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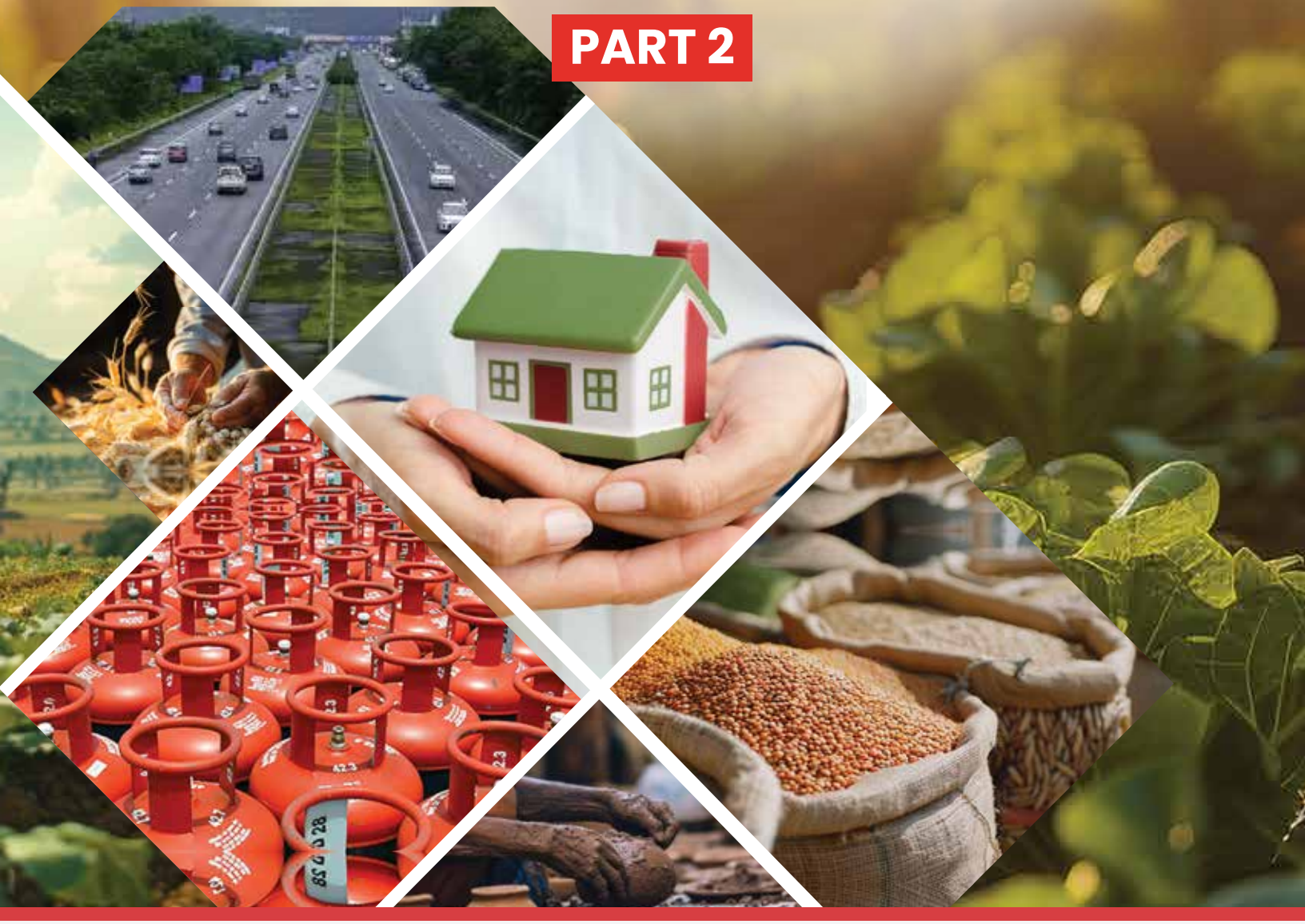
PT 365

2025

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES COMPREHESIVE

PART 2



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GOVERNMENT SCHEMES COMPREHENSIVE PART - 2

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SMART QUIZ

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

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Note to Students

Comprehensive part 2

- 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 document released recently.

Government Schemes Comprehensive (Part 2): The current document.

- **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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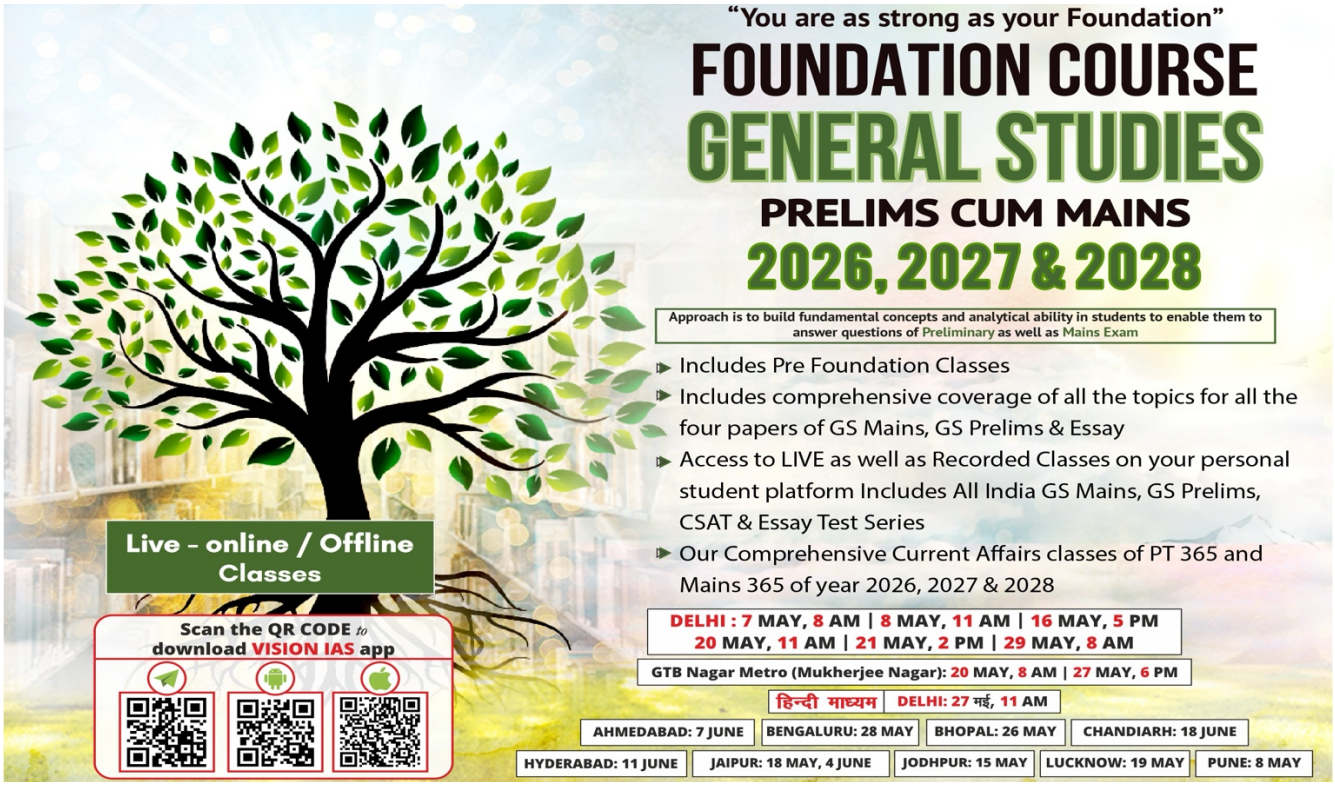


1. MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

1.1. AYUSHMAN BHARAT DIGITAL MISSION (ABDM)

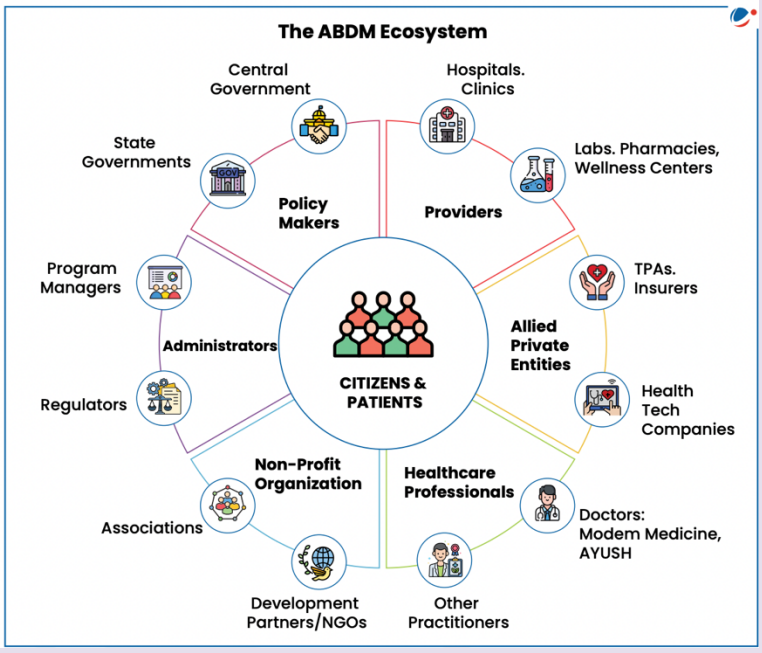
Quick Facts

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

Objective: To develop robust digital backbone to support the **integrated digital health infrastructure** and bridging gaps among stakeholders in India's healthcare ecosystem.

Salient features

- **Key components**
  - **ABHA and ABHA App:** 14-digit health ID for digital record access; app for uploading/scanning health documents.
  - **Health Facility Registry:** Database of **all public & private healthcare facilities.**
  - **Healthcare Professionals Registry:** Database of all medical professionals (modern & traditional medicine).
  - **Unified Health Interface (UHI):** Open platform for appointments, teleconsultations, etc.
  - **Health Information Exchange and Consent Manager (HIE-CM):** Empowers citizens to securely access and share their health records, ensuring that data exchange is driven by informed consent.
  - **National Health Claims Exchange (HCX):** Standardizes and speeds up insurance claims.



- **Microsite Project:** A network of healthcare providers labs, pharmacies etc. in a defined area or group to boost ABDM adoption, especially for private sector providers.
- **Key Initiatives of ABDM:**
  - **Scan and Share: QR-based OPD registration** reduces waiting times.
  - **Digital Health Incentive Scheme (DHIS):** Offers up to ₹4 crore incentives, **driving public and private sector adoption of digital health practices.**

1.2. AYUSHMAN BHARAT - PRADHAN MANTRI JAN AROGYA YOJANA (AB PM-JAY)

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** To achieve the vision of **Universal Health Coverage (UHC)**
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme

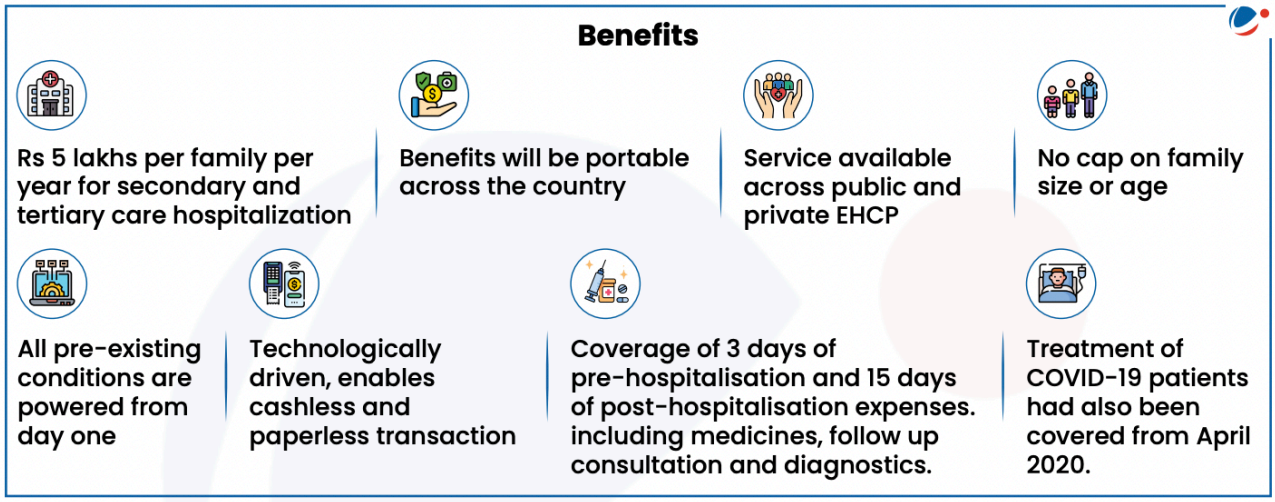
- **Target:** 12 crore families
- **Components:** Ayushman Arogya Mandir; Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)

Objectives

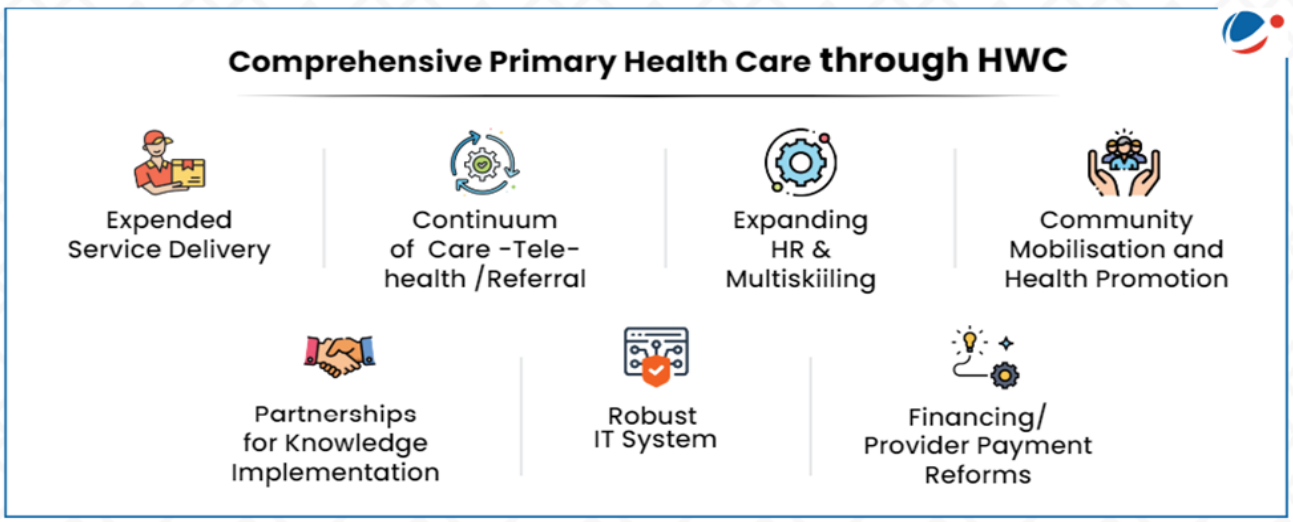
- **Holistically address the healthcare system** (covering prevention, promotion and ambulatory care) at the primary, secondary and tertiary level.
- To **reduce the financial burden on poor and vulnerable groups** arising out of catastrophic hospital episodes and ensure their access to quality health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

Salient feature

- **Background:** Recommended by the **National Health Policy 2017.**

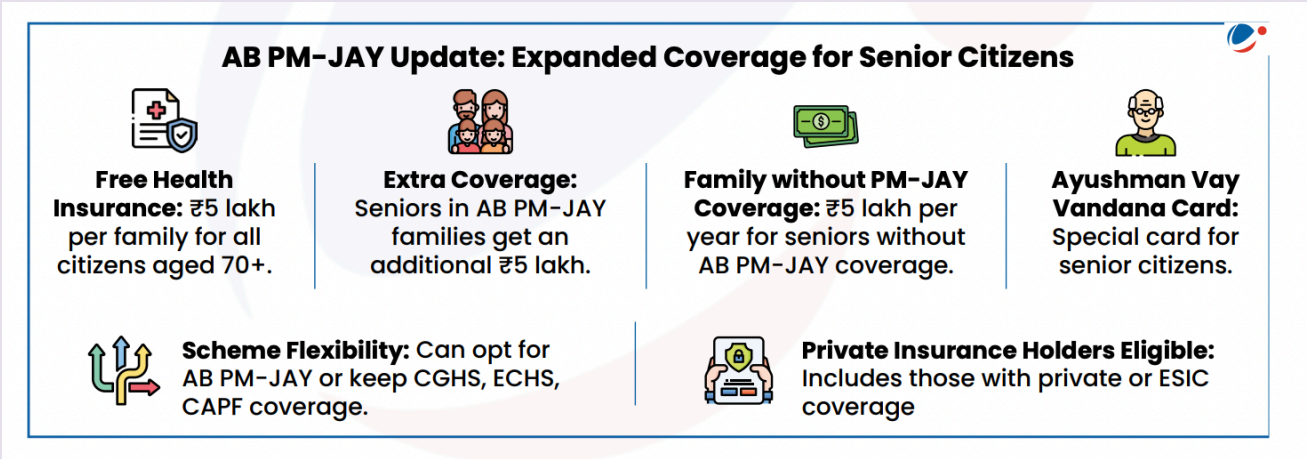


- **Ayushman Arogya Mandir (earlier Health and Wellness Centre)**
  - **1,50,000 Ayushman Arogya Mandir** will be created to deliver **Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC),** that **is universal and free to users.**
  - **Focus:** Wellness and the delivery of an expanded range of services closer to the community
  - **Funding:** Through National Health Mission (NHM)



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

- **Beneficiaries:**
  - Identified through **Socio-Economic Caste Census-2011** (SECC-2011).
  - Also, **families** that were covered under Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) but did not form part of the SECC-2011.
  - **All senior citizens** of the age **70 years and above.**



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

- **Implementing Agencies:**
  - **National Health Authority (NHA)** an autonomous body chaired by the Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare.
  - **State:** SHA headed by a CEO appointed by the state government.
  - **District:** District Implementing Unit (DIU) chaired by DC/DM/Collector of the district.
- **Transparency and accountability:**
  - **4 modes of verification** of beneficiaries-Aadhar based e-KYC, Finger print, iris scan, and face authentication
  - **Whistle Blower Policy** issued by the NHA.
  - **Anti-Fraud Cell** in the state for carrying out surprise inspections, imposing penalties, de-empanelment, etc.
- **Key initiatives**
  - **Ayushman Bhava campaign:** It aims to saturate coverage of health services through its three components
    - **Ayushman - Apke Dwar 3.0**,
    - **Ayushman Melas** at **Ayushman Arogya Mandir** and Community Health Centres (CHCs) and
    - **Ayushman Sabhas** in every village and panchayat

1.3. AYUSHMAN BHARAT HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE MISSION (ABHIM)

Quick facts:

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

- **Tenure:** 6 years from 2021 to 2026.

Objectives

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

Salient features

- **Background:** Announced in, 2021 as '**Prime Minister Atmanirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana' (PMASBY) scheme** with an outlay of about Rs. 64,180 Cr over six years (till FY 25-26).
  - This scheme is **in addition to the National Health Mission.**
- **Centrally Sponsored Scheme Components**
  - **'Ayushman Arogya in rural areas:** support for infrastructure development is proposed in **7 High Focus States** (Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, UP and WB) and 3 North Eastern States (Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya).
  - **'Ayushman Arogya Mandir' in Urban areas:** Support for 11044 Urban Health & Wellness Centres across the country is proposed under this component.
  - **Block Public Health Units:** Support for 3382 BPHUs in **11 High Focus States/ UTs** (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, UT - Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand)
    - **For the remaining States,** the support for establishing BPHUs is being provided under FC-XV **Health Grants through Local Governments.**
    - For the UTs, the proposed **District Integrated Public Health Labs** under the PM ABHIM at the Districts **will be catering the needs of the Blocks in the UTs.**
  - **Integrated District Public Health Laboratories** in all districts.
  - **Critical Care Hospital Blocks in all districts with a population more than 5 lakhs,** in state government medical colleges / District Hospitals.
- **Central Sector Components**
  - **Critical Care Hospital Blocks** in 12 Central Institutions.
  - **Strengthening Disaster and Epidemic Preparedness**: Support for 15 Health Emergency Operation Centres & 2 Container based mobile hospitals.
  - **Strengthening surveillance of infectious diseases and outbreak response:** Support for 20 Metropolitan Surveillance Units, 5 Regional NCDCs and implementation of IHIP in all states.
  - **Strengthening surveillance capacities at Points of Entry:** Support for 17 new Points of Entry Health Units and Strengthening of 33 existing Units.
  - **Bio-security preparedness and strengthening Pandemic Research** and Multi Sector, **National Institutions and Platforms for One Health:** Support for setting up of a National Institution for One Health, a Regional Research Platform for WHO South East Asia Region, 9 Bio-Safety Level III Laboratories and 4 new Regional National Institutes of Virology (NIVs).

1.4. NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION (NHM)

Quick facts

- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Purpose:** Achievement of **universal access to equitable, affordable & quality *health* care services**

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- **Mission Head: Mission Director** of the rank of Additional Secretary
- **Tenure:** 2021-2026

Objectives

- Reduction in **child and maternal mortality.**
- Prevention and control of **communicable and non-communicable diseases.**
- Access to **integrated comprehensive primary health care.**
- Population **stabilisation**, gender and demographic balance.
- Revitalize local health traditions & mainstream **AYUSH**
- **Universal access to public services** for food and nutrition, sanitation and hygiene and universal access to public health care.
- Promotion of **healthy lifestyles.**

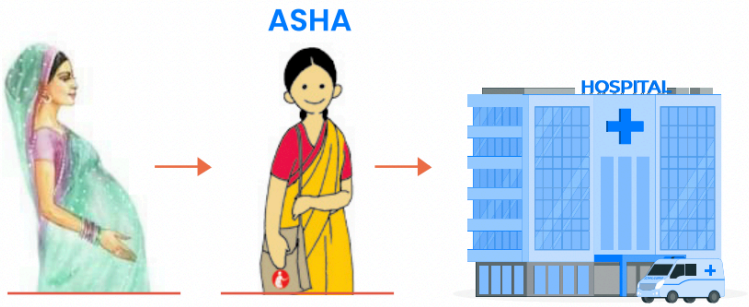
Salient features

- **Background:** In 2013, NRHM (launched in 2005) and NUHM (launched in 2013) merged under the **National Health Mission (NHM)**.
- **2 Sub-Mission:** National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
- **National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)**
  - **Coverage:** all State capitals, district headquarters and cities/towns with a population of more than 50000.
  - **Decentralised:** Need based city specific urban health care system and implemented in partnership with community and local bodies and NGOs.
  - **External aide:** Funding is being provided by the **Asian Development Bank (ADB)** based on progress related to certain indicators.
  - **Service Delivery Infrastructure:** Urban–Primary Health Centre, Urban-Community Health Centre (U-CHC) and Referral Hospitals and Outreach services.
- **National Rural Health Mission**
  - The thrust of the mission is on establishing a **fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system** with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels.
  - The mission will ensure **simultaneous action** on a wide range of determinants of health such as **water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality.**
- **Support to states:** The financing to the state is based on the **State's Programme Implementation Plan (PIP).**
  - States that show **improved progress made on key Outcomes/Outputs** such as IMR, MMR, etc. can receive **additional funds as incentives.**
- **Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network (e-VIN):** It combines state-of-the-art technology, a strong IT infrastructure and trained human resource to enable **real time monitoring of stock and storage temperature** of the vaccines kept in multiple locations across the country.

Major Initiatives

- **Janani Suraksha Yojana**
  - It is a demand promotion and **conditional cash transfer scheme** for **promoting institutional delivery.**
  - **It is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.**

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



Beneficiaries of JSY

Low performing states*-all pregnant women after institutional delivery

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

*States with low institutional delivery rate

Incentives	Mother	ASHA
Low performing states		
Rural areas	Rs. 1400	Rs. 600
Urban areas	Rs. 1000	Rs. 400
High performing states		
Rural areas	Rs. 700	Rs. 600
Urban areas	Rs. 600	Rs. 400

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

Janani shishu suraksha karyakram

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

Free drugs, diagnostics and blood transfusion

Free delivery/caesarean section

Similar facilities extended to infants up to a year old

- **RASHTRIYA BAL SWASTHYA KARYAKRAM** *(***RBSK***)*
  - **Aim: Early identification** and early intervention for children to cover **4 'D's** viz. Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, Development delays including disability.
  - **Intended beneficiary:** All **children of 0-6 years of age group** in rural areas and urban slums, and children **up to 18 years of age** enrolled in classes 1st to 12th in **Government and Government aided schools.**
  - Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services envisages to cover **30 selected health conditions for Screening, early detection and free management.**
- **Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram**
  - **Beneficiaries: For Adolescents (10-19 years)** to make informed health decisions.
  - **Health Screening in Schools** for early disease detection, especially NCDs.
  - **Community Support:** Peer educators (Saathiya) guide adolescents.
  - **Saathiya Resource Kit:** Helps address sensitive topics, especially in rural areas.
  - **Menstrual Hygiene Scheme (MHS):** Subsidized sanitary napkins for rural girls.
  - **National Adolescent Health Strategy:** Developed by MoHFW & UNFPA.

- **RMNCH+A (Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health):** The RMNCH+A strategy promotes links between various interventions across thematic areas **to enhance coverage throughout the lifecycle to improve child survival in India**.

The "Plus" within the RMNCH+A strategy focuses on:

Adolescence Recognized as a key life stage.	**Integrated Health Approach:** Links maternal, child, and reproductive health (family planning, HIV, gender, prenatal care).	**Community & Facility Linkage:** Connects home-based and facility-based services.	**Seamless Healthcare:** Ensures referrals and coordination across health system levels.

- **Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP)**
  - It is a **100% Funded by the central government**.
  - It was **launched in 1985,** and is one of the **largest immunizations programmes in the world**.

VACCINES LAUNCHED BY THE GOVERNMENT

- Diphtheria Vaccine
- Pertussis Vaccine
- Tetanus Vaccine
- Polio Vaccine
- Measles Vaccine
- Hepatitis B Vaccine
- Pentavalent Vaccine
- Rotavirus Vaccine
- Rubella Vaccine
- Adult JE Vaccine
- Japanese Encephalitis Vaccine
- Bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (bOPV)
- Measles-Rubella Vaccine (MR)
- Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV)

UIP: Free immunization against 12 diseases

- **Nationally against 9 diseases:** Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, Rubella, severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis, Hepatitis B and Meningitis & Pneumonia caused by Hemophilus Influenza type B
- **Sub-nationally against 3 diseases:** Rotavirus diarrhoea, Pneumococcal Pneumonia and Japanese Encephalitis (provided only in endemic districts).

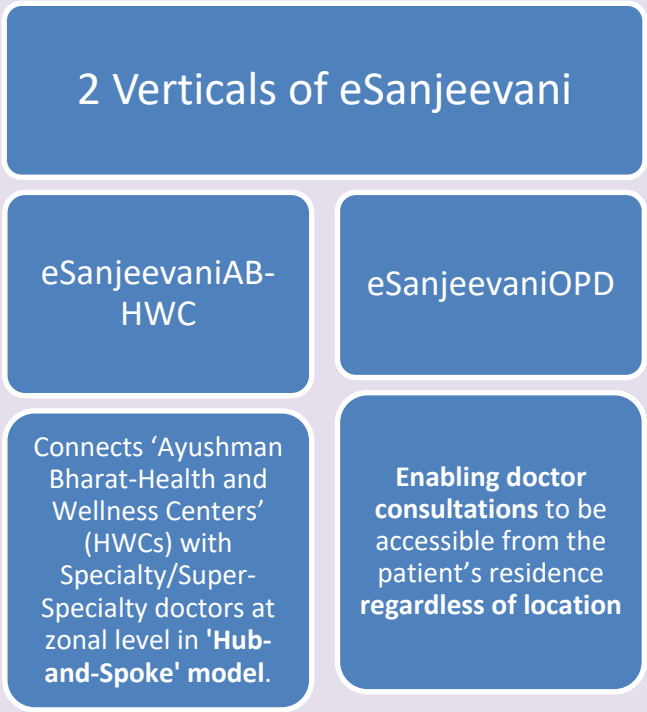
Intensified Mission Indradhanush

- **Background:** In 2014, India launched Mission Indradhanush (MI), flagship programme with the aim **to improve Routine Immunization coverage.**
- **Subsequently** IMI was launched to ensure **no one is left behind.**

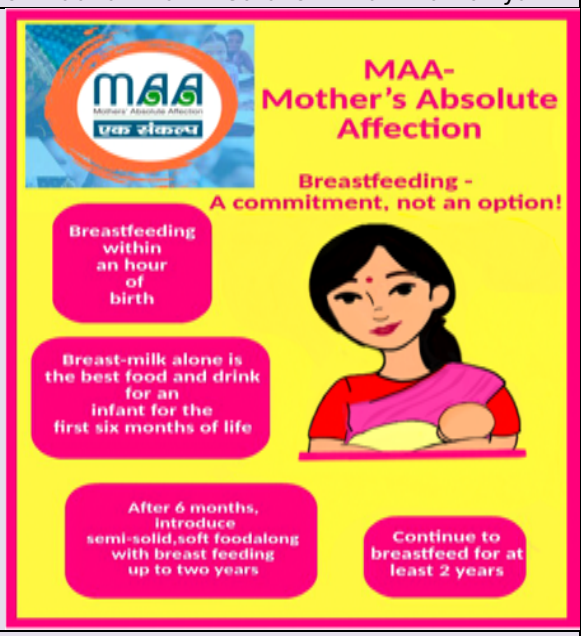
- **Communicable Disease Control Programme**
  - **National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP):** For preventing vector-borne diseases (Malaria, Japanese Encephalitis, Dengue, Chikungunya, Kala-azar and Lymphatic Filariasis)
  - **National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP):** To reduce TB burden in India by 2025, five years ahead of the Sustainable Development Goals.
    - **Nikshay Poshan Yojana (NPY):** ₹1000/month for TB patients via DBT.
  - **National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP):** Provides free leprosy treatment to all.
  - **Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP):** Tracks epidemic-prone diseases with IT-based surveillance.

- **Non Communicable Disease Control Programmes**
  - National Programme for prevention & Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & stroke (NPCDCS)
  - National Programe for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment (NPCBVI)
  - National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)
  - National Programme for healthcare of Elderly (NPHCE)
  - National Programme for Palliative care (NPPC)
  - National Programme for the Prevention & Control of Deafness (NPPCD)
  - National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP)
  - National Programme for Prevention & Management of Burn Injuries (NPPMBI)
  - National Oral Health Programme (NOHP)

1.5. OTHER SCHEMES/INITIATIVES IN NEWS

eSanjeevani	• A national **telemedicine service** that strives to provide an **alternative to conventional physical consultations** via digital platform. • The **National Health Authority (NHA)** announced the **successful integration of eSanjeevani with ABDM (Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission).** • The integration **allows the existing eSanjeevani users to easily create their Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA)** and use it to link and manage their existing health records. 

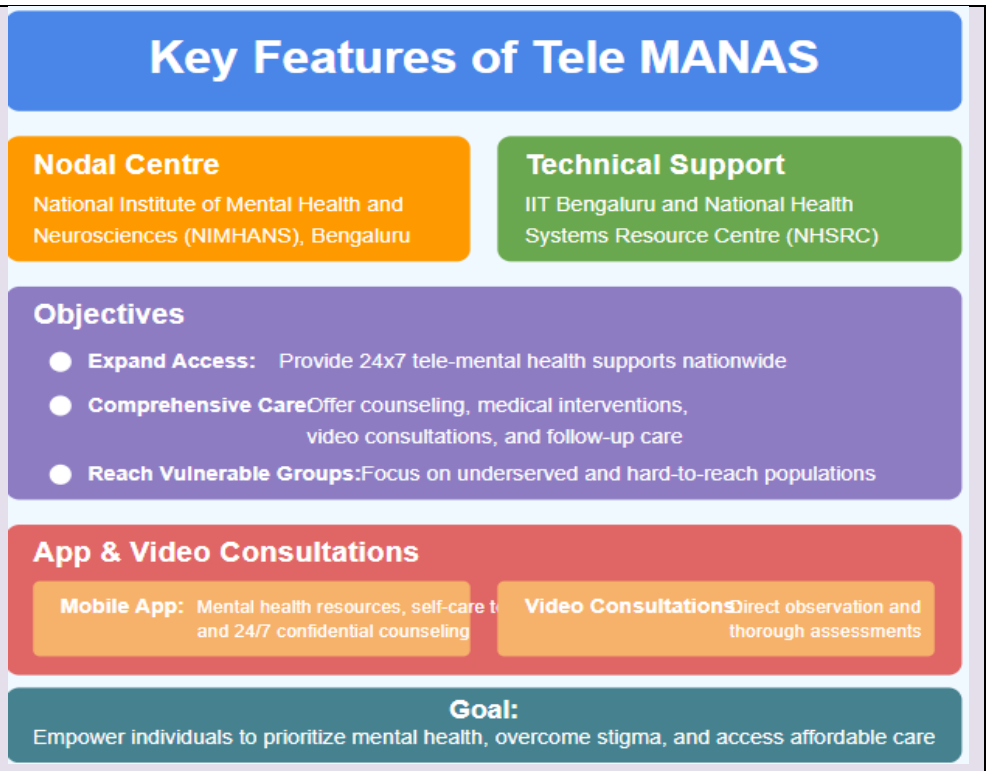
LAQSHYA	• **Aim: Reduce preventable maternal and newborn mortality, morbidity and stillbirths** associated with the care around delivery in Labour room and Maternity Operation Theatre (OT) and ensure **respectful maternity care.**
	• **Interventions**
	  ○ **Sensitising care-providers** for delivery of respectful maternity care and close monitoring of their language, behaviour and conduct in the labour room, OT.
	  ○ **Creating an enabling environment** for **natural birthing process.**
	  ○ Ensuring **round the clock availability of Blood transfusion services,** diagnostic services, drugs & consumables.
	  ○ Ensuring availability of optimal and skilled human resources.
	• The Quality Improvement in labour room and maternity OT will be **assessed through NQAS** (National Quality Assurance Standards).

	○ Every facility achieving **70% score on NQAS will be certified as LaQshya certified facility.**	
Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan Yojana (SUMAN Yojana)	• Provides **affordable and quality healthcare** solutions to **pregnant women and newborns.** • Pregnant women, sick newborns, and mothers receive **zero expense access up to six months after delivery.** • **Beneficiaries:** All pregnant women, newborns and lactating mothers. • **Free healthcare benefits:** ○ Iron Folic Acid supplementation ○ Tetanus Diptheria injection ○ Six homebased newborn care visits ○ Other components of comprehensive ANC package ○ At least four antenatal check-ups ○ At least one checkup under Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan	
MAA - "MOTHER'S ABSOLUTE AFFECTION"	• It is a **nationwide programme** to bring **undiluted focus on promotion of breastfeeding** and provision of **counselling services** for supporting breastfeeding through health systems.	
Mission Parivar Vikas	• **Objectives:** Substantially **increasing access to contraceptives and family planning** services **in 146 high fertility districts with Total Fertility Rate (TFR)** of 3 and above.	

	• **Coverage:** Specific districts of 7 states (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam) that constitutes 44% of the country's population. • **Nayi Pahal kit:** This kit contains products of family planning and **personal hygiene among newly-wed couples.**
National Deworming Day	• **Objectives:** To reduce the prevalence of **Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH)** or parasitic intestinal worms. • **Intended beneficiary:** All pre-school and school-age children (enrolled and non-enrolled) between the ages **of 1-19 years.** • **Inter-ministerial initiative:** o Ministry of Health and Family Welfare o Ministry of Education o Ministry of Women and Child Development o Ministry of Jal Shakti • **STH mapping: National Centre for Diseases Control** is the nodal agency to conduct STH mapping. • **Implementation**: Through the **schools and Aanganwadi centres.** • **Activities:** o Create **mass awareness** about treatment administering **Albendazole tablets.** o **Behavior changes practices** such as cleanliness, hygiene, use of toilets, etc.
Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN)	• It is registered under the **Societies Registration Act, 1860**, as a **Society**. • **Revolving Funds:** Revolving Funds have been set up in **13 Central Government Hospitals/Institutions.** • **Financial assistance:** Provided to patients, **living below poverty line** and who are **suffering from major life-threatening disease.** o **Upto Rs. 10.00 Lakh** can be sanctioned to one patient. However, a Technical Committee has been constituted to scrutinize each case and recommend quantum of financial assistance o **No grant** is released to patients seeking **treatment at private hospitals.**
Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF)	• **Objective:** To increase awareness about **use of ORS and Zinc** in diarrhoea. • It is being observed since 2014 during **pre-monsoon/ monsoon season**, with the aim of **'zero child deaths due to childhood diarrhoea'.** • Health workers visit the **households of under five children,** conduct community level awareness generation activities and **distribute ORS packets.**
National Viral Hepatitis Control Program (NVHCP)	• **Objectives** o **Enhance community awareness** on hepatitis and lay stress on preventive measures especially high-risk groups and in hotspots. o **Provide early diagnosis and management of viral hepatitis** at all levels of healthcare. • **Aim:** o **Achieve significant reduction in the infected population**, morbidity and mortality associated with **Hepatitis B and C** viz. Cirrhosis and Hepato-cellular carcinoma (liver cancer) o Achieve country wide elimination of **Hepatitis C by 2030** o **Reduce** the risk, **morbidity and mortality due to Hepatitis A and E.**

National AIDS and STD Control Programme (NACP, Phase-V)	• **Background:** ○ The national AIDS response was **in 1992** with the launch of the first phase of the National AIDS and STD Control Programme. ○ Since then, four phases of NACP have been successfully completed. • **Type:** Central Sector Scheme • **Tenure:** Till 2026 • **Facilitates achieving SDG**: The NACP Phase-V will take the national AIDS and STD response towards the **attainment of United Nations'** SDG 3.3 of **ending the HIV/AIDS epidemic as** a public health **threat by 2030.** • **Services offered:** The Programme offers **free HIV Prevention, detection and treatment** services in facility and community settings to high-risk, vulnerable. • The **annual new HIV infections in India** have **declined by 48%** against the global average of 31% (the baseline year of 2010).
Affordable Medicines And Reliable Implants For Treatment (AMRIT) Program	• The AMRIT pharmacies provide **drugs for cancer and cardiovascular diseases along with cardiac implants** at a 60%-90%t discount on prevailing market rates. • The project has been **floated in a tie-up with government-owned HLL Lifecare Ltd** (HLL). • It helps in **bringing specialist care and knowledge** to areas where there is none.
Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana	• **Aim:** To **correct regional imbalances in affordable healthcare** and to augment facilities for quality medical education in the under-served States. • The first phase in the PMSSY has **two components** ○ To set up **6 AIIMS-like institutions**, one each in the States of Bihar (Patna), Chattisgarh (Raipur), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), Orissa (Bhubaneswar), Rajasthan (Jodhpur) and Uttaranchal (Rishikesh) ○ **Upgradation of 13 existing** Government medical college institutions.
National Health Profile	• **Aim:** To create a versatile **data base** of health information of India and making it available to all stakeholders in the healthcare sector. • This publication takes into account **recent trends in demography, disease profile** (communicable and non-communicable/lifestyle diseases) and **available health resources.** • It is prepared by **the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI).**
National Health Resource Repository (NHRR)	• India's first ever **National healthcare facility registry** with authentic, standardized and updated geospatial data of all public and private healthcare establishments. • It is prepared by **the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI).**
Nikshay Poshan Yojana (NPY)	• The scheme provides **incentives for nutritional support to TB patients.** • **Financial incentive of Rs.500/- per month** in cash or Kind for each notified TB patient for duration for which the patient is on anti-TB treatment is given through **DBT in Aadhar-enabled bank account** of beneficiary. • Its implementation is done under the **NHM (National Health Mission).**

Food Safety Mitra (FSM) scheme	• **Aim:** To support **small and medium scale food businesses to comply with food safety laws** and facilitate licensing and registration, hygiene ratings and training. • **Food Safety Mitra** is an **individual professionally trained and certified by FSSAI** who assists in compliances related to **FSS (Food Safety and Standards) Act, Rules & Regulations.**
Dakshata Programme	• **Objective:** To **improve the quality of maternal and newborn care** during the intra- and immediate **postpartum period**, through providers who are competent and confident. • It is an **initiative under the NHM.** • It involves **clinical update cum skills standardization training** for the providers of the labour rooms, **post training follow-up and mentoring support, etc.**
ANMOL (Auxiliary Nurse Midwife Online)	• It is a **tablet-based application** allowing ANMs to **update data on the beneficiaries under their jurisdiction.**
Kilkari	• **KILKARI** is a **mobile health education service.** • IT provides **pregnant women, new mothers, and their families** with timely, accessible, accurate and relevant **messages about pregnancy, child birth and child care** from the second trimester of pregnancy until the child is one year old.
E-RaktKosh initiative	• It is an **integrated Blood Bank Management Information System** which **interconnects all the Blood Banks of the State** into a single network.
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	• **Purpose:** To provide quality healthcare services **to government employees, pensioners and their dependents.** • **myCGHS app: Provides enhanced access to Electronic Health Records (EHRs), information, and resources for CGHS beneficiaries**
Tele MANAS	• **Purpose:** To provide universal access to equitable, affordable, and quality mental health care through a **24x7 tele-mental health service**, forming a key digital component of the **National Mental Health Programme (NMHP).** • **Focus:** Serve remote and underserved areas.



Infographic Instructions: Please use following line under heading Mobile app:

- **Mobile App**: Provides mental health resources, self-care tools, and 24/7 confidential counseling.

2. MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES

2.1. PM ELECTRIC DRIVE REVOLUTION IN INNOVATIVE VEHICLE ENHANCEMENT (PM E-DRIVE) SCHEME

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** Accelerate EV adoption, build charging infrastructure, and enhance the EV manufacturing ecosystem.
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme.
- **Tenure:** October 2024-March 31, 2026
- **Target:** Incentivize e-2Ws, e-3Ws, e-ambulances, e-trucks, and e-buses

Objective: It aims for faster adoption of electric vehicles (EVs), setting up of charging infrastructure and development of EV manufacturing eco-system in the country.

Salient Features

- **Components:**
  - **Subsidies: Demand incentives** for EVs like e-2Ws, e-3Ws, e-ambulances, e-trucks, and other emerging EV categories.
  - **Grants for Capital Assets:** Funding for electric buses (e-buses), establishment of charging infrastructure, and modernization of MHI testing agencies.
  - **Administrative Support:** Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities and fees for the Project Management Agency (PMA).

Eligible Categories

- **Electric Two-Wheelers (e-2Ws):** Applicable to both privately owned and commercially registered e-2Ws.
- **Electric Three-Wheelers (e-3Ws):** Includes registered e-rickshaws/e-carts (L5 category).
- **Electric Ambulances (e-ambulances):** Eligibility to be determined in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW).
- **Electric Trucks (e-trucks):** Requires scrapping certificates from MoRTH-approved centers.
- **Electric Buses (e-buses):** Preference for cities scrapping old buses per MoRTH guidelines
- **Charging Infrastructure:** 100% funding flexibility for project costs, including upstream power infrastructure.
- **Testing Agency Upgrades:** ₹780 crore allocated to modernize testing agencies under MHI

- **Demand Incentives: Directly reduce the upfront cost of EVs for consumers at the point of purchase.**
- **E-Voucher System:** Aadhaar-based e-KYC authenticated e-vouchers for availing incentives.
- **Sustainability and Safety:**
  - All eligible EVs must meet performance and safety criteria.
  - Promotes advanced batteries and scrapping of old vehicles.
- **Subsumed Electric Mobility Promotion Scheme (EMPS) 2024**: Implemented for the period of 06 months, from 01.04.2024 to 30.09.2024, is subsumed in the PM E-DRIVE scheme.

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

Quick facts

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

Objectives:

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

Salient features

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

- **There are two components in this scheme:**

Champion OEM (Original Equipement Manufacturer) Incentive scheme	Component Champion Incentive scheme
• Applicable on **Battery Electric Vehicles and Hydrogen Fuel Cell Vehicles of all segments.**	• **Applicable on** AAT components of vehicles, Completely Knocked Down (CKD)/ Semi Knocked Down (SKD) kits, etc.

Eligibility: Both existing and new manufacturing companies fulfilling the revenue (from automotive and/or auto component manufacturing) and investment (Global Investment of Company or its Group* Company(ies) in fixed assets) criteria.

