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Classroom Study Material

SCHEMES (UPDATED)

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A. MINISTRY: HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

A.1. PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (PMAY)

PMAY & PMAY (Gramin) are launched to achieve → Housing for All by 2022 Mission		
Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct two crore houses across the nation. Covers the entire urban area consisting of 4041 statutory towns with initial focus on 500 Class I cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor people (BPL) and People living under EWS and LIG categories in urban establishments of the country. People under MIG (with annual incomes in the range of Rs.12 lakh to Rs.18 lakh) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership of houses will be in the name of woman or jointly with husband Flexibility to States for choosing best options to meet the demand of housing in their states Central grant of Rs. one lakhs per house, on an average, will be available under the slum rehabilitation programme Implemented in three phases as follows, viz. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Phase-I</u> (April 2015 - March 2017) to cover 100 Cities to be selected from States/UTs as per their willingness; <u>Phase - II</u> (April 2017 - March 2019) to cover additional 200 Cities <u>Phase-III</u> (April 2019 - March 2022) to cover all other remaining Cities. Geo-tagging for monitoring the progress of construction of houses, Public Financial Management System (PFMS) to ensure electronic fund flow and Technology Sub-Mission to implement new construction technologies, have been introduced.

Government has also sanctioned ‘infrastructure status’ for the housing sector, giving a boost to PMAY.

A.2. DEEN DAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA/NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on the primary issues pertaining to urban poverty such as imparting skill training, enabling entrepreneurship development, providing wage employment and self-employment opportunities to the urban poor. Addressing the livelihood concerns of urban poor including urban homeless. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban poor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street Vendors Slum dwellers Homeless Rag pickers Unemployed Differently abled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It replaces the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana Organizing urban poor in Self Help Groups (<u>SHGs</u>) Creating opportunities for <u>skill development</u> for urban poor leading to <u>market based employment</u> Providing shelter equipped with essential services in phased manner to urban poor including urban homeless

B. MINISTRY OF FINANCE

B.1. NATIONAL PENSION SCHEME

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide retirement income to all the citizens To institute pension reforms and to inculcate the habit of saving for retirement amongst the citizens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All citizens of India between the age of 18 and 60 Government employees for Tier – I All citizens i.e., private employees and unorganized sector workers. Non Resident Indians (NRIs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administered by PFRDA Defined contributions scheme. 3 types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tier 1 NPS account → non-withdrawable permanent retirement account type Tier 2 NPS account → voluntary withdrawable account which is allowed only when there is already existing Tier I account NPS - Swavalamban scheme All existing members of the government's 'Swavalamban Yojana NPS lite' will automatically be migrated <u>to the Atal pension Yojana</u>. It will now replace the Swavalamban scheme Simple- opening an account with NPS provides <u>A PERMANENT RETIREMENT ACCOUNT NUMBER (PRAN)</u>, which is a unique number and it remains with the subscriber throughout his lifetime. Portable- NPS provides seamless portability across jobs and across locations, unlike all current pension plans, including that of the EPFO. Market linked: Investor can choose overall risk by diversifying into different asset classes, called as asset allocation, (e=equity, c=credit risk, securities other than government, g=government securities) At closure of NPS account, out of the total withdrawal, only 40% of accumulated balance is tax exempted. No tax exemption is given on withdrawal of NPS money without its closure.

B.2. PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make youth <u>job creators</u> and not job seekers To "fund the unfunded" by bringing such enterprises to the formal financial system and <u>extending affordable credit</u> to them Development and <u>refinancing activities</u> relating to micro units and mfis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-Corporate Small Business Segment (NCSB) such as small manufacturing units, service sector units, shopkeepers, fruits / vegetable vendors etc., in rural and urban areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It enables a small borrower to borrow from all public sector banks such as PSU banks, regional rural banks and cooperative banks, private sector banks, foreign banks, micro finance institutions (MFI) and Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFC) for loans up to Rs 10 lakhs for non-farm income generating activities. 3 types of loans to be allotted by micro units' development and refinance agency bank. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shishu: covering loans upto 50,000 Kishor: covering loans above 50,000 and upto 5 lakhs Tarun: covering loans above 5 lakh and upto 10 lakhs There <u>is no subsidy</u> for the loan given under PMMY. Banks have been mandated by RBI not to insist for collateral security in the case of loans upto 10 lakh extended to the units in the Micro Small Enterprises sector. It is available from all banks across the country. <p>Under it the MUDRA Bank will provide refinancing all Last Mile Financiers such as Non-Banking Finance Companies, Co-operative Societies, Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks etc.</p>

B.3. JAN SURAKSHA YOJANA: ATAL PENSION YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The subscribers would receive the fixed minimum pension at the age of 60 years, depending on their contributions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open to all Indians between the age of 18 and 40 Any bank account holder who is not a member of any statutory social security scheme can avail of the scheme. It is mainly focused on citizens in unorganized sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The central government would also co-contribute 50% of the total contribution or Rs. 1000 per annum, whichever is lower, to each eligible subscriber, for a period of 5 years. It will now replace the Swavalamban scheme. Will not be able to exit the scheme before the age of 60. In case of death of subscriber, the spouse of the subscriber shall be entitled for the same amount of pension till his or her death.

B.4. JAN SURAKSHA YOJANA-PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHA BIMA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aimed at covering the population not covered under any accidental insurance cover at an highly affordable premium of just Rs.12 per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available to people in the age group 18 to 70 years Having a savings bank account Who give their consent to join and enable auto-debit on or before 31st may for the coverage period 1st June to 31st may on an annual renewal basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk coverage available will be Rs. 2 lakhs for accidental death and permanent total disability Rs. 1 lakhs for permanent partial disability Individuals who exit the scheme at any point may re-join the scheme in future years by paying the annual premium The scheme is offered/administered through Public Sector General Insurance Companies (PSGICs) and other general insurance companies.

B.5. JAN SURAKSHA YOJANA-PRADHAN MANTRI JEEVAN JYOTI BIMA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A one year life insurance scheme Renewable from year to year Offering coverage for death due to any reason 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The risk cover on the lives of the enrolled persons has commenced from 1st June 2015 It provides coverage of Rs. 2 lakh in case of death due to any reason. It charges an annual premium of Rs. 330.

B.6. VARISHTHA PENSION BIMA YOJANA (VPBY)

Objectives	Beneficiaries	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide social security during old age and protect elderly persons against a future fall in their interest income due to uncertain market conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elderly persons aged 60 years and above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will provide an assured pension based on a guaranteed rate of return of 8 per cent for 10 years. It will be implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The difference between the return generated by LIC and the guaranteed 8 percent interest would be compensated through the subsidy given to LIC.

C. MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT

C.1. SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAAN

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal elementary education access and retention. Bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and Enhancement of learning levels of children. 	Children between 6-12 years of age – from all backgrounds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variety of interventions, including opening of new schools, construction of toilets (Swach Vidyalaya Scheme – separate toilets for girls and boys in all schools), periodic teacher training and academic resource support etc. Sub-Programmes under SSA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) The Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA) Vidyanjali Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas – in educationally backward blocks to promote girls education. Mid day meal scheme etc.,

C.2. MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance enrolment, retention and attendance Improve nutritional levels among children, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every child in every government and government aided primary school Scheme also available in government aided and local body schools, schools under education guarantee scheme (EGS) and alternative & innovative education (AIE) centers, recognized as well as unrecognized Madarsas / Maqtabs supported under SSA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum content of 300 calories of energy and 8-12 gram protein per day for a minimum of 200 days. For upper primary stage was fixed at 700 calories and 20 grams of protein. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which will be fully sponsored by the Union Government. Aadhaar linking: The schools and Anganwadis have been asked to collect the Aadhaar number of the children beneficiaries. Recently, TSR Subramniam Committee has also recommended extending Mid-Day meal scheme to students of secondary level.

C.3. PADHE BHARAT BADHE BHARAT

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

C.4. VIDYANJALI

Objectives	Beneficiaries	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating an ecosystem, wherein education will be attached with imbibing knowledge and improving learning output. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School going children of Government school, Government Aided school etc., 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To involve volunteers from different walks of life to strengthen the co-scholastic activities in government schools., Performing arts and life skills also to be included

C.5. RASHTRIYA UCHCHATAR SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RUSA)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correct regional imbalances in access to higher education by setting up institutions in unserved & underserved areas. Providing funding to eligible state higher educational institutions Improve the overall quality of state institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher education or college going students. Eligible state higher educational institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is proposed to improve the gross enrolment ratio from 19% at present to 30% by 2020. TRANSFORMATIVE REFORMS IN THE STATE HIGHER education system by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Norms and standards and adopt accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework. Promoting autonomy in state universities. Ensure reforms in the <u>affiliation, academic and examination systems</u>. Ensure adequate availability of quality faculty

C.6. RASHTRIYA AVISHKAR ABHIYAN

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connecting school based knowledge to life outside the school and making learning of science mathematics a joyful and meaningful activity, to bring focus on innovation and use of technology To inculcate a spirit of inquiry, experimentation, creativity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students in the age group of 6 - 18 years Government schools, KVs, special schools, special training centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Inside classroom and outside classroom activities.</u> Mentoring by institutes like IITs/ IIMs/ IISERs and other central universities and reputed organizations through innovative programmes, student exchanges, demonstrations, student visits, etc. to develop a natural sense of passion towards learning of science and maths. <u>It is a step to promote scientific temper and enquiry promoting the fundamental duty under Article 51(A).</u>

C.7. DIGITAL GENDER ATLAS FOR ADVANCING GIRL'S EDUCATION IN INDIA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help identify low performing geographic pockets for girls, particularly from marginalized groups such as scheduled castes, schedule tribes and Muslim minorities, on specific gender related education indicators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girls from marginalized groups and girls with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main components of the gender atlas are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Composite gender ranking (ii) Trend analysis of gender indicators (iii) Vulnerabilities based on educational indicators. Atlas is placed on the <u>MoHRD website</u> and available and ready to use by <u>states/districts/blocks-education administrators</u> or any other interested. The atlas enables a <u>trend analysis and tracking</u>

		<p>of performance of individual gender related parameters across periods of time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been developed in collaboration with UNICEF.
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C.8. RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RMSA)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance access to secondary education and to improve its quality through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers, providing universal access to secondary level education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students and schools at secondary level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important physical facilities provided under the scheme are: Additional class rooms, Laboratories, Toilet blocks, Residential Hostels for Teachers in remote areas etc. Important quality interventions provided under the scheme are: appointment of additional teachers to reduce PTR to 30:1, focus on Science, Math and English education, training of teachers, etc. Important equity interventions provided in the scheme are: preference to Ashram schools for upgradation, preference to areas with concentration of SC/ST/Minority for opening of schools etc.

C.9. VITTIYA SAKSHARATA ABHIYAN

Objectives	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient Features:
To encourage, create awareness and motivate all people to use a digitally enabled cashless economic system for transfer of fund.	Citizens of India because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces the Shadow economy and prevents money laundering Enables Digital Commerce Boosts Economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasized upon cashless economy and appealed to faculty of higher institutions to make their respective campus cashless. NCC/NSS volunteers to spread awareness about these digital modes of transactions to shopkeepers, vendors in nearest market place

DigiShala channel – a free Doordarshan DTH channel, to educate and inform the people about the various modes of digital payments. This will make rural areas digitally literate and ready for cashless economy.

C.10. UDAAN- GIVING WINGS TO GIRLS

Objective	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable disadvantaged girl students and other students from SC/ST & minorities to transit from school to post-school professional education especially in Science and Math. To address lower enrolment of girls in engineering colleges which is currently about 23% girls as against 77% of boys. It aims to reduce the quality gap between school education and engineering education entrance systems by focusing on the three dimensions- curriculum design, transaction and assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School going girls at Senior Secondary level The engineering field in general, which would become more gender sensitive. 	<p>It will do this by enriching and supplementing teaching and learning of Science and Mathematics at Senior Secondary level.</p> <p>The CBSE will provide free and online resources to the entire student population with special incentives and support to a thousand selected disadvantaged girls per year.</p>

C.11. UNNAT BHARAT

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building <u>institutional capacity</u> in Institutes of higher education in research & training relevant to the <u>needs of rural India</u>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villages and their population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connecting institutions of higher education, including IITs, NITs and Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs) etc. with local communities to address the development challenges through appropriate technologies.

