 Lakhs** is provided to each selected village as "**Gap filling fund**" for approved activities including administrative expenses.
 - An amount of **2% of the allocated budget** is to be utilised for administration and monitoring expenses.

Projects included under the scheme

	Anganwadi centres		Drinking Water facility		Drainage and Solid waste management		Road Connectivity (Internal and Inter village)		Telecom Connectivity		School and Health sub-centre
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27.2. PRADHAN MANTRI JANJATI ADIVASI NYAYA MAHA ABHIYAN (PM JANMAN)

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** To enhance the socio-economic conditions of 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups.
- **Type:** Comprises both Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes
- **Period:** 2023–24 to 2025–26
- **Beneficiaries:** 75 PVTG communities spread over 18 States and UT of Andaman and Nicobar.

Objective

To aid PVTG households and habitations work towards **basic standards such as safe housing, clean drinking water, improved access to education, etc.** in a mission mode.

Salient Features

- **Background:** PM JANMAN was launched on **15th November 2023**, which is celebrated as **Janjatiya Gaurav Divas** and happens to be **birth Anniversary of Bhagwan Birsa Munda**.
- **Inter-ministerial convergence:** Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry and each of the 9 Ministries are responsible for implementation of their respective scheme.

Ministry	Schemes
Individual based interventions	
M/o Rural Development	Pucca houses: Pradhan Mantri Awas YojnaGramin Connecting roads: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna
M/o Jal Shakti	Piped water supply/Community water supply: Jal Jeewan Mission (JJM)
M/o Power	Energization of unelectrified HHs: Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) or through MNRE scheme
Community based interventions	
M/o Health and Family Welfare	Mobile Medical Units with medicine cost(MMU): National Health Mission
Ministry of Education	Construction and running of hostels: Samagra Shiksha (hostels)
M/o Women and Child Development	Construction and running of Anganwadi Centers: Anganwadi Services (AWCs)
M/o Tribal Affairs	Setting up of VDVKs: PM Janjatiya Vikas Mission Construction of Multipurpose Centers (MPC): Development of PVTG
Ministry of Communication	Installation of mobile towers: DoT (USOF)
M/o Skill Development and Entrepreneur	Vocational Education and skilling: Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan & PM Kaushal Vikas

- **States covered:** Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal,
- **Funding:** Rs.24,104 crore (Central Share: Rs.15,336 crore and State Share: Rs.8,768 crore)
- **Other interventions:** Ministry of Ayush will set up Ayush Wellness Centre as per existing norms and Ayush facilities will be extended to PVTG habitations through Mobile Medical Units.

Key Initiatives under PM JANMAN

- **New Solar Power Scheme (for PVTG Habitations/Villages) under PM JANMAN:** For electrification of 1 lakh un-electrified households (HHs) in PVTG. It comprises:
 - **Solar Home Lighting System (SHLS):** For the scattered un-electrified households (HHs) in PVTG areas. Installation of necessary appliances such as LED bulbs and Fan will be free of cost along with onsite comprehensive maintenance services for 5 years.
 - **Solar Mini Grids:** For a cluster of HHs. Ministry will provide the CFA support limited to Rs. 50,000 per un-electrified household covered under the mini-grids.
 - **Solarisation of Multi-Purpose Centers (MPC):** in PVTG areas where electricity through the grid is not available. Installation of off-grid solar power pack with battery bank will be done. The ministry will provide CFA limited to Rs. 1 lakh per MPC, covering the entire cost of system.
- **IEC Campaign on PM-JANMAN:** To raise awareness and ensure 100% saturation of Government Schemes in PVTG majority tribal habitations.

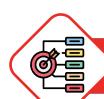


27.3. EKLAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS (EMRS)



Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** To impart quality education to ST children in remote areas
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Beneficiaries:** ST Students studying in Class VI to XII.
- **Implementing Agency:** National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS)



Objective

To enable ST students to avail of opportunities in high and professional educational courses and get employment in various sectors.



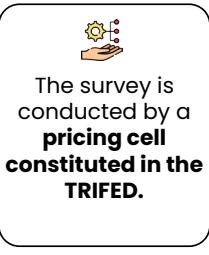
Salient Features

- **Background**
 - EMRS started in the year 1997-98.
 - Grants were given for construction of schools and recurring expenses to the State Governments under Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.

- **Coverage:** Every **block with more than 50% ST population** and at least **20,000 tribal persons** (as per Census 2011)
- **Emphasis on quality**
 - Schools are **on par with Navodaya Vidyalayas**.
 - They have **special facilities for preserving local art and culture** besides providing training in sports and skill development.
 - The schools focus not only on **academic education** but on the **all-round development of the students**.
- **Eklavya Model Day Boarding Schools (EMDBS)**
 - To be set up in Sub-District where **density of ST population is higher (90% or more)**.
 - To provide **school education without residential facility**.
- **Promotion of sports**
 - **Reservation for admission:** Reservation of 20% seats under sports quota for deserving ST students who have excelled in the field of sports.
 - **Centre of Excellence for Sports (CoE for Sports):** Dedicated infrastructure for setting up **CoE for sports with all related infrastructure** (buildings, equipment's etc.) is supported.



27.4. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) & Development of Value Chain for MFP'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The scheme is designed as a social safety net for improvement of livelihood of MFP gatherers by providing them fair price at MSP. ● Implemented by Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) in association with State Government Agencies ● For effective outcome the scheme is being implemented in convergence of the Van Dhan Yojana ● The scheme is applicable for implementation in all the States across India. <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Determination of MSP of MFP</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>The scheme is applicable for implementation in all the States across India.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>The survey is conducted by a pricing cell constituted in the TRIFED.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>The MoTA finally approve and announce state wise MSP for each MFP taken up for that state.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>The price review is carried out every three years based on revision in cost of collection.</p> </div> </div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NOTE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFP is a subset of forest produce (defined in Indian Forest Act 1927). • It is defined under Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. • It refers to 'all non-timber forest produce of plant origin' and includes bamboo, brushwood, stumps, canes, Tusser, cocoon, honey, waxes, Lac, tendu/ kendu leaves, medicinal plants and herbs, roots, tuber and the like.
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Van Dhan Vikas Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Purpose: Socio-economic development of the tribal population ● Implementing Agency: TRIFED ● Scheme is a component of the 'Mechanism for Marketing MFP through MSP & Development of Value Chain for MFP' ● Strives to promote livelihood generation for tribal gatherers and transforming them into entrepreneurs through tribal community-owned Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) in 	<p align="center">Mera Van - Mera Dhan - Mera Udyan</p> <p align="center">Join the Movement to Promote Tribal Enterprise through Value Addition & Marketing of Forest Products</p> <p align="center">Sabka Saath - Sabka Vikas</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 10px;">  Self Help Groups 30000 Van Dhan Self Help Groups(SHGs) to be setup per year </td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 10px;">  Van Dhan Vikas Kendra Van Dhan Vikas Kendra (VDVK) to be formed with a cluster of 15 SHGS </td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 10px;">  Retail Network Each VDK will package and market products through existing retail network </td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 10px;">  Financial Support Financial support of 15 Lakh to each VDK </td></tr> </table> <p align="center">Empowering 5.5 crore tribals gatherers in 307 tribal districts of 27 states</p> <p align="center">This movement will continue till it reaches every village</p>	 Self Help Groups 30000 Van Dhan Self Help Groups(SHGs) to be setup per year	 Van Dhan Vikas Kendra Van Dhan Vikas Kendra (VDVK) to be formed with a cluster of 15 SHGS	 Retail Network Each VDK will package and market products through existing retail network	 Financial Support Financial support of 15 Lakh to each VDK
 Self Help Groups 30000 Van Dhan Self Help Groups(SHGs) to be setup per year	 Van Dhan Vikas Kendra Van Dhan Vikas Kendra (VDVK) to be formed with a cluster of 15 SHGS					
 Retail Network Each VDK will package and market products through existing retail network	 Financial Support Financial support of 15 Lakh to each VDK					
		<p>predominantly forested tribal districts (refer to the infographics).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The scheme has a target of establishing 50,000 Van Dhan Vikas Kendras across the country, which will benefit around 10 lakh tribal entrepreneurs. ● Tribal Gatherer Contribution of Rs.1000 / member to instil ownership ● Panchayats/ District Administration to provide operational premises to SHGs. 				
TRIFOOD Scheme		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implemented jointly by the Ministry of Food Processing Industry, MoTA and TRIFED. ● Tertiary value addition centers will be set up under the Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY). ● This processing Centre will be used for processing the MFP collected by the tribal forest gatherers. ● Trifood/SFURTI Model: It will ensure year-round income for the tribal population through cluster programmes for agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, floriculture and medicinal and aromatic plants ● NOTE: SFURTI (Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries) is covered under the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). 				
"Friends of Tribes" initiative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Under this initiative, TRIFED has tied up Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds to promote tribal livelihoods. 				
Go Tribal campaign		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Purpose: To create awareness and promote tribal arts and crafts as well as help in socio-economic welfare of more than 700 Indian tribes. ● Products available under Tribes India brand & outlets could be procured through online retailers like Amazon, Flipkart, etc. ● Organised by TRIFED 				
GOAL (Going Online As Leaders) program		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is a digitally-enabled mentorship initiative of Facebook for empowering tribal youth to become leaders for tomorrow in the respective fields. 				



28. MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT



28.1. MISSION SHAKTI: AN INTEGRATED WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME

Quick Facts

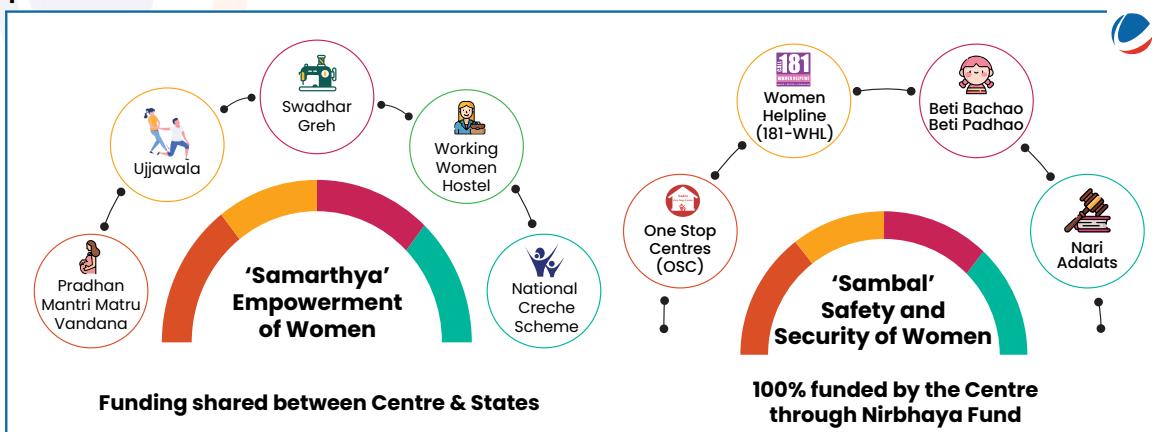
- **Purpose:** To ensure **safety, security and empowerment** of women on a **life-cycle continuum basis**
- **Type:** Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Monitoring:** Hub for Empowerment of Women (HEW) will monitor the performance of scheme
- **Tenure:** 2021-22 to 2025-26

Objective

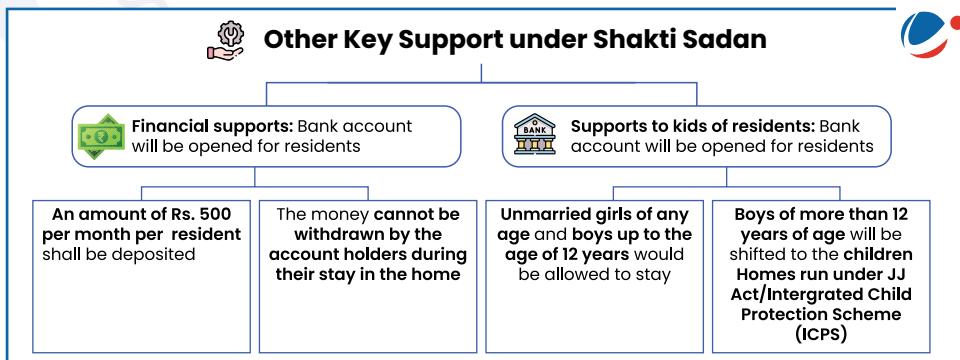
- Empowerment of women, **reduce care burden** on them and **increase female labour force participation** by promoting skill development, etc.
- Continuum of **care, support and assistance** to women **affected by violence**.
- **Making people aware** about Government schemes, **capacity building and training of functionaries**, collaboration with partner Ministries/ Departments, etc.
- Create awareness among the masses for inducing **positive behavioral change** towards women and girls.