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

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

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

Quick facts

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

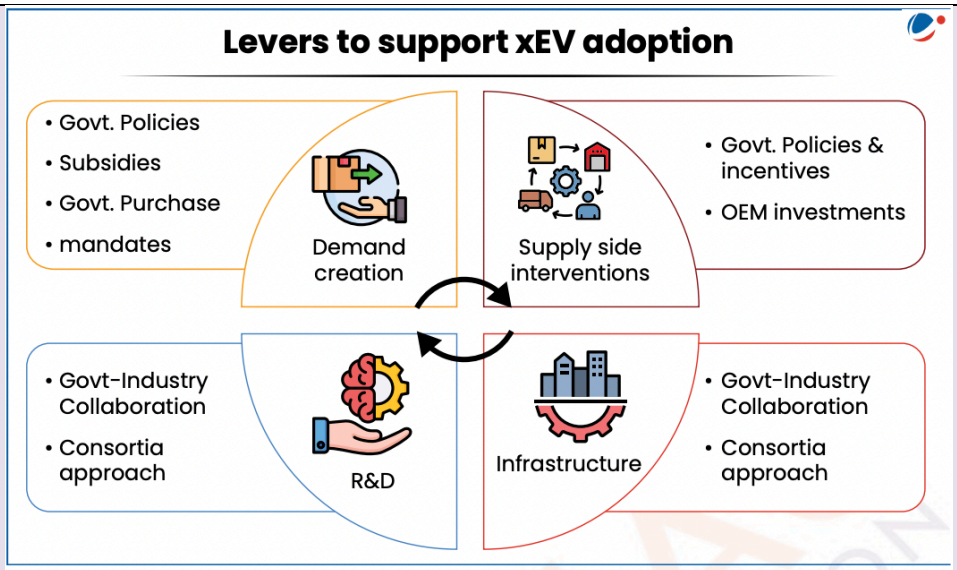
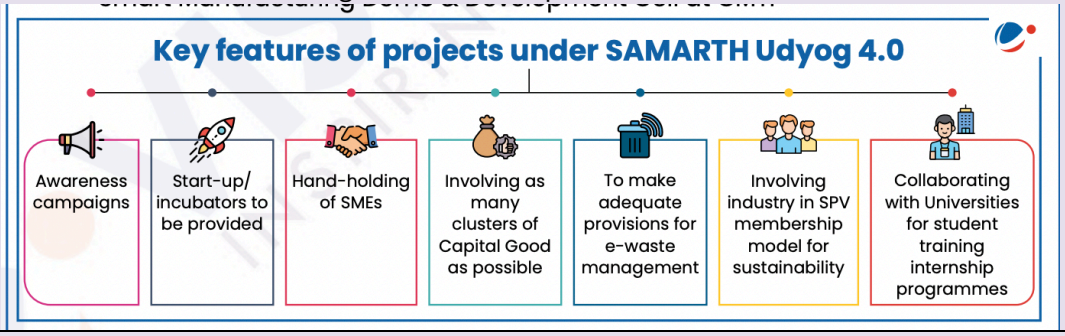
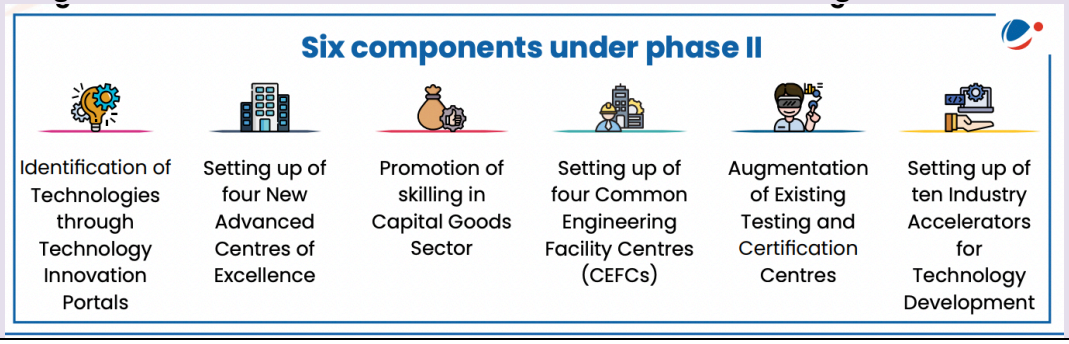
Objective: to achieve **greater domestic value addition**, while at the same time ensure that the levelized cost of battery **manufacturing in India is globally competitive.**

Salient features

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

2.4. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

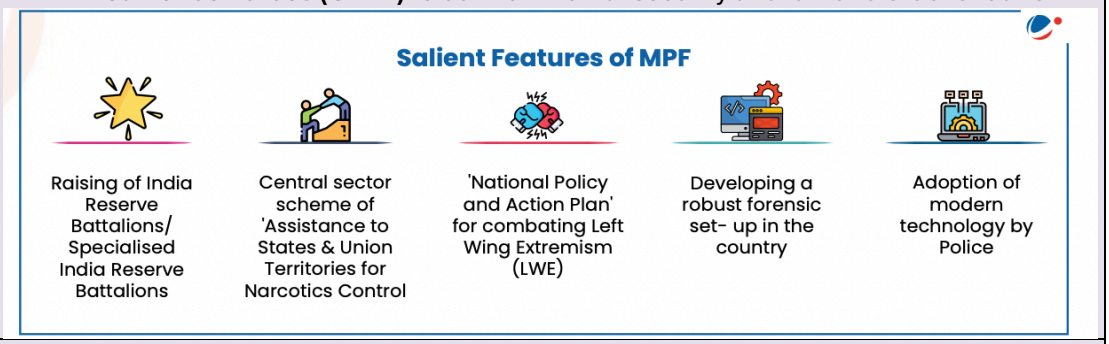
National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020	• Launched in 2013 • **Aim:** to achieve **national fuel security** by promoting **hybrid and electric vehicles** in the country. • **Target:** To achieve **6-7 million sales of hybrid and electric vehicles year on year** from 2020 onwards. • The NEMMP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

	
Smart Advanced Manufacturing and Rapid Transformation Hub (SAMARTH) Udyog Bharat 4.0	• **Aim**: To facilitate and create **ecosystem for propagation of Industry 4.0 set of technologies** in every Indian manufacturing by 2025. • Launched under the **scheme on Enhancement of Competitiveness in Indian Capital Goods Sector.** • It strives to raise **awareness about Industry 4.0 among the Indian manufacturing industry** through demonstration centers including: ○ Center for Industry 4.0 (C4i4) Lab Pune ○ IITD-AIA Foundation for Smart Manufacturing ○ I4.0 India at IISc Factory R & D Platform ○ Smart Manufacturing Demo & Development Cell at CMTI 
Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector- Phase-II	• **Aim:** Providing **assistance to Common Technology Development and Services Infrastructure.** • The scheme will facilitate **creation of a strong and globally competitive capital goods sector** that contributes **at least 25% to the manufacturing sector.** 

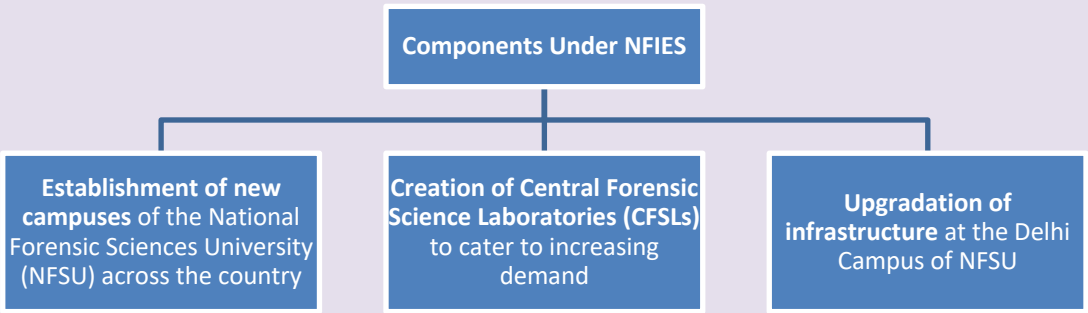
3. MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

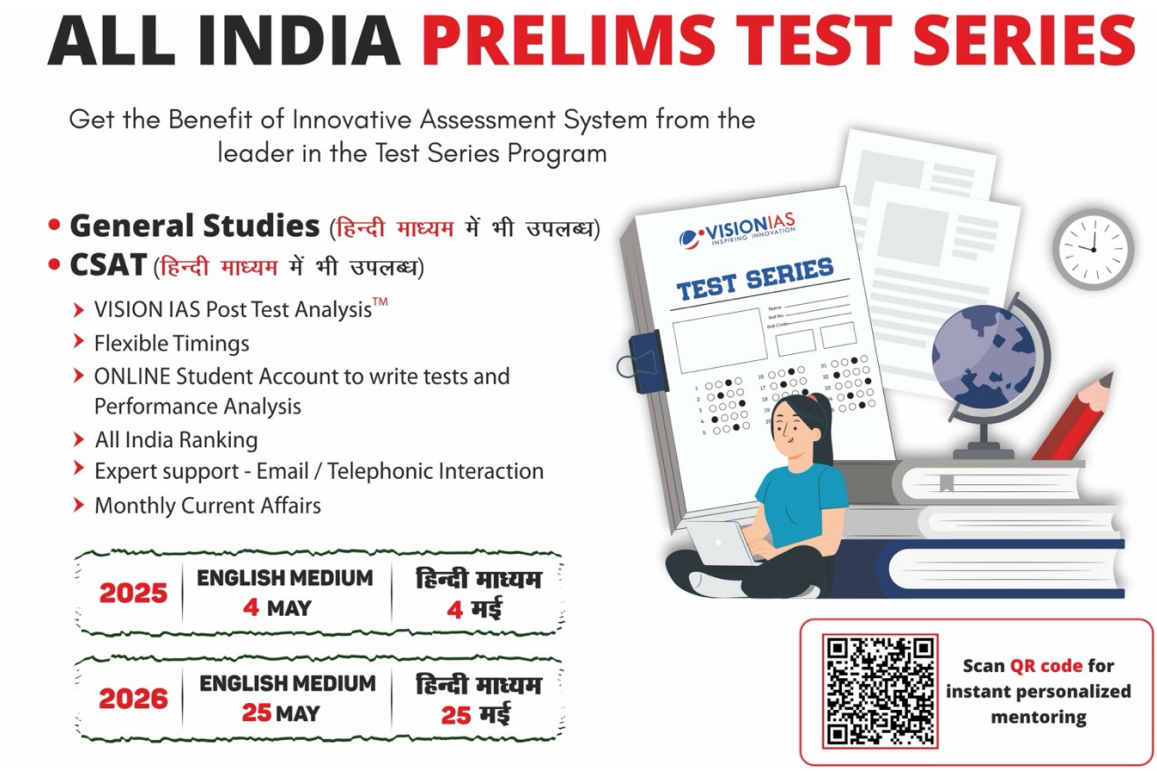
3.1. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Witness Protection Scheme	• **Aim:** To promote law enforcement by facilitating the Witness protection provided based on threat perception **Category A:** In case of threat to life of witness or his/her family members. **Category B:** In case to threat to safety, reputation, property of witness or his/her family members. **Category C:** Moderate threat that extends to harassmentand intimidation of witness and his/her family members. • Protection measures inter alia include **protection/change of identity of witnesses**, their **relocation,** installation of **security devices at the residence of witnesses, etc.** • **State Witness Protection Fund** for meeting the expenses of the scheme. Its key sources are: ○ Budgetary allocation ○ Receipt of amount of **costs imposed/ ordered** to be deposited by the courts/tribunals in the Witness Protection Fund ○ **Donations/ contributions** from Philanthropist/ Charitable Institutions, etc. ○ Funds contributed under **Corporate Social Responsibility**
Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS)	• CCTNS is a Mission Mode Project under the **National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)** of Govt. of India. • **Aim:** Creating a **comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing**. • Scheme created a **nationwide networking infrastructure** for evolution of **IT-enabled-state-of-the-art tracking system around 'Investigation of crime and detection of criminals'.** • CCTNS has been **implemented in all the police stations across the country** and in 99% police stations, 100 percent FIRs are being registered directly in CCTNS.
Border Area Development Programme (BADP)	• **Coverage:** Habitations **located within 0-10 kms from the first habitation at international border** in 117 border districts of **16 States and two UTs.** ○ Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir (UT), Ladakh (UT), Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. • **Aim: To meet the special developmental needs and well-being of the people living** in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the International Boundary. • The scheme also provides the border areas with **essential infrastructure by convergence of BADP/other Central/States/UT/Local Schemes.**
Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCWC)	• **Aim:** To strengthen the mechanism to deal with cybercrimes in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. • States & UTs are provided **financial assistance** to support their efforts for **setting up of cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories, training, and hiring of junior cyber consultants**.

Bharat Ke Veer	• It is an **IT based platform.** • **Objective**: To enable **willing donors to contribute towards the family of a brave-heart** who sacrificed his/her life in line of duty. • **Donors:** Citizens (including) NRIs can donate directly to **individual braveheart's account** or may donate to the **Bharat Ke Veer corpus Fund**. • **Cap for benefits to done:** A cap of **₹ 15 lakhs is envisaged per braveheart.** • **Fund Management**: By a **commitee** of **eminent persons of repute** and **senior government officials**, in equal number. • **Tax benefits to donors**: Contribution is **exempted** under **Section 80(G) of Income Tax Act 2018.**
Modernisation of Police Forces	• **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme • Umbrella scheme with around 15 sub schemes. ○ **Tenure** for the Scheme of '**Assistance to States and UTs for Narcotics Control**' has been extended from **2021-22 to 2025-26.** • **Aim:** Equipping the **state police forces adequately and imparting the required training** to reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the **Army and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF)** to control internal security and law and order situation. 
'e-Sahaj' portal	• The portal allows **organizations/ individuals to apply for security clearance** in certain sensitive sectors **before issue of license/permit, permission, contract, etc.** • **Beneficiaries:** Companies/ bidders/individuals. • The objective of national security clearance is to **evaluate potential security threats**, including economic threats, and **provide risk assessment before clearing investment and project proposals** in key sectors.

Scheme for Expansion and Modernization of Fire Services in the States	• Scheme is based on recommendations of the **15th Finance Commission**.
	  ○ It allows an allocation of **12.5%** of each of the NDRF and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for the Funding Window of Preparedness and Capacity Building.
	• **Features of schemes :**
	  ○ **Objective: To** expand and modernize Fire Services in the States.
	  ○ **Tenure:** Launched in 2023 for the period upto 2025-26
	  ○ **Source of funding:** Out of the total **NDRF corpus,** an amount of **Rs. 5,000 crore was earmarked** for priority "Expanding and Modernization of Fire Services".
	  > Rs. 500 crores has been kept for incentivizing the States on the basis of their **legal and infrastructure-based reforms.**

	○ **States' share:** To avail funds, the respective **State Governments must provide 25% of the total project cost from their budgetary resources.** North-Eastern and Himalayan (NEH) States shall have to **contribute 10%.**
Village Defence Guards (VDGs) Scheme 2022	• **Purpose:** To **organize a small group of volunteer armed civilians** to instill sense of self protection in such' villages, infrastructural installations in and around them and **to check the trans-border movement.** • **Coverage:** Identified **villages along the borders and in-depth areas of the Jammu division**. • **Structure** ○ **Size:** Max 15 members per group. ○ **Leadership:** Led by a retired Army, CPMF, or J&K Police officer. ○ **Command & Control**: Operates under the supervision of the District SP/SSP.
National Forensic Infrastructure Enhancement Scheme (NFIES)	• Cabinet approved the NFEIS. • **Purpose:** To strengthen the criminal justice system • **Objective:** by enhancing forensic infrastructure, training professionals, and ensuring timely and scientific examination of evidence. • **Type:** Central Sector Scheme • **Tenure::** 2024-25 to 2028-29 



4. MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

4.1. PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA-URBAN 2.0

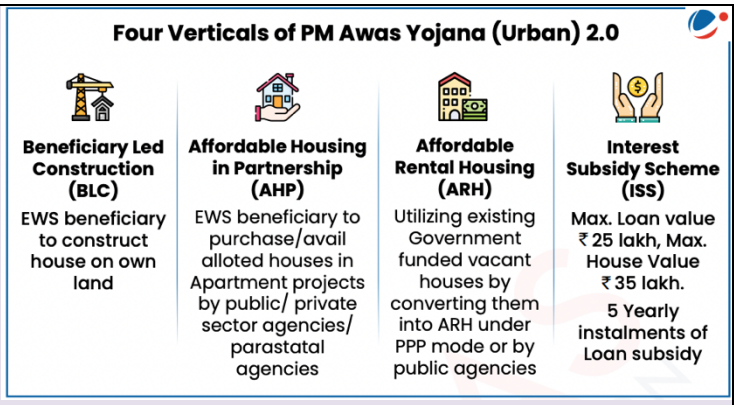
Quick Facts

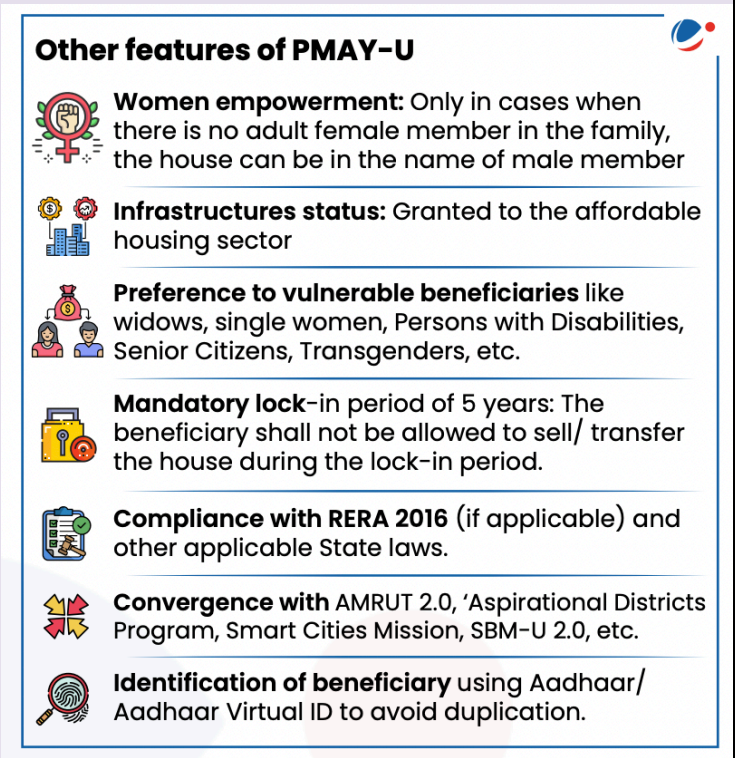
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme except for Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS) component which is a Central Sector scheme
- **Purpose: Adressing housing needs of 1 crore urban poor and middle-class families**
- **Family:** Comprises husband, wife, and unmarried children
- **Tenure:** 5 years starting from September 2024

Objective

- Provide central assistance to eligible beneficiaries/ implementing agencies **to construct, purchase or rent a house at an affordable cost.**

- **Background:** PMAY-U Scheme was **launched in 2015** by to provide all-weather pucca houses to all eligible urban households (**'Housing for All').**
- **Exclusions:** Families **owning a pucca house** or benefiting from **government housing** in the last 20 years.
- **Exclusion:** Beneficiary family owning **a pucca house in any part of India** and **Beneficiaries of government housing schemes** in last 20 years.
- **Quality of Houses:**
  - **Basic amenities in houses:** Must have water, sanitation, roads, and electricity.
  - **Safety:** Compliant with NBC and BIS standards for disaster resistance.
  - **AHP & ARH Projects:** Must include ramps for disabled access, rainwater harvesting, solar energy, and green spaces.
- **Funding Mechanism:** Mission involves **public expenditure (40%) and private investment** including beneficiary contribution **(60%).**
- **Technology & Innovation Sub-Mission (TISM):** Supports disaster-resistant, eco-friendly housing with advanced construction technologies.
- **Housing of Industrial employees:** Industries encouraged to provide rental housing for employees.
- **Affordable Loans:** HUDCO offers low-cost loans for PMAY-U 2.0 projects.





- **Transparency and monitoring:** Online tracking, geo-tagging, and third-party quality checks.
- **Implementing Agencies (IAs):** ULBs, Development Authorities, Housing Boards, Private Developers, etc. selected by State Government/ State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC).
- **PMAY-G Link:** Beneficiaries can choose PMAY-G or PMAY-U 2.0 based on location.

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

Quick facts

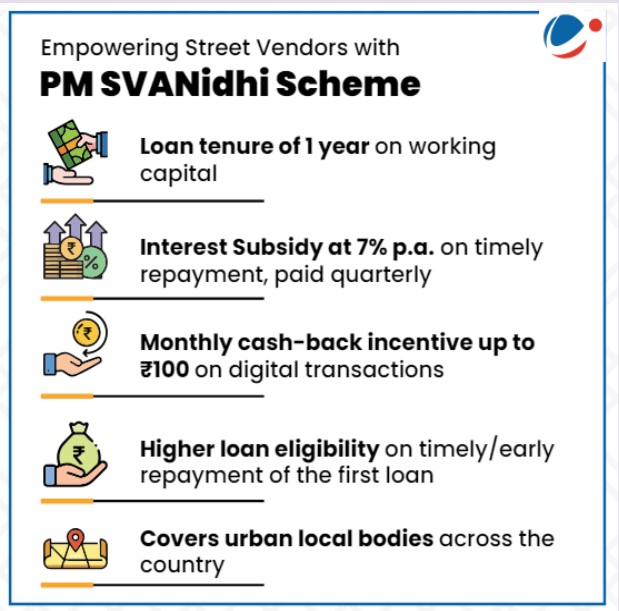
- **Purpose:** To facilitate **collateral-free working capital loans** to street vendors to restart their businesses.
- **Type**: Central Sector Scheme
- **Beneficiary**: Street vendors/ hawkers vending in **urban areas and surrounding peri-urban and rural areas.**
- **Implementing Agency**: Small Industries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

Objectives:

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

Salient features

- **Background**: Launched in 2020 to **support urban street vendors** hit by COVID-19.
- Responsibility of States/**ULBs**: **Identification of Beneficiaries'**.
- **Criteria for Identification of eligible vendors:**
  - Street vendors with a **Certificate of Vending/Identity Card** issued by ULBs.
  - Vendors **identified in surveys** but do not have a Certificate of Vending/Identity Card.
  - **Vendors** omitted from ULB-led surveys or those who started vending after the survey, **with a Letter of Recommendation (LoR)** from ULB/Town Vending Committee (TVC).
  - Vendors from **surrounding development/peri-urban/rural areas** vending **within ULB limits**, with an LoR from ULB/TVC.
- **Eligibility for state/UTs:** States/UTs must have notified **Rules under the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014.**
- **Credit Guarantee:** Provision for **Graded Guarantee Cover** for the loans sanctioned. It is administered by **Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE).**



4.3. SMART CITIES MISSION

Quick facts

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

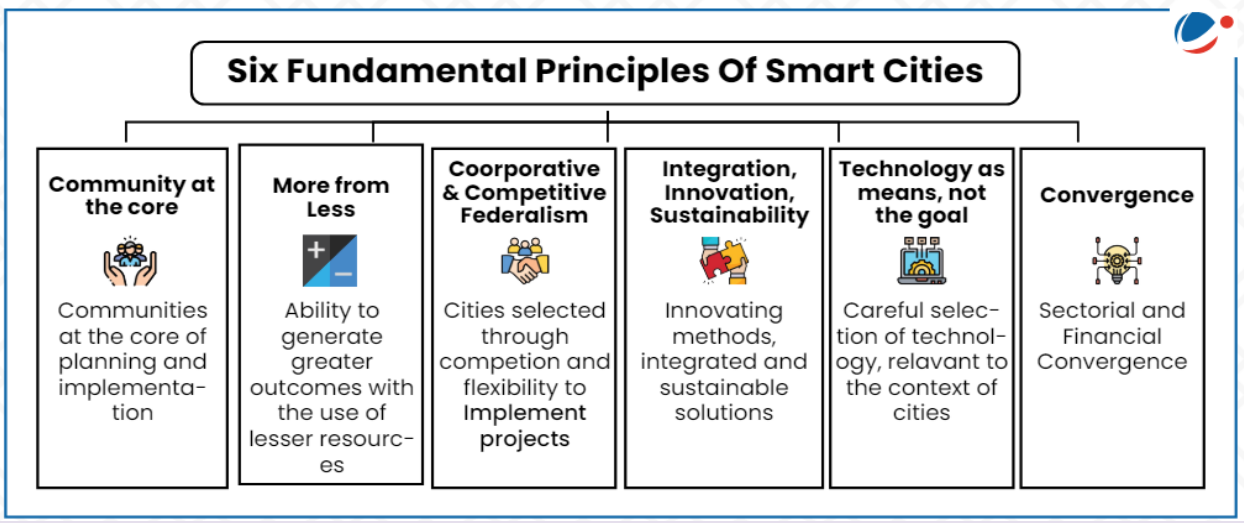
- **Implementing Agency:** Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)

Objectives

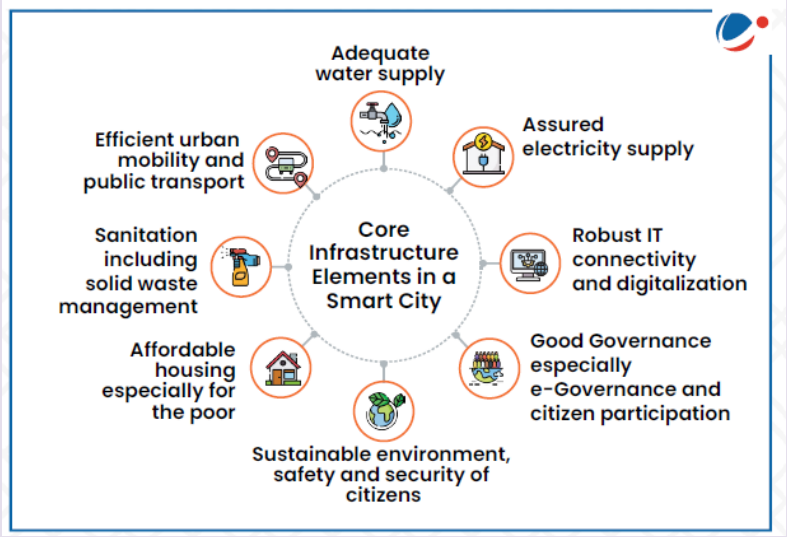
- To **promote cities and provide core infrastructure, clean and sustainable environment** through the application of **'smart solutions'.**
- To **drive economic growth** and **improve quality of life** through **comprehensive work on social, economic, physical and institutional pillars** of the city.
- To **create replicable models** which act as **lighthouses** to other aspiring cities.

Salient features

- **Background:** Launched on **June 25, 2015,** the Smart Cities Mission aims to **enhance the quality of life in 100 cities** through efficient services, robust infrastructure, and sustainable solutions, addressing housing, transport, education, healthcare, and recreation to create model urban spaces.



- **Equitable criteria for Selection of Cities:** Equal weightage is given to **urban population and the number of statutory towns in the State/UT.**
- **Approach of the Smart City Mission:** Implementing the Smart City Mission is carried out primarily through two approaches:
  - **Area-Based Development (ABD):** Targeted interventions in selected areas.
  - **Pan-City Projects:** Citywide technology-driven solutions.



- **Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV): Formed as a limited company** under the **Companies Act, 2013 at the city-level with 50:50 equity from State/UT and ULB.**
  - **Functions:** Plan, appraise, approve, release funds, implement, manage, operate, monitor, etc.
- **Funding:** Rs 48,000 crore by the Union Govt (Rs100 crore per city per year from **FY15 to FY20)**).
  - Matching contribution from State/ULB + additional funds (Municipal Bonds, etc.).
  - **Additional resources** are to be raised through **convergence,** from ULBs' own funds, grants under Finance Commission, Municipal Bonds, etc.

- **Public Private Partnerships (PPP):** PPP is emphasized to leverage private sector.
- **Integrated Control and Command Centres (ICCC):** Active in all 100 Smart Cities for traffic, health, water, and security.
- **The India Smart Cities Award Contest (ISAC):** Recognizes cities and projects that promote sustainable and inclusive urban growth.

4.4. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION URBAN 2.0 (SBM-URBAN 2.0)

Quick facts

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

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

Salient features

- **Background:** Launched on Oct 2, 2014, to make India **Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2019.**
- **Condition for funding:** Funding is linked to ULBs achieving at least 1-star certification
- **Mission Components for Funding**
  - **Sustainable Solid Waste Management:** 100% scientific waste processing for garbage-free cities.
  - **Sustainable Sanitation:** Sustain ODF status in all statutory towns.
  - **Used Water Management:** Prevent discharge of untreated fecal sludge and used water, ensuring safe treatment and reuse in cities with less than 1 lakh population.
  - **Awareness & Behavior Change:** Promote **"Garbage-Free"** cities through **IEC/BCC** (Information, Education, and Communication/Behavior Change Communication):
  - **Capacity Building (CB):** Strengthen institutions for effective implementation.
- **Promoting entrepreneurship:** Encourages **cost-effective, local solutions** in sanitation and waste management by small businesses.
- **Technology & Digital Push:** Expands **e-learning, skill development, and ICT-enabled governance** in sanitation.
- **Urban-Rural convergence:** Develop **infrastructure clusters** for shared **waste processing facilities** for urban and rural areas
- **Challenge Fund:** ₹13,029 crore allocated over 5 years for cities **with 10+ lakh population** to meet benchmarks.

Key Initiatives

- **Swachh Survekshan:** World's largest annual **cleanliness survey** (Implemented by QCI).
- **'Meri Life, Mera Swachh Shahar' Campaign:** Promotes **Mission LiFE** and citizen behavior change.
- **National BCC Framework for GFC:** Strengthens public participation (**Jan Andolan**) for a **Garbage-Free City**.

Urban Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0

Aims to focus on:

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

Outcomes Envisaged

- **Garbage Free Cities (GFC): All statutory towns** are certified at least 3-star GFC, or higher
- **ODF+: All statutory towns** become at least ODF+ (i.e., toilets with water, maintenance and hygiene)
- **ODF++: All statutory towns** with **less than 1 lakh population** become at least ODF++ (toilets with sludge and septage management)
- **Water+: At least 50%** of all **statutory towns** with **less than 1 lakh population** become Water+ (i.e., ensure that no untreated waste (used) water is discharged into the open environment or water bodies)

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

Quick facts

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

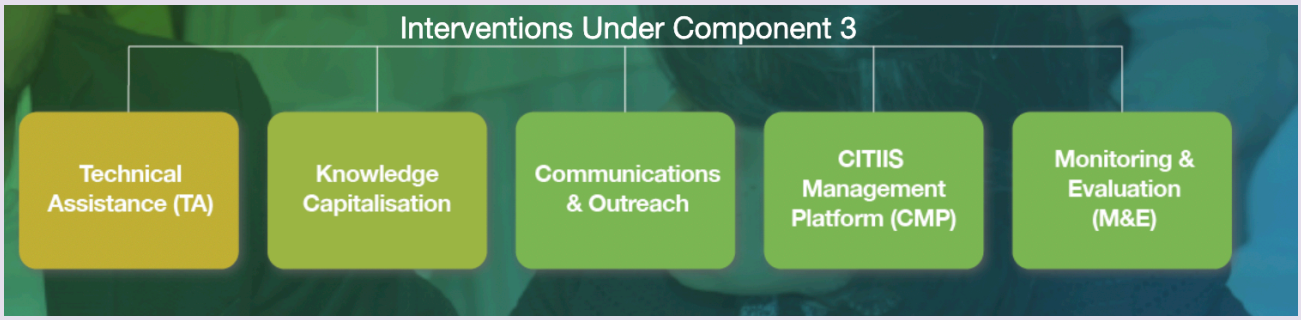
Objectives

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

Salient features

- **Background:** CITIIS 1.0 was launched in 2018 as a **sub-component of Smart Cities Mission** and assisted 12 cities across India.
  - CITIIS provides **financial and technical assistance to the selected cities**.
  - This assistance focuses on **strengthening institutions** by committing resources to systematic planning (maturation phase) before implementation, by developing **results-based monitoring frameworks** and by **adopting technology for program monitoring.**

- **Eligibility of cities: All 100 Smart Cities** chosen under the Smart Cities Mission of the Government of India are eligible to apply.
- **Components of CITIIS 2.0**
  - **Component 1: City Level Action:**
    - Financial and technical **support to projects on circular economy** with focus on **integrated waste management**
    - **Equitable distribution** of projects **across geographical regions**
    - **Upto 18 projects** to be selected through a challenge process
  - **Component 2: State-Level Action**
    - Interventions to be made for **furthering climate action in States**
    - **All States and UTs** in India **will be eligible** for support on a demand basis
    - **State climate centres**, climate cells or equivalent bodies **will be set up** or strengthened
    - **State- and city-level Climate Data Observatories** will be created
    - **Climate action plans** will be developed and data-driven planning facilitated
    - **Capacities of municipal functionaries** will be built
  - **Component 3: National-Level Action**
    - Interventions for **furthering climate governance in urban India**
    - Supporting scale-up through **institutional strengthening, knowledge dissemination, partnerships, research and development, etc.**
    - **Capacity building and learning** for all cities in India



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

Quick facts

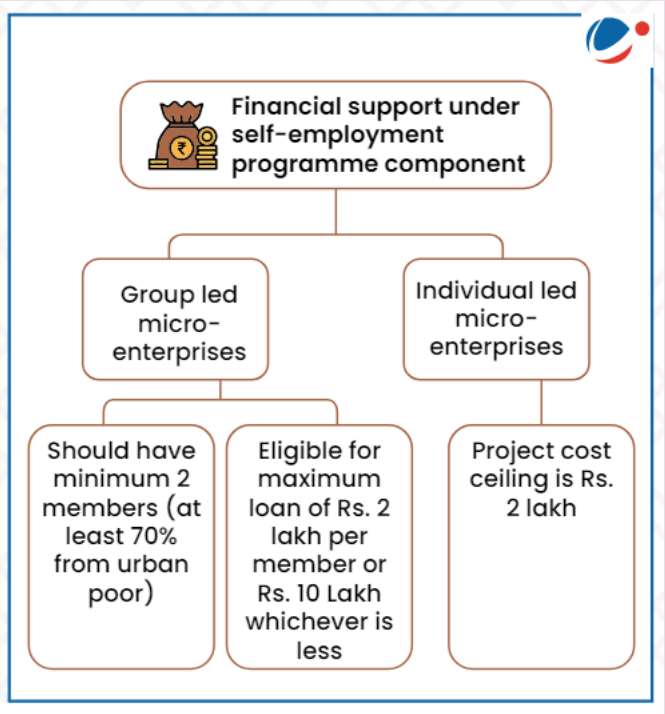
- **Purpose:** To reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households on a sustainable basis.
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Beneficiaries:** Individuals/ groups/ Self Help Groups (SHGs) of urban poor
- **Area covered:** All District Headquarter Towns and all other cities with a population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

Objectives:

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

Salient features

- **Social Mobilisation: At least one member** from **each urban poor household**, **preferably a woman,** should be brought under the Self-Help Group (SHG) network in a time-bound manner.
- **SHG membership: At least 70% of the members** should be **urban poor** to qualify for funding support. SHGs may consist of **10-20 members.**
  - In **tribal-dominated hilly areas**, groups of **fewer than 10 members** may be formed.
  - SHGs of **at least 5 members** can be created for **differently-abled individuals.**
- **Financial Support:** Provides to group led as well as individual enterprises.
- **SHG - Bank Linkage:**
  - Interest Subsidy above **7% rate of interest** is applicable to **all SHGs accessing bank loan**.
  - **Additional 3% interest subvention** to **all women SHGs** who **repay their loan in time** in all the cities.
- **Support to Urban Street Vendors:** This includes **skilling, micro-enterprise development,** credit enablement, pro-vending urban planning, social security options for vulnerable (women, SCs/STs , etc.)
  - **Permanent all-weather 24 x 7 shelters** for the urban homeless is also provides
- **Promoting innovative and Special Projects:** It is **centrally administered** and **no state share provision is needed.** It is **aimed at:**
  - Catalysing sustainable approaches to urban livelihoods through **Public, Private, Community Partnership (P-P-C-P).**
  - Demonstrating a **promising methodology or making a distinct impact on the urban poverty** situation through scalable initiatives.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) oversees state-level progress, while City Mission Management Unit (CMMU) monitors progress at the ULB level.



Key Initiatives

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

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

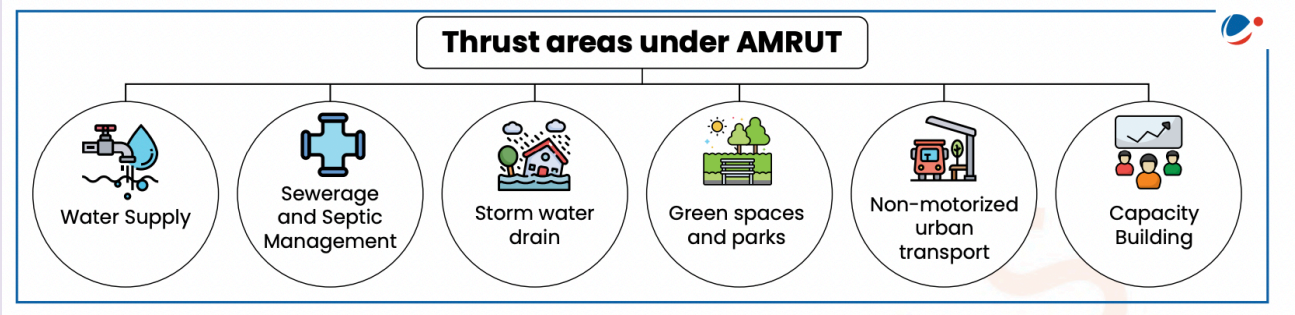
Quick facts

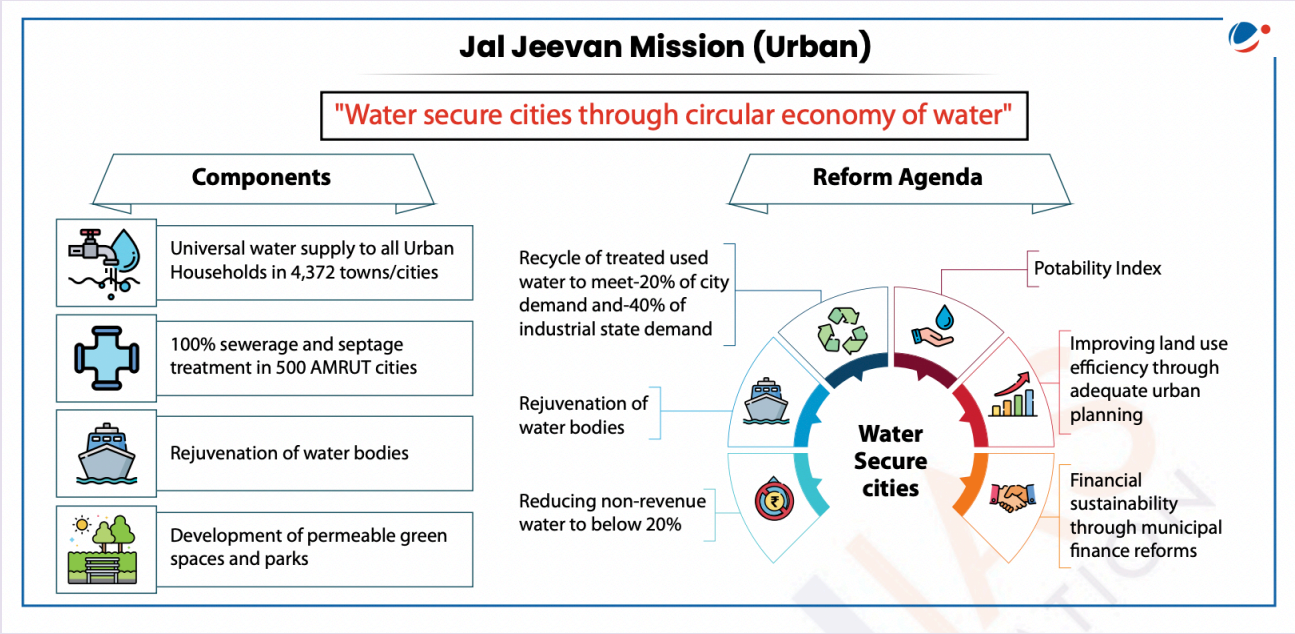
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Purpose:** Making cities **"water secure"** and providing **functional water tap connections to all households**
- **Funding:** Outcome based funding to cities who will submit roadmap for outcomes to be achieved by them
- **Tenure:** Till 2025-26

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

Salient features

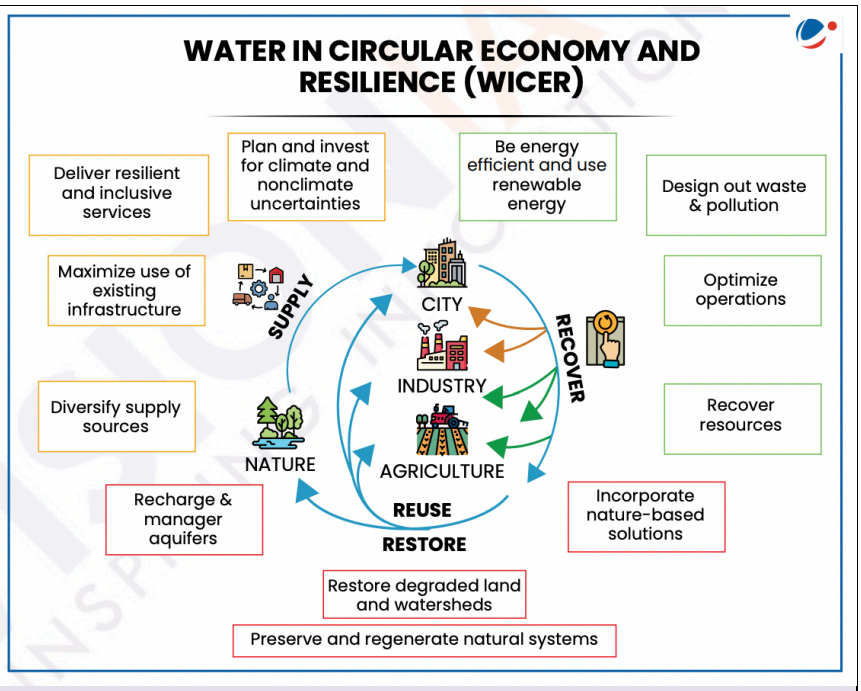
- **Background**
  - AMRUT was **launched in 2015 t**o provide **universal coverage of water supply** in 500 selected AMRUT cities and ensure substantial improvement in sewerage coverage.
  - AMRUT Mission has been **subsumed under AMRUT 2.0.**
  - AMRUT2.0 would also help meeting targets under **Jal Jeevan Mission-Urban (JJM-U).**





- **Circular economy of water:** Circular economy principles offer an opportunity to recognize and **capture the full value of water** (as a service, an input to processes, a source of energy and a carrier of nutrients and other materials).
  - To achieve this, ULBs will submit **detailed City Water Balance Plans (CWBPs) and City Water Action Plans (CWAPs)** through online portal.
    - The CWBP will comprise **details of water sources** including water bodies, water treatment and distribution infrastructure, etc. **area-wise water coverage,** status of NRW and sewerage network including STPs, etc.
    - **CWAPs** will comprise the **list of projects proposed by the ULB** in the priority sectors of water supply; sewerage/ septage management; rejuvenation of water bodies including green spaces & parks.

- **Promoting start-up and private**
  - **Technology Sub-Mission** will encourage start-up ideas and private entrepreneurship, and commissioning them into the pilot projects
  - **Public Private Partnership (PPP) project**s are mandatory in **million plus cities.**
  - **At least a minimum of 10% of total fund** allocation at the city level shall be **committed to PPP projects.**



- **Capacity building program: For all the stakeholders** including contractors, plumbers, plant operators, students, women and citizens.
- **Jan Aandolan Mission (Community participation)**
  - Mission will co-opt **women and youth for concurrent feedbacks** about its progress.
  - **Women SHGs** will be involved in **water demand management, water quality testing and water infrastructure operations.**

4.8. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

National Common Mobility Card (NCMC)	• NCMC dubbed **as 'One Nation, One Card'** for transport mobility. • It is an **automatic fare collection system.** • It can turn **smartphones into an interoperable transport card** that commuters can use eventually to **pay for different transport systems across the country (Metro, bus and suburban railways services).**
Project-SMART	• Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs and Ministry of Railways jointly signed an **MoU with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)** for **'Station Area Development along Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail' (Project-SMART).** • **Project-SMART** envisages developing **surrounding areas of Mumbai - Ahmedabad High Speed Railway (MAHSR) Stations** to enhance accessibility and convenience of commuters & other stakeholders and to promote economic activities. • It would **enhance institutional capacity of State Governments, Municipal Corporations and Urban Development Authorities.**

5. MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

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

Quick facts

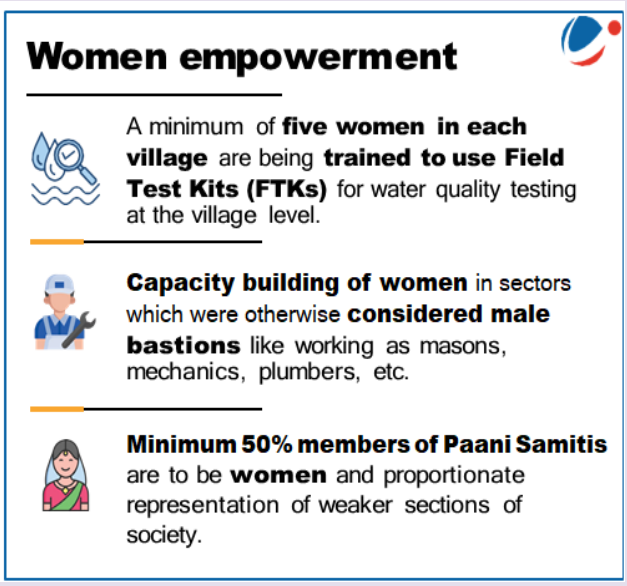
- **Purpose:** '**No one is left out**', thus ensuring **tap water** supply to **every rural home by 2024**
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Focus on children:** Piped water supply in schools, Anganwadi centres and shramshalas
- **Monitoring: Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)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

Objectives

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

Salient features

- **Goal:** To develop **'WASH enlightened villages' -** wherein the local communities are equipped to provide long-term assured water supply and sanitation services to all.
- **FHTC:** FHTC refers to **household tap connection** providing **water** in **adequate quantity,** in **prescribed quality** and **on regular basis.**
- **Decentralized:** JJM provides for **Village Action Plan (VAP)** for long-term drinking water security.
  - **VAP focuses on: drinking water sources; grey water reuse; water supply systems; operation & maintenance.**
- **Paani Samitis:** Paani Samitis or Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) is responsible for the regular operation and maintenance of the village water supply system.



- **Water Quality Monitoring:** Promotes **regular testing of water samples** at source and delivery points. **Public access to water quality testing labs** is available at affordable rates.
- **Release of funds:** It is contingent upon **the utilization of available Central funds** and **matching State shares.**
  - **Performance grant to States/ UTs** is provided based on functionality assessment survey.
- **Key Resource Centres (KRCs):** To **enhance capacity** various governmental and non-governmental academic institutions, think tanks, and training institutions are involved as KRCs.
- **National WASH Expert:** National Centre for Drinking Water, Sanitation, and Quality empanels and deploys National WASH Experts for **on-the-ground verification and technical assistance** to States.
  - NWEs provide **star ratings to villages** and feedback to States based on the JJM implementation status.

Mechanism for Transparency & accountability

Enhanced monitoring

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

Enhanced delivery

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

- **Priority:**
  - **Emphasis on Districts Affected by** Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES).
  - Regions with groundwater containing **geo-genic contaminants** such as Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, salinity, heavy metals, etc.
- **Reducing the Non-Revenue Water: Non-revenue water** refers to **water that is pumped and then lost or unaccounted for.**
- **Funding by 15th Finanace Commission (FFC):** The FFC recognizes **water supply and sanitation as a national priority,** allocating Rs. 2.36 lakh Crore to PRIs from 2021-22 to 2025-26.
- **Key initiatives**
  - **Rural WASH Partners Forum (RWPF):** To **drive innovation in the WASH** sector through technology, knowledge product development, and information sharing.
  - **Nal Jal Mitra Programme:** The NJMP aims to train local villagers as "Nal Jal Mitras," equipping them with skills to operate, maintain, and repair piped water supply schemes in their villages.
- **Progress:** Increase in rural tap water connections from 17% in 2019 to 79.59% in 2025.