C.12. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Objective	Salient features
Shagun (Shala+Gunavat ta)	To capture and showcase innovations and progress in Elementary Education sector of India by continuous monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A dedicated web portal 'ShaGun' for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. 'Shala' meaning Schools and 'Gunvatta' meaning Quality. •
Saraansh	Allows the schools to identify areas of improvement in students, teachers and curriculum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-review and analysis for CBSE affiliated schools and parents. <u>Communication with parents:</u> All the performance metrics are presented through numbers as well as in charts/ graphs → helps schools compare their performance vis-à-vis other schools
Ishan Vikas	Select Engineering college students from northeast to be taken Premier institutes for internships.	Gives exposure to students in premier institutes such as [IITs, National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs)]
Ishan Uday	Ten thousand fresh scholarships for North Eastern Region.	Scholarships are provided in general degree course, technical and professional courses including medical and para-medical courses.
ASMITA (All School Monitoring Individual Tracing Analysis)	To track the educational journey of close to 25 crore school students from Class I to Class XII across the 15 lakhs private and government schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched under <u>Shala Asmita Yojana (SAY)</u>. ASMITA will be an online database which will carry information of student attendance and enrolment, learning outcomes, mid-day meal service and infrastructural facilities among others. Students will be tracked through their Aadhaar numbers
SWAYAM MOOC	To bridge the digital divide for students who have hitherto remained untouched by the digital revolution and have not been able to join the mainstream of the knowledge economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An indigenous developed IT platform that facilitates hosting of all the courses, taught in classrooms from 9th class till post-graduation to be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time.

D. MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

D.1. SAANSAD ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (SAANJHI)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop three Adarsh grams (model villages) by March 2019, by each MP, of which one would be achieved by <u>2016</u>. Thereafter, five such Adarsh grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers of <u>adarsh grams/ Model villages</u> in particular And all the rural populace in general. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of parliament (MPs) are the pivots this scheme will run on. Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit for development. It will have a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly, tribal and difficult areas. Model of development strategy from supply-driven to demand-driven SAANJHI aims at instilling certain values, such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People's participation, Antyodaya, gender equality, dignity of women, Social justice, spirit of community service, Cleanliness, eco-friendliness, maintaining ecological balance, Peace and harmony, mutual cooperation, Self-reliance, local self-government, Transparency and accountability in public life, etc. In the villages and their people so that they get transformed into models for others. The scheme will be implemented through a village development plan that would be prepared for every identified gram Panchayat.

D.2. STARTUP VILLAGE ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAMME (SVEP)

SVEP is under DAY- NRLM

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SVEP proposes to address following three major problems of rural start-ups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A missing knowledge ecosystem A missing incubation ecosystem A missing financial ecosystem 	Rural entrepreneurs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be launched on the lines of the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojana Generate <u>livelihood through self-employment</u> Will be a sub scheme under the national rural livelihood mission Loans will be made available through <u>Self Help Groups</u> for starting the enterprise. It will not focus on placement based skilling but generate livelihood through self-employment.

D.3. PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide <u>all weather road connectivity</u> in rural habitations of the country annual target of constructing 49,000 km of roads (2017) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in the plain areas and 250 persons and above in hill states, the tribal and the desert areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A fully funded centrally sponsored scheme 75 paise per liter has been earmarked for this scheme out of cess levied on high speed diesel Up gradation work is not central to the scheme The unit for this program is habitation and not revenue village. PMGSY is aggressively encouraging use of "Green Technologies" and non-conventional materials like waste plastic, cold mix, geo-textiles, fly-ash, iron and copper slag etc → to reduce the 'carbon footprint'.

D.4 SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJI RURBAN MISSION (SPMRM)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to spur social, economic and infrastructure development in rural areas by developing a <u>cluster of 300 smart villages</u> by 2019-20 across the country Providing <u>citizen service centres</u> for electronic delivery of citizen centric services and e-gram connectivity, public transport, LPG gas connections, agro processing, agri services etc., Attracting investment in rural areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographically contiguous Coastal and plain villages having a population of about 25000 to 50000 Hilly, desert or tribal areas with a population of 5000 to 15000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a successor of PURA. It is a cluster based approach where clusters would be identified by the State Governments. The Rurban Mission will thus develop a cluster of Smart Villages which is an area that possesses the economic characteristics and lifestyles of an urban area while retaining its essential rural area features. The scheme will function with <u>14 mandatory components</u> to ensure an optimum level of development of a cluster, which include skill development training linked to economic activities, digital literacy, fully equipped mobile health unit and inter-village road connectivity. The funding for rurban clusters will be through various schemes of the government converged into the cluster, while preferred mode is PPP.

D.5. MGNREGA-MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance <u>livelihood security</u> in rural areas by providing at least <u>100 days</u> of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every <u>household</u> whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural population Unskilled manual labourers Seasonal unemployed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the statutory minimum wages. Strong social safety net for the vulnerable groups Sustainable development of an agricultural economy-employment on works that address drought, deforestation and soil erosion, water and soil conservation, afforestation and land development works A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained. No contractors and machinery is allowed The central government bears the 100 percent wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75 percent of the material cost including the wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women Social audit has to be done by the gram sabha. Government has also approved additional employment over and above 100 days per household to upto 150 days in notified drought-affected districts in various states. Recently, Twenty two States received wage payment directly through National Electronic Fund Management System. This ensures timely payment of wages to MGNREGA workers directly into their Aadhaar linked Bank accounts. GeoMGNREGA is a unique endeavor of the MoRD in association with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO and National Informatics Centre – One Crore MGNREGA assets geotagged by April 2017.

D.6. DDU GRAMEEN KAUSHAL YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To bridge the <u>skill gap</u> that prevents India's rural poor from competing in the modern market, such as the lack of formal education and marketable skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural Youth: 15 - 35 Yrs SC/ST/ Women/ PCTG/ PWD: upto 45 Yrs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable Poor and Marginalized to Access Benefits Demand led skill training at no cost to the rural poor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusive Program Design Shifting Emphasis from Training to Career Progression job retention Proactive Approach to Build Placement Partnerships Regional Focus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater emphasis on projects for poor rural youth in Jammu and Kashmir (HIMAYAT), The North-East region and 27 Left-Wing Extremist (LWE) districts (ROSHINI) 3-tier implementation model. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DDU-GKY National Unit at MoRD functions as the policy-making, technical support and facilitation agency. The DDU-GKY State Missions provide implementation support; and the Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) implement the programme through skilling and placement projects.

D.7. PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (GRAMEEN)

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct one crore houses by March 2019 in first phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of beneficiaries to be done by SECC 2011 with final validation by Gram Sabha. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of a minimum support for Rs 1.5 to 1.6 Lakh with an option for additional bank loan for Rs 70000. It allows for construction using local materials and local house designs. Homes will have cooking area, toilet, LPG connection, electricity connection and water supply through convergence, and beneficiaries can plan their homes as per their need. 5 lakh Rural Masons would also be skilled by 2019. Entire payments will be through IT-enabled Aadhaar.

E. MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

E.1. MANUAL SCAVENGING ACT

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate the insanitary latrines. Prohibit:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment as manual scavengers Hazardous manual cleaning of sewer and septic tanks. Survey of manual scavengers and their rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safai Karmacharis Health benefits to general population due to better sanitation practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To all states except Jammu and Kashmir. Definitions of manual scavengers and insanitary latrines widened to cover not only dry latrines but other insanitary latrines as well. Offences under the act are cognizable and non-bailable and attract stringent penalties. Vigilance/monitoring committee at sub-division, district, state and central govt. Levels. National commission for Safai karamcharis (NCSK) would, <i>inter alia, monitor implementation</i> of the act and enquire into complaints regarding contravention of the provisions of the act. Provision of construction of adequate number of sanitary community latrines in urban areas, within three years from the date of commencement of this act to eliminate the practice of open defecation.

E.2. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SAFAI KARAMCHARIS (NCSK)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its mandate is to study, evaluate and monitor the implementation of various schemes for Safai Karamcharis as an autonomous organisation. To enquire into complaints regarding contravention of the provisions of the act, and to convey its findings to the concerned authorities with recommendations requiring further action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safai Karmacharis Health benefits to general population due to better sanitation practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is statutory body established under National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993. It follows a Camp approach Can take suo motu notice of matter relating to non-implementation of the act. Advises the central and the state governments for effective implementation of the provisions of the act. National Safai karamcharis finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) is the nodal agency for rehabilitation of the identified manual scavengers and their dependents. Guides Skill Development to Manual scavengers.

E.3. SWACHHTA UDYAMI YOJANA

Objectives	Intended Beneficiaries	Features
Cleanliness and providing livelihood to Safai Karamcharis and liberated Manual Scavengers .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manual Scavengers Citizens: improved Sanitation and reduced pathogenic load in the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Safari Karmacharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC) is implementing the scheme. Concessional loan for viable community toilet projects and sanitation related vehicles to collect the garbage, to consolidate the ongoing efforts for realising the objectives of the 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' Entrepreneurs among safai karmacharis and identified manual scavengers can avail loan upto defined ceiling

		at concessional rate of interest @ 4% per annum. In case of women beneficiaries, there is a rebate of 1% in the rate of interest charged.
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E.4. DEENDAYAL DISABLED REHABILITATION SCHEME (DDRS)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of persons with disabilities. To encourage voluntary action for ensuring effective implementation of the people with disabilities (equal opportunities and protection of rights) act of 1995. 	<p>"Disability" means-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blindness; Low vision; Leprosy-cured; Hearing impairment; Loco motor disability; Mental retardation; Mental illness; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting voluntary action: parents/guardians and voluntary organisations are encouraged to provide rehabilitation services. To provide financial assistance to facilitate delivery of various services to voluntary organizations' grants-in-aid to NGOS to make available the whole range of services necessary for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including early intervention, Development of daily living skills, education, Skill-development oriented towards employability, Training and awareness generation.

E.5. SUGAMYA BHARAT ABHIYAN

Department of Empowerment of Persons With Disabilities

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A nation-wide campaign for achieving universal accessibility for persons with disabilities (pwds). 	<p>"Disability" means-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blindness; Low vision; Leprosy-cured; Hearing impairment; Loco motor disability; Mental retardation; Mental illness; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part a: built environment accessibility An accessible government building is one, where persons with disabilities have no barrier in entering it and using all the facilities therein. B: transportation system accessibility Conducting accessibility audit of all the international airports, domestic airports, and major railway stations. Part c: information and communication eco-system accessibility Daily captioning and sign-language interpretation. <u>Accessible police stations</u>, <u>accessible hospitals</u>, <u>accessible tourism</u>, and "accessible digital India" etc. Organisations, both public and private are encouraged to use their csr funds for building accessible infrastructure. Under the scheme, 'Inclusiveness and Accessibility Index' is to be used by the government to assess the effort of various industries on how are they making their workplace ready for Persons with Disabilities (PwD). In line with Marrakesh treaty "Sugamya Pustakalaya" is launched by department of empowerment of persons with disabilities, (DEPwD). It is an online library for Persons with print disabilities as part of the Accessible India (Sugamya Bharat) Campaign.

E.6. RASHTRIYA VAYOSHRI YOJANA

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To tackle with the disabilities in senior citizens whose population is increasing by the year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To benefit 5,20,000 Senior Citizens over a period of the 3 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing Physical Aids and Assisted-living Devices for Senior citizens belonging to BPL category' for ex: Low vision, Hearing impairment, Loss of teeth and Locomotor disability etc., 30% of the beneficiaries in each district shall be women. The expenditure for implementation of the scheme will be met from the "Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund".

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F. MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

F.1. INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent and reduce young child under-nutrition (% underweight children 0-3 years) by 10 percentage points, Enhance early development and learning outcomes in all children 0-6 years of age, improve care and nutrition of girls and women and reduce anaemia prevalence in young children, girls and women by one fifth by the end of 12th five year plan. 	Children under six years age, Pregnant and Lactating mothers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a centrally sponsored scheme The engagement of the anganwadi worker and helper from the same village It is a universal and self-selecting scheme i.e. anyone can visit to the Aanganwadi centre and enroll these services. Package of six services i.e. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SNP – supplementary nutrition programme Pre-school education Health and nutrition education, Immunization, Health check up and Referral services to the beneficiaries AEC-cum-crèche, AWC-cum counselor.

