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Comprehensive current affairs notes











GOVERNMENT SCHEMES COMPREHENSIVE PART - 1

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

(PMKSY)



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Note to Students

Comprehensive part 1

- To ease the reading and to help aspirants use their time in the most efficient manner, we have already released the "Government Schemes in News 2025" document which covers all the schemes that were in news in the last one year.
- Now we are releasing the **comprehensive document** on government schemes which covers **all the schemes operational** under different ministries/ departments.
- This document is being released in 2 parts:



Government Schemes Comprehensive (Part 1): The current document.

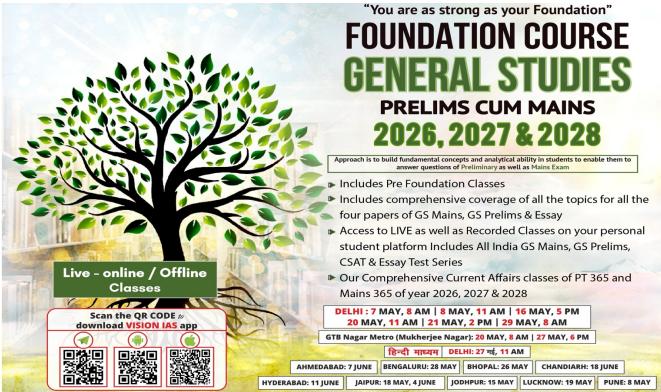


Government Schemes Comprehensive (Part 2): The document to be released soon.

- **Infographics have been added to ease understanding**, provide for smoother learning experience and ensure enhanced retention of the content.
- **QR based Smart quiz** has been added to test the aspirant's learnings and understanding

All the Best,

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1. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE

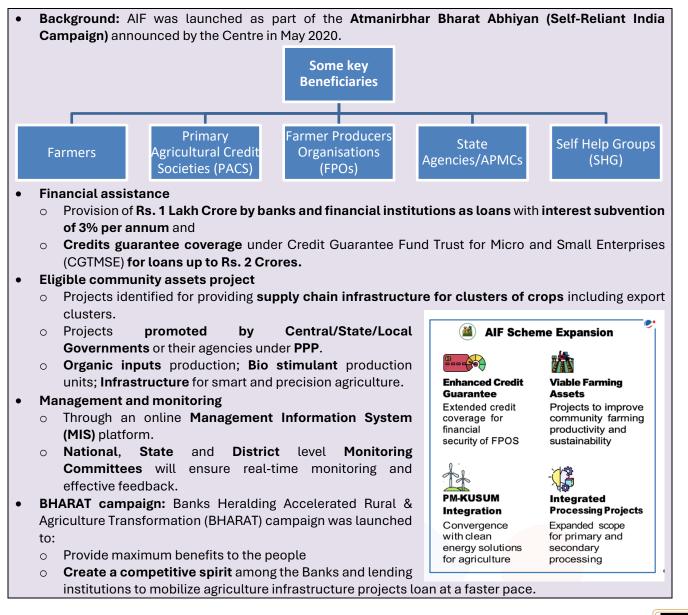
1.1. AGRICULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE FUND (AIF)

Quick facts

- **Purpose:** To address the existing infrastructure gaps and mobilize investment in agriculture infrastructure.
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- Implementing Agency: NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development)
- Tenure: Upto 2032- 33

Objective: To mobilize a **medium to long term debt financing facility** for investment in viable projects **for postharvest management Infrastructure and community farming assets.**

Salient features





1.2. AGRISURE (AGRI FUND FOR START-UPS & RURAL ENTERPRISES) SCHEME

Quick Facts

- Purpose: To support innovative, high-risk, high-impact activities in agriculture and allied areas
- Fund's sponsors: Government of India and NABARD
- Investment Manager: NABVENTURES Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of NABARD
- Tenure of the Fund: 10 years

Objectives

- Foster investment in agriculture and rural start-ups by supporting Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs).
- Strengthen farm produce value chains for better profits through profitable forward and backward
- linkage systems.
- Create jobs for skilled rural and urban youth.
- Retain and attract youth to agriculture

Salient Features

- **Background:** Budget 2022-23 announced a blended capital fund (raised under the coinvestment model via NABARD) to support agriculture and rural start-ups, focusing on farm produce value chains.
- **Target Beneficiaries:** Support 85 startups in sectors like Agritech, Food Processing, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, and more.
- Legal status of Fund: Fund is registered as a Category-II Alternative Investment Fund with SEBI.

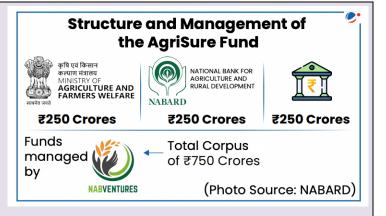
• Compontent Schemes

- AgriSURE FoF Scheme
 - > $\:$ Supports Category I & II AIFs investing in Start-ups in preferred sectors.
 - > Investments in SEBI-registered sector-agnostic, sector-specific, and debt AIFs.
 - > Corpus: ₹450 crore, and Max Investment per AIF: ₹25 crore or 5% of AIF corpus, whichever is lower.
- AgriSURE Direct Scheme
 - Direct equity investment in DPIIT-recognized early-stage Start-ups incorporated in India.
 - > Corpus: ₹300 crore and Max Investment per Start-up is ₹25 crore, as per AIF regulations.

1.3. CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CDP)

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** To leverage geographical specialisation of horticulture clusters and promote integrated development of pre-production, production, post-harvest, logistics, branding, and marketing activities.
- Type: Central Sector Scheme
- **Benefits:** Financial Assistance up to 100 crore for Mega, 50 crore for Midi, and 25 crore for Mini types of clusters.
- Implementing Agency: National Horticulture Board (NHB)





Objective: CDP aims to improve exports of targeted crops by about 20% and create cluster-specific brands to enhance the competitiveness of cluster crops.

Salient Fatures

- Beneficiaries: All stakeholders in value chain including farmers/producers, traders, aggregators, etc.
- Coverage of CDP: Develop existing and potential clusters, classified as Mega, Midi, or Mini based on
- area.
- Programme Implementation
 Structure
 - National Horticulture Board (NHB): Provides funds and oversees implementation.
 - Cluster Development Agency (CDA): Appointed by State/Central Government for each identified cluster to implement the CDP.
 - Cluster Development Cell (CDC): A dedicated team within
 CDA to ensure smooth implementation.

Cluster Development Programme 🏾 🦻			
Mega Cluster	🍣 🖗 Midi 🖉 Cluster	Mini Cluster	
Area: More than 15,000 Ha	More than Area: 5,000 Ha to 15,000 Ha	Area: Up to 5,000 Ha	
Financial Assistance: Up to Rs 100 Crore	Financial Assistance: Up to Rs 50 Crore	Financial Assistance: Up to Rs 25 Crore	

• Implementing Agencies (IAs): Selected transparently via Call for Proposals for different cluster verticals.

• Key Interventions under CDP

- **Pre-production & Production:** Capacity-building, planting material, crop-care practices, and farm mechanisation until harvest.
- **Post-harvest Management & Value Addition:** Focus on handling, storage, value addition, and packaging at the cluster level.
- **Logistics, Marketing & Branding:** Ensures efficient logistics, market linkage, cluster branding, and outreach for domestic/export markets.
- **CDP SURAKSHA:** For instant disbursal of subsidies to farmers in their bank account by utilising the e-RUPI voucher from the NPCI.

1.4. DIGITAL AGRICULTURE MISSION (DAM)

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** Build a **digital agriculture ecosystem** with innovative solutions and timely, reliable crop and farmer information.
- Type: Central Sector Scheme except components of Support to states/ UTs (Centrally Sponsored)
- Intended beneficiary: Farmers
- Tenure: 5 Years (FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26)

Objective

- Build a farmer-focused digital ecosystem to enhance transparency in the government programs.
- Aid government in informed decision-making.
- To promote **public and private innovation** and partnerships in Agri-tech.



Digital mapping of entire villages

Precise geographical positioning

Comprehensive spatial data

AgriStack: Kisan Ki Pehchaan

Digital Transformation of Farmer Identity

Geo-referenced Village Maps

Salient Features

Background:

- The National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGPA) began in 2010-11 to provide timely agricultural information using ICT and updated in 2020-21 to adopt digital technologies.
- The DAM now supports initiatives like Digital Public Infrastructure, Crop Estimation, and IT projects by governments and institutions.

Programmes and schemes under DAM:

- **Agristack:** A digital public good like "Aadhar" for efficient farmer services. Built with Central, State, and UT collaboration in a federated system. Includes three key agriculture registries/ databases (refer to the infographic).
- Krishi Decision Support System:
 - Integrates geospatial and non-geospatial data for satellite, weather, soil, crops, and government schemes.
 - Supports crop mapping, diversification, and insurance claims, aligned with the National Geo-Spatial Policy.
- <u>Nationwide Soil Resource Mapping project:</u>
 - Initiate by Soil and Land Use Survey of India (SLUSI), it uses high-resolution satellite and ground data to map village- level soils at a 1:10,000 scale.
 - Creates detailed soil profiles and standardized maps for sustainable agriculture and better land and crop planning.
- Digital General Crop Estimation Survey (DGCES): To Automate the General Crop Estimation Survey

Accurate Land Measurement Village Level Classification Farmers' Registry Unique digital identity (Farmer ID) •= Similar to Aadhaar structure <u>•</u>:= Linked to state land records •== Comprehensive demographic info Consolidated family details **Crop Sown Registry** Mobile-based Digital Crop Surveys Real-time seasonal crop recording Dynamic agricultural data tracking Comprehensive crop cultivation insights Enables precise agricultural planning Empowering Farmers Through Digital Innovation **Krishi Decision Support System** Geospatial data and 7 01 Weather/satellite data Drought/flood monitoring R 02 Groundwater/water availability data. ۵ 🥋 Modelling for 03

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(GCES) process, from state-level planning to field data recording of Crop Cutting Experiments and report generation.

04

• IT Initiatives Support: Includes IT Initiative support to States and Other Organizations under the Mission, Support for IT-related activities of DA&FW.

crop yield

and insurance

- Support to Mahalanobis National Crop Forecasting Centre (MNCFC): Estimates crop acreage and production under FASAL and assesses horticulture crops.
 - Aids drought monitoring, weather tracking, and geospatial training for states.
 - **Technical partner for PMFBY**, assisting in area analysis, smart sampling, and yield dispute resolution.



1.5. NATIONAL MISSION ON NATURAL FARMING

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** To strengthen agriculture practices with scientifically backed approaches towards sustainability, climate resilience and safe food
- Type: Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Coverage:** selected 15,000 Clusters across the identified districts from the priority areas reaching 7.5 Lakh Ha area
- Knowledge Partner: National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE)

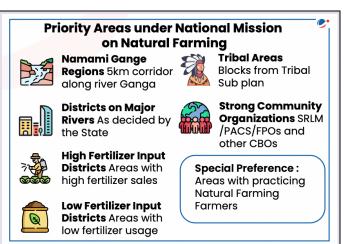
Objective

- To **promote nature based sustainable systems of farming**, enhancing usage of on-farm made natural farming bio-inputs
- To **popularize livestock** (preferably local breed of cow) integrated agriculture-animal husbandry models.
- To strengthen <u>on-farm agroecological research and knowledge based extension capacities</u> of ICAR institutions, KVKs, etc.
- To create and promote a **single national brand** for naturally grown chemical-free produce.

Salient Features

Implementation Approach

- **Farmer-to-Farmer Model:** Peer-led transition to natural farming.
- Agri-Infrastructure: Includes Bio-Input Resource Centers (BRCs), seed banks, small farm tools, and local markets.
- **Market Systems:** Farmers' markets and food processing for value addition.
- Training & Research
 - Training Ecosystem: On-field training by KVKs, agricultural universities, and local NF institutions on NF practices like Beejamrut, Jeevamrut, and Neemastra.
 - Research Support: ICAR, KVKs, and universities to document and study NF methods.
 - Educational Curriculum: Dedicated certificate, diploma, UG, and PG courses on NF.
 - Scaling Up Through Community Involvement
 - **30,000 Krishi Sakhis (Community Resource Persons CRPs):** Women-led CBOs like SHGs, FPOs, and PACS to drive NF adoption.
 - **NF Clusters:** Each cluster starts with 125 willing farmers, who then train six more each, expanding to ~750 farmers per cluster.
 - **Participatory Certification:** Similar to PGS (Participatory Guarantee System) for transitioning farmers.
- **Bio-Input Resource Centers (BRCs):** 10,000 BRCs to supply NF inputs, run by farmers, FPOs, SHGs, KVKs, and Goshalas at the Gram Panchayat level.
- **Output based incentive :** ₹4000/- per acre per year for 2 years (maximum incentive for up to 1 acre per farmer) will be released in installments to the aadhar authenticated bank accounts of trained willing farmers
- Institutional Convergence: Collaboration with NRLM, SRLM, FPOs, PACS, government bodies, CSR, and international institutions for largescale NF adoption.





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

Quick facts

- Type: Central Sector Scheme
- Purpose: Leveraging economies of scale and improving market access for members
- **Beneficiaries:** FPO with a minimum farmer-members' size of 300 (in plains) and 100 in (North-Eastern and Hilly areas)
- Implementing Agencies (IAs): 9 IAs will help forming FPOs

Objectives: To form and promote 10,000 new FPOs till 2027-28.

Salient features

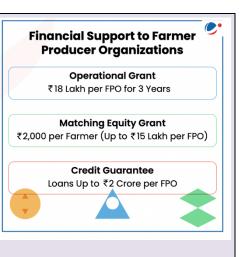
- **FPO Definition**: Includes entities registered under the Companies Act or State Co-operative Societies Act, formed to leverage economies of scale in agricultural production and marketing.
- **Approach:** Focuses on produce cluster areas, commodityspecific strategies, and "One District One Product" for specialization.
- **Price Realization:** FPOs onboarded on e-NAM for transparent trading and better prices.
- **Training:** Institutes like BIRD, Lucknow, and LINAC, Gurugram provide capacity-building programs.
- Institutional Framework:
 - **National Project Management Agency (NPMA):** Guides, monitors, and manages MIS.
 - **District Monitoring Committee (D-MC):** Oversees district-level implementation, led by the District Collector/CEO/Zila Parishad.

1.7. PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMMAN NIDHI SCHEME (PM-KISAN)

Quick facts

- **Purpose:** To supplement the **financial needs of all landholding farmers' families in procuring various inputs** and also **domestic needs**
- Type: Central Sector Scheme
- Beneficiaries: All the landholding farmers, subject to certain exclusions
- Benefits: ₹6,000 per year in three equal instalments of ₹ 2,000 each every four months

Objective: To provide **income support to all land-holding eligible farmer families** (families include husband, wife and minor children).



Salient features

- **Beneficiary** Identification: State/UT governments are responsible.
- Self-Registration: Available via mobile app, PM-KISAN portal, and Common Service Centers (CSC).
- Land Records Mandatory: Exceptions for forest dwellers, North-Eastern states, and Jharkhand with special land record provisions.
- **Kisan Credit Cards (KCC):** Provided to PMKISAN beneficiaries for short-term loans with a 4% interest on timely repayment.
- **Preventing Fund Misuse:** Includes physical verification of 5% beneficiaries annually, Aadhaar authentication, and Income Tax payee verification.
- **Project Management Unit (PMU):** Central PMU oversees monitoring; states may set up their own PMUs.
 - oversees monitoring; states may set up their own PMUs. **Grievance Redressal:** Complaints should be resolved within two weeks by the Grievance Redressal Committee.
- **Exclusion:** Higher economic status beneficiaries are ineligible.

1.8. PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJANA (PMFBY)

Quick Facts

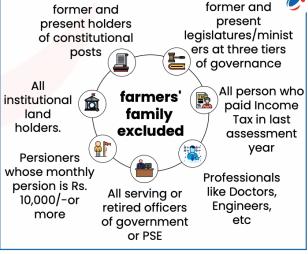
- Purpose: Comprehensive crop insurance from pre-sowing to post-harvest period
- Type: Central Sector Scheme
- Nature: Demand driven scheme and is voluntary for the States as well as farmers
- **Beneficiaries: All farmers** including sharecroppers and tenant farmer growing the notified crops in the notified areas

Objectives

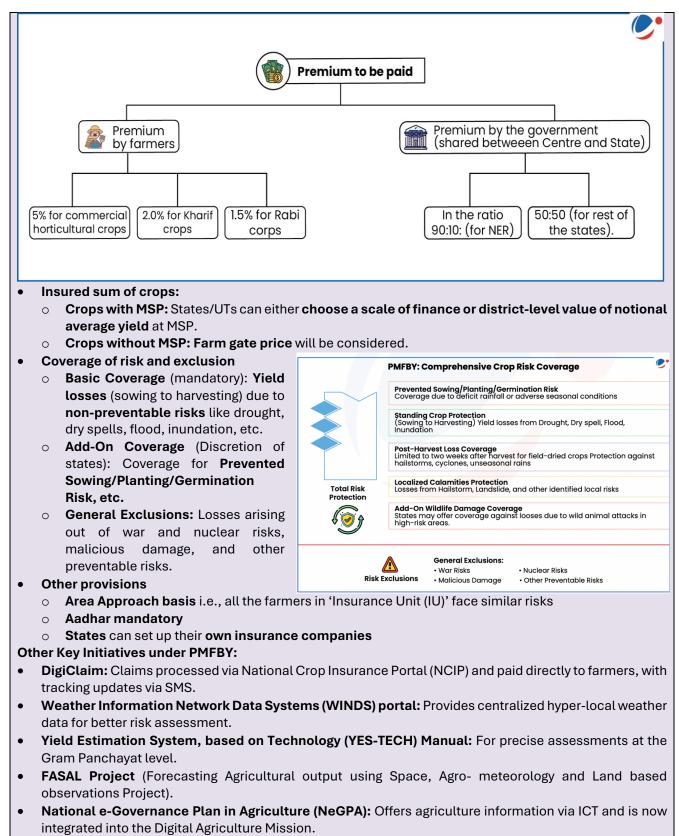
- Financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/ damage, stabilizing their income and ensuring flow of credit to the agriculture sector.
- Adoption of innovative & modern agricultural practices and crop diversification.

Salient features

- Background: PMFBY replaced the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified NAIS.
 o However, the Restructured Weather-Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) is still continued.
 - > RWBCIS **uses weather parameters as "proxy" for crop yields** in compensating the cultivators for deemed crop losses.
- Crops covered for rabi and kharif: All cereals, millets, pulses, and Oilseeds.
- Premium to be paid: Premium is paid as % of the sum assured or Actuarial Premium Rate (APR), whichever is less.
 - **APR** is the premium rate **set by insurance companies.**







- ISRO's Bhuvan: Offers data on plantation, pests, and weather.
- NADAMS (National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System)



• **CROPIC** (Collection of Real Time Observations and Photo of Crops)

• **Door to Door enrollment** app AIDE/Sahayak

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

Quick facts

- Type: Central Sector Scheme
- Purpose: Old age protection and social security of Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF)
- Eligibility: Land upto 2 ha and age between 18 to 40 years
- Fund manager: Life Insurance Corporation (LIC)

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

Salient features

• Exclusion

- o All Institutional Land holders
- o Former and present holders of constitutional posts
- Former and present legislatures/ministers at three tiers of governance
- o All Persons who paid Income Tax in last assessment year
- Professionals like Doctors, Engineers, etc.
- All serving or retired officers and government or PSE excluding Multi-Tasking Staff /Class IV/Group D employees
- \circ $\,$ SMF covered under any other statuary social security schemes such as NPS $\,$
- Benefit
 - Assured pension of Rs. 3000/- month on attaining the age of 60 years.
- Voluntary and Contributory
 - Monthly contribution by farmer ranges between Rs.55 to 200 to the Pension Fund, depending on the age of entry into the Scheme.
 - Matching contribution is made by the Central government.
- Family pension
 - If the subscriber dies, the spouse shall be entitled to receive only 50% of the pension received by subscriber.
- Provisions for disability
 - If the subscriber becomes disabled before attaining the age of 60 years:
 - > Spouse shall be entitled to continue with the scheme subsequently.
 - > **Spouse may exit the Scheme** with the subscriber's share of contribution with savings bank rate of interest or accumulated interest as actually earned by the Pension Fund, **whichever is higher**
- Exit provisions
 - Premature exit
 - > Exit within ten years from the date of joining the Scheme: Subscribers will get his/her the share of contribution with savings bank rate of interest
 - Exit after 10 years from the date of joining but before the age of 60: Subscribers will get his/her the share of contribution with savings bank rate of interest or accumulated interest as actually earned by the Pension Fund, whichever is higher

1.10. NATIONAL MISSION ON EDIBLE OILS – OIL PALM (NMEO-OP)

Quick facts

• **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme



- Purpose: To reduce dependence on edible oil imports
- Special focus regions: North east and Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- Tenure: Upto 2025-26

Objectives: To enhance the edible oilseeds production by harnessing Oil Palm area expansion.

Salient features

- Background: The mission was launched in 2021, subsuming oil palm development programme of National Food Security Mission (NFSM- Oil palm programme).
 Palm Oil National Strategy: 2025-26
- Two major focus areas:
 - **Price Assurance:** Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) prices, currently linked to international CPO price fluctuations, will now be supported by the Government's Viability Price (VP). VP shields farmers from international price volatility.
 - Increased Assistance: Support for planting material, intercropping inputs (up to 4 years), maintenance, seed gardens, nurseries, and water infrastructure (bore wells, pump sets, etc.).
- Efficient water management: Emphasis has been given to promote micro irrigation and water conservation in oil palm.
- **Current Status of scheme:** Scheme is presently operational in 15 states nationwide, covering a potential area of 21.75 lakh hectares.

About Oil Palm

- Oil Palm, originated from West Africa is comparatively a new crop in India and has highest vegetable oil yielding capability per ha.
- It produces two distinct oils, i.e., palm oil and palm kernel oil, which are used for **culinary as well as industrial purposes.** India imports 57% of the total edible oil.
- Domestic supply is **~12.4 million tonnes (MT)** whereas import is ~16.5 MT.

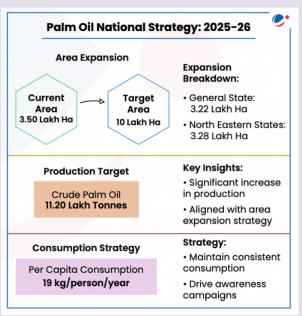
1.11. MISSION FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF HORTICULTURE (MIDH)

Quick facts

- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- Purpose: Holistic development of horticulture in the country
- Assistance: Financial & technical assistance is provided to States/UTs for key interventions
- Coverage: All the States/UTs are covered

Objectives:

- Adopt an end-to-end holistic approach covering production, post-harvest management, processing and marketing to assure appropriate returns to growers/producers.
- **Promote R&D technologies** for production, post-harvest management and processing.
- Enhance acreage, coverage, and productivity through diversification (from traditional crops to plantations, orchards, vineyards, etc.) and extension of appropriate technology to farmers.
- Adopt a coordinated approach and promote partnership, convergence and synergy.
- Promote capacity-building and Human Resource Development at all levels.





Enhance horticulture production and productivity, encourage aggregation of farmers and support their skill development.

Salient features

- Background: Scheme is being implemented from 2014-15.
- **Crops covered:** Fruits, vegetables, root & tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo.
- Fund sharing
 - Subsidy is shared between the **Central Government and State Governments in the ratio of 60:40** in all the **states other than North Eastern and Himalayan states, where the pattern of assistance is shared in the ratio of 90:10.**
 - In case of NHB, CDB, CIH, and the National Level Agencies (NLA), the Centre contributes 100%.
- Sub-schemes
 - **National Horticulture Mission (NHM):** To promote holistic growth of horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies.
 - Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States (HMNEH): It is a technology mission which focuses on production of quality planting material, organic farming, efficient water management, etc.
 - **National Horticulture Board (NHB):** NHB is implementing various schemes under MIDH in all States and UTs.
 - **Coconut Development Board (CDB):** CDB is implementing various schemes under MIDH in all Coconut growing states in the country.
 - **Central Institute for Horticulture (CIH), Nagaland:** Established for providing technical support through capacity building and training of farmers and Field functionaries in the North Eastern Region.

Monitoring: Executive Committee headed by Secretary (DAC&FW) monitors the progress of Mission.

Other initiatives under MIDH

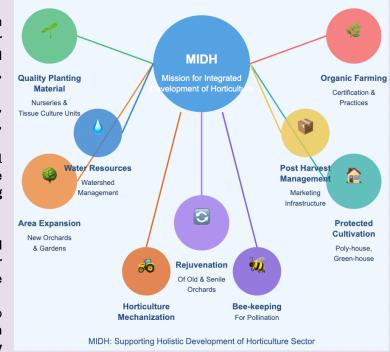
- CHAMAN (Coordinated Horticulture Assessment using Management using geoiNformatics)
 - Area assessment and production forecasting of 7 major horticultural crops in selected districts of major states (12 states, 185 Districts).
 - Key crops include: Mango, Banana, Citrus, Potato, Onion, Chilli & Tomato
 - Use of GIS (Geographical Information System) and remote sensing data for generating action plans.

• HORTNET

- HORTNET project is a web enabled work flow-based system for providing financial assistance under MIDH.
- It is a unique intervention to accomplish e-Governance in NHM wherein total transparency

has been envisaged in all the processes of workflow i.e., online application filing, authentication, processing and online payment to the beneficiary's bank account through DBT.

Major Interventions Financed Under MIDH





1.12. KISAN CREDIT CARD (KCC)

Quick facts

- Purpose: To meet the financial requirements of farmers at various stages of farming.
- Implementing agency: Commercial Banks, RRBs, Small Finance Banks and Cooperatives.
- Eligibility: Farmers individual/joint borrowers who are owner cultivators; Tenant farmers, oral lessees & share croppers; Self Help Groups (SHGs) or Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) of farmers including tenant farmers, share croppers etc.
- Allied sectors coverage: Animal husbandry and fishery related

Objectives

- Adequate and timely credit support from the banking system under a single window with flexible and simplified procedure for:
 - o To meet out the **short term credit requirements** for **cultivation** of crops,
 - Post-harvest expenses,
 - **Produce marketing loan,**
 - o Consumption requirements of Farmer Household,
 - Working Capital for maintenance of farm assets,
 - Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities.

Salient features

- Short-term credit
 - \circ Collateral free loan up to Rs. 1.6 lakh
 - o No processing fee
 - Interest Subvention: 3% p.a. interest subvention for prompt borrowers up to Rs. 3.00 lakhs.
 - Premium borne by both the bank and borrower (in 2:1 ratio respectively).
- Long term credit
 - Long term credit limit portion: Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities.
- Risk coverage
 - **Death or permanent disability** resulting from accidents caused by external, violent and visible means to KCC holder.
- Other facilities



1.13. RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY) CAFETARIA SCHEME

Quick facts

- Purpose: Incentivizes States to increase public investment in Agriculture & allied sector
- Type: Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- Coverage: All States / UTs shall be eligible for funding under RKVYRAFTAAR
- Flexibilities to states: States can select projects and programmes under the scheme as per their need priorities and agro-climate requirements.

Objectives

- To strengthen the farmers" efforts through creation of required pre and postharvest agri-infrastructure
- To provide autonomy, flexibility to States to plan and execute schemes as per local/ farmers" needs

All Other States

60% Centre,

40% States



- To promote value chain addition linked production models that will help farmers increase their income
- To mitigate risk of farmers with focus on additional income generation activities.
- To attend national priorities through several sub-schemes.
- To empower youth through skill development, innovation and agrientrepreneurship.

Salient Features

- Background: RKVY was initiated in 2007 as an umbrella scheme for holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors.
 - In 2017 the RKVY was rechristened into Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR).

NE & Himalayan States

90% Centre, 10% States

- Re-structured as RKVY Cafeteria Scheme from 2022-23 onwards merging some schemes of Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.
 Fund Sharing Between Centre and States
- State Level Sanctioning Committee Meeting (SLSC): The funds are released to the State Governments/UTs on the basis of projects approved in the (SLSC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the concerned State.

• Obligations for the states: States are mandated to fulfill certain conditions like

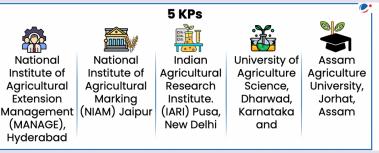
- $\circ \quad \text{no deviation from the components/guidelines}$
- Allocation and monitoring of resources for SC/ST/Women beneficiaries and maintaining database.
- Innovation & Agri-Entrepreneurship programme:
 - **Financial support** is provided to **entrepreneurs in the field of agriculture & allied sector** to set up their startups.
 - Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided at the idea/pre seed stage and Rs. 25 lakh at the seed stage as grantin-aid under the programme.
 - o DA&FW has selected 5 Knowledge Partners (KPs) as Centre of Excellence and 24 RKVYRAFTAAR
 - Agribusiness Incubators (R-ABIs) from across the country to support agri-startups throughout the country.