5.2. NAMAMI GANGE PROGRAMME

Quick facts

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

Objectives

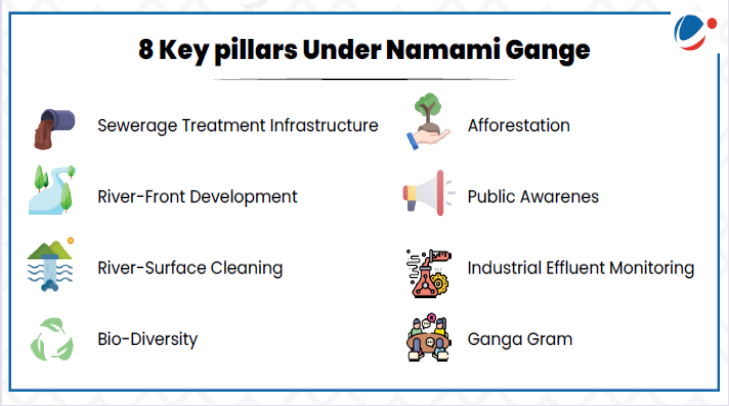
- Ensure effective abatement of **pollution** and **rejuvenation of the river Ganga** by adopting a river basin approach to promote inter-sectoral co-ordination for comprehensive planning and management.
- To **maintain minimum ecological flows** in the river Ganga to ensure water quality and environmentally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

Salient features

Background: It is an integrated conservation mission approved by the Union Government in 2014 with a budget of ₹20,000 crore. Its twin objectives are **pollution abatement** and the **conservation and rejuvenation** of the National River Ganga.

Key Pillars: Refer the **infographic.**

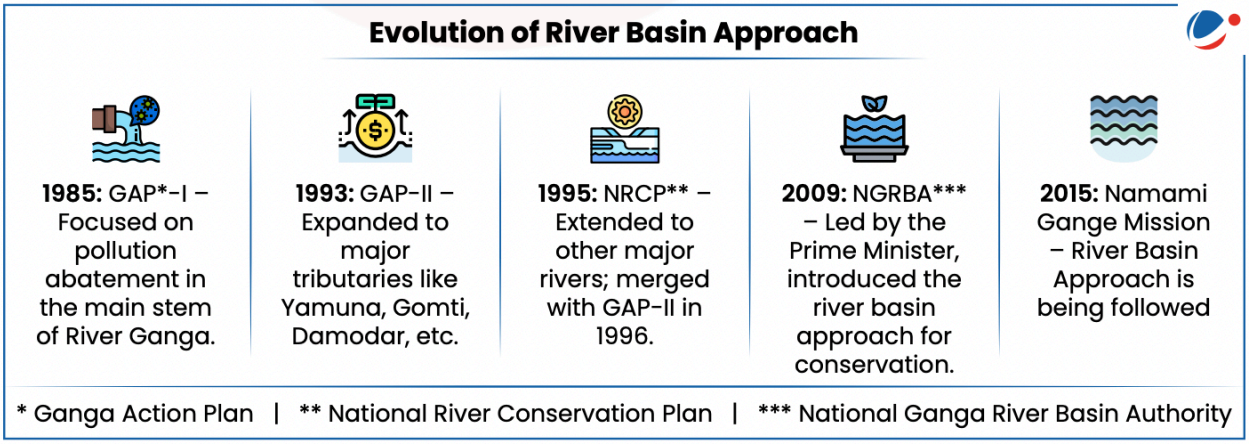
- **Key Strategy:**
  - Comprehensive **integrated programme**
  - **Non-lapsable fund**
  - Hybrid Annuity based **PPP model** adopted
  - **5 years dedicated Budget** allocation
  - **Operation and Maintenance (O&M)** cost **for 15 years** included



- **Ganga rejuvenation incorporates**
  - **Jan Ganga:** To **enhance public awareness, promote people river connect, large scale participation** and involvement of community and common masses.
  - **Nirmal Ganga**
  - **Aviral Ganga**
  - **Gyan Ganga**
- **NMCG:** NMCG was **registered as a society in 2011 under Societies Registration Act, 1860**.
  - It acted as **implementation arm of National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA).**
  - **NGRBA** was constituted under provisions of **Environment (Protection) Act (EPA), 1986.**
- **Centre for Ganga River Basin Management and Studies (cGanga):** Acts in the capacity of a comprehensive **think-tank** to the NMCG
  - Established at the **Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur** (IITK) in 2016.
  - **Collects data and disseminate knowledge and information** for the sustainable development of Ganga River Basin.
  - cGanga in collaboration with NMCG organises **India Water Impact summit annually.**
- **Sustainable and Eco-Agriculture**
  - Developing **sustainable agri-scapes** in the basin **and improving water use efficiency**.
  - Promoting organic and natural farming in Ganga Grams.
  - Launched i**n partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare.**
- **Ganga Praharis**
  - Ganga Praharis are **self-motivated individuals** who will mobilize others in Ganga conservation efforts.
  - They **are being trained for ecological monitoring of Ganga river** and its biodiversity, tree plantation techniques, awareness, etc.
- **River front development:** Construction of **Ghats & Crematoria** on the banks of river Ganga.
- **Clean Ganga Fund (CGF): Non-Lapsable Fund**
  - **Legal status:** Registered under **Indian Trust Act and chaired by the Union Finance Minister.**
  - **Part of CSR:** Contribution to the fund is a notified **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activity under** the Indian Companies Act, 2013.
  - **Incentives for contribution: Exempted from Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA); Eligible for 100% tax deduction under Section 80 G of the Income Tax.**
- **Mapping initiatves:**
  - **Geographical Mapping**
    - **Survey of India** facilitates the **Ganga Rejuvenation task** by using **LiDAR** (Light Detection & Ranging) & **GIS technology.**
    - Mapping of about 45,000 sq. km area covering **5 major states namely UK, UP, JH, BH, and WB.**
  - **Cultural Mapping:** Documentation of Tangible, Intangible and Built Heritage along River Ganga in partnership with **INTACH**.

- **Microbial Mapping:** GIS-based Mapping of **Microbial Diversity across** the Ganges for Ecosystem Services.

- **Urban River Management Plan (URMP):**
  - Developed by **National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)** and **NMCG.**
  - To **maintain the wholesomeness of the urban rivers** in the Ganga river basin.
- **Arth Ganga**
  - **Aim:** To garner people's participation for Ganga conservation **by promoting sustainable development.**
  - Seeks to **use economics to bridge people with the river.**
  - It will ensure contribution of about **3% to the GDP from Ganga Basin.**
- **Ganga Gram Yojana**
  - **Aim:** To develop the **villages located along the main stem of river Ganga** which have historic, cultural, and religious and/or tourist importance
  - Encompass comprehensive **rural sanitation, development of water bodies and river ghats, construction/ modernization of crematoria, etc.**
- **Continuous Learning and Activity Portal (CLAP)**
  - An interactive portal that is working towards **initiating conversations and action around the rivers in India.**
  - Funded and supported by the **World Bank.**
- **PRAYAG Platform**
  - **PRAYAG stands for P**latform for **R**eal-time **A**nalysis of **Ya**muna, **G**anga and their Tributaries
  - Prayag is a **real time monitoring centre for planning and monitoring of projects, river water quality, etc.** through various online dashboards such as Ganga Tarang Portal, Ganga Districts Performance Monitoring System, etc.
  - **Launched** under the ambit of **Namami Gange Programme**.



5.3. ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA (ATAL JAL)

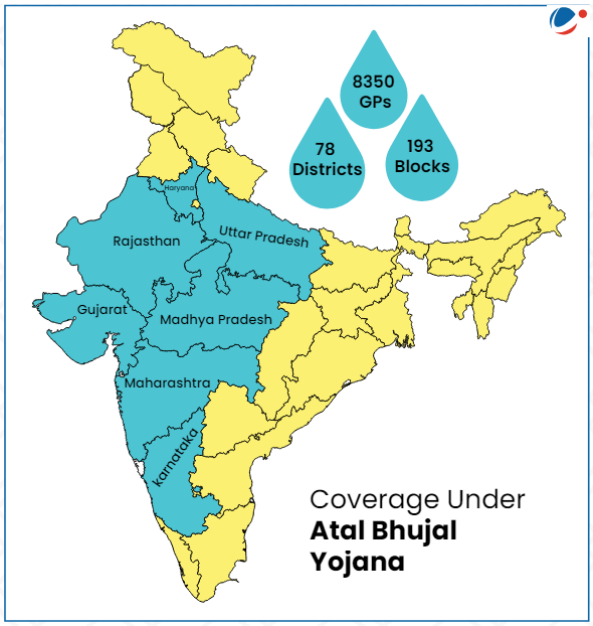
Quick facts

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

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

Salient features

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



- **Initiatives to improve the effectiveness of the scheme**
  - Standard Operating Procedures for **data collection** by the stakeholders,
  - Modifications in **MIS** to make it **more user-friendly**,
  - Regular reviews at various levels along with field visits by **National Program Monitoring Unit (NPMU) officers** etc.

5.4. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMEEN) PHASE-II

Quick facts

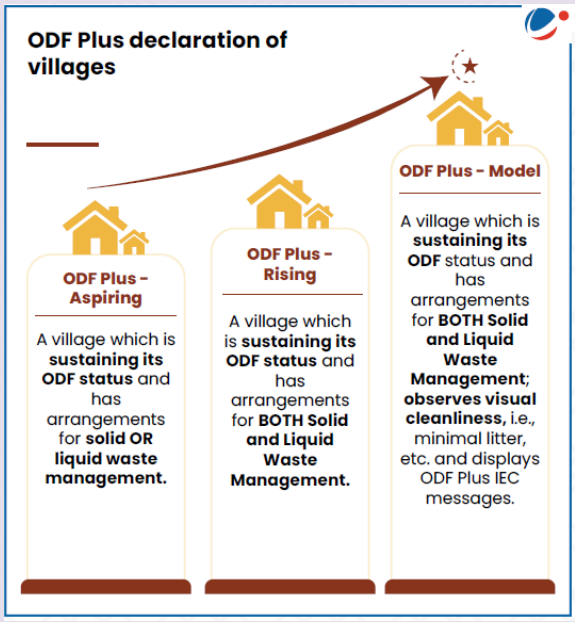
- **Purpose: All villages** achieve **Open Defecation Free Plus (ODF Plus) status** at the earliest
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme**Focus: Behavioural changes** of the mass to adopt **better sanitation and hygiene practices**
- **Tenure:** Till 2024-25

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

Salient features

- **Background:** Under SBM (G) phase I **rural areas in all the States** have declared themselves **ODF as on 2nd October, 2019,** the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi
  - **SBM Phase II** aims for **comprehensive cleanliness**.
- **Open Defecation Free (ODF)**
  - **SBM ODF:** If not a single person is found defecating in the open.
  - **SBM ODF+:** ODF status conditions and all community and public toilets are functional and well maintained.
  - **SBM ODF++:** ODF+ status conditions and toilets with sludge and septage management.

- **Components under SBM-II:**
  - **Construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs): Rs.12,000/-** for construction of IHHL and water storage facilities is provided.
  - **Retrofitting of toilets:** States and Districts are asked to take necessary **IEC and IPC interventions** to motivate households.
  - **Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs):** Financial assistance to the Gram Panchayats for **construction of CMSC at village level.**
  - **Construction of Assets for Solid Waste Management (SWM):**
    - > **Biodegradable waste management:**
    - > **Composting:**
      - ✓ **Household composting pit** where space is available
      - ✓ **Community level compost pit** for 100-150 households
    - > **GOBAR-dhan: Rs. 50 Lakh per District** is provided for establishing **community or cluster-level biogas plants** at the village/Block/District level.
    - > **Plastic waste management:** Plastic waste management should be a component of the **Block or District plan.**
  - **Works for Liquid waste Management:**
    - > **On-Site Greywater Management:** Using sustainable techniques like **soak pit, leach pit, magic pit**, or **kitchen garden.**
    - > **Community level Greywater Management:** It should be considered if **on-site management** is impractical.
  - **Faecal Sludge Management (FSM):** Districts must enhance **mechanized de-sludging** of **on-site sanitation systems** and **set up treatment units** for safe faecal matter disposal.
    - > **Rs. 230 per capita** is allocated for FSM implementation at the District or Block level.
    - > **Additional funding,** if needed, can be sourced from various channels, including the **15th Finance Commission, MPLAD/MLALAD/CSR funds,** and other State/Central Government schemes.



- **Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs):** Planning; Receipt of fund flow; Coordination; monitoring (organising social audit); implementation through community mobilization.
- **Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC):** May be constituted as a **sub-committee of GP** for providing support in terms of **motivation, preparation of Village Action Plan, etc.**
- **Monitoring:** Through Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) Dashboard**,** ODF-Plus App**,** Swachh Gram Darpan App.

Key initiatives

- **Swachh Iconic Places (SIP) initiative:**
  - **Aim:** Enhancing the visitors at **iconic heritage** (spiritual and cultural) by **improving the sanitation and cleanliness standards** at and around the sites.
  - **Other key stakeholders:** Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs; Ministry of Tourism; Ministry of Culture; Concerned State/UT governments
- **Rashtriya Swachhta Kendra (RSK):** It is an **interactive experience centre on the SBM,** at the **Gandhi Smriti** and **darshan samiti** at Rajghat.

- **Darwaza Band Media Campaign:** Aims to encourage **behaviour change in men** who have toilets but are not using them. Supported by the **World Bank.**
  - **'Darwaza Band -Part 2'** campaign focuses on **sustaining the ODF status of villages** across the country.
- **Swachhta hi Sewa Campaign:** It is a **fortnight-long sanitation campaign** to highlight the cleanliness initiative, SBM.

5.5. PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA (PMKSY)

Quick facts

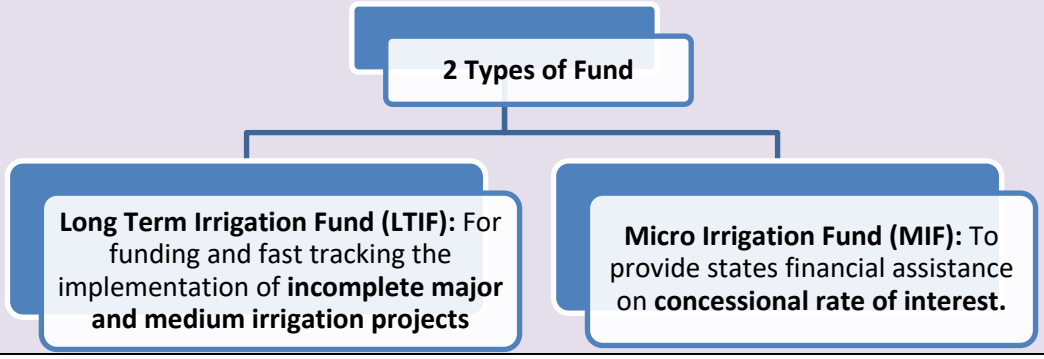
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Schemes
- **Purpose:** Enhance **physical access of water** on farm and **expand cultivable area** under assured irrigation.
- **Dedicated Funds:** Long Term Irrigation Fund **(LTIF**) & Micro Irrigation Fund **(MIF)** with **NABARD.**
- **Monitoring:** Central Water Commission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

Objectives:

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

Salient features

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



Components of PMKSY

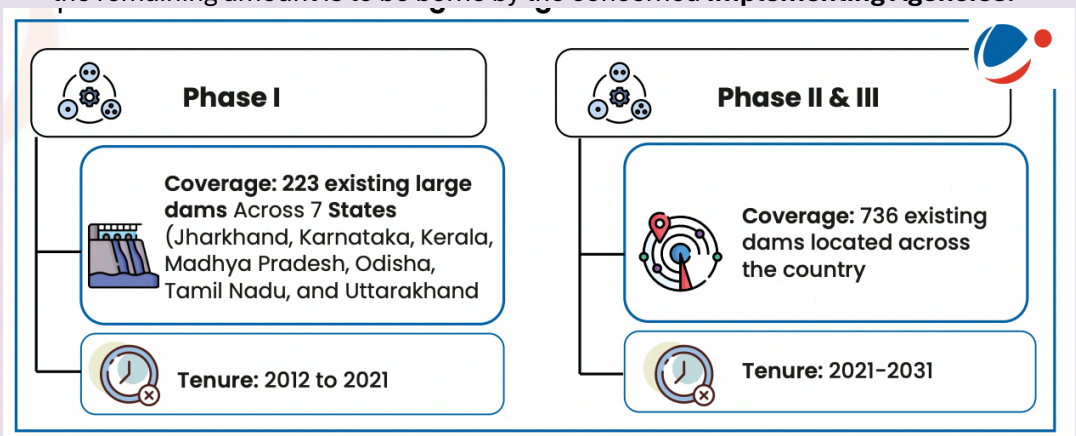
- **Modernization of Command Area Development and Water Management (M-CADWM)**
  - M-CADWM as a **sub-scheme of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)** is set to run for the period 2025-2026.
  - **Objective:** Modernization of the irrigation water supply network to supply of irrigation water from existing canals or other sources in a designated cluster.
  - It will make robust backend infrastructure for micro-irrigation by farmers from established source to the Farm gate up to 1 hectare with underground pressurized piped irrigation.
  - **Technology:** Use of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA), Internet of things technology will be used for water accounting and water management.
- **OFWM (On Farm Water Management):**
  - It was launched in n 1996-97 to **accelerate implementation** of such projects which were **beyond resource capability of the States or were in advanced stage of completion.**
  - **Central Assistance** to **major/medium irrigation projects.**
- **Har Khet ko Pani**:
  - **Creation of new water sources** through Minor Irrigation (both surface and ground water).
  - **Strengthening carrying capacity of traditional water sources**, construction of rainwater harvesting structures.
  - **Command Area Development**.
- **IWMP (Integrated Watershed Management Programme):**
  - **Effective management of runoff water and improved soil & moisture** conservation activities.
  - **Three components:**
    - Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)
    - Desert Development Programme (DDP)
    - Integrated Wasteland Development Programme

Other features

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

5.6. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

National Hydrology Project (NHP)	• **Purpose:** To improve the **quality and accessibility of water resources information** and strengthen the **capacity of targeted water resources management** institutions. • **Type:** Central Sector Scheme • **External Support:** By the World Bank • **Tenure:** 2016-17 to Sep 2025 • The project is **facilitating acquisition of reliable information efficiently** which would pave the way for an effective water resource development and management.	

	• **Young water Professional Programme** ○ **Launched by:** Leads of the **Australia India Water Centre** which are **Western Sydney University** and **Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati.** ○ **Objective:** To build the capacity YWPs and provide them **and project management skills** needed for management of water resources and water management reforms in India. ○ The first phase of this Programme has selected 20 young officers (10 men and 10 women) from the **NHP's central and state implementing agencies.**
India WATER RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM (India-WRIS)	• A 'Single Window' solution for comprehensive and, authoritative **data of India's water resources along with allied natural resources.** • Data is available in a **standardized national GIS framework** with tools to search, access, and analyze the data for **Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).** • Joint initiative of **Central Water Commission (CWC**), Ministry of Jal Shakti) and the **Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO),** Department of Space. • It is part of the **National Hydrology Project (NHP).**
Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP)	• **Background:** Launched in 2012 with the help of the **World Bank** for six-years. • **Type:** Central Sector Scheme • **Objective:** To improve the **safety and operational performance of selected dams,** coupled **with institutional strengthening**. • **Financing**: By the **World Bank** & the **Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank** and the remaining amount is to be borne by the concerned **Implementing Agencies.** 
National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM)	• Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has taken up NAQUIM since 2012 to map aquifers in the country. ○ An aquifer is a body of porous rock or sediment saturated with groundwater. • **NAQUIM was initiated as a part of the Ground Water Management and Regulation scheme** to **delineate and characterize the aquifers** to develop plans for ground water management. • It aims to **provide comprehensive** and **realistic information** on the geologic framework, hydrologic characteristics, water levels, and the occurrence of natural and anthropogenic contaminants.

6. MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

6.1. ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT ROZGAR YOJANA (ABRY)

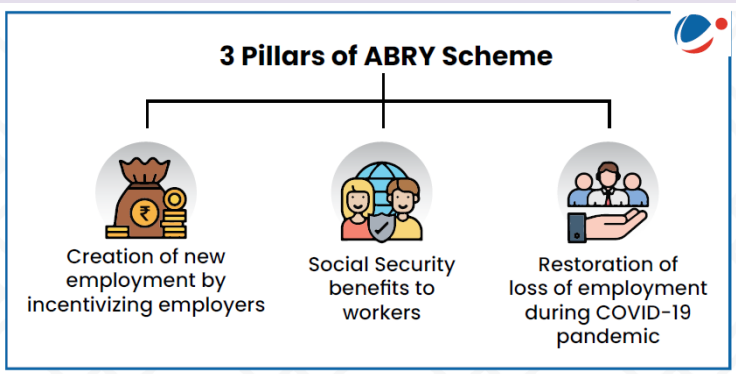
Quick facts

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

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

Salient features

- **Background:** As a component of the **Aatmanirbhar Bharat 3.0 package** aimed at economic stimulation, ABRY was introduced.
- **Eligibility:** Subject to some specific conditions benefit is extended to **all EPFO-registered establishments** and their **new employees** (earning **less than Rs. 15,000** per month)
  - hired between **October 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021,** or
  - those who **lost jobs between March 1, 2020, and September 30, 2020.**



- **Benefits:** Contribution made **by the centre to the EPF** for **establishments employing:**
  - **upto 1000 employees:** Both employees' and employers' share of contribution (12% each)
  - **more than 1000 employees:** Only employees' share of contribution (12%)
- **Aadhaar Seeded UAN:** The new employee should have **Aadhaar seeded Universal Account Number (UAN).**
  - Payments will be made directly to the UAN of eligible employees maintained by the EPFO.
- **Duration of benefits:** Benefit is applicable for **24 months** from the date of new employee registration, with a **deadline of March 2024.**
- **Exclusion: No benefits will be provided for** new employee **if (s)he** is already **registered beneficiaries under**
  - Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY)
  - Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRPY)
- **Accountability:** EPFO shall undertake a **Third-Party Evaluation** of the Scheme within three months of its closure.

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

Quick facts

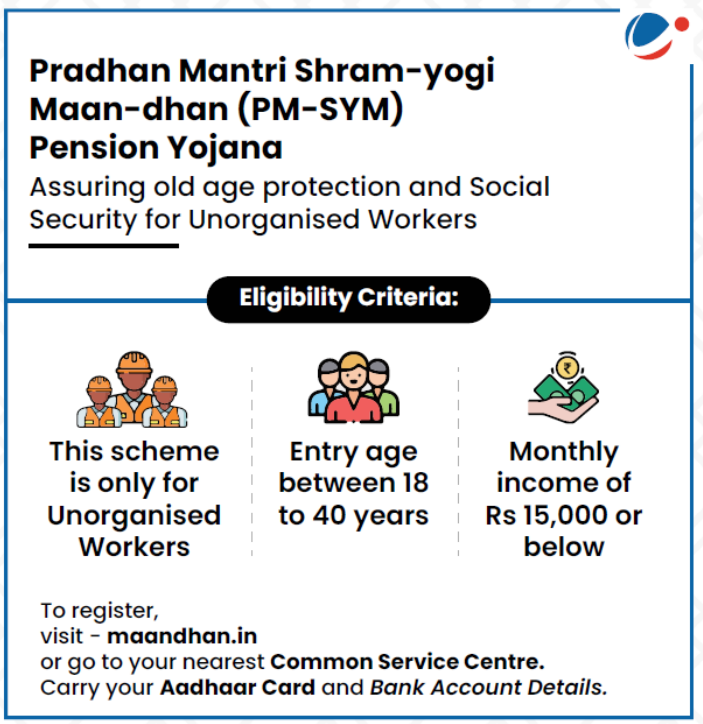
- **Purpose:** To provide **Social Security to unorganized sector employees.**
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Nature:** Operates as a **voluntary and contributory** pension scheme on a **50:50 basis**

- **Implementing Agency:** LIC will be the Pension Fund Manager and responsible for Pension pay out.

Objective: To **ensure old age protection for Unorganized Workers.**

Salient features

- **Voluntary & Contributory:** The **beneficiary** is required to make a **specified age-specific contribution,** and the **Central Government** will provide a **corresponding matching contribution.**
- **Minimum Assured Pension:** Subscribers are guaranteed a minimum pension of Rs **3000/- per month** upon reaching the age of 60.
- **Family Pension:** In the event of the **subscriber's demise**, the spouse is entitled to receive 50% of the pension as family pension. Family pension **applies exclusively to the spouse.**
- **Compatibility with Other Schemes:** Eligible individuals can join PM-SYM **in addition to the Atal Pension Yojana (APY).**
- **Enrollment agency:** All the Common Services Centres (CSC) in the country.
- **Regularization of Contributions:** If a subscriber misses continuous contributions, they can regularize payments by **settling all outstanding dues**, including any applicable **government-determined penalty charges.**
- **Conditions for enrolment:** Individual should possess **Aadhar card** as well as **Savings Bank Account / Jan Dhan account** number with IFSC.
- **Early Exit and Refund:**
  - **Less than 10 Years: Only beneficiaries' share** of the contribution along with the **savings bank interest rate** will be **returned.**
  - **After 10 Years but before 60:** If the subscriber exits before reaching 60 years of age, the **beneficiary receives their share of contribution** along with **accumulated interest,** either as **earned by the fund** or at the **savings bank interest rate**, whichever is **higher.**
  - **Permanent Disability before 60 Years:** If the subscriber can't continue, the **spouse can** choose to **continue** by paying regular contributions **or can exit the scheme.**
- **Exclusion:** The individual must not be **enrolled in NPS, ESIC scheme, or EPFO,** and should also not be a **taxpayer.**



6.3. NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR PROJECT (NCLP) SCHEME

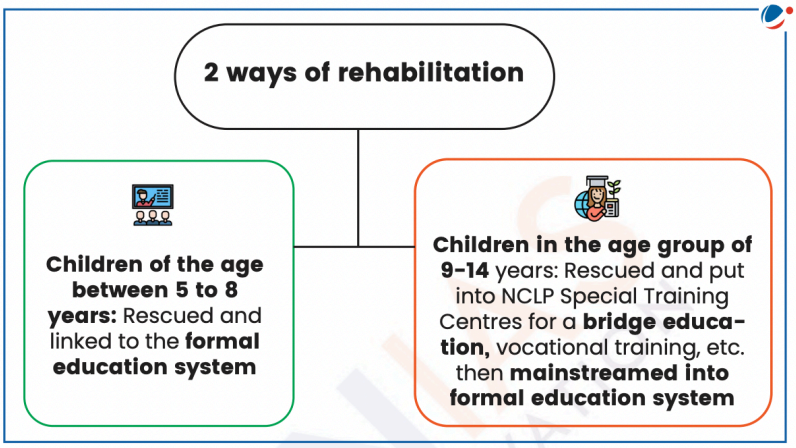
Quick facts

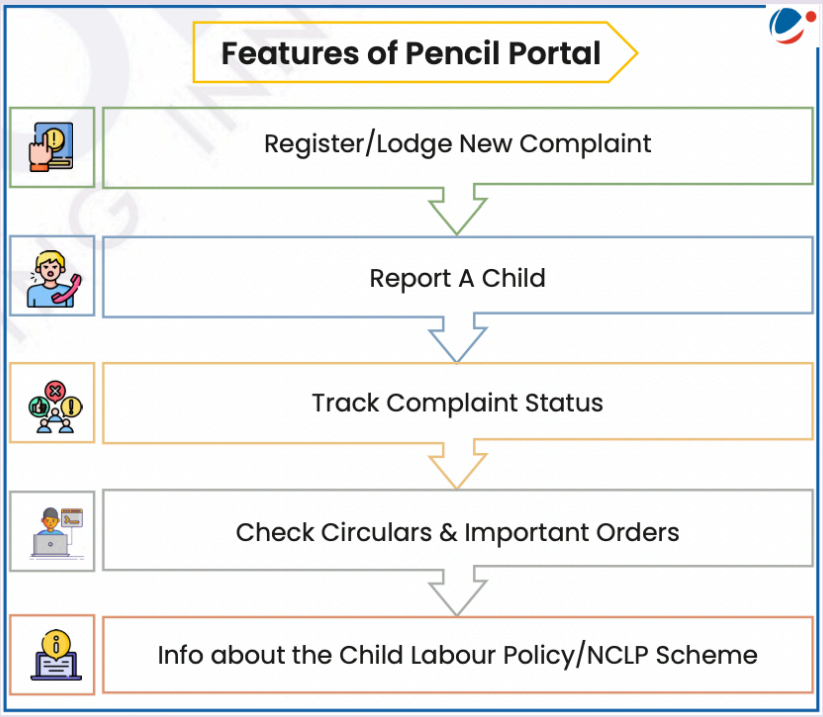
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Purpose:** Rehabilitation of child labor
- **Target group: Children** below 14 years of age and **adolescents** below 18 years of age
  Implementation: Through **District Project Societies (DPS)**

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

Salient features

- **Background:** The NCLP scheme was merged with the **Samagara Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Scheme** from 2021. (NOTE: For details on **SSA Scheme refer to the Ministry of Education)**
- **Rehabilitation:** The payment of **stipend to the children** is made on modular basis for a minimum of three months through **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).**
- **District Project Societies (DPS)**
  - Set up under the **Collector/ District Magistrate**
  - Conduct **survey to identify children** working in hazardous occupations and processes.
  - Also, oversee the implementation of the project.
- **PENCiL portal:** PENCiL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour is a **dedicated portal** for **better monitoring of the scheme.**





Related information

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

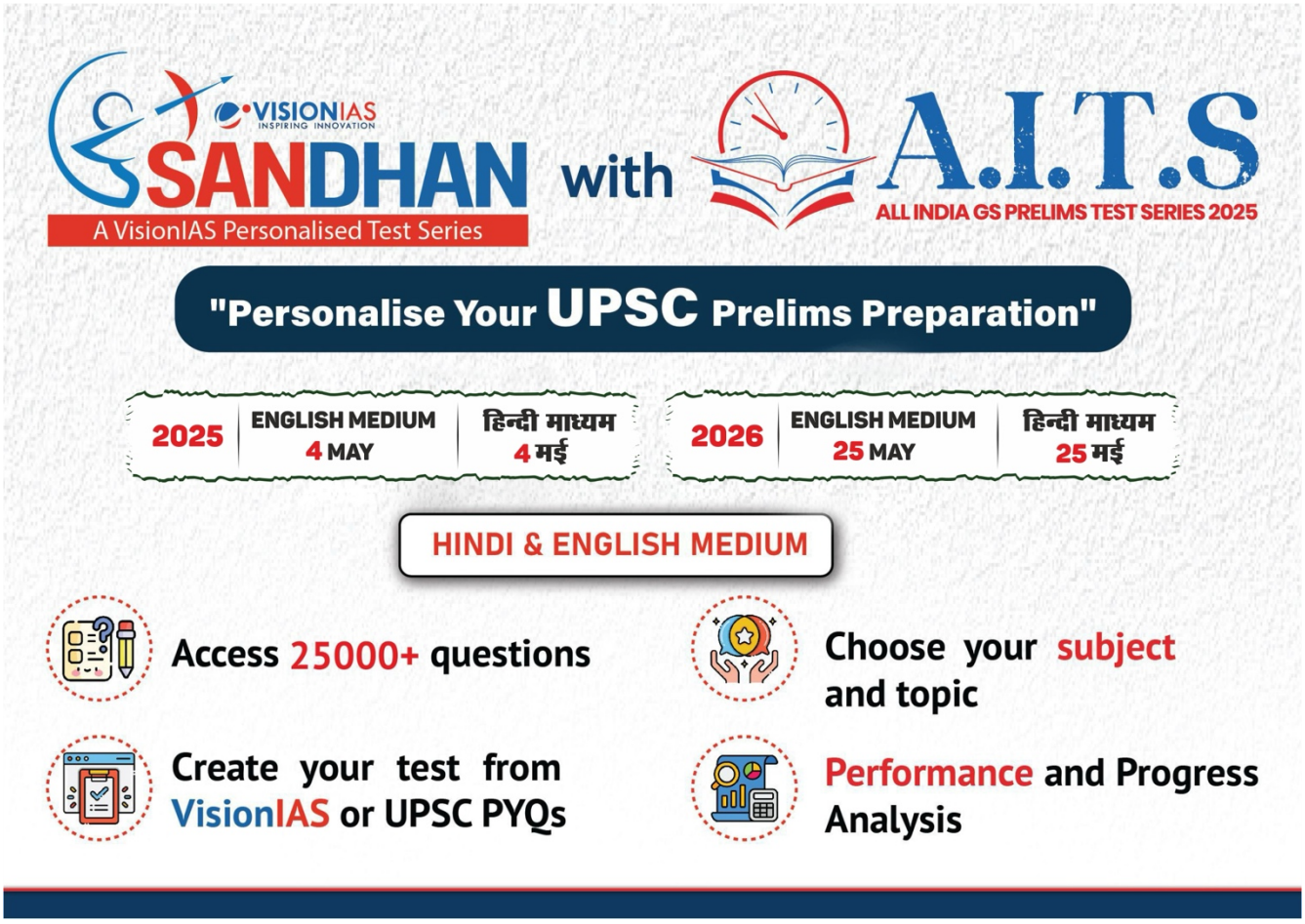
6.4. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer - 2021	• **Type:** Central Sector Scheme • **Tenure:** 2021-22 to 2025-26 • **Purpose:** Eradication of bonded labour system • **Rehabilitation assistance** ○ **Rs. 1 lakh per adult male beneficiary**, either through annuity scheme or cash grant

	○ **Rs. 2 lakhs for special category beneficiaries** such as orphans, **child labour, and women.** ○ Rs 3 l**akhs** for forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation such as trans-genders, or women or children rescued from **ostensible sexual exploitation.** • **Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Fund: To be created** at the District level by each State. ○ A permanent corpus of at least **Rs. 10 lakhs which is renewable.** ○ The **entire penalties** recovered from the perpetrators may be deposited in the corpus. ○ At the disposal of the **District Magistrate (DM)** ○ To be utilised for **extending immediate financial assistance to the released bonded labourers.** • **DM/SDM, may provide state assistance** under any other scheme administered by them for cases that requires socio-economic assistance even if it was not a bondage • **Monitoring:** By the Central Monitoring Committee, prescribed under the NCLP scheme
Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana (ABVKY)	• **Eligibility:** Employees covered under the **Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948** • **Benefits:** Provides **cash compensation up to 90 days once in lifetime** of the worker in the contingency of **Insured Persons' (IPs') unemployment.** • **Quantum of support:** Relief includes **50% of average daily earnings of the claimant.** • IP should have been in **insurable employment for a minimum 2 years** while fulfilling the other minimum contribution period. • **Duration for payment:** Relief is **payable after 30 days of unemployment.** • There is **no need for filing through employer** and submission of **affidavit by the claimant.**
Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Scheme	• **Purpose:** Provides **insurance** against the impact of incidences of **sickness, maternity, disablement and death due to employment injury** and to provide **medical care to insured persons and their families.** • **Eligibility: Employee** (including transgender) as defined in the **Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948** earning wage **upto Rs.21,000.** • **Coverage:** Factories and other establishments wherein **10 (in some States 20) or more persons are employed** • **Financing:** By contributions from employers and employee ○ **Employer's share:** 3.25% of the wages ○ **Employees' share:** 0.75% of the wages or no contribution if earning less than Rs. 137/- a day • **Implementing agency:** Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)
Shram Suvidha - Unified Portal for Labour and Employment	• **A single point of contact between employer, employee and enforcement agencies** bringing in transparency in their day-to-day interactions. • For integration of data among various enforcement agencies, **each inspectable unit** under any Labour Law has been assigned **one Labour Identification Number (LIN).**
Universal Account Number (UAN)	• UAN is a **12-digit unique number** assigned to every **employee who contributes to the EPF.** • It makes the **PF account portable and universally accessible.**

NATIONAL CAREER SERVICE (NCS) Portal	• The NCS portal provides for **registration of employers, job seekers, placement organisations and training providers** to offer employment related services online. • NCS services are **available free of cost.**

Employee's Pension Scheme (EPS)	• **Purpose:** Ensures **financial stability for employees post-retirement**, providing lifelong
	• **Social Security Scheme**: It is a **Defined Contribution-Defined Benefit** scheme
	• **Funding**
	  ○ **Employer Contribution:** 8.33% of wages.
	  ○ **Government Contribution:** 1.16% of wages (up to ₹15,000/month).
	  ○ **Payout:** All benefits are funded through these contributions.
	• **Minimum Pension:** ₹1,000 per month (effective from September 1, 2014).



7. MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

7.1. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Nyaya Bandhu (Pro Bono legal services scheme)	• **Aim:** Enhancing **"access to justice" for marginalised** sections of the society and fulfilling the State's constitutional obligation of providing **"free legal aid" for all.** • **Nyaya Bandhu provides voluntary legal advice (Pro Bono) to individuals and organisations** that are unable to afford legal advice and/or cannot access legal aid. • Through **Nyaya Bandhu mobile app** legal aid seeker could connect with the pro bono advocates. • Advocate must submit enrollment number and certificate at the time of registration on the **Nyaya Bandhu Mobile App.** ○ Advocate is a lawyer with a **valid practicing license** issued by any State Bar Council.
Nyaya Mitra Scheme	• **Background:** Launched under "**Access to Justice"** scheme in 2017. • **Aim:** Increasing access to justice for marginalized people • Facilitates expeditious **disposal of 10-15 years old pending cases in High Courts and Subordinate Courts.** • It is a step forward **to transform the country's legal system digitally.** **Eligibility for Nyaya Mitra** • **Local resident** • Retired **Judicial officer** • Retired **Executive officer** • A specified level of **pay scale** • Applicant **can apply for one district only;** otherwise all of his/her application will be rejected **Role and Responsibilities of Nyaya Mitra** • Preparation of **detailed list of 10 year old pending cases** of the district(s) • Critical **analysis of Pending cases** • **Coordination** with State/District Authorities • Identification of cases for **Lok Adalat** • **Follow–up action** • **Other related activities**
Tele-Law Scheme	• **Aim:** To facilitate the **delivery of legal advice through a panel of lawyers** stationed across India at CSC SPV office and at State Legal Services Authorities (SLSA) • Envisages connecting **rural citizens for legal advice and counseling with lawyers at Common Service Centres** (CSCs) through video conferencing facilities stationed at identified Gram Panchayat (GP) across India. • **Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs)** spread awareness about the scheme and identify citizens /cases for legal advice. ○ **A PLV** must be **10th passed** and must be **from the same panchayat**. • Services are **free for marginalized sections otherwise** the applicant is required to **pay Rs. 30.**
Legal Information Management & Briefing System (LIMBS) Ver. 2	• An **upgraded version of LIMBS** launched in the year 2020 in **collaboration with NIC** • It is a **dashboard-based system** for the user departments on which they can see **their legal matters at a glance.** • It facilitates managing timely **administrative procedures and audit trai**l which in turn brings **uniformity in administrative norms in the entire chain of Union of India litigation.** • It has brought **all the stakeholders** viz. users, Nodal Officers of the various Ministry/Departments, advocates etc. **on a single platform.**
Enforcing Contracts Portal	• **Aim:** To promote **ease of doing business** and **improve 'Contract Enforcement Regime' in country**

	• Provides **easy access to latest information** on **commercial cases** in Dedicated **Commercial Courts of Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Kolkata**. • Facilitates **access to repository of commercial laws** for ready reference.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary	• **CSS** for **Development of Infrastructure Facilities** for **Judiciary** is **transforming judicial infrastructure** at **District** and **Subordinate** Courts level since its **operation in 1993-94.**
	• **About the scheme**
	  ○ **Ministry: Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice**
	  ○ **Tenure:** Extended till 2026.
	  ○ **Objective:** Augment the resources of **State Governments** for **construction of court buildings** and **residential quarters** for **Judicial Officers (JO)** in all States / UTs.
	• **Fund-sharing pattern**: 60:40 (Centre: State), 90:10 for 8 North-Eastern and 2 Himalayan States & 100% central funding for Union Territory.

Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) Scheme	• FTSCs Scheme extended for three years beyond 2023 (i.e., till March 2026).
	• **About the scheme**
	  ○ **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
	  ○ **Purpose:** Enhancing **the safety and security of women and children.**
	  ○ **Funding:** Central Share is to be funded from the **Nirbhaya Fund.**
	  ○ **Objectives:** To **establish Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs),** including exclusive POCSO Courts nationwide for **expeditious disposal of rape and Protection of Children** from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act) cases.
	  ○ **Composition of court:** Each **court comprises** of **1 Judicial Officer** and **7 Staff Members**. Out of 31 States and UTs eligible, 30 have joined this scheme.
	• **Nirbhaya Fund: Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD**) is the **nodal Ministry** to appraise/recommend proposals and schemes to be funded under **Nirbhaya Fund.**

E-Courts Mission Mode Project	• **Purpose:** It aims to modernize Indian judiciary using Information and Communication Technology (ICT).
	• **Collaborative Approach:** Implemented in collaboration with the Supreme Court's e-Committee.
	• **Tenure:**
	  ○ E-Courts Phase I: 2011-15
	  ○ E-Courts Phase II: 2015-2023
	  ○ E-Courts Phase III: 2023-2027

8. MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

8.1. RAISING AND ACCELERATING MSME PRODUCTIVITY (RAMP)

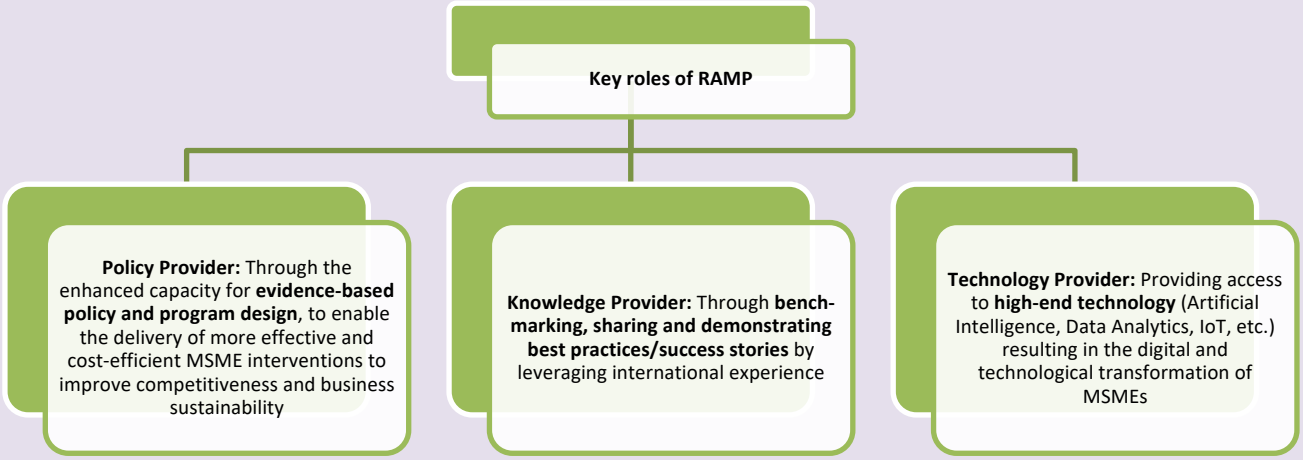
Quick facts

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

Objectives

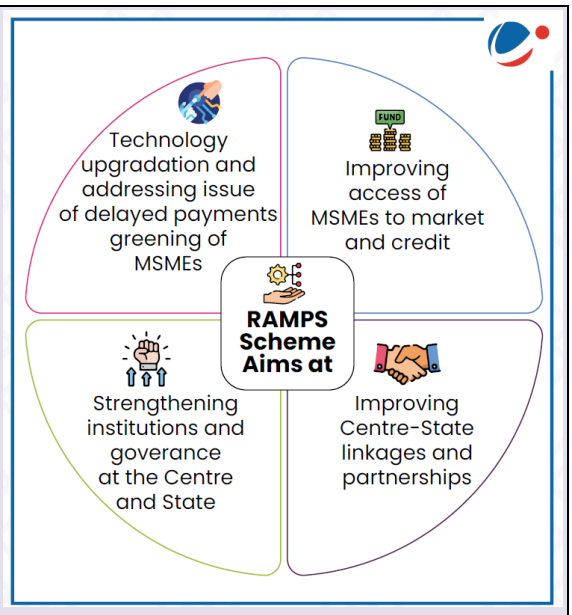
- Accelerating **Centre- State collaboration in MSME promotion** and development.
- **Enhancing effectiveness of existing MoMSME schemes** for technology upgradation.
- **Strengthening Receivable Financing Market** for MSMEs.
- Enhancing **effectiveness of Credit Guarantee Trust for Micro & Small Enterprises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

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



- **3 sub-schemes (launched recently)**
  - **MSME Green Investment and Financing for Transformation Scheme (MSE GIFT Scheme):** To help MSMEs adopt green technology with interest subvention and credit guarantee support.
  - **MSE Scheme for Promotion and Investment in Circular Economy (MSE SPICE Scheme):** To support circular economy projects through credit subsidy and will lead to realizing the dream of the MSME sector towards zero emissions by 2070.
  - **MSE Scheme on Online Dispute Resolution for Delayed Payments (MSE ODR scheme):** to synergize legal support with modern IT tools and Artificial Intelligence to address the incidences of delayed payments for MSME.

- **Implementation Strategy**
  - **Strengthening Institutions and Governance** of the MSME Program
  - Support to **Market Access, Firm Capabilities and Access to Finance**
- **Strategic Investment Plans (SIPs):** It would be formulated **in collaboration with States/UTs.**
  - The SIPs would include an **outreach plan** for identification and mobilisation of MSMEs under RAMP, **identify key constraints and gaps**, set milestones and project the required budgets for interventions in priority sectors including renewable energy, rural & non-farm business, women enterprises etc.
  - **SIPs of 10 States** viz. Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Sikkim, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and **Karnataka have been approved**



- **Flow of fund:** Funds would flow through RAMP into the Ministry's budget against **Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs)** to support ongoing MoMSME programmes, focusing on improving market access and competitiveness.
- **RAMP ESSA:** As part of the requirements of World Bank funding, **Environment and Social Assessment (ESSA) is mandatory to verify compliances to Environmental and Social standards** by the last mile enterprises covered under the various programmes of the Ministry.
- **Monitoring and policy overview:**
  - **National MSME Council, headed by Minister for MSME:** For **overall monitoring and policy review**
  - **RAMP programme committee, headed by the Secretary of MoMSME**: To monitor the **specific deliverables** under RAMP
  - **Programme Management Units (PMU):** For day to day implementation
    - It will be constituted at the **National level and in States**, comprising professionals and experts competitively selected from the industry.

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

Quick facts

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

Objectives

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

Salient features

- **Background: The** scheme was formally **launched in 2000**.
- **Eligible activity: Manufacturing and services** including Trading (Retail / Wholesale Trade) and Educational/Training Institution.
- **Exclusion: SHG and agriculture** are ineligible for coverage.
- **Eligible Credit Facility:** Fund and non-fund based (Letters of Credit, Bank Guarantee etc.) credit facilities **up to 500 lakh per eligible borrower** are covered.
- **Annual Guarantee Fee (AGF):** AGF will be charged on the **guaranteed amount for the first year** and on the outstanding amount for the **remaining tenure** of the credit facilities.
  - Recently, guarantee fees for **loans upto ₹1 crore is reduced by 50%** bringing the minimum guaranteed fee to the level of 0.37% pa only.
- **Claim settlement when account turns NPAs:** The lending institution **may invoke the guarantee** in respect of credit facility when **accounts turn into** Non-Performing Assets**.**
  - However, **initiation of legal proceedings as a pre-condition** for invoking of guarantees is now waived for credit facilities upto 10 lakh (earlier 5 lakh).
- **Tenure of Guarantee:** The Guarantee cover under the scheme is for the **agreed tenure of the term** loan/composite credit. In case of working capital, the guaranteed cover is of **5 years or block of 5 years**.
- **CGTMSE:** Established by the **Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises,** and **Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)** looks after the implementation of the Scheme.
  - The corpus of CGTMSE is being contributed by **the GoI and SIDBI in the ratio of 4:1** respectively.