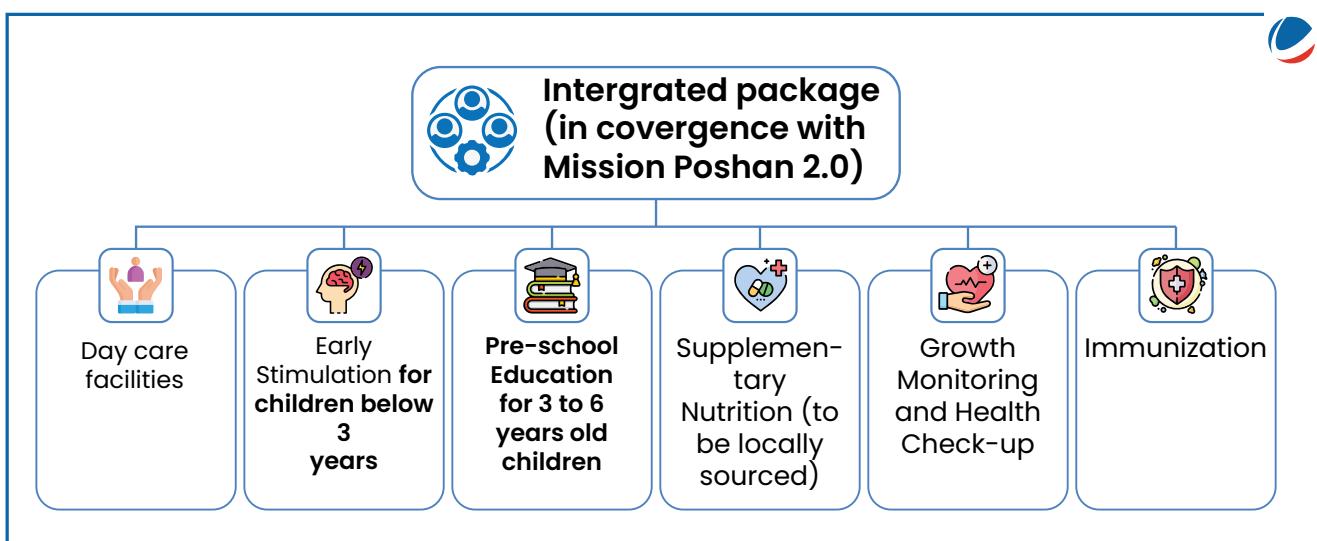
Salient Features

- Encompasses two sub-schemes



- PT - 365 GOVERNMENT SCHEMES COMPREHENSIVE PART 2
- **Sambal: For safety and security of women**
 - **One Stop Centre (OSC):** To provide integrated support and assistance to women, affected by violence and in distress, both in private and public spaces, under one roof.
 - **Women Helpline (WHL):** Toll-free 24-hours telecom service to women seeking support and information for all emergency services like police/ fire/ Ambulance services and with OSC.
 - **Funding:** Through Nirbhaya Funds along with 100% central assistance.
 - **Nari Adalats:**
 - ◊ Alternate Grievance Redressal Mechanism for resolving cases of petty nature (harassment, subversion, etc.) faced by women at Gram Panachayat level.
 - ◊ 'Nari Adalats or women collectives' will be formed of committed and socially respected women.
 - ◊ No remuneration to the selected members shall be provided.
 - ◊ Expenses for organising the meetings and for providing the badge/ uniform to the members will be funded by the ministry.
 - » The Nari Adalats does not hold any legal status. It provides assistance to all girls and women for their grievances within their local community.
 - **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)**
 - ◊ Covers all the districts of the country through multi-sectoral interventions (it was operational in only in 405 districts earlier).
 - ◊ Aims for zero-budget advertising.
 - ◊ Greater spend on activities that have on ground impact, e.g., for promoting sports among girls, self-defence camps, etc.
 - **Samarthy: For Empowerment of Women**
 - **Shakti Sadan**
 - ◊ Integrated Relief and Rehabilitation Home that incorporates the erstwhile SwadharGreh and Ujjawala Scheme.
 - ◊ It will be a home for destitute, distressed, marginalized, victims of trafficking, etc. The residents of Shakti sadan will be provided with food, clothing, shelter, and all other facilities for their basic needs.
 - **Anti-Human Trafficking Units:** To facilitate 'reintegration and repatriation' of the victims of trafficking and of commercial sexual exploitation set up in the districts.
 - **Home for Widows:**
 - ◊ A Central Sector Component.
 - ◊ To accommodate 1000 widows to provide them a safe and secure place of stay.
 - ◊ Facilities of health services, nutritious food, legal and counseling services.
 - **SakhiNiwas – Working Women Hostel:** To promote availability of safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women and other women pursuing higher education or training, who need to live away from their families due to professional commitments.





- **Hub for Empowerment of Women (HEW):**
 - ◊ HEW is being set up at **National, State and District levels**.
 - ◊ It aims to facilitate **inter-sectoral convergence of schemes and programs** meant for women at the **central, State/ UT level and district level**.
- **Gender Budgeting:** **Gender Budgeting, Research, Publication & Monitoring schemes** have been included under this component.
 - ◊ A **new component of Gap Funding** for Economic Empowerment has also been added.
 - ◊ Sub-schemes of **Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK)** and **Mahila Police Volunteer (MPV)** have been discontinued.
- **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY):** Provides **cash incentive for partial compensation for the wage loss to pregnant and lactating mothers**.
- **Other key provisions**
 - **Convergence:** Convergence strategy efficiently and effectively through schemes and efforts **to realize desired outcomes**.
 - **Approval of proposals:** A **Programme Approval Board (PAB)** shall be constituted by the MoWCD to approve financial proposal of the States/UTs.
 - **Geo-tagging:** **All institutions** supported by the Ministry would be geo tagged in order to map, analyse and monitor on a real time basis.
 - **Social Audit:** **Direct feedback** will also be obtained from those who have availed the services under the scheme through appropriate evidence gathering methods.
 - **Mandatory conditions to be fulfilled by State governments**
 - ◊ **Full compliance with the official name of all Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs)** [correct translation to local language is permissible] and any guidelines/instructions issued by the Centre **regarding branding of CSSs, in all schemes of the Ministry**.
 - ◊ Full compliance of **Department of Expenditure instructions** regarding the new procedure for release of funds under the CSSs or any other instruction on the subject, issued from time to time.

NOTE:

- Gender Budgeting was adopted by the Government of India in **2005-06** as a tool **for promoting gender equality** and ensuring continued investments through Government planning and budgeting.

- **Financing for gender equality** is central to mitigate gender inequalities, and Gender Budgeting is a critical strategy in this endeavour.
- For More detail on **PMMVY** Refer to **National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013** under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.

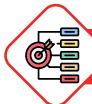


28.2. BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO (BBBP)



Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** Creating behavioural and social change in the way the girl child is perceived across the country
- **Financing:** 100% funding will be provided by the **Central Government** for the district level component.
- **Cash benefits:** No provision for Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) or creation of capital assets
- **Coverage:** All the districts of the country



Objective

- Improvement in the **Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB)** by 2 points every year
- Improvement in the percentage of **institutional deliveries** or sustained at the rate of **95% or above**
- **1% increase** in 1st Trimester Anti-Natal Care (ANC) Registration per year
- **1% increase** in **enrolment at secondary education level and skilling of girls/ women** per year
- To check dropout rate among girls at secondary and higher secondary levels
- Raising awareness about safe **Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)**



Salient Features

- **Background:** BBBP Scheme was launched in 2015 to **address the issue of decline in Child Sex Ratio (CSR)** along with related issues **in a life cycle continuum**.
- **Prime focus:** The scheme is primarily focused on **creating behavioural and social change** in the way the girl child is perceived across the country by informing, influencing, motivating, engaging and empowering all stakeholders
- **Preventing Child marriage:** Tracking child marriages and taking **strict actions to stop them**.
- **Capacity building:** Sensitisation of frontline workers, medical practitioners, officers in the District, Zila Parishad, District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), etc.



- **Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC): Key activities for behavioural changes**

- **Celebrating National Girl Child Day** on 24th January every year
 - ◊ Since 2008, **January 24** is celebrated as National Girl Child Day for promoting **equal opportunities** for girl child while **raising awareness of the injustices that girls face**.
 - ◊ On January 24 1966 Smt. Indira Gandhi took her oath as the **first woman Prime Minister of India**.
 - ◊ Now it also commemorates anniversary of **Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme** which was launched on January 22, 2015.

- **Display of Guddi-Gudda Boards** in Gram Panchayats (GPs) and public places to exhibit the number of girls born vis-a-vis the number of boys.
- **Awareness activities** with parents/families to better understand the value of girls and their needs.