Major schemes merged under RKVY cafeteria scheme

• Soil Health & Fertility: To promote soil test based Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through

conjunctive use of chemical fertilizers, organic fertilizers and bio-fertilizers.

- Rainfed Area Development: Aims at promoting Integrated Farming System (IFS) with emphasis on multi cropping, rotational cropping, inter cropping, mix cropping
- Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):
 - Provides end-to-end support to organic farmers i.e. from production to processing certification and marketing by a clusters approach.





UTs-100% Grant

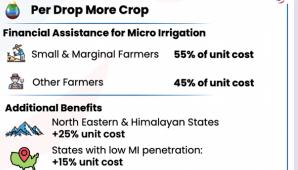


Organic Certification Online PGS Certification via NCONF

Bharatiya Prakritik Krishi Paddhati (BPKP) Initially launched in 8 states Now upscaled as National Mission on Natural Farming Promoting natural farming across India



- The **primary focus** of the scheme is **to form organic clusters** (other than NE states) to help them to create a value and supply chain with robust focus on marketing.
- Per Drop More Crop: Focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation, namely, Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation systems.
- **Agroforestry:** It is the rechristened version of the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sub-Mission on Agro forestry (SMAF).
 - o Tenure: 2021-22 to 2025-26
 - Special focus: On production of certified Quality Planting Material (QPM).
 - ICAR-Central Agro forestry Research Institute (CAFRI) is the nodal agency for providing technical support, capacity building, setting up of nurseries, production of QPM etc.



- Agriculture Mechanization (including Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization and Management of Crop Residue (CRM).
- **Crop Diversification Programme:** To divert the area of water intensive paddy crop to alternative crops like pulses, oilseeds, coarse cereals, nutri cereals, cotton etc.
- RKVY DPR component
- Accelerator Fund for Agri Startups

1.13.1. SOIL HEALTH CARD SCHEME

Quick facts

- **Purpose:** To facilitate farmers for better understanding of soil and Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)
- Subcomponent of: RKVY cafeteria scheme (Soil Health & Fertility componenet)
- Soil Health card (SHC): A printed report card issued to farmers in once in three years indicating the status of his soil in terms of 12 parameters
- SHC Portal: Facilitates facilitate generation of SHCs in a uniform and standardized format.

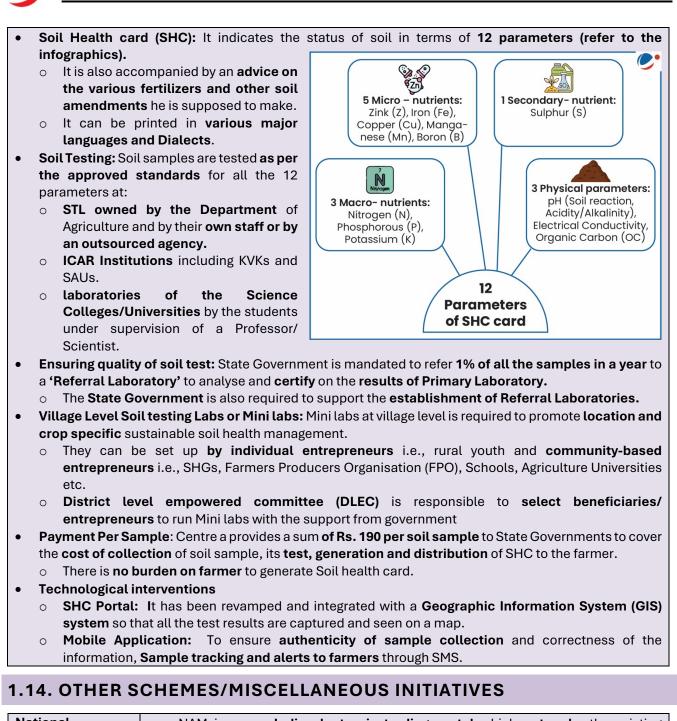
Objectives

- To assist State Governments to issue soil health cards to all farmers in the country, so as to provide a basis to address nutrient.
- To develop and promote soil test based nutrient management in the districts for enhancing nutrient use efficiency.
- **To strengthen functioning of Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) through capacity building,** involvement of agriculture students and effective linkage with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

Salient Features

- Background: SHC scheme was launched in 2014-15 as a component of: National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). However, from 2022-23 the scheme is merged in Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) cafeteria scheme.
 - RKVY cafeteria scheme is a **Centrally Sponsored scheme**.
 - It aims at **making farming a remunerative economic activity** through strengthening the farmer's effort, risk mitigation and promoting agri-business entrepreneurship.
 - Integrated development of major food and fodder crops, Agriculture mechanization, enhancement of soil health, Integrated Pest Management schemes, Promoting Extension Services, etc. are



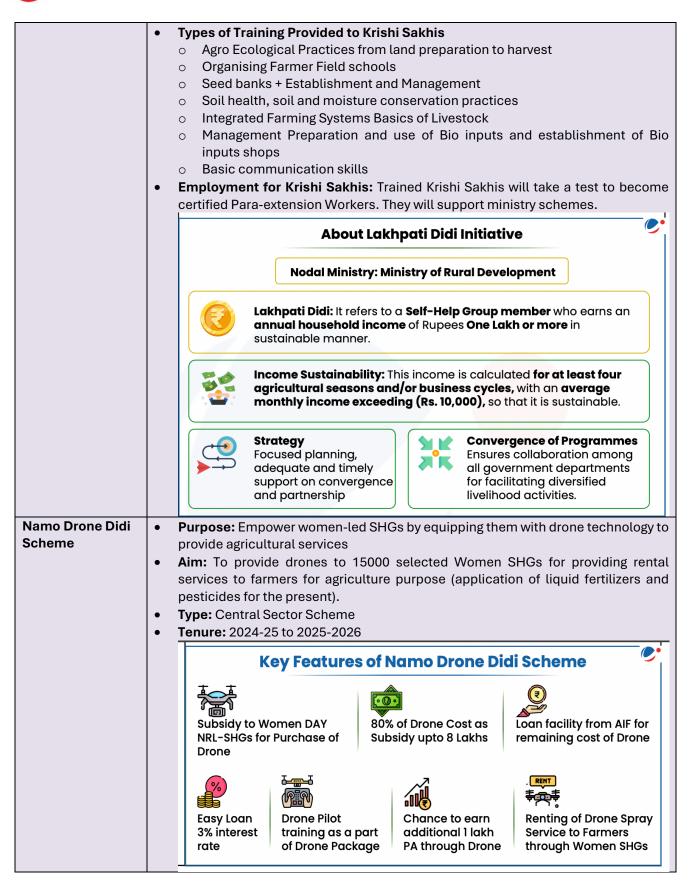


National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)	• eNAM is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities.
	Type: Central Sector scheme
	Source of funding: Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (AITF)
	Nodal Implementing agency: Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC)
	Platform of Platforms (POP):
	o It is an integration of platforms of various service providers.
	• It facilitates farmers to sell the produce outside their state borders.
	Facilitates trade through e-NWR (Negotiable Warehouse Receipt)



Clean Plant Programme (CPP)	• Purpose: Providing farmers with access to virus-free, high-quality planting material.		
	 Aligns with Mission LiFE: The programme aligns with Mission LiFE and th Health initiative, aiming to make India a leading global exporter of fruits. 		
	 Benefits: Enhancing crop yields, improving income opportunities, and ensuring 		
	sustainable agricultural practices.		
	• Beneficiaries: Farmers, Nurseries (Streamlined certification processes and infrastructure support), Consumers etc.		
	KEY FEATURES OF CPP		
	COMPONENTS		
	CLEAN PLANT CENTERS CERTIFICATION & LEGAL ENHANCED 9 advanced CPCS FRAMEWORK INFRASTRUCTURE across India for fruits like Robust certification Support for large-scale Grapes, Apples, system under Seeds Act, nurseries to develop Mangoes High-tech labs 1966 Ensures infrastructure for		
	to produce virus-free planting material traceability in production of material		
	IMPLEMENTATION By National Horticulture Board (NHB) in association with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)		
	SUPPORTED BY: Asian Development Bank (ADB)		
Integrated	Type: Central Sector Schemes		
Scheme for Agricultural	• Objectives: To develop agricultural marketing infrastructure for effectively managing marketable surplus of agriculture including horticulture and of allied		
Marketing schemes	sectors		
(AGMARKNET)	• It is a G2C e-governance portal for providing agricultural marketing related information from a single window.		
portal	• It facilitates web- based information flow, of the daily arrivals and prices of		
	commodities in the agricultural produce markets spread across the country.		
	• 5 components under two implementing agencies:		
	 Directorate of Marketing & Inspection or DMI (a division of the ministry) Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) a sub scheme of Integrated 		
	Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM)		
	> Marketing Information Network (MRIN)		
	> Strengthening of Agmark Grading Facilities (SAGF)		
	• Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium or SFAC (an autonomous		
	organization) Agri-Business Development (ABD) through Venture Capital Assistance		
	(VCA) and Project Development Facility (PDF)		
	> Choudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Agriculture Marketing		
	(NIAM)		
Krishi Sakhi	• Purpose: Transform rural India through the empowerment of rural Women as		
Convergence	Krishi Sakhi.		
Programme	Background: Under the 'Lakhpati Didi' program, the aim is to create 3 crore Lakhpati Didia and dimension of utilation in Kristi Califa		
(KSCP)	Lakhpati Didis, one dimension of which is Krishi Sakhi.		
	• Training to Krishi Shakhi: KSCP involves imparting training and certification to Krishi Sakhis as Para-extension Workers.		







National Mission	Type: Centrally Sponsored Scheme
on Agricultural	• Objective: To make the extension system farmer-driven and farmer-
Extension and	accountable by way of new institutional arrangements for technology
Technology	dissemination.
(NMAET)	• It was introduced under the umbrella of Agriculture Technology Management
	Agency (ATMA).
	It involves a judicious mix of
	o extensive physical outreach and interactive methods of information
	dissemination, use of ICT, institution strengthening to promote
	mechanisation, and
	o Encourage aggregation of Farmers into Interest Groups (FIGs) to form Farmer
	Producer Organizations (FPOs).
	Key components
	• Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE): It focuses on awareness
	creation and enhanced use of appropriate technologies in agriculture & allied
	sectors
	• Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM): Financial assistance is
	provided for establishing 'Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs)' and 'Hi-tech Hubs of
	High-Value Machines.
	• Sub Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP): To produce and supply
	quality seeds to farmers through Seed Village Programme, Establishment of
	Seed Processing- cum- Seed Storage Godowns, National Seed Reserve, etc.
	• Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP): Regulatory,
	surveillance and capacity building functions to shield our bio-security from the
	incursion and spread of alien species
Integrated	• Purpose: Provides price assurance to farmers and help control price volatility of
Integrated Pradhan Mantri	• Purpose: Provides price assurance to farmers and help control price volatility of essential commodities.
-	
Pradhan Mantri	essential commodities.
Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay	 essential commodities. Crops Coverage: Pulses, Oilseeds and Copra
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National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)	 Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) For procurement of perishable commodities not covered under MSP, such as tomato, onion and potato etc. Implemented on state/UT request when market prices fall by at least 10% from the previous season. Launched by: Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Aim: to enhance resilience of Indian agriculture to climate change and climate vulnerability through strategic research and technology demonstration. Four components Strategic Research Technology Demonstration Capacity Building Sponsored/Competitive Grants
Attracting and Retaining of Youth in Agriculture (ARYA)	 To attract and empower the Youth in Rural Areas to take up various Agriculture, allied and service sector enterprises for sustainable income and gainful employment in selected districts. Implemented through Krishi Vigyan Kendra in one district from each State. Agricultural Universities and ICAR Institutes as Technology Partners. In each district, 200-300 rural youths are identified for their skill development in entrepreneurial activities and establishment of related micro-enterprise units.
Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Knowledge Network	 KVK, is an integral part of the National Agricultural Research System (NARS). It is aimed at assessment of location specific technology modules in agriculture and allied enterprises. The KVK scheme is 100% financed by Govt. of India and the KVKs are sanctioned to Agricultural Universities, ICAR institutes, related Government Departments and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) working in Agriculture. Activities undertaken by KVKs On-farm testing of agricultural technologies Frontline demonstrations Capacity development of farmers and extension personnel To work as Knowledge and Resource Centre of agricultural technologies Provide farm advisories using ICT and other media means
National Agricultural Higher Education Project (NAHEP)	 Aim: To develop resources and mechanism for supporting infrastructure, faculty and student advancement, and providing means for better governance and management of agricultural universities. External support: The project is proposed on 50:50 cost sharing basis between the World Bank and the Government of India. Implemented at the Education Division, ICAR. NAHEP: Key components Support to Agricultural Investments in ICAR for Leadership in Agricultural Higher Education



Farmer FIRST	Launched by: ICAR
(FARM,	• Aim: Enhancing farmer-scientist interface for technology development and
Innovations,	application.
Resources,	• It will be achieved with focus on innovations, technology, feedback, multiple
Science and	stakeholder's participation, multiple realities, multi method approaches, and
Technology)	vulnerability and livelihood interventions.
Agri Udan	Launched by: ICAR-NAARM and IIM-A's incubator centers
	• Aim: To scale-up Food & Agribusiness start-ups through rigorous mentoring &
	training of rural youth, industry networking and Investor pitching.
Mera Gaon Mera	• Aim: to promote the direct interface of scientists with the farmers to hasten the
Gaurav	lab to land process.
	ICAR has identified fifteen villages
	• Scientists of the ICAR and state agricultural universities provide information to
	the farmers of selected villages on technical and other related aspects in a
	time frame.
Agri-Market	• Fund with a corpus of Rs. 2000 crore for developing and upgrading agricultural
Infrastructure Fund (AMIF)	marketing infrastructure in the 22000 Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs) and 585 Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs).
	 In these GrAMs, physical infrastructure is strengthened using MGNREGS and other Government Schemes.
	 There is also a provision to link GrAMs with e-NAM and exempt them from APMC regulations.
	 GrAMs are expected to provide farmers facility to make direct sale to
	consumers and bulk purchasers with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).
	 Since it is a demand driven scheme from the States/UTs, there is no State-wise
	and year-wise allocation of the fund.
	 States may also access AMIF for innovative integrated market infrastructure
	projects including Hub and Spoke mode and in Public Private Partnership
	mode.
E-Krishi Samvad	• It is an online interface through which farmers and other stakeholders can
	directly approach ICAR (with their problems for effective solutions).
	• They can also upload photographs of crop diseases, animals or fishes for
	diagnostics and remedial measures instantly from the specialists. Appropriate
	solutions from specialists will be provided via SMS or through web.
e-Rashtriya	• It is joint initiative of MSTC Ltd. (a Mini Ratna PSU under the administrative control
Kishan Agri Mandi	of the Ministry of Steel) and Central Railside Warehousing Company.
(e-RAKAM)	• It is an auction platform to help farmers get reasonable price for the produce and
	not fall prey to middlemen.
	• The farmers are paid directly into their bank accounts.
Hortinet – Farmer	It is an integrated traceability system:
Connect App	• Developed by: Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)
	• Developed for: facilitating farm registration, testing and certification of Grape,
	Pomegranate and Vegetables for export from India to the European Union in compliance with standards
Meghdoot app	• Launched by: Ministry Agriculture in association with the Ministry of Earth
	Sciences



	Developed by:
	 India Meteorological Department
	 Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology
	 Indian Council of Agricultural Research
	• Function: Provide location, crop and livestock-specific weather-based agro
	advisories to farmers in local languages.
	• The information is not based on real time but updated twice a week.
Pandit Deen Dayal	• Aim: to develop human resource in organic farming, natural farming and cow
Upadhyay Unnat	based economy for environmental sustenance and soil health.
Krishi Shiksha	• Training programmes for the farmers in the field of organic farming, natural
Yojana	farming and other related latest technologies are organized.
(PDDUUKSY)	
Centralized Farm	• Aim: To improve services of farm machinery testing institutions and bringing out
Machinery	transparency in the entire process of testing and evaluation of machines.
Performance	• This portal facilitates manufacturers in applying, communicating and monitoring
Testing Portal	the progress of testing of their machines in a seamless manner.
Horticulture	Scheme: Central Sector Scheme
Cluster	• Aim: To improve exports of targeted crops by about 20% and create cluster-
Development	specific brands to enhance the competitiveness of cluster crops.
Programme	Implementing agency: National Horticulture Board (NHB)







2. MINISTRY OF AYUSH

2.1. NATIONAL AYUSH MISSION (NAM)

Quick facts

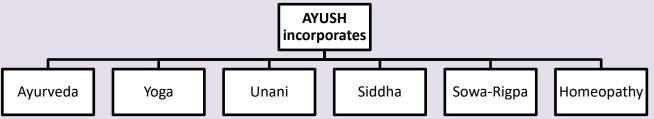
- Type: Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- Purpose: Holistic wellness and "self-care" to reduce the disease burden
- AYUSH: Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha & Sowa-Rigpa and Homoeopathy.
- Tenure: From 2015 to 2025- 2026

Objectives:

- Cost effective Ayush Services and support to cultivation of medicinal plants
- Setting up of clusters and development of infrastructure for entrepreneurs
- To establish a holistic wellness model through AYUSH Health and Wellness Centres to reduce the out of pocket expenditure.
- To provide informed choice to the needy public through co-location of AYUSH facilities at PHCs, CHCs and DHs resulting in medical pluralism.
- To emphasize the **role of AYUSH in Public Health** as per NHP 2017.

Salient features

• **Ayush**: It is an integral part of India's rich cultural and healthcare heritage. These systems offer unique perspectives on health and well-being, drawing from ancient wisdom and practices.



• **Background:** Before the launch of NAM in 2014, initiatives to promote Ayush were integrated with the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

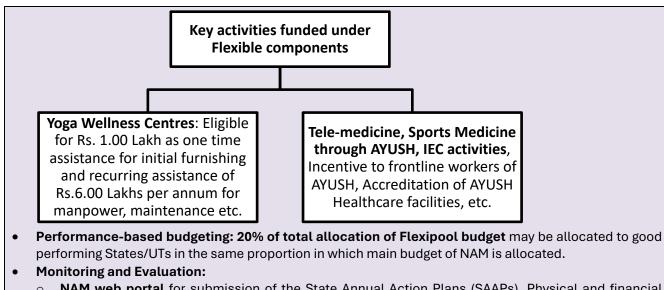
• Mandatory Components:

- **AYUSH Services:** Providing cost effective AYUSH Services by
 - > upgrading AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries,
 - colocation of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), District Hospitals (DHs), and
 - > setting up of 10 bedded/ 30 bedded/ 50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospitals,
 - > Operationalizing a **network of AYUSH Health & Wellness Centres** to provide services based on holistic wellness model embedded in AYUSH principles.
 - ✓ 12,500 AYUSH Health and Wellness Centres (now named as Ayushman Arogya Mandir) component of AYUSHMAN BHARAT will be implemented through NAM for a period of 5 years upto 2023-24.

• AYUSH Educational Institutions:

- > To upgrade Government/Government Aided AYUSH UG as well as PG Educational Institutions.
- > To provide **financial assistance to the states for establishment of new AYUSH colleges** in the States where availability of AYUSH teaching institutions is inadequate in Government Sector,
- **Flexible Component:** Out of the total State envelop available, **25% of funds will be earmarked for flexible funds.**





- **NAM web portal** for submission of the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs), Physical and financial progress reports of approved activities, submission of UCs, etc.
- States/UTs are required to report the **physical and financial progress** on monthly, quarterly and yearly basis to the Ministry of Ayush.

2.2. OTHER SCHEMES/INTIATIVES

Scheme for promoting pharmacovigilance of AYUSH drugs	 Aim: Documentation of adverse effects and monitoring of safety and surveillance of misleading advertisements of of AYUSH drugs. Type: Central Sector Scheme Facilitate the establishment of three-tier network of Pharmacovigilance Centre (PvCC) at national, intermediary, and peripheral level. All India Institute of Ayurveda, New Delhi, an autonomous body under the Ministry of AYUSH, has been designated as NPvCC.
National AYUSH Grid Project	 Aim: Digitisation of service delivery across the six functional areas. Ayush Grid follows relevant design principles of India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) 2.0 Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) National Digital Health Blueprint (NDHB)
	 Key projects undertaken so far: Mobile apps: Ayush Sanjivani, Yoga locator Customised IT courses: For Ayush Professionals AYUSH next: For information exchange with career guidance, interactive forum, quizzes, etc.



Ayush Clinical	• Aim: To portray the strengths of AYUSH systems for treatment of various disease
Case Repository	conditions.
(CCR) portal	• It is a portal to support both AYUSH practitioners and the public.
	• This portal facilitates posting of success stories/successfully treated cases by
	Ayush practitioners.

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3. MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS

3.1. NUTRIENT BASED SUBSIDY (NBS) SCHEME

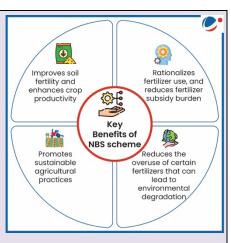
Quick facts

- **Purpose:** To provide fertilizers to the farmers at the subsidized prices.
- Type: Central Sector scheme
- Inter- Ministerial Committee (IMC): Recommends per nutrient subsidy for 'N', 'P', 'K' and 'S' before the start of the financial year.
- Freight concession: In addition to NBS, freight for the movement and distribution of the decontrolled fertilizers by rail and road is also provided

Objectives: Ensuring **Nation's food security**, improving **agricultural productivity** and ensuring the **balanced application of fertilizers**.

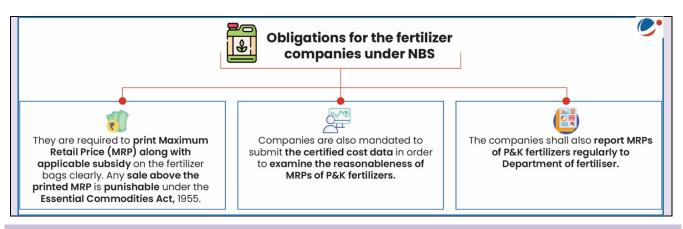
Salient features

- Background: In 1992, Centre deregulated Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers, causing their prices to surge.
 - Consequently, farmers tended to overuse Nitrogen (N), whose price was still controlled. This created imbalance in soil nutrients (N, P, and K) leading to reduced soil productivity.
 - To address this, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation introduced the Concession Scheme for decontrolled P&K fertilizers on an ad-hoc basis (from 1992 to 2010).
 - \circ $\:$ In 2010, the Government introduced NBS scheme.
- **NBS meaning:** Instead of providing subsidies on fertilizers as a whole, **subsidy** is provided based on the **contents of the nutrients** like nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, and sulphur, which are critical for plant growth.



- NBS subsidy payment
 - An Inter- Ministerial Committee (IMC) recommends subsidy before the start of the financial year.
 - NBS is paid annually on each nutrient namely, 'N', 'P', 'K' and 'S' based on the recommendation of IMC.
 - The IMC also recommends a per tonne additional subsidy on fortified subsidized fertilizers carrying secondary (other than 'S') and micro-nutrients.
- Subsidy for customized fertilizers: Manufacturers of customized fertilizers and mixture fertilizers are eligible to source subsidized fertilizers from the manufacturers/ importers.
 - \circ $\;$ There is no separate subsidy on sale of customized fertilizers and mixture fertilizers.
- **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):** Subsidy is transferred to fertilizer companies through DBT, which is then passed on to farmers through reduced retail prices.
- Integrated Fertilizer Monitoring System (iFMS): It captures end to end details of Fertilizer in terms of Production, Movement, availability, requirement, Sale, Subsidy Bill Generation to Subsidy payment to fertilizer companies.





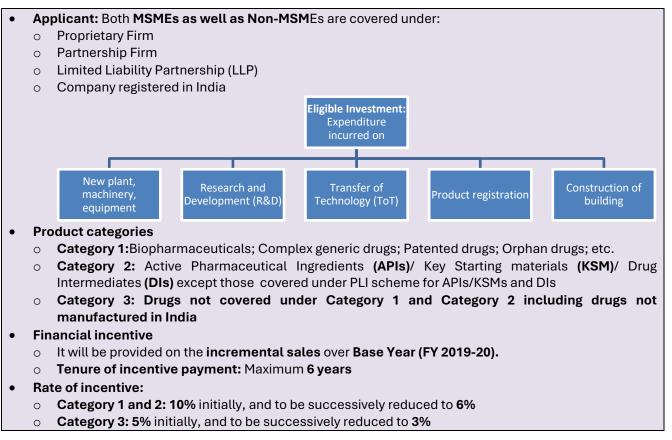
3.2. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME FOR PHARMACEUTICALS

Quick facts

- Type: Central Sector Scheme
- Purpose: To enhance India's manufacturing capabilities in the pharmaceutical sector
- Project Management Agency: Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)
- Tenure: FY 2020-21 to FY 2028-29

Objectives: To create global champions out of India and thereby penetrate the global value chains.

Salient features





3.3. PLI SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING OF CRITICAL KEY STARTING MATERIALS (KSMS), (DRUG INTERMEDIATES) DIS AND (ACTIVE PHARMACEUTICAL INGREDIENTS) APIS

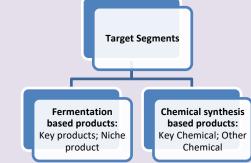
Quick facts

- Type: Central Sector Scheme
- Purpose: To attain self-reliance and reduce import dependence of critical KSMs/DIs/APIs
- Project Management Agency: Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) Ltd
- Tenure: FY 2020-21 to FY 2029-30

Objectives: To **boost domestic manufacturing of identified KSMs, DIs and APIs** by attracting large investments in the sector and reducing India's dependence on import of key APIs.

Salient features

- Bulk Drug or API: It is the chemical molecule in a pharmaceutical product that lends the product the claimed therapeutic effect. Example, penicillin.
 - India imports around **70% of total imports** of bulk drugs from **China.**
- Scope: Setting up of green field plants with minimum domestic value addition of 90% in four different target Segments.
- **Eligible Investment:** Expenditure incurred on new plant, machinery, equipment; Research and Development (R&D); Transfer of Technology (ToT); Product registration; Construction of building.
- Product categories: 41 products in four categories which cover all the identified 53 APIs.



• Financial incentive

- o It will be provided on the incremental sales over Base Year (FY 2019-20).
- Tenure of incentive payment: Maximum 6 years
- Rate of incentive:
 - > For fermentation based products: 20% and initially, and to be successively reduced 5%.
- For chemical synthesis based products: **10%.**

3.4. PLI SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING OF MEDICAL DEVICES

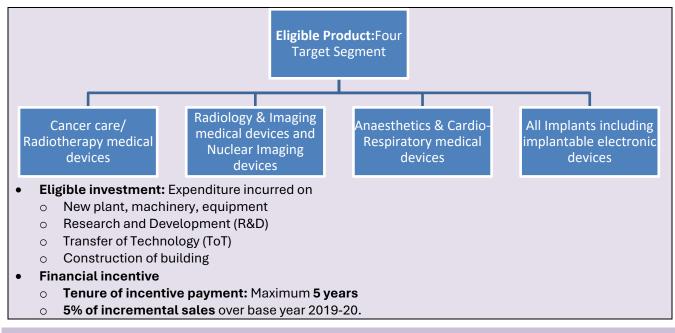
Quick facts

- Type: Central Sector Scheme
- **Purpose:** To ensure a level playing field for the domestic manufacturers of medical devices
- Applicant: Any company registered in India committed for investment in a Greenfield Project
- Tenure: FY 2020-21 to FY 2027-28

Objectives: To boost domestic manufacturing, attract large investment in the Medical Device Sector.



Salient features



3.5. STRENGTHENING PHARMACEUTICALS INDUSTRY (SPI)

Quick facts

- Purpose: To make India a global leader in Pharma Sector
- Project Management Consultant: SIDBI (Small Industries Development Bank of India)
- Tenure: FY 21-22 to FY 25-26
- Approval of projects: By Scheme Steering Committee (SSC) chaired by the Secretary, DoP

Objectives

- Strengthen pharma cluster infrastructure with financial assistance for common facilities.
- Upgrade production units with subsidies to meet Schedule M and WHO-GMP certification standards.
- **Promote knowledge** in the pharmaceutical and medical devices industry through studies, databases, and collaboration with leaders, academia, and policymakers.

Salient features

- Background:
 - o India is the 3rd largest pharmaceutical producer by volume and 14th by value.
 - \circ $\:$ It has the second-highest number of US FDA-approved plants outside the US.
 - **Common Facilities:** Shared facilities like Testing Centers, Training Centers, and R&D Centers.