F.2. GENDER BUDGETING SCHEME

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieving gender mainstreaming so as to ensure that benefits of development reach women as much as men. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India formally adopted gender responsive budgeting in 2005 because the policy outcomes are not gender neutral and have differential effect on men and women. With respect to this scheme, every year the budget gives out two parts where Part A is for <u>Women Specific schemes</u> (100% allocations is women specific) and Part B is for '<u>Pro Women schemes</u>'(atleast 30% allocation is women specific). To initiate an integrated approach and guide the gender budgeting cells (GBCS) setup by different central ministries/departments by disseminating the concept, tools and strategy of gender budgeting. To organize <u>workshops, encourage state governments and pris</u> and provide assistance Grants under the scheme will include: 1. Grants for research & documentation 2. Grants for training 3. Grants for sustained and combined research and training activities

F.3. BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO

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

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent gender biased sex selective elimination Ensure <u>survival & protection</u> of the girl child Ensure education of the girl child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-natal girl child Infant girls and girl children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Kasturba Gandhi Bal Vidhyalay ~50 more by 2015. Enforcement of <u>(PC&PNDT) act, awareness and advocacy campaign</u> and multi-sectoral action in select 100 districts which are low on child sex-ratio (CSR).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>focuses on challenging mindsets and deep rooted patriarchy in the societal system, focus is on issues of women empowerment on a life cycle continuum.</u> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sustained social mobilization and communication campaign to create <u>equal value for the girl child & promote her education.</u> Enable inter-sectoral and inter-institutional convergence at district/block/grassroot levels.
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The Union Ministry of Women and Child Development has adopted the 'Digital Guddi-Gudda Board' as a Best Practice under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme. It is an innovation of District Jalgaon in Maharashtra. It aims to work as a platform for dissemination of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Material on BBBP and to update monthly birth statistics.

F.4. SUKANYA SAMRUDDHI YOJANA

Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Finance

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To motivate parents to open an account in the name of a girl child and for her welfare to deposit maximum of their savings upto the prescribed limits, To meet the requirement of higher education expense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For girls below age of 10 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a part of BBBP A small savings scheme, The Sukanya Samridhi Account facilitating their education and marriage expenses. A parent or legal guardian can open an account in the name of the girl child until she attains the age of ten years. She can withdraw 50% of the money after reaching age of 18 e.g. For higher education. 18 years deadline will also help preventing child-marriages. Interest rate: <u>9.1% compounded annually</u>. No income tax for this year. Account can be opened via post office or commercial banks, account will remain operative until she reaches 21 age.

F.5. UJJAWALA SCHEME

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration and repatriation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victims of commercial sexual exploitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitative centres are given financial support for providing shelter and basic amenities such as: Food, clothing, medical care, legal aid; Education in the case the victims are children, Vocational training and income generation activities to provide the victims with alternate livelihood option.

F.6. NATIONAL MISSION FOR EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN (NMEW)/ MISSION POORNA SHAKTI

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure economic empowerment of women. To ensure that violence against women is eliminated progressively. To ensure social empowerment of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women Villagers in general due to empowerment of women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mission aims to provide a single window service for all programmes run by the government for women under aegis of various central ministries. Poorna Shakti Kendra (PSK) at every

<p>women with emphasis on health and education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To oversee gender mainstreaming of programmes, policies, institutional arrangements and processes of participating ministries, institutions and organizations. To undertake awareness generation as well as advocacy activities to fuel demand for benefits under various schemes and programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girl children and Infants → due to women receiving better services 	<p>village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinators at the Kendras would reach out to the women with the motto "hum sunenge naari ki baat!" Facilitating inter-sector convergence of scheme being tried out using convergence model. commission research, strengthen institutional framework, enhance economic empowerment of girls through skill development, micro credit
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F.7. PRIYADARSHINI SCHEME

Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme in the Mid Gangetic Plains

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood enhancement Envisages holistic empowerment of 1,08,000 poor women and adolescent girls through formation of 7200 SHGs. Address women's political, legal and health problem issues through rigorous capacity building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women Villagers in general due to empowerment of women Girl children and Infants → due to women receiving better services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4745 self-help groups (SHGS) formed in up and bihar Community service centres (CSCS) National bank for agriculture and rural development (NABARD) is the lead programme agency for the implementation Training to the SHG members on topics such as income generation and allied activities, marketing of products and social issues etc. Women industrialists are offered comprehensive loan services at liberal conditions & at concessional fee of interest, for financial actions

F.8. SABLA

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable the adolescent girls for self-development and empowerment Improve their nutrition and health status. Promote awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, adolescent reproductive and sexual health (ARSH) and family and child care. To educate, skill and make them ready for life's challenges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adolescent girls (11–18 years old under all icds projects in selected 200 districts in all states/UTs in the country.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition provision Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation Health check-up and referral services Nutrition & health education (NHE) Counseling/guidance on family welfare, ARSH, child care practices and home management. Upgrade home-based skills, life skills and integrate with the national skill development program (NSDP) for vocational skills. Mainstream out of school adolescent girls into formal/non formal education. Provide information/guidance about existing public services such as PHC, CHC, post office, bank, police station, etc.

F.9. SAKSHAM

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Boys

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

F.10. INDIRA GANDHI MATRITVA SAHYOG YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Short term income support objective</u> Encouraging the women to follow <u>(optimal) nutrition and feeding practices</u>, including early and exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months Promoting appropriate practice, <u>care and institutional service</u> utilization during pregnancy, delivery and lactation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) of 19 years of age or above for first two live births in 53 selected districts excluding those who are in regular employment with the Central Government or State Government or Public Sector Undertakings or in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) -- providing cash incentives upon fulfilment of certain health and nutrition conditions. Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) for pregnant and lactating women: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve their health and nutrition status to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives to pregnant and nursing mother. to provide partial compensation for the wage loss in terms of cash incentives delivery of the first living child. The beneficiaries are paid Rs.6000/ in two instalments through bank accounts or post office accounts.

F.11. ELECTED WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES (EWRS)- TRAINING PROGRAM

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training the women sarpanches and other women representatives at the grassroots level in various areas like engineering, finance, social development, education, health, and environment etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women Panchayat leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a comprehensive module for capacity building of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) of Panchayats and a training program for Trainers of women panchayat leaders across the country The module has been prepared by the National Commission for Women of the WCD Ministry in collaboration with TISS.

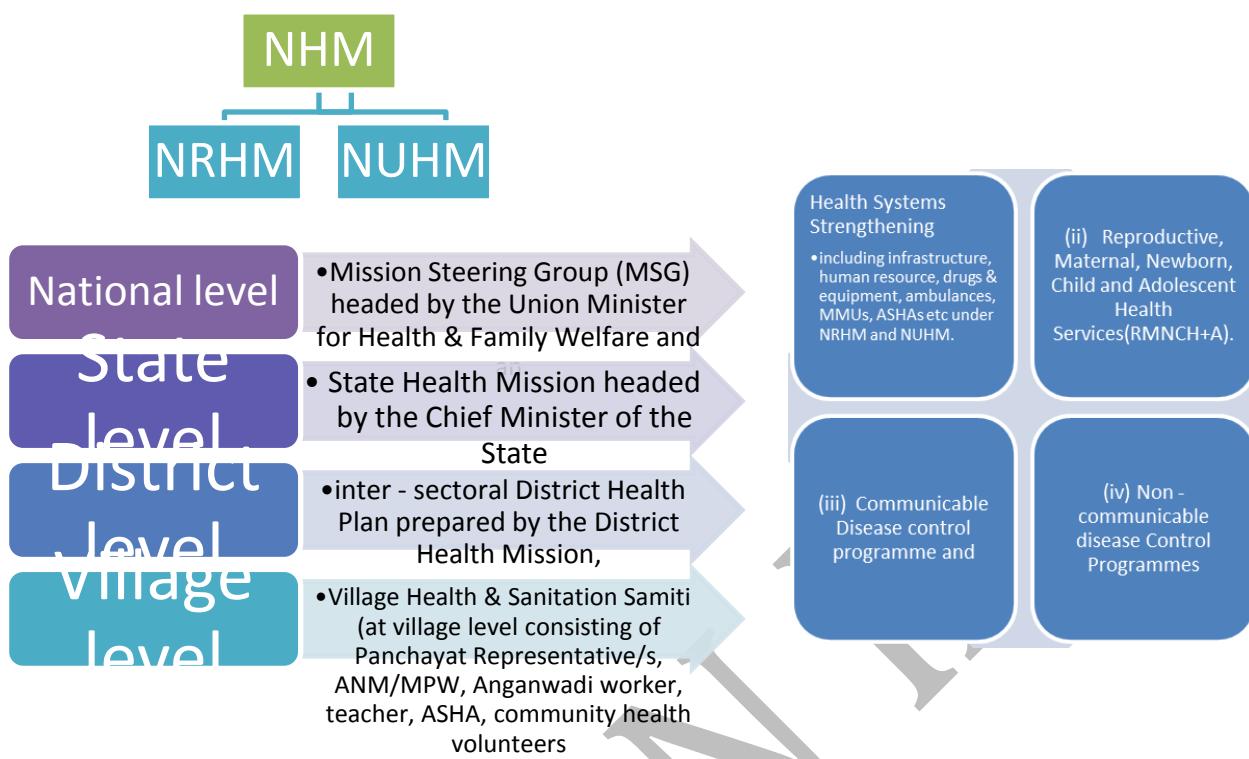
F.12. OTHER INITIATIVES

Initiatives	Features
Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide competencies and skill that enable women to become self-employed/entrepreneurs. The scheme is intended to benefit women who are in the age group of 16 years and above across the country.
Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To extend micro-finance services to bring about socio-economic upliftment of poor women;
Mahila Police Volunteer scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A joint initiative of Ministry of Women & Child Development and Ministry of Home Affairs. Act as a link between police and community to help women in distress.



G. MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

G.1. NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION



Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the healthcare services, particularly in rural areas. To provide accessible, affordable, accountable and effective primary healthcare facilities, especially the poor and vulnerable section of the population. Establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels, Ensures simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants of health such as water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neo-natal children Infants Children Adolescents Mothers And general population 	<p>Initiatives under NRHM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accredited social health activists Janani Suraksha Yojana Mobile medical units Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) Mother and child health wings (MCH wings) RMNCH+A: Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child and Adolescent Health. Free drugs and free diagnostic service District hospital and knowledge center (DHKC) Mainstreaming AYUSH: revitalizing local health traditions. Strengthening existing PHCs and CHCs, and provision of 30- 50 bedded Incentivisation: Funds to states are being given on the previous performance and by how much deviation the targets are achieved.

G.2. NATIONAL URBAN HEALTH MISSION

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet health care needs of the urban population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neo-natal children Infants Children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need based city specific urban health care system

<p>with the focus on urban poor, slum dwellers, by making available to them essential primary health care services and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing their out of pocket expenses for treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adolescents Mothers And general population All state capitals, district headquarters and other cities/towns with a population of 50,000 and above (as per census 2011) in a phased manner. Cities and towns with population below 50,000 will continue to be covered under NRHM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership with community and local bodies and ngos District health action plan Entre-state funding pattern will be 75:25 for all the states and 90:10 for Special Category States.
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G.3. ACCREDITED SOCIAL HEALTH ACTIVIST (ASHA)

It is a Part of NRHM

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To work as an <u>interface</u> between the community and the public health system. To be a fountainhead of <u>community participation</u> in public health programmes in her village. To help villagers and mothers access immunisation, ante natal check-up (anc), post natal check-up supplementary nutrition, sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neo-natal children Infants Children Adolescents Mothers And general population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key components of the national rural health mission is to provide every village in the country with a trained female community health activist ASHA They are the first port of call for any health related demands of deprived sections of the population, especially women and children, who find it difficult to access health services. Create awareness on health and its social determinants promoter of good health practices Provide information to the community on determinants of health such as nutrition, basic sanitation & hygienic practices They are even selected for urban areas under NUHM.

Auxiliary Nurse Midwives work at health sub-centers. The sub-center is a small village-level institution that provides primary health care to the community. Each ANM is supported by four or five ASHAs. They guide ASHAs on aspects of health care and trains them.

G.4. RASHTRIYA KISHOR SWASTHYA KARYAKRAM

Objective	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To cater and address health and development needs of the country's adolescents. 	<p>Children in the age groups 10-19 years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six thematic areas of RSKS namely- nutrition, sexual reproductive health, substance misuse, non - communicable diseases, mental health, injuries and violence. It introduces community-based interventions through peer educators (Saathiya) Saathiya resource kit: to help peer educators, especially in villages, discuss sensitive issues and answer teenage queries in their community in an informed manner.

G.5. UNIVERSAL IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME

Objectives	Beneficiaries	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide free of cost vaccines to all children across the country to protect them against 11 Vaccine Preventable Diseases (VPDs). Rapidly increase immunization coverage Establish a reliable cold chain system to the health facility level Achieve self-sufficiency in vaccine production Strengthen and maintain robust surveillance system for Vaccine Preventable Diseases (VPDs) and Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI); Introduce and expand the use of new and underutilized vaccines and technology in UIP; 	Pregnant women and Infants	<p>Under UIP, Government of India is providing vaccination free of cost against 11 vaccine preventable diseases i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles (measles-rubella (MR) vaccine – single vaccine for dual protection against measles and rubella) severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis, Hepatitis B and Meningitis & Pneumonia caused by Hemophilus Influenza type B across the country; (Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) was recently launched against pneumonia and meningitis.) Rubella, Japanese Encephalitis and Rotavirus diarrhoea → These 3 only in selected states.