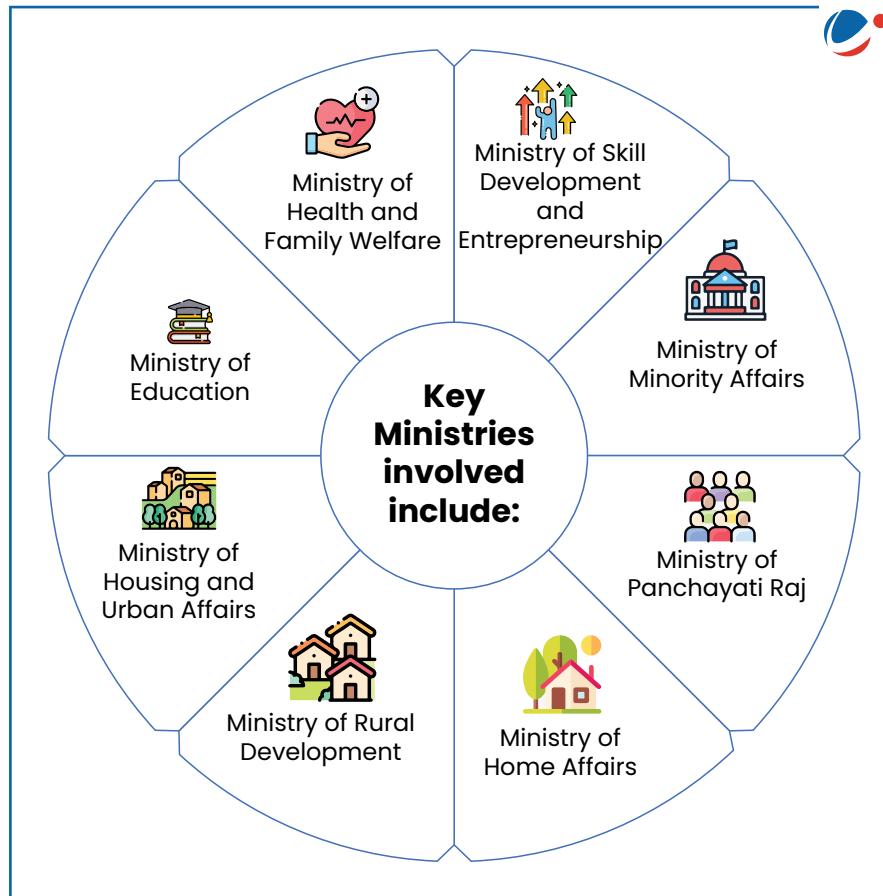
- **Activity Calendar**

- Provides **several activities within each month for the districts**.
- However, the **districts can choose to conduct their own activities** based on their local context and needs.

- **District level score card**

- It would be made based on the **data extracted from the Mission Shakti MIS**.
- **Annual District BBBP Ranking** will be issued as per the District Score Card.
- This data would be used to **capture state performance**.

- **Implementation:** A **committee headed by the Secretary, MoWCD**, made under the Mission Shakti mandate, will be the Apex Committee to review implementation.



28.3. SAKSHAM ANGANWADI AND POSHAN 2.0 (MISSION POSHAN 2.0)

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** Address the challenges of **malnutrition** through a strategic shift in nutrition content and delivery
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Beneficiaries:** Children (up to the age of 6 years), adolescent girls, pregnant women, and lactating mothers
- **Tenure:** 2021-22 to 2025-26

Objective

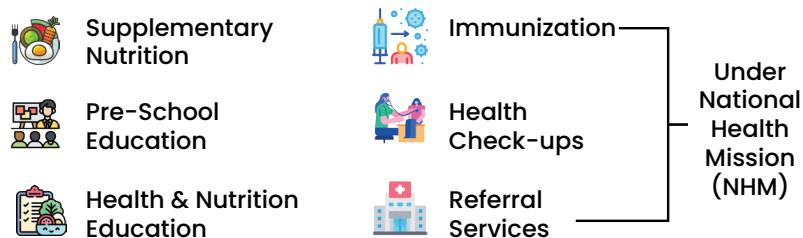
- To contribute to **human capital development** of the country and address challenges of **malnutrition**
- To promote nutrition awareness and **good eating habits** for sustainable health and wellbeing

Salient Features

- **Background:** In 1975, the flagship programmes the **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme** was launched for early **childhood care and development**.
 - ICDS incorporated **6 components** of the Anganwadi Services Scheme (refer to the infographics).
- **Components**
 - **Nutrition Support:** Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) for:
 - ◊ Children (**6 months to 6 years**)
 - ◊ Pregnant women and lactating mothers (PWLM); and
 - ◊ Adolescent Girls (**14 to 18 years**) in Aspirational Districts and North Eastern Region (NER)
 - **Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE):** ECCE for 3-6 years and early stimulation for (0-3 years).
 - **Anganwadi Infrastructure:** 2 lakh AWCs shall be strengthened, upgraded as Shaksham Anganwadi across the country.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme

Serving Children of 0-6 years and Pregnant & Lactating Mothers





POSHAN (Prime Minister's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nutrition) Abhiyaan

Genesis

 Launched in 2018 to converge the activities of various stakeholder towards attaining the goal of 'Suposhit Bharat'.

Objective

 To reduce stunting across districts with the highest malnutrition burden by improving **utilization and quality of key anganwadi services**.

Convergence and coordination

 Abhiyaan explicitly recognizes the need for convergence and coordination such that the benefits of multiple government schemes and programs reach women and children in the first 1000 days of a child's life.

- **Poshan Abhiyaan:** Poshan 2.0 stands on pillars of **Convergence, Governance, and Capacity building**, with Poshan Abhiyan driving Outreach and innovations.

❖ Poshan 2.0 shall focus on **Maternal Nutrition, Infant and Young Child Feeding Norms, Treatment Protocols** for severe acute malnutrition (**SAM**) / moderate acute malnutrition (**MAM**) and Wellness through AYUSH practices to reduce wasting and under-weight prevalence besides stunting and anemia

Funding Pattern:

- Ratio of **60:40** between Centre and States for States/UTs with legislature.
- Ratio of **90:10** between Centre and States for Northeastern and Himalayan states (including J&K).
- 100% by the Centre for UTs without legislatures.

Diet diversity:

- **Local dietary inputs and fresh produce** (green vegetables, fruits, medicinal plants and herbs), **fortified rice and millets shall be actively encouraged**.
- **Millets should be mandatorily supplied at least once a week** and suitably integrated in **Take Home Ration** (not raw ration) and **Hot Cooked Meals (HCM)** in a palatable form.
- **Poshan Vatikas:** POSHAN Vatikas (kitchen gardens and nutri-gardens) shall be **set up at or near Anganwadi Centres**, wherever possible and in **Government led schools and Gram Panchayat lands**.
- **Leveraging of traditional knowledge:** POSHAN Vatikas (kitchen gardens and nutri-gardens) shall be **set up at or near Anganwadi Centres**, wherever possible and in **Government led schools and Gram Panchayat lands**.
- **Registration of beneficiary:** Beneficiary has to be registered at the nearest **AWCs with Aadhaar identification**.
 - A child's Aadhaar card shall not be mandatory and benefits can be accessed using the mother's Aadhaar card.
- **Implementation: District Magistrate (DM)** shall be the **Nodal Point in the district** for monitoring nutritional status and quality standards.
- **Accountability: Social Audit** shall be undertaken by stakeholders, such as the Poshan Panchayats, Mothers' Groups and VHSNCs.

Key initiatives under the scheme

- **Poshan Tracker App:** It is a job-aid to the Anganwadi worker for efficient delivery of services along with reflection of their efforts.
 - It enables **dynamic identification of stunting, wasting, under-weight** prevalence among children and **last mile tracking of nutrition service delivery**.