Category	Investment	Annual Turnover
Micro Enterprises	Up to ₹2.5 crore (Earlier up to ₹1 crore)	Up to ₹10 crore (Earlier up to ₹5 crore)
Small Enterprises	Up to ₹25 crore (Earlier up to ₹10 crore)	Up to ₹100 crore (Earlier up to ₹50 crore)
Medium Enterprises	Up to ₹125 crore (Earlier up to ₹50 crore)	Up to ₹500 crore (Earlier up to ₹250 crore)

8.3. PM VISHWAKARMA SCHEME

Quick facts

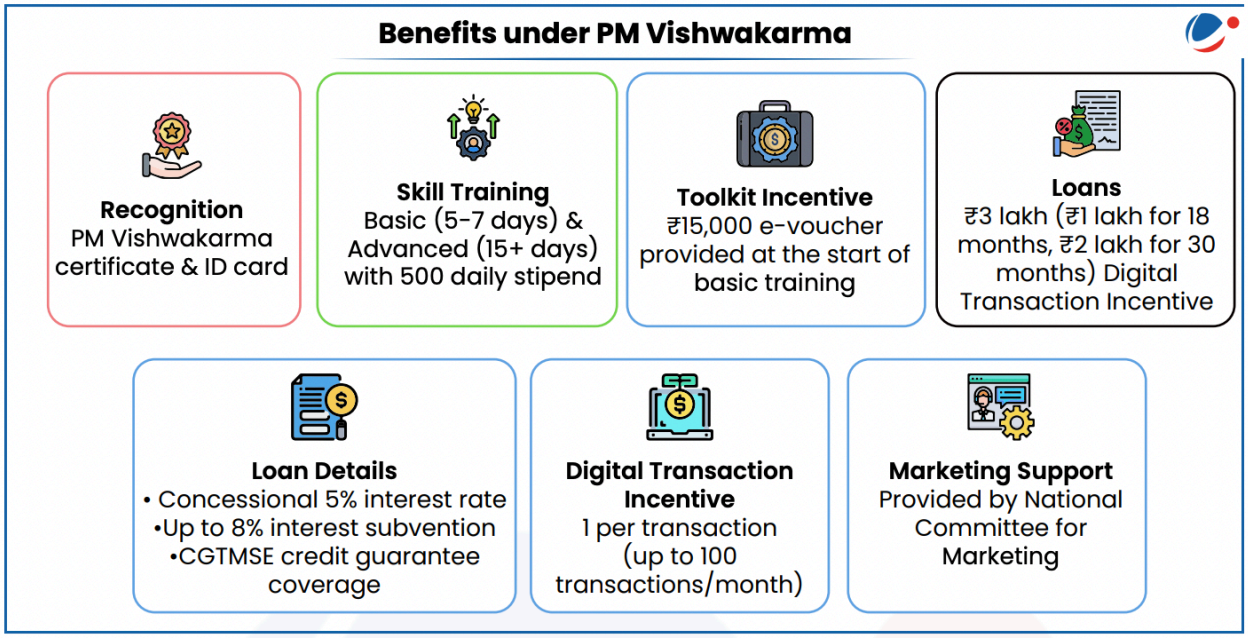
- **Purpose:** Holistic support to the **traditional artisans** and **craftspeople**
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme.
- **Coverage: Rural and urban areas** with a focus on saturating districts in a phased manner.
- **Tenure:** FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.

Objectives:

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

Salient features

- **Inter-ministerial:** Scheme will be co-jointly implemented by the Union **Ministry of MSME, Skill Development and Finance**
- **Eligibility:**
  - **Artisans** working in traditional family trades **(refer to the infographics)** in the **unorganized sector** (self-employed).
  - **Age:** 18+ years.
  - **Exclusions:** Govt. employees, families of govt. employees, and those who took **similar loans in the last 5 years** (except fully repaid MUDRA & SVANidhi loans).
  - **One member per family** (husband, wife, unmarried children).



- **Beneficiary Enrollment**: Done via **Common Service Centres using Aadhaar-based authentication** on the PM Vishwakarma portal.
- **Inclusivity**: Focus on empowering **women, SCs, STs, OBCs, specially-abled, transgenders, and residents of NER, island, and hilly areas.**
- **Social Security Awareness**: Promotes schemes like PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, PM Suraksha Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, and PM Shram Yogi Maan-dhan Yojana.

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

Quick facts

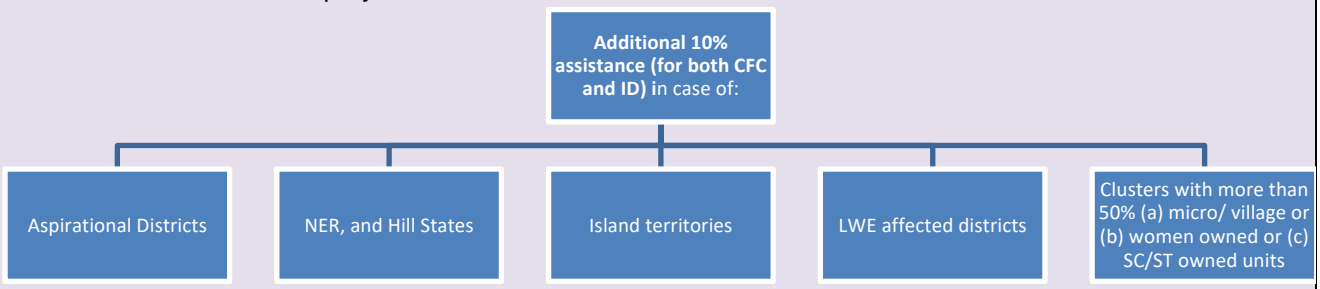
- **Purpose:** Enhancing the competitiveness and productivity of Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs)
- **Beneficiaries**: Existing Entrepreneurs (in form of a SPV)
- **Funding**: The Government funding is shared between Centre and State
- **Tenure:** Guidelines will be implemented during the 15th **Finance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

Objectives:

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

Salient features

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



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

8.5. PM EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME (PMEGP)

Quick facts

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

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

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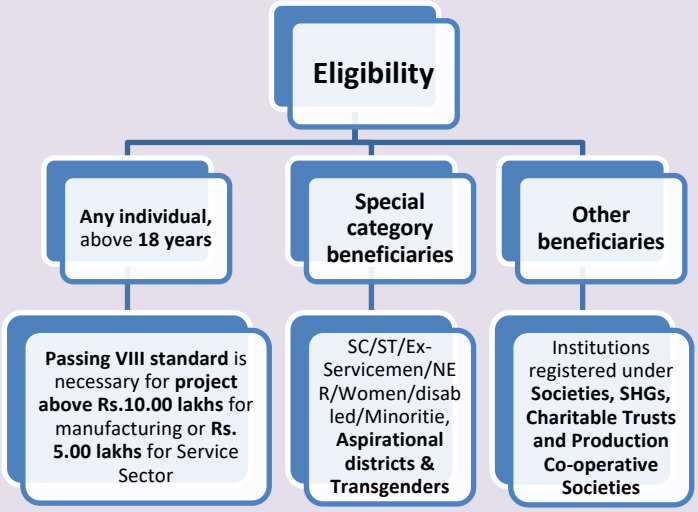
Salient features

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



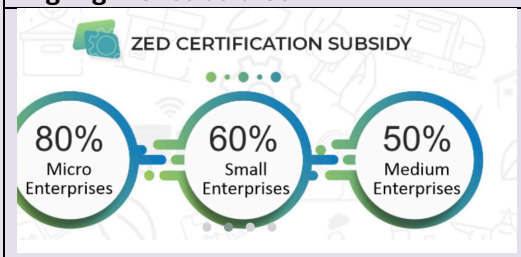
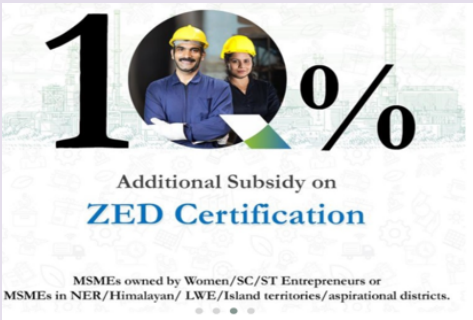
- **Subsidy Entitlement and Bank Finance**

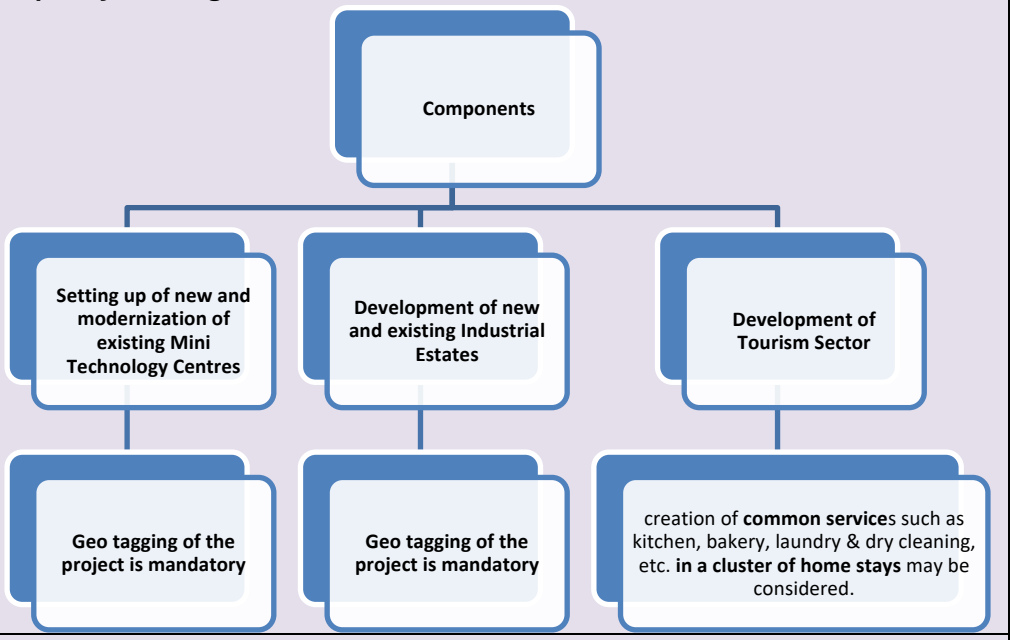
Type of Beneficiaries	Bank finance	Subsidy from KVIC		Promoter's contribution
		Urban area	Rural area	
General Category beneficiary/institution	90%	15%	25%	10%
Special category beneficiary/institution	95%	25%	35%	5%

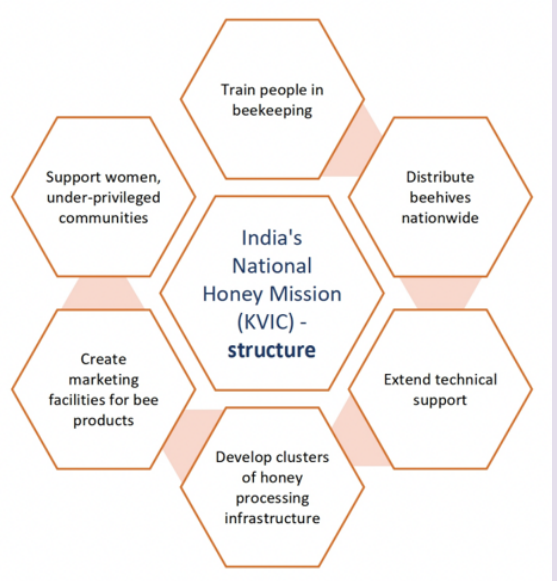
- **Maximum project cost admissible:** Rs 50 lakhs in manufacturing sector and Rs 20 lakhs in service sector
  - **Balance amount of the total project cost** will be provided by Banks as **term loan.**
- **Support for vulnerable: Inclusion of applicants from Aspirational districts & Transgenders** in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

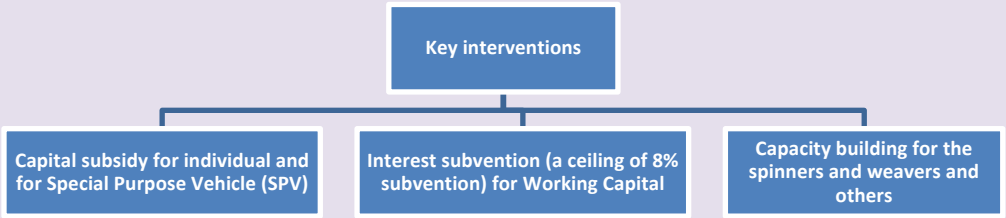
8.6. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

MSME Innovative Scheme (Incubation, Design and IPR)	• The scheme is a holistic approach that **combines innovation in incubation, design intervention and protect IPR** to **create awareness amongst MSMEs** about India's innovation and motivate them to become MSME Champions. **Salient features of the scheme** **Incubation** • **Aim: To promote and support untapped creativity** and to **promote adoption of latest technologies** in MSMEs. • **Financial assistance:** Up to Rs. 15 lakh per idea and up to Rs. 1.00 crore for relevant plant and machines. **Design** • **Aim: To provide expert advice and cost-effective solution on real time design problems** for new product development, its continuous improvement and value addition. • **Financial assistance:** Up to Rs. 40 lakh for design project and up to Rs. 2.5 lakh for student project. **IPR (Intellectual Property Rights)** • **Aim: To improve the IP culture in India** and **take suitable measures for the protection of ideas, technological innovation** • **Financial assistance** will be provided for Foreign Patent, Domestic Patent, GI Registration etc.
MSME CHAMPIONS Scheme	• **Background:** The scheme was earlier called as Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Upgradation Scheme (CLCS-TUS).

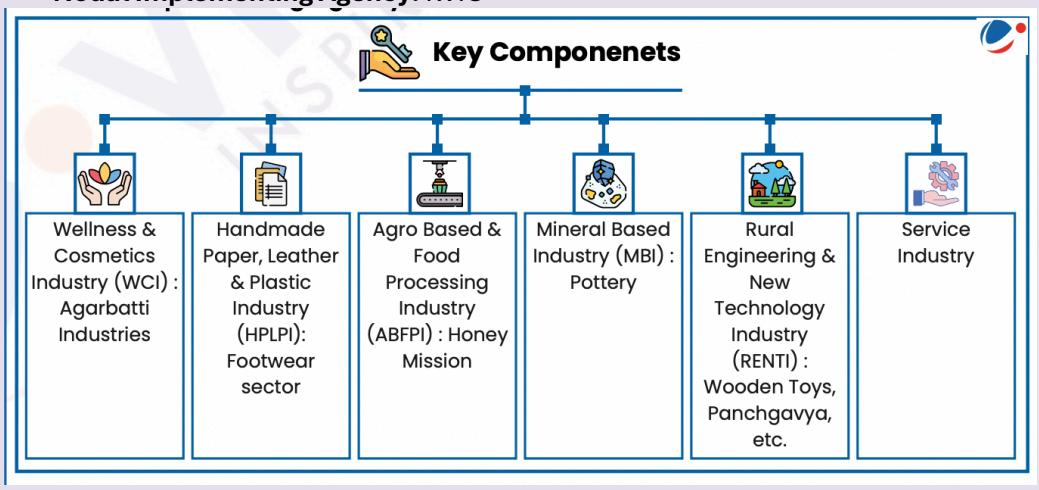
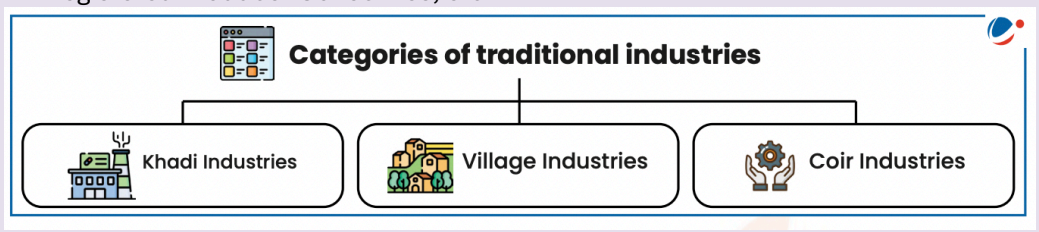
	• **Type:** Central Sector Scheme • **Aim:** **C**reation and **H**armonious **A**pplication of **M**odern **P**rocesses for **I**ncreasing the **O**utput and **N**ational **S**trength (CHAMPIONS). • Strive to **make the smaller units big** by helping and handholding, in particular, by solving their problems and grievances • Facilitates **modernizing MSMEs' manufacturing processes**, reduce wastages, encourage innovativeness, sharpen business competitiveness and **facilitate their National and Global reach and excellence.** **Components under the MSME Champions scheme** • **MSME-Innovative** • **MSME-Sustainable (ZED)** • **MSME-Competitive (Lean)**
MSME Competitive (LEAN) Scheme	• **Aim: To create awareness about LEAN Manufacturing practices** and incentivise them to attain LEAN levels. • Lean manufacturing focuses on **minimizing waste** while simultaneously **maximizing productivity.** • **All MSMEs registered with the UDYAM registration portal** will be eligible to participate. • Also open to **SFURTI and Cluster Development Program** Schemes.
Revamped Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED) Certification Scheme	• **Background:** The ZED Certification Scheme was launched in 2016 make manufacturers more environmentally conscious. • **Aim:** To make Indian companies **globally competitive and help them get easier access to capital.** **Highlight of subsidies**  
Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (SCLCSS) for Services Sector	• **25% capital subsidy** for procurement of Plant & Machinery and service equipments through institutional credit to the SC-ST MSEs **without any sector specific restrictions on technology upgradation.**

Capacity Building of First-Time MSE Exporters (CBFTE) scheme	• **Aim: To encourage MSMEs to offer products and services** of international standards. • **Implementing agency:** Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (ECGC) • **Eligblity:** ○ **Micro and Small Enterprise** (MSE) with valid **Udyam Registration** ○ **Import Export Code No**. of the MSE **must not be older than 3 years** ○ Proof of **premium payment.**
Promotion of MSMEs in North Eastern Region (NER) and Sikkim	• **Type: Central Sector Scheme** • **Tenure**: 2021-22 to 2025-26 • **Aim: Financial support** for enhancing the productivity, competitiveness, and **capacity building of MSMEs in the NER and Sikkim.** 
Interest Subvention Scheme for Incremental Credit to MSMEs 2018	• **Type:** Central Sector Scheme. • **Aim:** Encouraging both manufacturing and service enterprises to **increase productivity** and provides incentives to MSMEs **for onboarding in GST platform.** • **Benefits:** Provides a **2% interest subvention** on fresh or incremental **loans,** for all **GST registered MSMEs.** • **Coverage:** All term loans / working capital upto ₹100 lakh extended by ○ **Scheduled Commercial Banks,** ○ **RBI Registered SI-NBFCs** (Systemically Important Non-Banking Finance Companies) and ○ Co-operative Banks. • **Exclusion:** MSMEs already availing interest subvention under any of the Schemes of the State/ Central Government • **Nodal implementing Agency:** SIDBI • Helps in **formalization of economy** while **reducing the cost of credit.**
Honey Mission	• **Background:** Launched as part of **'Sweet Revolution' in 2017**.

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

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

Gramodyog Vikas Yojana	• **Type:** Central Sector Scheme • **Aim:** promotion and development of village industries through common facilities, technological modernization, training etc.

	• **Eligibility:** ○ Any Indian Citizen aged 18-55 Years (only one person from one family is eligible for the assistance) ○ Persons already trained in respective industries by KVIC/ NABARD/KVKs etc. are eligible • **Exclusion:** Persons who have availed benefits from other Govt. Schemes for the same / similar purpose is not eligible; • **Tenure:** 2021-22 to 2025-26 • **Nodal Implementing Agency:** KVIC  • **Beneficiaries' Contribution for Machines, tools and equipment** ○ **10% by the SCs/STs (**5% in North East India) ○ **20% by the General Category** (10% in North East India) ○ **0% by the BPL**
SFURTI (Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries)	• **Aim:** Organize the traditional **industries and artisans and producers into collectives** and support them for **quality and competitive products for long-term sustainability of the sector** and its artisans. • **Nodal Implementing Agency:** KVIC for Khadi and Village Industry clusters and Coir Board for Coir based clusters. • **Implementing Agencies (IAs)**: NGOs, institutions of the Central and State Governments and semi-Government institutions, Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs) registered Producer Collectives, etc.  • **Focus:** physical infrastructure creation, technology upgradation, training, product development, innovation, etc. • **Participation of Private entities:** Corporates and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) foundations with expertise in cluster development will be encouraged to participate as IAs. • **Formation of SPV:** Formation of a SPV dedicated for the purposes operating the SFURTI Cluster **is mandatory.**

	• **Financial assistance** **Type of clusters** — **Per Cluster Budget Limit** Regular Clusters (upto 500 artisans) * — Rs.2.50 crore Major Clusters (more than 500 artisans) — Rs.5.00 crore
Regulation of MSME functions	• **MSME SAMADHAAN Portal:** For empowering micro and small entrepreneurs across the country to directly register their cases relating to delayed payments. • **MSME SAMBANDH Portal:** To help in monitoring the implementation of public procurement policy for micro and small enterprises. • **MSME SAMPARK Portal:** A digital platform wherein jobseekers (passed out trainees/ students of MSME Technology Centres) and recruiters get connected.
ASPIRE (Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship)	• **Type:** Central Sector Scheme • **Aim:** To provide **training and incubation support to prospective entrepreneurs** in **agro-rural sector** through Livelihood Business Incubators (LBIs). • **No** specific provision to extend **benefits directly to local artisans.**
National Schedule Caste - Schedule Tribe Hub	• **National SC-ST Hub** is set up to **provide professional support to SC and ST Entrepreneurs** to fulfill the obligations under the **Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises Order 2012**. • **Implementation**: **By** National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) a public-sector undertaking. • **Several special subsidy schemes/programmes have been approved** under National SC/ST including Single Point Registration Scheme, Special Marketing Assistance Scheme etc.

9. MINISTRY OF MINES

9.1. PRADHAN MANTRI KHANIJ KSHETRA KALYAN YOJANA (PMKKKY)

Quick facts

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

Objectives

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

Salient features

- **DMF:** DMF is a **non-profit trust** under **MMDR Act**, 1957 set up by the State Governments in **all mining-affected districts.**
  - **Chairman of Governing Council and Managing Committee of DMF shall be the** District Magistrate/ Deputy Commissioner/ Collector of the district.
    - **Mining companies** are required to **contribute 10% and 30% of the royalty** (depending on the date of mining lease granted) **to DMFs,** in addition to the royalty paid to state governments
- **Affected areas:** The **DMF shall prepare and maintain an updated list** of affected areas by mining related operations
  - **Directly affected areas:** An area within such radius from a mine or cluster of mines as may be **specified by the state government** but shall **not extend beyond 15 Km from the boundary of mines of minerals** (other than minor minerals)
  - **Indirectly affected areas:** An area within such radius from a mine or cluster of mines as may be **specified by the state government** but shall **not extend beyond 25 Km from the boundary of mines of minerals** (other than minor minerals), irrespective of whether it falls with the district concerned or adjacent districts.
- **Affected people:** The **DMF shall prepare and maintain an updated list** of such affected persons/local communities which incorporates
  - **'Affected family'** as well as **'displaced family'** as defined under **Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.**
  - Any other as appropriately **identified by the concerned Gram Sabha.**
- **Utilisation of Funds:**
  - **High priority Sectors (at least 70% of PMKKKY funds to be utilized):** Drinking water supply; Environment preservation and pollution control measures; Health care; Education; Welfare of Women and Children; Welfare of aged and differently abled; Skill development and Livelihood generation; Sanitation; Housing; Agriculture; Animal Husbandry.
  - **Other priority Sectors (Up to 30% of the PMKKKY funds to be utilized):** Physical infrastructure; Irrigation; Energy and Watershed Development; Any other measures for enhancing environmental quality in the mining affected district.

Provisions guiding the process for utilization **of PMKKKY funds in the scheduled areas**

- **Article 244** read **with Schedule V and Schedule VI to the Constitution** relating to administration of the Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas
- **Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996**
- **Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006**

- **Distribution of funds in directly and indirectly affected areas: A minimum of 70%** of the DMF funds shall be spent **only in the directly affected area.**
- **Endowment fund:** It should be used **for creating & sustaining livelihoods in areas where mining activity has stopped** due to any reason including exhaustion of mineral.
  - Sum **not exceeding 10% of the annual receipts** should be kept as endowment fund in the districts having **annual collection of Rs. 10 crore or more.**
  - The endowment fund may be **invested in government securities/bonds and FDs** of scheduled banks and **other instruments as are permitted by the State Government.**
- **Project Management Units (PMUs):** The DMF with **annual collection in the excess of Rs. 50 crore** shall set up a PMU Unit for planning, technical, accounting and monitoring support.
- **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):** Transfer of fund to all executing agencies and beneficiaries shall be through DBT only into their bank account.

PMKKKY calls for Convergence of Schemes

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

- **Baseline survey for planning:** Districts shall conduct a baseline survey for perspective plan formulation. Gram Sabha/Local Bodies may aid in preparation of need assessment reports.
- **Five years Perspective Plan**: Based on the findings and gaps as identified through the baseline survey or any such survey/ assessment, the **DMF shall prepare a strategy for five years** and the same shall be included in **the Perspective Plan.**
- **Annual Plans:** The Annual Plans of the DMF shall be based upon the five-year perspective plan and success achieved in fulfilling its targets in earlier years.

Key provisionsd for enuring Transparency & Accountability

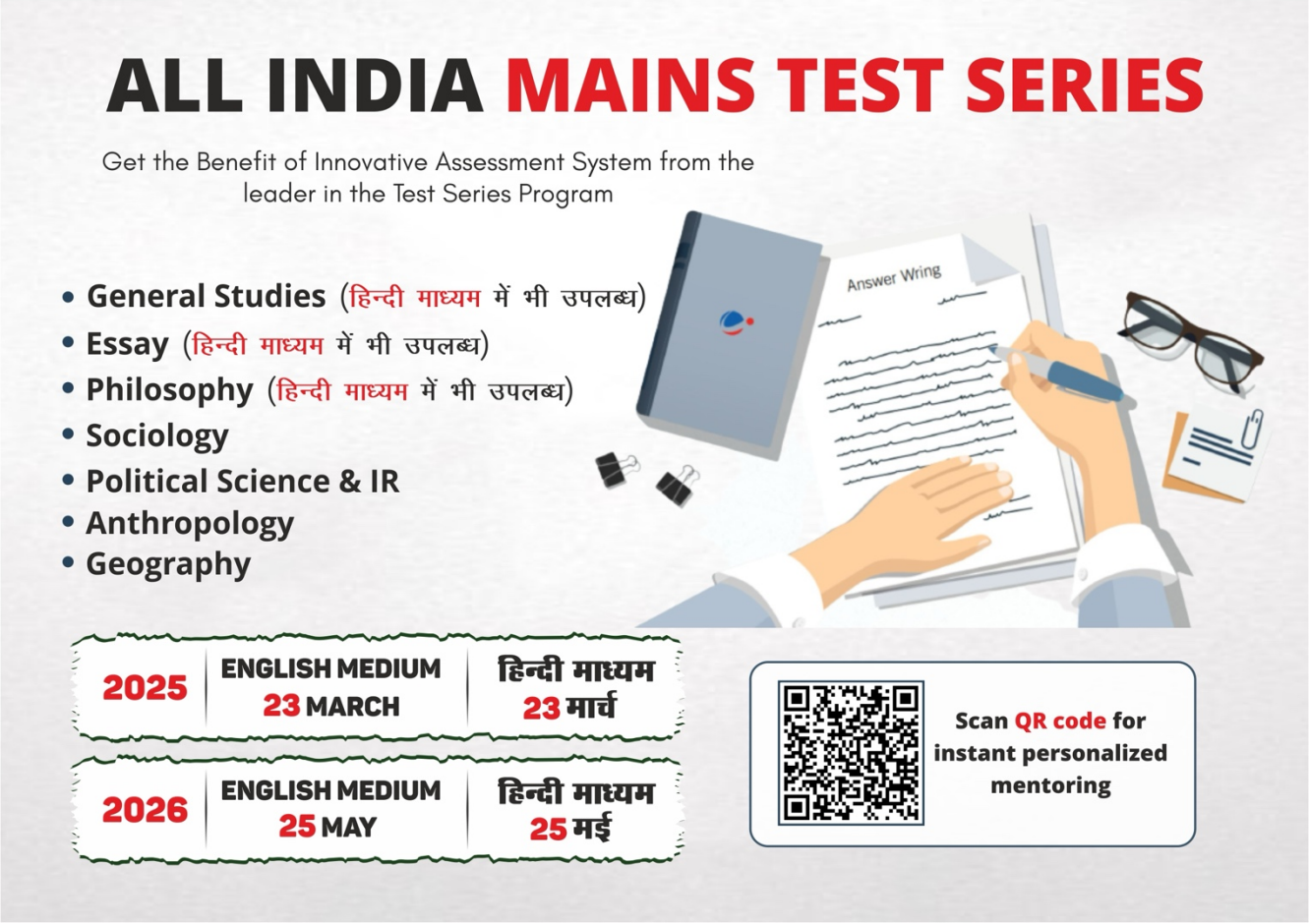
List of areas and people affected by mining, 5 years Perspective Plan, details of investment of endowment fund, etc. shall be displayed on a website by DMF	Voluntary disclosures under **RTI Act, 2005**	**Central Government shall develop an online portal** for approval of projects, release of funds and monitoring of implementation of the project	Accounts of the DMF shall be audited **by the CAG, and by a Chartered Accountant** appointed by the DMF or by such other manner as the Government may specify. Such audit report **shall be placed in the public**

- The Annual Plans **may include some other works and expenditures considered urgent in nature** although not included in the perspective plan to a maximum extent of 10% of the annual plan.

- **Grievance Redressal:** The DMFs shall devise and implement a grievance redressal mechanism so that each grievance is redressed, and a suitable reply is given to the complainant within 30 days of making a complaint to the Collector or any other officer as may be notified.
- **Compliance mechanism: Penalty provisions** for DMF in case of failure to comply with specific provisions.

9.2. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

TAMRA (Transparency, Auction Monitoring and Resource Augmentation)	• **Aim:** To speed up the mining activity in India • It is a web portal and mobile application, to streamline the process of various **statutory clearances required for mining operations.**



10. MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

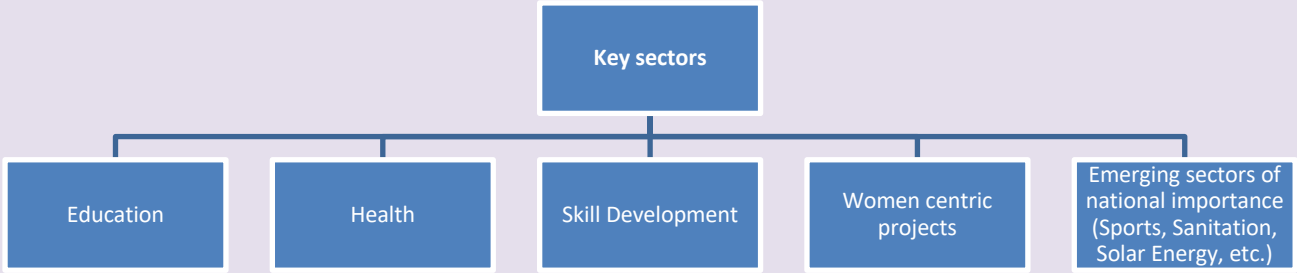
10.1. PRADHAN MANTRI JAN VIKAS KARYAKRAM (PMJVK)

Quick facts

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

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

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



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

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

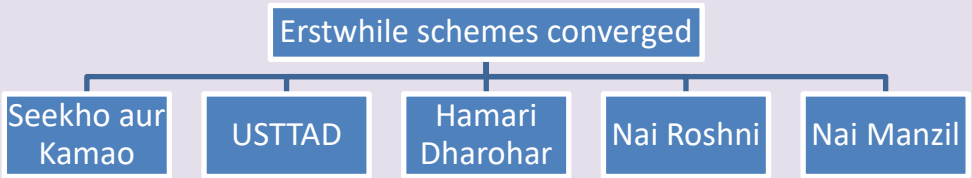
Quick facts

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

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

Salient features

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

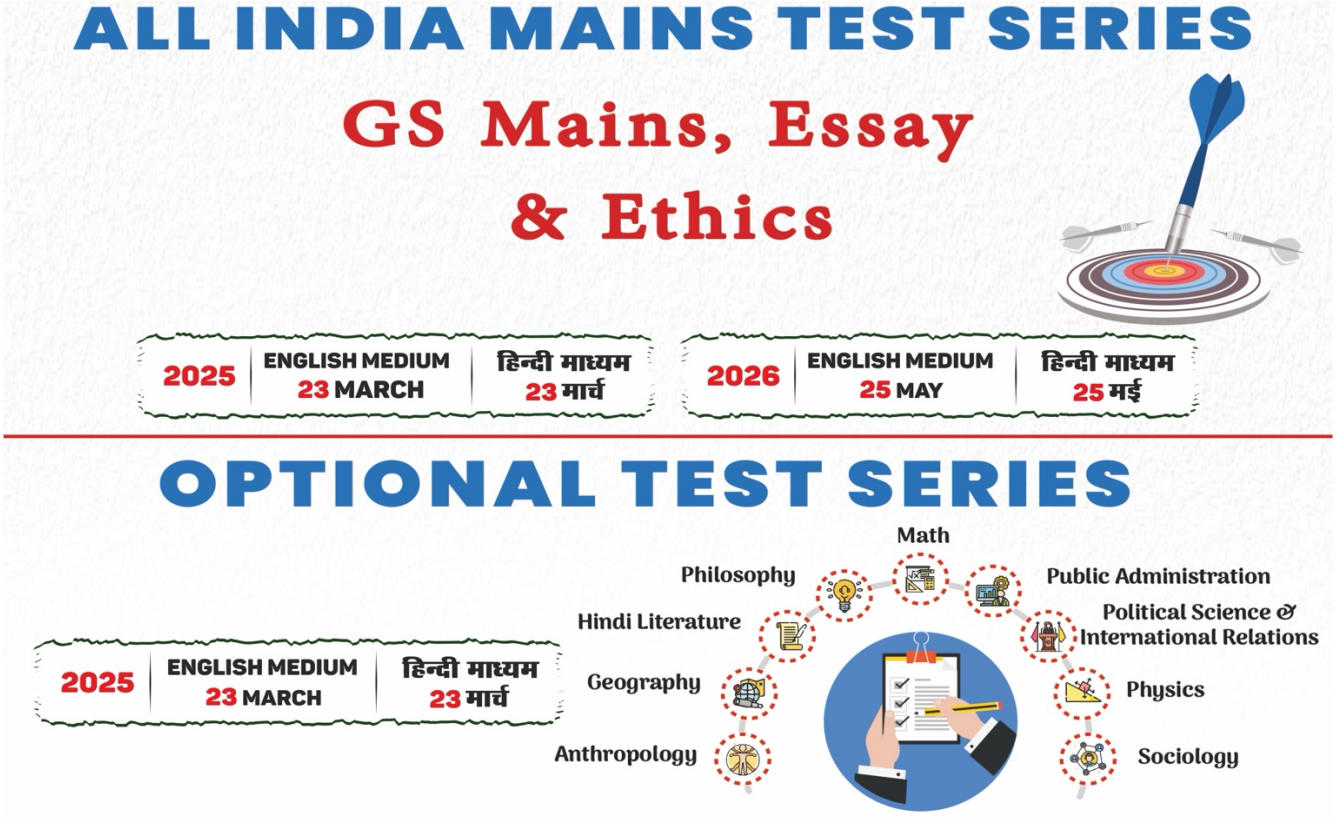


- **Skilling and Training (33% seats for minority women)**
  - **Traditional Training sub-component**
    - Incorporates erstwhile USTTAD and Hamari Dharohar
    - Provides training to minority artisans who are engaged in traditional arts and crafts
  - **Non-traditional Skilling**
    - Incorporates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

10.3. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Scholarship Schemes	• **Type: Central Sector Scheme** • **30%** of scholarships are earmarked **for girl students**. • **Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme**

	○ Students securing 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous examination and annual parental income not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh. ○ Now covers students only from Classes IX and X. • **Post Matric Scholarship Scheme** ○ Students securing 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous year's final examination and whose parents /guardians 'annual income does not exceed Rs. 2 lakh are eligible. ○ For studies from Class XI to MPhil/PhD levels including Technical/Vocational diploma courses. • **Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship** ○ Student securing not less than 50% marks and whose annual parental annual income does not exceed 2.50 lakh are eligible. ○ For pursuing professional and technical courses, at undergraduate and postgraduate levels in recognized institutions are eligible.
Jiyo Parsi Scheme	• **Type:** Central Sector Scheme • **Aim:** To **contain the population decline of Parsis** in India. • The Jiyo Parsi scheme adopts a **scientific protocol and structured interventions to stabilize Parsi population**. **Key components** **Advocacy** - includes counseling of couples with fertility, marriage, family and elderly counseling **Health of Community-Financial** assistance to Parsi parents to meet the expenses towards creche/child care, assistance to elderly etc **Medical Assistance**- includes financial assistance for Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART)



11. MINISTRY OF NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

11.1. PM-SURYA GHAR: MUFT BIJLI YOJANA

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** Boost **share of solar rooftop capacity and** enable **households to generate their own power.**
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Model Solar Village: One village in each district** to act as a role model for the adoption of RTS in rural areas
- **Tenure: 2024 to 2026-27.**

Objectives

- Installation of **30 GW of solar capacity through residential rooftop solar system (RTS)**
- **Achieve 1 crore RTS installation** in residential sector to provide **free/low-cost electricity up to 300 units per month.**
- **Generate 1,000 billion units** of renewable electricity, **cutting 720 million tons of CO2** over 25 years of lifetime for rooftop solar projects.
- To develop the required **enabling ecosystem for rooftop solar projects,** including regulatory support, manufacturing facilities, supply chain, etc.
- To **boost local economy and employment generation** along with enhanced energy security.

Salient features

- **Background:** Phase II Grid Connective Rooftop Solar Programme launched in 2019 is **subsumed under PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana.**
  - The **Phase II Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar Progra**m aimed for **40 GW rooftop solar** by 2025-26 with **financial aid for households**, including rural areas.
- **Eligibility for CFA: Grid connected residential** RTS systems connected to a DISCOM meter qualify for CFA if installed on a roof, terrace, balcony, Building Integrated PV (BiPV) systems, or elevated structure.
  - DISCOM-approved **Group and Virtual Net Metering** also qualify for CFA.
- **Subsidy Structure:** Subsidy varies **based on the household's average monthly electricity consumption** and the corresponding suitable rooftop solar plant capacity.

Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for Residential Solar

CFA Breakdown by Residential Segment

Residential Segment	General States CFA	Component C
» First 2 kWp of RTS Capacity	» ₹30,000/kWp	» ₹33,000/kWp
» Additional 1 kWp RTS Capacity	» ₹18,000/kWp	» ₹19,800/kWp
» Additional RTS Capacity Beyond 3 kWp	» No Additional CFA	» No Additional CFA
» Group Housing Societies/ RWA etc, for common facilities including EV charging up to 500 kWp (@3 kWp per house)	» ₹18,000/kWp	» ₹19,800/kWp

Calculation Examples

Example 1: 1.5 kW System
CFA Calculation:
30,000×1.5 = 45,000

Example 2: 2.5 kW System
CFA Calculation:
(30,000 × 2) + (18,000×0.5) = 69,000

Group Housing Societies/ RWA etc, for common facilities including EV charging up to 500 kWp (@3 kWp per house)

- **Conditions for availing CFA**
  - CFA applies **regardless of inverter size.**
  - Solar modules must meet **Domestic Content Requirement.**
  - Additional CFA is available for balance capacity up to 3 kW if RTS size is increased after availing CFA under prior/current schemes.
- **Collateral-Free Loans:** Households can access **collateral-free low-interest loan** products of around **7% for installation of RTS systems up to 3 kW.**
- **Quality Assurance:** Sets **minimum technical standards** for RTS for CFA eligibility.
- **National Portal:** Helps households **apply for subsidies, choose vendors, and access system** recommendations and **grievance redressal.**
- **State Subsidy:** The State/UT governments may **supplement the CFA** with an additional subsidy for RTS.
- **Incentives to local bodies:** Urban and rural local bodies will be rewarded **for promoting RTS.**
- **Model Village: ₹1 crore** provided to **each selected Model Solar Village.**
- **DISCOM Incentives:** Based on **additional grid connected RTS capacity installed** level (as per the data available under the Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Phase II scheme).
  - Incentive is limited to the first additional 18,000 MW, with **incentives of 5-10% of benchmark cost.**

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

Quick Facts

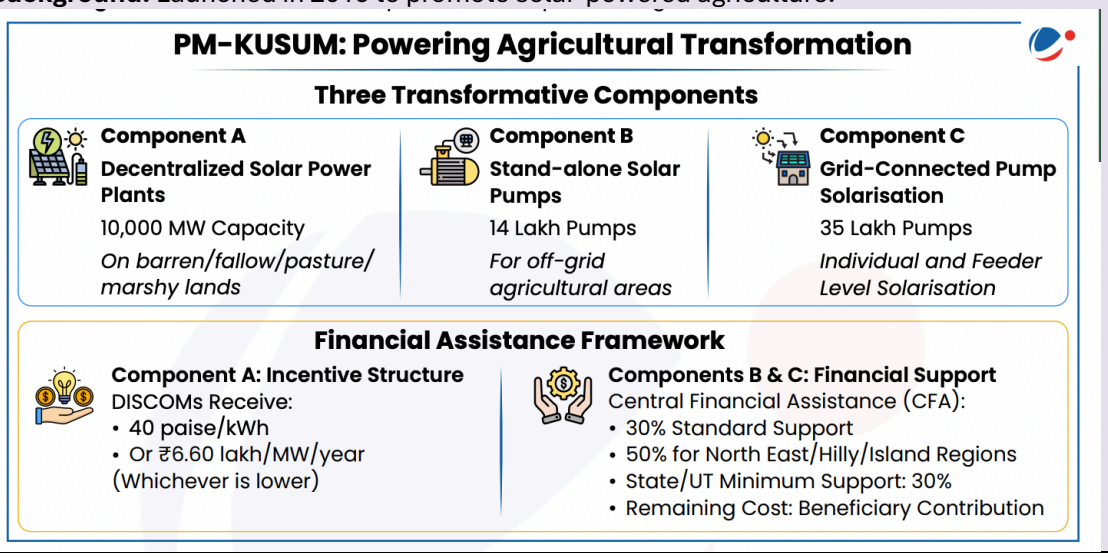
- **Purpose:** To subsidize farmers to install **solar irrigation pumps** for cultivation
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Demand driven:** Capacities are allocated **based on demand received** from the states/ UTs
- **Tenure:** Till 2026

Objective

- To add a solar capacity of **34.8 Gigawatt (GW) by March 2026.**

Salient Features

- **Background:** Launched in 2019 to promote solar-powered agriculture.



- **Beneficiaries:**
  - **Component A:** Individual farmers, Solar Power Developers, Cooperatives, Panchayats, and FPOs.
  - **Components B & C:** Individual farmers, farmer groups, irrigation systems, Water User Associations, Cluster Based Irrigation Systems, FPOs, and PACS.
- **Land Lease:** States can set lease rates for solarizing existing grid-connected pumps and feeders.

11.3. NATIONAL GREEN HYDROGEN MISSION

Quick facts

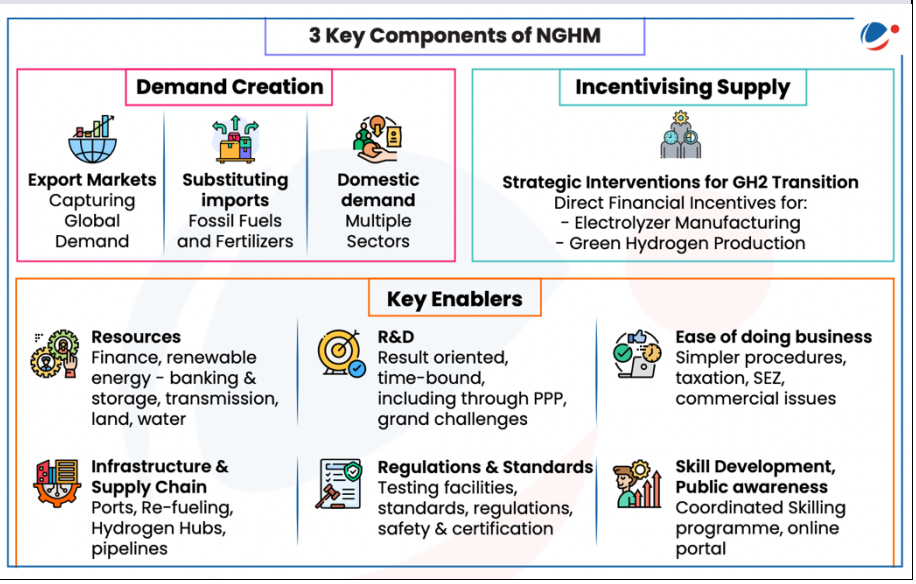
- **Purpose:** To make India a **Global Hub for producing, utilizing, and exporting Green Hydrogen** and its derivatives.
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Tenure:** FY 2023-24 to FY 2029-30.
- **Target**: 5 MMT/year by 2030, expandable to 10 MMT with exports.

Objectives

- To contribute to India's aim of becoming Aatmanirbhar (self-reliant) through clean energy and serve as an inspiration for the global Clean Energy Transition.
- Achieve significant decarbonisation of the economy, reduced dependence on fossil fuel imports, and enable India to assume technology and market leadership in Green Hydrogen.

Salient features

- **Background:** India aims for **Net Zero emissions by 2070.** Energy demand has doubled in 20 years and may rise 25% by 2030. The country **imports 40% of its energy**, costing over $90 billion annually.
  - Green Hydrogen can play a **key role in such low-carbon and self-reliant economic pathways**.
- **Green Hydrogen:** Produced by **splitting water into hydrogen and oxygen** (electrolysis) using **renewable energy.**
- **Phases**:
  - **Phase I (2022-26)**: Create **demand and enabling adequate supply** by increasing the domestic electrolyser manufacturing capacity
  - **Phase II (2026-30)**: Taking up **commercial scale Green Hydrogen based projects** in steel, mobility, and shipping based on market demand.
- **Integrated Mission Strategy**
  - **MNRE**: Leads coordination and implementation.
  - **Ministry of Power**: Ensures low-cost renewable energy for Green Hydrogen.
  - **MoPNG**: Promotes Green Hydrogen in refineries and city gas distribution.
  - **Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers**: Supports green ammonia-based fertilizers.