Components of the scheme

- Assistance to Pharmaceutical Industry for Common Facilities (API-CF):
 - o **Objective:** Strengthen the existing pharma clusters by creating shared facilities.
 - **Beneficiaries:** Pharma units forming a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) with at least 5 members; Statepromoted pharma clusters.
 - Assistance: Up to 70% of project cost (90% for Himalayan/North-East regions) or ₹20 crore, whichever is less.
- Revamped Pharmaceutical Technology Upgradation Assistance Scheme (RPTUAS):
 Objective: Help pharma units meet Schedule-M & WHO-GMP standards.



- **Eligibility:** Pharma units needing technology upgrades, with preference for MSMEs. **Incentives:** Subsidy on activities like utilities, testing labs, and waste management. Allows integration with state schemes for added benefits.
- **Flexible Financing Options:** Emphasizes on a reimbursement basis subsidy over a traditional creditlinked approach.
- Verification: Managed by a Project Management Agency for accountability.
- Pharmaceutical & Medical Devices Promotion and Development Scheme (PMPDS):
 - **Objective:** Support the growth of the pharmaceutical and medical devices sectors through:
 - > Studies, surveys, and awareness programs,
 - > database creation,
 - > Promotion of industry.

3.6. ASSISTANCE TO MEDICAL DEVICE CLUSTERS FOR COMMON FACILITIES (AMD-CF) SCHEME

Quick Facts:

- Purpose: Promotes self-reliance in manufacturing of medical devices.
- Tenure: 2023-24 to 2026-27
- **Components**: Assistance for Common Facilities and Assistance for Testing Facilities
- Project Management Agency: SIDBI

Objective: Strengthen **Medical Device clusters** by providing **financial assistance** and to **strengthen and establish more Testing Laboratories** for Medical Devices.

Salient features

Two Components

- Assistance for Common Facilities: For Creating Common Infrastructure Facilities.
 Incentive
 - > Limit of support will be 70% of the approved project cost or Rs. 20 cr., whichever is less.
 - > For Himalayan and North East Region States, grant-in-aid would be Rs. 20 Crore per Cluster or 90% of the project cost, whichever is less.
 - Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to be formed by the Medical Devices manufacturing units in a cluster to execute the project.
 - > There shall be a minimum of **5 Medical Device manufacturing units** as members of SPV.
 - > State Government can also promote a cluster.
 - Individual manufacturing unit cannot hold more than **40% in the SPV. Medical Devices enterprises** shall hold at least **51% equity of the SPV.**
- Assistance for Testing Facilities: To strengthen availability of more Medical Device Testing Laboratories in order to boost manufacturing of quality medical devices.

\circ Incentive

- > Limit of support will be 70% of the approved Testing Facilities project cost or Rs. 5 cr., whichever is less.
- For Himalayan and North East Region States, grant-in-aid would be Rs. 5 Crore per Cluster or 90% of the project cost, whichever is less.
- Any National or State level Government or Private institutions interested to establish or strengthen testing facilities for testing of Class A, B, C and D medical devices including in-vitro diagnostic medical devices under MDR, 2017 are eligible.
 - > Such legal entity under the Indian law will open a **separate account for the funds** to be utilized for the projects assisted under the sub-scheme.



National Medical Devices Policy, 2023

National Floated Devices Folloy, 2020				
Jusion		Strategy		
Accelerated growth path with a patient-centric approach .	•	Regulatory Streamlining, Enabling		
To emerge as the global leader in the manufacturing and		Infrastructure, Facilitating R&D and		
innovation of medical devices by achieving, 10-12% shares		Innovation, Attracting Investments in		
in the expanding global market over the next 25 years.		the Sector, Human Resources		
• To help the Medical Devices Sector grow from present \$11		Development, Brand Positioning		
Bn to \$50 Bn by 2030.		and Awareness Creation.		

3.7. PRADHAN MANTRI BHARATIYA JAN AUSHADHI PARIYOJANA (PMBJP) SCHEME

Ouick facts

- Purpose: To provide quality generic medicines at affordable prices to the masses
- Type: Central Sector Schemes •
- Retail outlet: PMBJP Kendra to sell affordable generic medicines to all citizens.
- Implementing Agency: Pharmaceuticals & Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI) ٠

Objectives

- Expand access to affordable quality generic medicines, reducing out-of-pocket treatment costs.
- Promote awareness that quality doesn't mean high prices through education and publicity. •
- Create employment by supporting entrepreneurs to open PMBJP Kendras. •

Salient features

- Background: The 'Jan Aushadhi Scheme' was revamped in 2015 as 'Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana' • (PMJAY) and renamed PMBJP in 2016.
- Product Basket: Includes Ayurvedic immunity boosters, surgical devices, and medicines for major therapeutic areas like: Cardiovascular, Anti-cancer, Anti-diabetic, Anti-infective, Anti-allergic, etc.
- PMBI: It is set up by pharma PSUs as an independent society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.
- Strategy for Ensuring Quality under PMBJP:
 - Medicines sourced from WHO-GMP (Good Manufacturing Practices), FSSAI, and CEcertified suppliers.
 - Accredited by NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories).
 - Regular quality comparisons with branded 0 medicines.
 - o SAP-based inventory management and forecasting.
 - System of Blacklisting/Debarring Vendors/ Suppliers/ Manufacturers for failure in supply, also penalty is imposed for late delivery.

Key Initiatives under the scheme

Jan Aushadhi generic medicines, etc.

Janaushadhi 'Suvidha' • Sanitary Napkins: Affordable at ₹1 per pad. Oxo-biodegradable, supporting "Clean India & Green India."

Incentive Structure for PMBJP Kendra Owners

Monthly Incentive

Rs. 5 Lakh Total Incentive Pool

15% of Monthly Purchases

Maximum Rs. 15,000 per Month (w.e.f. April 2021)

One-Time Special Grant

Up to Rs. 2 Lakh for Furniture & IT Equipment

- **Eligible Categories:** • Women
 - SC/ST Owners
- Divyang (Persons with Disablities)
 - NITI Aayog notified areas

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES COMPREHENSIVE PART -1

Jan Aushadhi Sugam App: Facilitates locate nearby Jan Aushadhi Kendra through Google map, search



3.8. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Promotion of	• Aim: To develop 3 mega Bulk Drug parks in India in partnership with States.			
Bulk Drug Parks	Type: Central Sector Scheme			
	• In-principle' approval has been granted to Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Andhra			
	Pradesh for setting up bulk drug park.			
	Such parks will provide Common Infrastructure Facilities (CIF)at one place thereb			
	creating a robust ecosystem for manufacturing.			
	• Tenure: From FY 2020-2021 to FY 2024-2025.			
	Financial assistance:			
	 70% of the project cost in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh assistance 			
	 90% of the project cost in Himachal Pradesh 			
	• Maximum assistance for one Park would be limited to Rs. 1000 crores.			
Promotion of	• Aim: Creation of world class common infrastructure facilities for increased			
Medical Device	competitiveness and optimization of resources and economies of scale.			
Parks	 Type: Central Sector Scheme 			
T UNO				
	Tenure: FY 2020-2021 to FY 2024-2025			
	• Approval for financial assistance has been given to Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu,			
	Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh for establishing Medical Device Parks.			
	• Such parks will provide Common Infrastructure Facilities (CIF) at one place			
	thereby creating a robust ecosystem for manufacturing.			
	Financial assistance:			
	 70% of the project cost in Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh 			
	 90% of the project cost in Himachal Pradesh 			
	• Maximum assistance for one Park would be limited to Rs. 100 crores.			
Urea Subsidy	• Aim: To ensure timely and easy availability of urea fertilizers at affordable prices.			
	Type: Central Sector Scheme			
	• Subsidised Urea: Farmers are provided subsidized urea at a statutorily notified			
	Maximum Retail Price (MRP).			
	• Freight cost: Subsidy also incorporates cost of freight movement across the			
	country.			
	• Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT): Only upon the sale getting registered on the e-Urvarak			
	DBT portal a company claim subsidy.			
	• Authentication of beneficiaries: Either Aadhaar or Kisan Credit Card number is			
	mandatory			
PM-PRANAM	PM Programme for Restoration, Awareness Generation, Nourishment and			
	Amelioration of Mother - Earth (PM-PRANAM) was announced in the 2023-24			
	Budget.			
	Key highlights			
	• Goal: To address a pressing issue – the excessive use of chemical fertilizers			
	and pesticides in agriculture.			
	• Objective: To incentivize States/ UTs to promote alternate fertilizers and			
	balanced use of chemical fertilizers.			
	• Tenure: 3 years (FY. 2023-24 to FY 2025-26)			
	• Incentive to state: 50% of the fertilizer subsidy saved by a State/UT in a			
	particular financial year by way of reduction in consumption of chemical			
	fertilizers (Urea, DAP, NPK, MOP) compared to previous 3 years' average			
	consumption, will be passed on to that State/UT as Grant.			



New Schemes	Key initiatives under the scheme include
of	• Setting up of dedicated Plastic Parks in the field of petrochemicals and setting up of
Petrochemicals	Centres of Excellence (CoE) in Polymer Technology.
(NPS)	• Chemical Promotion and Development Scheme (CPDS) will be subsumed under the NPS from FY 2023-24.
	 The scheme envisages creating awareness and dissemination of information for promotion and development of chemical and petrochemical industry.
Pharma Jan	• A web enabled system for redressal of consumers' grievances relating to pricing
Samadhan	and availability of medicines.
	• Facilitates effective implementation of the Drugs (Price Control) Order 2013.
'Pharma	• It shows the MRP fixed by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) for
SahiDaam'	various scheduled drugs on real time basis.
Mobile App	

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2025	ENGLISH MEDIUM 4 MAY	हिन्दी माध्यम 4 मई
2026	ENGLISH MEDIUM 25 MAY	हिन्दी माध्यम 25 मई







4. MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

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

Quick facts

- **Purpose:** To enable **air operations on underserved / unserved routes**, promote **balanced regional growth** and make **flying affordable for masses**
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- Support to airlines: In the form of Concessions and Viability Gap Funding (VGF)
- Implementing Agency: The Airports Authority of India (AAI).

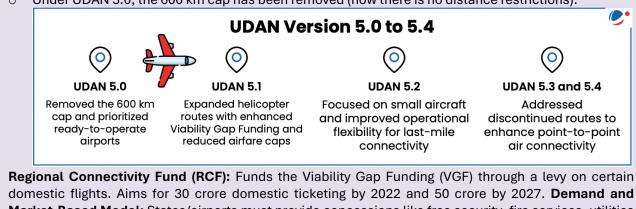
Objective:

•

The scheme focuses on **improving unserved air routes in underserved regions** of the country and fulfilling the aspirations of the common citizens.

Salient features

- **Background**: Launched under the National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) of 2016 to improve regional connectivity via fiscal support and infrastructure development.
 - Subsidized Seats: Example: Under UDAN 5.3, airfare is capped at ₹3828 for distances of 501–525 km.
 Onder UDAN 5.0, the 600 km cap has been removed (now there is no distance restrictions).

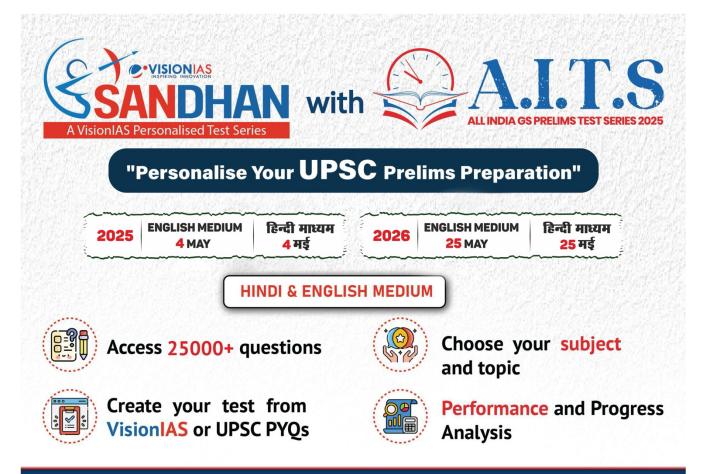


- domestic flights. Aims for 30 crore domestic ticketing by 2022 and 50 crore by 2027. **Demand and Market-Based Model:** States/airports must provide concessions like free security, fire services, utilities at reduced rates, and land for RCS airports.
- Focused Area: UDAN 4.0 prioritizes connectivity with North-East, hilly states, and islands with helicopters and seaplanes.
- Key Initiatives under UDAN
 - **Krishi UDAN:** Supports farmers in transporting agricultural products to boost value realization, focusing on the North-East and tribal districts.
 - International Air Connectivity Scheme (IACS): Helps states establish international airport connectivity in response to their requests.



4.2. OTHER SCHEMES/INITIATIVES

Digi YATRA project	 It facilitates paperless travel and avoids identity checks at multiple points in an airport. Each passenger would get a unique Digi Yatra ID. It is voluntary in nature. Digi Yatra Foundation (DYF) has been set up as a joint venture company for creating the Digi Yatra Central Ecosystem.
NABH (Nextgen	• Aim: to establish about 100 airports in 10-15 years
Airports for Bharat)	• PPP: A large percentage of the investment is to come from the private sector.





5. MINISTRY OF COAL

5.1. OTHER SCHEMES/INITIATIVES

SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala Transparently in India) Policy	 Aim: To ensure the availability of coal to all the thermal power Plant in transparent manner and transfer the benefits of linkage coal to the end consumers. Phase out erstwhile Letter of Assurance (LoA)-Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) regime. Provides for coal linkages or coal allocation through auctions to the power plants which do not have linkage or lack FSAs through coal auctions. Helps the generators to get cheaper coal and thereby reduction in cost of generation. Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), 2007 governs Coal linkage to the power sector. Key beneficiaries and benefits: o Power companies (assured coal supply)
	 Consumers (reduced cost of power) Indigenous Coal Sector (reduction in Imported coal) Banking Sector (reduced NPAs)
UTTAM (Unlocking Transparency by Third Party Assessment of Mined Coal) App	 Developed by the Ministry of Coal and Coal India Limited (CIL). Enables citizens and coal consumers to monitor the process of Third- Party Sampling of coal across CIL subsidiaries. It has interactive map-based view to provide holistic coverage of coal quality across subsidiaries.
Coal Mine Surveillance and Management System (CMSMS)	 It is a web-based GIS application through which location of sites for unauthorised mining can be detected. The basic platform used in the system is of Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology's (MeiTY) map which provides village level information.
Khan Prahahri	 It is a tool for reporting any activity taking place related to illegal coal mining like rat hole mining, pilferage, etc. One can upload geo-tagged photographs of the incident along with textual information directly to the system. The identity of the complainant shall not be revealed.
PRAKASH (Power Rail Koyla Availability through Supply Harmony)	 Aim: Bringing better coordination for coal supplies among all stakeholders viz - Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, Coal India, Railways and power utilities. Help in mapping and monitoring entire coal supply chain for power plants, viz: Coal Stock at supply end (mines) Coal quantities/ rakes planned Coal quantity in transit and Coal availability at power generating station
Exploration of Coal and Lignite scheme	 The Cabinet approved the continuation of the Central Sector Scheme of "Exploration of Coal and Lignite scheme" It will run from 2021-22 to 2025-26.



•	About Exploration of Coal and Lignite Scheme
	• Exploration for Coal and Lignite is conducted in two broad stages:
	Promotional (Regional) Exploration and Detailed Exploration in
	Non-Coal India Limited blocks.
	o Importance: It proves and gives estimated coal resources
	available in the country which helps in preparing detailed project
	report to start coal mining.
	• The Geological reports prepared through these exploration is used
	for auctioning new coal blocks.





6. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

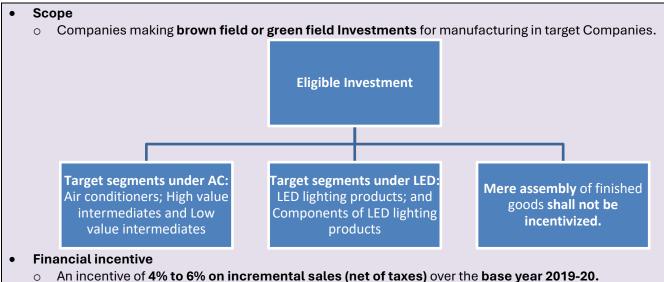
6.1. PLI FOR WHITE GOODS (AIR CONDITIONERS AND LED LIGHTS) MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA

Quick facts

- Type: Central Sector Scheme ٠
- Purpose: To attain self-reliance and reduce import dependence of white goods ٠
- Implementing Agency: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)
- Tenure: FY 2021-22 to FY 2028-29 •

Objectives: Boost domestic manufacturing and attract large investments, removing sectoral disabilities, creating economies of scale, enhancing exports in white goods.

Salient features



- Tenure of the incentive: 5 years subsequent to the base year and one year of gestation period. 0
- Scheme is Fund Limited i.e. the total pay-out of incentives would be capped at the amount approved 0 by Cabinet.
- Monitoring: By the Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) chaired by Cabinet Secretary.

6.2. STARTUP INDIA

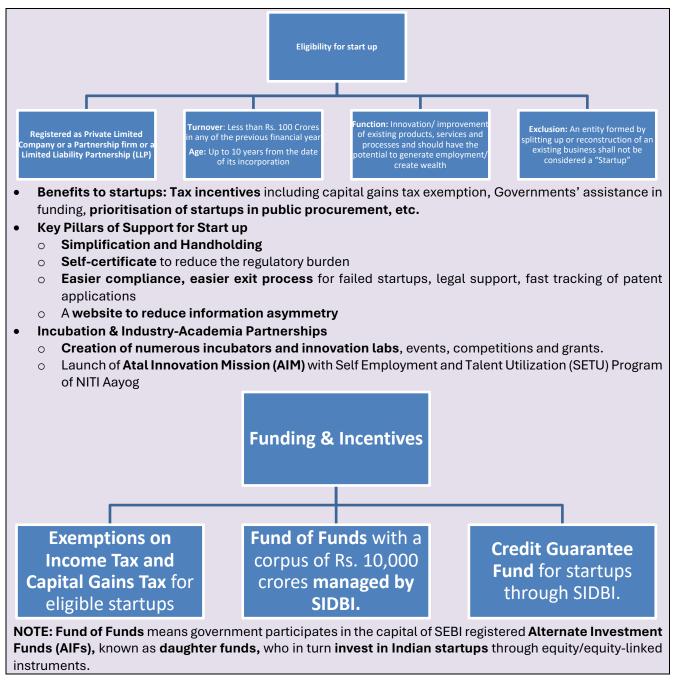
Quick facts

- Type: Central Sector Scheme
- **Purpose:** Nurturing innovation and startups
- Implementing agency: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPIIT) •
- Exclusion: An entity formed by splitting up or reconstruction of an existing •

Objectives: To catalyse startup culture and build a strong and inclusive ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship in India.



Salient features



6.3. UTTAR POORVA TRANSFORMATIVE INDUSTRIALIZATION SCHEME (UNNATI), 2024

Quick Facts

- Purpose: to strengthen the Industrial Eco-System in the North East region and attract New Investment
- Type: Central Sector Scheme
- Tenure: Up to 2034 along with 8 years of committed liabilities.



Nodal Agency: North-Eastern Development Financial Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi) for the disbursal of incentives

Objective: Create gainful employment to boost socio-economic development.

Salient Features

- Incentives are provided to support industrial expansion and streamline operations in manufacturing and service sectors. Commencement and Duration of the Scheme
- **Application Period**: Open from notification date to 31.03.2026.
- **Production Deadline:** Units must commence production/operations within 4 years of registration.
- Districts are categorized in two zones:
 - **Zone A:** Industrially Advanced Districts.
 - **Zone B:** Industrially Backward Districts.

Manufacturing - ₹1 Crore in Plant & Machinery

Eligibility for availing incentives

(Minimum Investment)



Services ₹50 lakhs in construction of building & other durable physical assets

Micro industries - ₹50 lakhs for both manufacturing and service sector

Maximum Eligible benefits to a single unit from all components of the scheme: **Rs. 250 Crore**

• **Earmarking of funds:** 60% of Part A funds reserved for 8 NE states; 40% allocated on a First-In-First-Out (FIFO) basis.



6.4. OTHER SCHEMES/INITIATIVES

Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS)	 Launched in: 2021 It provides financial assistance to eligible startups through eligible incubators Start-ups can avail up to ₹70 lakh Incubators can avail up to ₹5 crore Financial assistance is provided for Proof of concept; Prototype development; Product trials; Market entry; and Commercialization 		
	 Eligibility for Startups Recognised by the DPIIT. Not more than 2 years old. Must not have received more than Rs 10 lakh of monetary support (excluding prize money) from the central/ state governments. 	 Eligibility for Incubators A legal entity (a society, a trust, private limited company, or a statutory body). Operational for at least 2 years. 	

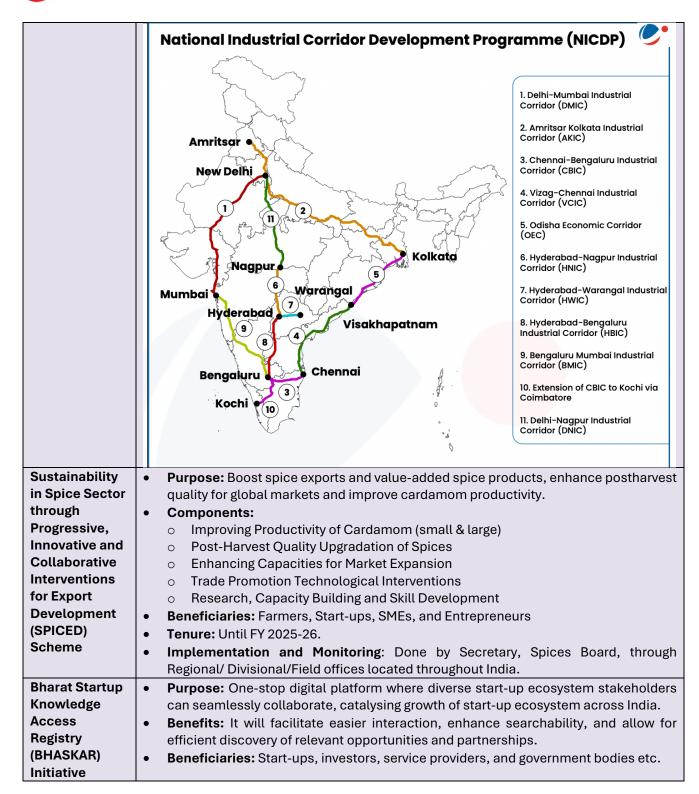


	 Preferred sectors: Social impact, waste management, water management, financial inclusion, etc. Benefits: Enables start-ups to raise investments from angel investors or venture
	capitalists, or seek loans.
One District One Product (ODOP)	 Aim: foster balanced regional development across all districts of country. To select, brand, and promote One Product from each District of country for enabling holistic socio-economic growth across all regions. ODOP was first launched in Utter Pradesh to create product- specific traditional industrial hubs across 75 districts of the state. Recently, digital version of ODOP gift catalogue was launched.
Scheme for strengthening Medical Devices Industry	 Purpose: To boost India's medical device industry Strategy: Scheme supports manufacturing, skill development, clinical studies, and infrastructure development, reducing import dependency etc. Tenure: 3 years (FY2024-25 to FY 2026-27) NOTE: India is the fourth largest medical devices market in Asia after Japan, China, and South Korea and among the top 20 global medical devices markets in the world world.
	Sub Schemes
	Common Facilities for Medical Devices Clusters Marginal Investment Scheme for Reducing Import Dependence Financial assistance to medical device clusters for creating common infrastructure: R&D labs, Design and Testing Centre, Animal Labs for manufacturers Support to deepen the MedTech supply chain in the country by focusing on manufacturing key components, raw materials, and accessories Capacity Building and Skill Development Medical Device Clinical Studies Support Scheme Develop a skilled technical workforce capable of designing Medical Device Clinical Studies and start-ups in conducting
	and developing MedTech products Support to industry associations and exports councils for organizing events that promote medical device-related activities Medical Device Promotion Scheme
Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)	 Type: Central Sector Scheme Aim: Assisting Central and State Government agencies in the creation of appropriate infrastructure for growth of exports. Tenure: FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 Scope: Up-gradation of infrastructure projects with overwhelming export linkages like the Border Haats, Land customs stations, quality testing, etc. Exclusion: Projects which are covered under sector specific schemes like textiles. Financial assistance: The Central Government assistance for infrastructure creation will be in the form of grant-in-aid subject to a ceiling of Rs 20 Cr for each infrastructure project.



Ohammian	
Champion	Type: Central Sector Scheme
Services	• Aim: To support initiatives for sectoral Action Plans of the Champion Sectors.
Sector Scheme (CSSS)	• A dedicated fund of Rs. 5000 crores have been approved to support initiatives of the Champion Sectors.
	• It facilitates addressing cross cutting issues including domestic regulatory reforms.
	• 5 pillars for identifying new initiatives for the scheme
	• New processes: For improving Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)
	• New infrastructure: For strengthening physical and digital connectivity
	 New sectors: Sectors with untapped potential
	• New mindset: From issuing/approval authority to partnership in business
	 New standards: For shaping global trade in services
	12 identified CSS
	 Transport & Logistics Services
	 Education Services
	 Financial Services
	 Environmental Services
	 Construction and Related Engineering Services
	 Communication Services
	o Legal Services
	 Audio Visual Services
	 Accounting and Finance Services
	 Information Technology (IT) & IT enabled Services
	 Tourism & Hospitality Services
	 Medical Value Travel
Niryat Bandhu	• It was launched to reach out to the new and potential exporters including exporters
Scheme	from MSMEs and mentor them through orientation programmes, counselling
	sessions, individual facilitation, etc.
National	• Implementing Agency: Intellectual Property Office, the Office of Controller General
Intellectual	of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM)
Property	• It has achieved target of imparting Intellectual Property (IP) awareness and basic
Awareness	training to 1 million students a month ahead of deadline which was August 2022.
Mission	
(NIPAM)	
National	• Purpose: To develop futuristic industrial cities in India and to cultivate a dynamic
Industrial	industrial ecosystem by attracting investments.
Corridor	Type: Central Sector Scheme
Development	• Corridors and Projects: Programme comprises 32 projects across four phases under
Programme	11 corridors.
(NICDP)	Transportation Backbone:
	 DMIC: Supported by the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor.
	• AKIC: Backed by the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor.
	• Other Corridors: CBIC and BMIC rely on NH-4; ECEC utilizes NH-5 and the
	Kolkata–Chennai rail route.
	• Special Purpose Vehicle: National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation
	(NICDC) under DPIIT to oversee project development and implementation.







	BHASKAR DIGITAL REGISTRY			
	Launched under Start-up India program			
	KEY FEATURES			
	Largest Digital RegistryNetworking & CollaborationResource HubCentralized platformCollaborationProvides instant accessfor all ecosystemConnects start-ups, investors, and mentorsto critical tools and knowledge			
	Personalized ID Unique BHASKAR ID for tailored experiencesEnhanced Discoverability Advanced search for resources and opportunitiesGlobal Outreach Promotes India as innovation hub for global collaboration			
'SWAYATT' initiative	• SWAYATT is an initiative to promote Start-ups, Women and Youth Advantage Through eTransactions (SWAYATT) on Government e Marketplace (GeM).			
North-East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS)	 Aim: To promote industrialization in NE States and to boost employment and income generation. Sectors covered: Manufacturing and Services Use of Technology: To process and approve proposals and release of payment. Key Benefits under NEIDS Central Capital Investment Incentive for access to credit Central Interest Incentive (CII) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII) Income Tax (IT) Reimbursement Goods and Services Tax(GST) Reimbursement Employment Incentive (TI) 			
Transport and Marketing Assistance (TMA) for specified agriculture products scheme Indian	 Aim: To provide assistance for the international component of freight and marketing of agricultural produce and to promote brand recognition. Expected benefit: Mitigation of disadvantage of higher cost of transportation due to trans-shipment. Coverage: All exporters duly registered with relevant Export Promotion Council. Type: Central Sector Scheme 			
Footwear and Leather Development Programme (IFLDP)	Type: Central Sector Scheme Tenure: Upto 2026 G key components Sustainable Technology and Environmental Promotion (STEP) Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) Mega Leather Footwear and Accessories Cluster Development of Design Studios Studios Studios Studios			



Remission of	• RoDTEP aims to reimburse the taxes and duties incurred by exporters such as local
Duties and	taxes, coal cess, mandi tax etc., which are not getting exempted or refunded under
Taxes on	any other existing scheme.
Exported	• It ensures zero rating of exports i.e., taxes and duties should not be exported.
Products	• It replaces erstwhile Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) and Rebate of
(RoDTEP)	State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL).
Scheme	• MEIS violated the provisions of WTO by giving export subsidies for a wide range
	of goods.
	• RoSCTL was offered for embedded state and central duties and taxes that are
	not refunded through goods and services tax (GST).
Advance	• Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) implements Advance Authorisation
Authorisation	Scheme under the Foreign Trade Policy.
Scheme	• Advance Authorisation Scheme allows duty free import of inputs, which are
	physically incorporated in an export product.
	o In addition to any inputs, packaging material, fuel, oil, catalyst which is
	consumed / utilized in the process of production of export product, is also
	allowed.
	• Advance Authorisation covers manufacturer exporters or merchant exporters
	tied to supporting manufacturer(s).