- **Poshan Bhi, Padhai Bhi (PBPB):**
 - It is a path breaking **ECCE program** to help India **develop one of the world's largest, universal, high-quality pre-school network at AWCs** in alignment with the new NEP 2020. It aims to
 - ◊ **Promote holistic and quality early childhood promotion and early -primary education,**
 - ◊ **Ensure the use of developmentally appropriate pedagogy**
 - ◊ **Promote health and nutrition- related issues** in primary education as well as in early childhood
 - It will provide **various types of teaching-learning materials** (visual aids, audio aids, etc.) to **Anganwadi workers** for **and teaching in mother tongue** as the medium of instruction for primary education and the country
- **Rashtriya Poshan Maah:** Every year, Rashtriya Poshan Maah is celebrated in the **month of September** across the country to realise the **vision of 'Swasth Bharat'**.
 - It acts as a platform for **awareness about nutrition at the ground level.**
- **Kishori Health Cards**
 - Kishori Health Cards for Adolescent Girls are maintained at the **AWC** under the **Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)**.
 - It records the information about the **weight, height, Body Mass Index (BMI) along.**
 - It also provides **information of services under the scheme i.e. nutrition provision, Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, deworming, referral services and immunization etc.**
- **Bhartiya Poshan Krishi Kosh (B.P.K.K.)**
 - It is a **web portal having information of India's crop diversity across all districts** – for both current and historical crops.
 - It acts as a **Food Atlas** and aims to provide **data informed agro ecological contexts required to produce traditional and locally available nutrition-rich crops.**
 - It is supported by **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)**.

NOTE: Please do not confuse PM POSHAN Abhiyan with Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN). For more details on PM POSHAN Refer NFSR, 2013 which is covered under Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.



28.4. MISSION VATSALYA



Quick Facts

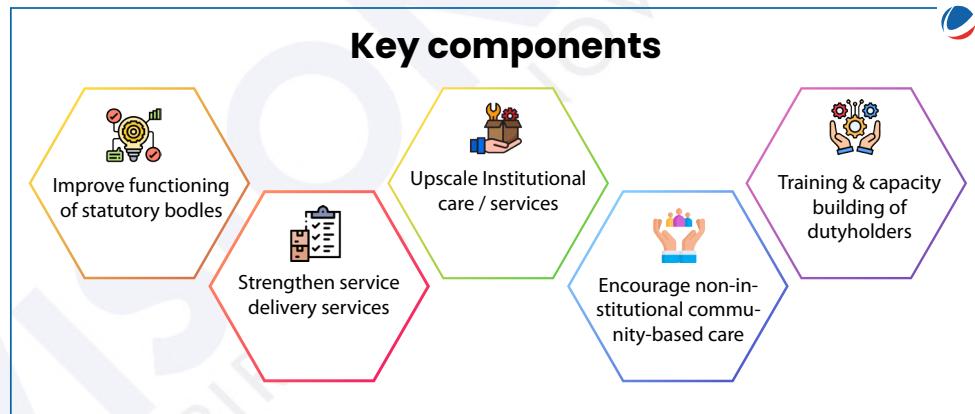
- **Purpose:** To secure a healthy & happy childhood for every child and enable them to discover their full potential
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Funding to states:** With the approval of **Mission Vatsalya Project Approval Board (PAB)** under WCD Secretary
- **Tenure:** 2021-22 TO 2025-26

Objective

- Ensuring Children's **right to Survival, Development, Protection and Participation.**
- Encourage private sector partnerships** and interventions to support children
- Raise public awareness and engage community at all levels and local bodies** as stakeholder in ensuring the best interest of children.
- Build capacities of duty holders & service providers** at all levels.

Salient Features

- Background:**
 - The mission incorporates erstwhile **Child Protection Services (CPS)** and also child welfare services.
 - Emphasis on **child rights, advocacy and awareness along with strengthening of the juvenile justice care and protection system.**
 - Motto to 'leave no child behind'.**
- Legislative mandates for the scheme**
 - Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act (JJ Act), 2015
 - Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012
- Institutional Services**
 - Child Care Institutions (CCIs):** State Government is mandated to establish them in every district or group of districts for residential care of Children.
 - Swachhata Action Plan (SAP): To be developed by States/UTs for CCIs.**



Types of CCIs for children in conflict with Law (CCL):

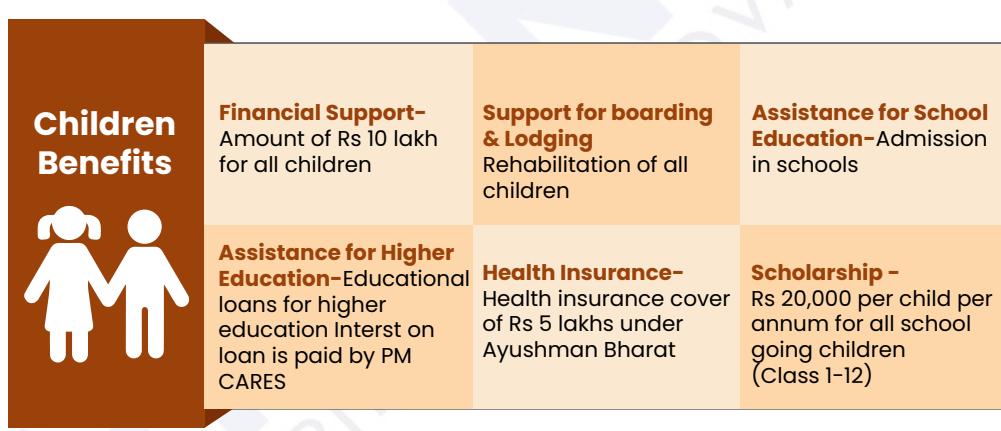


- Sponsorship:** Financial support to vulnerable **children living with extended families/biological relatives.**
- Foster Care:** Financial support to **biologically unrelated Foster Parents** for nurturing the child.
- Adoption:** Facilitated by the Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAA)
- After Care:** Financial support to children who are **leaving a CCI on completion of 18 years** of age. Support may be given **up to 21 years extendable up to 23 years of age.**