- **Other Participating Ministries**: Transport, Steel, Shipping, Finance, Commerce, Railways, External Affairs, Skill Development, and Education.
- **Governance Framework:**
  - An **Empowered Group (EG)** chaired by the Cabinet Secretary
  - A **National Green Hydrogen Advisory Group** comprising experts from academic and research institutions and chaired by the Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India.

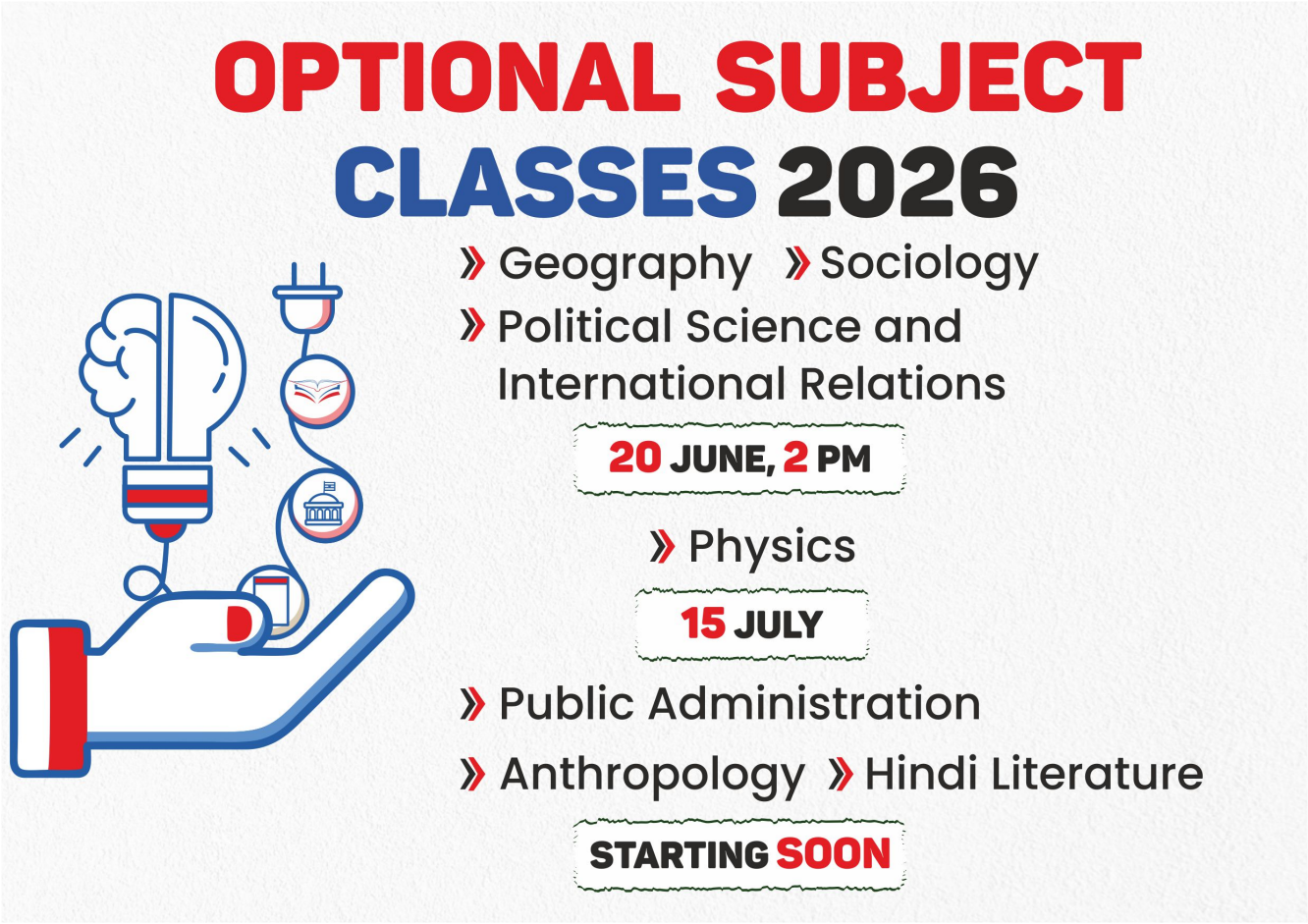
11.4. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Power Project	• **A solar park** is large chunk of land **developed with common infrastructure facilities** like transmission infrastructure, road, water, drainage, etc. with all statutory clearances. • The scheme facilitates and speed up **installation of grid connected solar power projects** for electricity generation on a large scale. • **Target:** To set up **at least 50 Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects** targeting 40 GW of solar power installed capacity • **Tenure:** Parks are proposed to be set **up by 2023-24.** • The capacity of the solar parks shall be **500 MW and above.** • The scheme **envisages supporting the States/UTs in setting up solar parks.**
Development of Solar Cities	• **At least one city** (either the state capital city or a well-known tourist destination) **in each of the states of India** is being developed as a solar city • **All electricity needs** of the city will be **fully met from Renewable Energy (RE) sources, primarily from solar energy.**
Greening of Islands	• **Purpose:** To **fully convert Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep islands to Green Energy** where energy needs will be met using RE sources. • **Aim:** To **deploy 52 MW of distributed grid-connected solar PV power** projects.

Green Energy Corridor (GEC) Phase-II	• **Background:** GEC-Phase-I was launched for **grid integration and power evacuation** of **approximately 24 GW of RE power.**
	  ○ It is already **under implementation** in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.
	• **GEC Phase-II for Intra-State Transmission System (InSTS)**
	  ○ For grid integration and power evacuation approximately **20 GW of RE** power projects.
	  ○ It is being implemented **in seven** States namely, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
	  ○ Central Financial Assistance **(CFA) @ 33 percent of the project cost**.
	  ○ **Tenure:** 2021-22 to 2025-26

Suryamitra Skill Development Programme	• To **train youth of age above 18 years as solar PV technicians** for installation, operation and maintenance of solar power projects. • **Implementing Agency:** National Institute of Solar Energy, Gurugram
National Bioenergy Programme (NBP)	• **Aim:** To support **setting up of Waste to Energy plants** for generation of Biogas, BioCNG and electricity from urban, industrial and agricultural waste by providing central financial assistance (CFA). • **Tenure:** 2021-22 to 2025-26 • **Key sub-schemes**

	○ **Waste to Energy Programme** (Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural wastes /residues) to support setting up of **large Biogas, BioCNG and Power plants** (excluding MSW to Power projects). ○ **Biomass Programme** (Scheme to Support Manufacturing of Briquettes & Pellets and Promotion of Bomass (Non-Bagasse) based cogeneration in industries) to **support setting up of pellets and briquettes for use in power generation** and non-bagasse based power generation projects. ○ **Biogas Programme** to support setting up of family and medium size Biogas in rural areas.
Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects (OWEP)	• **Purpose:** To commission 1000 MW of offshore wind energy projects with 500 MW each off the coasts of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. • **Implementation Agency:** Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) • **Role of National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE):** Provide technical support for installation of offshore wind energy projects. • It will also facilitate successful bidder is obtaining **stage-ll clearance as per National offshore wind energy policy, 2015.**



12. MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

12.1. SVAMITVA SCHEME

Quick facts

- **Purpose:** To provide an **integrated inhabited (abadi) property ownership** solution for **rural India.**
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Technology Implementation Agency:** Survey of India
- **Tenure: 2020-21 to 2024-25**

Objectives:

- **Creation of accurate rural land records** for better planning and reduced **property-disputes**.
- Help **rural citizens use property** for **loans and financial benefits.**
- Enable **property tax collection** for Gram Panchayats or the state.
- Develop **survey infrastructure and GIS maps** for various uses.
- Improve **Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP)** using GIS maps.

Salient features

- The scheme provides the **'record of rights' to village household owners** in the form of Property Cards/Title Deeds.
- **Target:** To cover **6.62 lakh villages**

Key Activities under the Scheme:

- **Drone Mapping:** Survey of India maps rural inhabited areas, **generating geo-referenced maps capturing digital images of properties** in rural abadi areas.
  - State Government is responsible for the preparation and distribution of Property Cards based on maps generated
- **CORS Network: Continuous Operating Reference Station (CORS) networks e**nsures accurate geo-referencing, ground truthing, and land demarcation.
- **SVAMITVA Dashboard:** Monitors scheme progress in real time.
- **DigiLocker App:** Enables beneficiaries to access property cards digitally.
- **Gram Manchitra:** NIC-funded enhancement of spatial planning application.
- **Awareness Campaigns:** IEC activities promote scheme awareness.

12.2. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVE

Rashtriya Gram SwarajAbhiyan (RGSA)	• **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme • **Tenure:** 2022-23 to 2025-26 • **Aim:** To develop governance capabilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). • **Coverage: All States** and **UTs** and also includes **institutions of rural local government in non-Part IX areas,** where Panchayats do not exist. • It seeks to **address critical gaps that hinder the success of Panchayats** by enhancing their capacities and effectiveness, and promote devolution of powers and responsibilities. • There is **no provision for forming new Panchayats.** **NOTE:** *This scheme is different from Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (Extended) of Ministry of Rural Development, a campaign conducted to transform the way services are provided by the Government.*

13. MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS

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

Quick Facts

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

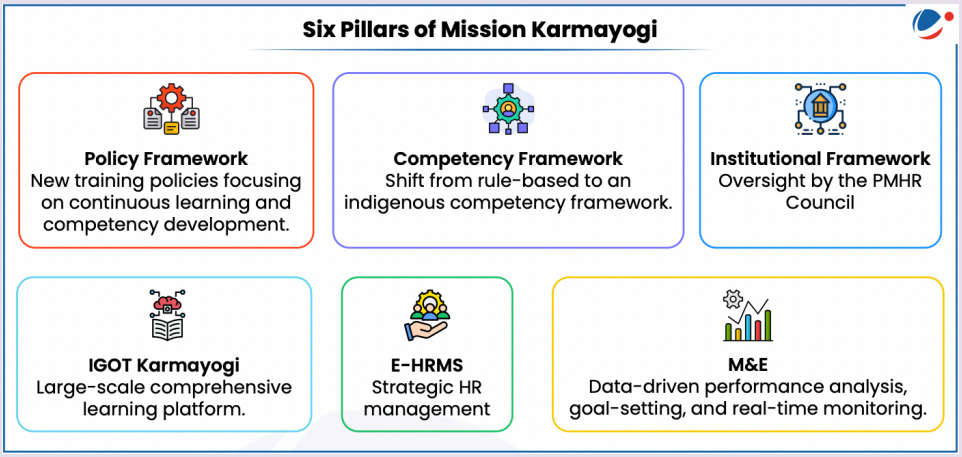
Objective

- To **transform Indian civil services capacity-building landscape** by establishing a robust digital ecosystem that enables continuous, anytime, anywhere learning to prepare officials for the future.

Salient Features

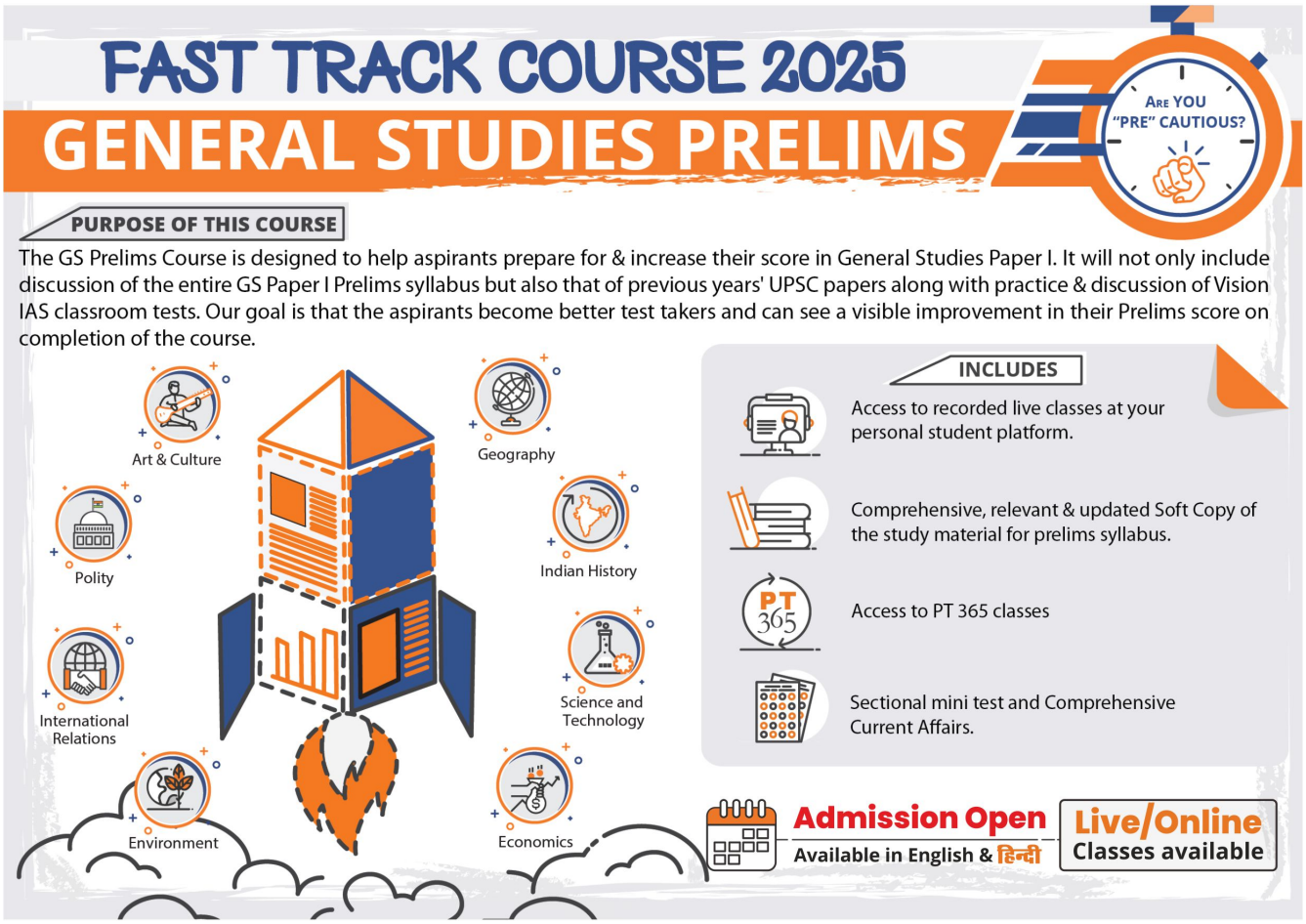
Blended Programs: Integrate **offline** classroom courses with **online** learning components.
- **VIKAS (Variable & Immersive Karmayogi Advanced Support)** is a new blended learning programme for management of civil servants in the Central Secretariat.
- **12 domain-specific capacity-building e-learning courses** have been developed.

- **Key approach:**
  - Match civil servants' **skills with job roles.**
  - Emphasize **on-site and off-site learning.**
  - Develop a **shared learning ecosystem.**
- **Portals:**
  - **Amrit Gyan Kosh**: Knowledge bank with India-centric case studies.
  - **Faculty Development**: Training for better knowledge delivery.
- **Institutional Structure:**
  - **Prime Minister's (PMHR) HR council**
  - **Cabinet Secretariat Coordination unit**
  - **Capacity Building Commissions**
  - **Karmyogi Bharat SPV (a not-for-profit company)**
- **Karmayogi Prarambh:** Online orientation for new recruits via Rozgar Melas (8 curated courses).
- **Expected Impact:** 1.5 crore government officials to benefit, improving citizen service.



13.2. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)	• It is an **online platform available to the citizens 24x7 to lodge their grievances** to the public authorities on **any subject related to service delivery.** • It is a **single portal connected to all the Ministries/Departments** of Government of India and States. • CPGRAMS also provides **appeal facility to the citizens** if they are not satisfied with the resolution by the Grievance Officer.



14. MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

14.1. PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA (PMUY) 2.0

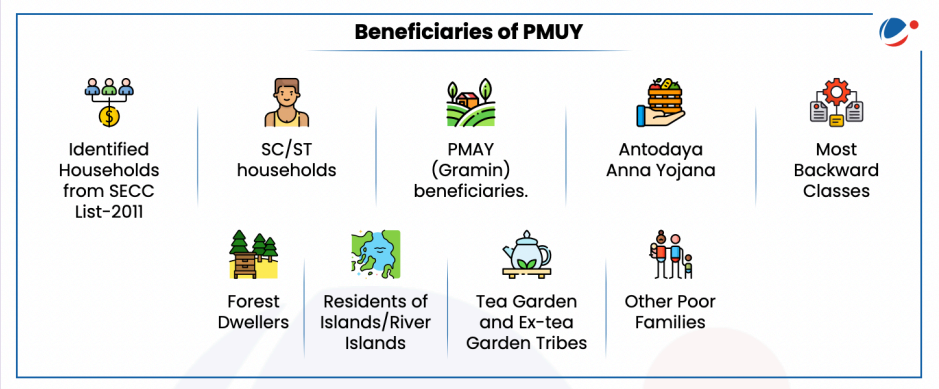
Quick facts

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

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

Salient features

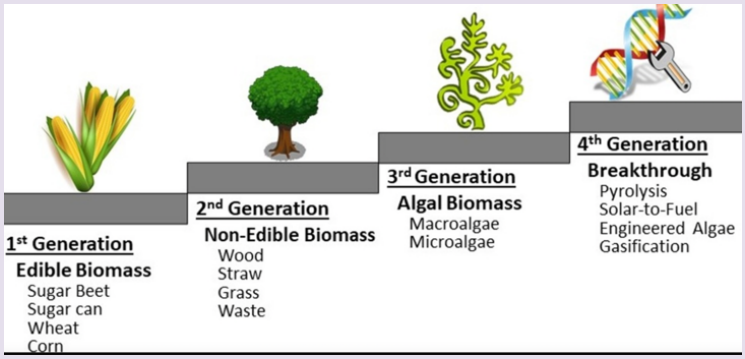
- **Background:** Started in 2016 to provide 8 crore deposit-free LPG connections to rural poor.
  - Ujjwala 2.0: Additional allocation of 1.6 Crore LPG Connections under PMUY scheme with special facility to migrant households.

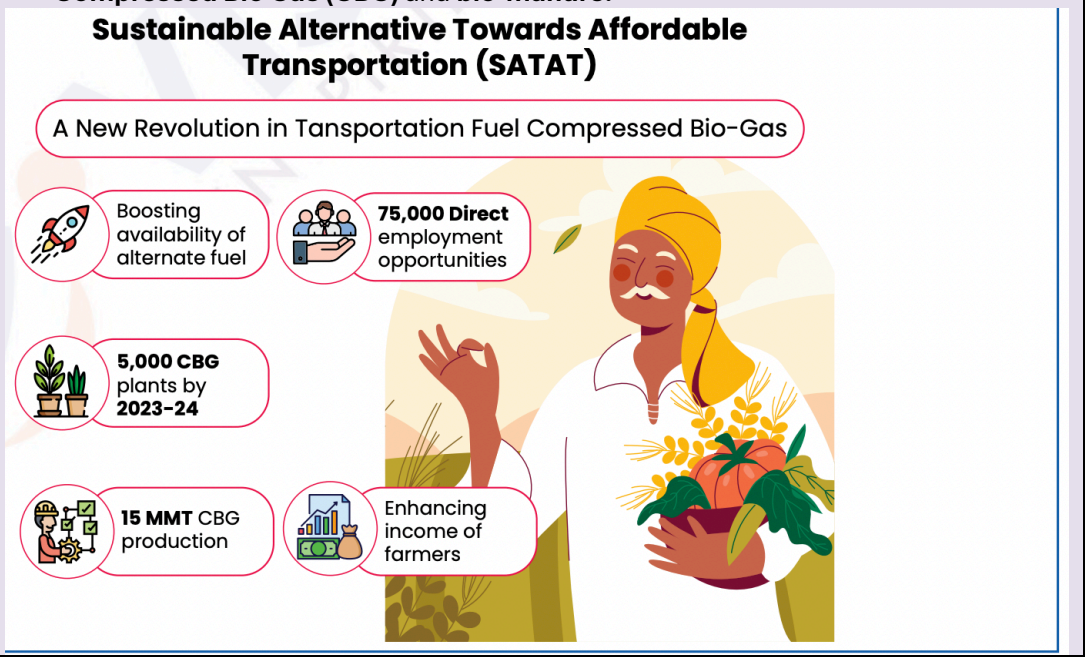


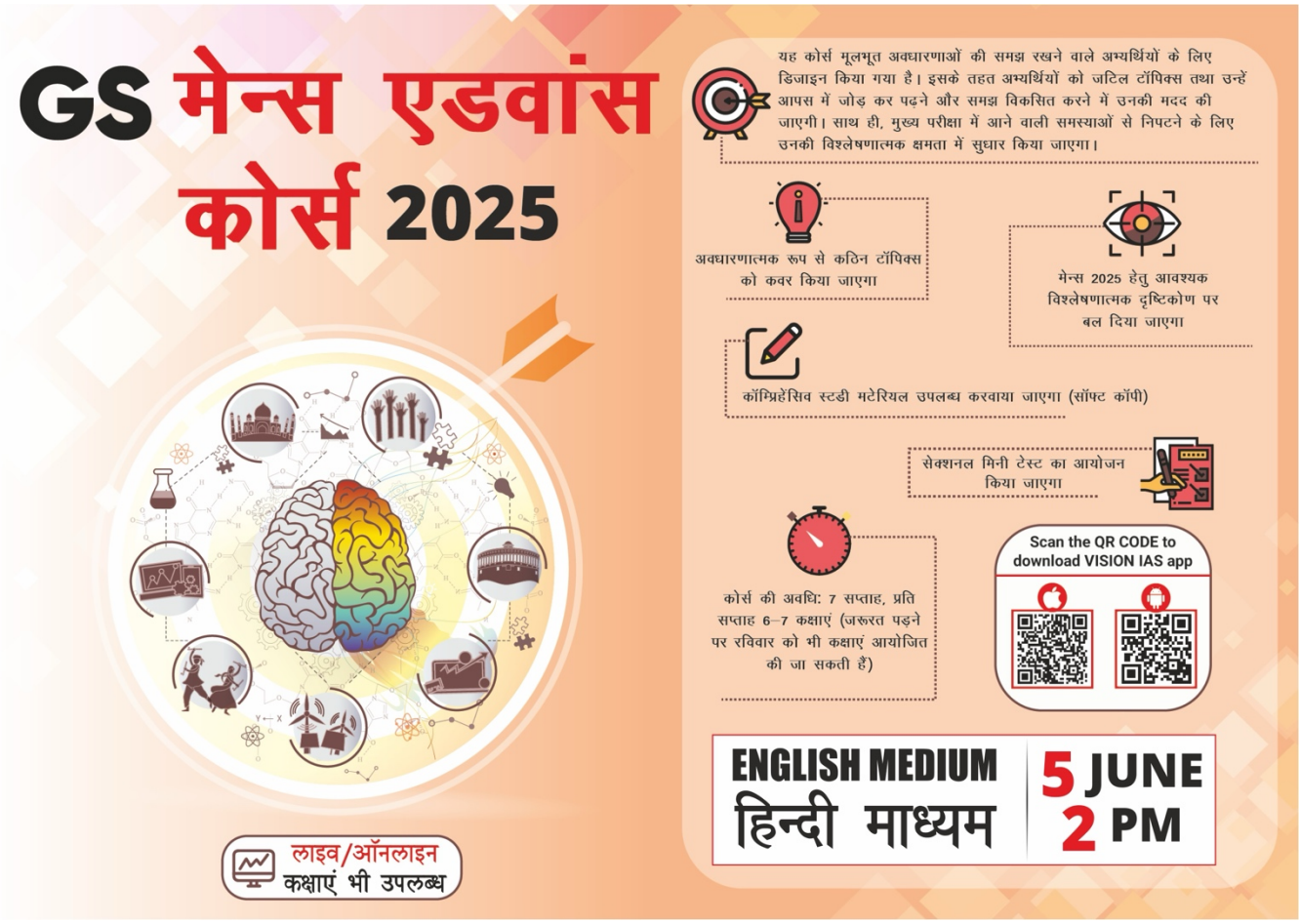
  - **An additional 75 lakh connections** have been approved for the FY 2023-24 to 2025-26 with the **overall target of 10.35 crore LPG connections.**
- **Eligibility under PMUY**: An **adult woman from** a poor household **without an existing LPG connection specific fulfilling criteria (refer to the infographic)**
- **Enrollment:** Eligible woman can apply by **submitting a KYC** form to the nearest distributor along with **Proof of Address, Ration Card, Aadhaar, and Bank details.**
  - **For Migrants**: No need for ration card or address proof, self-declaration is enough.
- **Subsidy**: ₹1600 per connection + ₹300 per 14.2 kg refill (up to 12 refills/year).
- **Exclusion**: Households with **existing LPG connections** from any Oil Marketing Company.
  - A household with **no adult female member** is not eligible for Gas connection under the scheme
- **LPG Panchayat:** Envisioned to discuss safe handling of LPG, and benefits of using LPG over traditional fuels.

14.2. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Pratyaksh Hanstantrit Labh / Direct Benefits Transfer For	• **Aim:** To curb the diversion of subsidized LPG. • **Consumers pay the market price** for the domestic cylinder and the **subsidy is transferred directly to their bank account.** • **Eligibility:** LPG users and their spouses who do not earn a taxable income above ₹10,00,000 in the previous financial year.

LPG or PAHAL (DBTL)	• PAHAL has entered into **Guinness Book of World Records** as being the largest Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme
Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN Yojna	• **Type:** Central Sector Scheme • **Purpose:** Providing financial support to integrated bio-ethanol projects for **setting up Second Generation (2G) ethanol projects** using lignocellulosic biomass and other renewable feedstock. • **Implementation Period:** Has been extended by five years to 2028-29. • Updated Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN Yojana now encompasses "bolt-on" and "brownfield" projects, allowing existing facilities to adapt and improve their operations. • **Financial assistance:** For improving commercial viability as well as promoting R&D in the field of production of 2G ethanol: ○ **Rs.150 crore** per project for commercial projects and ○ **Rs.15 crore** per project for demonstration projects 
Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme	• **Objectives:** Reducing import dependence, savings in foreign exchange, providing boost to domestic agriculture sector, etc. • **Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) sell petrol blended with ethanol.** • **Target:** 10% and 20% blending of ethanol with petrol by 2022 and 2025 respectively. ○ The **target of 10% ethanol blending has already been achieved** and Public Sector OMCs have started selling E20 (20% ethanol blended) petrol across the country.
National Gas Grid (NGG)	• NGG has been **envisaged to ensure adequate availability and equitable distribution** of natural gas in all parts of the country. • It will enhance the **share of gas in the energy basket to 15% by 2030** and entails development of additional **10,860 km pipelines.** ○ At present **about 24,623 km long Natural Gas pipeline network** is operational in the country. • **Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB)** is the authority to **grant authorization** for laying pipelines. **Key projects under the NGG** **Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga Project** ○To connect Eastern India. **It is** being developed by GAIL and **incorporates** ▪**Haldia –Bokaro- Dhamra Pipeline (JHBDPL) pipeline** ▪**Barauni - Guwahati pipeline** **North East Gas Grid** ○To connect eight states of North Eastern India. ○**It is being implemented** by the **Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL)** a joint venture company of five Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) i.e. IOCL, ONGC, GAIL, OIL and NRL **City Gas Distribution Networks** •**An interconnected network of pipelines** to make supply of natural gas to domestic, industrial or commercial premises and CNG stations situated in a **specified Geographical Area (GA)** •It is being developed in **various cities for supply of CNG and PNG.**

Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative	• **Purpose:** To extract **economic value from bio-mass waste** in the **form of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG)** and **bio-manure.** 



15. MINISTRY OF PORTS, SHIPPING AND WATERWAYS

15.1. SAGARMALA

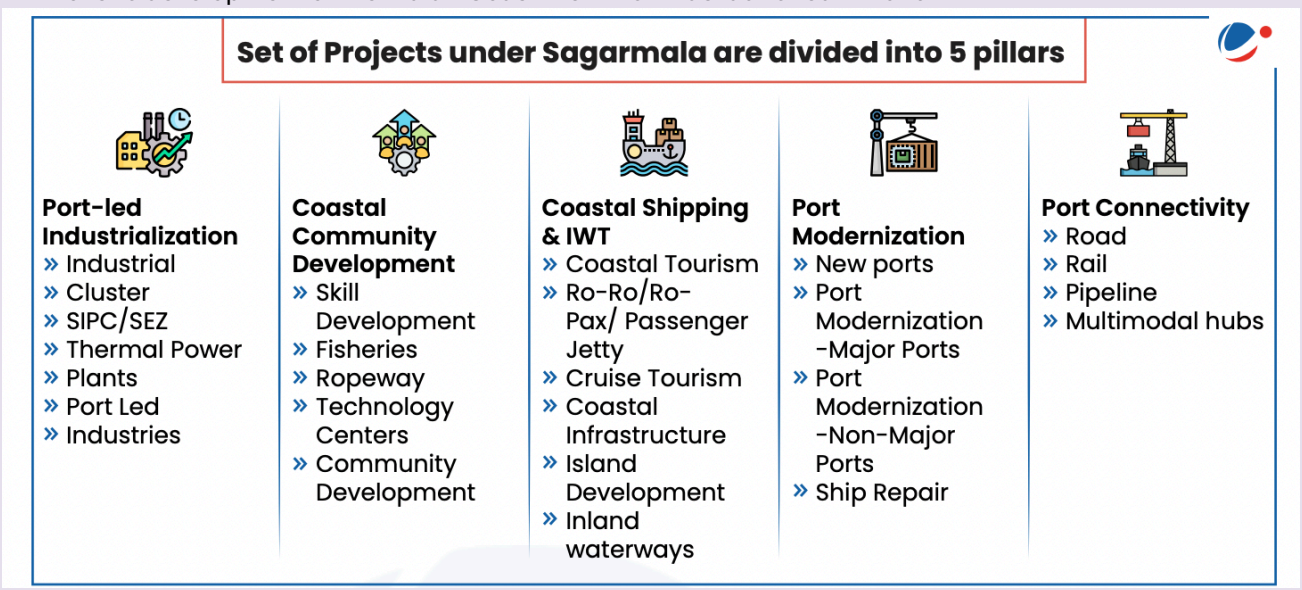
Quick facts

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

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

Salient features

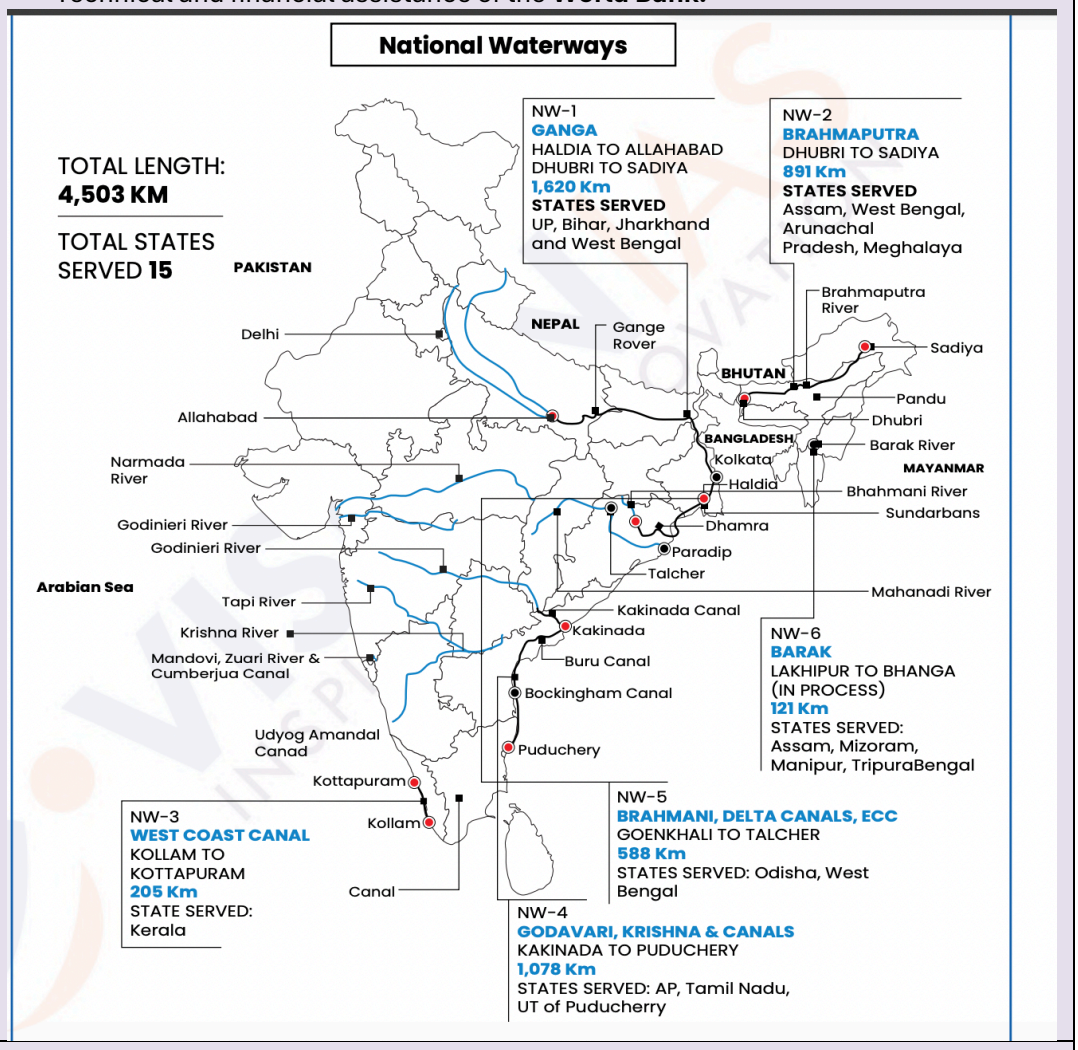
- **Background:** Sagarmala programme is in consonance with **National Perspective Plan (NPP)** for the holistic development of the Indian Coastline which was launched in 2016.

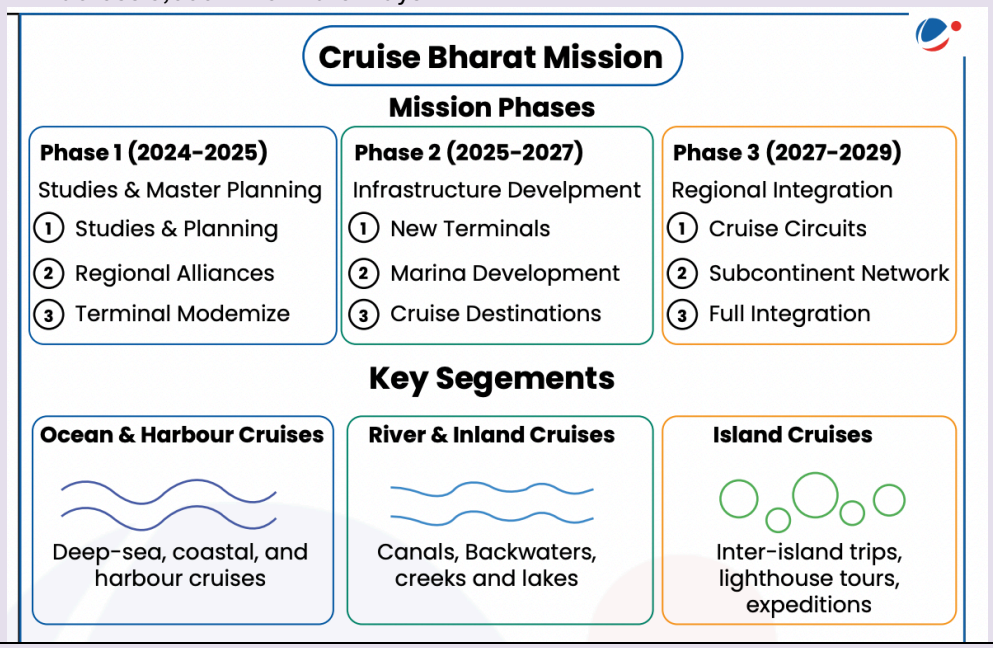
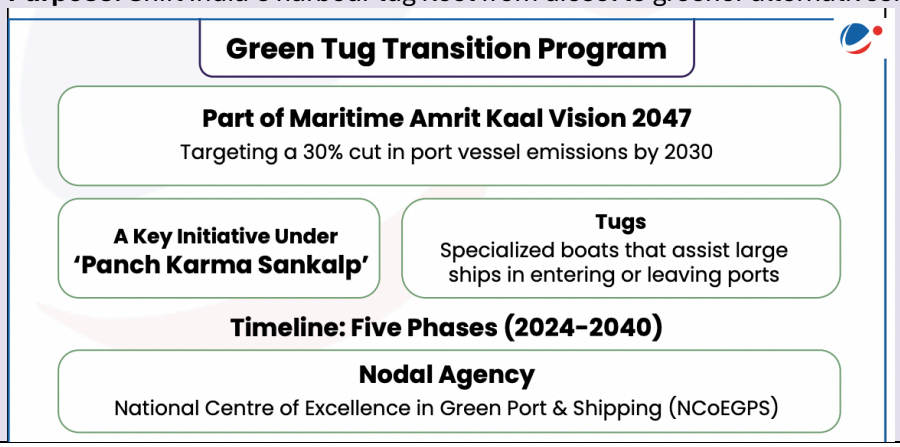


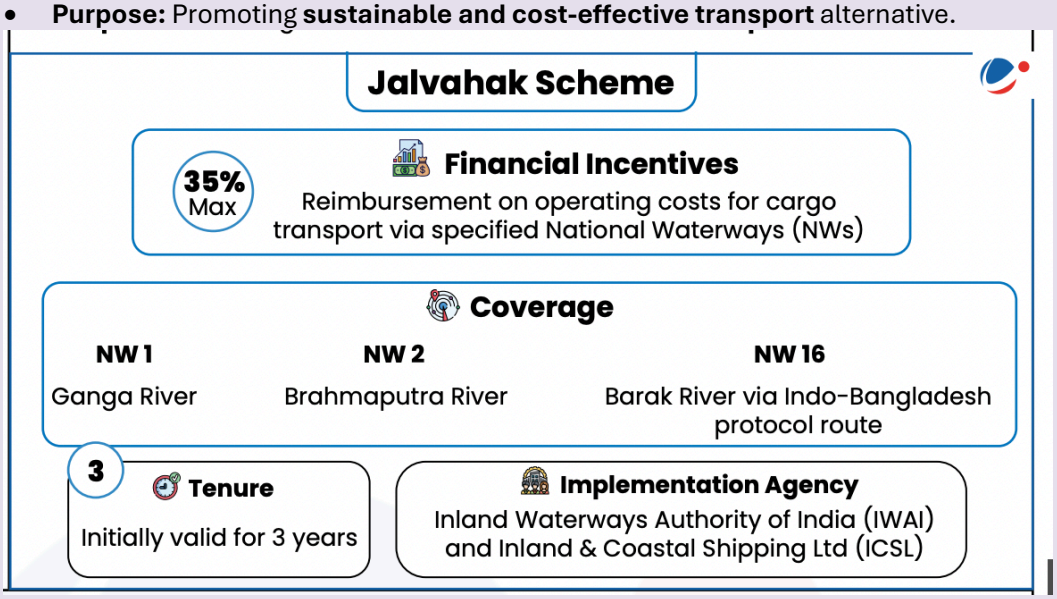
- **Sagarmala Development Company Limited:** Set up **under the Companies Act, 2013** to assist the **State level/zone level Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs).**
- **Institutional Framework of Sagarmala Programme**
  - **National Sagarmala Apex Committee (NSAC)**
    - **Composition:** Minister of Shipping (Chair), Cabinet Ministers, Chief Ministers/Ministers of Maritime States
    - **Role:** Provides policy guidance, high-level coordination, approves National Perspective Plan, and reviews planning and implementation.
  - **State Sagarmala Committee**
    - **Composition:** Chief Minister/Minister in charge of Ports, relevant departments/agencies
    - **Role:** Coordinates and facilitates Sagarmala projects, prioritizes matters as directed by NSAC.
- **Landlord model of development:** A mixed **public-private port system** where the port authority regulates and owns the land, while private companies handle operations like cargo.
- **Sagarmala Young Professional (SYP) Scheme**: Engages **young, forward-thinking and professionals in the Ministry.**

- Around **25 young professionals are hired for 2 years (extendable to 2 more years),** focusing on infrastructure, data analysis, and project management.

15.2. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP)	• **Aim:** For the **capacity augmentation** of navigation on the **Haldia-Varanasi stretch of National Waterway-1 (Ganga).** • Project involves development of various infrastructures like **construction of multimodal terminals** at Varanasi, Sahibganj & Haldia, **Ro-Ro terminals, navigational lock** at Farakka, channel marking systems, **integrated vessel repair & maintenance, etc.** • **Use of River Information System (RIS),** IT based system to optimize the resource management of waterborne transport. • Technical and financial assistance of the **World Bank.** 
Scheme for promotion of flagging of merchant ships in India	• Scheme provides a **subsidy support over five years to domestic shipping** companies in global tenders floated by Ministries and CPSEs for flagging. • **Flagging of ship:** ○ A ship is entitled to **fly the flag of a country** only after being **registered in that country**.

	○ The object of registration is to **ensure that persons** who are entitled to the **privilege and protection** of the **Indian flag** receive the assured facilities. ○ This registration of the ship plays an **imperative function towards its safety and security.**
National Logistics Portal Marine	• NLPM is a **national maritime single window platform** encompassing complete **end-to-end logistics solutions.** ○ It helps exporters, importers, and service providers **exchange documents seamlessly and transact business.** ○ The overarching NLP Marine Vision is **to cater to various stakeholders in the G2G, G2B and B2B model.** • It has the capability to **integrate with various Port Operating Systems/ Terminal Operating Systems and other stakeholder(s)** systems in the ecosystem. • **Sagar Setu Mobile App** of National Logistics Portal Marine (NLPM) has also been launched by the ministry.
Cruise Bharat Mission	• **Purpose:** Boost c cruise tourism by doubling cruise passenger traffic by 2029 • **Benefits:** Creating 4 lakh jobs and attracting 1.5 million river cruise passengers across 5,000 km of waterways. 
Green Tug Transition Program	**Purpose:** Shift India's harbour tug fleet from diesel to greener alternatives. 

Jalvahak Scheme	• **Purpose:** Promoting **sustainable and cost-effective transport** alternative.  IBP: Indo Bangladesh Protocol route.

16. MINISTRY OF POWER

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

Quick facts

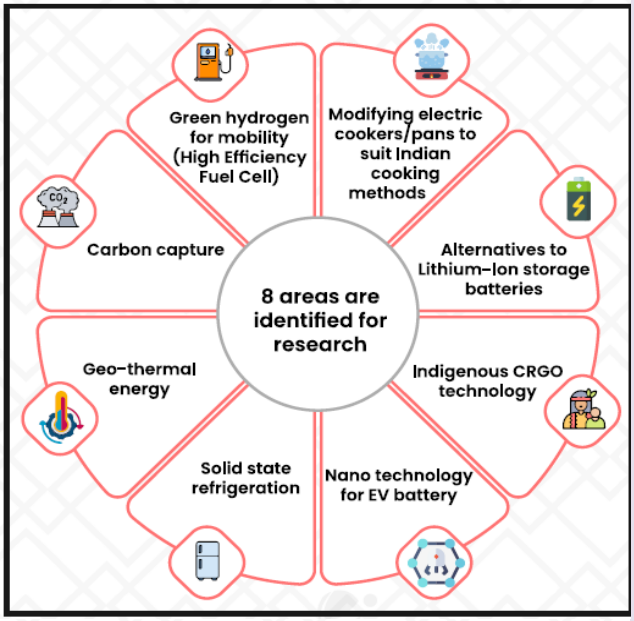
- **Purpose:** To facilitate **indigenous research, development and demonstration** of the latest and emerging **technologies in the power sector.**
- **Approach:** The Mission will follow the **technology life cycle approach of Idea to Product.**
- **Interministerial:** The Scheme is launched in collaboration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

Objectives

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

Salient features

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



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

16.2. REVAMPED DISTRIBUTION SECTOR SCHEME

Quick Facts

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

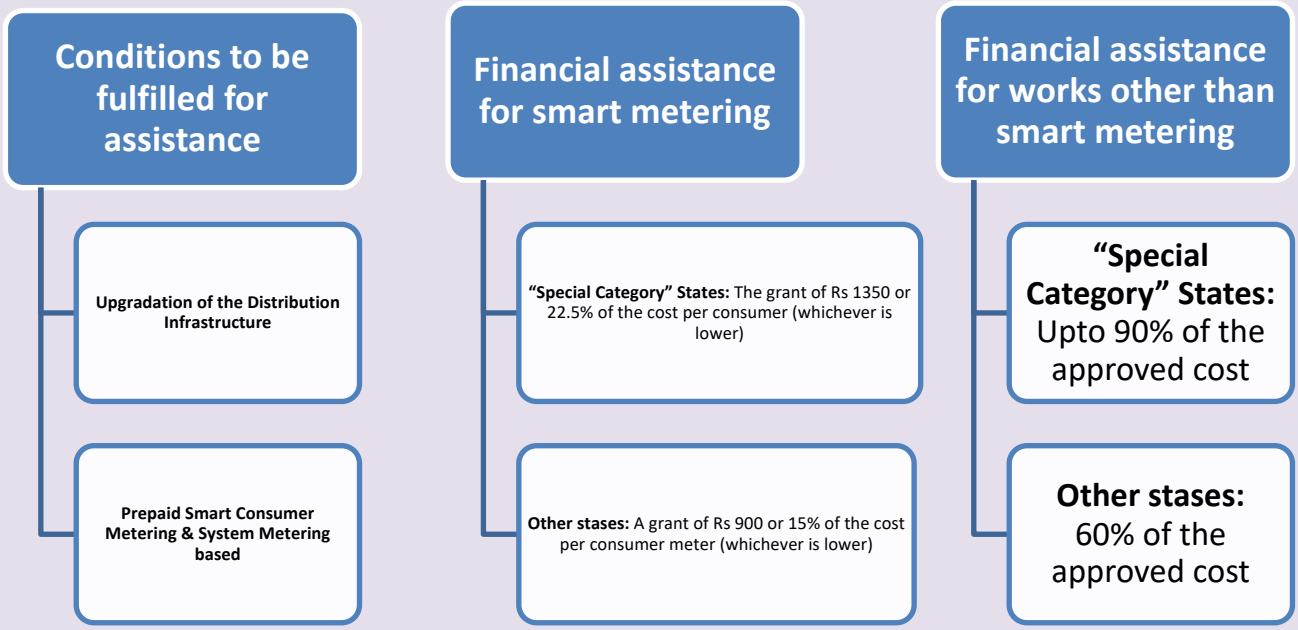
Objectives

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

Salient features

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

Financial assistance to DISCOMs



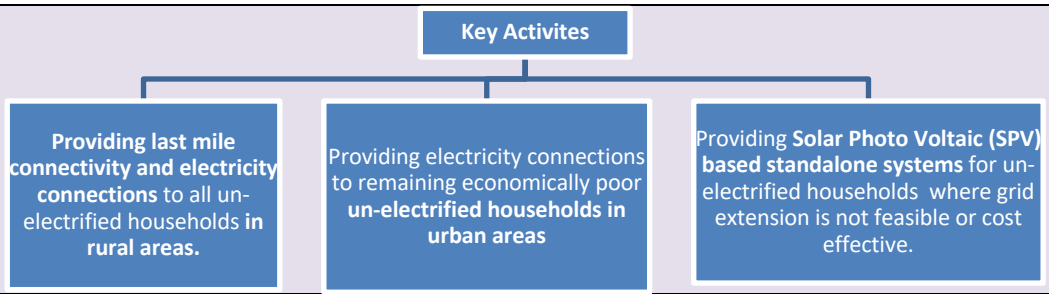
- **Priority in smart metering**
  - 500 AMRUT cities, with AT&C Losses > 15%
  - All Union Territories (UTs)
  - MSMEs, Industrial and Commercial consumers

- All Government offices at the Block level and above
- Other areas with high losses

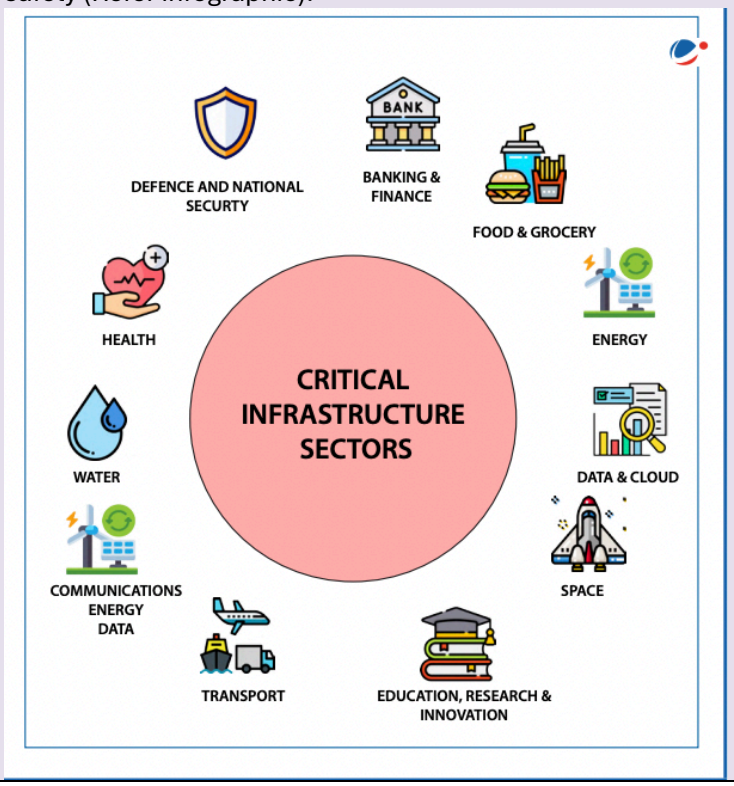
- **Incentive to States /UTs:** To **fast-track installation** of prepaid Smart Meters by December 2023.
- **Consumer empowerment:** By way of **prepaid Smart metering** to be implemented in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode
- **Leveraging Artificial Intelligence:** To **analyze data generated** through IT/OT devices including System Meters, prepaid Smart meters, etc.
- **Universal Coverage: RDSS has a universal coverage.** The Central Government is supporting States for electrification of households which were missed out under SAUBHAGYA, under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS).
- **Support to PVTG (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups):** All identified PVTG (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups) Households under **PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan)** for on-grid electricity connection are eligible for funding under RDSS.