G.6. MISSION INDRADHANUSH

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full immunization coverage from present 65% to 90% for all children by 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children who are partially vaccinated or unvaccinated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All vaccines are available free of cost under ‘universal immunization programme’ 7 vaccine preventable diseases which include diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis, measles and hepatitis b. “Catch-up” campaign mode where the aim is to cover all the children who have been left out or missed out for immunization. First phase of mission has identified and targeted 201 high focus districts in the country that have the highest number of partially immunized and unimmunized children. Technical support to be given by WHO, UNICEF, Rotary International etc. 4 other vaccines namely Adult Japanese Encephalitis, Rubella, Rotavirus and Injectable polio would be included in the ‘Universal Immunization Programme’ in select districts.

G.7. EVIN (ELECTRONIC VACCINE INTELLIGENCE NETWORK)

Objective	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To address widespread inequities in vaccine coverage by supporting state governments in overcoming constraints of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> infrastructure, monitoring and human resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children in remote areas, where vaccines are unable to reach. Children who are partially vaccinated or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to support the Government of India’s Universal Immunization Programme. It is an indigenously developed technology system in India that digitizes vaccine stocks and monitors the temperature of the cold chain through a smartphone application. It provides real-time information on vaccine stocks and flows, and storage temperatures across all cold

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unvaccinated. Governments: Savings in cost. 	chain points; right down to vaccine storage points in state, district and health centres, using mobile and web-based dashboards. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In partnership with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, UNDP is currently rolling out eVIN in 12 states.
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G.8. SWACHH SWASTH SARVATRA

In collaboration with the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and ministry of Human Resource Development.

Objective	Beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen community health centres in 708 open defecation-free blocks across the country to enable them to achieve higher levels of cleanliness and hygiene. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 708 open defecation-free blocks across the country 	<p>Ibuild on and leverage achievements of two complementary programmes – Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) and Kayakalp – of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, respectively. Under this initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has declared over 700 blocks as Open Defecation Free (ODF). Community Health Centres (CHCs) in ODF blocks of the country will be allocated Rs 10 lakhs under National Health Mission (NHM) to focus on sanitation and hygiene. (b) Under Kayakalp, one Primary Health Centre (PHCs) in each district is awarded for meeting quality standards including sanitation and hygiene. Under SBM, the Gram Panchayat in which the PHC which gets awarded under Kayakalp for that district will be noted, and special focus will be given to make it ODF at the earliest.

G.9. RASHTRIYA SWASTHYA BIMA YOJANA (RSBY)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To recognise the diversity with regard to public health infrastructure, their socio -economic conditions and the administrative network. The health insurance scheme aims to facilitate launching of health insurance projects in all the districts of the states in a phased manner for BPL workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earlier, the scheme covered any Below Poverty Line (BPL) family, whose information is included in the district BPL list prepared by the State government and who has enrolled for RSBY. Now, the scheme also include defined categories of unorganized workers like building and construction workers, street vendors, domestic workers etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government- run health insurance scheme for the BPL family. It-enabled and smart-card-based cashless healthy insurance cover, up to Rs. 30,000/- per annum on a family floater basis Single central smart card to be issued to include other welfare schemes Like Aam Aadmi Yojana and national old age pension scheme. Revamped RSBY to be merged with national health assurance mission: (universal insurance is key to the concept of health assurance)

G.10. RASHTRIYA BAL SWASTHYA KARYAKRAM (RBSK)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<p>a. Health screening for <u>4 ds -defects at birth, diseases, deficiencies and development delays</u> including disability.</p> <p>b. Equitable child health, care and <u>early detection</u> and treatment.</p> <p>c. Zero cost treatment and medical support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The services aim to cover all children of 0-6 years of age group in rural areas and urban slums, Children up to 18 years of age enrolled in classes 1st to 12th in government and government-aided schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of (child health screening and early intervention services under NRHM) -- reproductive and child health initiatives Children diagnosed with illnesses shall receive follow up including surgeries at tertiary level, free-of-cost under NRHM. Community based newborn screening by ASHAs (age 0-6 weeks) for birth defect From 6 week to 18 years, screening by mobile health teams (consists of two doctors (AYUSH) one male and one female, one ANM/staff nurse and one pharmacist)

G.11. JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional <u>delivery</u> among pregnant women. To new born babies from pregnancy related complications and deaths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pregnant woman New born babies (neonates) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and is a centrally sponsored scheme. Eligible pregnant women are entitled for <u>cash assistance</u> irrespective of the age of mother and number of children for giving birth in a government or accredited private health facility. Focuses on poor pregnant woman with a <u>special dispensation</u> for low performing states. Performance based incentives to women health volunteers known as <u>Asha</u> (accredited social health activist) for promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women. A small cash assistance is also given for home deliveries.

G.12. JANANI SHISHU SURAKSHA KARYAKRAM

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mitigate the problem of out of pocket expenses which prevents institutional attendance of pregnant women. To provide better health facilities for pregnant women and sick neonates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pregnant woman New born babies (neonates) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme emphasizes utmost importance on "free entitlements". The idea is to eliminate out-of-pocket expenses for both pregnant women and sick neonates. Zero expense deliveries: pregnant women are entitled for free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free blood whenever required, and free diet up to 3 days for normal delivery and 7 days for c-section in public institutions (entitlement based approach) Free transport from home to institution, It supplements the cash assistance given to a pregnant woman under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).

G.13. SOIL TRANSMITTED HELMINTHES (STH) INFECTIONS – NATIONAL DEWORMING DAY

Implemented through combined efforts of Department of School Education and Literacy under Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prioritize investment in control of soil transmitted helminthes (sth) infections Aims to create mass awareness about the most effective and low-cost treatment The National Deworming Day is observed every year on February 10. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> De-worm all pre-school and school-age children (enrolled and non-enrolled) between the ages of 1-19 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will be implemented through the schools and Aanganwadi centres. Administering albendazole tablets Behavior change practices in terms of cleanliness, hygiene, use of toilets, wearing shoes/chappals, washing hands MOHFW has developed NDD app for quick and better data collection National Centre for Diseases Control is the nodal agency to conduct STH mapping Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC) is supporting and assisting in monitoring any adverse effects.

G.14. RASHTRIYA AROGYA NIDHI (RAN)

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

G.15. AMRIT PROGRAM

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the expenditure incurred by patients on treatment of cancer and heart diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients of cancer and heart diseases (non communicable diseases) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retail outlets of the name AMRIT pharmacy to sell drugs for cancer and heart diseases at highly discounted rates. The project has been floated in a tie-up with government-owned HLL Lifecare Ltd (HLL) which is deputed to establish and run the AMRIT chain of pharmacies across the country

G.16. PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHIT MATRITVA ABHIYAAN

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce maternal and infant mortality rates through safe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pregnant women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide fixed-day assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care universally to all pregnant women

pregnancies and safe deliveries		on the 9th of every month free of cost. Private sector doctors would support the initiatives of government. • This scheme is available for both rural and urban areas.
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G.17. MOTHER'S ABSOLUTE AFFECTION

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient Features
• Promote breastfeeding and counselling related to it to prevent malnutrition at early stages.	• Lactating mothers • Husband and other family members of the lactating mother.	• Community awareness generation • Strengthening inter personal communication through ASHA • Skilled support for breastfeeding at delivery points in public health facilities • Monitoring and award/recognition for various lactating mothers.

G.18. IT INITIATIVES IN HEALTH

Scheme	Salient Features
ANMOL	• It is a tablet based application allowing ANMs to update data on the beneficiaries under their jurisdiction. This will be Aadhar enabled.
• E-Raktkosh initiative	• It is a blood bank management information system to connect all blood banks in India digitally
• Kilkari	• It aims to give free, weekly, time-appropriate 72 audio messages about pregnancy, child birth and child care directly to families' mobile phones from the second trimester of pregnancy until the child is one year old.

G.19. PRADHAN MANTRI SWASTHYA SURAKSHA YOJANA

Objective	Salient Features
• Creation of tertiary hospital for medical education, research and clinical care in the underserved areas of India. • It would correct regional imbalances in affordable healthcare.	• It establishes AIIMS in various regions of India apart from different government colleges. • It is funded from different centrally sponsored schemes relating to creating infrastructure on health.

G.20. MISSION PARIVAR VIKAS

Objectives	Beneficiaries	Salient Features
• For substantially increasing the access to contraceptives and family planning services in the high fertility districts of seven high focus states with TFR of 3 and above. • To reach the replacement level fertility goals of 2.1 by 2025	Seven high focus, high TFR states (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam)	• The key strategic focus of this initiative will be on improving access to contraceptives through delivering assured services, dovetailing with new promotional schemes, ensuring commodity security, building capacity (service providers), creating an enabling environment along with close monitoring and implementation.

H. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

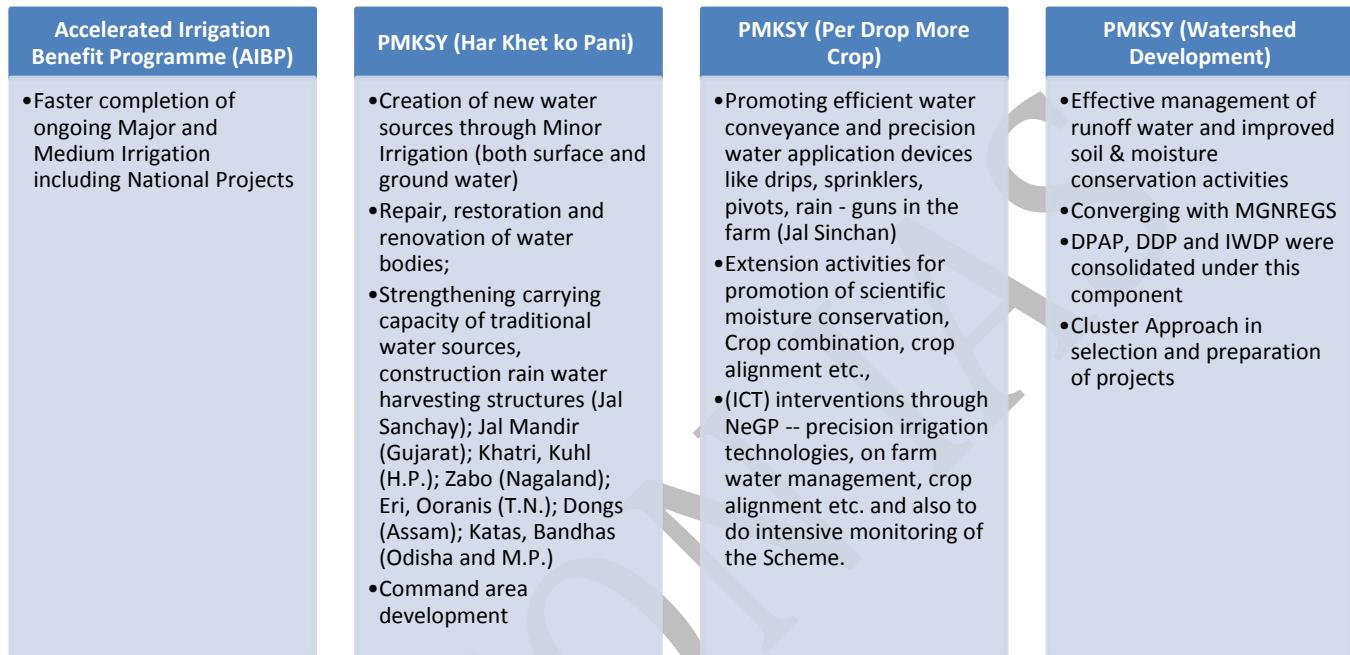
H.1. PM FASAL BIMA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of natural calamities, pests & diseases. To stabilise the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming. To encourage farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices. To ensure flow of credit to the agriculture sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All farmers growing notified crops in a notified area during the season who have insurable interest in the crop are eligible. Landless labourers with more jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One crop one rate A uniform premium of <u>only 2%</u> to be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops and <u>1.5%</u> for all Rabi crops. In case of annual commercial and horticultural crops, the premium to be paid by farmers will be only <u>5%</u>. There is no upper limit on Government subsidy so farmers <u>will get claim against full sum insured without any reduction</u>. The premium rates to be paid by farmers are very low and balance premium will be paid by the Government The PMFBY is compulsory for loanee farmers availing crop loans for notified crops in notified areas and voluntary for non-loanee farmers. <u>Yield Losses</u>: due to non-preventable risks, such as Natural Fire and Lightning, Storm, Hailstorm, Cyclone, Typhoon, Tempest, Hurricane, Tornado. Risks due to Flood, Inundation and Landslide, Drought, Dry spells, Pests/ Diseases also will be covered. <u>Post-harvest losses</u> are also covered. Mandatory <u>use of technology</u>: Smart phones, drones etc., will be used to capture and upload data of crop cutting to reduce the delays in claim payment to farmers. Remote sensing will be used to reduce the number of crop cutting experiments. The Scheme shall be implemented on an '<u>Area Approach basis</u>'. Defined Area (i.e., unit area of insurance) is Village or above it can be a Geo-Fenced/Geo-mapped region having homogenous Risk Profile for the notified crop.