- **Funding Pattern:**
 - **60: 40** between Centre and State & UTs with legislatures.
 - **90:10** between Centre and State for the North-Eastern States and two Himalayan States (UK and HP) and UT of Jammu and Kashmir.
 - 100% by Centre in case of Union Territories without Legislature.
- **Children under PM CARES**
 - For **non-institutional care**, financial support at the rate of **Rs. 4000/- per month per child** (in account with guardian).
 - For child in **institutional care**, a maintenance grant @ **Rs. 3000/- per month to Child Care Institutions**.
 - Any provision for **subsistence support under the State scheme may also be provided additionally to the children**.
- **Institutional framework for implementation**
 - **State Child Protection Society (SCPS)**: It shall ensure the **implementation** including mapping, planning of the scheme.
 - **State Child Welfare and Protection Committee**: To supervise implementation of the Mission with the help of the SCPS.
 - **District Child Welfare and Protection Committee**: The District **Magistrate** shall chair this Committee in every District for the effective **implementation of Mission**.
 - **State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA)**: It shall be established in every State/UT to support the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) in promoting in-country adoption and regulating inter-country adoption,
 - **District Child Protection Unit (DCPU)**: It will function under the overall supervision of District Magistrate in ensuring service delivery and care and protection of children in the district.
 - **Child Welfare Committee (CWC)**: It shall be setup in district as the authority to dispose of cases for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of children in need of care & protection and to provide for their basic needs and protection of human rights.
 - **Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)**: Financial support to the States/UTs for facilitating setting up of JJB in every district and to ensure their effective functioning.
 - **Special Juvenile Police Units**: In every district and city to coordinate and upgrade the police interface with children. The police officers, designated as Child Welfare Officers in the district or city, and social workers are members of the SJPU.
 - **Child Welfare and Protection Committee**: The function of child welfare and protection issues may be assigned to the existing committee of the urban local body/Panchayati Raj Institution/Gram Panchayat which deals with issues of social justice/welfare of women and children.
- **Mission Vatsalya Portal**
 - A unified Digital Platform for various MIS related to children in difficult circumstances. It will integrate
 - ◊ **TrackChild** (for Missing/Found Children)
 - ◊ **CARINGS** (for the adoption of Children)
 - ◊ **ICPS portal** (for monitoring the scheme)
 - **Khoya-Paya** (Citizen centric application for Missing and Sighted)
 - **Child Helpline**: Mission Vatsalya, in partnership with states and districts, will execute a **24x7 helpline service for children**, as defined under JJ Act, 2015.
 - **Obligations for states**: In order to access Central funds and benefits under the scheme **states will have to retain the official name, as given by the Centre**.



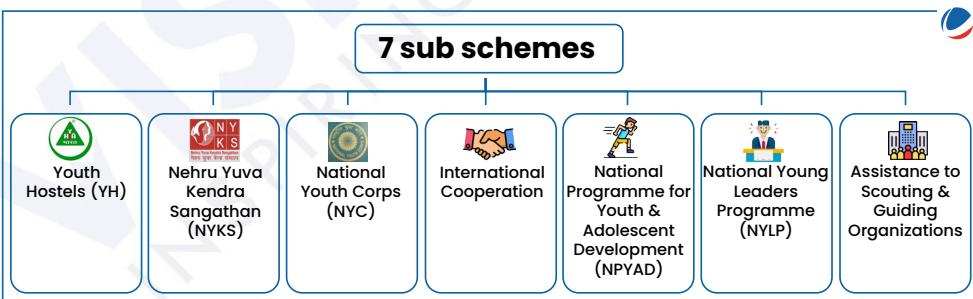
28.5. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Gender Champions Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim: To move towards a gender just society that treats women equally • Launched by: The MoWCD in collaboration with Ministry of Education • Gender Champions are responsible leaders who facilitate an enabling environment within their schools/colleges/academic institutions where girls are treated with dignity and respect. • Gender Champions are both boys and girls above 16 years of age enrolled in educational institutions. 							
PM Cares	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched in 2021 for children who lost their both parents due to COVID-19 pandemic (starting from 11th March 2020). • The objective of the Scheme is to ensure comprehensive care and protection of Children in a sustained manner. • Provides beneficiary children with health insurance, empower them through education, and equip them for self-sufficient existence with financial support on reaching 23 years of age. 							
 <p>Children Benefits</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="background-color: #C8512E; color: white; padding: 5px;">  </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> Financial Support- Amount of Rs 10 lakh for all children </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> Support for boarding & Lodging Rehabilitation of all children </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> Assistance for School Education-Admission in schools </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #FADBD8; color: #C8512E; padding: 5px;"> Assistance for Higher Education-Educational loans for higher education Interst on loan is paid by PM CARES </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> Health Insurance-Health insurance cover of Rs 5 lakhs under Ayushman Bharat </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> Scholarship - Rs 20,000 per child per annum for all school going children (Class 1-12) </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Financial Support- Amount of Rs 10 lakh for all children	Support for boarding & Lodging Rehabilitation of all children	Assistance for School Education- Admission in schools	Assistance for Higher Education- Educational loans for higher education Interst on loan is paid by PM CARES	Health Insurance- Health insurance cover of Rs 5 lakhs under Ayushman Bharat	Scholarship - Rs 20,000 per child per annum for all school going children (Class 1-12)	
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Mahila E-Haat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's an online marketing platform for women. • Beneficiary- All Indian women citizens with more than 18 years of age and women SHGs. • Facilitates meeting aspirations and need of women entrepreneurs by showcasing products made/manufactured/sold by them. • It was set up with an investment from the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh. • Rashtriya Mahila Kosh is an autonomous body under the WCD ministry, registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 for the socio-economic empowerment of women. 							
Suposhit Maa Abhiyan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim: Keeping newborn and pregnant women healthy. • 1,000 women are given food items for one month. • The health of the child, including medical examination, blood tests, medicines, delivery, etc. are also covered. • The identified women are required to register on a website for adoption. • Only one pregnant woman would be adopted from a family. 							

29. MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS



29.1. OTHER SCHEMES/ MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim: To provide assistance to India's top athletes. • Identification of beneficiaries: The Department of Sports identifies athletes who are potential medal winners Olympics. • The scheme keep an eye in the future and fund a Developmental Group of Athletes who are medal prospects for the Olympic Games in Paris in 2024 and Los Angeles Games in 2028.
Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type: Central Sector Scheme • Objective: Developing the personality and leadership qualities of the youth and to engage them in nation building activities • Beneficiaries: Youth (15-29 years) and adolescents (10-19 years) • Tenure: 2021-22 to 2025-26 • The scheme motivates the youth to strive for excellence to harness the immense youth energy for national – building. <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  <p>7 sub schemes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Youth Hostels (YH)  Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)  National Youth Corps (NYC)  International Cooperation  National Programme for Youth & Adolescent Development (NPYAD)  National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP)  Assistance to Scouting & Guiding Organizations </div>
Khelo India- National programme for development of sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type: Central Sector Scheme • Aim: Mass participation and promotion of excellence in sports • Tenure: 2021-22 to 2025-26 • Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) to appraise all proposals received under the scheme. • The approved projects will be subject to strict monitoring, including third party monitoring • A General Council (GC) chaired by the Minister in-charge, act as the highest policy making body. • 'Khelo India Winter Games' have been included under the Sports Competitions and Talent Development component.

 <p style="text-align: center;">Key components of Khelo India</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Sports Competitions and Talent Development</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Khelo India Centres and Sports Academies</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Fit India Movement</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Promotion of Inclusiveness through Sports</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Creation and Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure</p> </div> </div>	
National Service Scheme (NSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Type: Central Sector Scheme ● Aim: To provide hands on experience to young students in delivering community service. ● Provides opportunity to the student youth of 11th & 12th Class, Technical Institution, ● Motto: "NOT ME, BUT YOU" ● Graduate & Post Graduate to take part in various government led community service activities & programmes.



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2025, 2026 & 2027

Approach is to build fundamental concepts and analytical ability in students to enable them to answer questions of Preliminary as well as Mains Exam

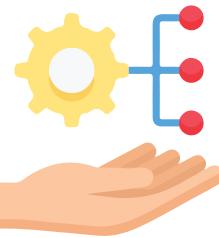
- ▶ Includes comprehensive coverage of all the topics for all the four papers of GS Mains, GS Prelims & Essay
- ▶ Access to LIVE as well as Recorded Classes on your personal student platform
- ▶ Includes All India GS Mains, GS Prelims, CSAT & Essay Test Series
- ▶ Our Comprehensive Current Affairs classes of PT 365 and Mains 365 of year 2025, 2026 & 2027

ONLINE Students

NOTE - Students can watch LIVE video classes of our COURSE on their ONLINE PLATFORM at their homes. The students can ask their doubts and subject queries during the class through LIVE Chat Option. They can also note down their doubts & questions and convey to our classroom mentor at Delhi center and we will respond to the queries through phone/mail.