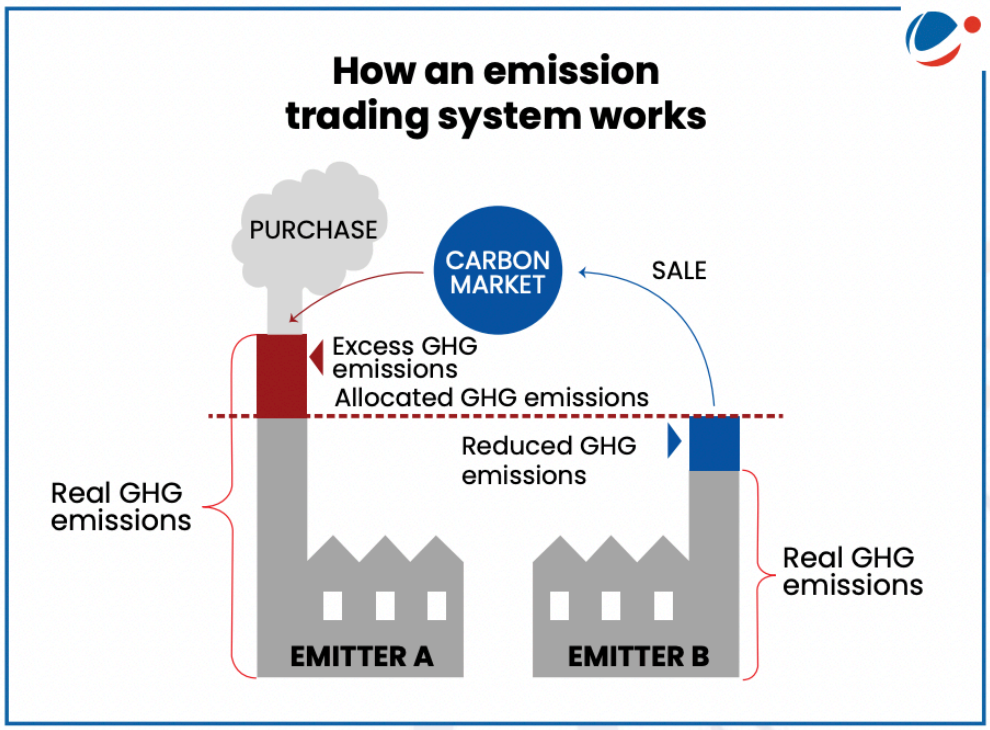
16.3. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)	• **Purpose:** Strengthening the electricity distribution system • **Implementing agency:** Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) • Work included **setting up new substation, separation** of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders**; augmentation of old substation** adding 850000 ckt. of HT&LT lines; etc. • **Electrification through off grid modes** for villages where grid connectivity was neither feasible nor cost effective.
Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA)	• It is the **world's largest zero subsidy domestic lighting programme.** • **EESL (Energy Efficiency Services Ltd)** enables domestic households to procure LED lights at an affordable **price of Rs. 10/- each** and the **balance on easy installments from their electricity bill.** • EESL has also **enrolled SHGs for distribution of LED bulbs** under UJALA programme.
Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP)	• The initiative was envisioned as **"Prakash Path"** to **replace conventional street lights** with smart and energy **efficient LED street lights across India.** EESL **replaces the conventional street lights** with LEDs **at its own cost** (without any need for municipalities to invest). → The consequent **reduction in energy and maintenance cost** of the municipality is **used to repay EESL over a period of time.** → The contracts that EESL enters into with municipalities are **typically of seven years duration** where it **guarantees a minimum energy saving** (of typically 50%) and also provides **free replacements and maintenance of lights.**
ECO Niwas Samhita	• It is an **Energy Conservation Building Code for Residential Buildings (ECBC-R).** • **Aim:** Promoting **energy efficiency in design and construction of homes, apartments and townships.**
National Power Portal (NPP) Dashboard	• It is a **centralized platform for collation and dissemination** of Indian power sector information, for generation, transmission and distribution of power in India.
Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA)	• **Objective:** Achieving **universal household electrification**.

Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme	• **Background:** PAT Scheme was introduced in 2008 under National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE).
	  ○ NMEEE is one of the schemes under **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC).**
	• **Aim:** To **improve energy efficiency** in Indian industries and consequently reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
	• **Covers energy-intensive** sectors including TPP, cement, aluminum, iron and steel, pulp and paper, fertilizer, petroleum refineries etc.
	• **Energy savings certificates (ESCerts): Government shortlists industries** called designated consumers and **restricts amount of energy they can consume in one PAT cycle** (having a time limit of three years)
	  ○ Those that **over achieve their targets** are **issued ESCerts that are tradable** with industries that have not achieved their targets.

Islanding Schemes for Power Sector for maintaining essential load in event of major outage	• **Islanding is a defense mechanism** for power system in **which a part of the system is islanded from a disturbed grid** so that **the critical infrastructure could survive in isolation** from rest of grid and continuity of supply to the essential load is maintained. • Critical infrastructure is the **body of systems, networks and assets that are essential to ensure the security of a given nation,** its economy, and the public's health and/or safety (Refer infographic). 

Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS)	• CCTS 2023 sets up a carbon credit trading market as the country aims to decarbonise the economy and has committed to cutting **emissions by 45 per cent from 2005 levels by 2030.**
	  ○ **CCTS was first announced under Energy Conservation Act 2001** (amended in 2022).
	• **Key highlights of CCTS**
	  ○ Set up **National Steering Committee (NSC), aka Indian Carbon Market Governing Board (ICMGB),** headed by power and environment secretaries, to **govern and oversee the functions of the Indian Carbon Market (ICM).**
	  ○ **The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) would be the administrator** for the carbon market and **set targets for reduction in emissions, issue carbon credit certificates,** and accredit carbon verification agencies.
	  ○ **Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) will regulate** all trading activities.
	• **Grid Controller of India** will be the registry of ICM.
	 

Star Labelling Programme (SLP)	• **Launched by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)** in 2006. • **SLP** is presently invoked for **34 equipment/appliances** (mandatory for 11 and voluntary for others). • In 2018, **BEE adopted an improved rating methodology** that factors in variance in temperature across the various climatic zones in India and operating hours. ○ The new metric is called the **Indian Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (ISEER)**, which is the ratio of the cooling seasonal total load (in kWh) to cooling seasonal energy consumption (in kWh).
EV as a Service Programme	• **Purpose:** Promote EV adoption in government offices to cut carbon emissions and support India's **net-zero goal by 2070**. • **Aim:** To **deploy 5,000 E-Cars in government departments** over the next two years. • **Implementation Agency:** Convergence Energy Services Limited (CESL) a wholly owned subsidiary of the EESL under the Ministry of Power.

17. MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

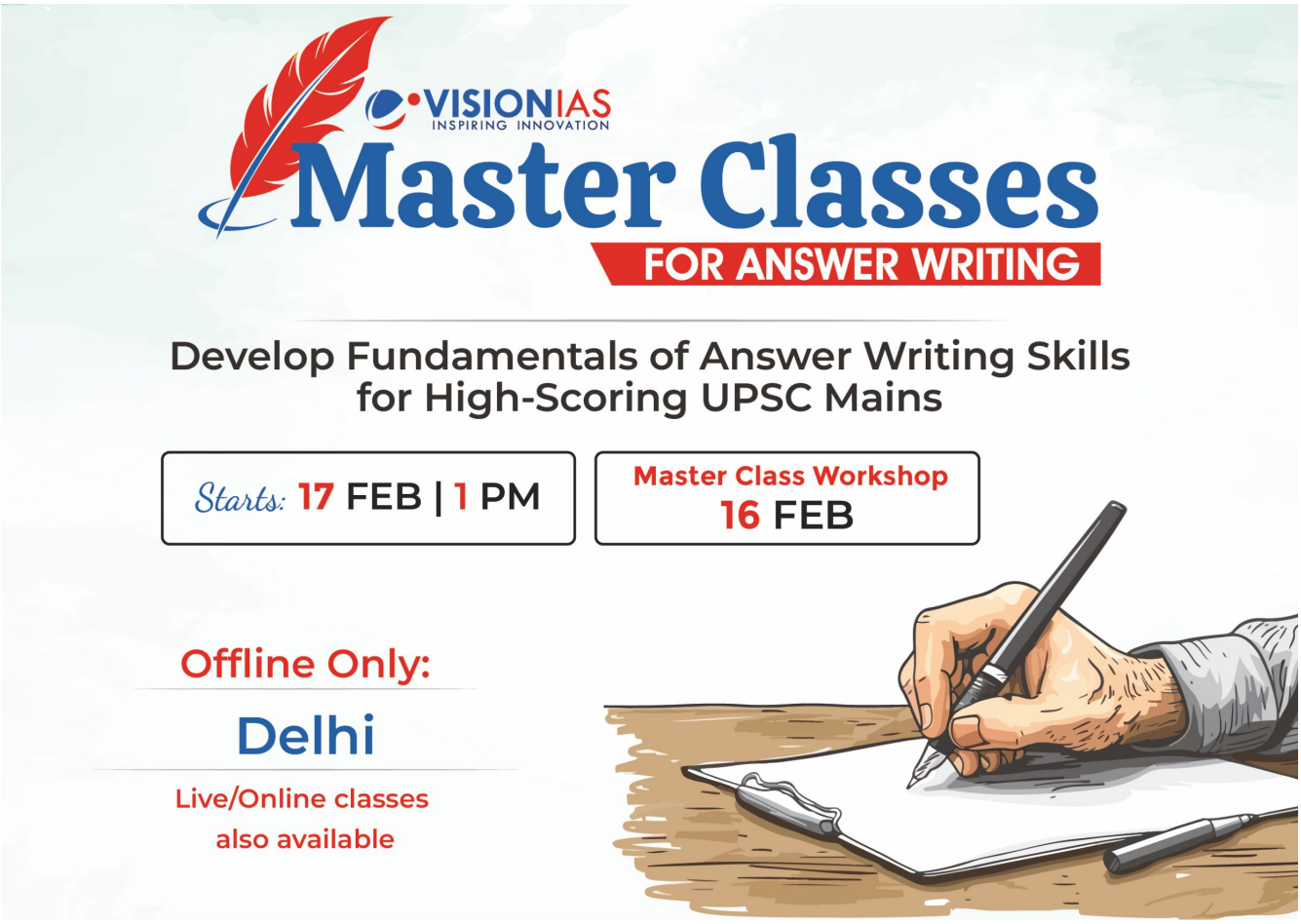
17.1. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC)	• **Aim:** To **boost the supply chain** for the industries and logistics sectors located in DFC's catchment areas leading to the **growth of EXIM traffic.**
	• A total of **six DFCs are proposed** in the country to offer **higher transport output and carrying capacity.**
	• There will be **faster transit of freight trains**, and running of **double stack container trains**, and **heavy haul train.**
	• The **Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India (DFCCIL),** is implementing the project.
	• **External assistance**
	  ○ **Western corridor** is being fully funded by the **Japanese International Cooperation Agency**
	  ○ **Eastern corridor** is being **partially funded by the World Bank.**
	• **National Industrial Corridor Corporation (NICDC)** under the Ministry of Commerce is implementing **various projects along the DFC** for the development of Integrated Industrial Townships.

Kisan Rail Scheme	• **Aim:** To increase the income in farm sector by **connecting production centers to markets and consumption centers.** • This rail service transports **perishables and agri-product, including milk, meat and fish.**
Bharat Gaurav Train scheme	• **Objective:** To **showcase India's rich cultural heritage** and magnificent historical places through **theme-based tourist circuit trains.** • Theme based tourist circuit trains can be run **either by private or State-owned operators.** • It is **based on revenue generating model, hence** no fund is allocated.
Rail MADAD App	• It was launched for the purpose **of speedy redressal of passengers' complaints.**
Rail Sahyog' web portal	• This portal provides a platform for the corporates and PSUs to contribute to **creation of amenities at/near Railway Stations** through **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds.**

One Station One Product (OSOP) scheme	• Ministry of Railways has launched **OSOP scheme over Indian Railways** to promote **'Vocal for Local' vision** and create **additional income opportunities for marginalised section.** • Under the scheme, **OSOP outlets at railway stations are allotted** for showcasing, selling and giving high **visibility to indigenous /local products.**

Amrit Bharat Station Scheme	• **Purpose: Development of stations** on a continuous basis with a long term vision.
	• **Broad Objectives:**
	  ○ **Better Amenities:** Improved access, waiting halls, and circulation areas.
	  ○ **Modernization:** Roof plazas, city centers, and multimodal integration.
	• **Accessibility:** Facilities for **Divyangjans** and eco-friendly solutions.



18. MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS

18.1. BHARATMALA PARIYOJANA PROGRAMME

Quick facts

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

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

Salient features

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

Major projects under NHDP Phase 1

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

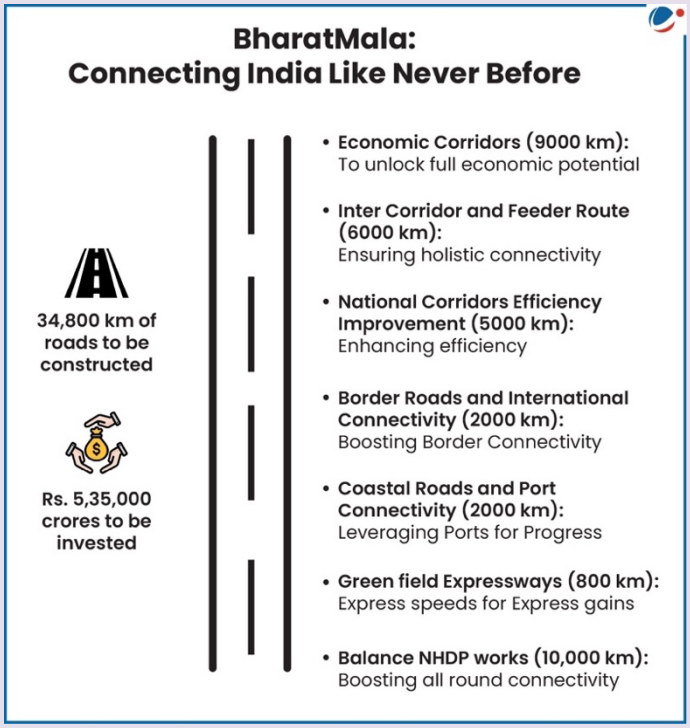
North South and East West Corridors (NS-EW) connecting Srinagar to Kanyakumari and Silchar to Porbandar with a spur from Salem to Cochin.

Other Key sources of funding are

- Cess collected form Petrol & Diesel
- Amount collected from toll
- Additional budgetary support
- Expected monetisation of NHs through TOT
- Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR)

- **Project Duration:** The project shall be completed in a period of **5 years from the date of sanction.**
- **Grand Challenge Mechanism:** The mechanism facilitates **taking up projects on fast-track basis** where sufficient and timely land is made available by the State Governments.
  - **10% funds** are kept **earmarked** to take up projects under the **'Grand Challenge' mechanism.**
  - A maximum of **two stretches of roads not exceeding 100 kms** are **allowed from any one State** in a particular **financial year.**
- **Construction of road not part of Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I:** Such projects may be taken up for consideration **only if** the **State Agency** is ready to bear **at least 50% cost of the land acquisition.**
- **Promoting PPP: Toll-Operate-Transfer (ToT) model** shall be used to monetize all roads constructed through EPC route.

- **Resolution of Blackspots:** 5785 blackspots were identified for removal and rectification.
- **Greenfield alignment** to avoid habitation and optimize cost of land acquisition
- **Wayside amenities and cargo facilities** planned at every half hour
- Complete access controlled with **pay per use close tolling concept**
- **Online Systems for Monitoring and Process Automation**
  - **Project Monitoring Information System (PM IS)** for tracking of the status of all projects, preparation of reports, etc.
  - **Bhoomi Raashi System** for preparation and submission of Land Acquisition related notifications.
  - **Bidder Information Management System (BIMS)** to be used by all implementation agencies for maintenance of technical information.
  - **Performance Management System "Lakshya"** to be used by NHAI for setting construction and award targets for all technical officers.
  - **A comprehensive ERP system** is being set up across MoRTH, NHAI and NHIDCL, to integrate all the individual systems/tools.



18.2. VOLUNTARY VEHICLE FLEET MODERNIZATION PROGRAMME

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** Create ecosystem for **phasing out unfit, polluting vehicles** via Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs) and Automated Testing Stations.
- **Target:** Voluntary scrapping of **~1 crore unfit vehicles** strictly based on their fitness, **irrespective of vehicle age.**
- **Strategy:** Various **incentive and disincentive** offered to induce End-of-life vehicle owners to scrap older vehicles
- **Vehicle Age Limit: no mandatory age limit** prescribed for the **scrapping of vehicles** and they can **run as long as found fit**

Objectives

- **Pollution Control:** Cutting emissions by **15-20%**.
- **Safety & Economy:** Boosts road safety, auto sector sales, jobs, fuel efficiency & lowers maintenance costs.
- **Promote Circular economy:** Formalize the currently informal vehicle scrappage industry
- **Industry Growth:** Provides low-cost raw materials for auto, steel, and electronics sectors

Salient Features

- **Certificate of Deposit (CoD):** Vehicles that fail the fitness test will be scrapped, and owners will receive a **CoD (Scrappage Certificate)** as proof, which can be used to **avail of discounts on purchasing new vehicles.**
- **Automated Testing Stations (ATSs):** ATSs to be set up to **minimize manual testing of vehicles**
  - In first phase, 75 stations proposed; to be scaled to 450-500 stations across India
  - **Private investment to be encouraged through PPP route** with partnership of state government

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Voluntary Vehicle Fleet Modernization Programme

Commercial Vehicles (CVs)

Registration linked to **validity of fitness CVs**

Fitness test required **every 2 years** for the first **8 years**, then **annually**

Private Vehicles (PVs)

First registration valid for **15 years**

Fitness certificate required for registration renewal after **15 years** (valid for **5 years**)

Mandatory Fitness Testing at Automated Testing Stations

From April 1, 2023: Mandatory fitness testing for **Heavy Commercial Vehicles** Automated Testing Stations.

From June 1, 2024: Phased implementation for all other **CVs and PVs**

End-of-Life Vehicle (ELV) Declaration

If a vehicle fails an automated fitness test, it gets one **re-test after** repairs. If it fails again and the **Appellate Authority** orders a re-inspection, it will be declared an **ELV (End-of-Life Vehicle)**

Voluntary Vehicle Fleet Modernization Programme

Incentives to Induce End-of-Life (EoL) Vehicle Owners to Scrap Older Scale

Scrap Value for Old Vehicles
4-6% of the ex-showroom price
Given by the scrapping center

Motor vehicle tax concession by States
Up to 25% for non-transport vehicles.
Up to 15% for transport vehicles.

Registration Fee Waiver
No registration fee for a new vehicle
With certificate of deposit

Auto OEM Discount
Manufacturers advised to offer 5% discount with certificate of deposit

Disincentives

Increased Fitness Test Fees
Higher charges for fitness tests and certification for **commercial vehicles over 15 years old**

Higher Re-registration Fees
For private vehicles over 15 years old
Draft notification issued for increased fitness certificate, test, and re-registration fees

- **Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs):** Technologically advanced and transparent RVSFs will ensure that **vehicles are scrapped in an environmentally friendly and safe manner**
  - In India **recovery percentage is only ~75% compared** to global benchmark of ~90%
  - **50-70 RVSFs needed** across the country in the next 4-5 years.

Discount being provided by the original equipment manufacturers (oem) for buying new vehicle against a CoD

Specification	Commercial Vehicles	Passenger Vehicles
Discount	• **3% of Ex-Showroom Price** for cargo vehicles **above 3.5 tonnes** scrapped within **last 6 months**. • **1.5% of Ex-Showroom Price** for cargo vehicles **below 3.5 tonnes** scrapped within **last 6 months**.	• **1.5% of Ex-Showroom Price** or **₹20,000** (whichever is lower) for cars scrapped within **6 months**. • Scrapped vehicle details must be linked to the **Vahan system**. • Manufacturers may offer **additional discounts** on selected models.
Discount Period	2 year	1 year

18.3. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Setu Bharatam	• **Purpose:** To **replace Railway Crossing on National Highways** by Road over Bridges (ROBs) /Road under Bridges (RUBs). • Implementing agencies include **State PWDs, NHAI, and NHIDCL.**
INAM PRO +	• It is a **web portal for Buyers and Sellers of Infrastructure Industry** (including cement, Purchase/Hiring/Lease of new/ used products and services, etc.). • The portal facilitates **comparison of price, availability of materials etc.**
Scheme for grant of Award to the Good Samaritan	• **Objective:** To **motivate the general public to help the road accident victims** in emergency situation, inspire and motivate others to save innocent lives. • The scheme provides each Good Samaritan with cash award of **Rs.5000/-** and **a certificate of appreciation** per incident, subject to **maximum 5 awards to an individual in a year.**
Parvatmala Pariyojana (National Ropeways Development Programme)	• Government plans to develop more than **250 projects in 5 years under Parvatmala Pariyojana**. • It was first announced in Union Budget for 2022-23. It is **taken up on PPP mode** which will be a **preferred, ecologically sustainable alternative** in place of conventional roads in difficult hilly areas. ○ Idea is to **improve connectivity and convenience for commuters, besides promoting tourism**.
'Cashless Treatment' Scheme for Road Accident Victims	• **Purpose:** To provide financial assistance to road accident victims. • **Financial Coverage**: Government will cover **treatment costs of up to ₹1.5 lakh for seven days**, provided the police are informed within 24 hours. ○ Claims raised by hospitals for providing treatment to be reimbursed from **Motor Vehicle Accident Fund.**

	○ Victims can opt for treatment under **Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY packages** for trauma and polytrauma. • **Eligibility:** Applicable to all road accidents involving motor vehicles on any type of road. • **Implementation**: **National Health Authority (NHA)** will coordinate with police, hospitals, and state health agencies to implement the scheme. ○ **e-Detailed Accident Report (eDAR) application** will help NHA in implementation of Scheme. • **Ex-Gratia Payment**: ₹2 lakh compensation for families of deceased **victims in hit-and-run cases**. • **Legal mandate:** under Section 162 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, which emphasizes providing cashless treatment to victims of **road accidents involving motor vehicles.**

19. MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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

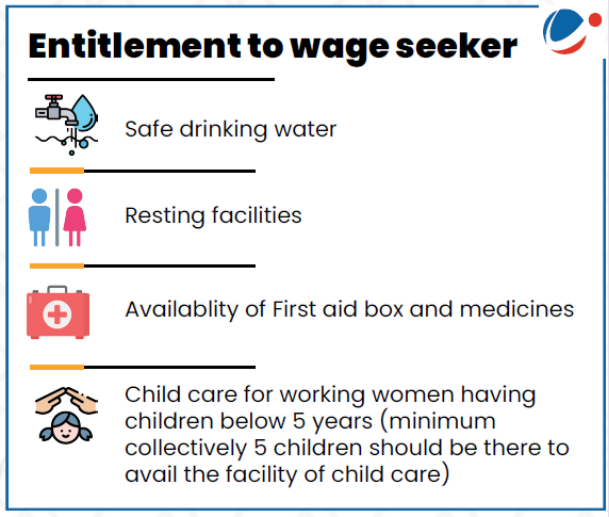
Quick facts

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

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

Salient features

- **Coverage:** Nationwide, **except fully urban districts.**
- **Funding: Centre** funds **100% of unskilled labour** and **75% of material costs**; states cover 25% of material costs.
- **Demand driven, people centred**
  - **Employment guarantee: 100 days of unskilled work per year** for rural households.
    - **Unemployment allowance** if work is not given within 15 days.
  - **Additional employment of 50 days:**
    - **in drought/natural calamity-affected areas**
    - for **ST households** in **forest areas** without private property **except FRA 2006 land rights**
  - **States may extend days** using their own fund
- **Worker Benefits:**
  - **Accident compensation** for disability or death.
  - **At least 1/3rd** of workers must be **women.**
  - **Equal wages** based on work done, revised annually by MoRD.
  - Payments made **directly to workers' accounts** within 15 days.
- **Non-negotiable provisions**
  - **60:40 wage-to-material ratio** at Gram Panchayat level.
  - **No contractors or machinery** (except when allowed).
- **Job Cards & Monitoring:**
  - Rural households can register for **job cards at Gram Panchayat.**
  - Assets geotagged via **GeoMGNREGA with ISRO & NIC.**



19.2. NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (NSAP)

Quick facts

- **Purpose:** Provide **social assistance to BPL households** in the case of the **old age, disabled, widows, etc.**
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Schemes

- **Constitutional Mandate: Article 41** directs the State to **provide public assistance** to certain categories of citizen
- **Monitoring:** Social Audit and annual verification by National Level Monitors (NLMs).

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

Salient features

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

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

Sub-scheme	Eligibility criteria	Central assistance
IGNOAPS (*pension*)	A person belonging to BPL category who has attained age of 60 years	₹ 200 per month (60-79 years) ₹ 500 per month (80 years and above)
IGNWPS (*pension*)	A widow belonging to BPL category who has attained age of 40 years	₹ 300 per month (40-79 years) ₹ 500 per month (80 years and above)
IGNDPS (*pension*)	A disabled person with disability level of 80 *per cent* and above belonging to BPL category above the age of 18 years	₹ 300 per month (18-79 years) ₹ 500 per month (80 years and above)
NFBS (*family benefit*)	In case of the death of the primary breadwinner between 18-59 years of age in a family belonging to BPL category.	₹ 20000 as a one-time assistance

Annapurna scheme	**Senior citizens** who, though eligible, have **remained uncovered under IGNOAPS**	**10 kg of food grains per month** are provided **free of cost**

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

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** Providing **all weather road connectivity** to unconnected rural habitations.
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- **Target:** 62,500 km of roads connecting 25,000 unconnected habitations.
- **Tenure:** FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29.

Objectives

- **62,500 km of all-weather roads** to be constructed.
- **Bridges will be built/modernized** along the alignment of these roads.

Salient features

- **Background**

Phases of PMGSY

PMGSY-I (2000):	PMGSY-II (2013):	RCPLWEA* (2016):	PMGSY-III (2019-25):	PMGSY-IV Habitation Population Criteria
All-weather roads for unconnected habitation (500+ population in plains, 250+ in NER/hilly/tribal/desert areas).	Upgraded 50,000 km of existing rural roads	Roads in 44 districts across 9 states affected by Left Wing Extremism	Consolidation of 1.25 lakh km of rural roads, linking habitations to GrAMs** other key locations.	500+ in Plains; 250+ in North-Eastern & Hill States and 100+ in LWE Affected Districts

*Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Areas
**Gramin Agricultural Markets

- **Expected benefits of PMGSY-IV:** Catalyst for **socio-economic development** in remote rural areas; Improved connectivity to **essential services such as education, healthcare, and markets**.
- **Leveraging PM Gati Shakti Portal:** Integrated for alignment planning and project reports.

Use of Green Technology:

- Waste plastics,
- **Cold mix technology/ Cold Mix Asphalt Technology** (production of asphalt mixture without application of heat),
- **Cell filled concrete** (it is a grid of plastic cells into which concrete is placed),
- **Coir geo-textiles** are used for **improvement of sub-grade soil strength in road pavements and stabilization of side** slopes.
- **Nano technology** (like zydex technologies, Asphalt HMA layers or carpet and sealcoat layers)
- **Full Depth Reclamation (FDR)** for road restoration (not for roads which fail due to poor drainage).
- Stabilization using **cement and lime.**
- Use of construction waste like **Fly Ash, Steel Slag, and Waste Plastic** etc.

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

Quick facts

- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Purpose:** Reduce poverty by **organizing rural poor into SHGs** and providing **self-employment and skilled job opportunities.**
- **Target:** To **mobilize all rural poor households**
- **Monitoring: State Rural Livelihood Missions (SPVs)**

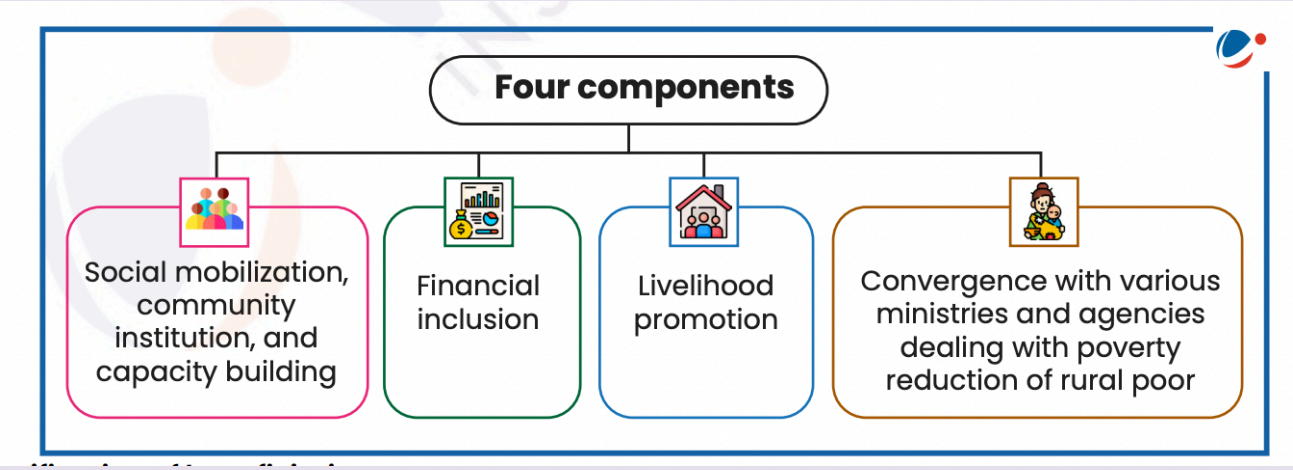
Objectives:

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

Salient features

- **Identification of beneficiaries**
  - **All rural poor households with at least one deprivation** under **SECC** 2011.
- **Participatory Identification of the Poor (PIP):** Social mobilizers conduct village assessments (maps, wealth ranking, vulnerability checks, etc.).
  - A **categorized list of poor households** (**poorest of the poor)** is created and **approved by the Gram Panchayat**.

Key Components of DAY-NRLM



Key initiatives under DAY-NRLM

- **Aajeevika Skill Development Programme (ASDP):** Allocates **25% of NRLM funds** for skill-building and high-wage employment for rural youth.
- **Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP):** Scales up projects enhancing women's productivity in agriculture and allied activities.
- **National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP):** $500 million project approved by the **World Bank** in 2011.
- **National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP):** To scale-up initiatives on **digital finance and livelihood interventions.** Financed by the World Bank
- **SAKSHAM Centres: Aim:** To provide **financial literacy & facilitate delivery of financial services** (savings, credit, insurance, pensions etc.) to SHG members and rural poor
- **Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY):** Offers **interest-free loans** to SHG members to operate vehicles on rural routes, enhancing connectivity.
- **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY):** Free skill training for rural youth (15–35 years; up to 45 for SC/ST, women, PVTGs, PWDs), ensuring inclusivity (SC/ST 50%, Minority 15%, Women 33%).
- **"Sangathan Se Samridhhi– Leaving no Rural Woman Behind":** Mobilizes **10 crore rural women** under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav campaign.

19.5. PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (GRAMEEN)

Quick Facts

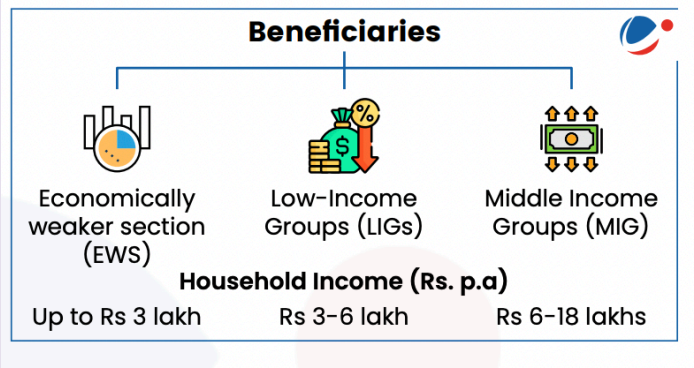
- **Purpose:** Housing for All in rural area
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Beneficiary Identification:** Based on SECC 2011 housing deprivation criteria and Awaas+ survey by MoRD.
- **Tenure:** FY 2024-25 to 2028-29

Objective

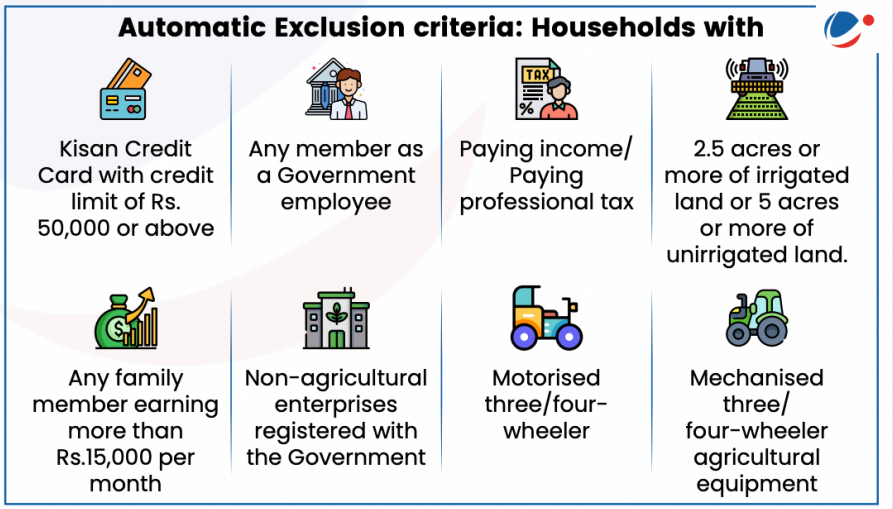
- Complete **35 lakh pending houses** (not completed till March 2024) to **meet the 2.95 crore target**of **previous phase.**
- Build **2 crore more houses**, benefiting 10 crore people, ensuring safety, hygiene, and inclusion.

Salient Features

- **Background: PMAY** Targeted **2.95 crore pucca houses with basic amenities by March 2024.**
  - **Now the scheme has been extended for saturating the Awaas+ (2018) list** (after updation) and balance eligible households in **SECC 2011 Permanent Wait List (PWL).**



- **Selection of beneficiaries:**
  - **Awaas+:** Captures details of eligible households, including geo-tagged photos of current dwellings and proposed PMAY-G sites.
  - **Three-stage validation: SECC 2011, Gram Sabha, and geo-tagging.**
- **Beneficiaries Prioritization:** Prioritized by **housing deprivation within categories** (SC/ST and Others).
  - States to ensure, where possible, **5% beneficiaries are persons** with benchmark disabilities, prioritizing women, as per the **Disabilities Act, 2016.**
  - **Priority lists verified by Gram Sabha** or equivalent local self-government unit.



- **Financial Aid:** Grant of **₹1.2L (plains) / ₹1.3L** (hilly, States/NER /Difficult areas/UT of J&K and Ladakh/IAP/LWE districts), and **₹70, 000 loan option.**
- **Labour Assistance:** ₹90/95 person day under MGNREGA + ₹12, 000 for toilets (Swachh Bharat) or any other dedicated source of funding.
- **Scheme Convergence:** For providing basic amenities like LPG (Ujjwala), water (Jal Jeevan Mission), electricity, etc.
- **Grievance Redressal:** Resolved in 15 days via CPGRAMS portal & local bodies.
- **Mid-Term Evaluation:** NITI Aayog review for post-2026 continuation.
- **Technical Support:**
  - **National Technical Support Agency (NTSA)** to provide technical support
  - Rural Mason Training (RMT) Program with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) to train masons in rural areas.
- **Green Housing:** Disaster-resilient, climate-suitable designs.

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19.6. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

<table>
<tr><td>Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) or SAANJHI</td><td>

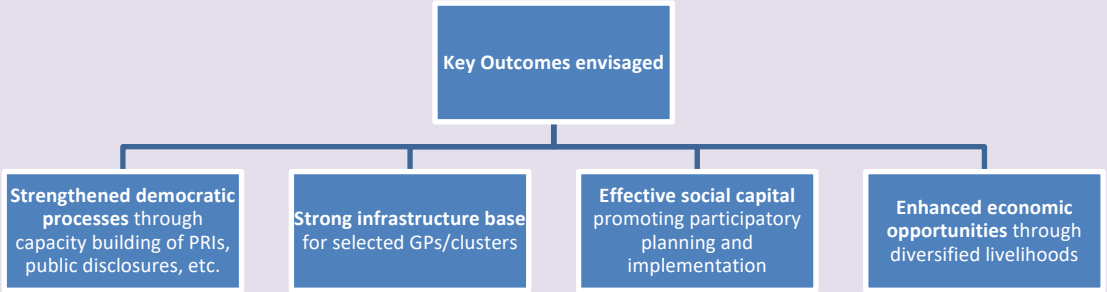
Objectives: To trigger processes that lead to the holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats and substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population,
Target: Five Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024.
Basic unit of development: Gram Panchayat with a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly, tribal and difficult areas.
Village Development Plan: It would be prepared for every identified gram Panchayat.
Model of development: Demand-driven development
Identification of beneficiary Gram Panchayat: By the Member of Parliament (MP)

<table>
<tr><th>MPs belonging to</th><th>Gram Panchayat to be chosen</th></tr>
<tr><td>Lok Sabha</td><td>From within his/her constituency</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rajya Sabha</td><td>From the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the state from which he/she is elected</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nominated MPs</td><td>Nominated MPs</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Urban Constituency: The MP will identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Exclusion: MPs cannot pick villages which belong to themselves or their spouses.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)</td><td>

Vision: "Development of a cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life without compromising with the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating a cluster of "Rurban Villages".
Objectives: To stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters.
Rurban cluster: A cluster of geographically contiguous villages with a population of about 25000 to 50000 in plain and coastal areas and 5000 to 15000 in desert, hilly or tribal areas.
Convergence of schemes: The State Government shall identify existing schemes relevant for the development of the cluster and converge their implementation in an integrated and time bound manner.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mission Antyodaya</td><td>

It is a convergence and accountability framework aiming to bring optimum use and management of resources allocated by various Ministries / Department of the Government of India under various programmes.
Gram Panchayat (GP) is the basic unit for monitoring transformation and for ranking on the basis of objective criteria.



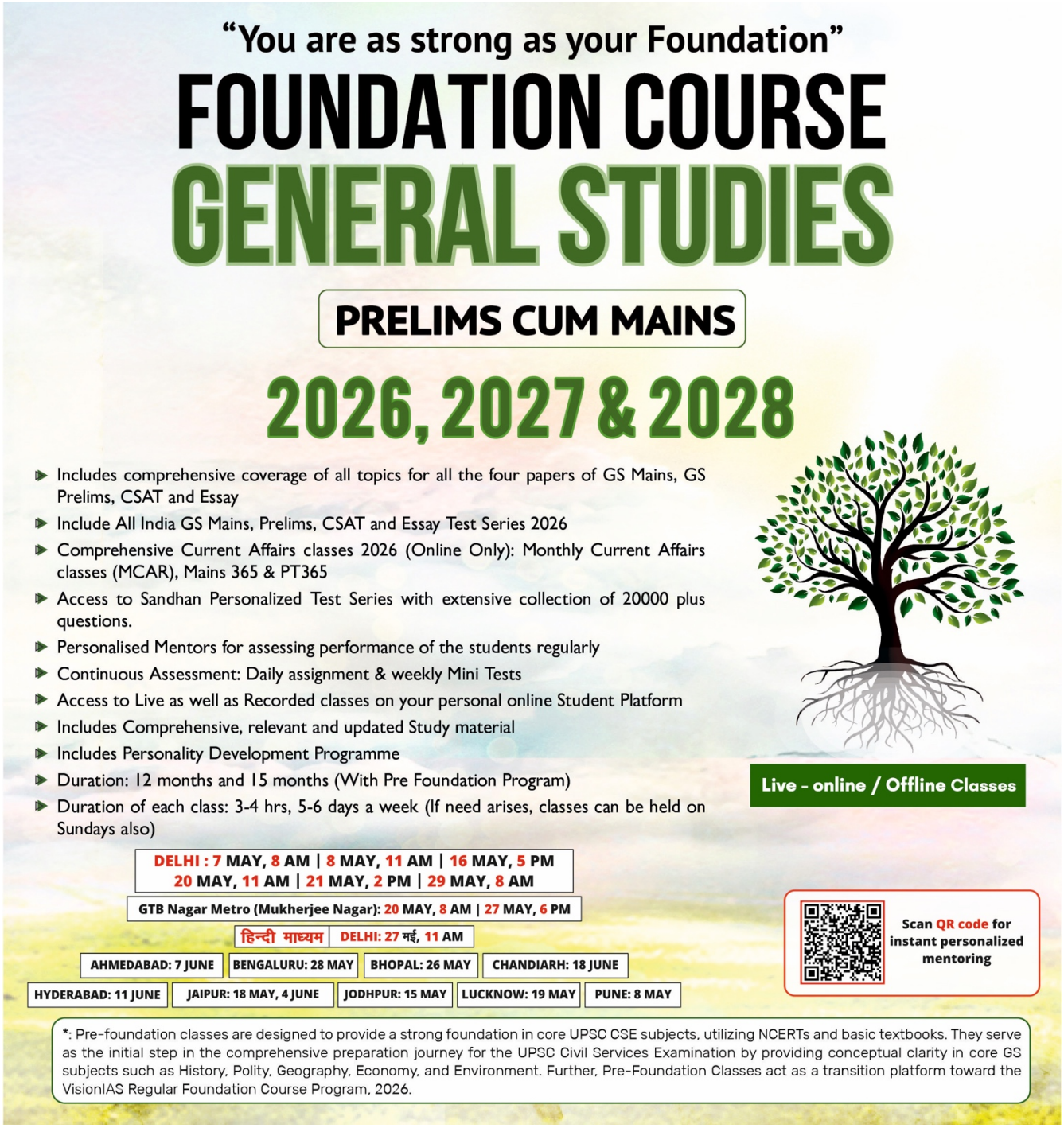
</td></tr>
<tr><td>National Generic Document Registratio</td><td>

NGDRS is a common, generic, and configurable application developed for document registration departments across the country.
Objectives:

Enabling the idea of One Nation One Software.

</td></tr>
</table>

n System (NGDRS)	○ **Citizen empowerment** by enabling property valuation (including auto calculation of duty) and online document submission. ○ **Single platform** for all stakeholders in the registration process. ○ NGDRS facilitates **states to create state-specific instances** and configure the software as per requirements.



20. MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

20.1. VIGYAN DHARA SCHEME

Quick facts

- **Purpose:** Strengthen the country's Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) ecosystem and contribute to India's overall development
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Tenure:** 2021-22 to 2025-26
- **Nodal Implementing Agency:** Department of Science & Technology (DST)

Objectives

- **Capacity Building:** Strengthen science and technology institutions and workforce.
- **Research & Development:** Support basic, translational, and collaborative research.
- **Innovation & Technology:** Develop new technologies to solve societal issues.
- **International Collaboration:** Promote partnerships between Indian and global researchers.