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7. MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

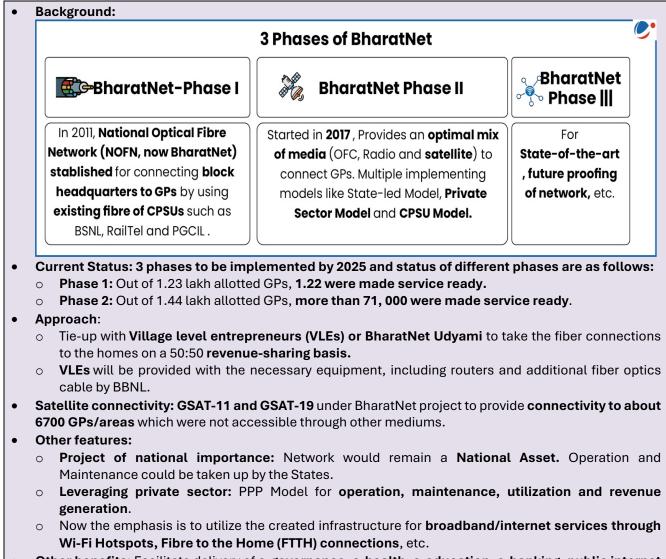
7.1. BHARATNET

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** Providing the last mile connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (GPs) of the country.
- Type: Central Sector Scheme
- Funding: Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF)
- Implementing Agency: Bharat Broadband Network (Merged into BSNL in 2022)

Objective: To provide **100 Mbps bandwidth broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats** (approx. 2.6 lakh) in the country to realise the vision of **Digital India.**

Salient features



• Other benefits: Facilitate delivery of e-governance, e-health, e-education, e-banking, public internet access, G2C, B2B, P2P, B2C, etc., weather, agricultural and other services to rural India.



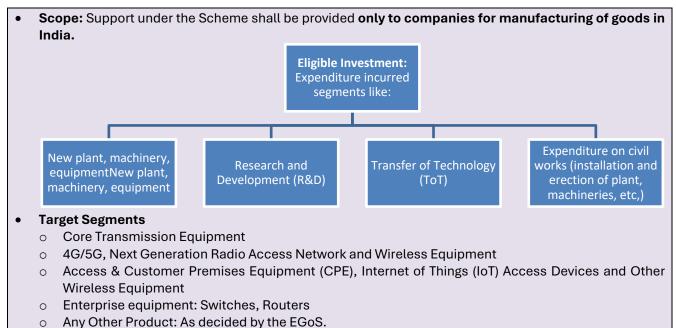
7.2. PLI SCHEME FOR PROMOTING TELECOM & NETWORKING PRODUCTS

Quick facts

- Type: Central Sector Scheme
- Purpose: to create a robust domestic value chain in India.
- Implementing agency: Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)
- Tenure: Investment from 2021 up to Financial Year 2024-2025 only

Objectives: Provides financial incentive to boost domestic manufacturing and attract investments in the target segments of telecom and networking products to encourage "Make in India".

Salient features



- Financial incentive
 - Tenure of incentive payment: Maximum 5 years
 - Rate of incentive: 7%-4% on the incremental sales over Base Year (FY 2019-20) for MSMEs and 6% to 4% over for others.
 - Additional 1% incentive under Design-led PLI for products that are designed and manufactured in India.

7.3. OTHER SCHEMES/INITIATIVES

National	• Aim: To enable fast track growth of digital communications infrastructure. It aims to
Broadband	fulfill the three objectives of universality, affordability, and quality of broadband
Mission	services.
	Key components and targets
	• Broadband Connectivity to Villages: Under the BharatNet Project, so far, 1.81 lakh
	GPs have been made Service Ready.
	• Availability of Broadband Speeds (Mbps): To achieve broadband speeds up to 50
	Mbps by 2024-25.
	• Fiberization: Increase Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) up to 50 Lakh Km by 2024-25.



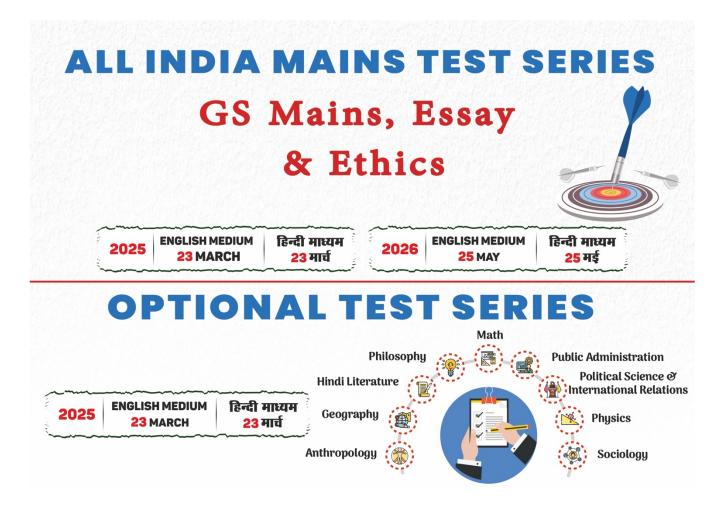
	• Other components: Increase Towers, Fiberization of Telecom Towers/ Base
	Transceiver Station and Mapping of Fiber Cumulative.
	• Funding: It would be funded largely by the industries. Government to contribute 10%
	through the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).
Tarang	It provides information on Mobile Towers and Easy access to
Sanchar	Electro Magnetic Frequency (EMF) Emission
portal	Compliances.
-	Information could be accessed by paying the Mobile Towers and
	fee radiation (MP) tower of has station
	Emission Clears the Checked for radiation Compliances myths and emission
	on mobile towers and emissions
Sanchar	• It was launched to fulfil vision of safe and secure communication under Digital India
Saathi Portal	programme.
	 Through this portal, people will be able to block, track and check genuineness of a
	used device before buying them.
	• Portal, developed by Department of Telecom, will enable citizen with following three
	modules:
	• Centralized Equipment Identity Register (CEIR) for tracing/blocking of lost/stolen
	mobile devices.
	• Know Your Mobile to check number of mobile connections taken in a subscriber's
	name.
	• ASTR (Artificial Intelligence and Facial Recognition powered Solution for
	Telecom SIM Subscriber Verification) to identify fraudulent subscribers.
Bharat EMart	 India Post signed an MoU with Confederation of All India Traders (CAIT) and Tripta
BharacEriarc	Technologies to facilitate operationalisation of Bharat EMart portal.
	 It will provide facility of pick-up of consignments from premises of traders and will
	ensure delivery at the doorsteps of consignments from premises of traders and with
	 Platform has around 8 crore traders registered under it.
	 Bharat e-Mart would provide much needed logistics support to small traders which
	would increase their businesses and also the opportunities for employment.
Central	 Government is set to launch CEIR system across the country.
Equipment	
Identity	CEIR is the citizen centric portal of Department of Telecommunications for tracing the last (stelen mehile deviace)
Register	the lost/stolen mobile devices.
(CEIR)	• This also facilitates for blocking of lost/stolen mobile devices in network of all
(OLIN)	telecom operators so that lost/stolen devices cannot be used in India.
	To report a lost or stolen smartphone, one needs details like mobile number of SIM cords installed IMEL (International Mebile Equipment Identity) number, and a mebile
	cards installed, IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identity) number, and a mobile
DADDAN	purchase invoice.
	• Aim: To improve the quality of service and achieve "financial inclusion" of un-banked
(Digital	rural population.
Advancement	• It intends to provide a low power technology solution to each Branch Postmaster
of Rural Post	(BPM).
Office for A	• DARPAN-PLI App: Launched for seamless collection of premium for Postal Life
New India)	Insurance (PLI) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) policies.
Project	
Sampoorna	• Aim: To provide affordable life insurance services to people living in rural areas of the
Bima Gram	country through the postal network.
Yojana	



Deen Dayal SPARSH Yojana Prime Minister Wi-Fi Access	 Households of at least one village (having a minimum of 100 households) in each of the revenue districts are provided with a minimum of one RPLI (Rural Postal Life Insurance) policy. RPLI provides insurance cover to people residing in rural areas, especially weaker sections. Low Premium and High Bonus is the unique feature of PLI and RPLI schemes. All villages under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana will be turned into Sampoorna Beema Gram. Aim: To increase the collection and study of postal stamps. Deen Dayal SPARSH (Scholarship for Promotion of Aptitude & Research in Stamps as a Hobby) Yojana awards annual scholarship to children of Standard VI to IX having good academic record and also pursuing Philately as a hobby. Purpose: To set up Public Wi-Fi Networks to accelerate proliferation of Broadband Internet services.
network Interface (PM-WANI)	Launch: By Department of Telecommunication in 2020. PM-WANI Scheme Ecosystem Dublic Data Office (PDO) Establishes and operates WANI-compliant Wi-Fi Public Data Office Aggregator (PDOA) Angregates PDOs and manages authorization and accounting
Sandomi	Central Registry App Provider Maintains details of App Develops apps for user Providers as per WANI architecture and architecture and specifications WANI hotspots WANI hotspots
Sangam: Digital Twin	• Objective: To revolutionize infrastructure planning and design by leveraging cutting- edge technologies like Digital Twin, AI, IoT, and next-gen communication technologies
Initiative	e.g., 5G and 6G. SANGAM: DIGITAL TWIN INITIATIVE
	DIGITAL TWIN TECHNOLOGY Dynamic virtual representation of physical objects, mimicking real-world behavior in real-time/near-real-time using sensor data IMPLEMENTATION STAGES STAGE I: EXPLORATORY Introduction to objectives, scope,
	and potential impact STAGE II: REQUIREMENTS Defining precise requirements for selected use cases Al and IoT • Advanced communication (5G/6G) • Reduces overall costs
	COLLABORATIVE APPROACH Unifies government, academia, and private sector Stakeholders to develop innovative, sustainable infrastructure solutions



Telecom	Purpose: To fund R&D in rural-specific communication technology applications and
Technology	form synergies among academia, start-ups, research institutes, and the industry.
Development	• Background: Launched by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), a body under
Fund (TTDF)	Department of Telecommunications in 2022.
Scheme	• Financial Incentive: The scheme entails grants to Indian entities to encourage and
	induct indigenous technologies tailor-made to meet domestic needs.
	• Implementation Agency: TCOE India (Telecom Centres of Excellence India) and C
	DOT.





8. MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

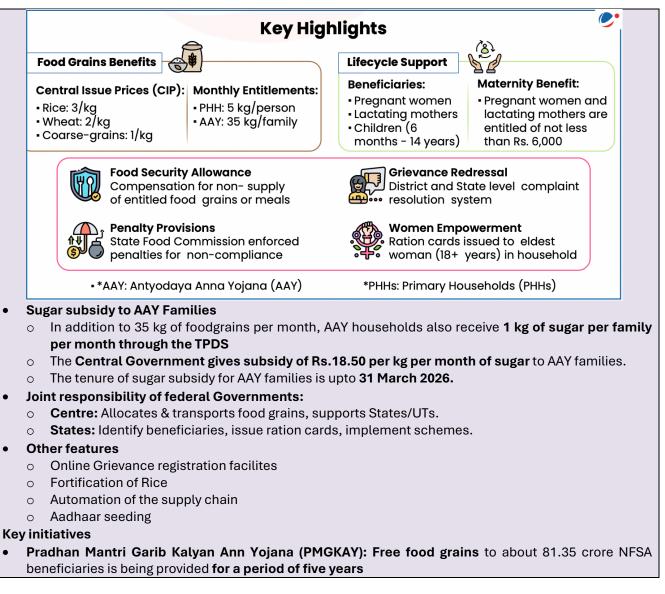
8.1. NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT (NFSA), 2013

Quick facts:

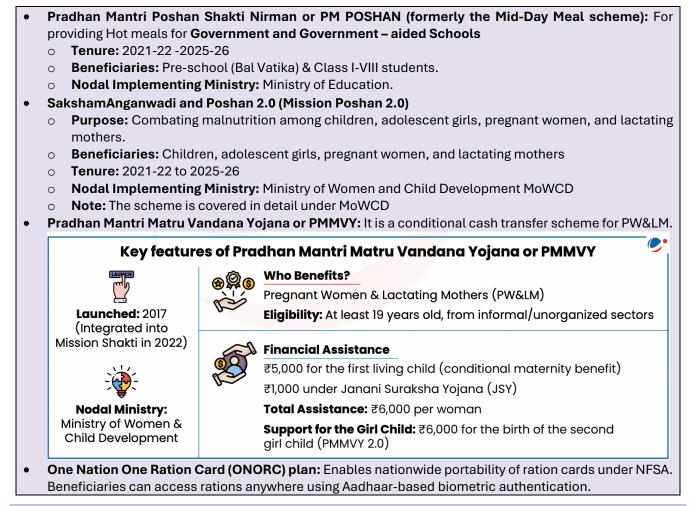
- Purpose: To provide food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach
- Type: Centrally sponsored scheme
- Coverage: 67% of the country's population (75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population)
- Identification of Household: Based on the NSS Household Consumption Survey data for 2011-12

Objective: A **legal right** to persons belonging **to "eligible households"** to receive food **grains at subsidised price** (called Central Issue Prices/CIPs) **under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).**

Salient features







8.2. OTHER SCHEMES/INITIATIVES

Credit	• Purpose: Provide credit guarantees to Eligible Lending Institutions (ELIs) for pledging
Guarantee	
	finance against e-Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (e-NWRs).
scheme for e-	Type: Central Sector Scheme
NWR based	• e-NWR: e-NWR is a digital document that represents a warehouse's stored goods. It
pledge financing	can be used for trading, financing, and settlement.
(CGS-NPF)	 It is issued by registered warehouses regulated and governed by Warehousing
	Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA).
	Eligibility:
	 Agriculture Loans: Up to ₹75 lakh for borrowers under RBI's Priority Sector Lending (PSL) guidelines.
	 Loans to MSMEs & Farmers: Up to ₹200 lakh for MSMEs, small & marginal farmers, FPOs, and cooperatives under PSL guidelines.
	• Collateral: Only the goods in e-NWR can be pledged; no additional collateral required.
One Nation One	Type: Central Sector Scheme
Ration Card	• Aim: To implement nation-wide portability of the ration cards issued by the
(ONORC) Plan	States/UTs under the NFSA.



	The scheme was earlier known as Integrated Management of Public Distribution System ONE NATION, ONE RATION CARD (2/2) ONE NATION,
	 (IM-PDS). NFSA beneficiaries, particularly migrant beneficiaries, can lift their entitled foodgrains from any ePoS (electronic Point of Sale) enabled Fair Price Shop (FPS) in the country.
	Benefits could be availed though biometric/Aadhaar authentication using their same/existing ration card issued under NFSA
Price Stabilization Fund (PSF)	 Aim: To tackle price volatility in some agri-horticultural commodities such as onion, potatoes, and pulses. These commodities are procured and stored for regulated release to moderate the prices. The scheme promotes direct purchase from farmers/farmers' association at farm gate/Mandi. The PSF is utilized for granting interest free advance of working capital to Central Agencies, State/UT Governments/Agencies to undertake market intervention operations.

NOTE: A **PSF** is also established under the **Ministry of Commerce & Industry** since 2003 to provide **financial relief to small growers of coffee, tea, rubber and tobacco** having land holdings up to **four hectares.** This financial relief was provided when **prices of these commodities fell below the price spectrum band**

FIONAL SUBJECT

 CLASSES 2026
 Sociology
 Political Science and International Relations
 20 JUNE, 2 PM
 Physics
 15 JULY

» Public Administration

» Anthropology » Hindi Literature

STARTING SOON



9. MINISTRY OF COOPERATION

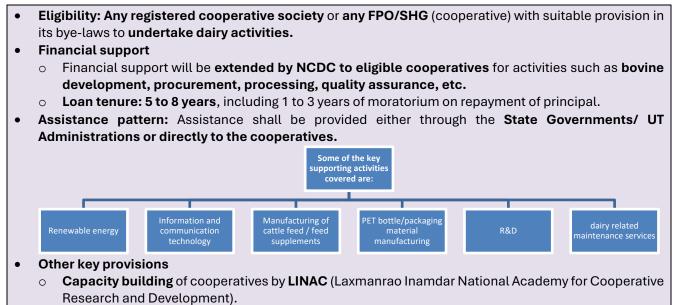
9.1. DAIRY SAHAKAR SCHEME

Quick facts

- Purpose: To realise the vision of "from cooperation to prosperity"
- Project Cost Limit: There is no minimum or maximum cap on project cost
- Implementing agency: National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)
- Tenure: FY 2021-22 to 2025-26.

Objectives: Financial assistance for encouraging **cooperatives achieve higher outcomes** in ESG (environment, sustainability, governance) linked activities and **'doubling the farmers income'.**

Salient features



• Convergence with other initiatives of Centre or State or Corporate Social Responsibility mechanisms.

About NCDC:

- NCDC is an apex level **statutory autonomous institution** set up under the Act of the Parliament in 1963 exclusively for **cooperatives at primary, district, apex / multistate and national level.**
- It operates on open market principles, without any budgetary support from the Government.

9.2. OTHER SCHEMES/INITIATIVES

AYUSHMAN	• Aim: Financial assistance to cooperatives on holistic healthcare infrastructure,
SAHAKAR	education and services.
	Implementing Agency: NCDC
	• NCDC offers finance to cooperatives to set up PHCs, support medical
	education, diagnostic services, pharmaceutical businesses, blood banks, etc.
	• The scheme also provides working capital and margin money to meet
	operational requirements.
	• The scheme provides interest subvention of 1% to women majority
	cooperatives.

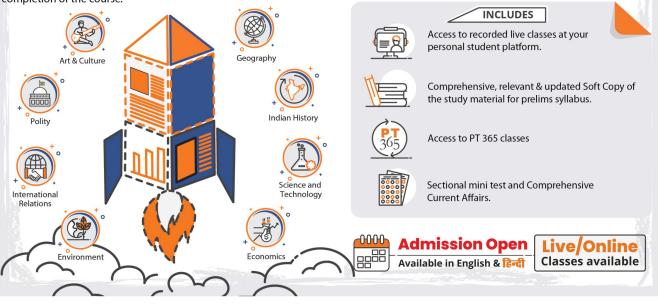


X ALL	
Yuva Sahakar-	Aim: For attracting youth to cooperative business ventures.
Cooperative	Implementing Agency: NCDC
Enterprise Support and Innovation	• Eligibility: All types of cooperatives in operation for at least one year are eligible.
Scheme	• Fund: Scheme is linked to Cooperative Start-up and Innovation Fund (CSIF) created by the NCDC.
	• Incentive: 2% less than the applicable rate of interest on term loan for the project cost up to Rs 3 crore including 2 years moratorium on payment of principal.
	Funding:
	 80% of the project cost for cooperatives of North Eastern region, Aspirational districts, Women or SC or ST or PwD members
	 70% of the project cost for others
Sahakar Mitra: Scheme on Internship	 Aim: To assist cooperative institutions access new and innovative ideas of young professionals and provide interns experience of working in the field. Implementing Agency: NCDC
Programme	• Eligibility: professional graduates in disciplines such as Agriculture and allied areas, or those having MBA degrees in Agri-business, Cooperation, IT etc.
	 NCDC provides short term (not exceeding four months) opportunity to young professionals acquire learning experience by applying skills and knowledge in organizational context.
	in organizational context.

FAST TRACK COURSE 2025 GENERAL STUDIES PRELIMS

PURPOSE OF THIS COURSE

The GS Prelims Course is designed to help aspirants prepare for & increase their score in General Studies Paper I. It will not only include discussion of the entire GS Paper I Prelims syllabus but also that of previous years' UPSC papers along with practice & discussion of Vision IAS classroom tests. Our goal is that the aspirants become better test takers and can see a visible improvement in their Prelims score on completion of the course.





10. MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

10.1. OTHER SCHEMES/INITIATIVES

PM	Purpose: To provide one crore young individuals with valuable internship opportunities prover port five veges in ten 500 companies
Internship Scheme	over next five years in top 500 companies.
Seneme	PM INTERNSHIP SCHEME Career Growth Opportunity for Indian Youth
	KEY BENEFITS
	12 Months Real-Life Monthly Stipend: ₹5,000 Experience 500 from partner companies in India's top > 4,500 from government via DBT companies Insurance Coverage One-Time Grant Bima Yojana 6.000 for incidentals > Pradhan Mantri Juraksha
	Bima Yojana » Partner companies may offer additional coverage
	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA
	Not in full-time employment or education
	Educational Qualifications » Passed High School or Higher Secondary School » ITI Certificate » Polytechnic Diploma » Degrees: BA, B.Sc, B.Com, BCA, BBA, B. Pharma, etc.
MCA21	Aim: To achieve inter-operability with the National e-Governance Services Delivery
project	Gateway (NSDG).
	• It is the first Mission Mode e-Governance project of the Government of India.
	• It is designed to fully automate all processes related to enforcement and compliance
	 of the Companies Act, 1956. It enables easy and secure access to MCA services for corporate entities,
	professionals, and general public.
	• MCA 3.0 has additional modules for e-Adjudication, e-Consultation and Compliance
	Management.
Independent	• Aim: Capacity building of the existing Independent Directors to inculcate the high
Director's Databank	 standards of corporate governance in India. The Databank is a comprehensive repository of:
Dutubalik	 Existing independent directors
	 Individuals eligible and willing to be appointed as Independent Directors
	• All Independent directors are required to register themselves with the Databank.
	• Companies can also register to search, select and connect with individuals for being
	considered for appointment as Independent Directors.



11. MINISTRY OF CULTURE

11.1. OTHER SCHEMES/INITIATIVES

Project	• Aim: To explore the multi-faceted Indian Ocean 'world' – collating archaeological
'Mausam'	and historical research in order to
	document the diversity of cultural, Focus of Project Mausam
	commercial and religious
	interactions in the Indian Ocean.
	Objective: To inscribe places and sites identified under Project Mausam as trans-national Cultural routes Maritime landscapes
	nomination for inscription in UNESCO's World Heritage List.
	• Implementing Agency: Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) with research support
	of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) and National Museum.
	Tenure: Up to 2023
	It is proposed to prepare two transnational nominations:
	 Routes followed by the Cholas in the Southeast Asia region
	• Spread of Buddhism through land and sea routes in the South and Southeast
Scheme for	Asian region.
Promotion of	• Aim: To popularise S&T by organising exhibitions, seminars, popular lectures, etc. and to portray their growth and their application in industry and human welfare.
Culture of	 Implementing Agency: National Council of Science Museums (an autonomous)
Science	organization of Ministry of Culture).
	 Provides for:
	 Establishment of Science city, Science centres, Innovation Hubs
	 Modernization/Upgradation of existing science cities/science centres
	/Innovation Hubs
	 Digital Planetarium/Space & Astronomy Education Centre (SAEC)
Adarsh Smarak	• Aim: To provide amenities like audio-video centre, streamline waste water and
	garbage disposal, etc. of international standard around monuments.
	Implementing Agency: Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)
National	• Aim: Conserving manuscripts and disseminating knowledge contained therein.
Mission for	• Mandated of identifying, documenting, conserving and making accessible the
Manuscripts	manuscript heritage of India.
	A manuscript is
	• a handwritten composition on paper, bark, cloth, metal, palm leaf or any other
	 material dating back at least seventy-five years
	 dating back at least seventy-five years Has significant scientific, historical or aesthetic value.
	 Lithographs and printed volumes are not manuscripts.
National	 Aim: For developing a comprehensive database of artists, art forms and other
Mission on	resources gathered from cultural organizations on a robust IT-enabled platform.
Cultural	 The mission has been launched under umbrella scheme of 'Kala Sanskriti Vikas
Mapping and	Yojana".
Roadmap	• This will go a long way in promoting cultural economic activity, supporting the
	artists and employment creation'.



Kala Sanskriti	An umbrella scheme for the promotion of art and culture in the country
Vikas Yojana	Components
	Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture
	• Repertory Grant: To provide financial support for all genres of performing arts
	and imparting training of artists by their respective Guru on regular basis in line
	with Guru-Shishya Parampara.
	 Financial assistance for each Guru/teacher is provided @ Rs.15,000/- per
	month and for each Shishya/Artist @ Rs.2,000 to 10,000/- per month
	depending upon the age of artists.
	• Financial Assistance To Cultural Organizations With National Presence:
	Assistance up to Rs. 5 Cr.
	• Cultural Function & Production Grant (CFPG): to provide financial support to
	NGOs/ Societies/ Trusts/ Universities etc. for Seminars, Conference, Research,
	Drama-Theatre, Music etc.
	> Amount of assistance: Upto Rs.5 Lakh (Rs. 20 Lakh under exceptional
	circumstances).
	\circ Financial Assistance For The Preservation & Development Of Cultural
	Heritage Of The Himalayas: The quantum of funding is Rs. 10.00 lakhs per year
	for an organization which can be increased to Rs. 30.00 lakhs in exceptional
	cases.
	• Financial Assistance For The Preservation & Development Of
	Buddhist/Tibetan Organization: The quantum of funding under scheme
	component is Rs. 30.00 lakhs per year for an organization which can be increased
	to 1.00 crore in exceptional cases.
	components:
	• Financial Assistance For Building Grants Including Studio Theatres
	• Financial Assistance For Allied Cultural Activities
	 Financial Assistance For Tagore Cultural Complexes (TCC)
	• Scheme Of Scholarship And Fellowship For Promotion Of Art And Culture:
	Consists of three components:
	• Scheme For The Award Of Fellowship To Outstanding Persons In The Field Of
	Culture
	 Scheme For Scholarships To Young Artistes In Different Cultural Fields
	 Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research
	• Artists Pension Scheme: To provide a pension of Rs.4.000/- p.m. to the old artistes
	and scholars (not less than the age of 60 years and annual income not exceeding
	Rs.48,000/- p.a.) who have contributed significantly in their specialized fields of arts,
	letters etc. but are now living in penury condition
	share of Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) paid on purchase of specific raw
	food items by Charitable/Religious Institutions for distributing free food to public
	shall be reimbursed as Financial Assistance by the Government of India.
	• Scheme for Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage: For reinvigorating and
	revitalizing various institutions, groups, NGOs, etc. so that they may engage in
	activities/projects for strengthening, protecting, preserving and promoting the rich
	intangible cultural heritage of India.



12. MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

12.1. ADITI (ACING DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES WITH IDEX)

Quick facts

- **Purpose:** Develop **around 30 critical deep-tech and strategic technologies** currently lacking in the country
- Components: Grant-in-Aid to ADITI winners and to Partner Incubators (PIs)
- Technologies Covered: Critical technologies essential for national security
- Tenure: FY 2023-2024 to FY 2025-2026

Objectives

- Indigenisation of critical technologies and reduction of dependencies on foreign OEMs (Original Equipment Manufacturers).
- **Spiral development** within ADITI scheme and also spiral development of products developed under existing iDEX scheme.
- Build "Technology Watch Tool" and conduct technology foresight workshops.

Salient features

• **Background:** The ADITI Scheme is a sub-scheme under the iDEX framework by the Department of Defence Production (DDP).

ADITI challenge:

- **Winners:** Up to two winners per challenge; each applicant can win only one challenge at a time.
- **Scope:** ADITI scheme includes iDEX Prime challenges launched after ADITI Scheme approval.
- **Partner Incubators (PIs):** A network of 10 PIs will be developed to offer specialized support and mentorship.
- Financial Support (Grant-in-Aid)
 - For ADITI Winners: Up to 50% of product development costs, capped at ₹25 Cr per winner.
 - For Partner Incubators:

 Launched in 2018, Driving Defense Innovation Empowering startups, MSMEs to modernize Indian military technology

 Key Initiatives Defence India Startup Challenge (DISC) Open Challenge •Thematic Challenge •ADITI Challenge Funding Opportunities Grants up to 1.5 Cr (₹10 Cr under IDEX Prime) Supporting projects through SPARK Framework

 Management Managed by Defence Innovation Organization (DIO), founded by HAL and BEL

IDEX

Innovating Defense Ecosystem

Overview

- > Milestone Payments: ₹1.5 lakh per milestone (6 milestones total) based on facilitation/completion for associated challenge winners
- > Activity-Based Support: Funds for building defense startup pipelines, providing mentorship, and ecosystem outreach.
- **Monitoring:** The grant utilization and progress will be monitored by the Defence Innovation Organisation (DIO) through PIs.