DELHI: 4 JUNE, 9 AM 14 JUNE, 9 AM 20 JUNE, 5 PM				
GTB Nagar Metro (Mukherjee Nagar): 28 JUNE, 9 AM				
AHMEDABAD: 20 JUNE	BENGALURU: 18 JUNE	BHOPAL: 25 JUNE	CHANDIGARH: 20 JUNE	
HYDERABAD: 24 JUNE	JAIPUR: 11 JUNE	JODHPUR: 11 JUNE	LUCKNOW: 20 JUNE	PUNE: 5 MAY

30. MISCELLANEOUS SCHEME



30.1. PM GATI SHAKTI-NATIONAL MASTER PLAN (NMP) FOR MULTIMODAL CONNECTIVITY

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** To improve the productivity of industries and employment opportunities
- **Driven by:** 7 Engines i.e., Railways, Roads, Ports, Waterways, Airports Mass Transport, Logistics Infrastructure
- **Benefits:** Break departmental silos, bring down the time and cost overrun of the projects
- **Scope:** Covers projects of social as well physical infrastructure

Objective

For providing multimodal connectivity infrastructure to various economic zones.

Salient Features

- **Background:** In 2021, the project was launched with an outlay of ₹100 lakh crore to promote a transformative and sustainable approach for transforming India's infrastructural landscape.
- **Digital platform:** Gati Shakti or NMP for Multimodal Connectivity is a digital platform to bring different Ministries together for integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects.
- **Whole of the Government Approach:** Gati Shakti or NMP for Multimodal Connectivity is a digital platform to bring different Ministries together for integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects.

Key targets to be achieved by 2024-25



2 lakh km of National Highways



Railways to handle cargo of 1,600 million Tonnes and decongest 51% of its network



Double aviation footprint to have 220 airports, heliports and water aerodromes



Double Gas pipeline network



Reach 4.52 lakh circuit km of power lines and 225 GW of renewable energy capacity



11 industrial corridors and two new defence corridors

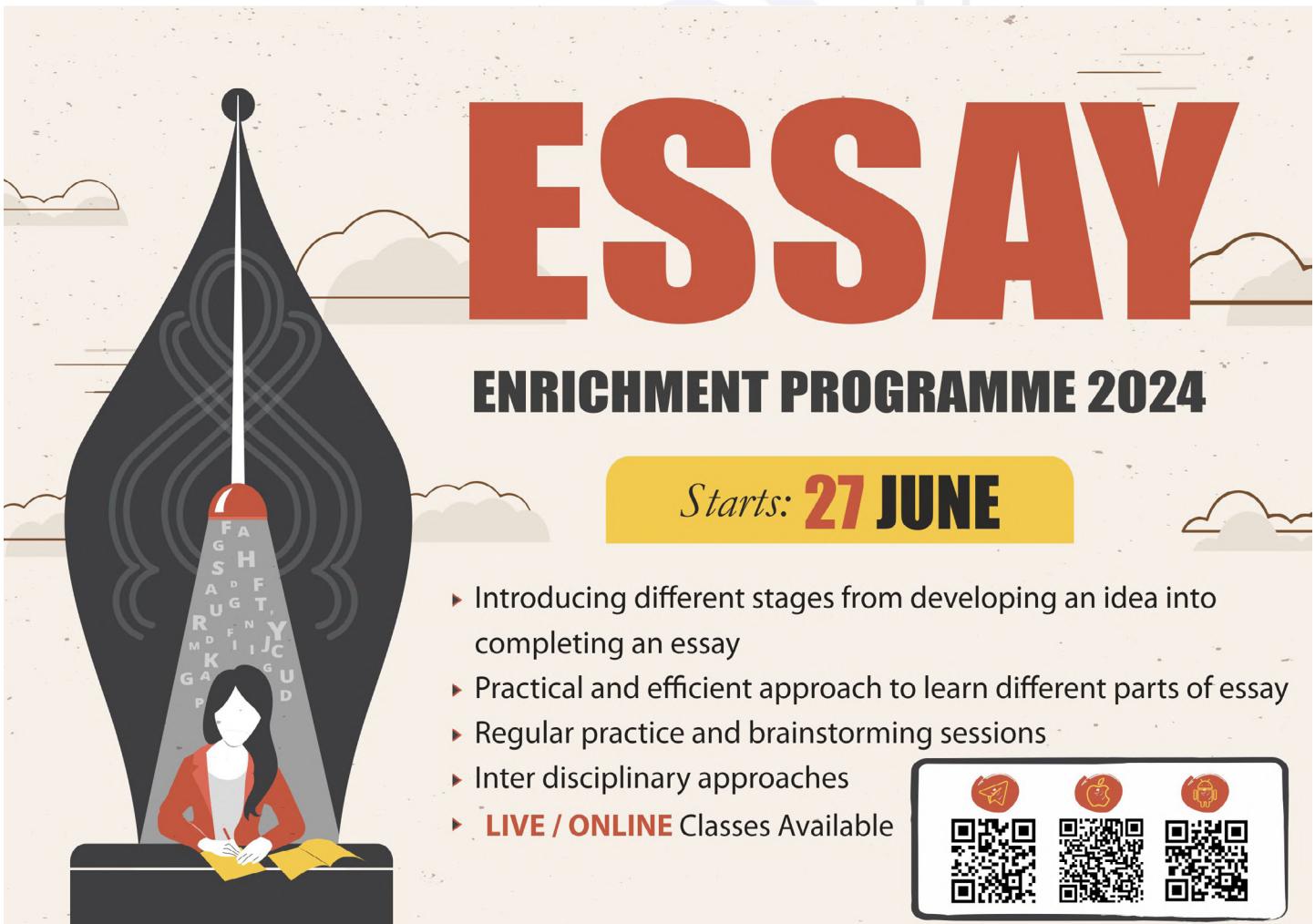
- **Geo-mapping:**

- Dynamic Mapping of all infrastructure projects with real-time updation are provided by way of a map developed by BiSAG-N (Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geoinformatics).
- The map is built on open-source technologies and hosted securely on cloud of Govt. of India (i.e. MEGHRAJ).

- **Data updation**

- Individual Ministry is given separate login ID to update their data on a periodic basis.
- Logistics Division, Ministry of Commerce & Industry (MoCI) assist all the stakeholders to update their database.

- **Intersectoral and inter-ministerial convergence:** 14 Social Sector Ministries/ Departments have been onboarded, namely Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Department of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Post, etc.