Salient feature

Key Features of the Components

- **S&T Institutional and Human Capacity Building:** Focuses on strengthening institutions and nurturing talent through:
  - Establishing advanced research labs in academia.
  - Supporting faculty development and student research.
  - Promoting international collaborations.
- **Research and Development:** This component aims to support research activities in diverse fields, including:
  - Basic research with access to international research facilities
  - Translational research to bridge the gap between research and commercialization
  - Collaborative research with international partners
- **Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment:** This component seeks to foster innovation and the development of new technologies with potential applications in various sectors, such as:
  - Support for startups and entrepreneurs
  - Technology transfer and commercialization
  - Development of indigenous technologies

Key Impacts expected:

- **Enhanced collaboration between academia, government, and industry**
- **Increased participation of women** in S&T fields
- **Strengthened R&D capabilities**, aligned with global standards and national priorities.

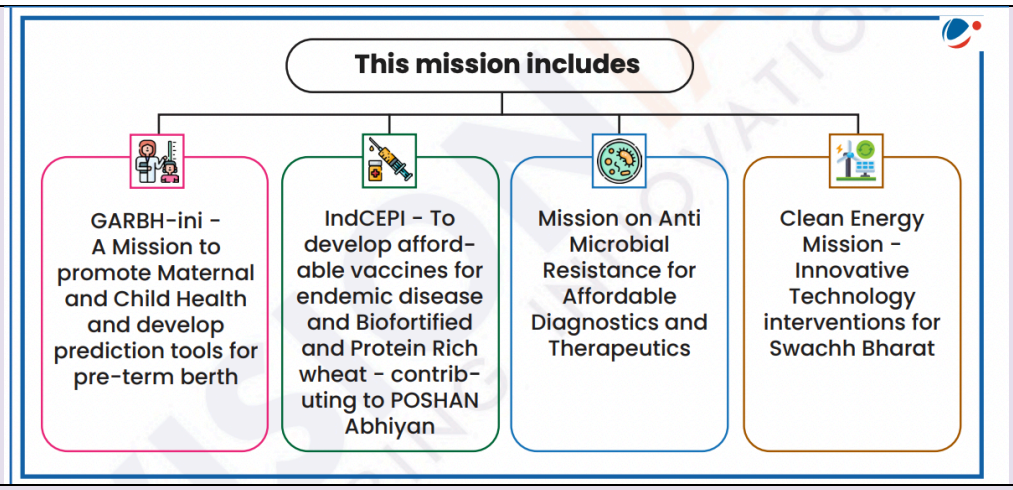
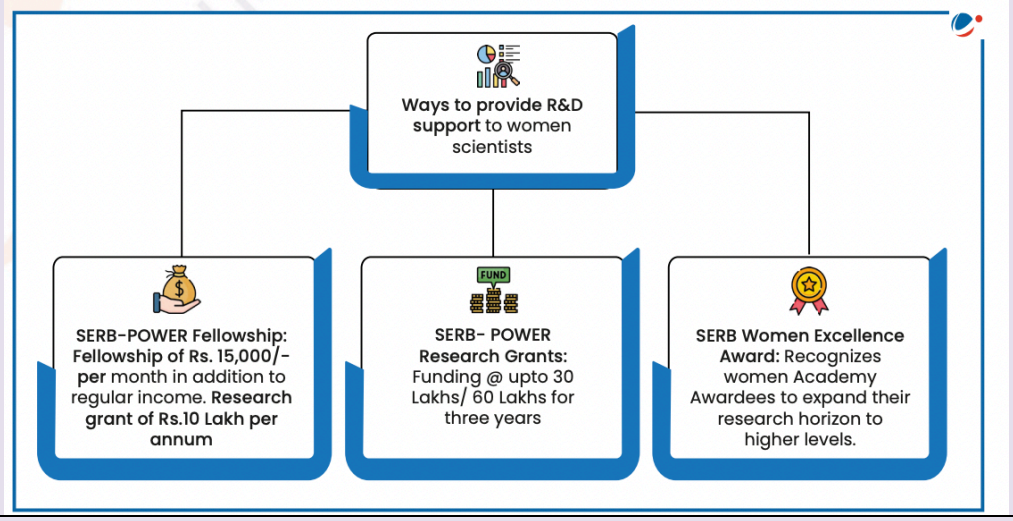
20.2. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

"Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE)	• **Purpose:** Build the critical human resource pool to strengthen the science and technology system and expand R&D base of the country. • **Objectives:** INSPIRE **attracts and nurtures young bright students** to study basic and natural sciences at the **college and university level**. • Launched in partnership with the **National Innovation Foundation (NIF) in 2017** • **Aim: T**o foster a **culture of creativity and innovative thinking**

	• **The Million Minds Augmenting National Aspirations and Knowledge (MANAK) or INSPIRE Awards – MANAK:** For this, a **national level competition** for original and innovative ideas of the student is organized. • **Components:** INSPIRE Internship, INSPIRE Fellowship, INSPIRE Faculty, Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE).

Unique Methods for Management of Inherited Disorders (UMMID) initiative	• **Purpose:** To address the **burden of genetic disorders** in the country.
	• Envisages establishing **NIDAN Kendra** (National Inherited Disorders Administration Kendras) **for providing clinical care.**
	• **Clinical care at Nidan Kendra**
	  ○ **Prenatal testing** for genetic disorders
	  ○ **New-born screening** for relatively common treatable genetic metabolic disorders
	  ○ **Genetic counselling** of pregnant mothers carrying foetuses with high risk of genetic disorders

National Biopharma Mission- "Innovate in India (i3)"	• **Purpose:** To transform the health standards of the country through **affordable product development.** • **Objectives:** Product development, bridge critical gaps in infrastructure, skill development and technology transfer. • **Funding:** By the Government of India for five years on a **50% cost sharing basis via World Bank loan.** • **Implementing Agency:** Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC)
Biotech-Krishi Innovation Science Application Network (Biotech-KISAN)	• **Objective:** To **connect science laboratories with the farmers** to find out innovative solutions and technologies to be developed and applied at farm level. • Allows **to counsel and to provide solutions to the farmers** on the problems related to water, soil, seeds and marketing; • **Biotech-KISAN Hub** provides a strong network of top-quality scientific institutions/ Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)/other Farmers' organizations.
Cattle Genomics programme	• **Objective**: To **predict breeding values of animal**, using DNA level information with performance record, more accurately and **identify genetic worth of animal** (elite animal) at an early age.
National Mission in Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems (NM-ICPS)	• **Type:** Central Sector Scheme • NM-ICPS is a comprehensive Mission that **brings together academia, industry, government and international organizations.** • The Mission aims at **development of technology platforms** to carry out R&D, Translational Research, Product Development, Incubating & Supporting Start-ups as well as Commercialization. • **Various Technology Innovation Hubs (TIHs)** have been established in advanced technologies **in reputed institutes** across the country. ○ These TIHs focus on technology development and translation, **human resource and skill development, entrepreneurship, etc.**

Atal JaiAnusandhan Biotech Mission - Undertaking Nationally Relevant Technology Innovation (UNaTI)	
SERB-POWER (Promoting Opportunities for Women in Exploratory Research)	• **Launched by**: Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) • **Aim:** To mitigate **gender disparity** in **science and engineering research funding** and address comparatively **lower participation of women scientists in research activities.** • Provides **structured support in research** to ensure equal access and weighted opportunities **for Indian women scientists engaged in R&D activities.** 

Intensification of Research In High Priority Areas (IRHPA)	• **Launched by:** SERB
	• **Purpose:** Provide major **support to very few selected areas of research** that have high priority from the view point of advances in fundamental science.
	• **Exclusion:** Routine analytical instruments like NMR, XRD etc. which are being supported under the **Funds for Infrastructural (FIST) program.**
	• Under the IRHPA scheme a **unit or core group having super specialization** in the relevant areas of science will be **developed and further nurtured**.
	  ○ **Training** in these super special areas **to other scientist is mandatory** under the program.
	• Such facility developed will be named as **SERB National Facility**.
	  ○ **50 % of the time of these facilities** will be given to the **scientists/ academicians outside the host Institution**.

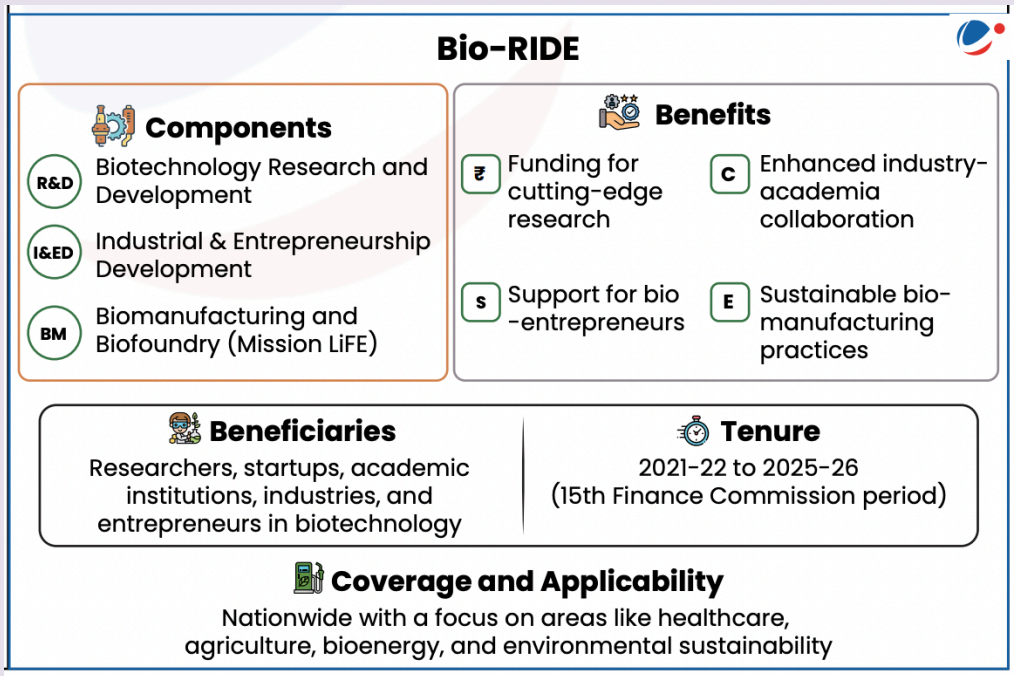
SERB-FIRE (Fund for Industrial Research Engagement)	• **Aim:** To **utilize the expertise available in academic institutions** and national laboratories **to solve industry-specific problems** for the larger benefit of society.

	• Launched under **Industry Relevant R&D (IRRD) scheme.** • Through the **SERB Industry-Academia Programs**, a pool of funding, resources and network is created that **facilitates a strong research project** with breakthrough impact on some of the major issues of the country.
VAJRA (Visiting Advanced Joint Research) Faculty Scheme	• A dedicated program exclusively for **overseas scientists and academicians** to work as **adjunct / visiting faculty** for a specific period of time **in Indian Public funded academic and research institutions.** • The residency period of VAJRA Faculty in the host institution would be for a **minimum of 1 month and a maximum of 3 months every year.** • Emphasis on **Non-resident Indians (NRI)** and **Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) / Overseas Citizen of India (OCI).** • **Implementing agency:** SERB

Knowledge Involvement in Research Advancement through Nurturing (KIRAN)	• **Purpose:** To **encourage women scientists through various programmes** in the field of Science and Technology (S&T)
	• **Key Sub-scheme**
	  ○ **Mobility Scheme**: Addresses **relocation issues of working women scientists** and provides support in project mode for 2-5 years.
	  ○ **Women Scientist Scheme (WOS):** Provides **career opportunities** including fellowships **to unemployed women scientists and technologists**, especially those who had a break in career.

'Consolidation of University Research through Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (CURIE)' Programme	• **Aim:** to enhance women's participation in S&T domain. • Provides for **development of research infrastructure and creation of state-of-the-art research laboratories.** • **Only women Universities** are being supported
Biotechnology Career Advancement and Re-orientation Programme (BioCARe)	• **Purpose:** To **enhance the participation of Women Scientist**s in Biotechnology Research • **Objective**: Career Development of employed/ unemployed **women Scientists upto 55 years of age** for whom it is the first **extramural research grant.** • **Focus areas for support:** Medical Biotechnology, Plant & Agriculture Biotechnology, Compounds of Industrial & Medicinal Utility, Animal & Marine Biotechnology, etc.
Vigyan Jyoti	• **Encourages girl students of Class 9 to 12 to pursue** education and **career in S&T** particularly in the areas where women are underrepresented. • Facilitates **hand-holding** along with various activities such **as science camps, special lectures/ classes, counselling** of students and parents to such selected candidates. • **Beneficiaries:** Girls from JNVs, KVs, Govt. schools, army schools of small cities and rural areas • **Implementing agency:** Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS)
Scientific Utilisation Through Research AugmentationPrime Products from Indigenous Cows (SUTRA PIC)	• It is **inter-Ministerial funding program** to research on **'indigenous' cows.** • **Key organisations involved:** Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, Ministry of Ayush, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, etc. are also involved. • **Key themes:** Uniqueness of Indigenous Cows, prime products from Indigenous Cows for Medicine and Health, Agricultural Applications, etc.
TARE (Teacher Associateship for	• Facilitates undertaking of **part-time research by the faculty** working in a regular capacity in State Universities or Colleges.

Research Excellence) Mobility Scheme	• **Funding Agency:** Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) • **Eligibility:** Indian citizen upto 45 years residing in India holding Ph.D. degree in Science or MS / MD in Medicine or M.E. / M.Tech. in Engineering / Technology • **Financial Assistance:** Research fellowship of Rs. 60,000/- per year (in addition to the researcher's own salary). **Research grant of Rs. 5 lakhs per annum** (50% each to host and parent institution) and overheads
AWSAR (Augmenting Writing Skills for Articulating Research)	• **Aim:** Encourage **popular science writing** through newspapers, magazines, blogs, social media, etc. **by young PhD Scholars and Post-Doctoral Fellows.** • The **AWSAR competition** is organized by **Vigyan Prasar.**
INITIATIVE TO PROMOTE. HABITAT ENERGY EFFICIENCY (**I-PHEE**)	• **Aim:** To improve energy performance of buildings and cities. • It would support **enhancement of knowledge and practice to save energy** in design, construction and operation of buildings.
National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI) programme	• **Aim:** To **nurture start-ups** through scouting, supporting and scaling of innovations • **Funding Agency:** National Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) • It is an umbrella programme conceived for **nurturing ideas and innovations** (knowledge-based and technology-driven) **into successful startups.**
Mission on Nano Science and Technology (Nano Mission)	• **Aim:** Delivering **breakthroughs in Nano S&T** and applications in a concerted manner. • Provides critical **funding to competent groups** (preferably from a group of Institutions) to carry out **focused research in Nanoscience and develop nanotechnology-based applications.** • **Beneficiaries:** Scientists/Academicians
Sophisticated Analytical &Technical Help Institute (SATHI) Initiative	• **Aim:** To provide a **shared, professionally managed services** and strong S&T **infrastructure / facilities** under one roof to service the demands of faculty, researchers, scientist and students of Host and User institutes / organisations. • Enables beneficiaries to carry out **R&D activities on a round the clock basis with minimum downtime.** • SATHI facilities will be used for **80% of their available time by External Users** i.e., out-side of the Host Institutes and rest 20% of available time for Internal Users of the Host Institute.
Scientific and Useful Profound Research Advancement (SUPRA) Scheme	• **Purpose:** To explore **new scientific breakthroughs**, with long-term impact on our **fundamental scientific understanding, and offer disruptive technologies** at the cutting edge. • **Eligibility:** Ph.D. degree in Science, Mathematics, Engineering or M.D / M.S. / M.D.S. / M.V.Sc degree at the time of applying for grant. • **Funding Agency:** Science & Engineering Research Board • There is **no upper limit (or even lower limit) for a project grant.**

Vaishvik Bhartiya Vaigyanik (VAIBHAV)	• The Government recently announced **VAIBHAV fellowships programme**. • **About VAIBHAV fellowships programme:** ○ **Objective:** To connect the Indian STEMM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Medicine) **diaspora with Indian academic and R&D institutions** for collaborative research work. ○ **Eligibility**: Would be awarded to **outstanding scientist/technologists** of Indian origin (NRI/OCI/PIO) who are engaged in research activities in their respective countries. • **Implementing agency**: Department of Science and Technology (DST), Ministry of Science and Technology.
Biotechnology Research Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development (Bio-RIDE)	• **Purpose:** To foster innovation, **promote bio-entrepreneurship**, and strengthen India's position as global leader in bio manufacturing and biotechnology. 
National Supercomputing Mission (NSM)	• **Background:** Launched in **2015** jointly by Ministry of Science and Technology and Ministry of Electronics and IT • **Purpose:** To provide the **country with supercomputing infrastructure** to meet the increasing computational demands. • **National Knowledge Network:** These supercomputers will also be networked on the National Supercomputing grid over the National Knowledge Network (NKN). ○ NKN connects **academic institutions and R&D labs over a high speed network.**

	National Supercomputing Mission (NSM) **Benefits** To Cater the domains Like: • Weather and Climate Modelling • Computational Fluid Dynamics • Bioinformatics • Material Science **Beneficiaries** • Academia • Researchers • MSMES • Start-ups **Coverage and Applicability** 33 supercomputing systems with a total capacity of 32 Peta Flop created across the nation at 24 locations **Implementation By** Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune and Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru
National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI)	• **Purpose:** An umbrella programme for **nurturing ideas and innovations into successful startups.** • **Beneficiaries:** Students/ Technology Business Incubators / Researchers/ Innovators/Institutions/ Entrepreneurs/Start-ups • **Funding Agency:** National Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) • **Implementation Agency:** Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) **Key Components of NIDHI** NIDHI PRAYAS: **NIDHI PRAYAS:** Supports young tech entrepreneurs from **idea to prototype** Entrepreneur-in-Residence: **NIDHI – EIR** (Entrepreneur In Residence): Reduces risk for entrepreneurs NIDHI TBI: **NIDHI – TBI:** Converts **innovations into startups** DST NIDHI: **NIDHI – iTBI:** Strengthen the culture of innovation and entrepreneurship in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities NIDHI ACCELERATOR: **NIDHI – Accelerator** (Startup Acceleration Programme): Fast tracking a start-up through focused intervention NIDHI SSS (SEED SUPPORT SYSTEM): **NIDHI – SSS** (Seed Support System): Providing early stage investment NIDHI CENTER OF EXCELLENCE: **NIDHI – COE** (Centres of Excellence): Globally competitive facilities to help startups go global

Partnerships for Accelerated Innovation and Research (PAIR) programme	• **Purpose:** Boost **research in central & state public universities** by linking them with top institutions in a **hub-and-spoke model**. **PAIR Programme** **Policy** It is aligned with the objectives set by the **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020** **Hubs** For the 1st phase, hub will include Institutions with high NIRF ranking that will guide emerging institutions (spokes) in research activities, provide access to hamess their resources and expertise. **Spoke** Central and State Public Universities and select NITs and IIITs (to be extended subsequently).

21. MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

21.1. RESTRUCTURED SKILL INDIA PROGRAMME

Quick Facts

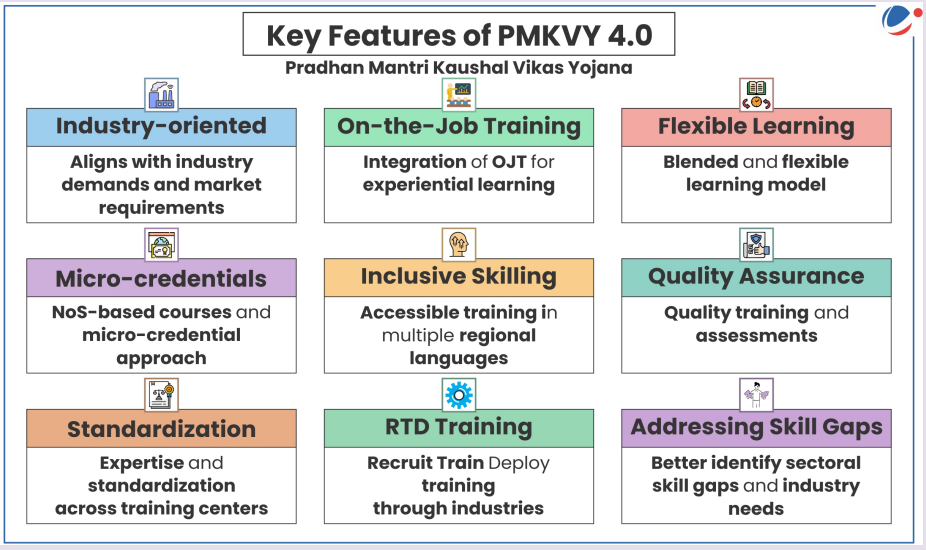
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE)
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Tenure:** Till 2025-26

Objectives:

- To provide a strong **institutional framework** to implement and scale up skill development and to impart **training to 1 crore youth every year**.
- Skill Development through **short-term training** (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)) and **Long-term training** (craftsmen Training Scheme through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)).

Salient Features

- **About Restructured Skill India Programme**
  - It is a composite **Central Sector Scheme** under **MSDE** to provide **structured skill development, on-the-job training, and community-based learning** ensuring access to high-quality vocational education.
  - **Formal recognition of skills**: All certifications are mapped to the **National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF)** and seamlessly integrated with **DigiLocker** and the **National Credit Framework (NCrF).**
  - It combines **three key schemes** i.e. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0, Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme & Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme.
- **3 Key components of Restructured Skill India Programme**
  - **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 (PMKVY 4.0)**
    - Provides **NSQF-aligned demand-driven skill training** through **Short-Term Training (STT)** and reskilling and upskilling through **Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).**
    - **Target beneficiary**: 15-59 years
    - **Future Skills**: 400+ new courses on **emerging technologies** like AI, 5G technology, Cybersecurity, Green Hydrogen, Drone Technology etc.
    - **Skill Hubs**: Established across premier academic institutions like IITs, NITs, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs), CIPET etc.



- > **International Mobility Initiatives**: Equipping Indian workers with globally recognized skills through **Mobility Partnership Agreements (MMPAs)**.
  - ✓ India has signed **MMPAs** with 10 countries. E.g. France, Germany, Israel etc.
- > 30 **Skill India International Centers** to be set up to cater to the demand for skilled workers for foreign countries.
- > **Whole-of-government approach**: Inter-ministerial convergence and **"Ease of Doing Business" approach** for seamless execution of skilling initiatives.

- **Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme**
  - **Objective: Community-centric** skilling initiative to provide **vocational training** to non-literates, neo-literates as well as school drop-outs in rural regions by identifying relevant skills in that region.
  - **Target Beneficiary**: 15-45 years
  - **Inclusivity**: Focus on women, rural youth, and economically disadvantaged groups.
  - JSS is linked with initiatives like **PM JANMAN**, Understanding of Lifelong Learning for All in Society (**ULLAS**), etc. to promote inclusive skilling.
- **Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (PM-NAPS)**
  - Aimed at fostering **apprenticeship training** across India, ensuring apprentices gain **industry-specific skills** in both **manufacturing and services** through **real-world exposure**.
    - > This is in accordance with the **Apprenticeship Act, 1961**.
  - **Target Beneficiary**: 14-35 years
  - **Financial incentives** to industries for engaging apprentices
    - > **25% of the stipend**, up to **Rs.1,500** per month per apprentice, will be provided by the **Central Government** through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).
  - **Future Skills**: Apprenticeship opportunities in emerging fields such as **AI, Industry 4.0 technologies etc.**
  - **Inclusivity**: Promotes enrolment of apprentices in **small establishments like MSMEs** and **underserved areas** such as aspirational districts and North-East Region.

21.2. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) 2.0	• **Aim:** ○ Promoting **apprenticeship training** in the country, by providing **partial stipend support to the apprentices** engaged under the **Apprentice Act, 1961.** ○ **Undertaking capacity building of the apprenticeship ecosystem**, and providing advocacy assistance to the stakeholders. • **Eligibility:** ○ **Minimum Age:** 14 years, and 18 years for designated trades related to hazardous industries, as per Section 3(a) of the Apprentices Act, 1961. ○ **Maximum Age:** 35 years • **Funding support: S**upport by GoI under NAPS-2 will be limited to **25% of stipend paid**, up to a **maximum of Rs.1,500 per month**, per apprentice during the training period. ○ It is paid through **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)** to the bank account of apprentices. • **Organisations excluded:** Central and State Government Departments and Central and State Public Sector Undertakings/Enterprises, including Public Sector Banks.
Skills Acquisition And Knowledge Awareness For Livelihood	• **Aim:** To **improve short-term skill training qualitatively and quantitatively** through strengthening institutions, bringing in better market connectivity and inclusion of marginalised sections of the society. • **Loan assistance from the World Bank.**

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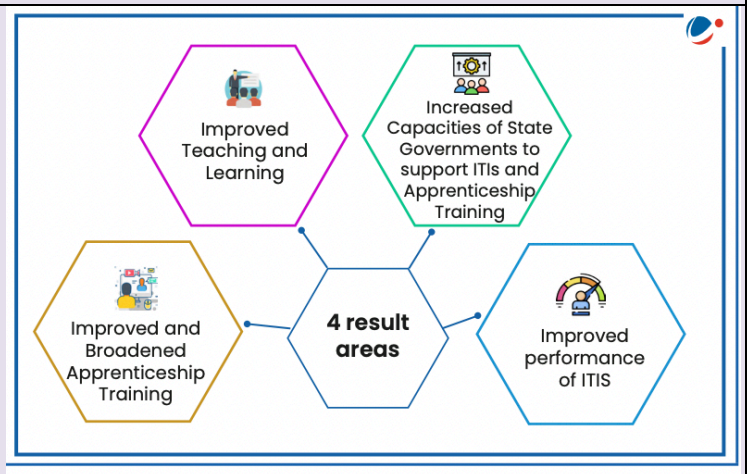
Promotion (SANKALP)	
Skill Strengthening For Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE)	• **Type**: Centrally Sponsored Scheme • **Aim: Improving the relevance and efficiency of skills training provided through Industrial Training** Institutes (ITIs) and apprenticeships. • **Outcome focused scheme** with shift in strategy from inputs to results. 
Jan Shikshan Santhans (JSS)	• **Aim:** Uplift the rural population economically by **imparting essential skills training, enabling local trades** to grow and creating new opportunities for the natives. • **Beneficiaries:** Non-literate, neo-literates, persons with rudimentary level of education upto 8th and school drop-outs upto 12th standard in the age group of **15-45 years.** • **Implemented through NGOs** with 100% grants from the Centre. • **Priority groups:** Women, SC, ST, minorities and other backward sections of the society. • JSS are registered under the **Societies Registration Act, 1860.** Their affairs are managed by respective Board of Management approved by the Centre.
SkillsBuild Platform	• **Aim**: Offer digital learning content from IBM and partners such as CodeDoor, Coorpacademy and Skillsoft. • Part of IBM's **global commitment to create a job-ready workforce** and to build the next generation of skills needed for new collar careers. • **Two-year advanced diploma** in IT, networking and cloud computing, **co-created and designed by IBM,** will be offered at the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) & National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs). • Will be **extended to train ITI & NSTI faculty** on building skills in Artificial Intelligence (AI).
Model Skill Loan Scheme	• **Background:** Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Skill Development (CCFSSD), Model Skill Loan Scheme, was **launched in 2015**. • **Purpose:** providing access to skilling courses, including high-end courses to make **youth future- ready workforce**. • **Financial Support to Student:** Offers collator freely loan upto 7.5 lakh **for** advanced-level **skill development courses Eligible course** • **Students Eligibility:** Students from ITIs, Polytechnics, recognized schools, affiliated colleges, NSDC, and State Skill Mission training partners. • **Duration of the course:** No Minimum Duration

Model Skill Loan Scheme

Quantum of Finance
₹5,000-₹7.5 lakh (Earlier limit was only ₹1.5 lakh)

Eligible Courses
- Courses aligned to National Occupations Standards and Qualification Packs and NSQF
- Non-NSQF aligned courses delivered through Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH)

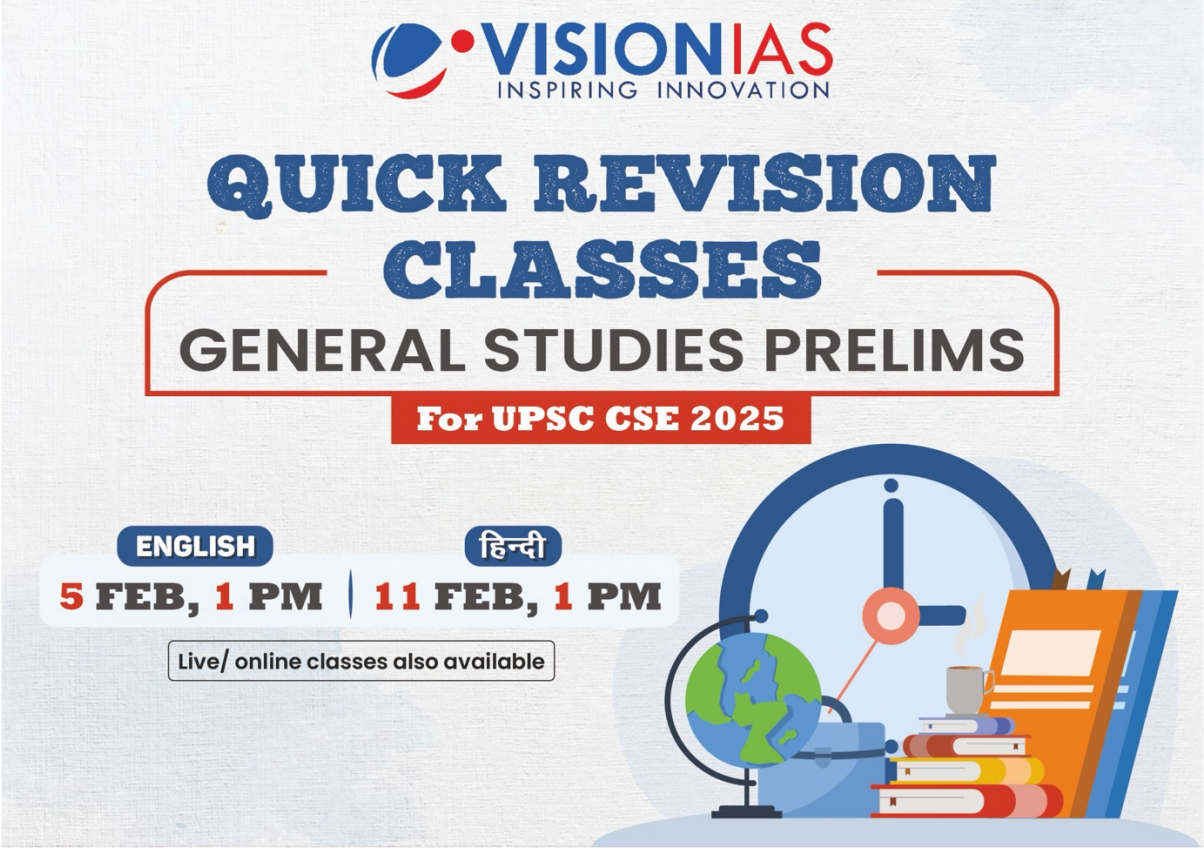
Loan Providers
Now includes NBFCs/NBFC-MFIs (Microfinance Institutions) and Small Finance Banks as the member lending institutions
(Earlier only all member banks of the Indian Banking Association were allowed to lend)

Interest Rate
Base rate (MCLR) + up to 1.5% extra

Down Payment
Maximum 10% of total course fees

Loan Repayment Tenure
- Up to 50,000 - 3 years
- ₹50,000-1 lakh - 5 years
- Above 1 lakh - 7 years

Credit Guarantee: 70% to 75% of the loan amount in default (depends on loan size)



22. MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

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

Quick facts

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

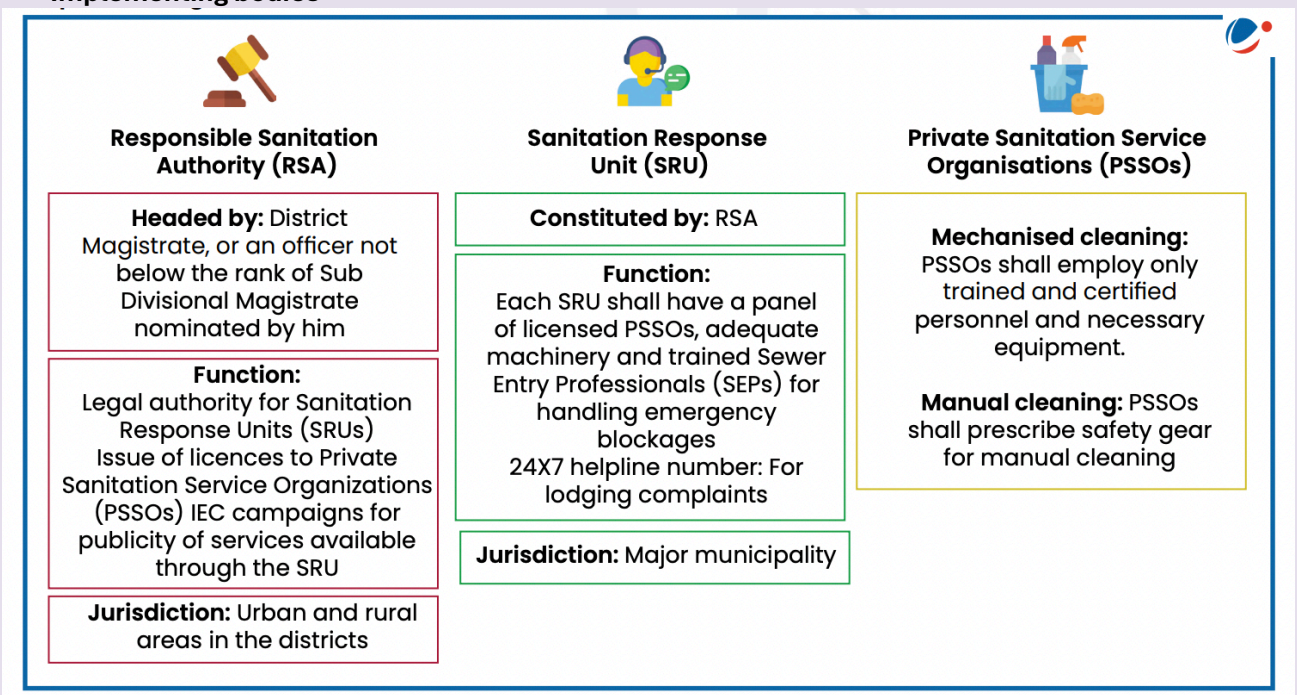
Objectives:

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

Salient features

- **Background:** Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) was launched in 2007. In 2023, the scheme was rechristened as NAMASTE as a joint initiative of **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment** and **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.**
- **Coverage:** To be implemented **across all ULBs (at present about 4800 plus ULBs) including para-statal bodies (Jal Boards etc.), Cantonment Boards (Civilian areas) of India.**
- **Convergence with AMRUT cities: 500 cities** (converging with AMRUT cities) **will be taken up** under this phase of NAMASTE.
- **Identification of Sewer/Septic Tank Workers (SSWs):** City NAMASTE Managers will identify the SSWs who are engaged in hazardous cleaning operations.
- **Convergence with other Ministries/ Departments:**
  - **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:** For health insurance coverage of SSWs and Manual Scavengers and their families under Ayushman Bharat, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY).
  - **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade:** For promotion of innovation in development of equipments/machines for mechanised cleaning and identification of start-up for the same.
  - **Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation:** Emergency Response Sanitation Units (ERSU) established in the largest Urban Local Bodies of each district shall service emergency cleaning operation in the peripheral sector of the urban areas, albeit in rural jurisdiction.
  - **Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship:** To provide occupational training of the SSWs in convergence with PMKVY.

- **Responsibilities of local bodies:**
  - **Geo tagging** of sewers and septic tanks and preparing their data base.
  - **Preventive maintenance** of the sewer lines to prevent emergency cleaning.
  - **Identify technological solution** most suited to their city/town.
  - In areas serviced by septic tanks, a **septage management system shall be set up**, including a Faecal Sludge Management Plant.
    - The local authority **shall standardise the design of septic tank and ensure its adoption,**
- **Implementing bodies**



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

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

Quick facts

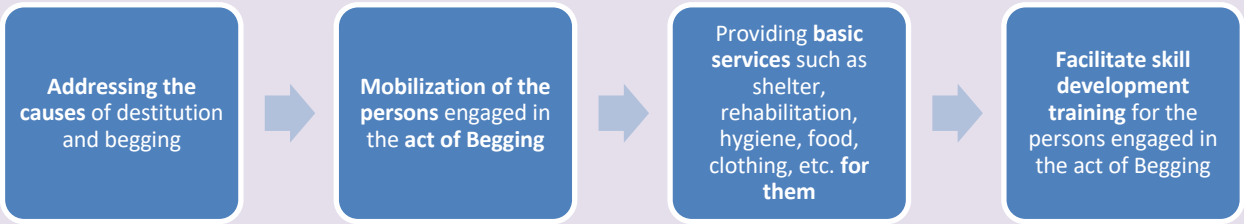
- **Type:** Central Sector scheme
- **Purpose:** To **address** the persisting **problem of destitution and beggary**
- **Implementing agency:** National Coordinators created in the MoSJE
- **Tenure: 2021-22 to 2025-26**

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

Salient features

- **Benefits:** This **umbrella scheme** provides for **rehabilitation, counseling, education, skill development, etc.** for both transgender persons and beggars.
- **Two sub-schemes**
  - **Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Welfare of Transgender Persons**

- **Comprehensive Rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of Begging**
- **Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Welfare of Transgender Persons: National Council for Transgender Persons** shall advise on the formulation of policies, monitor and evaluation of policies, etc. Its **key provisions:**
  - **Protection**
    - **A Transgender Protection Cell** under the charge of the **District Magistrate in each district**
    - A **State Level Cell** under the Director General of Police
  - **Health**
    - **Composite Medical Health package** in convergence with Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY)
    - Package will support **Gender-Reaffirmation surgeries** through selected hospitals.
  - **Education: Scholarships for Transgender Students** for studying in IX and till post-graduation.
    - **NOTE: Samagra Shikha** scheme does not specifically indicate for providing scholarships for Transgender children. It focuses on **need to address the education of Transgender children** as they face stigma and discrimination.
  - **Employment**
    - **Skill Development and Livelihood** under **PM-DAKSH** (scheme for skilling of marginalized persons)
    - **Curriculum by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)** and **Sector Skill Councils (SSCs)**
    - **Training by Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE)** and **National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD)**
  - **Housing: GarimaGreh** to provide food, clothing, recreational facilities, skill development, etc.
  - **Other provision: E-Services** (National Portal & Helpline and Advertisement); **Sensitization and Awareness** Generation for Transgender persons welfare
- **Comprehensive Rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of Begging**



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

Quick facts

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

Objectives:

- To **enhance the reach of development Intervention** of the Government.
- To **fill the gap in service deficient SCs dominant areas**, in the sector of education through the efforts of grant-in-aid institutions (run by NGOs) and residential high schools offering high quality education.

- To **provide environment for socio economic upliftment and over all development of the Scheduled Castes (SCs).**

Salient features

- **Benefits: Approximately 3,000 seats** are provided each year **for admission in class 9th and 11th.** The entire **cost of the school fee and residential charges** are borne by the Ministry.
- **Preference to children**
  - Whose **parental annual income** is **less than Rs. 1,00,000/**
  - With **physical disability**
- **Implementation in 2 modes**
  - **Mode 1: Best CBSE private residential schools**
  - **Mode 2: Non-Government Organisation (NGO) operated schools**

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

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

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

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

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

Quick facts

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

Objectives

- To **reduce poverty of the SC communities by generation of additional employment opportunities** through **skill development, etc.**
- To improve socio-economic developmental indicators by ensuring **adequate infrastructure and requisite services in the SC dominated villages.**

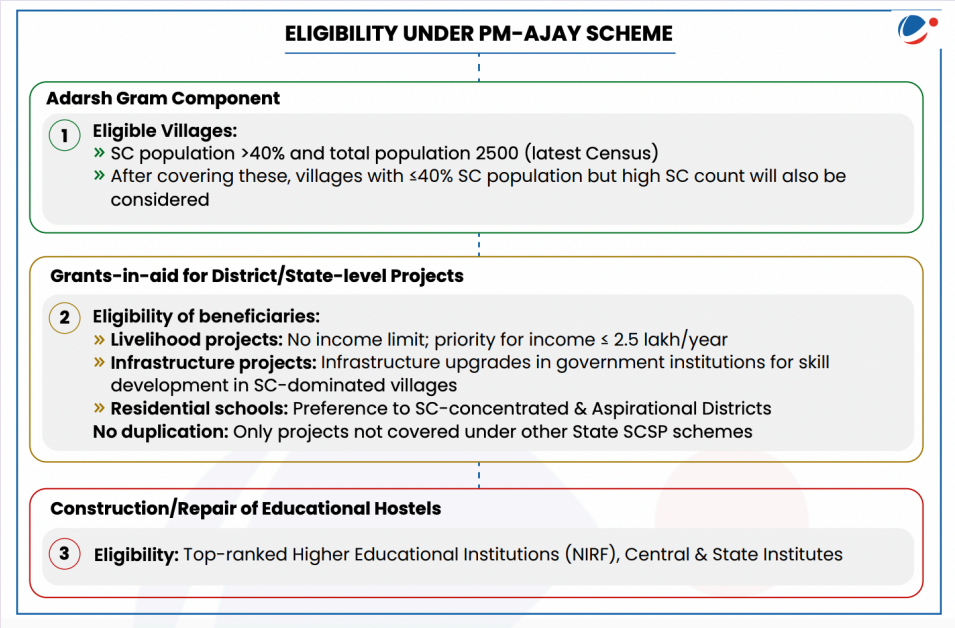
- Increase **literacy and SC enrolment** by providing **residential facilities in quality institutions** and schools, especially in **aspirational districts and SC-dominated areas.**
- To **increase literacy and encourage enrolment of SCs** in schools and higher educational institutions.

Salient features

- **Background:** Schemes subsumed erstwhile:
  - Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP), 1980,
  - Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY), 1980,
  - Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY), 2010.

3 Components

- **Development of SC dominated villages into an 'Adarsh Gram' component.**
  - An 'Adarsh Gram' is one wherein people have access to **various basic services** so that the **minimum needs of all the sections of the society** are fully met and disparities are reduced to a minimum.
  - **Developmental Indicators:** Adequate Infrastructure, and Improvement in socio-economic indicators.



- **Funding:** An amount of **Rs.21 lakh per village for newly selected villages** by the Central Government (scheme is 100% funded by the Central Government. However, the States/UTs are free to provide additional funds).
- **Grants-in-aid for District/State-level Projects for Socio-Economic betterment of SCs**
  - **Objectives:** To increase the **income of the target population** by way of comprehensive livelihood projects
  - **Special Provisions for North Eastern States:** 2% of the total scheme budget is reserved for North Eastern States implementing the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan for SCs.
- **Construction/Repair of Educational Hostels for SC students (Boys and Girls)**
  - **Objectives:** Containment and reduction of dropout rate of Scheduled Castes Students, especially for SC girls.
  - **Eligibility:** Top-ranked Higher Educational Institutions (as per the NIRF) as well as other Central Institutes and State Institutes.
- **Monitoring and Implementation**
  - **Management Information System (MIS):** A centralized portal to capture the data on a real time basis for each component.
  - **Independent evaluations through a specialised agency** in the area of Rural Development or Social Sciences or Management etc.
  - **Social Audit:** Done by Gram Sabha atleast once a year.

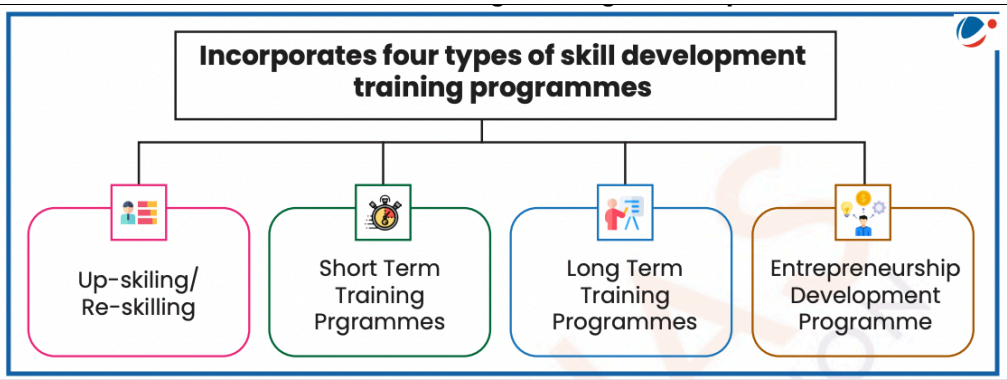
22.5. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan/ Accessible India Campaign (AIC)	• **Purpose:** Achieving **universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs).** **Accessible India Campaign – Key Components** • **Built Environment Accessibility for e**nsuring accessible public spaces. • **Transportation Accessibility** • **Information & Communication Accessibility**

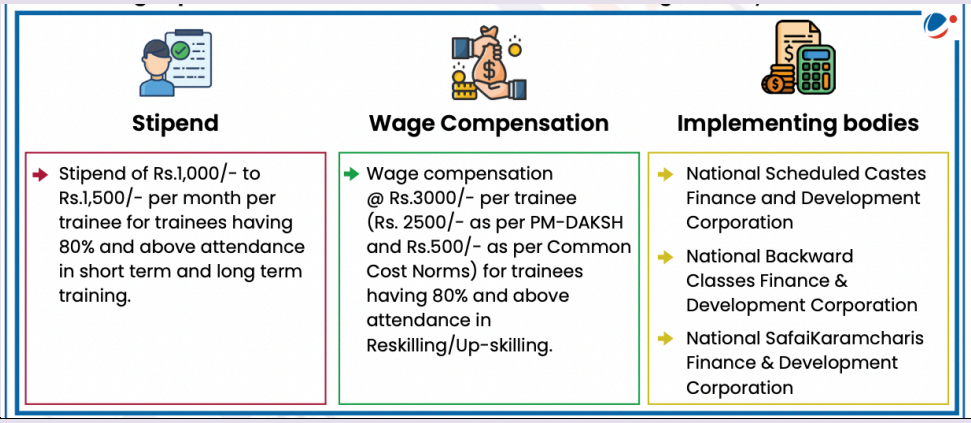
Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana	• **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
	• **Beneficiaries:** Identified by State Governments/UTs.
	• **Salient features**
	  ○ Providing **Physical Aids and Assisted-living Devices** for Senior citizens belonging to BPL category.
	  ○ **Assistive devices for each disability/impairment** in case of multiple disabilities/infirmities in the same person.
	  ○ **30% of the beneficiaries** in each district shall **be women.**
	  ○ ALIMCO will also **undertake one-year free maintenance** of the aids & assisted living devices.
	• **Implementing Agency: Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO),** a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of SJ&E.