H.2. PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level, Expand cultivable area under assured irrigation (har khet ko pani). 28.5 lakh hectares is target for year 2016-17. Improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, Enhance the adoption of precision-irrigation and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small and middle farmers who cannot afford pump-set irrigation Ecological sustainability i.e., ecology as a whole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An outlay of Rs. <u>50,000 crore</u> over a period of five years (2015-16 to 2019-20) to bring <u>140 lakh hectares</u> of additional area under irrigation. Decentralized State level planning and execution' structure, in order to allow States to draw up a <u>District Irrigation Plan (DIP)</u> and a <u>State Irrigation Plan (SIP)</u> Administration: Inter-Ministerial <u>National Steering Committee (NSC)</u> under PM with Union Ministers of all concerned Ministries. <u>A National Executive Committee (NEC)</u> is to be constituted under the Chairmanship of the Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog to oversee programme implementation. PMKSY has been formulated amalgamating ongoing schemes viz. <u>Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme</u>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> other water saving technologies (<u>More crop per drop</u>), Enhance <u>recharge of aquifers</u> and introduce sustainable water conservation practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers of Drought prone areas 	<p>(AIBP) of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation; <u>Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)</u> of Department of Land Resources; and <u>On Farm Water Management (OFWM)</u> component of National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (<u>NMSA</u>) of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Water budgeting</u>: is done for all sectors namely, household, agriculture and industries. <u>Investments will happen at farm level</u>. So farmers know what is happening and can provide valuable feedback.
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H.3. NEERANCHAL WATERSHED PROGRAM

Ministry of Rural Development

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To further strengthen and provide technical assistance to the Watershed Component of PMKSY Access to irrigation to every farm (Har Khet Ko Pani) and efficient use of water (Per Drop More Crop) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small and middle farmers who cannot afford pump-set irrigation Ecological sustainability Farmers of Drought prone areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank assisted National Watershed Management Project. Bring about <u>institutional changes</u> in watershed and rainfed agricultural management practices in India Build systems that ensure watershed programmes and <u>rainfed irrigation management practices are better focussed</u>, and more coordinated, and have quantifiable results Devise strategies for the <u>sustainability of improved watershed</u> Management practices in programme areas, even after the withdrawal of project support Through the <u>watershed plus approach</u>, support improved equity, livelihoods, and incomes through forward linkages, on a platform of inclusiveness and local participation.

H.4. PARAMPARAGAT KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support and promote organic farming and thereby improving soil health. Reduce farmer's dependence on fertilizers and agricultural chemicals to improve yields Motivate the farmers for natural resource mobilization for input production. government plans to form around 10 thousand clusters in three years and cover an area of 5 Lakh hectares under organic farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers doing organic farming Farmers from NE India such as Sikkim Food processing industries Organic foods export industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana" is an elaborated component of Soil Health Management (SHM) of major project National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Cluster Approach: cluster approach. Fifty or more farmers form a cluster having 50 acre land to take organic farming. Each farmer will be provided Rs. 20000 per acre in three years for seed to harvesting crops and to transport them to market. Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) and Quality control Training and Online Registration of farmer Soil sample collection and testing Process documentation of conversion into organic methods, inputs used, cropping pattern followed, organic manures and fertilizer used etc., for PGS certification Inspection of fields of cluster member Adoption of organic village for manure management and biological nitrogen harvesting Integrated Manure Management Packing, Labelling and Branding of organic products of cluster

H.5. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKET (NAM)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote genuine price discovery Increases farmers' options for sale and access to markets Part of the various schemes initiated to double farmers income in next five years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 585 regulated wholesale markets in states/union territories (UTs). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers Local traders Bulk buyers, processors Farm produce exporters Overall economy of the nation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAM is a pan-India electronic trading portal which seeks to network the existing apmc's and other market yards to create <u>a unified national market</u> for agricultural commodities. Nam is a "virtual" market but it has a physical market (mandi) at the back end. <u>Small farmers agribusiness consortium (sfac)</u> has been selected as the lead agency to implement the national e-platform. Central government will provide the software free of cost to the states and in addition, a grant of up to rs. <u>30 lakhs per mandi or market or private mandis</u> will be given for related equipment and infrastructure requirements 21 mandis from 8 states have been linked to national agriculture market, 200 mandis will be linked within five months and <u>585 mandis by march, 2018</u>. For the local trader in the mandi / market, nam offers the opportunity <u>to access a larger national market for secondary trading</u>. Bulk buyers, processors, exporters etc. Benefit from being able to <u>participate directly</u> in trading at the local mandi / market level through the nam platform, thereby reducing their intermediation costs. The gradual integration of all the major mandis in the states into NAM will <u>ensure common procedures for issue of licences</u>, levy of fee and movement of produce.

H.6. KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be a <u>frontline extension in agriculture</u>, and to serve as a <u>single window mechanism</u> for addressing the technology needs of farmers To Demonstrate of location specific technologies. To serve as links between research and extension and also with farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural youth, Farm women and Farmers (skill development training) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has created a network of 642 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country Directorate of Extension in State Agriculture Universities also helps KVKs in its activities. KVKs lay strong emphasis on <u>skill development</u> training of rural youth, farm women and farmers KVKs provide <u>latest technological inputs like seeds, planting materials and bio-products</u>. KVKs <u>advise farmers on timely crop/enterprise related recommendations, including climate resilient technologies</u> KVKs diagnose and solve <u>problems emerging from district agro-ecosystems</u> and are perfectly located to lead adoption of innovations.

H.7. OTHER MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PROGRAMMES

- Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centres:
 - ✓ Two months' training is imparted to eligible selected candidates through Nodal Training Institutes identified across the country.
- Kisan Call Centres (KCCs):
 - ✓ Provides agriculture related information through toll free telephone lines.
 - ✓ Replies to the farmer's queries are given in 22 local languages.
- Exhibitions and Fairs:
 - ✓ Regional Agricultural Fairs are organized by the State Agricultural Universities/ICAR Institutes with the support of DAC to disseminate information on development of agriculture.
- Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Interventions:
 - ✓ The important portals include SEEDNET, DACNET, AGMARKNET, RKVY, ATMA, NHM, INTRADAC, NFSM and APY.

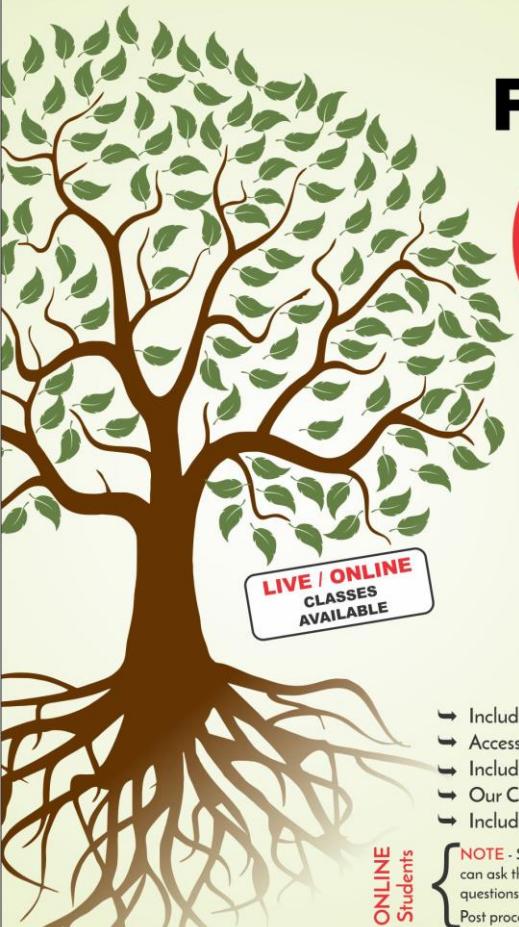
H.8. MERA GAON-MERA GAURAV

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientists to "select villages as per their convenience and remain in touch with the selected villages and <u>provide information to the farmers on technical and other related aspects in a time frame</u> through personal visits or on telephone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientists with ground level experience Farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This scheme involves 6,000 scientists functioning at the various centres and institutes of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and over 15,000 scientists working with state agricultural universities. Groups of four multidisciplinary scientists each will be constituted at these institutes and universities. Each group will "adopt" five villages within a radius of maximum 100 km. Scientists may perform the functions with the help of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA).

H.9. NATIONAL GOKUL MISSION

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Conserve and Develop, and enhance the productivity of Indigenous Breeds To undertake breed improvement programme for indigenous cattle breeds so as to <u>improve the genetic makeup</u> and increase the stock; Enhance milk production and productivity; Upgrade nondescript cattle using elite indigenous breeds like Gir, Sahiwal, Rathi, Deoni, Tharparkar, Red Sindhi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian livestock with upgraded genetics Farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rashtriya Gokul Mission is a focussed project under National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development Establishment of Integrated Indigenous Cattle Centres or <u>Gokul Grams</u> in the native breeding tracts of indigenous breeds. Enhance <u>the productivity of the indigenous breeds of India</u> through professional farm management and superior nutrition Distribution of disease free high genetic merit bulls for natural service.

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I. MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

I.1. SMART CITIES MISSION

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create sites of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production Efficiency Consumption Sustainable living spaces(Waste management etc.,) Remove regional disparities Promoting mixed land use in area based developments Housing and inclusiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States are asked to nominate names of cities for a '<u>City Challenge Competition</u>' and the chosen ones will get <u>Central fund of Rs 100 crore</u> each year for 5 years. Smart city plans will be implemented by a <u>special purpose vehicle</u> States/UTs and Urban local bodies will have 50:50 equity in SPV. Strategy: The strategic components of Area-based development in the Smart Cities Mission are city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (Greenfield development) plus a Pan-city initiative in which Smart Solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city. <u>Basic services</u> provided: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> adequate water supply, Assured electricity supply, sanitation, including solid waste management <u>Replicability</u> and Scalability of model smart cities. <u>Localized</u> and moulded for specific needs: Developed along DMIC for boosting employment, manufacturing sector; a GIFT city for financial services etc., Kochi Smart city – IT city; <u>Sustainability</u>: Renewable energy; Efficient and intelligent transportation for ex: Janmarg by Ahmedabad Municipality and GJ govt. <u>People participatory</u> approach in Maza Swapna, Pune. <u>PPP</u>: Expertise, private players + efficiency Improvement in <u>Urban Governance</u> – Multi channel citizen services(Common service centres, e-governance, m-governance etc.,); Integrated asset mgmt., planning etc., <u>Vulnerability reduction</u>: Climate Change action plans + Adaptation strategies

I.2. AMRUT (ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION)

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing basic services (e.g. water supply, sewerage, urban transport) to households. Build amenities in cities which will improve the quality of life for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will be implemented in 500 cities and towns with a population of one lakh and above. Some cities situated on main rivers, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It adopts a '<u>project approach</u>' to ensure basic infrastructure services relating to water supply, sewerage, transport and development of green spaces with special provision for children. Urban reforms would also be taken like e-governance, constitution of professional municipal cadre, devolving funds and functions to urban local bodies etc. 10 percent of budget is to be given to States/UTs as incentive based on achievement of reforms in the previous year. Under AMRUT mission, 50% weightage is given to the

all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged	capital cities and important cities located in hilly areas, islands and tourist areas are also included.	<p>number of statutory towns in any State/UT for allocation of funds among them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> States have better flexibility than JNNURM because they only have to have 'Broad concurrence' with central government on the submitted State action plans. The Central assistance for cities and towns with a population of up to 10 lakh will be 50 percent of project cost and one-third of the project cost for those with a population of above 10 lakh. Central assistance will be released in three instalments in the ratio of 20:40:40 based on achievement stated in State Annual Action Plans. States will transfer funds to urban local bodies within 7 days of transfer by central government and no diversion of funds to be made.
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I.3. HRIDAY