ESSAY

ENRICHMENT PROGRAMME 2024

Starts: 27 JUNE

- ▶ Introducing different stages from developing an idea into completing an essay
- ▶ Practical and efficient approach to learn different parts of essay
- ▶ Regular practice and brainstorming sessions
- ▶ Inter disciplinary approaches
- ▶ **LIVE / ONLINE** Classes Available



31. NITI AAYOG



31.1. OTHER SCHEMES/ MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)

- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Aim:** Creating an innovation culture and entrepreneurial ecosystem in the country.
- The mission provides mechanism for interventions at **school, university, research institutions, MSME and industry levels** (refer to the infographics).
- **It has two core functions:**
 - **Entrepreneurship promotion** through **Self-Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU)**, wherein innovators would be supported and mentored to become successful entrepreneurs.
 - **Innovation promotion:** to provide a platform where innovative ideas are generated.
- **AIM Framework**
 - **Atal Tinkering Labs (at school level)**
 - ◊ Students from **Class 6th to Class 12th** learn **innovation** skills and develop ideas. **Atal Tinkering Marathon** is organised under it.
 - ◊ **Atal Incubation Centres (AICs) & Atal Community Innovation Centers (ACIC)**
 - ◊ At the university, NGO, SME and Corporate industry levels for **promoting entrepreneurship in universities and industry**.
 - **Mentor India Campaign**
 - ◊ To engage leaders who can guide and mentor students. **Industry, Academia, Government, Global Collaborations** is a key to success.
 - **Atal New India Challenges (ANIC)**
 - ◊ To **promote technology driven innovations** and product creation for social and commercial impact.
 - **ARISE- ANIC**
 - ◊ To spur **applied research and innovation** with the involvement of **ISRO and ministries of** Defence, Food Processing, Health and Family Welfare and Housing and Urban Affairs.
 - ◊ **ANIC 2.0:** It facilitates **challenges in 7 sectors such as;** E-mobility, Road Transportation Space Technology and Applications, Sanitation Technology, etc.



Initiatives with international cooperation



AIM – SIRIUS
(Student Innovation exchange program) with Russia



AIM – ICDK
(Innovation Centre Denmark) **Water Challenge** with Denmark



IACE
(India Australian Circular Economy Hackathon) with **Australia**

Sustainable Action for Transforming Human capital (SATH) Programme

- Aim: To build three 'Role Model' States in health and education (SATH E) sectors
- It is **funded** through a cost-sharing mechanism between **NITI Aayog** and the participating states.



EDUCATION

- Madhya Pradesh
- Jharkhand
- Odisha



HEALTH

- Assam
- Karnataka
- Uttar Pradesh

National Mission on Transformative Mobility & Battery Storage

- Aim: To promote "clean, connected, shared and sustainable" mobility initiative
- Inter-ministerial steering committee to coordinate among key stakeholders is chaired by CEO, NITI Aayog
- The Mission will recommend and drive the strategies for transformative mobility and **Phased Manufacturing Programmes (PMP)** for **EVs, EV Components and Batteries**.
- The PMP shall be **valid for 5 years till 2024**.

Focus of the mission



Manufacturing



Specification & standards



Fiscal incentives



Demand creation and projections

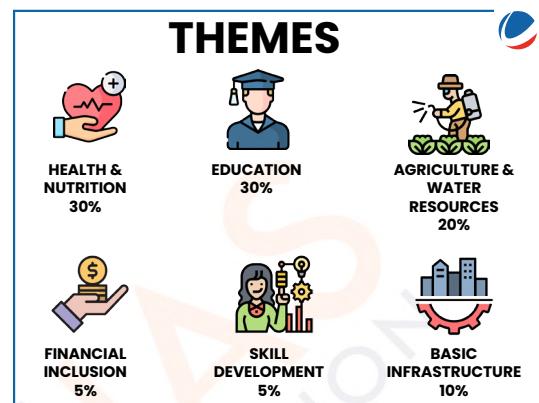


Research & Development



Regulatory framework

Transformation of Aspirational Districts Programme (TADP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim: To quickly and effectively transform some of the most underdeveloped districts of the country. • Coverage: 112 Aspirational Districts (initially 117) were chosen on basis of poverty, poor health, education and basic Infrastructure deficit. • Programme focuses on the strength of each district, identify low-hanging fruits for immediate improvement • Programme is tracked by 49 indicators across 5 core thematic areas • Dashboard captures progress on real time basis. • Three core principles of the programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition among districts • Convergence (of Central & State Schemes) • Collaboration (among citizens and government (Centre, State, district) functionaries.
Aspirational Block Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background: Based on the model of Aspirational District Programme • Aim: Saturation of essential government services such as health, nutrition, education, agriculture, water resources, financial inclusion, skill development, and basic infrastructure. • Coverage: 500 blocks in the country
Youth Co: Lab India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched by: UNDP India and Citi Foundation in partnership with Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) • Aim: To regionally establish a common agenda for Asia-Pacific countries to invest in and empower youth to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs through leadership, social innovation, and entrepreneurship. • Supports early-stage start-ups through a seed grant for scaling up their start-up.




DRIVING THE INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP ECOSYSTEM OF THE COUNTRY



32. PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE



32.1. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance And Timely Implementation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Objective: Addressing common man's grievances, and simultaneously monitoring and reviewing important programmes and projects of the Centre and States. ● A multi-purpose and multi-modal platform that uniquely bundles three latest technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Digital data management ● Video-conferencing ● Geo-spatial technology ● A three-tier system comprising of PMO, Union Government Secretaries, and Chief Secretaries of the States. ● It ensures cooperative federalism as it brings on one stage the Secretaries of Government of India and the Chief Secretaries of the States.
National Defence Fund (NDF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is used for the welfare of the members of the Armed Forces (including Para Military Forces) and their dependents. ● The Fund is administered by an Executive Committee, with PM as Chairperson, and Defence, Finance and Home Ministers as Members. ● Finance Minister is the Treasurer of the Fund. ● Accounts of the Fund are kept with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). ● The fund is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions from the public and does not get any budgetary support.
PM National Relief fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Set up in 1948 to assist displaced persons from Pakistan. It was not constituted by the Parliament. ● Now it is used for people in certain difficult circumstances. ● The fund is recognized as a Trust under the Income Tax Act. ● The fund consists entirely of public contributions and does not get any budgetary support. ● Contributions towards PMNRF are notified for 100% deduction from taxable income under section 80(G) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. ● The corpus of the fund is invested with scheduled commercial banks in various forms. ● Disbursements are made with the approval of the PM.

33. INDIAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANISATION (ISRO)/ DEPARTMENT OF SPACE



33.1. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

BHUVAN portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Geoportal of ISRO. It Provides services and applications related to satellite remote sensing data for public use. Bhuvan Services are offered by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC).
Unispace Nanosatellite Assembly & Training programme (UNNATI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an initiative of ISRO to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the first United Nations conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space (UNISPACE+50). It provides opportunities to the participating developing countries to strengthen in assembling, integrating and testing of Nanosatellite.
Yuva Vigyani Karyakram (YUVIKA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim: Imparting basic knowledge on Space Technology, Space Science and Space Applications to the young students Eligibility: Students studying in 9th standard 3 students from each State/ Union Territory are selected to participate in this programme every year covering CBSE, ICSE and State syllabus. Students belonging to the rural area have been given special weightage in the selection criteria. ISRO has chalked out this programme to "Catch them young".
Samvad with Students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a student outreach programme where ISRO chairman meets the students during his outstation visits and address their queries and quench the scientific thrust.
Sakaar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is Augmented Reality (AR) application designed for Andriod devices. The application consists of 3 Dimensional (3D) models of Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM), RISAT, indigenous rockets such as PSLV, GSLV Mk-III etc.