Eligibility for ADITI Challenge

- Startups: Recognized by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).
- Indian Companies: Registered under Companies Act 1956/2013, primarily MSMEs as per MSME Act, 2006.
- Individual Innovators: Includes researchers and academics registered as startups/MSMEs.
- Eligibility for iDEX Partner Incubators (PIs)
 - **Grants Legal Status:** Must be a registered legal entity in public, private, or public-private partnership mode, with Government of India grant support (ongoing or received).
 - Experience:



- > At least 5 years of operation.
- > Incubated/funded 10+ defense related startups.
- > Incubated at least 5 startups in the last 3 years that are still operational.
- > Managed 2+ sector-focused accelerator programs in the last 5 years (e.g., Deep Tech, Defense, AI/ML, Cyber).
- **Resources:** Minimum 25 mentors, including 5 defense/aerospace SMEs and 2 investment experts.
- **Networking:** Adequate collaboration with industry, academia, and government institutions to support ADITI winners.

12.2. AGNIPATH SCHEME

Quick facts

- Purpose: Reducing salaries and pensions to divert resources for military modernisation
- Method: Short-term recruitment model or 'Tour of Duty' (ToD)
- Eligibility for agniveer: Candidates between the age of 17.5 years to 21 years fulfilling other eligibility criteria
- Benefits: Empower, discipline & skill youth with military ethos in civil society

Objectives: To enhance youthful profile of the armed forces, attract young talent and ensure youths remain an asset.

Salient features

- Agniveers
 - They will be recruited as **personnel below officer (PBOR) rank in the army, air force and navy for four years**, including six months of training.
 - Around **45,000 to 50,000 soldiers**, between **age of 17.5 to 21 years (23 years for the current year's recruitment**) will be **recruited annually**.
- Compensation for Agniveers
 - Under the **"Seva Nidhi" package** (exempt from Income Tax), they will receive ₹11.71 lakh, including contribution and interest, on completion of service.

• Permanent enrolment

• **Only 25%** of total recruits will be **allowed to continue for another 15 years** under permanent commission.





12.3. OTHER SCHEMES/INITIATIVES

Technology	• It is a flagship programme executed by DRDO under 'Make in India' initiative.
Development Fund	Objectives
(TDF) Scheme	• To provide Grant in Aid to Indian industries , including MSMEs and Start-ups,
	as well as academic and scientific institutions for the development of
	Defence and dual use technologies that are currently not available with
	the Indian defence Industry.
	• To create a bridge amongst the Armed Forces, research organizations,
	academia and qualifying/certifying agencies with private sector entities.
	• To support the futuristic technologies having a Proof of Concept and
	converting them into prototype.
	• Corpus: Rs. 100 Cr
	• The Ministry of Defence has approved Fund Enhancement under TDF Scheme
	from ₹10 crore to ₹50 crore per project .
Defence Testing	• Aim: To boost domestic defence and aerospace manufacturing by creating
Infrastructure (DTI)	state-of-the-art testing infrastructure in partnership with the private industry.
Scheme	• Envisages setting up of 6-8 Greenfield DTI facilities that are required for
	defence and aerospace related production.
	Financial assistance:
	• Projects will be provided with up to 75% Government funding in the form of
	'Grant-in-Aid'.
	• 25% of the project cost will have to be borne by the Special Purpose Vehicle
	(SPV) which will be the Indian private entities and state governments.
	• The SPVs under the Scheme will be registered under Companies Act 2013.
One Rank One	• Aim: To provide uniform pension be paid to the Armed Forces personnel retiring
Pension (OROP)	in the same rank with the same length of service, regardless of their date of
	retirement.
	• Coverage: Armed Forces Personnel retired up to June 30, 2019 family
	pensioners, including war widows and disabled pensioners.
	Exclusion: Personnel who voluntarily retire
	• In future, the pension would be re-fixed every 5 year
	NOTE: Before OROP, ex-servicemen used to get pensions as per the Pay
	Commission's recommendations of the time when they had retired.
National	• Educational and motivational tours to provide an insight into the rich heritage of
Integration Tour	the country as well as various developmental and industry initiatives that are
	underway.
	Beneficiaries: For youth of Jammu & Kashmir and North Eastern States
	• This initiative exposes youth to various career options and enables them to
	interact with renowned personalities.
Mission Raksha	• Aim: To inculcate Intellectual Property Right (IPR) culture in Indian defense
Gyan Shakti	manufacturing ecosystem.



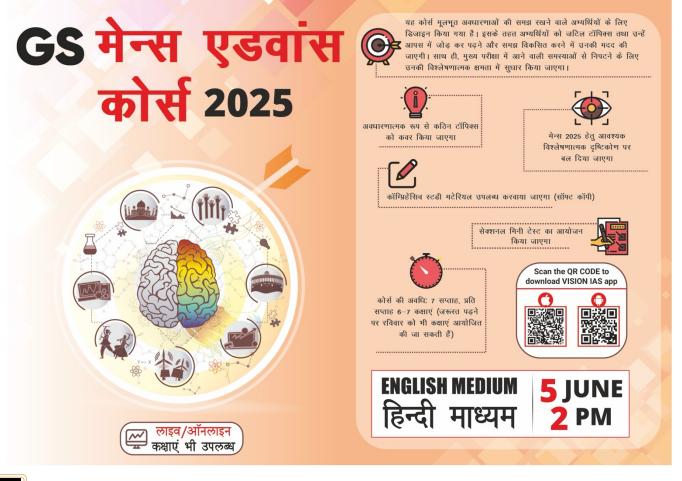
13. MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES

13.1. OTHER SCHEMES/INITIATIVES

Mission Mausam	 Purpose: To position India as a global leader in weather and climate sciences. Objectives: To improve weather and climate services, ensuring timely and precise observation, modeling, and forecasting information for multiple sectors, including agriculture, disaster management, and rural development. Making India Weather-ready and Climate-smart BENEFICIARIES General public, national and state-level disaster management authorities, Agriculture, Civil Aviation, Water resources, and many other sectors IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES India Meteorological Department (IMD), Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), and National Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF)
PRITHvi Vlgyan (PRITHaVI)	 Overarching scheme that incorporates various ongoing schemes under the Ministry of Earth Sciences. Key highlights of the scheme Tenure: 2021-26 Purpose: Holistically address all the aspects relating to the Earth System Science. Earth System Sciences deal with all the five components of the earth system (atmosphere, hydrosphere, geosphere, cryosphere, and biosphere) and their complex interactions. Components: Encompasses five ongoing sub-schemes: Atmosphere & Climate Research-Modelling Observing Systems & Services (ACROSS): For Research and Development (R&D) of dynamical models and providing the forecast services. Ocean Services, Modelling Application, Resources and Technology (O-SMART): For technology development for oceanic applications, services (forecast and advisories) and R&D activities in the marine and coastal environment. Polar Science and Cryosphere Research (PACER): Comprising the Antarctic program, Indian Arctic program, Southern Ocean program and Cryosphere and Climate program. Seismology and Geosciences (SAGE): Encompasses 6 activities including Seismological monitoring and micro-zonation, and Setting up a facility for geochronology. Research, Education, Training and Outreach (REACHOUT): Incorporating R&D in Earth System Science (RDESS), developing Skilled manpower in Earth System Sciences, etc.
Knowledge Resource Centre Network (KRCNet)	 Aim: To upgrade the traditional libraries of the MoES into a top-notch Knowledge Resource Centres (KRC). KRCs will be connected with each other and integrated into the KRCNet portal.



Mausam App	Aim: to provide seamless and user-friendly access to weather products available on https://mausam.imd.gov.in/. Provides 5 services Nowcast
	Current Weather (localized hourly City Forecast Warnings Radar products warnings)
System of Air	• Aim: Research based management system where strategies of air pollution
Quality and	mitigation go hand in hand with nation's economic development
Weather	• It provides location specific information on air quality in near real time in
Forecasting and	metropolitan cities.
Research	• Also provides forecast 1-3 days in advance (for the first time in India).
(SAFAR)	• It has been combined with the early warning system on weather parameters.
Gagan Enabled	• Aim: Seamless and effective dissemination of emergency information and
Mariner's	communication on disaster warnings, Potential Fishing Zones (PFZ) and Ocean
Instrument for	States Forecasts (OSF) to fishermen.
Navigation and	• The GEMINI device receives and transfers the data received from GAGAN
Information	satellite/s to a mobile through Bluetooth communication.
(GEMINI) device	• A mobile application developed by INCOIS decodes and displays the information in
	nine regional languages.





14. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

14.1. SAMAGRA SIKSHA- AN INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION

Quick facts

- **Purpose:** Improving school education holistically as a continuum from Pre-school to Class 12
- Type: Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- Implementing agency: State Implementation Society (SIS) at the State/UT level
- **Tenure:** 2021 to 2026

Objectives:

- Universal Access, Equity and Quality, promoting Vocationalisation of Education and strengthening of Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs).
- Support States in implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

Salient features

- **Background:** Samagra Shiksha is an overarching School education programme **from pre-school to class 12** which subsumes:
 - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan: Universalizes elementary education with infrastructure support per RTE Act, 2009
 - Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA): Enhances access and quality of secondary education
 - **Teacher Education Scheme:** Develops infrastructure for teacher training and academic support for elementary and secondary schools
- Focus on Girl Education: Upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) from Class 6-8 to Class 6-12.
 - Self-defence training for girls from upper primary to senior secondary stage.
 - Enhanced Commitment to 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao'.
- **Focus on Digital Education:** Support 'Operation Digital Board' in all secondary schools over a period of 5 years. Digital initiatives like UDISE+, Shagun, to be strengthened.

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Samagra Shiksha Scheme

inclusive classroom environment

Covers 1.16 million schools, over 156 million students and 5.7 million Teachers of Govt. and Aided schools

Access to quality education with an equitable and

Greater focus on imparting skills among the students

All child centric interventions will be provided directly

to the students through DBT mode over a period of time

for School Education

- Shiksha Shabdkosh: A document on glossary of various terminologies in School Education.
- Administrative Reform: Single and unified administrative structure leading to harmonized implementation.
- Samagra Shiksha Framework: This framework, issued by the DoSEL, gives the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for each component and physical and financial details of implementation of each component of Samagra Shiksha.
- Amendment to the RTE Act, 2009: The schedule to RTE Act, 2009 has been amended regarding pupil teacher ratio for special educators in general schools.
 - At primary level: One special education teacher for every ten pupils with disabilities.









• At upper primary level: One special education teacher for every fifteen pupils with disabilities enrolled.

• Initiatives to align with NEP 2020

- **SARTHAQ (Students' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement through Quality Education):** NEP Implementation Plan.
- **NIPUN Bharat:** Ensures foundational literacy and numeracy for Grade 3 by 2026-27.
- **Foundational Learning Study (FLS):** Assesses Class 3 students' foundational literacy and numeracy.
- Vidya Pravesh: 3-month play-based school preparation module by NCERT.
- Vidyanjali 2.0: Web portal connecting volunteers with schools for contributions.
- **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs):** Residential schooling for girls up to Class 12 with essential facilities.
- **Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas:** For children in hilly or remote areas needing shelter and care.
- NISHTHA 4.0 (ECCE): Online teacher training for Early Childhood Care and Education.

14.2. PM SHRI SCHOOLS (PM SCHOOLS FOR RISING INDIA)

Quick Facts

- **Purpose**: Provide equitable, inclusive, and joyful education while nurturing holistic, well-rounded individuals with 21st-century skills
- Type: Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- Beneficiaries: More than 20 lakh students are expected to be direct beneficiaries of scheme
- Tenure: 5 years (2022-23 to 2026-27)

Objective: Development of more than 14500 schools across country as PM SHRI Schools to showcase all components of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020

Salient Features

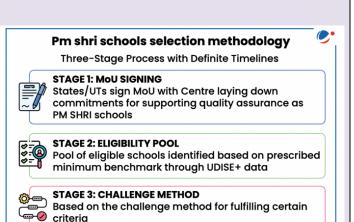
- Selection Method: Transparent challenge mode with schools self-applying through an online portal.
- High-Quality Education:
 - Experiential and holistic pedagogy aligned with NEP 2020.
 - Competency-based assessments focusing on conceptual understanding and real-life applications.
- **Green Schools:** Incorporation of eco-friendly practices like solar panels, water conservation, waste management, and plastic-free initiatives.

• Enhanced Infrastructure:

- Smart classrooms, digital libraries, vocational labs, playgrounds, and stateof-the-art science labs.
- Furniture and learning tools tailored for various grades, including Jadui Pitara and outdoor play materials.

Skill Development:

- Integration of vocational training, internships, and entrepreneurship opportunities.
- Collaboration with local industries and Sector Skill Councils.
- Mentoring and Leadership: PM SHRI
 schools to mentor and lead nearby schools, creating a ripple effect for quality education.





• Inclusive Education:

- Focus on equity and inclusion with safe infrastructure for girls and children with special needs (CWSN).
- Promotion of mother tongue/local languages as a medium of instruction.

• Monitoring and Quality Assurance:

- Regular evaluations using a School Quality Assessment Framework (SQAF). Geo-tagging of schools for selection and monitoring.
- Convergence and Community Participation: Collaboration with Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, and community groups for infrastructure development and resource pooling.

• Implementation Strategy

- Implemented through existing administrative structures of Samagra Shiksha, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS).
- Monitored rigorously to ensure adherence to NEP 2020 goals.

14.3. PRADHAN MANTRI UCHCHATAR SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (PM-USHA)

Quick facts

- Purpose: To cater to needs of educationally unserved/underserved areas
- Type: Centrally Sponsored Schemes
- Coverage: Covers government and government-aided institutions of the States and UTs
- Tenure: 2023-24 to 2025-26

Objectives

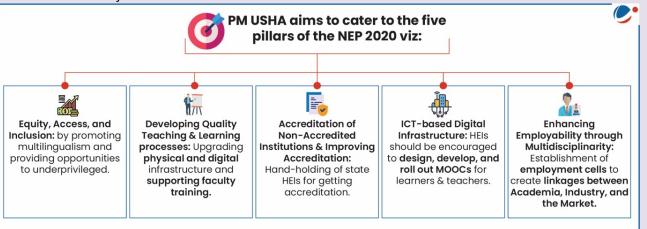
- To improve the overall quality of existing state higher educational institutions (State HEIs).
- Implementation of recommendations of the NEP 2020 through funding support provided to State HEIs.
- Improving accreditation status of accredited institutions and getting accreditation of non-accredited institutions.
- **Establish backward and forward linkage**s with school education on one hand and employment market, on the other hand.
- **Developing infrastructure** for ODL/Online/Digital mode of education in such States/UTs.
- Providing adequate opportunities for higher education to socially deprived communities.
- Focusing on low **GER**, Left Wing Extremism (LWE), border area districts, aspirational districts and districts with higher SC/ST population,
- Enhancing employability through skilling and vocationalization.
- Focus on multidisciplinary education, including STEM, commerce and humanities fields of education.

Salient features

- Background: In 2013, Centre launched Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA to attain higher levels of access, equity, and excellence in the State HEIs. In 2018, the second phase of RUSA was launched.
 - Now, in the light of the **National Education Policy (NEP), 2020**, RUSA scheme has been launched as Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA).
- Component in PM-USHA
 - Multi-Disciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERU): Only accredited state government universities would be eligible.
 - > NAAC Grading; NIRF Ranking are key criterion for shortlisting.
 - **Grants to Strengthen Universities (Accredited & Unaccredited Universities):** Only state government universities would be eligible.



- **Grants to Strengthen Colleges (Accredited & Unaccredited Colleges):** Only state government and government-aided colleges will be eligible.
- **New Model Degree Colleges:** Districts without any government HEIs would be eligible. Only state government colleges would be established.
- **Gender Inclusion and Equity Initiatives:** Districts would be taken as a unit and not individual institutions. The activities that can be undertaken under this component include doing sensitization workshops, combined hostels for females for the nearby colleges and universities in the district, etc.
- Management Monitoring Evaluation and Research (MMER): The amount of MMER grants is 2 percent of the total fund approved, out of which 1 % will be released to the States/ UTs and 1 % will be utilized by the Centre.



- Priority would be given to Focus districts: States would identify the Focus Districts on the basis of the following indicators:
 - Low Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER).
 - Population proportion and enrollment proportion for **Females, transgenders, SCs, STs and OBC**s.
 - Aspirational/ Border Area/ Left Wing Extremism (LWE) prone district.
 - o Gender parity.
- **Process of Selection:** Selection of institutions would be done through the challenge method.
- Monitoring and Evaluation: The scheme shall be monitored and evaluated at each level i.e. Central, State, and Regional.
 - At the Central Level **National Mission Authority (NMA)** chaired by Union Minister of Education acts as an overseer of the scheme.
 - **Project Approval Board (PAB)** (chaired by Secretary, Higher Education, GoI) ensures regular monitoring and evaluation of not only the proposals but also the performance of the scheme.
- Activities not supported under PM USHA: Payment of salaries, pensions, and other benefits, recurring/non-recurring cost for any project, etc., scholarships, fellowships, or stipends to students, among others.

14.4. OTHER SCHEMES/INITIATIVES

One Nation One Subscription (ONOS)	•	Purpose: To provide universal access to more than 13,000 scholarly journals from 30 major international publishers.
	•	Type: Central Sector Scheme
	•	Coverage: 6,300+ government Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and central government R&D laboratories.
	•	Target Beneficiaries: 1.8 crore students, faculty, researchers, All Higher
		Educational Institutions, central government R&D institutions



Pradhan Mantri	 Administration: Coordinated by INFLIBNET, an autonomous inter-university center of the University Grants Commission (UGC). Periodic Reviews: Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) will periodically assess the usage of ONOS and the publication output of Indian authors to ensure effective utilization of resources.
Vidyalaxmi	• Purpose: To financial support meritorious students so that financial
(PMVidyalaxmi)	constraints do not prevent any youth of India from pursuing quality higher education
Scheme	 Background: For helping out youth who have not been eligible for any benefit
	under government schemes and policies, the Union Budget 2024-25 has
	announced a financial support for loans up to 10 lakhs for higher education in
	domestic institutions.
	• Type: Central Sector Scheme
	PM-VIDYALAXMI EDUCATION LOAN A Comprehensive Student Loan Initiative
	ELIGIBILITY • Students admitted through open competitive exams or merit-based admission in the top 860 guidibut Higher
	top 860 quality Higher(depends on course fee, hostelEducational Institutions (QHEIs)fee, and other expenses)
	LOAN FEATURES • Collateral-free, guarantor-free loans • Loans up to ₹7.5 lakh get a 75% credit guarantee from government • Total tota
	INTEREST SUBVENTION
	 3% interest subsidy for students with family income up to 8 lakh on loans up to 10 lakh Full interest subsidy for students with family income up to 4.5 lakh
	MONITORING: Through PM Vidyalaxmi portal, developed and maintained by Canara Bank
National	 Purpose: To provide on-job training to technically qualified youth for 6 months
apprenticeship	to 1 year, bridging gap between industry skill requirements and academic
training scheme	curriculum.
(NATS)	• Beneficiaries: Graduate, Diploma students and Vocational certificate
	holders
	 Statutory Basis: Under provisions of Apprentices Act, 1961 amended in 1973 Implementing Agency: Boards of Apprenticeship/Practical Training
	 Implementing Agency: Boards of Apprenticeship/Practical Training Applicability: Course Fees (directly to the training institute) along with
	expenses towards completion of the course (assessment, examination, study
	material, etc.)
	• Tenure: 2021-2026
ULLAS – New India Literacy Programme (Nav Bharat Saaksharta	• Purpose: To empower individuals aged 15 years and above with foundational literacy and numeracy, critical life skills, basic education, vocational skills, and continuing education, aligning with the vision of NEP 2020 to mainstream popliterates into society.
Karyakram)	 nonliterates into society. Type: Centrally Sponsored Scheme
,,	 Tenure: 2022-2027



	Components Of ULLAS			
	Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Vocational Skills Skill development for livelihood Basic Education Equivalency with formal education			
PM eVIDYA	 PM eVIDYA unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access for imparting education by using technology to minimise learning losses. It has been initiated as part of Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan. Use of ICT under PM eVIDYA, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, won UNESCO's recognition (UNESCO's King Hamad Bin Isa Al-Khalifa Prize). 			
Vidya Sameeksha	 The Ministry of Education plans for nationwide replication of Gujarat 			
Kendra (VSK)	Education Department's VSK.			
	• VSK helps track daily online attendance of teachers and students , periodic			
	assessments of learning outcomes of students, etc.			
	National surveillance system known as NDEAR (National Digital Education			
Indian Knowledge	 Architecture) was launched to create a unifying national digital infrastructure. IKS is an innovative cell at All India Council for Technical Education 			
Systems (IKS) initiative	IKS is an innovative cell at All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).			
Cystems (ne) miliarite	 It is established to promote interdisciplinary research on all aspects of IKS, 			
	preserve and disseminate IKS for further research and societal applications.			
	It aims to spread rich heritage and traditional knowledge in field of Arts and			
	literature, Agriculture, Basic Sciences, Engineering & Technology, etc.			
	Raja mantri chor sipahi, posham pa, gilli danda etc. are among 75 indigenous			
	games that will be introduced in schools under IKS initiative.			
Strengthening	Type: Centrally Sponsored Scheme			
Teaching-Learning and	• Purpose: Improving the overall monitoring and measurement activities in			
Results for States	the Indian School Education System.			
(STARS) Project	• Tenure: Till FY 2024-25.			
	• External support: By World Bank amounting to US \$ 500 million			
	 Coverage: 6 States namely Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Odisha. 			
	 Carved out of Samagra Shiksha, with a focus on those elements of the 			
	scheme that will most directly support school education enhancement.			
	• 2 major components:			
	• At National level: Strengthening of learning assessment systems,			
	Establishing a National Assessment Center (PARAKH) etc.			
	• At State level: Strengthening Early Childhood Education, classroom			
	instruction, Vocational education etc.			
	Links the receipt and disbursement of funds to outcomes.			
	Some of the measurable outcomes Under STAR project Junrovement in secondary school completion rate			
	 Improvement in secondary school completion rate Improvement in governance index scores 			
	 Strengthened learning assessment systems 			



	• Partnerships developed to facilitate cross-learning between states		
	 Minimum proficiency in grade 3 language in selected states 		
	 Strengthening planning and management capacities for decentralized management 		
Prime Minister's	• Aim: To attract the best talent into research thereby realizing the vision of		
Research Fellowship	development through innovation.		
Scheme	Coverage:		
	 Coverage: All the IITs, all the IISERs, Indian Institute of Science (Bengaluru) 		
	• Some of the top Central Universities/NITs that offer science and/or		
	technology degrees		
	 Any recognised institute/university 		
	• Attractive scholarship is provided to the selected candidates for a PhD		
	program in the area of Science or Engineering/Technology.		
	• A PMRF fellow is expected to teach once a week in a neighborhood		
	ITI/Polytechnic/Engineering College/School other than their own PMRF		
	granting institute.		
Study in India	• About: The Study in India program is a flagship of Government of India to		
Programme	encourage international students to explore educational opportunities at top		
	Indian universities.		
	Type: Central Sector Scheme		
	• Purpose: To make India a preferred education destination/hub for foreign		
	students.		
	• Implementing Agency: EdCIL (India) Limited, a Mini Ratna Category I.		
Rashtriya Avishkar	Aim: To motivate and engage children (6-18 years) in Science, Mathematics		
Abhiyan (RAA)	and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing,		
	etc.		
	A subcomponent of both SSA and RMSA.		
	Mentoring by institutes like IITs/ IIMs/ IISERs and other central universities		
	and reputed organizations through innovative programmes, student		
	exchanges, etc.		
Unnat Bharat Abhiyan	Type: Central Sector Scheme		
	• Aim: Transformational change in rural development processes by		
	leveraging knowledge institutions to build Inclusive India.		
	Areas for technical		
	intervention		
	sustainable water resource artisans, basic amenities rural energy		
	agriculture management livelihood services)		
	Facilitate faculty and students of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in		
	identifying development issues in rural areas and finding sustainable		
	solutions for the same.		
	Under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 2.0, the scheme is extended to all educational		
	institutes subject to fulfilling certain criteria.		
Kalam Program for IP	• Aim: To recognise, facilitate and felicitate the Intellectual Property,		
Literacy and	innovations and best practices in higher education institutions (HEIs).		
Awareness (KAPILA)	Launched by: Ministry of Education's Innovation Cell (MIC)		
. /			



AICTE-SPICES (Scheme for Promoting	 Provides financial assistance to the institutions that are part of the Higher Education Institutions for filing patent. It will create appropriate awareness regarding the need of IP filing, mechanism, and methodology involved in filing IP in India and globally, especially amongst students and faculty of higher education institutions. Aim: For developing students club for the well-rounded development of students by promoting their interests, creativity, and ethics. 		
Interests, Creativity and Ethics among Students)	 Eligibility: AICTE approved institutes with minimum 5 years of existence. Financial assistance: ₹ 1 Lakh only to a Student Club to develop it as model Club (only one time grant to one institute) 		
Vittiya Saksharata Abhiyan (VISAKA)	An appeal was made to all the higher educational institutions to develop a cashless campus. National Cadet Corps (NCC)/National Service Scheme (NSS) volunteers to spread awareness about these digital modes of transactions to shopkeepers, vendors in nearest market place.		
IMPacting Research INnovation and Technology (IMPRINT) 2.0	 Aim: To solve the most relevant engineering challenges faced by our nation by translating knowledge into viable technology. Coverage: Ministry of Education funded HEIs /Centrally Funded Technical Institution (CFTI) including private institutions. Subsumes the erstwhile Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana. Funded by: Ministry of Education and Department of Science and Technology (DST). 		
Institute of Eminence (IoE) scheme	 (DST). Aim: To enable 10 institutions each from the public and private category to have world class academic & research facilities and grant them the status of loE. Benefits to loEs: Government will provide funding upto ₹1,000 crore to public institutions, for private institutions no financial support. Significant amount of autonomy in academic, administrative & financial matters has been provided under the regulatory framework to these institutions. loEs are allowed to set up campuses abroad after receiving no objection certificates from Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs. Norms and standards of the off shore campus shall be the same as that maintained on the main campus for similar courses. loEs are also permitted to start off new campus centres, with a maximum of three in five years and not more than one in an academic 		
Vidwan portal	 year. It is the premier database of profiles of scientists / researchers and other faculty members working at leading academic institutions and other R & D organisations involved in teaching and research in India. 		
Nav Bharat Saaksharta Karyakram (New India Literacy Programme or NILP)	Organisations involved in teaching and research in India.Type: Centrally Sponsored SchemeThe scheme is in alignment with the recommendations of NationalEducation Policy (NEP) 2020.The scheme targets all non-literates of age 15 years and above in thecountry, with more focus on females and educationally backward states.		

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	 The scheme is to be implemented through volunteer teachers and students of schools and Higher Education Institutions and Teacher Education Institution. Target for FYs 2022-27 is 5 crore learners (1.00 crore per year) by using "Online Teaching, Learning and Assessment System (OTLAS)" in collaboration with National Informatics Centre, NCERT and NIOS. Five components Critical Life Skills Basic Education Vocational Skills Continuing Education 		
SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active– Learning for Young Aspiring Minds)	 Aim: To take the best teaching learning resources to all, including the most disadvantaged. A repository of more than 300 high quality Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) that are developed by academicians from top ranked institutions and are offered free of cost. Key benfits Weekly Proctored Easy Active Systematic Approach 		
Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN)	 Aim: Tapping the talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs internationally to encourage their engagement with the institutes of Higher Education in India. Faculty from highly rated institutions abroad will visit India, interact and partner with their counterparts and with students, and deliver specialised courses. The lectures under GIAN would be made available to the students across the country through the SWAYAM, the MOOCs platform and the National Digital Library. 		
National Academic Depository (NAD)	It is a 24x7 online store house of all academic awards viz. certificates, diplomas, degrees, mark sheets, etc. Duly digitised and lodged by academic institutions / boards / eligibility assessment bodies.		
National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF)	 Outlines a methodology to rank institutions across the country. Parameters Outlines a methodology to rank institutions across the country. Parameters Outlines a methodology to rank institutions across the country. Parameters Outlines a methodology to rank institutions across the country. Parameters Outlines a methodology to rank institutions across the country. Parameters Outlines a methodology to rank institutions across the country. Parameters Outlines a methodology to rank institutions across the country. Parameters Outlines a methodology to rank institutions across the country. Parameters 		
Impactful Policy Research in Social Sciences (IMPRESS)	 Aim: To encourage social science research in policy relevant areas so as to provide vital inputs in policy-formulation, implementation and evaluation. Implementing Agency: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) 		



	• Eligibility: All Government funded institutions, private institutions with UGC 12(b) status and ICSSR Research Institutes.
	• Funds research proposals in social sciences with maximum impact on the
	governance and society.
	Identified domains under IMPRESS
	 State and Democracy
	 Urban Transformation
	 Media, Culture and Society
	 Employment Skills and Rural Transformation
	 Governance, Innovation and Public Policy
	 Growth, Macro Trade and Economic Policy
	 Social Media and Technology
	 Politics, Law and Economics
	 Science and Education
	 Health and Environment
	 Agriculture and Rural Development
SPARC (Scheme for	Aim: To improve the research ecosystem of India's HEIs.
Promotion of	Facilitating academic and research collaborations between Indian
Academic and	Institutions and the best institutions in the world from 28 selected nations to
Research	jointly solve problems of national and/or international relevance.
Collaboration)	• Eligibility: All Indian Institutions ranked in the overall top-100 or category-
	wise top-100 in the India Rankings (NIRF-2019) are eligible to apply.
Integrated National	• Envisages a fully integrated, instantly accessible and seamless
School Education	information network for all information related to schools across the
Treasury (INSET)	country.
	 The aim is to create an easily accessible multi-layered eco-system of
	information – school wise, block-wise, district-wise, constituency-wise,
	state-wise and region-wise.
Madhyamik and	 It was created in 2017 to receive proceeds from the Secondary and Higher
Uchchtar Shiksha	Education Cess.
Kosh (MUSK)	
KUSH (PIUSK)	 For 2023-24, transfers from this fund are proposed to be made to Same Shilaba Abbivan
	 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan National Maana aum Marit Sahalarahin Sahama
	National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme The Kondrive Vidvelove Songethen
	 The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. The Navadaya Vidyalaya Samiti
	 The Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. PM Uchebatar Shiksha Protsahan (PM-USP) Yeiana, which integrates
	 PM Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan (PM-USP) Yojana, which integrates aurrent laterest Subsidy and Guarantee Fund contribution schemes and
	current Interest Subsidy and Guarantee Fund contribution schemes and
National Educational	scholarships for higher education
National Educational	Aim: To bring the best technological Products in education pedagogy on a dingle platform for the convenience of learners
Alliance for	single platform for the convenience of learners.
Technology (NEAT)	A Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model between the Government and the Education Technology of India
	Education Technology companies of India.
	• Through an open invitation and screening, companies are invited to
	showcase their products on a National Portal developed for the learners,
	who may procure them based on their requirements.
Pradhan Mantri YUVA	It is an Author Mentorship programme.
(Young, Upcoming and	• It aims to train young and budding authors (below 30 years of age) in order
Versatile Authors) 2.0	to promote reading, writing and book culture in the country, and project
Scheme	India and Indian writings globally.