Objectives	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient features
<p>Focus on holistic development of heritage cities.</p> <p>To preserve and revitalise soul of the heritage city to reflect the city's unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative & secured environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourists and tourism sector bringing employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% funding will be provided by Government of India. The duration of this scheme is four years i.e. from December 2014 to March 2018. To undertake strategic and planned development of heritage cities aiming at improvement in overall quality of life with specific focus on sanitation, security, tourism, heritage revitalization and livelihoods retaining the city's cultural identity. Some of the Hriday cities are: Ajmer, Rajasthan; Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh ; Amritsar, Punjab; Badami, Karnataka; Dwaraka, Gujarat; Gaya, Bihar; Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu; Mathura (UP); Puri, Odisha; Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh; Velankanni, Tamil Nadu and Warangal, Telangana

I.4. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

Objectives	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient features
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate open defecation by creating a massive mass movement that seeks to create a Clean India by 2019 Conversion of insanitary toilets to pour flush toilets, Eradication of manual scavenging, 100% collection and scientific processing/disposal reuse/recycle of Municipal Solid Waste, To bring about a behavioral change in people regarding healthy sanitation practices, Generate awareness among the citizens about sanitation and its linkages with public health. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improve health of citizens and reduce the pathogenic load in the environment Enhance the tourism providing employment to many Eco-friendly and improvement in ecosystem 	<p>The Mission has following components:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of Household Toilets, Community and Public Toilets, Solid Waste Management, Information, Education & Communication (IEC) and Public Awareness, Capacity Building and Administrative & Office Expenses (A&OE). <p>The funding pattern between the Central Government and the State Government/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) is 75%:25%(90% : 10% for North Eastern and special category states).</p> <p>The gap in financing of the aforesaid components could be met by the</p>

<p>6. Strengthening of urban local bodies to design, execute and operate systems,</p> <p>7. To create enabling environment for private sector participation in Capital Expenditure and Operation & Maintenance (O&M) costs.</p>		<p>beneficiary contribution, private funding, funds with private companies under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the Swachh Bharat Kosh of the Ministry of Finance.</p>
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The urban component will be implemented by Ministry of Urban Development and the rural component by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.



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J. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

J.1. START UP INDIA

Objectives	Intended beneficiaries	Salient features
To build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and startups in the country which will drive economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.	Entrepreneurs	<p>Simplification and Handholding: With the intention of reducing regulatory burden on start-ups, they have been exempted from six labour laws and three environmental laws for a period of three years.</p> <p>Start-ups will also be provided free legal support in filing intellectual property rights (IPR). Patent applications filed by startup will be fast tracked at lower costs.</p> <p>Funding support and Incentives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funding support of worth 10,000 crore rupees for next four years. 2. Credit Guarantee Fund - The initiative provides for creating a credit guarantee fund for startups through Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) with a Corpus of Rs.500 crore per year for the next four years. <p>Government to set up a Startup India Hub which will be a single-point of contact for Startups.</p> <p>Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation</p>

J.2. STAND UP INDIA SCHEME

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To leverage the institutional credit structure to reach out to these underserved sectors of the population by facilitating bank loans in the non-farm sector. • To facilitate at least two such projects per bank branch (scheduled commercial bank) on an average one for each category of entrepreneur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrepreneurs from sc and st backgrounds and • Women entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a credit guarantees mechanism through the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC), with corpus of 5000 crore. • • Hand holding support for borrowers both at the pre loan stage and during operations. This would include • The loan under the scheme would be appropriately secured and backed by a credit guarantee through a credit guarantee scheme for which Department of Financial Services would be the settler and National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd. (NCGTC) would be the operating agency.

J.3. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Feature
MERCHANDISE EXPORTS FROM INDIA SCHEME	To extended support to certain new products and enhanced the rate of incentives for certain other specified products under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS). Addition of new products: 2901 additional products falling under different product categories have been added.
NIRYAT BANDHU SCHEME	Announced as part of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 in 2011 to focus on mentoring the first generation entrepreneurs in the field of international trade.

K. MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

K.1. PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imparting skill training to youth, focussing on improved curricula, better pedagogy and trained instructors. The training includes soft skills, personal grooming, behavioural change • To make industrial training institutes (itis) to start skill development training under the scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any candidate of Indian nationality who undergoes a skill development training in an eligible sector by an eligible training provider. • Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and traditional skill holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented through the national skill development corporation (<u>NSDC</u>). Public private partnership (PPP) entity, • Skill training would be done based on the national skill qualification framework (<u>NSQF</u>) and industry led standards. • A <u>monetary reward is given to trainees</u> on assessment and certification by third party assessment bodies. • The average monetary reward would be around Rs.8000 per trainee. • Mobilization would be done <u>through skill Melas</u> organized at the local level with participation of the state governments, municipal bodies, Pachayati Rai institutions and community based organizations. • The target for skilling would be aligned to demand from other flagship programmes launched in recent times such as make in India, digital India, national solar mission and Swachh Bharat abhiyan.

K.2. PRADHAN MANTRI YUVA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiaries	Salient features
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate and equip potential and early stage entrepreneurs 2. Connect entrepreneurs in enabling networks of peers, mentors, funds and business services 3. Support entrepreneurs through Entrepreneurship Hubs (E - Hubs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early stage entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flagship scheme on entrepreneurship education and training to over 7 lakh students in 5 years through 3050 Institutes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 2200 Institutes of Higher Learning (colleges, universities, and premier institutes), ◦ 300 schools, 500 ITIs and ◦ 50 Entrepreneurship Development Centres, through Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs). • National and international best practices of learning in entrepreneurship education. • The scheme spans over five years (2016-17 to 2020-21) with a project cost of Rs. 499.94 crore. • This scheme gives easy access to information, mentor network, credit, incubator, accelerator and advocacy to create a pathway for the youth.

K.3. PRAVASI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA

In consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs

Objective	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient features
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To skill Indian youth seeking jobs abroad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian workforce keen on overseas employment; blue collar workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train and certify Indians, who are keen on overseas employment in Select sectors, • <u>The short term program (of 2 weeks to one month)</u> will prepare the candidates holistically in taking up challenging

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any candidate of Indian nationality who undergoes a skill development training in an eligible sector by an eligible training provider. RPL and traditional skill holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assignments in different countries with confidence and meet transnational skill requirements. Suitable skill sets: which address the requirements in communication, trade specific knowledge and skills along with cultural orientation. These will be in line with international standards. Implemented by the National Skill Development Corporation through its training partners and in and the Skill Development Ministry.
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L. MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

L.1. PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing 5 Crore free LPG connections to women from BPL households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any Below Poverty Line (BPL) family, whose information is included in the district BPL list prepared by the State government. The woman applicant must be minimum 18 years of age as on May 1, 2016. House should not already own an LPG connection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial support of Rs 1600 for each LPG connection to the BPL households. The poor have limited access to cooking gas (LPG). Premature deaths will be prevented: Indoor air pollution is also responsible for a significant number of <u>acute respiratory illnesses</u> in young children. The LPG field officials will check the details of the applicant and match them against SECC (Socio Economic and Caste Census) data to confirm eligibility.

L.2. PAHAL

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce diversion and eliminate duplicate or bogus LPG connections. Introduce Direct cash transfer for subsidies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumers using LPG cylinders. Government due to reduced leakages Oil marketing companies – as intermediaries are eliminated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the world's largest cash subsidy under the Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme In the PAHAL (DBTL) district(s), domestic LPG cylinders will be sold to CTC domestic LPG consumers at Market Determined Price (does not include subsidy) from the date of launch of the scheme. Amount transferred to consumer : The total cash applicable on LPG cylinder will then be transferred to the CTC (Cash Transfer Compliant) consumer for each subsidized cylinder delivered (up to the cap) as per his entitlement. Consumers needs to have a bank account to receive his subsidy. This is facilitated by Jan Dhan. Also seeding with AADHAAR is expected to bring better monitoring.

M. MINISTRY OF POWER

M.1. UDAY (UJWAL DISCOM ASSURANCE YOJANA)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the financial turnaround and revival of Power Distribution companies (DISCOMs), To ensure a sustainable permanent solution to the problem. In long term - affordable and accessible 24x7 Power for All. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DISCOMs Power Sector as a whole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ambitious target of making all DISCOMs profitable by 2018-19. This is through four initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) improving operational efficiencies of DISCOMs; (ii) reduction of cost of power; (iii) reduction in interest cost of DISCOMs; (iv) enforcing financial discipline on DISCOMs through alignment with state finances. States shall take over 75% of DISCOM debt as on 30 September 2015 over two years i.e 50% of DISCOM debt shall be taken over in 2015-16 and 25% in 2016-17. Government of India will not include the debt taken over by the states as per the above scheme in the calculation of fiscal deficit (for FRBM) of respective states in the financial years 2015-16 and 2016-17. States will issue non-SLR including SDL bonds in the market or directly to the respective banks / financial institutions (FIs) holding the DISCOM debt to the appropriate extent. DISCOM debt not taken over by the state shall be converted by the banks / FIs into loans or bonds.

M.2. DEENDAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAM JYOTI YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrifying all villages and habitations as per new definition Providing access to electricity to all rural households Providing electricity Connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families free of charge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural population Agricultural and irrigation activities DISCOMs-as there losses are prevented due to metering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Components of DDUGY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feeder separation (rural households & agricultural) and strengthening of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure; Metering at all levels (input points, feeders and distribution transformers); Micro grid and off grid distribution network. Rural electrification This will help in providing round the clock power to rural households and adequate power to agricultural consumers Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has been subsumed in the new scheme as its rural electrification component. As many as 96% of un-electrified villages have been electrified across the country as on May 2014 and intensive electrification of 80% villages has been completed while free electricity connections have been provided to 77% BPL households under the flagship programme, RGGVY.

M.3. UJALA (UNNAT JYOTI BY AFFORDABLE LEDS FOR ALL (UJALA)

Objectives	Beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote efficient lighting To reduce electricity bills and help preserve environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost reductions to private individuals Energy savings: Action against climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UJALA scheme is the LED-based efficient lighting programme. Overall target of number of incandescent bulbs to be replaced - 200 million Expected annual cost reduction of consumer bills - Rs. 40,000 crore Annual estimated greenhouse gas emission reductions - 79 million tonnes of CO₂

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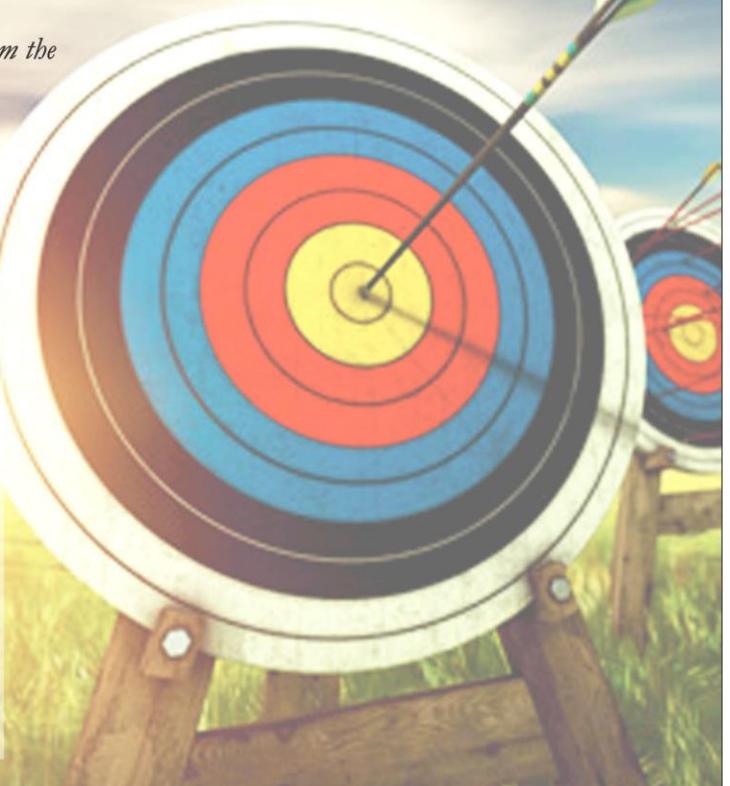
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N. MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

N.1 SWACHH YUG CAMPAIGN

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, in partnership with Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient features
Intensifying support to the five States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal to make all villages along the banks of the Ganga, Open Defecation Free (ODF).	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Improve health of citizens and reduce the pathogenic load in the environment2. Enhance the tourism providing employment to many3. Eco-friendly and improvement in ecosystem	<p>Swachh Yug campaign is a collaborative effort between the Swachh Bharat Mission, local youth leaders and Namami Gange Project.</p> <p>The Ministry of Youth Affairs, under the coordination of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, is enlisting the support of youth agencies such as the Bharat Scouts and Guides, Nehru Yuva Kendras and National Service Scheme.</p> <p>These organizations will be called upon to provide a large number of local youth volunteers to support a behaviour change campaign in the 52 districts under the Swachh Bharat Mission.</p> <p>Also training is being provided to these volunteers using virtual class rooms.</p>

N.2. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Details
Khelo India	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is a national programme which aims to develop grassroots level talent by providing them with a national level platform.• Khelo India Scheme is based on Gujarat's model of "Khel Mahakumbh" in which schools and colleges from across the country participate in 27 different disciplines.• The GOI of India merged the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan with Khelo India in 2016.• Two other schemes that were brought under the umbrella of Khelo India are: Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) and National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS).
Mission XI million	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• biggest school sport outreach programme• to make football the sport of choice in India.

O. MINISTRY OF S&T

O.1. INSPIRE (INNOVATION IN SCIENCE PURSUIT FOR INSPIRED RESEARCH)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attract talent to Science. To communicate to the youth of the country the excitements of creative pursuit of science, attract talent to the study of science at an early age and thus build the required critical human resource pool for strengthening and expanding the Science & Technology system and R&D base. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young children into developed and skilled scientific Human Resource Strengthened R&D foundation of the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It does not believe in conducting competitive exams for identification of talent at any level. It believes in and relies on the <u>efficacy of the existing educational structure for identification of talent</u>. INSPIRE has three components: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Scheme for Early Attraction of Talent (SEATS) Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE) Assured Opportunity for Research Careers (AORC) The Inspire Awards have been renamed as MANAK.

O.2. CYBER PHYSICAL SYSTEMS PROGRAMME

Objectives	Intended beneficiary	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main thrust of the program is fund top institutes to develop necessary mechanisms. To encourage the interdisciplinary approach in academia To encourage greater synergy between the university scientists and industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyber sector will be more secure Knowledge economy and digital economy will flourish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPS is an interdisciplinary field that deals with the deployment of computer-based systems that do things in the physical world. For example, self-driven cars Autonomous unmanned vehicles (UAVs) and aircraft navigation systems

O.3. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Details
NIDHI (National Initiative for Development and Harnessing Innovations)	<p>NIDHI works towards nurturing knowledge-based and technology-driven ideas and innovations into successful start-ups.</p> <p>It also aims to provide technological solutions to the pressing needs of the society and create new avenues for wealth and job creation</p> <p>Components of NIDHI that support each stage of a budding start-up are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRAYAS (Promoting and Accelerating Young and Aspiring Innovators & Start-ups), which aims to support innovators to build prototypes of their ideas by providing a grant up to Rs.10 lakhs and an access to Fabrication Laboratory (Fab Lab). The Seed Support System which provides up to One Crore rupees per start-up and is implemented through Technology Business Incubators.
Biotech KISAN	Link farmers, scientists and science institutions across the country in a network that identifies and helps solve their problems in a cooperative manner.

P. MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

P.1. PRADHAN MANTRI ROJGAR PROTSAHAN YOJANA

Objectives	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient Features
To incentivize promoting employment generation and providing social security benefits to the workers	All establishments registered with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) can apply for availing benefits	<p>Government is paying the 8.33% contribution of employers to the Employee Pension Scheme (EPS) in respect of new employees having a new Universal Account Number (UAN).</p> <p>This Scheme has a dual benefit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">First, the employer is incentivised for increasing the employment base of workers in the establishment,Second, a large number of workers will find jobs in such establishments with social security benefits.

P.2. DEENDAYAL UPADHYAY SHRAMEV JAYATE KARYAKRAM

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none">To improve the labour laws, improve complianceImprove condition of labour in IndiaTo harness India's demographic dividend, and facilitate ease of doing business in the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Organised Labour forceApprenticesOrganized manufacturing units	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A dedicated Shram Suvidha Portal:<ul style="list-style-type: none">To allot Labour Identification Number (LIN) to nearly 6 lakhs units and allow them to file online compliance for 16 out of 44 labour lawsAn all-new Random Inspection Scheme:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Utilizing technology to eliminate human discretion in selection of units for InspectionUniversal Account Number:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provident Fund account is portable and universally accessibleApprentice Protsahan Yojana:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reimbursing 50% of the stipend paid to apprentices during first two years of their trainingRevamped Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Introducing a Smart Card for the workers in the unorganized sector seeded with details of two more social security schemes.

Q. MINISTRY OF AYUSH

Q.1. NATIONAL AYUSH MISSION

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide cost effective and equitable AYUSH health care. To revitalize and strengthen the AYUSH systems To improve educational institutions capable of imparting quality AYUSH education To promote the adoption of <u>Quality standards</u> of AYUSH drugs and making available the sustained supply of AYUSH raw-materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients due to low cost medicine and increased access. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Components of the Mission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandatory Components (80% of the Resource pool) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYUSH Services AYUSH Educational Institutions Quality Control of ASU &H Drugs Medicinal Plants Flexible Components (20% of resource pool) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYUSH Wellness Centres including Yoga & Naturopathy IEC activities, Tele-medicine Monitoring and Evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dedicated MIS monitoring and evaluation cell would be established at Centre/ State level.

Q.2. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Objectives	Salient Features
Mission madhumeha	To provide cost-effective treatment and control of non-communicable disease of Diabetes.	The Mission will be implemented throughout the country through a specially designed National Treatment Protocol for effective management of Diabetes through Ayurveda. The Madhumeha Assessment Tool (MAT) based on Ayurvedic philosophy has also been developed for the self-assessment of the people with regards to possibilities of diabetes.
Swasthya Suraksha programme	To promote health and health education in villages	For Health Promotion and health education, mass campaigning through rallies, Nukkad Nataks focussing on personal, environmental and social hygiene are being for creating awareness about hygiene. Assessment of health status and propagation of Ayurvedic concept of pathya-apathyta and extension of health care services.

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

R.1. NAMAMI GANGA YOJANA

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

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

R.2. JAL KRANTI ABHIYAN

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening grass root involvement of all stakeholders including Panchayati Raj Institutions and local bodies in the water security Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) Encouraging the adoption/utilization of traditional knowledge in water resources conservation and its management; Enhancing livelihood security through water security in rural areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under Jal Kranti Abhiyan two villages, preferably facing acute water scarcity are being selected as "Jal Grams" From each Jal Grams, one elected representative of Panchayat and one representative of the water users association are being identified as Jal Mitra/ Neer Nari and training is being imparted to them to create mass awareness A card known as Sujalam Card (with the logo "Water Saved, Water Produced") is being prepared for every Jal gram which would provide the yearly status/information on availability of water for the village from all sources. Central Water Commission (CWC) and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) are the nodal agencies for implementation.

S. MINISTRY OF TOURISM

S.1. SWADESH DARSHAN

Objectives	Beneficiary	Salient features
Developing theme based tourist circuits in the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Residents of these cities and townsOur ancient heritageTourists and tourism sector bringing employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Under the scheme thirteen thematic circuits have been identified for development.They are: North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit.Main thrust is on development of particular thematic circuit consisting of various religious/spiritual destination in a State and Union Territory.

S.2. PRASAD

Objectives	Beneficiary	Salient features
Development and beautification of the identified pilgrimage destinations.	Tourists and tourism sector bringing employment	Under the PRASAD scheme thirteen sites have been identified for development, namely: Amritsar, Ajmer, Dwaraka, Mathura, Varanasi, Gaya, Puri, Amaravati, Kanchipuram, Vellankanni, Kedarnath, Kamakhya and Patna.



T. MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMMES

T.1. PRAGATI

Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation by Prime Minister's Office (PMO)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aimed at starting a culture of Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation. Aimed at addressing common man's grievances, and simultaneously monitoring and reviewing important programmes and projects of the Government of India as well as projects flagged by State Governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common people due to better governance and Beneficiaries of various social schemes due to better implementation Citizens with Public grievances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A multi-purpose and multi-modal platform PRAGATI platform uniquely bundles three latest technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital data management, video-conferencing and Geo-spatial technology. A three-tier system: It also offers a unique combination in the direction of cooperative federalism since it brings on one stage the Secretaries of Government of India and the Chief Secretaries of the States. Prime Minister will hold a monthly programme where he will interact with the Government of India Secretaries, and Chief Secretaries through Video-conferencing enabled by data and geo-informatics visuals

T.2. ATAL INNOVATION MISSION

Niti Aayog

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To give substantial boost to the innovation ecosystem and to catalyze the entrepreneurial spirit in the country Aim will be an innovation promotion platform involving academics, entrepreneurs, and researchers drawing upon national and international experiences to foster a culture of innovation, R&D in India. The platform will also promote a network of world-class innovation hubs Grand Challenges, Start-up businesses and other self-employment activities, particularly in technology driven areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Startup entrepreneurs Innovators Entrepreneurs in non-farm sector As R&D is strengthened, economy in general. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An initial sum of Rs. 500 crore and Rs. 1000 crore respectively for AIM and SETU. <u>Entrepreneurship promotion through Self-Employment and Talent Utilization(SETU)</u>, is techno-financial, incubation and facilitation programme to give support and encouragement to young start-ups and other self-employment technology-intensive ideas. SETU aims to create around 100,000 jobs through start-ups <u>Innovation promotion</u>: to provide a platform where innovative ideas are generated.

T.3. NAI MANZIL SCHEME

Ministry of Minority Affairs

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment generation of the youths and also extending loans for opening enterprises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All out of school / dropped out students and those studying in Madrasas. It is so because they will not be getting formal Class XII and Class X Certificates rendering them largely unemployed in organised sector. The scheme is intended to cover people in between 17 to 35 age group from all minority communities as well as Madrasa students. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme would provide 'bridge courses' to the trainees and get them Certificates for Class XII and X through 'distance medium educational system' and at the same time also provides them trade basis skill training in 4 courses – Manufacturing, Engineering, Services, Soft skills. This scheme will provide avenues for continuing higher education and also open up employment opportunities in the organised sector.

T.4. USTAD

Ministry of Minority Affairs

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At upgrading Skills and Training in preservation of traditional Ancestral Arts/Crafts of minorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 minorities as notified by Govt. Applicable in entire India 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish linkages of traditional arts/crafts with the national and international market and ensure dignity of labour.

Hamari Darohar:

The Scheme aims to preserve rich heritage of minority communities in context of Indian culture.

T.5. JAN AUSHADI STORES

Department of Pharma, ministry of chemicals and fertilizers

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make low priced quality medicines available for all through dedicated stores. Reduce unit cost of treatment per person Encourage doctors, more specifically in government hospitals, to prescribe generic medicines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor : due to reduced out of pocket expenditure and indebtedness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) is the implementation agency for Jan Aushadhi. Affordability, quality and easy availability of generic medicines at affordable prices to all, especially the poor, throughout the country, through outlets known as Jan Aushadhi Stores (JASs). Any NGO/Charitable Society/Institution/Self Help Group with experience of minimum 3 years of successful operation in welfare activities, can also open the Jan Aushadhi store outside the hospital premises. Will provide a stimulus to the generic pharma in specific and pharmaceutical industry as a whole

T.6. PROJECT MAUSAM

Ministry of Culture

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish cross cultural linkages and to revive historic maritime cultural and economic ties under 'Project Mausam' with 39 Indian Ocean countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The people of 39 Indian ocean countries with enhanced culture, friendship leading to commercial and religious interactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is to be implemented by the <u>Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)</u> as the nodal agency ASI will get research support of the <u>Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA)</u> and <u>National Museum</u> as associate bodies. The Government has <u>identified 39 countries</u> to bring on board for trans-national nomination for World Heritage. This project aims to explore the <u>multi-faceted Indian Ocean 'world'</u> – collating archaeological and historical research in order to <u>document the diversity of cultural, commercial and religious interactions</u> in the Indian Ocean – extending from East Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, the Indian Subcontinent and Sri Lanka to the Southeast Asian archipelago. A joint Sail Voyage by Indian Navy Sail Training Ship Tarangini and Royal Navy of Oman Sail Training Ship Shabab Oman was conducted from 24 November to 03 December 2015 to commemorate 60 years of diplomatic relationship

T.7. SETU BHARATAM

Ministry of Road Transport & Highways

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of bridges for safe and seamless travel on National Highways to make all National Highways free of railway level crossings by 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nation and Economy - infrastructure network is vital for the growth and development of a nation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is being <u>done to prevent the frequent accidents and loss of lives at level crossings</u>. 208 Railway Over Bridges (ROB)/Railway Under Bridges (RUB) will be built at the level crossings at a cost of Rs. 20,800 crore as part of the programme Also about 1500 old and worn down bridges will also be improved by replacement/widening/strengthening in a phased manner at a cost of about Rs. 30,000 crore.