Padhe Bharat Badhe	A nationwide cub programme of CCA to improve language development			
Bharat	• A nationwide sub programme of SSA to improve language development			
Dilarat	and to create a natural and positive interest in mathematics .			
	Two tracks Early reading and writing with comprehension in Elementary Classes			
	 Early reading and writing with comprehension in Elementary Classes Early Mathematics 			
	 Early Mathematics 			
	Outlay of First time provision for a Creating Reading Corners			
	Rs. 473.96 crore separate library grant of with Children's Literature			
	for 7,02,250 Rs. 5,000 - 20,000 for to promote reading habit government schools each government school among children			
Pradhan Mantri	• Aim: To identify and encourage talented children to enrich their skills and			
Innovation Learning	knowledge.			
Programme (DHRUV)	• In centres of excellence across the country, gifted children will be			
	mentored and nurtured by renowned experts in different areas, so that they			
	can reach their full potential.			
	• The first batch of DHRUV programme was implemented during October 2019.			
	o To begin with, two areas i.e. Science and Performing Arts were covered			
Scheme for Trans-	• Aim: To identify young talent, strengthen research culture, build capacity,			
disciplinary Research	and to fund multi-institutional network high-impact research projects in			
for India's Developing	humanities and human sciences.			
Economy (STRIDE)	• The specific focus of the scheme is to support high-impact research in			
	thrust areas of humanities and human sciences including arts, Indian			
	languages, and culture and knowledge systems.			
	Innovative			
	research projects			
	under STRIDE			
	Socially relevant Locally need- Nationally Globally based important significant			
	based important significant			
Technical Education	• Objectives: To improve the quality of technical education system in the			
Quality Improvement	country with a special consideration for Low Income States and Special			
Programme (TEQUIP)	Category States (SCS)			
	External assistance: World Bank assisted Project			
	Graduates from IITs, NITS, etc. are hired for teaching in engineering colleges			
	of rural areas			
Education Quality	• EQUIP is a vision plan aiming at ushering transformation in India's higher			
Upgradation and	education system by implementing strategic interventions in the sector over			
Inclusion Programme	five years (2019-2024).			
(EQUIP)	Strategies for Expanding Access			
	Enhance access to vulnerable communities (SC/ST): Setting up of Samras			
	• Enhance access to vulnerable communities (SC/SI): Setting up of Samras Hostels in underserved areas; Fee reimbursements for SC/ST students;			
	Finishing School/Bridge Course to impart employable skills			



	Improve the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) through Open and Distance Learning (ODL): Double the number of Learner Support Centres; Upgrade ICT infrastructure of IGNOU; Offer Courses through multiple languages Enhance overall access to higher education: Offer incentives to students		
	• Enhance overall access to higher education: Offer incentives to students for pursuing higher education; Offer courses in a dual mode (distance and regular) in universities.		
Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat Programme	Objectives: To celebrate cultural diversity through mutual interaction & registracity between people of different States and LTe		
Dilatat Fiogramme	 reciprocity between people of different States and UTs One State/UT is paired with another State/UT in India for reciprocal 		
	interaction between the people.		
	 The paired States/ UTs enter into MoUs with each other to carry out common 		
	activities.		
	• Rashtriya Ekta Shivirs are organised under this programme by Kendriya		
	Vidyalaya Sangathan.		
Udaan: Giving wings to	• Objective: To address the low enrolment of girl students in prestigious		
girls	engineering institutions and the teaching gap between school education $\&$		
	engineering entrance examination.		
	• Students are provided free offline / online resources through study material		
	on pre-loaded tablet while studying in Class XI and Class XII for preparation		
Disting Condex Atlas	of admission test to various premier engineering colleges in the country.		
Digital Gender Atlas for Advancing Girl's	Objective: To identify low performing geographic pockets for girls, particularly from magningligad groups such as scheduled asstas, scheduled		
Education in India	particularly from marginalised groups such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Muslim minorities, on specific gender related education indicators.		
	 The Atlas provides a comparative composite index based on quartile ranking 		
	of gender related indicators at National, State, District and Block levels.		
	• The Atlas enables a trend analysis and tracking of performance of		
	individual gender related parameters across periods of time.		
	Data source		
	 Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 		
	 National Education Management Information System (EMIS) 		
	 Census of India 2011 		
	 District Information System for Education (DISE) 		
Shala Gunvatta	• It is a repository of best practices , photographs, videos, studies, newspaper		
(Shagun) Portal	articles, etc. on elementary education in schools of the Central		
	Government, States & UTs & Autonomous bodies.		
	• Its online monitoring module measures State-level performance and progress against key educational indicators.		
Credit Guarantee Fund	 Education loans offered by around 30 regional rural banks (RRBs) will now 		
Scheme for Education	have the credit shield from the CGFSEL.		
Loans (CGFSEL)	• This will bring RRBs on a par with commercial banks and help them		
	lower interest rate on such loans.		
	• The CGFSEL was set up by Ministry of Education in 2015 to ease education		
	loans and extend guarantee coverage against default in education loans		
	sanctioned by public, private, and foreign banks.		
	• At present, the scheme covers default on an education loan if the loan limit		
	is ₹7.5 lakh without any collateral security or third-party guarantee.		

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15. MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS & IT

15.1. DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAMME

Quick facts

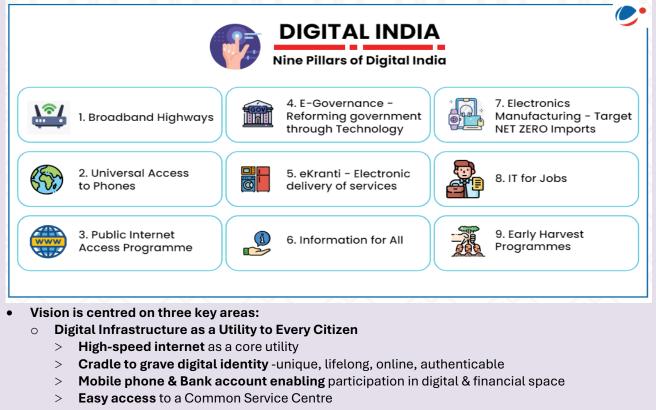
- Purpose: To transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy
- Nature: Umbrella programme that clubs together various e-governance initiatives across Ministries and Departments
- Leveraging private sector: Public Private Partnerships (PPP) are preferred wherever feasible to implement e-Governance projects.
- Implementation: By the entire Government with overall coordination by the MeiTY.

Objectives

- To transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.
- To ensure digital access, digital inclusion, digital empowerment and bridge the digital divide.
- To ensure that Government services are available to citizens electronically.

Salient features

- Background: launched in 2015 to enable digital delivery of services to citizens.
- **Umbrella programme:** Covers multiple projects of various Central Ministries/Departments and States and Union Territories (UTs).
 - The central **ministries/departments** and state governments concerned would have the **overall responsibility for the implementation** of various projects under the Digital India Programme.

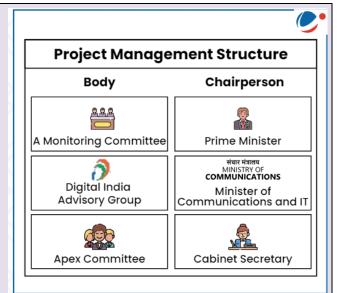


Shareable private space on a public cloud



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- > Safe and secure Cyber-space
- Governance & Services on Demand
 - > Seamlessly integrated across departments or jurisdictions
 - > Services available in real-time from online &mobile platform
 - > All citizen entitlements to be **available on** the cloud
 - > Services digitally transformed to improve Ease of Doing Business
 - Making financial transactions electronic & cashless
 - > Leveraging GIS for decision support systems & development
- Digital Empowerment of Citizens
 - > Universal Digital Literacy
 - > Universally accessible digital resources



- > All documents/ certificates are to be available on the cloud
- > Availability of digital resources/services in Indian languages
- > Collaborative digital platforms for participative governance
- > Portability of all entitlements through the cloud
- Key agencies enabling DI initiatives: Some of them include:
 - Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA)
 - Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)
 - o Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS)
 - Common Services Center (CSC)
 - Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC)
- Some of the Key initiatives: Aadhar, Common Service Centres (CSCs), Digi Locker, Digi Sevak, Bharat Broadband Network Limited, CERT-In, Centre of Excellence for IoT, Cyber Swachhta Kendra etc.

15.2. SAMRIDH (START-UP ACCELERATORS OF MEITY FOR PRODUCT INNOVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH) PROGRAMME

Quick facts

- **Purpose:** To create a conducive platform to **Indian Software Product start-ups to enhance their products** and securing investments for scaling their business.
- Focus: Accelerating the 300 start-ups by providing customer connect, investor connect, and international immersion in next three years (from 2021).
- Financial assistance: Investment of up to Rs 40 lakh to the start-up will be provided through selected accelerators.
- Implementing agency: MeitY-Startup-Hub (MSH)

Objective: To **support existing and upcoming accelerators** to select and accelerate potential IT based startups to scale for solving India's problems creating positive social impact.

Salient features

• Backgrounds: Government of India has various programs to promote incubation services to startups, but an urgent need was felt to conceptualize and run an accelerator program to help these start-ups with Social Impact and to solve India's problems at scale.



- The Startups from aforementioned programs will act as a **feeder for the SAMRIDH program**.
- Support to accelerator: The SAMRIDH scheme will support existing and upcoming Accelerators to select and accelerate potential IT based startups to scale for solving India's problems creating positive social impact.
 - Startup accelerators support early-stage, growth-driven companies through education, mentorship, and financing.
- Eligibility of Accelerators:
 - Have been in the **business of incubation for more than 3 years** and **supported more than 50 start-ups** of which at least 10 have received non-public investment, Or
 - > Having targeted accelerator programs with an **experience of running at least 3 cohorts** with activities listed as desirable under SAMRIDH
 - Have operations in India
 - Have **necessary space and infrastructure** to carry out activities for the start-ups.
 - Should demonstrate capabilities with regard to:
 - > **Supporting Start-Ups** for domestic and international market immersion
 - > Network/Connect with Venture Capitalist/Angel Investors
 - > On-boarded with leading business mentors
 - Structured cohort for accelerating deep tech software product start-ups.
- Support mechanism
 - MSH will take **equity in Start-Ups for Government's contribution** via Promissory/SAFE Note, same as accelerator which will be utilized for self-sustainability of the program.
 - A Project Management Unit will be formed for the overall implementation of the program.
 - MSH is a **nodal entity under MeitY** to facilitate its vision of **promoting technology innovation, start-ups** and **creation of Intellectual Properties.**
 - It acts as a **national coordination, facilitation and monitoring centre** to integrate all the incubation centres, start-ups and innovation related activities of MeitY.

15.3. NATIONAL SUPERCOMPUTING MISSION

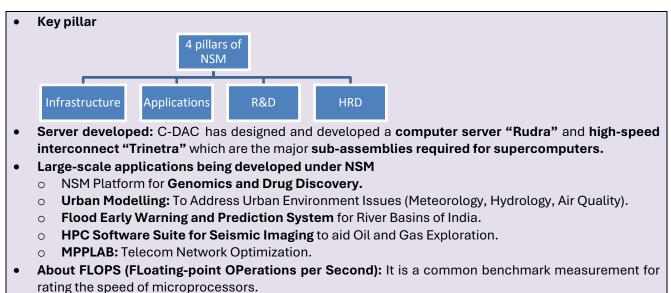
Quick facts

- Purpose: Developing indigenous supercomputing ecosystem of the nation
- Inter-ministerial initiative: MeiTY and the Department of Science and Technology (DST)
- Expected benefit: Accelerate R&D activities in multidisciplinary domains of science and engineering
- Implementing Agencies: Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) and Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore

Objective: To build and deploy **24 facilities** with **cumulative compute power of more than 64 Petaflops**

- Background
 Launched in 2015 and envisages empowering our national academic and R&D institutions by installing a vast supercomputing grid comprising of more than 70 high-performance computing (HPC) facilities.
 - These supercomputers will also be networked on the National Supercomputing grid over the National Knowledge Network (NKN).
 - > The NKN is another programme of the government which **connects academic institutions and R&D labs over a high speed network.**





- A MegaFLOPS is equal to one million FLOPS.
- A GigaFLOPS is equal to one billion FLOPS.
- A TeraFLOPS is equal to one trillion FLOPS.
- A PetaFLOPS can be measured as one thousand teraflops.
- First Indian supercomputer was **PARAM 8000.**

15.4. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) 2.0 FOR IT HARDWARE

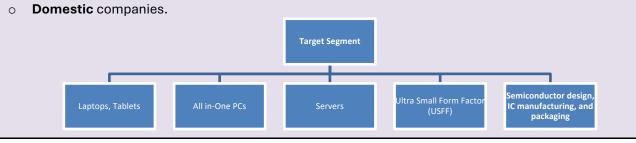
Quick facts

- Purpose: To boost domestic manufacturing and attract large investments in the value chain
- Type: Central Sector Schemes
- Incentive Period: 6 years during the Scheme tenure
- Project Management Agency: Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI)

Objective: Through financial incentives boost domestic manufacturing and attract large investments in the **value chain.**

Salient features

- **Background:** PLI 2.0 Scheme for IT hardware **doubled the outlay** while also enhancing the incentive and tenure as compared to PLI 1. 0 (launched in 2021).
 - It was launched to provide **more flexibility to applicants** and **allow a longer duration** to develop the supply chain within the country.
 - 3 category of applicants
 - Global companies
 - Hybrid (global/domestic) companies



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- **Eligible Product:** Goods manufactured in India and covered under target segment. Incentive shall be given on the sales of Target Segment Goods.
- Incentives: Around 5% on net incremental sales over base year.
- Monitoring: Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) chaired by the Cabinet Secretary.

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

Quick facts

- Type: Central Sector Scheme
- **Purpose:** To boost domestic manufacturing and to become global champions in electronics manufacturing
- Nodal Agency: Project Management Agency (PMA)
- Tenure: For round two, tenure is 4 years applicable from 01.04.2021

Objectives: To **attract large investments in the electronics value chain** including manufacturing of mobile phones, semiconductor packaging and electronic components including Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) units.

Salient features

- Eligibility: Support under the Scheme shall be provided only to companies engaged in manufacturing of target segments in India.
- Incentive: The Scheme shall extend an incentive of 4% to 6% on incremental sales (over base year) of goods manufactured in India and covered under target segments, to eligible companies, for a period of five (5) years subsequent to the base year.
- Target Segment: Mobile phones and specified electronic components.
- **Base Year:** Financial Year **2019-20** shall be treated as the base year for computation of incremental investment and incremental sales of manufactured goods.

15.6. OTHER SCHEMES/INITIATIVES

streamline the process of	streamline the process of getting a Life certificate.			
 Intended beneficiary: Perother Government organization. Other features Other features It is AADHAR Biometric Authentication based digital life certificates (DLCs) for Pensioners. It is intended do away physical Life Certific of pension. It can be obtained the operated by CSCs, Feature Content of the operated by CSCs, Feature Co	 How to get Jeevan Pramaan Certificate? ✓ Visit any Post Office near you or avail the services through Postman ✓ Provide basic details related to your pension account: Pension ID Pension Disbursing Department Mobile Number Authorize your request with biometric fingerprint scan ✓ Digital life certificate will be instantly generated with Pramaan ID sent to you on your mobile. Your Certificate details will be automatically updated with Pension Department. ✓ with the requirement of a pensioner having to submit a the in November each year, in order to ensure continuity rough various Jeevan Pramaan Centres which are being Banks, and Government offices or by using the client 			
application on any PC.				



Software	Deployment CTD was active in 1001 as an extension assists under the Meit/		
Technology	• Background: STPI was set up in 1991 as an autonomous society under the MeitY.		
Parks of India	Objective: Promotion of software exports from the country.		
(STPI)	Key Features		
(3171)	• STPI acts as 'single-window in providing services to the software exporters.		
	• STPI has been implementing the Software Technology Park (STP) scheme and		
	the Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) scheme for the promotion		
	of IT/ITES industry.		
	Key services		
	rendered by STPI		
	Incubation facilities Training and value-added services Services Services Services Services Services Service Services Se		
Scheme for	• Objective: Offset the disability for domestic manufacturing of electronic		
Promotion of	components and semiconductors in order to strengthen the electronics		
Manufacturing	manufacturing ecosystem in the country.		
of Electronic	• Eligibility: Entity registered in India and applicable to investments in new units as well		
Components	as expansion of capacity/ modernization and diversification of existing units.		
and	• Key features: The scheme provides financial incentive of 25% on capital		
Semiconductor	expenditure for the identified list of electronic goods that comprise downstream		
s (SPECS)	value chain of electronic products, i.e., electronic components, semiconductor/		
	display fabrication units, ATMP units, etc.		
Pradhan Mantri	Objective: Making one person in every family digitally literate		
Gramin Digital	• Eligibility Criteria: The eligible households can nominate one person from their		
Saksharta	• Eligibility Criteria: The eligible households can nominate one person from their family.		
Abhiyaan	• Age: 14 to 60 years		
(PMGDISHA)	 Age. 14 to 60 years Course Duration: 20 Hours (Minimum 10 Days and Maximum 30 Days) 		
(Medium of Instruction: Official Languages of India 		
	 Place of Learning: Nearest Training Centre/ Common Service Centre (CSC). 		
	Evaluation: Independent external evaluation conducted by a National level certifying		
01	agency like NIELIT, NIOS, IGNOU, etc.		
Stree	• It is striving to create a sustainable model for providing affordable and accessible		
Swabhiman	sanitary products close to the homes of adolescent girls and women in rural areas		
Electronics	Type: Central Sector Scheme		
Development	• Objectives: Creating an electronics industry ecosystem by supporting a vibrant		
Fund (EDF)	ecosystem of innovation, Research and Development (R&D) with active industry		
policy	involvement.		
	• EDF is set up as a "Fund of Funds" to participate in professionally managed		
	"Daughter Funds" which provide risk capital to companies developing new		
	technologies in the area of Electronics, Nano-electronics and Information		
	Technology (IT).		
	This fund is fostering R&D and innovation in these technology sectors.		
Modified	• Objective: Providing support for creation of world class infrastructure for		
Electronics	attracting major global electronics manufacturers along with their supply chain to		
Manufacturing	set up units in the country.		
Clusters (EMC	• This Scheme will fortify the linkage between domestic and international market		
2.0) Scheme	by strengthening supply chain responsiveness, consolidation of suppliers, decreased		
	time-to-market, lower logistics costs, etc.		
	• The EMC 2.0 Scheme provides financial assistance for setting up of both EMC		
	projects and Common Facility Centres (CFCs) across the country.		
	projects and Common Facility Centres (CFCs) across the country.		



Gyan Circle Ventures	 Gyan Circle Ventures (Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development at IIITS (CIEDI), a Section 8 Company) is the Technology Business Incubator of IIIT Sri City. The center is funded under TIDE 2.0 as a Group 2 Centre to promote deep-tech entrepreneurship through financial and technical support to incubators engaged in using emerging technologies such as IoT, AI, Block-chain, etc.
DigiLocker	 Aim: 'Digital Empowerment' of citizen by providing access to authentic digital documents to citizen's digital document wallet. DigiLocker is a secure cloud based platform
	for storage, Image: Contral State Ministry of Transport sharing and Central State Ministry of Transport verification of Government Government Defence Departments documents & Centrificates. Central State Ministry of Transport
	 Indian citizens who sign up for a DigiLocker account get a Indian citizens who sign up for a Learning Banking and Insurance Health & Wellness Other Organisations Most Popular Documents
	 dedicated cloud storage space that is linked to their Aadhaar (UIDAI) number. The issued documents in digilocker system are deemed to be at par with original physical documents as per Rule 9A of the Information Technology (Preservation and Retention of Information by Intermediaries providing Digital Locker facilities) Rules, 2016 Getting started is
	quick and easy -
UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New-Age Governance)	 UMANG is one of the key initiatives under the Digital India program to develop a common, unified platform and mobile app to facilitate a single point of access to all government services. Its primary aim is to abridge inconvenience faced by users in managing multiple mobile apps and facilitate a one-stop solution to avail varied government services. Its primary envices.
Digishala	• A free Doordarshan DTH channel to educate and inform the people about the various modes of digital payments.
Cyber Surakshit Bharat Initiative	• Aim: to educate the Chief Information Security Officers' (CISOs) and broader IT community across all government departments to defend their digital infrastructures and become future-ready in tackling cyber-attacks.



	The founding p WIPRO.	The founding partners include leading IT companies such as Microsoft, Intel, and WIPRO .			
	Deloitte and E	Deloitte and EY.			
e-Sampark			-	-	ens across India by
Sampark	-	outbound dialing used for sharing in	-	-	e messares
संपर्क		_		-	the government to
		with the citizens a	-		-
Secure,	• It is an online	service develope	ed for governm	ent entities to	generate Secure,
Scalable &	-	Scalable & Sugamya websites.			
Sugamya Wahaita as a	_				nes for generating
Website as a Service		ll as customizing	and managing t	the content wit	hout any technical
(S3WAAS)	know-how.	Developed Hoster	d and Maintaine	d by National Ir	nformatics Centre
())))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))	(NIC).				
		Creating a	Website throug	h S3WaaS	
	, (2) (2) (3)	P		ō	
	01 Login at S3WaaS Login with official email address (gov.in or nic.in		03 Add Website Details Provide the Website Details, Technical Owner Details	04 Customize Site Add/Edit features, text, images, video & more	05 Make Site Live Get your site live and share it with the public
	duress (gov.in or nic.in		and Site Owner Details	intuges, video a more	
GI Cloud – MeghRaj	 the initiative Me Infrastruct infrastruct with allowir Platform as servers so to server setup Software a is a software a is a software application Storage as provides ex systems ar storage tier Hosting En environmer Developme 	ighRaj. The service re resources like (ag you to install OS a Services (Paa hat you can publis b. The servers are p a Services (Saa e delivery model v or any of the comp a Service (STaaS cellent alternative ind reduces the c s. hvironments: NIC at for creating v	es offered are as f (laaS): laaS pro CPU, Memory, D 5, using ISOs, fron S): PaaS provide sh and run web a pre-configured re S): This provides where users are conents. Conents. Conents. Conents of contraction omplexities of contraction complexities of contraction contraction of contraction contraction contraction of c	follows. wides you basic isk Storage atta m scratch and c spre-installed application with eady with basic s on demand soft not responsible es need based s hal on-site and deploying and r es provides 3 s i.e. Product egated and man	web and database out worrying about security hardening. ware service. SaaS for supporting the storage solution. It dedicated storage managing multiple different types of ion, Staging and age them properly
National		NIC-CERT Division is the nodal arm of National Informatics Centre (NIC) for			
Information		yber security inc			
Centre-		NIC-CERT acts as a single point of contact and co-ordinate with concerned			
Computer Emergency	stakeholders f	stakeholders for cyber security incidents targeted at NIC Infrastructure.			
Lineigency					



Response Team	• It undertakes measures to issue periodic threat intelligence, Security Alerts/ Tips
-	
(NIC-CERT)	and advisories to safeguard NIC's assets against cyber threats.
Project Cyber	Launched by: Microsoft & Data Security Council of India (DSCI)
Shikshaa	• Aim: Skilling women engineering graduates in the niche field of Cyber Security.
Visvesvaraya	• Objective: Enhancing the number of PhDs in the Electronic System Design and
PhD Scheme for	Manufacturing (ESDM) and IT/IT Enabled Services (ITES).
Electronics and	• Tenure: 9 years from 2021
IT Phase-II	• The scheme will support 1000 Full Time PhD candidates, 150 Part Time PhD
	candidates, 50 Young Faculty Research Fellowships and 225 Post-Doctoral
	Fellowships.
	• The scheme will have a provision for one time support to 250 Full time PhD fellows
	for 6 months to facilitate visits to labs abroad, to broaden their research
	perspective.
	• Institutions eligible: All IITs, NITS, IISc, IISERs, Central Universities, Deemed
	Universities Private Universities, Private Deemed Universities, etc.



45 Days Expert Intervention

A Strategic Revision, Practice, and Mentoring Program for UPSC Prelims Examination





Highly experienced and qualified team of Mentors for continuous support and guidance



A structured plan of revision for GS Prelims, CSAT, and Current Affairs



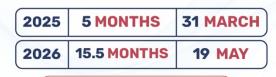
Effective Utilization of learning resources, including PYQs, Quick Revision Modules (QRMs), and PT-365



Lakshya Prelims & Mains Integrated Mentoring Program 2025 & 2026

(A Strategic Revision, Practice, and Mentoring Program for UPSC Prelims and Mains Examination 2025 & 2026)

VisionIAS introduces the Lakshya Prelims & Mains Integrated Mentoring Programme 2025 & 2026, offering unified guidance for UPSC aspirants across both stages, ensuring comprehensive support and strategic preparation for success



(Highlights of the Program)

- Coverage of the entire UPSC Prelims and Mains Syllabus
- Highly experienced and qualified team of senior mentors
- Development of Advanced answer writing skills
- Special emphasis to Essay & Ethics

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16. MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (MOEFCC)

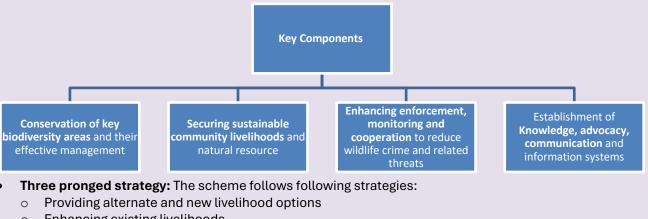
16.1. SECURE HIMALAYA (SECURING LIVELIHOODS, CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND RESTORATION OF HIGH RANGE HIMALAYAN ECOSYSTEM HIMALAYA) PROJECT

Quick facts

- **Purpose:** Securing livelihoods, conservation, sustainable use and restoration of high range Himalayan ecosystems
- International support: Global Environment Facility (GEF) and UNDP
- Tenure: 2017-2024
- Partnering agency: TRAFFIC

Objectives: To ensure conservation of locally and globally significant biodiversity, land and forest resources in high Himalayan ecosystem.