T.8. UDE DESH KA AAM NAAGRIK (UDAN)

Ministry of Civil Aviation

Objectives	Intended beneficiaries	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing connectivity to un-served and under-served airports of the country through revival of existing air-strips and airports. To develop the regional aviation market To make flying affordable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities Airlines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UDAN will be applicable on flights which cover between 200 km and 800 km with no lower limit set for hilly, remote, island and security sensitive regions. The scheme seeks to reserve a minimum number of UDAN seats i.e. seats at subsidized rates and also cap the fare for short distance flights. UDAN has a unique market-based model to develop regional connectivity. A Viability Gap Funding: A Regional Connectivity Fund would be created to meet the VGF requirements under the scheme.

T.9. SURYAMITRA

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

Objective	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient features
To develop the skills of youth, considering the opportunities for employment in the growing Solar Energy Power project's installation, operation & maintenance in India and	The candidate should be 10th pass and ITI in Electrician /Wireman etc., The Engineering Graduates and persons with other higher qualification are not eligible to apply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Suryamitra” is a residential program which is 100% funded by Govt. of India and implemented by NISE across the country. Suryamitra initiative is also a part of Make in India. Suryamitra course is a 600 hours (i.e. 3 months) skill development program designed to create skilled manpower in installation, commissioning, and Operation & Maintenance of solar power plants and equipment. The Suryamitra Programme is also designed to prepare the candidates to become new entrepreneurs in Solar Energy sector. MNRE set a target of 50,000 “Suryamitras” of skilled manpower in solar energy sector in next 3 years.

T.10. SAMPADA (SCHEME FOR AGRO-MARINE PROCESSING AND DEVELOPMENT OF AGRO-PROCESSING CLUSTERS)

Ministry of Food Processing Industries

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To supplement agriculture, modernize processing and decrease agri-waste. To build Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters, Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages and storage facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefit 20 lakh farmers directly and generate 5,30,500 direct/ indirect employment in the country by the year 2019-20. 	<p>It is an umbrella scheme incorporating ongoing schemes of the Ministry of Food Processing –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earlier schemes like Mega Food Parks, Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure, etc. <p>To create infrastructure for improving the entire food supply chain: New schemes like Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters, Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, Creation of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities, are going to be started. These will be under SAMPADA.</p>

T.11. SAGARMALA

Ministry of Shipping

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the capacity of major and non-major ports and modernizing them to make them efficient To provide infrastructure to transport goods to and from ports quickly, efficiently and cost-effectively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ports and labour involved in port sector Population in Coastal regions which will be developed in CEZs. Jobs from transportation sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focusing on <u>three pillars</u> of development, namely <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting and enabling <u>Port-led Development</u> <u>Port Infrastructure Enhancement</u>, including modernization and setting up of new ports, and <u>Efficient Evacuation</u> to and from hinterland. An integrated planning for “Sagarmala” with a <u>National Perspective Plan (NPP)</u> is being prepared for the entire coastline, which will identify potential geographical regions to be called <u>Coastal Economic Zones (CEZs)</u>. NPP would ensure synergy and integration with

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop access to new development regions with intermodal solutions and promotion of the optimum modal split, enhanced connectivity with main economic centers and beyond. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> planned Industrial Corridors, Dedicated Freight Corridors, National Highway Development Programme, Industrial Clusters and sezs Also strive to ensure sustainable development of the population living in the Coastal Economic Zone (CEZ). National Sagarmala Apex Committee (NSAC) is envisaged for overall policy guidance and high level coordination
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Another closely linked Programme is **Project Sethusamudram**: To link Palk Bay with Gulf of Mannar and facilitate maritime trade through it.

T.12. MINISTRY OF MINES

Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To implement various developmental and welfare programs in mining affected areas To minimize/<u>mitigate the adverse impacts, during and after mining</u>, on the environment, health and socio-economics of people in mining districts; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People living in Directly affected areas – where direct mining-related operations such as excavation, mining, blasting, beneficiation and waste disposal are located. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for the welfare of areas and people affected by mining related operations, using the funds generated by District Mineral Foundations (DMFs), as mandated by Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015. High priority areas – at least 60% of PMKKY funds to be utilized under these heads: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drinking water supply Environment preservation and pollution control measures Health care Education Welfare of Women and Children Skill development Sanitation Up to 40% of the PMKKY to be utilized under these heads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical infrastructure Irrigation Energy and Watershed Development

T.12.1. TAMRA

TAMRA”, a web portal and mobile application, to streamline the process of various statutory clearances required for mining operations.

TAMRA stands for Transparency, Auction Monitoring and Resource Augmentation. It will display block-wise, state-wise and mineral-wise information of the blocks to be auctioned.

T.13. POWERTEX

Ministry of Textiles

Objectives	Beneficiary	Salient features
It aims to boost infrastructure and modernization of the powerloom sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Powerloom sector Employment in the labour intensive textile sector Exports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has nine major components like In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerlooms, Group Workshed Scheme (GWS), Yarn Bank Scheme, Common Facility Centre (CFC), Tex Venture Capital Fund etc.

T.14. UNIFIED PAYMENT INTERFACE (UPI) PROJECT

Launched by RBI

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To move the country towards a more cashless model Financial inclusion To offer an architecture to facilitate next generation online immediate payments leveraging trends such as increasing smartphone adoption, Indian language interfaces, and universal access to internet and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economy -- reduced tax evasion and black marketing Economic growth -- increased velocity of money Indian financial markets -- now become more mature, flexible and adaptive E-commerce Consumers in general 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed by the national payment corporation of India (NPCI). Simple -- an account holder should be able to send and receive money from their mobile phone with just "pay to" or "collect from" a "payment address" (such as Aadhaar number, mobile number, RuPay card, virtual payment address, etc.) With a single click. Innovative Easy to adopt Secure -- UPI has a single click-two factor authentication system which means that with one click the transaction is authenticated at two levels. The user will need a mobile phone with a mobile PIN called mPIN and a virtual ID offered by the provider. With a click the transaction is checked if the mobile PIN matches with the virtual address only then does the transaction go through. Cheap transactional cost -- mobile phone as authentication device, use of virtual payment addresses, and use of third party portable authentication schemes such as Aadhaar should allow both acquiring side and issuing side cost to be driven down.

T.15. NATIONAL OPTICAL FIBRE NETWORK

Department of Electronics and IT

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide <u>broadband connectivity to over two lakhs Gram Panchayats</u> through optical fibre network. To provide a minimum bandwidth of <u>100 Mbps</u> to each of the 2.5 lakhs GPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link <u>600 million rural citizens of India</u> across 2.5 lakhs Gram Panchayats of India. Improved Governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landmark initiative in taking forward the vision of <u>Digital India</u>. A <u>digitally empowered society and knowledge economy</u>. <u>100 Mbps</u> bandwidth to every GP, thereby facilitating delivery of e-governance, e-health, e-education, e-banking, public internet access, G2C, B2B, P2P, B2C etc., weather, agricultural and other services to rural India. The NOFN project is funded by the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). Based on NOFN experiences, newer, updated and upgraded version - BharatNet was conceived as a nation-wide broadband network. Bharat Net is a remodelled version of National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) started in 2011 to connect all 2,50,000 gram panchayats. It aims to connect all households of India, particularly in rural areas, through broadband (2-20 Mbps) by 2017 Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), a special purpose vehicle, has been set up under the Telecom Ministry for the establishment, management and operation of NOFN.

T.16. DIGITAL INDIA

Department of Electronics and IT

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens through improved IT infrastructure and service delivery 	<p>The Digital India programme is centred on three key vision areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen Governance & Services on Demand Digital Empowerment of Citizens <p>It aims to provide the much needed thrust to the nine pillars of growth areas, namely :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Broadband Highways, ✓ Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, ✓ Public Internet Access Programme, ✓ e-Governance: Reforming Government through Technology, ✓ e-Kranti - Electronic Delivery of Services, ✓ Information for All, Electronics Manufacturing, ✓ IT for Jobs and ✓ Early Harvest Programmes. <p>Some of the projects launched under the Digital India initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Digital locker system to minimise usage of physical documents and enable their e-sharing via registered repositories. ✓ MyGov.in as an online platform to engage citizens in governance through a "Discuss, Do and Disseminate" approach. ✓ National Scholarship Portal for beneficiaries from submission of application to verification, sanction and disbursal. ✓ Bharat Net programme as a high-speed digital highway to connect all 250,000 gram panchayats of country -- the world's largest rural broadband project using optical fibre.

T.17. JEEVAN PRAMAAN

Department of Electronics and IT

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate on-line submission of Life Certificate by pensioners To streamline the process of getting <u>Life certificate</u> and making it hassle free and much easier for getting pension. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pensioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AADHAR Biometric Authentication based digital life certificates for Pensioners. It will do away with the requirement of a pensioner having to submit a physical Life Certificate in November each year, in order to ensure continuity of pension being credited into their account. Submission of Digital Life Certificate also ensures authenticity of pension payments.

T.18. PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMIN DIGITAL SAKSHARTA ABHIYAN

Department of Electronics and IT

Objectives	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient features
To make 6 crore rural households digitally literate.	Citizens of India because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces the Shadow economy and prevents money laundering 	PMGDISHA is expected to be one of the largest digital literacy programmes in the world. Under the scheme, 25 lakh candidates will be

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enables Digital Commerce Boosts Economy: increase in the pace of circulation of money. 	<p>trained in the FY 2016-17; 275 lakh in the FY 2017-18; and 300 lakh in the FY 2018-19.</p> <p>To ensure equitable geographical reach, each of the 250,000 Gram Panchayats would be expected to register an average of 200-300 candidates.</p>
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T.19. CYBER SWACHHTA KENDRA

Department of Electronics and IT

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features
Creating a secure cyber space by detecting botnet infections in India and to notify, enable cleaning and securing systems of end-users to prevent further infections.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole Digital Economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a botnet cleaning and Malware analysis centre It is part of Digital India initiative The systems will be scanned by the Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-in) for free of all those users who register to the CSK website. It will then notify, enable cleaning and secure systems of end-users to prevent further infections This centre will work in coordination with the internet service providers (ISPs) and Industry. This Kendra will also enhance awareness among citizens regarding botnet and malware infection along with measures to be taken to secure their devices.

Tools provided under CSK	Function
• M Kavach:	• Special anti-virus tool for smartphones and tablets.
• USB Pratirodh:	• It is a USB protector to help clean various external storage devices like USB(s), memory cards, external hard disks, etc.
• AppSamvid	• This is a whitelisting tool for the desktop.

T.20. BACKWARD REGION GRANT FUND

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To address regional imbalances in development, by way of providing financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into the identified backward districts, so as to: <u>Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure</u> Strengthen, to this end, <u>Panchayat and municipality level governance</u> with more appropriate capacity building, to facilitate participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local felt needs, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backward villages Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major shift in approach from top-down plans to participative plans prepared from the grassroots level upwards. The guidelines of the programme entrust the <u>central role in planning and implementation of the programme</u> to Panchayats in rural areas, municipalities in urban areas and district planning committees Ministry of Panchayati Raj has adopted a National Capacity Building Framework (NCBF) for the scheme that envisages capacity building of elected representatives and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions as well as improves the vigour of grass root level democracy. After 2015-16, Backward Region Grant Fund has been delinked with any additional Central Assistance. BRGF is also delinked from centre's budgetary support

T.21. RASHTRIYA GRAM SWARAJ YOJANA

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Objective	Intended beneficiaries	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and capacity building of elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-BRGF districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shift to participative planning, prepared from the grassroots level upwards. Strengthen, <u>Panchayat level governance</u> with more appropriate capacity building.

T.22. IMPORTANT SCHEMES OF VARIOUS STATES

State	Scheme	Salient features
Chhattisgarh	Saur Sujala Yojana	solar powered irrigation pumps of 3HP and 5HP capacity would be distributed to farmers by March 2019.
Karnataka	Krishi Bhagya scheme	helping farmers take up water conservation measures such as constructing farm ponds in their agriculture land and saving every drop of rainwater for use during dry spells to protect standing crops.
Maharashtra	ADVANCED FARMING–ENRICHED FARMERS SCHEME	An area wise planning shall be done for the crop development. The following tasks will be performed under the scheme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the production of major crops in the state - This means the crops that give you maximum Diversification of the crops Making farmer's aware of the marketing techniques
Telangana	Mission Kakatiya	Rain water harvesting and restoration of tanks

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