- Global project: SECURE Himalaya project is a part of "Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development" (Global Wildlife Program) funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).
 - It contributes to the **Global Snow Leopard Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP)**, a joint initiative of **12 range** country governments, international agencies, civil society, and the private sector.
- **Sustainable conservation:** The project promotes **sustainable management of alpine pastures** and forests in the high range Himalayan ecosystems.
 - It facilitates securing **conservation of globally significant wildlife**, including endangered snow leopard **and their habitats**.
- Area covered
 - Selected high altitude landscapes in the **Trans- and Greater Himalayan regions** which includes:
 - > Changthang (Jammu and Kashmir)
 - > Lahaul–Pangi and Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh)
 - > Gangotri–Govind and Darma–Byans Valley in Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)
 - o Kanchenjunga–Upper Teesta Valley (Sikkim)



- Enhancing existing livelihoods
- Supporting skill-based employment opportunities



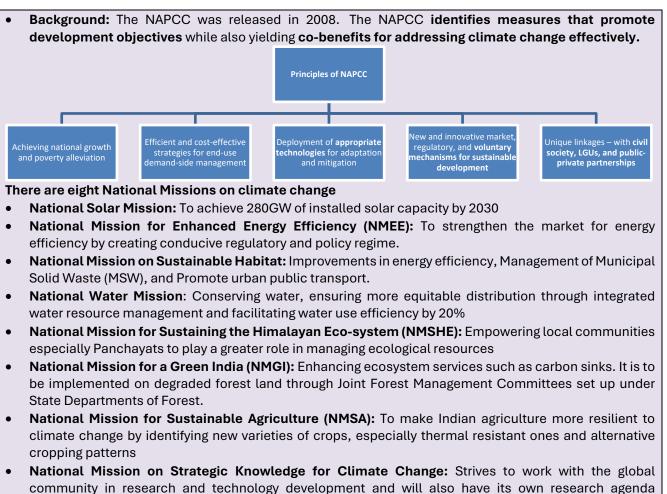
16.2. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Quick facts

- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Purpose:** To adapt to climate change and enhance the ecological sustainability of India's development path.
- Tenure: Upto 2025-26
- Implementing Agency: Missions are institutionalised by "respective ministries" and coordinated by Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change

Objectives: to enable the country to adapt to climate change and enhance the ecological sustainability of India's development path.

Salient features



16.3. OTHER SCHEMES/INITIATIVES

supported by a Climate Research Fund

Environmental	• It is one of the Central Sector sub- schemes being implemented in alignment	
Information	with Mission LiFE.	
Awareness Capacity	Program is dedicated to raising awareness, building capacity, and promoting	
Building and	sustainable actions among individuals and communities across India.	



Livelihood Programme (EIACP)	It encompasses the best functional aspects of erstwhile Environmental Information System (ENIVIS) Scheme
Programme (EIACP) National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) Climate Resilience Building among Farmers through Crop Residue	 Information System (ENVIS) Scheme. Purpose: To improve air quality in 131 cities (non-attainment cities and Million Plus Cities) in 24 States/UTs by engaging all stakeholders. Target: Reducing Particulate Matter (PM10) concentrations upto 40% by 2024-25 over baseline of 2017-18 or achievement of national standards (60 µg/m3) by 2025-26. Implementation: By Central Pollution Control Board at the National level. Monitoring: By PRANA (Portal for Regulation of Air-pollution in Non-Attainment Cities) Aim: To mitigate climate change impacts and enhance adaptive capacity as well as counter the adverse environmental impacts that arise from stubble burning. The project has been lowneded under the National Adaptation Fund for
Management	 The project has been launched under the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) to tackle Stubble Burning. Coverage: Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.
Green Skill Development Programme (GSDP)	 Aim: To develop green skilled workers having technical knowledge and commitment to sustainable development. It has been conceptualised and developed by MoEF&CC in consultation with the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA). All courses are National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant. It is utilising the vast network and expertise of Environmental Information System (ENVIS) Hubs/ Resource Partners (RPs). GSDP-ENVIS is a mobile app to boost employability and entrepreneurship of the youth in the country.
India Cooling Action Plan (ICAP)	 Aim: To provide sustainable cooling and thermal comfort for all while securing environmental and socio- economic benefits for the society. The ICAP provides an integrated vision towards cooling across sectors encompassing INTER ALIA reduction of cooling demand, refrigerant transition, enhancing energy efficiency and better technology options with a 20 year time horizon (refer to the infographics). This will also help in reducing both direct and indirect emissions.
PARIVESH	 PARIVESH (Pro-Active and Responsive facilitation by Interactive, Virtuous and Environmental Single-window Hub) is an environmental single window hub for Environment, Forest, Wildlife and CRZ clearances. It automates the entire process of submitting the application and tracking the status of such proposals at each stage of processing.
Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	 Type: Centrally Sponsored Scheme Purpose: To conserve and develop wildlife habitats, protect keystone species and promote ecological balance through technological interventions and community engagement.



	Financial assistance: Assistance is provided to State/UT Governments for protection and conservation of wildlife and its habitats in Protected Areas (PAs) as well as outside PAs and also for the recovery programmes of the critically endangered species. Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (Tenure: 15th Finance Commission cycle 2021-26) Components · · Support to Protected Areas National Parks Wildlife
	Sanctuaries Conservation Reserves Community ReservesAreas and mitigation of Human Wildlife conflictfor saving critically endangered species and habitats
National Mission on Himalayan Studies (NMHS)	 Type: Central Sector Scheme Aim: Conservation and sustainable management of natural resources in Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) Focus: Enhancing livelihoods of local communities, in line with the National Environment Policy, 2006 Implementing Agency: Himalayan Knowledge Network (HKN) Thematic Areas Skill Development and Capacity Building Handling of Hazardous Substances Physical Connectivity Infrastructure Development Water Resource Management Livelihood Options and Employment Generation Biodiversity Conservation and Management
Environment Education Awareness and Training (EEAT)	 Type: Central Sector scheme Aim: To promote environmental awareness and mobilize students' participation for environment conservation. Major programmes: National Green Corps (NGC) Programme: More than 1 lakh Eco-clubs have been formed in schools and colleges to educate students and to spread awareness on environmental issues. National Nature Camping Programme (NNCP): Organization of field visits/ nature camps in different Protected Areas/ Nature Parks/ Tiger Reserves of the country for students.
LeadIT (Leadership for Industry Transition) Initiative	 Background: Launched at the UN Climate Action Summit, 2019 Aim: To help guide the world's hard to-decarbonize and energy-intensive sectors/industries toward the low-carbon economy. Launched by: India and Sweden together with some other countries. Supported by: World Economic Forum LeadIT gathers countries and companies that are committed to action to achieve the Paris Agreement. LeadIT members subscribe to the notion that energy-intensive industry can and must progress on low-carbon pathways, aiming to achieve net-zero carbon emissions.



Colombo	• It is a roadmap for action on nitrogen challenges proposed by Sri Lanka in 2019
Declaration on	and endorsed by the United Nations member states. It seeks to halve nitrogen
Sustainable	waste by 2030.
Nitrogen	• It has been developed with the technical support of the International Nitrogen
Management	Management System (INMS), a joint activity of the UNEP and the International
	Nitrogen Initiative supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).
Nagar Van Yojana	• It was launched in 2020, on World Environment Day (5th June).
(NVY)	• It envisages developing 400 Nagar Vans and 200 Nagar Vatikas in the country
	during the period of 2020-21 to 2024-25.
	• Objective: To significantly enhance the tree outside forests and green cover,
	enhancement of biodiversity and ecological benefits to the urban and peri-
	urban areas apart from improving quality of life of city dwellers.
	Under the scheme
	• These forests will come up either on existing forest land or on any other
	vacant land offered by urban local bodies.
	• Van Udyan once established will be maintained by the State Government.
	• The scheme is fully funded under CAMPA (Compensatory Afforestation Fund
	Act, 2016) funds.





(An Exam-Focused & Interactive Mapping Program for Prelims 2025)



Live/Online & Offline Classes



17. MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

17.1. OTHER SCHEMES IN NEWS

Know India Programme (KIP)	 Aim: Acquainting Indian diaspora with the transformational changes taking place in India. It is a three-week orientation programme for diaspora youth conducted with a view to promote awareness on different facets of life in India and the progress made by the country in various fields e.g. economic, industrial, education, science & technology, etc. Eligibility: Youth (aged between 18-30 years) of Indian origin (excluding non-resident Indians) from all over the world having graduation from a recognized University/Institute or enrolled for graduation and ability to speak in English. Preference: To Person of Indian Origin (PIO) from Girmitiya countries (Mauritius, Fiji, Suriname, Guyana, Trinidad &Tobago, South Africa and Jamaica). 	
Pravasi Kaushal	• Objective: Training and certification of Indian workforce keen on overseas	
Vikas	employment in select sectors and job roles, in line with international standards.	
Yojana (PKVY)	• Ministries: MEA in partnership with the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship.	
	Implementing Agency: National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)	
	• The short-term program (of 2 weeks to one month) involves training candidates	
	in suitable skill sets which address the requirements in communication, trade	
	specific knowledge and skills along with cultural orientation.	
Indian	• Instituted in 1964, ITEC is one of the oldest institutionalized arrangements for	
Technical and Econ	international capacity building.	
omic Cooperation	• It is a demand-driven , response-oriented programme that focuses on	
Programme (ITEC)	addressing the needs of developing countries through innovative technological cooperation between India and the partnering nation.	
	 Although it is essentially a bilateral programme, its resources have also been 	
	used for financing trilateral and regional undertakings such as with the Economic Commission for Africa, UNIDO and G-77.	
	 It offers nearly 10,000 fully-funded in-person training opportunities at 100+ 	
	eminent institutes in India each year.	
	It is administered by the Development Partnership Administration-II Division	
	of the MEA.	
	Key initiatives	
	eITEC (for online trainings using digital delivery platforms) ITEC-Executive (short-term policy-focussed, in-person trainings for senior government executives) ITEC-Onsite and ITEC- Expert (onsite capacity building assignments carried out by Indian experts)	
e-VidyaBharati	• It was launched to offer free of cost tele-education and tele-medicine services	
AarogyaBharati (e-	to African countries.	
VBAB) Network		
Project		





18. MINISTRY OF FINANCE

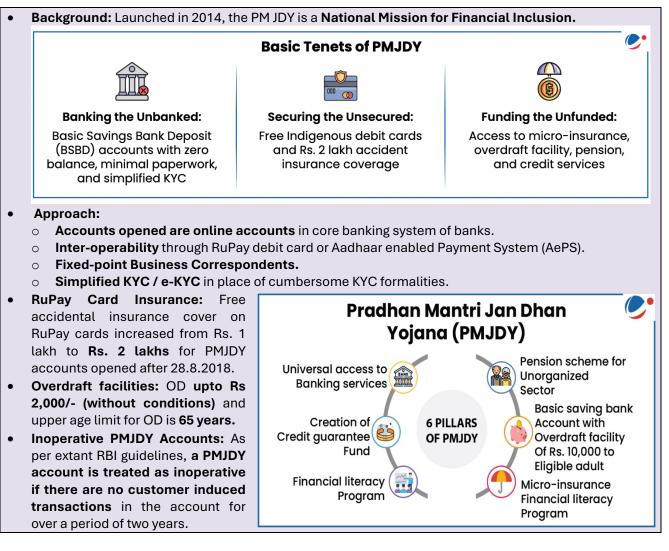
18.1. PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA (PMJDY) - NATIONAL MISSION FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION

Quick facts

- **Purpose:** To ensure **access to financial services** like Banking, Remittance, Credit, Insurance, Pension in an affordable manner.
- Overdraft facilities: Rs. 10,000
- Accident Coverage: Rs. 2 lakhs
- Focus: Every Unbanked Adult

Objectives:

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





- Jan Dhan Darshak App: A mobile application, was launched to provide a citizen centric platform for locating banking touch points such as bank branches, ATMs, Bank Mitras, Post Offices, etc. in the country.
- **Coverage under other schemes:** PMJDY Accounts are eligible for benefits under schemes like PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PM JJBY), PM Suraksha Bima Yojana (PM SBY), Atal Pension Yojana and MUDRA Scheme.

18.2. NPS VATSALYA YOJANA

Quick Facts

- Purpose: Encouraging early savings for children by opening National Pension System (NPS) accounts
- **Regulated by:** Pension Fund Regulatory Authority of India (PFRDA)
- Eligibility: All minor citizens (up to 18 years of age)
- PRAN: A unique Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN) is issued in the minor's name

Objective: To create a pensioned society and encourage the empowerment of children by **inculcating the habit** of saving for retirement from an early age.

Salient Features

NPS Vatsalya is a Contributory Pension Scheme. Guardians • The account is **operated by the NPS Vatsalya Account** guardian (natural/legal) with the minor as the sole beneficiary. Contribution Account • NRIs/OCIs require a separate form Details Opening and an NRE/NRO bank account. Initial: ₹1,000 minimum Points of Presence (POPs) 0 The guardian automatically (No upper limit) Banks becomes the nominee, eliminating India Post Yearly: ₹1,000 minimum the need for separate nomination. eNPS Platform (No upper limit) Pension Fund Selection: Guardian can choose a registered Pension Fund. Account frozen if minimum contribution not met Withdrawal and Exit: Closure only upon subscriber request • Lock-in Period: 3 years. • Withdrawal: Up to 25% of the contribution after lock in period allowed for education, specified illness, and disability. Maximum of three times. • Exit on Attainment of 18 Years: > If the corpus exceeds ₹2.5 lakh, 80% is used to purchase an annuity, and 20% can be withdrawn as a lump sum. > If the corpus is ₹2.5 lakh or less, the entire amount can be withdrawn as a lump sum. **Death:** On death, the entire corpus is returned to the guardian. 0 • **Documents Required**: > For Minor: Date of Birth proof (Birth certificate, School leaving certificate, etc.). For Guardian: KYC documents (Aadhaar, Passport, Voter ID, etc.), PAN, and proof of address. > > If Guardian is NRI/OCI: NRE/NRO Bank Account of the minor. Grievance Redressal: 0 > PFRDA (Redressal of Subscriber Grievance) Regulations, 2015 notified for grievance redressal. > Central Grievance Management System (CGMS), an online platform, has been hosted for subscribers to lodge grievances by logging to his/her NPS account.





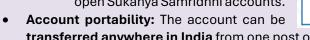
18.3. SUKANYA SAMRIDDHI YOJANA (SSY)

Quick facts

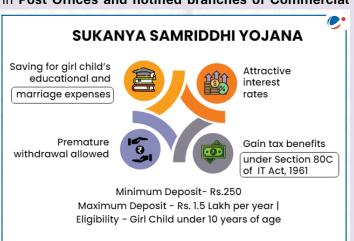
- Purpose: To promote the welfare of the girl child
- Background: launched in 2015 as a part of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign.
- Beneficiaries: A girl child (a maximum of two girl children in one family)
- Limitation: Only one account can be opened in the name of a girl child.

Objective: To provide a **small investment for the girl,** which is to be used to facilitate payment of **education and marriage expenses.**

- Account Opening: Account can be opened in Post Offices and notified branches of Commercial Banks.
- Maximum Account Per family: Account is opened in the name of a girl child for upto two girl children in one family.
 - Exception for twins/triplets: Benefits could also be availed for more than two in case of twins/triplets in the first birth or the second birth.
 - However, if the first birth itself results in more than two girl children, girls born after the twins/triplets will not be eligible to open Sukanya Samridhhi accounts.



- transferred anywhere in India from one post office/Bank to another.
 Interest Rate: Interest on balance (at rate notified by the government from time to time) will be calculated on yearly compounded basis and credited to the account.
- Maturity of scheme: The account shall mature after 21 years from the date of opening or on marriage of the girl child under whose name the account is opened, whichever is earlier.
- **Premature closure of account:** In the event of **death of the account holder** or where the Central Government is satisfied that continuation of the account is causing **undue hardship to the account holder**.
- **Premature withdrawal:** Once the girl child is **18 years old**, she can make an early withdrawal of **up to 50% of the balance for higher education**.
- Other benefits of Sukanya Samriddhi Account Scheme
 - \circ $\,$ Even girl child can operate the account after she attains the age of 10 years.
 - Payment on maturity to girl child.
 - \circ $\;$ Interest payment even after maturity if account is not closed.
 - Transferable anywhere in India.
 - Deposits may be made in the account till the completion of a period of fifteen years from the date of opening of the account.
- Documents required for opening an account
 - Sukanya Samriddhi Account Opening Form.
 - o Birth certificate of girl child
 - Identity proof (as per RBI KYC guidelines)
 - Residence proof (as per RBI KYC guidelines)





18.4. STAND UP INDIA SCHEME

Quick facts

- **Purpose:** To promote entrepreneurship at grassroots level focusing on economic empowerment and job creation
- Type: Central Sector Scheme
- Enterprises covered: Greenfield enterprise in manufacturing, services, Agri-allied activities or the trading sector
- Refinancing agency: SIDBI (Small Industries Development Bank of India)

Objective: To facilitate bank loans between **Rs.10 lakh and Rs. 1 Crore** to **at least one SC or ST borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch** for setting up a **Greenfield enterprise**.

Salient feature

- **Collateral free coverage** Eligibility • To extend Collateral free coverage the government has set up Credit Guarantee Fund for Stand-Up India (CGFSI). SC, ST or Woman Above 18 • However, Government does not allocate funds for years of age. loans under the Scheme. Loan extending entity: Loans under the Scheme are . Loans available for extended by all the branches of the Scheduled 2 setting up Commercial Banks as per commercial parameters. Green Field Projects. Loan security: Besides primary security, the loan may be secured by collateral security or guarantee of CGFSI as Atleast 51% stake should decided by the banks. be held by an SC, ST or 3 Rate of Interest (Rol): Rol would be the lowest applicable • Woman entrepreneur for a non-individual enterprise. rate of the bank for that category (rating category) not to exceed Bank's base rate (MCLR) +3%+ tenor premium. • Loan repayment: The loan is repayable in 7 years with a Borrowers should not be in default to any maximum moratorium period of 18 months. 4 bank or financial Stand-up Connect Centres: institution.
 - The Scheme also envisages extending handholding support to the potential borrowers.
 - The offices of **SIDBI and NABARD** are designated as Stand-up Connect Centres, who will arrange for the support required.
- Convergence with other scheme: This scheme also provides for convergence with Central/State Government scheme.

18.5. PRADHAN MANTRI VAYA VANDANA YOJANA (PMVVY)

Quick facts

- Type: Central Sector Scheme
- Purpose: Offer an insurance policy-cum-pension scheme that provides security to senior citizens
- Eligibility: Open only to senior citizens (individuals who have completed 60 years)
- Implementing agency: Life Insurance Corporation of India

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



Salient features

- Guaranteed Pension:
 - The scheme guarantees pension payouts for 10 years, with a return of principal at maturity.
 - Subscribers get an **assured pension** ranging from **Rs 1000/- per month to Rs. 12,000/- per month, based on contribution.**
- Limit on investment:
 - It sets a minimum and maximum limit on investment at ₹1.56 lakh and ₹15 lakh respectively.
 - The ceiling of maximum pension is **for a family as a whole,** the family will comprise of **pensioner, his/her spouse and dependents.**
- Tax benefit: The scheme enjoys no tax benefits, except for GST exemption on principal.
- **Premature exit:** Premature exit with a **2% penalty on principal** is allowed in case of critical or terminal illness of self or spouse
- Loan facility:
 - Loan facility is available after completion of 3 policy years.
 - Maximum loan that can be granted shall be **75% of the Purchase Price.**
- Death of subscriber: Should the investor die within 10 years, beneficiaries will get back principal.

18.6. PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA (PMMY)

Quick facts

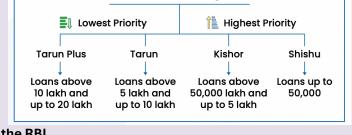
- Purpose: PMMY is set up for providing MUDRA loans to the non-corporate, non-farming small & micro enterprises.
- Type: Central Sector Scheme
- Intended beneficiary: Any Indian Citizen having business plan for a non-farm sector and whose credit need is less than Rs. 20 lakh.
- Sectors eligible for Loan: Manufacturing, trading and services sectors and activities allied to agriculture

Objectives

- To provide collateral free access to credit in a seamless manner to micro enterprises in the country
- To **fund the unfunded** by bringing MSMEs to the formal financial system and extending affordable credit to them.
- To provide **financial inclusiveness** and support to the marginalized and hitherto socioeconomically neglected classes

Salient features

- Background: Launched in 2015
- MUDRA: Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Ltd (MUDRA) is a refinance agency and not a direct lending institution.
 - It provides refinance support to its intermediaries viz. Banks, Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and NBFCs.
 - It is registered as a Company under the Companies Act 2013 and as a Non-Banking Finance Institution (NBFC) with the RBI.



MUDRA Loan Categories

- Means for availing Mudra loans: Bank, NBFC, MFIs etc or through Udyami Mitra portal.
- **Nature of Assistance:** Term Loan, Overdraft Limit, Working Capital, and Composite Loan for Acquiring Capital.



- No Need for Collaterals: Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units (CGFMU) provides guarantee coverage for these collateral free micro loans.
- Interest Rate: Deregulated, with a 2% interest subvention on prompt repayment of Shishu loans under PMMY for 12 months.
 - MUDRA offers a 25bps interest rate reduction to MFIs/NBFCs providing loans to women entrepreneurs.
- Mudra Card: It provides a facility of working capital arrangement in the form of an overdraft facility to the borrower.
- **Mudra Mitra:** It is a mobile phone application. It guides a loan seeker to approach a Banker in availing MUDRA loan under PMMY.

18.7. NATIONAL PENSION SYSTEM (NPS)

Quick facts

- Purpose: To provide a sustainable solution to the problem of providing adequate retirement income to every citizen of India.
- Beneficiaries: Any citizen of India (both resident and Non-resident) in the age group of 18-65 years.
- Coverage: Employees' public, private as well as unorganized sectors. •
- Implementing agency: Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) •

Objectives:

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

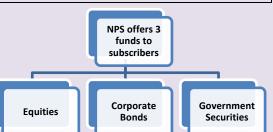
Salient feature

Coverage •

- NPS is mandatorily applicable on Central Government employees (except Armed Forces) recruited on or after 01.01.2004.
- Subsequently, all State Governments excluding West Bengal have also adopted NPS for their employees.
- Contribution .
 - The individuals contribute to their retirement account and employer can also co-contribute.
 - One individual can open only one account under NPS, however, such Individual can have **another** account in Atal Pension Yojana.
- Two types of account

Type of account	Feature		
Tier I Account	Non-withdrawable account meant for savings for retirement		
Tier II Account	A voluntary savings facility.		
	Only those who have T-1 Account can avail this.		
	• The subscriber is free to withdraw savings from this account anytime.		
	• No tax benefit is available on this account.		
Market linked retu	rn: The contributions accumulate		
over a period of time	e till retirement grows with market NPS offers 3		
linked returns.	funds to subscribers		
PRAN: The subscrib	per is allotted a unique Permanent		
Retirement Account	Number (PRAN) which is portable		
and can be used fro	m any location in India.		

Partial withdrawal: Such Withdrawal can happen







- At least 3 years from the date of joining of the NPS except for activities like skill development, reskilling or any other self-development activities.
- Can happen **maximum of three times during** the entire tenure of subscription.
- **25% of the contribution could be withdrawn for exigencies** like health, marriage, house and education, etc.
- Premature exit: Premature exit only after completion of 10 years. If the total accumulated corpus is:
 - Less than or equal to Rs. 1 Lakh: Complete Withdrawal is allowed.
 - More than Rs. 1 Lakh: Only 20% of the accumulated funds can be withdrawn as lump sum.
 - > 80% of the accumulated fund has to be utilized for purchase of an Annuity that would provide a regular monthly pension.
- Exit benefits upon attaining the age of 60 years or Superannuation
 - **Minimum of 40%** of accumulated pension wealth will be utilized for monthly **annuity or pension**.
 - **Remaining 60%** of accumulated pension wealth shall be paid to the **subscriber as lump sum.**
- Tax Benefits
 - NPS has **EEE tax** status (tax exempt at entry, investment, and maturity).
 - Employee's own Contribution towards NPS Tier-I eligible for:
 - > ₹1,50,000 of deduction available under section 80 C of the IT Act
 - > An additional tax deduction up to ₹50,000 under section 80CCD (1) of the IT Act
- Withdrawal:
 - Interim/ Partial withdrawal up to 25% of the contributions made by the subscriber from NPS Tier-I is tax free.
 - Lump sum withdrawal up to 60% of total pension wealth from NPS Tier-I at the time of superannuation is tax exempt.
 - > The minimum 40% of the amount utilized for annuity is also tax exempt.

18.8. GOLD MONETIZATION SCHEME

Quick facts

- **Purpose:** To mobilize the idle gold in the country and put it into productive use.
- Eligibility: Resident Indians
- Taxation benefits: Earnings under the GMS are exempt from the capital gains tax, wealth tax and income tax.
- Deposit limits: Minimum 10 grams of raw gold

Objectives: To **mobilise gold** held by households and institutions, **reduce country's reliance on the import** of gold and provide a **fillip to the gems and jewelry sector** in the country.

- **Background:** Comprises of the previous 'Gold Deposit Scheme' and the 'Gold Metal Loan' scheme, revamped and linked together in GMS.
- Eligibility: Resident Indians (Individuals, HUFs, Proprietorship & Partnership firms, etc.) can make deposits under the scheme.
 - \circ $\;$ Joint deposits of two or more eligible depositors are allowed.
 - Deposit Quantity Limit
 - Minimum: 10 grams of raw gold (bars, coins, jewellery excluding stones and other metals)
 - o Maximum: No Limit



	Short Term Bank Deposit	Medium Term Government	Long Term
	(STBD)	Deposit (MTGD)	Government
			Deposit (LTGD
Deposits	Bank's on-balance sheet	Deposits are accepted by bank	ts on behalf of t
	liability	Central Government	
Period	1-3 years	5 - 7 years	12 - 15 years
Lock in Period	1 year	3 years	5 years
ROI (based on	As decided by bank	2.25% p.a.	2.50% p.a.
the value of gold			
during deposit)			
Denomination	• Principal: Gold/cash	• Principal: Cash	
	based on Customer's	• Interest: Cash	
	discretion		
	• Interest: Gold		

NOTE: The Gems & Jewelry sector is one of the important sectors of Indian Economy, with a contribution
of around 7% to GDP, 10-12% share in country's total merchandise export.

18.9. OTHER SCHEMES/INITIATIVES

Sovereign	a SCR are development accurities dependent of read	
Gold Bond	• SGBs are government securities denominated in grams of gold.	
	They are substitutes for holding physical gold.	
Scheme (SGB)	• Investors have to pay the issue price in cash and the bonds will be redeemed in cash on maturity.	
	• Interest earned: 2.50% per annum payable semi-annually on the nominal value	
	• The Bond is issued by Reserve Bank on behalf of Government of India.	
	• Eligibility: Person resident in India (individuals, HUFs, trusts, universities and charitable institutions)	
	• Know-Your-Customer (KYC) norms: Every application must be accompanied by the 'PAN Number'	
	• Tenure : Tenor of the bond is 8 years , early encashment/redemption of the bond is allowed after fifth year from the date of issue on coupon payment dates	
	• Tax benefits: Interest on the Bonds is taxable, but the capital gains tax arising on	
	redemption of SGB to an individual has been exempted	
	Limits on investment per fiscal year	
	• Minimum: one gram	
	• Maximum: 4 kg for individuals and Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) and 20 kg for trusts and similar entities	
	• In case of joint holding, the limit applies to the first applicant	
	Authorized agencies selling the SGBs: Bonds are sold through offices or branches of Nationalized Barks, Schodulad Briveta, Barks, Schodulad, Foreign, Barks,	
	Nationalised Banks, Scheduled Private Banks, Scheduled Foreign Banks, designated Post Offices, Stock Holding Corporation of India Ltd. (SHCIL)	
	Insurance schemes	
Specification	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana	
	Yojana (PMJJBY) (PMSBY)	
Туре:	Central Sector Scheme	
Nature	Life insurance scheme (life cover up to age 55).Insurance against accidents	



Eligibility	• Citizens (including NRIs) in the age Citizens (including NRIs) in the age group 18 to
EugiDiaty	group of 18 to 50 years. 70 years.
Risk covered	Death due to any reason, after the Accidental death and disabilities
Mak covered	first 45 days of enrolment.
Coverage	• Rs. 2 lakh (term insurance), • Rs 2 lakh for accidental death or total
Coverage	renewable from year to year permanent disability
	Rs 1 lakh for partial permanent disability.
Conditions	A bank or post office account, and consent to enable auto-debit of premium.
Implementing	Life Insurance Corporation Public Sector General Insurance
agencies	All other life insurers Companies (PSGICs)
	Other general insurance companies
Premium rate	₹436 per annum ₹20 per annum
	Other schemes
Atal Pension	• Aim: To provide minimum guaranteed pension for the people in the unorganized sector.
Yojana (APY)	Type: Central Sector Scheme
	• Implementing agency: Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA)
	under the National Pension System (NPS).
	• Eligibility: APY is open to all bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 40 years
	• Benefits: Guaranteed minimum monthly pension of Rs. 1000 or its multiple upto Rs.
	5000 (based on the contributions) at the age of 60 years.
	• Voluntarily exit: Subscriber could exit from the scheme subject to certain condition.
	Death of the subscriber
	\circ Premature death (before 60 years of age)
	 Spouse can continue contribution to APY account
	Death after attaining 60 years
	• Pension to spouse
Mahila	 If spouse also dies, accumulated pension corpus would go to nominee
Mahila Samman	 Mahila Samman Savings Certificates (MSSC) Scheme was announced in 2023-24 Union Budget with the objective of promoting
Savings	financial inclusion and empowering women, including girls.
Certificates	 Key features of scheme
(MSSC)	• Two-year tenure (valid upto 2025) and provides fixed interest rate of 7.5%
. ,	compounded quarterly.
	• MSSC accountholder can withdraw a maximum up to 40% of eligible balance
	once after expiry of one year from date of opening of account but before maturity of
	account.
	• Minimum amount to be invested is Rs.1,000 and any sum in multiples of Rs.100.
	 Maximum investment limit is Rs.2 lakh.
Atmanirbhar	Atmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana (ABRY
Bharat Rozgar	• Aim: Reduce the financial burden of the employers of various sectors/industries and
Yojana (ABRY)	encourages them to hire more workers.
	• Applicability: Every establishment registered with EPFO and their new employees
	(earning wage less that Rs. 15,000/- per month) for hiring between October 2020 to June 2021 or those who lost jobs between March 2020 to September 2020
	 Incentive for encouraging hiring: Centre is crediting for provident fund for a period of
	• Incentive for encouraging ning: Centre is crediting for provident fund for a period of two years both the employees' share and employers share' (12% of wages each) of
	contribution payable or only the employees' share, depending on employment strength
	of the EPFO registered establishments.
	טו נווב בו דט ובצוטנפובע בטנמטווטוווופוונט.

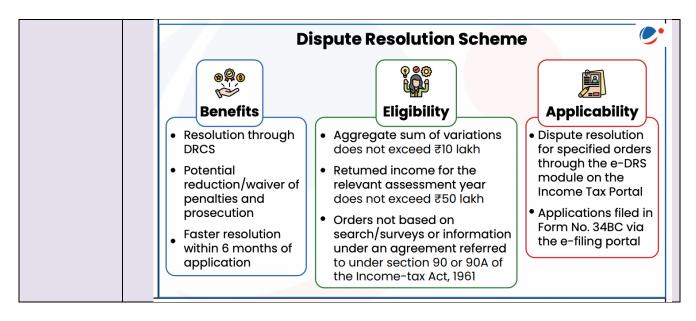


	 Implementing Agency: Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) Atmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana (ABRY) Aim Reduce employers' financial burden and encourage hiring Applicability EPFO-registered establishments hiring new employees Wage limit: Rs. 15,000/ per month Hiring period: October 2020 to June 2021 Covers employees who lost iobs between March-September 2020 Incentive Government credits PF contributions for two years 12% employees' share and 12% employers' share
Scheme for Financial Support to PPP in	 Implementing Agency: Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) Scheme for Financial Support to PPP in Infrastructure Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme The scheme provides financial support in the form of grants, one time or deferred, to infrastructure projects undertaken through PPPs (Public Private Partnership) with a
Infrastructure	view to make them commercially viable.
Viability Gap	• Tenure: Till 2024-25
Funding (VGF) Scheme	Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme
	Scheme Overview
	Financial support through grants to PPP infrastructure projects
	Aim: Make projects commercially viable
	Tenure: Till 2024-25
	Sub Scheme - 1
	Social Sectors: Water Treatment, Supply, Waste Management, Health, Education
	Operational Cost Recovery: 100%
	Central Government VGF: Max 30% of Total Project Cost
	State/Ministry Additional Support: Up to 30% of Total Project Cost
	Sub Scheme - 2
	Demonstration/Pilot Projects in Health and Education
	Operational Cost Recovery: Min 50%
	Central & State Governments Support: Up to 80% Capital Expenditure
	Up to 50% O&M Costs (First 5 Years)
	Central Govt Max VGF: 40% of Total Project Cost
	Additional: Up to 25% Operational Costs (First 5 Years)



Under the estimate (annument in 0000.04 hardest) Otate Occurrents will get
• Under the scheme (announced in 2023-24 budget), State Governments will get
special assistance in the form of 50-year interest free loan up to an overall sum of
Rs. 1.3 lakh crore during the financial year 2023-24.
Scheme for financial assistance to States for capital investment/expenditure was first
instituted by Ministry of Finance in 2020-21 in the wake of COVID-19 Pandemic.
Scheme has following 8 parts
 Rs. 1 lakh crore has been allocated amongst States in proportion to their share of central taxes & duties as per the award of the 15th Finance Commission. Financing reforms in ULBs to make them creditworthy for Municipal Bonds and for
issue of Municipal Bonds.
• Housing for Police personnel above or as part of police stations in urban areas.
• Children and adolescents libraries with digital infrastructure at Panchayat and Ward level
 Incentive for Just-in-time release of Centrally Sponsored Schemes funds by state governments
 Incentive for scrapping Old vehicles
• Urban Planning Reforms
 Construction of Unity malls
• Bengaluru's first project under SWAMIH fund was completed, providing affordable
homes to nearly 3000 families.
• SWAMIH Fund is a social impact fund specifically formed for completing stressed
and stalled residential projects and was launched in 2019.
• Fund is sponsored by Ministry of Finance and is managed by SBICAP Ventures
Ltd.
 It provides priority debt financing for completion of stressed, brownfield and Real
Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA)-registered residential project.
• Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has notified an e-Appeals Scheme , 2023 to reduce pendency of appeals at the level of income tax commissioners.
• Aggrieved assesse can appeal certain orders before Joint Commissioner
(Appeals) passed by an assessing officer below the rank of Joint Commissioner (Appeals).
• A person shall not be required to appear either personally or through authorised
• A person shall not be required to appear either personally or through authorised representative in connection with any proceedings under this scheme.
 representative in connection with any proceedings under this scheme. Appellant can, however, request a personal hearing, which would be done through video conferencing or video telephony.
 representative in connection with any proceedings under this scheme. Appellant can, however, request a personal hearing, which would be done through video conferencing or video telephony. Purpose: To minimize litigation and provide relief to eligible taxpayers by resolving
 representative in connection with any proceedings under this scheme. Appellant can, however, request a personal hearing, which would be done through video conferencing or video telephony.









19. MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING

19.1. PRADHAN MANTRI MATSYA SAMPADA YOJANA (PMMSY)

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** Bring **Blue Revolution** through sustainable and responsible development of fisheries sector in India.
- Type: Both CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME and Centrally Sponsored SCHEME
- Approach: To the extent possible, 'cluster or area-based approaches' to be adopted
- Tenure: FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25

Objectives

- Harnessing of fisheries potential, modernizing value chain, post-harvest management and quality improvement
- Build robust fisheries management and regulatory framework
- Doubling fishers and fish farmers' incomes and generation of employment

Salient features

- PMMSY Investment: 42% for fisheries infrastructure (harbors, cold chains, markets, villages, deep-sea fishing).
- Swath Sagar Plan: Includes bio-toilets, vessel insurance, e-trading, resource surveys, and IT databases.
- National network of Brood Banks: State/UTbased species-specific brood banks for quality fish breeding.
- Integrated Laboratory Network: For addressing diseases, antibiotics and residues issues, aquatic health management.
- Aqua Parks: One-stop hubs for fisheries and aquaculture activities.
- **Project Monitoring and Evaluation Unit** (**PMEU**): A fisheries department team led by a Joint Secretary oversees implementation.
- Key Initiatives
 - National Fisheries Digital Platform (NFDP): Foundation for evidence-based fisheries management under PM-MKSSY.

Aims of PMMSY



Increase of contribution of Gross Value Added (GVA) of fisheries sector to agriculture GVA to 9%.



Double export earnings to about Rs. 1 lakh crore.



Reduction of post-harvest losses to about 10% (currently 25%)



Doubling of incomes of fishers and fish farmer.

- **Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah-Yojana (PM-MKSSY):** A ₹6000 crore sub-scheme of PMMSY, supported by the World Bank and AFD.
- Matsya Sampada Jagrukta Abhiyan: Awareness campaign for nationwide outreach.
- **River Ranching Programme:** Enhances fish production through land and water utilization; NFDB is the nodal agency.
- NSPAAD Phase-II: Focuses on early detection and management of aquatic diseases.
- **Genetic Improvement of Penaeus indicus:** Establishes a National Genetic Improvement Facility for shrimp breeding.



19.2 PRADHAN MANTRI MATSYA KISAN SAMRIDHI SAH-YOJANA (PM-MKSSY)

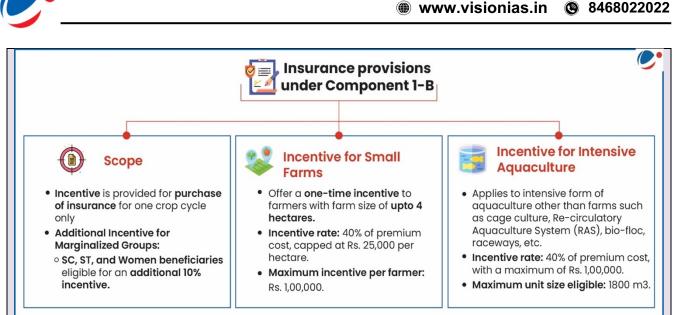
Quick Facts

- Purpose: Formalization of the fisheries sector and supporting fisheries micro and small enterprises
- Type: Central Sector Scheme
- Sub-scheme of: Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana
- Tenure: FY 2023-24 to FY 2026-27

Objectives

- Gradual formalization of the unorganised fisheries sector.
- Facilitating institutional finance to fisheries sector micro and small enterprises.
- **Providing a one-time incentive** to beneficiaries for purchasing aquaculture insurance.
- Incentivizing for improving fisheries sector value-chain efficiencies.

- Intended beneficiaries
 - **Fishers, Fish (Aquaculture) Farmers, Fish workers, Fish Vendors** or such other person directly engaged in fisheries value chain.
 - Micro and Small enterprises in the form of Proprietary Firms, Partnership Firms and Companies registered in India, Societies, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs), Cooperatives, Federations, Village Level Organizations like SHGs, Farmers Producer Organizations (FPOs) and Fish FPOs
 - Startups engaged in fisheries and aquaculture value chains.
 - o Any other beneficiaries that may be included by the Department of Fisheries,
- Funding: Total outlay of 6000 crore rupees, of which-
 - **50% will come from public finance** including **the World Bank and the AFD** (French Development Agency) external financing
 - $\circ~$ 50% will be contributed by the beneficiaries from private sector
- Key components
 - Component 1-A: Formalization of the fisheries sector and facilitating access of fisheries microenterprises to Gol programs for the financing of working capital.
 - > **National Fisheries Digital Platform** (NFDP) will be created and all the stakeholders will be mobilized to register on it.
 - ✓ The NFDP will serve **multiple functions including disbursement of financial incentives**.
 - **Component 1-B: Facilitating the adoption of aquaculture insurance**: It is proposed to facilitate the creation of appropriate insurance products and to **cover at least 1 lakh hectares of aquaculture farms (Refer to the infographics below)**.



- Component-2: Supporting microenterprises to improve fisheries sector value chain efficiencies.
- **Component-3: Facilitating Adoption and expansion of fish and fishery product safety** and quality assurance systems.
- Component-4: Project management, monitoring, and reporting: It is proposed to set up Project Management Units (PMUs) to manage, implement, monitor, and evaluate project activities.

19.3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND (AHIDF)

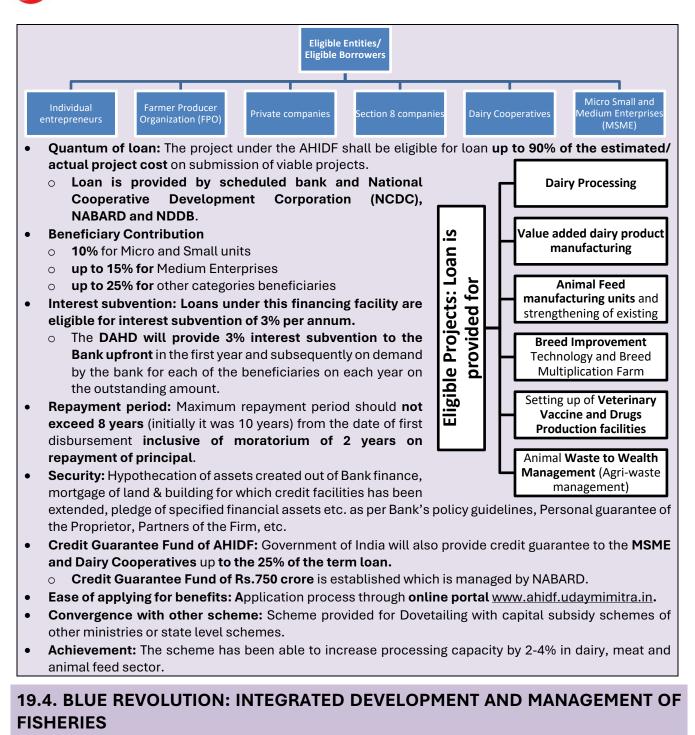
Quick facts

- **Purpose:** To help increasing of milk and meat processing capacity and product diversification
- Type: Central Sector Scheme
- Financial assistance: Term Loan to the Eligible Entities would be provided
- Tenure: Till 2025-26

Objectives

- To help **increasing of milk and meat processing capacity and product diversification** thereby providing greater **access** for unorganized rural milk and meat producers **to organized milk and meat market.**
- To make available increased price realization for the producer and quality milk and meat products for the domestic consumer.
- Develop **entrepreneurship and generate employment** and to **increase the export contribution** in the milk and meat sector.
- To make **available quality concentrated animal feed** to cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig and poultry to provide balanced ration at affordable prices.

- Background: Setting up of Rs. 15000 crore AHIDF was announced under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan stimulus package.
 - The scheme has recently been realigned to be implemented under Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF) with a total outlay of Rs.29,610.25 crore.



Quick facts

- Type: Central Sponsored Scheme
- **Purpose:** increasing production and productivity from aquaculture and fisheries resources, both inland and marine.
- **Coverage:** all the States including North East States and Union Territories.
- **Support to weaker:** Support to SCs, STs, Women and their co-operatives to take up fishing and fisheries related activities





Objectives

- To increase the overall fish production in a responsible and sustainable manner.
- To modernize the fisheries and ensure food and nutritional security.
- To generate **employment and export earnings** and ensure inclusive development.

Salient features

- **Vision:** Blue Revolution, the Neel Kranti Mission has the vision to achieve **economic prosperity** of the country and **the fishermen and fish farmers.**
- **Financial assistance:** It provides financial assistance for **development of fisheries and aquaculture** sector including fish production and post-harvest related activities like fish brood banks, hatcheries, construction of ponds.
- Components of the Blue Revolution
 - National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)
 - o Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture
 - Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations
 - National Scheme on Welfare of Fishermen
 - o Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and other need based Interventions
 - o Institutional Arrangement for Fisheries Sector
 - Strengthening of Database & Geographical Information System of the Fisheries Sector
- **Mission Fingerling:** To facilitate the **establishment of hatcheries and Fingerling rearing ponds** to ensure certain level of production of fish fingerling, post larvae of shrimp and crab in the country.
- Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Fund (FIDF)
 - $\circ~$ It was established with a fund size of $\mbox{Rs.\,7522.48}$ crore.
 - The Centre provides **interest subvention up to 3% per annum** for providing the concessional finance by the **Nodal Loaning Entities** for development of infrastructure in the fisheries sector.
 - o **Tenure:** 2025-26

19.5. RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION (RGM)

Quick facts

- Purpose: To boost growth in livestock sector, development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds
- Sub-scheme of: Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana
- Key beneficiaries: Small and marginal farmers particularly women
- Tenure: 2021-22 to 2025-26

Objectives

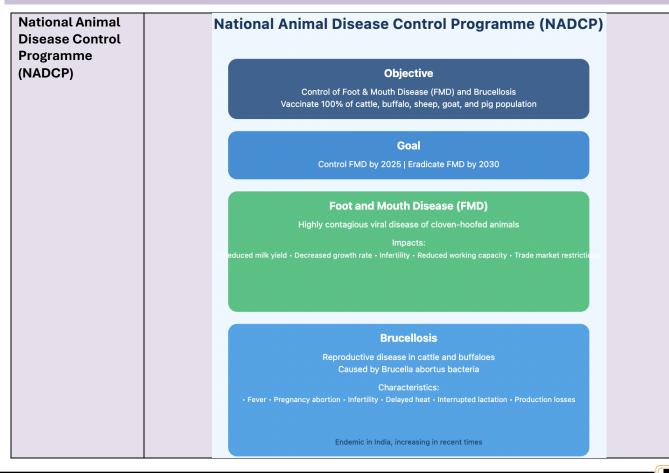
- Increase bovine productivity and milk production sustainably using advanced technologies.
- Genetic Improvement by Promoting the use of high genetic merit bulls for breeding and conservation of indigenous cattle and buffaloes
- Expansion of Artificial Insemination (AI) and ensure **doorstep delivery of AI services to farmers.**

- Background: Launched in 2013-2014 under the National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development.
- Key Components of the Scheme
- Heifer Rearing Centres: The government will provide a one-time 35% capital subsidy to establish Heifer Rearing Centres, supporting 30 facilities that can house 15,000 heifers in total.
 - Heifer is any young, female, domestic bovine that has not produced offspring.
- Support for high-genetic-merit in vitro fertilization (IVF) heifers: The government will offer a 3% interest rate reduction on loans for farmers purchasing high-genetic-merit IVF heifers.



- Availability of High genetic Merit Germplasm via Bull Production Programme through Progeny Testing and Pedigree Selection.
 - o Implementation of IVF Technology.
- **Extension of Artificial Insemination (AI) Network** via establishment of Multi-Purpose AI technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs) to meet shortage of AI technicians in the country.
 - Implementation of **National Digital Livestock Mission** that will enable inputs of all reporting, including disease and outbreak.
- **Development and Conservation of indigenous breeds** via assistance to Gaushalas, Gosadans and Pinjarapoles which are maintaining elite animals of indigenous breeds.
- Increasing awareness via Nationwide AI Programme to ensure free of cost AI at the farmer's doorstep.
 Awards to Farmer (Gopal Ratna/ Kamdhenu).
- **Skill Development** via training of professionals and existing AI workers.
- Research, development and innovation in bovine Breeding
- Implementing Agency: Livestock Development Boards or Milk Federations of States, NDDB, ICAR, etc. Initiatives under RGM
- Establishment of Gokul Grams.
- Establishment of **National Kamdhenu Breeding Centers**: To act as repository of indigenous germplasm of all indigenous breeds (Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh).
- **e-Pashu Haat Nakul Prajnan Bazaar:** An e-market portal connecting breeders and farmers, for quality disease-free bovine germplasm.
- Advanced Reproductive Technology: To improve availability of disease-free female bovines.

19.6. OTHER SCHEMES/INITIATIVES





National	• Aim: To enhance quality of milk and milk products and increase share of							
Programme for	organized milk procurement.							
Dairy	• Tenure: 2021-22 to 2025-26							
Development"	The scheme has two components:							
scheme	 Component 'A' 							
	 Creating/strengthening of infrastructure for quality milk testing equipment as well as primary chilling facilities for Cooperatives /SHG run private dairy/Milk Producer Companies/Farmer Producer Organisations. Component 'B' Aided by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Being implemented in 9 states namely Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. 							
	> It facilitates creation of necessary dairy infrastructure for market							
	linkages for the produce in villages and strengthening of capacity							
	building of stake-holding institutions from village to State level.							
National Livestock	 Objectives: Employment generation through entrepreneurship development in 							
Mission (NLM)	small ruminant, poultry and piggery sector & Fodder sector, increase of per							
	animal productivity through breed improvement, increase in production of meat,							
	egg, goat milk, wool and fodder.							
	 Key components: 							
	Breed Development of Livestock and Poultry Feed and Fodder Development Innovation and Extension							
National Action	• As per the action plan, infected animal should be eliminated immediately.							
Plan for Control	o In case absolutely essential, the positive animal may be transported to							
and Eradication of	appropriate area for destruction and further disposal in closed vehicles.							
Glanders	 All the zoo-sanitary measures should be followed at the time of culling and 							
	disposal of carcasses.							
	Glanders:							
	• It is a contagious and fatal disease of equines (horses, donkeys and							
	mules) caused by the bacterium Burkholderia mallei.							
	Humans can also get this disease.							
	No vaccine is available for the disease.							



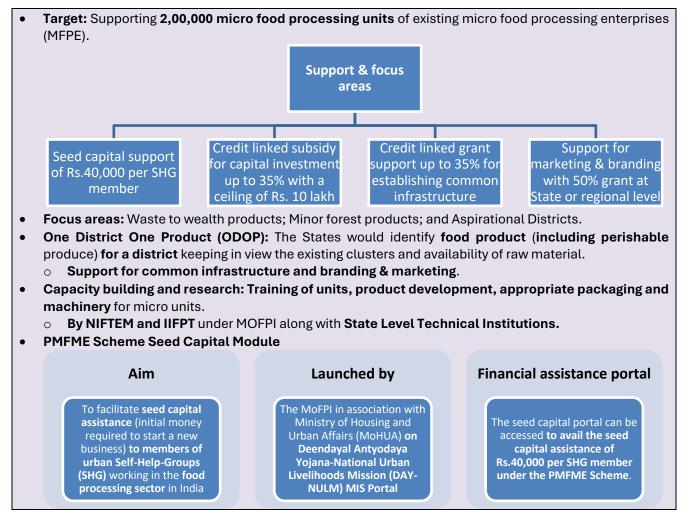
20. MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (MOFPI)

20.1. PRADHAN MANTRI FORMALISATION OF MICRO FOOD PROCESSING ENTERPRISES (PMFME)

Quick facts

- Type: Centrally Sponsored scheme
- **Tenure:** 5 years from 2020-21 to 2024-25
- Intended beneficiaries: Existing micro food processing enterprises, FPOs/SHGs/Producer cooperatives.
- Nodal Bank: Union Bank of India

Objective: To provide financial, technical and business support for **upgradation of existing micro food processing enterprises**





20.2. PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA (PMKSY)

Quick facts

- Purpose: Provide a big boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country
- Type: Central Sector Scheme
- **Potential benefits:** Doubling farmers' income, creating employment, reducing wastage of agricultural produce.
- Tenure: From 2021-22 to 2025-26

Objectives:

- Creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet.
- Help in **providing better returns to farmers** and creating huge **employment opportunities** especially in the rural areas.
- Reducing wastage of agricultural produce, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods.
- **Background: Centre** approved the umbrella scheme named **SAMPADA** (Scheme for Agro-marine processing and Development of Agro-processing Clusters) **in 2017** for implementation till 2020.
 - The scheme was subsequently renamed as **'Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) with some components being discontinued.**

Component of PMKSY:

- Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition infrastructure (Cold Chain): Provides seamless cold chain facilities from farm gate to consumer.
 - Set up by eligible firms, companies, cooperatives, SHGs, FPOs, NGOs, PSUs, etc.
 - Cold chain for **fruits and vegetables** is implemented under the **Operation Greens (OG) Scheme** to ensure convergence
 - > Operation Greens (OG) announced in Union Budget 2018-19 on the line of "Operation Flood".
 - ✓ Initially the scheme was launched for development of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) value chain.
 - ✓ Under "Aatmanirbhar Bharat Package" of 2020 its scope was expanded from TOP crops to all fruits and vegetables (i.e. TOP to TOTAL).
- **Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Cluster (APC):** Aimed at setting up smaller-scale food processing units, similar to Mega Food Parks. **At least 10 acres of land is required.**
- **Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (Unit Scheme):** Focuses on creating and expanding processing facilities within Mega Food Parks (MFPs) and APCs
 - Implemented by **PSUs**, **Joint Ventures**, **FPOs**, **NGOs**, **Cooperatives**, **SHGs**, **private firms**, **and individuals** for food unit establishment or modernization.
- Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure (FTL): Supports food testing labs and global certifications (HACCP, ISO 22000).
- Human Resource & Institutions (HRI)-Research and Development: 100 R&D projects have been sanctioned for 15th FC cycle.

Other Features

- Inter-scheme re-allocation: Based on mid-term correction inter-scheme reallocation of the outlay may be approved by the Minister I/C of MoFPI subject to 25% of the original outlay of that scheme.
- **Use of savings of committed liability:** Savings from committed liability for any scheme shall be used for sanction of new projects under the scheme.

Initiatives by (QCI) for ensuring Food Safety and Quality Assurance

- QCI has developed "IndiaGHP" and "IndiaHACCP" based on globally accepted Codex Standards.
- These schemes will help India food chain related industry to demonstrate compliance to global standards without having to go for costly and time consuming foreign certifications as many countries have mandated
 - Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) for high risk sectors like meat, fish, dairy etc.
 - Good Hygienic Practices (GHP) across all food sectors.

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

Quick facts

- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- Purpose: Expansion of processing capacity and branding abroad to incentivise emergence of strong Indian Brands
- Tenure: 2021-22 to 2026-27
- Implementing Agency: Project Management Agency (PMA)

Objective: Support Food manufacturing entities for enhancing global footprint and employment generation.

- **Applicants:** Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) or a Company registered in India; Cooperatives; SME and applicants making an application for coverage under the Scheme.
- Key Components: 3 Components
 - o Incentivising manufacturing of four major food product segments
 - > Ready to Cook/ Ready to Eat (RTC/ RTE) foods including Millets based products
 - > Processed Fruits & Vegetables
 - > Marine Products
 - > Mozzarella Cheese
 - Incentivise Innovative/ Organic products of SMEs across all four earlier mentioned food segment including Free Range Eggs, Poultry Meat, Egg Products
 - Support for branding and marketing abroad to incentivise the emergence of strong Indian brands
- Scheme is "fund limited": The maximum incentive shall be restricted to the pre-approved limit.
- Monitoring
 - The Scheme would be monitored at Centre by **the Empowered Group of Secretaries chaired by the Cabinet Secretary.**
 - A third-party evaluation and mid-term review mechanism would be built in the programme.
- Benefits under other scheme: Coverage under the PLI Scheme will not affect eligibility under other schemes like Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana.



20.4. OTHER SCHEMES/INITIATIVES

Nivesk Dandhu							
Nivesh Bandhu	It is an investor facilitation portal.						
	It provides information on Central and State Governments' investor friendly						
	policies, agro-producing clusters, infrastructure, and potential areas of investment						
	in the food processing sector.						
Scheme of Cold	Objective: To reduce post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture						
Chain, and Value	agri-produce.						
Addition	• It provides integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities,						
Infrastructure	without any break, from the farm gate to the consumer.						
	• The scheme allows flexibility in project planning with special emphasis on creation of cold chain infrastructure at farm level.						
	• Facilitates distribution of non-horticulture , horticulture , fish/marine (except shrimp), dairy, meat and poultry.						
	• Projects could be established by Partnership / Proprietorship Firms, Companies,						
	Corporations, Cooperatives, SHGs, FPOs, NGOs, etc.						

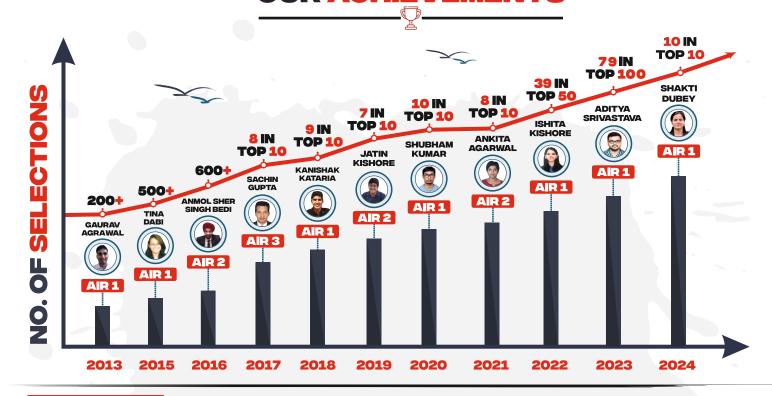


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GOVERNMENT SCHEMES COMPREHENSIVE PART -1





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> GTB Nagar Metro (Mukherjee Nagar): 20 MAY, 8 AM | 27 MAY, 6 PM

	AHMEDABAD: 7 JUNE		BENGALURU: 28 MAY		BHOPAL: 26 MAY		CHANDIARH: 18 JUNE		
HYDERABAD: 11 JUNE JAIPU		JAIPUR	:: 18 MAY, 4 JUNE	JOI	DHPUR: 15 MAY	LU	CKNOW: 19 MAY	PUNE	: 8 MAY

कोर्स सामान्य अध्ययन 2026

प्रारंभिक, मुख्य परीक्षा और निबंध के लिए महत्वपूर्ण सभी टॉपिक का विस्तृत कवरेज

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