National Action Plan For Drug Demand Reduction	• **Type: Centrally Sponsored Scheme** with Central Sector Components
	• **Tenure:** 2018-2023
	• objectives:
	  ○ **Drug Demand reduction** in the country by focusing on preventive education, awareness generation, identification, counseling, treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons, etc.
	  ○ **Create awareness and educate people** about the ill-effects of drugs abuse on the individual, family, workplace and the society at large and reduce stigmatization of and discrimination against, groups and individuals dependent on drugs in order to integrate them back into the society
	• **Financial assistance is provided to**
	  ○ **'State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations fo**r Preventive Education and Awareness Generation, Capacity Building, Skill development, vocational training and livelihood support of ex-drug addicts, Programmes for Drug Demand Reduction by States/UTs etc.
	  ○ **'NGOs/VOs** for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (lRCAs), **Community based peer Led lntervention (CPLI)** for early Drug Use Prevention among Adolescents, Outreach and Drop In Centres (ODIC), District De-Addiction Centres (DDACs)'.
	  ○ **Addiction Treatment Facilities (ATFs) in Government Hospitals.**

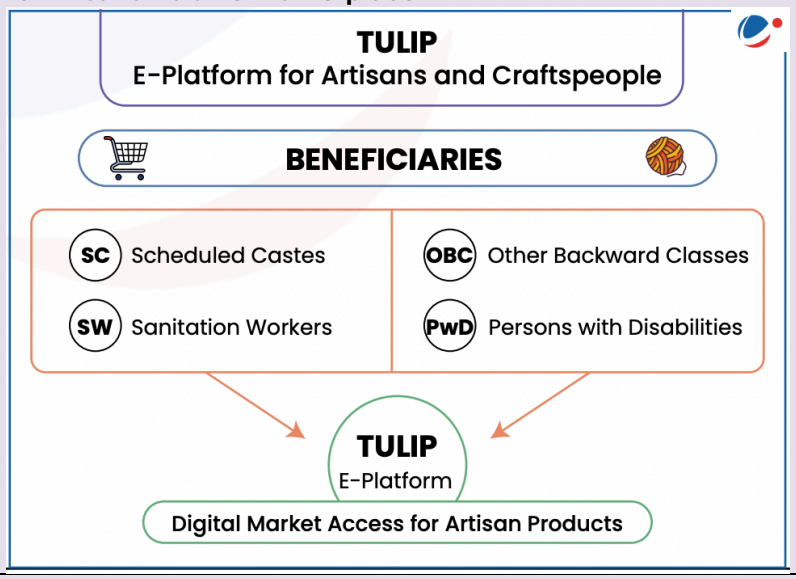
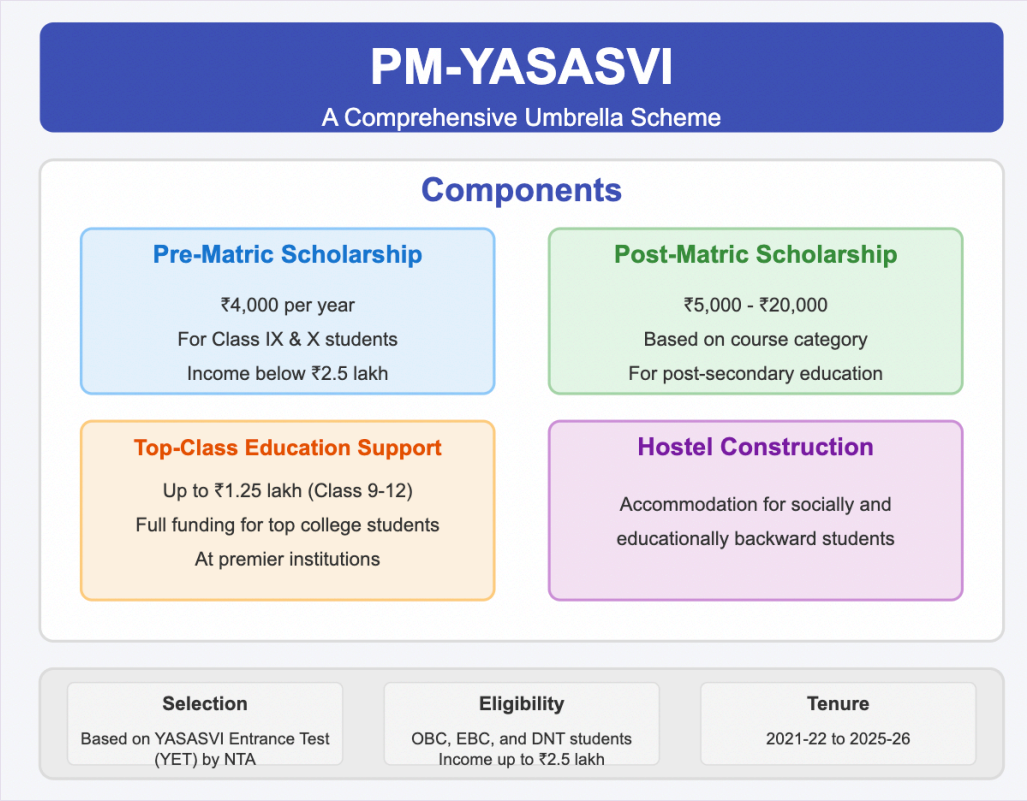
	• **NashaMukt Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA)** being implemented in 372 most vulnerable districts under which a massive **community outreach** is being done through more than 8000 youth volunteers. ○ There is a provision of **release of 10 lakh rupees to identified district administrations** on submission of Annual Action Plan by them for Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan.
Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme	• **Type:** Central Sector Scheme • **Objectives:** ○ Create an enabling environment to ensure **equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of persons with disabilities (PWDs).** ○ Encourage **voluntary action for ensuring effective implementation** of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. • **Financial assistance:** Provided to **voluntary organizations** to make available the whole range of **services necessary for rehabilitation of PWDs** including early intervention, development of daily living skills, education and training.
Inclusive India Initiative	• **Aim:** To include **persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities** in the mainstream and in all important aspects of social life, namely education, employment and community. • **Three core focus areas:** Inclusive Education, Inclusive Employment, Inclusive Community Life. • **Nodal agency:** National Trust for persons with developmental/ intellectual disabilities in India
Unique Disability ID Card	• **Certificates of disability and Unique Disability Identity cards** are issued to PWDs through competent medical authorities notified by respective State Governments/Union Territories. • The project aims to encourage **transparency, efficiency in the system of delivering the government benefits** to the PWDs.
Dr. Ambedkar scheme for Social integration through Inter Caste Marriages	• **Aim:** To appreciate the socially bold step, of an Inter-caste marriage, taken by the newly wedded couple and to extend financial incentive. • **Financial incentive:** Each couple gets Rs 2.5 lakh, of which Rs 1.5 lakh is paid upfront. Balance amount is kept as a fixed deposit and released to the couple after three years. • **Beneficiaries**: One of the spouses of the couple should belong to Scheduled Caste and the other to a Non-Scheduled Caste. • It shall be the **discretion of the Ministry & Chairman of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation** to sanction the incentive to the Couple. • **Number of couples who can avail the scheme** in a state depends on its Scheduled Caste population as per the 2011 census.
Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH)	• **Aim:** Impart skill development training to the youth (age between 18-45 years) belonging to **Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes/Economically Backward Classes/De-notified Tribes and Safai karamcharis** including Waste pickers. • Part of **National Action Plan for skilling of marginalized persons.**



- **Training is provided free of cost** for the trainees, 100% grants by Government.
- Trained candidates will be provided **placement after assessment and certification**



Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana	• **Aim:** To provide **social security during old age** and protect elderly persons against a future fall in their interest income due to uncertain market conditions. • **Implementing Agency: Life Insurance Corporation of India.** • **Financial assistance: Assured pension** based on a **guaranteed rate of return of 8% per annum for ten years,** with an option to opt for pension on a monthly / quarterly / half yearly and annual basis.
Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY): Empowering the Elderly for a Dignified Life	• **Background:** National Action Plan for Senior Citizens was re-christend as AVYAY in 2021. • **Vision:** Create a society where **senior citizens live a healthy, dignified, and self-reliant life** along with strong social and inter-generational bonding. • **AVYAY components** ○ **Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC)** provides **financial assistance to eligible organizations** for running and maintenance of Senior Citizen Homes/ Continuous Care Homes to **improve the quality of life of senior citizens**. > Nearly 1.5 lakh beneficiaries are staying in Senior Citizen homes. ○ **SAGE** (Senior-care Aging Growth Engine) portal to encourage entrepreneurs in the area of elderly care ○ **Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana provides Aids and assistive living devices to senior citizens** belonging to BPL category or those senior citizens who earn less than Rs. 15000 per month. ○ **Livelihood and Skilling Initiatives for Senior Citizens** by providing them opportunities to enhance their earning and sense of self-respect. It has two programmes

	> SACRED portal and Action Groups Aimed at Social Reconstruction (AGRASR Groups) connect the senior citizens with job providers in the private sector. ○ **Channelize CSR funds** in an appropriate manner for elderly care projects. • **National Helpline for Senior Citizen** to address grievance of elders.
Traditional Artisans' Upliftment Livelihood Programme (TULIP)	• **Purpose:** To provide a platform for economic **self-reliance and global exposure to Artisans via an e-marketplace.** 
PM Young Achievers' Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India (PM-YASASVI)	**Ministry:** Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment • **Purpose:** Uplifting students from **Other Backward Classes (OBC), Economically Backward Classes (EBC), and Denotified Tribes (DNT).** 

23. MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

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

Quick facts

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

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

Salient features

- **Background:** Announced in 1993 under the Ministry of Rural Development, administration shifted to MoSPI in October 1994.
  - MPLADS was **suspended during the COVID pandemic**, with no funds allocated for FY 2020-21.
- **MPLADS Fund Allocation to MPs:** Each MP gets **₹5 crore** per year to recommend development works for creating durable community assets based on locally felt needs.
- **Total Budget:** The scheme has an **annual budget of ₹4000 crore**, which is used for implementation of recommended works sanctioned by the District Authorities.
- **Implementing Agency**: Govt. departments, trusts, and cooperatives selected by **IDA** to execute MPLADS work.
  - **Implementing District Authority (IDA) is the administrative head of the Implementing District**
- **Project Maintenance:** The **User Agency** (to whom projects are handed over for public usage) must bear the operation and maintenance costs.
- **Transparency and Accountability**
  - **eSAKSHI Portal:** Ensures **efficient and transparent** implementation of MPLADS projects.
  - **Applicability of RTI:** A**ny aspect of the MPLAD Scheme** are subject to the provisions of the **Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005**
    - The **Implementing District Authorities** are responsible to provide such information to the public.
- **Impact of Elections:** Once approved, **projects cannot be changed** by the successor new MP.

MPLADS

Members of parliament local area development scheme

WORK ALLOCATION

LS	**Lok Sabha MPs:**	Within their constituency.
RS	**Rajya Sabha MPs:**	Within their state of election.
NM	**Nominated MPs:**	Anywhere in India.

Project Cost Requirements:

- Each project under MPLADS must cost at least ₹ **2.5 lakh.**
- District Authorities may approve smaller projects if they benefit the public.

Exceptions:

- MPs can recommend ₹ **25 lakh/year** outside their region.
- In a calamity, MPs can recommend up to ₹ **1 crore** for the affected district.

SC/ST SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR FUND ALLOCATION

SC areas: At **least 15%** of MPLADS funds.

ST areas: At **least 7.5%** of MPLADS funds.

If LS constituency has fewer tribals: Then MPLAD fund may be utilized in areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and vice-versa.

- **Provisions for smooth implementation of projects:**
  - MPs can **recommend new projects without waiting for fund release.**
  - **Annual drawing limits** allocated at the **start of each financial year**, subject to conditions.
  - **Payments made directly to vendors** from CAN in real time, once authorized by implementing authorities.
- **Pooling of MPLADS Funds with other Schemes:** MPLADS funds can be pooled with projects from other Central/State schemes and local bodies, if eligible under MPLADS guidelines.

23.2. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) Scheme	• **Aim**: **Improve the statistical capacity and operations of State Statistical Systems** for collecting, compiling and disseminating reliable official statistics. • Enables States / UTs to **undertake statistical activities of considerable importance** for which state funding is not available and also strengthens statistical activities considered important by Centre. • Implemented through: **State Directorates of Economics & Statistics.** • It is a sub-scheme under **Capacity Development Scheme**.

24. MINISTRY OF STEEL

24.1. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME 1.1 FOR SPECIALTY STEEL

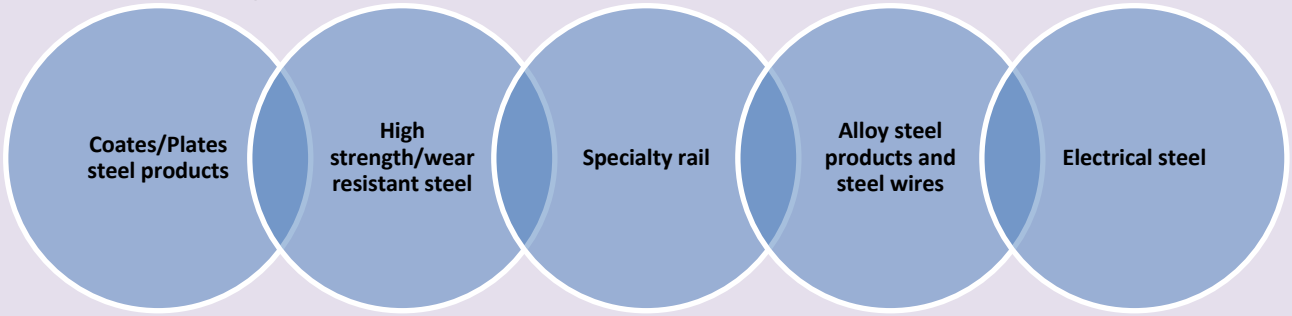
Quick facts

- **Purpose:** To bring in investment and capacity addition for specialty steel
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Implementation period:** FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- **Monitoring agency**: Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) headed by the Cabinet Secretary

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

Salient features

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



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

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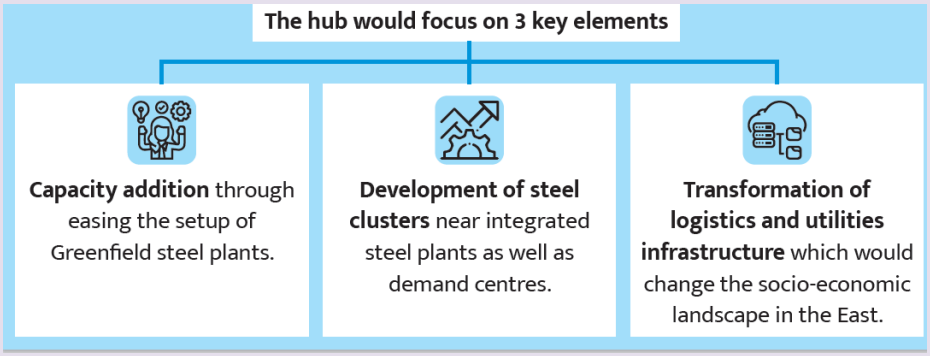
24.2. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Mission Purvodaya	• **Aim**: ○ To enable swift **capacity addition and improve overall competitiveness** of steel producers both in terms of cost and quality. ○ Driving accelerated development of Eastern India through **establishment of Integrated Steel Hub.** • **Integrated Steel Hub** would encompass: **Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Northern Andhra Pradesh.** • **Potential of the region**: Eastern belt can add more than 75% of the country's incremental steel capacity envisioned by National Steel Policy. ○ Out of the 300 MT capacity by 2030-31, over 200 MT can come from this region alone, driven by Industry 4.0. 
Steel Research And Technology Mission Of India (SRTMI)	• **Aim:** ○ Spearhead **R&D of national importance** in iron & steel. ○ Create **state-of-art facilities** in research and augment human resource. ○ Develop collaborations amongst **industry, national R&D laboratories and academic institutes**. ○ Create a **globally competitive** and sustainable steel industry. • **Financing**: 50% of the required corpus each by Ministry of Steel and participating companies. • **National "Institutes on Steel Technology"** is created to provide trained technical manpower to the steel sector through short-term and long-term courses and to update their knowledge base.

25. MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

25.1. NATIONAL TECHNICAL TEXTILES MISSION

Quick facts

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

Objectives:

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

Salient features

- **Four components**
  - **Research, Innovation and Development: Fundamental research** at fiber level and **application based research** in technical textiles.
    - Rs. 1,000 crore have been earmarked for funding the research projects awarded to the Government Organizations/Premier Research Institutes/Textiles Research Associations (TRAs) of the country.
  - **Promotion and Market Development**
    - **Aim**: Average growth rate of 15-20% per annum taking the level of domestic market size to 40-50 Billion USD by the year 2024;
    - **Activities**: international technical collaborations, investment promotions and 'Make in India' initiatives etc.
  - **Export Promotion:** By Export Promotion Council for Technical Textiles Export Promotion Council for Technical Textiles to be set up for ensuring 10% average growth in exports per year up to 2023-24.
  - **Education, Training, Skill Development**
    - **Promoting technical education** at higher engineering and technology levels.
    - Creation of **innovation and incubation centres** and promotion of 'start-up' and Ventures.
- **Eco-friendly:** Develop suitable equipment for **environmentally sustainable disposal of used technical textiles.**
- **Grant for Internship Support in Technical Textiles (GIST):** Aims at supporting academic industry linkages in the domain of technical textiles. In this, financial assistance upto INR 20,000 per student per month (for a maximum period of 2 months) would be given.
- **Three tiered Implementing mechanim**

Tier I: Mission Steering Group led by the Textile Minister.

Tier II: An Empowered Programme Committee led by textile secretary

Tier III: Committee on Technical Textiles on Research, Development & Innovation chaired by a NITI Ayog member.

About Technical Textiles:

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

25.2. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME FOR TEXTILES

Quick facts

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

Objectives:

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

Salient features

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

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

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

- **Cap of 10%** over and above the prescribed minimum incremental turnover growth of 25% for the purpose of calculation of incentives from Year 2 onward.
- For Year 1 the cap of 10% will be applied over and above turnover of two times of the investment made.

- **Ineligible investments:** Investments in **land and administrative building** e.g. office and guest house building.
- **Monitoring: Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS)** headed by the Cabinet Secretary

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

Quick facts

- **Purpose:** To **attract investment, boost employment generation** and position itself strongly in the global textile market
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **5F Vision:** Farm to Fibre to Factory to Fashion to Foreign
- **Tenure:** 2021-22 to 2027-28

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

Salient features

- **Integrated textiles value chain:** Provide top infrastructure, plug-and-play facilities, and training for the industry.
- **Facilities at park**

Core Infrastructure	Support Infrastructure
•Incubation Centre & Plug & Play facility, Developed Factory Sites, Roads, Power, Water and Waste Water system, etc.	•Workers' hostels & housing, logistics park, warehousing

- **Land availability:** State governments will offer 1000+ acres of **contiguous and encumbrance-free land** at a nominal price to SPV.
- **Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV):** Jointly owned by **Centre (49%) and State (51%)** to oversee the project.
- **Financial support:**
  - **Development Capital Support:** 30% of project cost, up to ₹500 Cr (for Greenfield) or upto ₹200 Cr (for Brownfield).
  - **Competitive Incentive Support (CIS):** Up to **₹300 Cr per park for early manufacturing units.**
- **Finalized Locations**: Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra.
- **Leveraging private sector:** Park will be developed in a **Public Private Partnership (PPP).**
- **Expected Benefit:** An investment (both foreign and domestic) of about Rs. 10,000 crores, benefiting the local economy and textile ecosystem.

25.6. SAMARTH (SCHEME FOR CAPACITY BUILDING IN TEXTILES SECTOR)

Quick facts

- **Purpose:** To promote skilling and up skilling/ reskilling in the traditional sectors of handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture and jute.

- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Tenure:** From 2017 to March 2026

Objectives:

- To deliver industry-aligned **NSQF-compliant training across textile sectors** (except spinning and weaving) to enhance employment opportunities.
- To **enable provision of sustainable livelihood either by wage or self-employment** to all sections of the society across the country

Salient features

- **Implementing Agencies**
  - Textile Industry.
  - Institutions/Organization of the Ministry of Textiles/State Governments having training infrastructure and placement tie-ups with textile industry.
  - Reputed training institutions/ NGOs/ Societies/ Trusts/ Organizations/ Companies/ Start Ups/ Entrepreneurs active in textile sector having placement tie-ups with textile industry
- **Implementation Framework:** Overall framework for implementation including costing for the capacity building programmes will be in alignment with the broad policy framework for skill development viz. Common Norms, National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) etc. adopted by Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE).
  - The scheme would **include Entry level courses and Training of Trainers programme.**
- **Branding of the Training Centre:** Implementing agencies must follow government-mandated branding guidelines to promote the scheme and training centres through standardized marketing approaches.
- **Selection of the Trainees:** Preference will be given to the marginalized social groups like **women, SC/ST, differently abled persons, minorities, persons from the BPL category and Aspirational Districts notified by the NITI Aayog**.
- **Current Status:** Scheme has trained 3.27 lakh candidates, of which 2.6 lakh (79.5%) have been employed.
  - There is a strong emphasis on women's employment, and 2.89 lakh (88.3%) women have been trained so far.
- **Funding:** The scheme assistance will be only towards the cost heads covered under the Common Norms of the MSDE and agreed to by the Ministry under this scheme.
- **Management Information System (MIS):** An integrated web-based MIS platform will monitor scheme implementation and facilitate stakeholder registration, including Implementing Agencies.
- **Aadhaar Based Biometric Attendance:** Mandatory Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System integrated with centralized MIS, which will ensure real time attendance of the trainers and the trainees.
  - **Minimum 80% attendance** required for assessment.
- **Soft Skills:** In addition to the targeted domain specific hard skills, the programme shall also aim at imparting soft skills (life management skills) to the trainees.
- **Assessment and Certification:** Third Party Assessment and Certification will be mandatory for all the eligible trainees.
- **Grievance Redressal:** Any grievance can be submitted through three modes – **Call Centre, Mobile App or Scheme website.**
  - If the grievance is not redressed within 15 days, it will be escalated by **MIS to the Director, handling Samarth, in the Ministry**, for redressal within next **21 days**, who will be designated as **Grievance Redressal Officer (GRO).**
- **Employment linkage:** Mandated in the courses under orgnaized textile sector with mandatory placement 70% in entry level & 90% for Upskilling programmes.

25.7. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)	• **Aim**: ○ **Promote Ease of doing Business** and promoting exports through **'Make in India' and 'Zero Effect and Zero Defect'** in manufacturing. ○ Augmentation of **investment, quality, employment, exports along with import substitution** in textile industry • **Type**: Central Sector Scheme**.** • **Financial assistance: One-time credit-linked capital subsidy** For eligible machinery at the rate of 15% for garmenting and technical textiles segments: At the rate of 10% for weaving, processing, jute, silk and handloom segments. **Cap:** Rs. 30 crore / **Cap:** Rs. 20 crore • Subsidy through **nodal financial institutions** and not through the state govt. • **Targeted areas**: Focused segments like garmenting. • **Exclusion**: segments which have achieved desired level of modernization like spinning.
SAATHI (Sustainable and Accelerated Adoption of Efficient Textiles Technology to Help Small Scale Industries)	• **Aim**: To **provide energy-efficient powerlooms, motors and rapier kits** to small and medium powerloom units at no upfront cost. • **Launched along with** Ministry of Power. (For more details, see schemes under Ministry of Power).
Jute - Improved Cultivation and Retting Exercises (ICARE)	• **Objective**: To **support the small and marginal jute growers** with **adequate pre and post harvesting operations** so that they can grow good quality jute & receive higher price for their produce • **Implementing Agencies**: ○ National Jute Board (NJB) ○ Jute Corporation of India (JCI) ○ ICAR-Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibre (ICAR-CRIJAF) **NOTE: Microbial consortium called SONA**, enhances the quantity and quality of Jute produce. It is Developed by **Central Research Institute for Research in Jute and Allied Fibres (CRIJAF).**
Pahchan Cards	• Initiative of **Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts).** • **Aim: To issue Aadhar link identity card** to handicrafts artisans under "PAHCHAN" initiative. • Card has information of handicrafts artisans, viz: **name & address, Aadhar Card number, mobile number and craft practiced**. • Pehchan card holders can avail the **benefits of all the handicrafts schemes** implemented by the Ministry.
Project SU.RE	• **SU.RE stands for 'Sustainable Resolution'** - a firm commitment from the apparel industry to move **towards fashion that contributes to a clean environment.** • **Aim**: to contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030, especially SDG-12 for responsible consumption and production. • **Partners**: Launched along with Clothing Manufacturers Association of India (CMAI), United Nations in India, and IMG Reliance.

Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)	• **Aim:** To create world-class infrastructure that caters to the business needs of the local artisans & SMEs (small and medium enterprises) to boost production and export. • **Activities:** Clusters set up **to assist the artisans & entrepreneurs** to **set up world-class units** with modern infrastructure, latest technology, and adequate training and human resource development inputs etc. • It is a part **of National Handicraft Development Programme.**

GREAT (Grant for Research & Entrepreneurship across Aspiring Innovators in Technical Textiles) Scheme	• **Background:** It is part of **Research, Development, and Innovation Component** of **NTTM.**
	• **Purpose:** It aims to develop the **Startup Ecosystem in Technical Textiles** in India.
	• **Objectives**
	  ○ Help innovators **turn prototypes into products.**
	  ○ Support **commercialization of tech innovations.**
	  ○ Encourage **fast idea-to-product transitions** via collaboration.
	• **Financial Supports**
	  ○ **Startups/Individuals**: Grant up to ₹50L.
	  ○ **Associated Incubators**: Get 10% of the startup's grant (e.g., if a startup gets ₹50L, incubator gets ₹5L, thus total grant under NTTM would be 55 lakh).

26. MINISTRY OF TOURISM

26.1. SWADESH DARSHAN 2.0 (SD2.0)

Quick facts

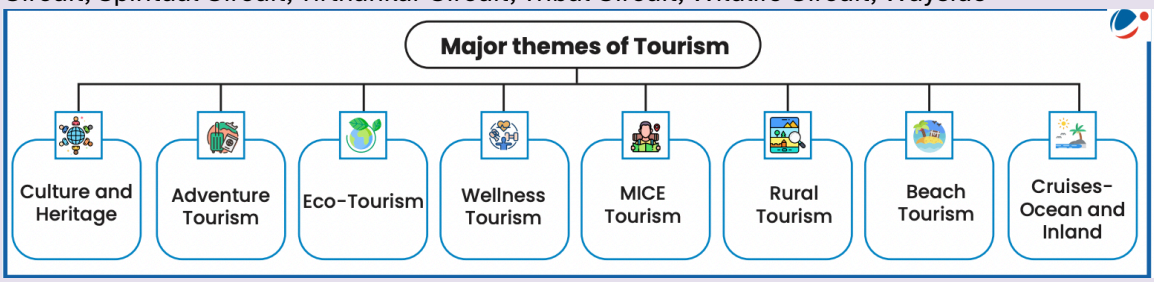
- **Type:** Central Sector scheme
- **Purpose:** To develop **sustainable and responsible tourism destinations** in the country.
- **Benefits: Central Financial Assistance** to States and UTs for infrastructure development of circuits
- **Implementing Agency:** To be designated by the Central or state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

Objectives:

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

Salient features

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

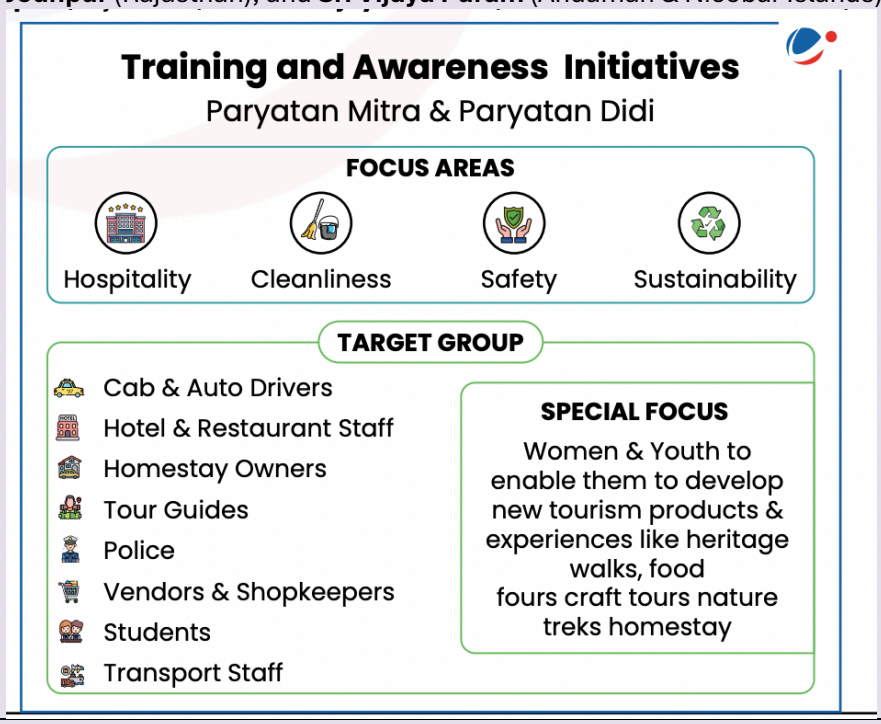


- **State Perspective Plan:** To be prepared **by the State analysing tourism potential** of various destination like major tourism attractions, offerings and themes, Connectivity to any tourist circuit, etc.
- **Destination Master Plan:** To be prepared in respect of **each selected destination** based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

26.2. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Scheme	• **Type**: Central Sector Scheme • **Aim:** Infrastructure development such as entry points (road, rail and water transport), last mile connectivity, basic tourism facilities like Information/ Interpretation Centers, ATM/ money exchange, eco-friendly modes of transport etc. • **Objectives:** ○ **Integrated development** of pilgrimage destinations. ○ Harness pilgrimage tourism for **employment generation and economic development** ○ Enhancing the **tourist attractiveness** ○ Promote local **art, culture, handicraft, cuisine, etc.** • **Involves PPP mode, CSR.**
Adopt A Heritage/Apni Dharohar Apni Pehchan Project	• **Aims**: ○ Develop **basic tourism infrastructure** in and around heritage monuments. ○ Promote **cultural and heritage value of the country** to generate livelihoods, employment of local communities. ○ **Enhance the tourist attractiveness, i**nclusive **tourist experience.** ○ Develop **sustainable tourism infrastructure** • **Inter-ministerial programme**: Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). • **Collaboration with:** Public and private sector companies, corporate individuals. ○ To take up the development, operation and maintenance of world-class tourist infrastructure and amenities. • **Monument Mitras:** Private companies will be the 'Monument Mitras' who would associate pride with their CSR activities. ○ **No fund** is given by Ministry of Tourism. ○ **Legal status of the monument does not change** after adoption. ○ Envisages **limited 'accesses to non-core areas.**
Paryatan Parv	• **Aim**: ○ **Propagate the message of 'Dekho Apna Desh'**, to encourage Indians to visit various tourist destinations in the country and ○ Spread the message of **'Tourism for All'.** • **Major components**

Component		
Dekho Apna Desh: It will encourage Indians to visit their own country. It will include video, photograph and blog competitions visited during event, stories of India through Travelers' Eyes to promote tourism.	**Tourism for All:** It will promote tourism events at sites across all States in country. These will mainly be People's events with large scale public participation. The activities at these sites will include Cultural Programmes of Dance, Music, Theatre, Tourism Exhibitions showcasing culture, cuisine and handicrafts and handlooms, etc.	**Tourism & Governance:** It will have interactive sessions and workshops with stakeholders on varied themes like Skill Development in Tourism Sector, Innovation in Tourism, and Developing Rural Tourism in locations near established destinations.

	• **India Tourism Mart:** Provides a **platform to different tourism stakeholders** for interacting and conducting business with foreign buyers. ○ Organised in partnership with the **Federation of Associations in Indian Tourism and Hospitality (FAITH).**
Incredible India 2.0 Campaign	• **Aim**: Doubling tourism traffic from both foreign and domestic tourists. • Marks a shift **from generic promotions to market specific promotional plans and product specific creatives**, with greater focus on digital presence and social media. • **Focus areas**: Prime existing markets as well as important potential markets. ○ **Niche tourism products** like Heritage Tourism, Adventure Tourism, Cruise Tourism, Rural Tourism, Wellness & Medical Tourism, MICE, Golf, etc.
Paryatan Mitra & Paryatan Didi Initiative	• **Purpose:** Promote tourism for **social inclusion, and economic growth, and train 'tourist-friendly' locals as Ambassadors & Storytellers.** • **Vision:** Ensure tourist experience **'Incredible India through Incredible Indians'** • **Areas Covered under Pilot phase**: 6 tourist destinations **Orchha** (Madhya Pradesh), **Gandikota** (Andhra Pradesh) **Bodh Gaya** (Bihar), **Aizawl** (Mizoram), **Jodhpur** (Rajasthan), and **Sri Vijaya Puram** (Andaman & Nicobar Islands). 
Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale Scheme	• **Purpose:** To **ease pressure on high-traffic tourist sites** and promote a **more balanced distribution of tourists across** the country. • **Background**: Under the SASCI Scheme of Ministry of Finance, the operational guidelines for **Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale** were issued by the MoT. • **Aim:** To **infuse long term interest free loans for a period of 50 years to States** for comprehensively develop iconic tourist centers, branding, and marketing them at global scale.

SCI Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Standard

Funding Structure

Maximum 250 Crore per state
States can choose multiple projects
Individual project cost ceiling: ₹100 Crore (with exceptions)

Implementation Process

Funding provided only to shortlisted proposals submitted by State Selection through challenge mode competition

Operations & Maintenance

Responsibility of the State Government
Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model permitted

27. MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

27.1. PRADHAN MANTRI ADI ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (PMAAGY)

Quick facts

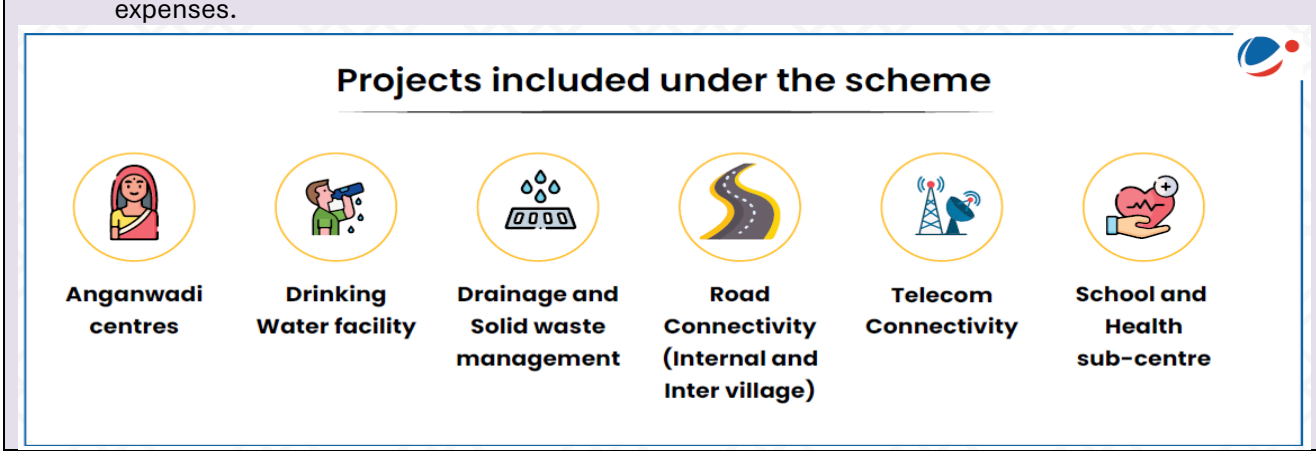
- **Purpose:** Transforming villages with significant tribal populations into model villages.
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme will 100% assistance from the Central Government
- **Tenure:** 2021-22 to 2025-26
- **Implementing Agency:** Respective State Government

Objectives:

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

Salient features

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



27.2. PRADHAN MANTRI JANJATI ADIVASI NYAYA MAHA ABHIYAN (PM JANMAN)

Quick facts

- **Purpose:** To enhance the socio-economic conditions of 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups.
- **Type:** Comprises both Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes
- **Period:** 2023-24 to 2025-26

- **Beneficiaries:** 75 PVTG communities spread over 18 States and UT of Andaman and Nicobar.

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

Salient features

- **Background:** PM JANMAN was launched on **15th November 2023**, which is celebrated **as Janjatiya Gaurav Divas** and happens to be **birth Anniversary of Bhagwan Birsa Munda.**
- **States covered:** Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal,
- **Inter-ministerial convergence:** Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry and each of the 9 Ministries are responsible for implementation of their respective scheme.
- **Funding:** Rs.24,104 crore (Central Share: Rs.15,336 crore and State Share: Rs.8,768 crore)

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

- **Other interventions: Ministry of Ayush will set up Ayush Wellness Centre** as per existing norms and Ayush facilities will be extended to PVTG habitations through Mobile Medical Units.

Key Initiatives under PM JANMAN

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

27.3. EKLAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS (EMRS)

Quick facts

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

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

Salient features

- **Background**
  - EMRS started in the **year 1997-98.**
  - Grants were given for construction of schools and recurring expenses to the State Governments **under Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.**
- **Coverage:** Every **block with more than 50% ST population** and at least **20,000 tribal persons** (as per Census 2011)
- **Emphasis on quality**
  - Schools are **on par with Navodaya Vidyalayas.**
  - They have **special facilities for preserving local art and cultur**e besides providing training in sports and skill development.
  - The schools focus not only on **academic education** but on the **all-round development of the students**.
- **Eklavya Model Day Boarding Schools (EMDBS)**
  - To be set up in Sub-District where **density of ST population is higher (90% or more).**
  - To provide **school education without residential facility.**
- **Promotion of sports**
  - **Reservation for admission: Reservation of 20% seats** under sports quota for deserving ST students who have excelled in the field of sports.
  - **Centre of Excellence for Sports (CoE for Sports):** Dedicated infrastructure for setting up **CoE for sports with all related infrastructure** (buildings, equipment's etc.) is supported.

27.4. DHARTI ABA JANJATI GRAM UTKARSH ABHIYAN (DAJUGA)

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** to ensure holistic, sustainable, and inclusive growth, **empowering tribal communities to thrive and flourish in a SATURATION Mode.**
- **Background:** It was announced in in the Budget 2024-25 as **Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan (PM JUGA)**.
- **Tenure:** 2024-25 to 2028-29
- **Nodal Agency:** Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Objectives

- To develop **enabling infrastructure and enhance socio-economic conditions** in selected tribal-majority villages (with a population of 500 or more, and at least 50% tribal residents as well as villages in Aspirational Districts with a tribal population of 50 or more).
- By adopting a whole-of-government approach, the mission aims to **improve access to education, healthcare, and skills, driving progress** toward the specific goals outlined below.

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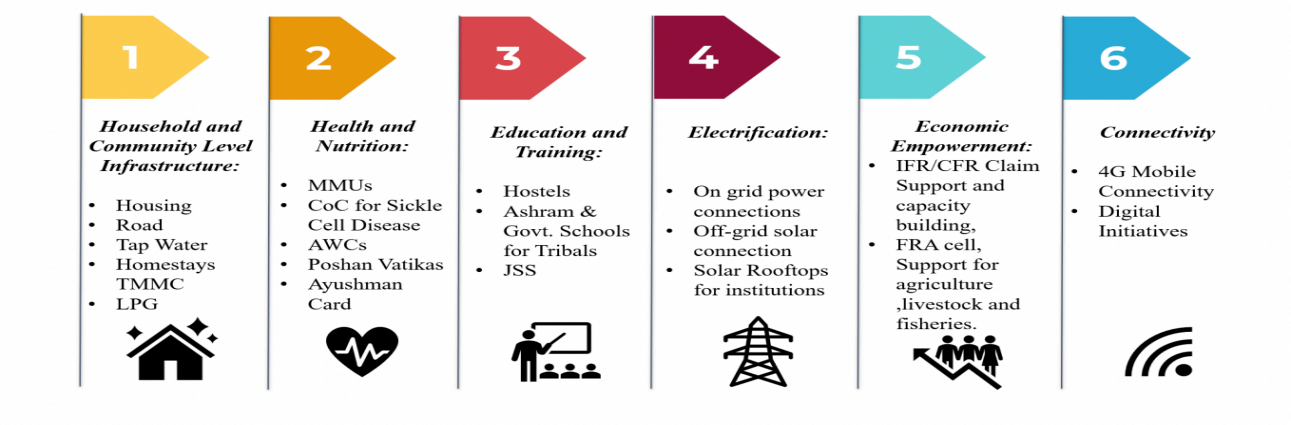
Salient Features

Key Goals



- **Coverage:** specific **tribal-majority villages with populations of 500 or more,** where at least 50% are tribal, and villages, in **Aspirational districts, with at least 50 tribal population**.
- **Coverage**: tribal-majority (at least 50% tribal population)
  - Villages with 500 or more people
  - Areas in Aspirational districts.
- **Inter-Ministerial Convergence**: 17 Ministries working on 25 key initiatives for tribal welfare.
- **Funding**: Uses existing Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST) grants under Central Schemes.
- **Implementation**: Villages mapped via PM GatiShakti Portal; gaps identified through Antyodaya Mission.
- **Monitoring**: Ministries must track progress via the Dharti Aaba portal on the PM GatiShakti platform for for tracking physical and financial progress.
- **Recognition**: Districts ranked based on monthly improvements in key indicators.

27.5. PRADHAN MANTRI VANBANDHU KALYAN YOJANA (PMVKY)

Quick Facts

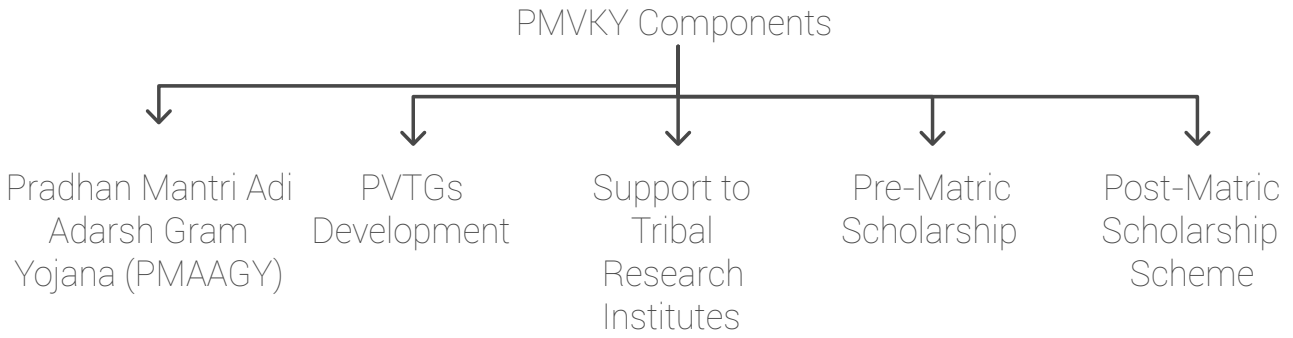
- **Purpose: T**o improve the **socio-economic conditions of tribal populations** and preserve their cultural heritage and identity
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Focus: Integrated development of villages and capacity building** through interventions in education and livelihood
- **Tenure:** 2021-22 to 2025-26

Objectives

- Improving the **quality of life in tribal areas**
- Improving the **quality of education**
- **Qualitative and sustainable employment** for tribal families
- **Bridging infrastructure gaps** with focus on quality
- Protection of **tribal culture and heritage**

Salient features

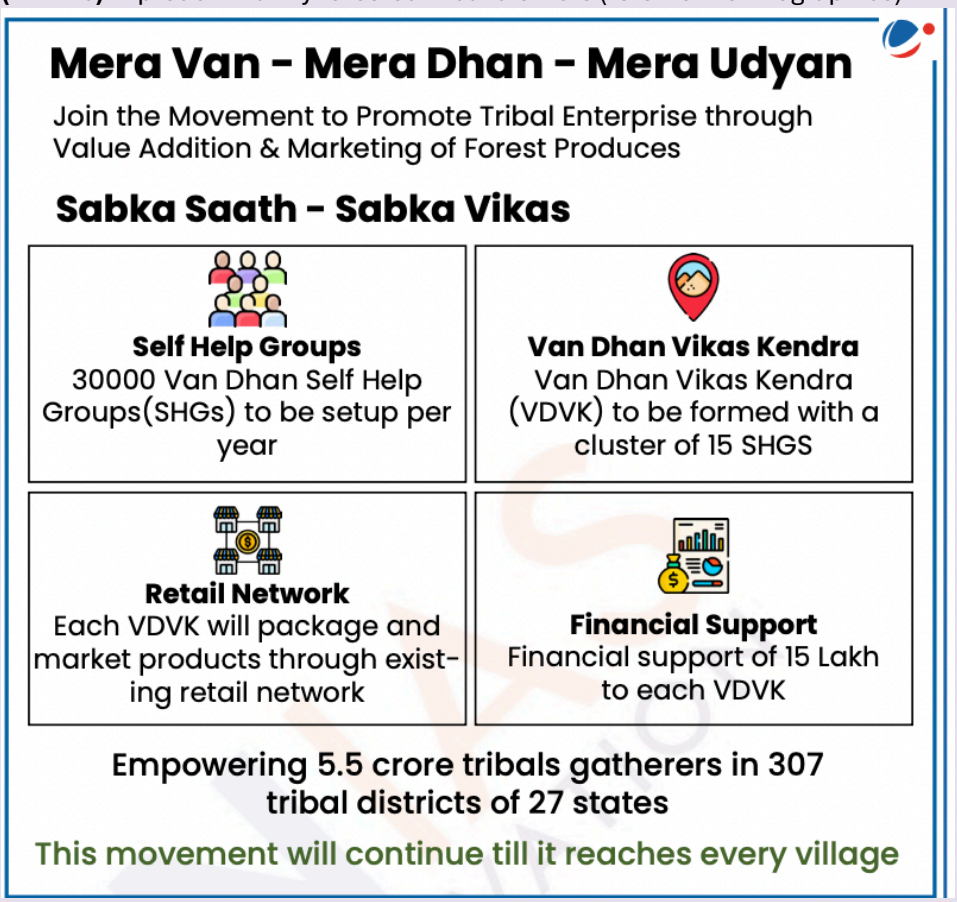
- **Background: Launched in 2014,** with approval for continuation till 2025-26 at a cost of Rs. 26,135.46 crores. It Covers all tribal populations and areas with tribal populations across India.



- **Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana:** Focuses on integrated village development in **36,428 villages** with significant tribal populations.
  - **Targets key sectors:** road and telecom connectivity, education, health services, and sanitation to improve the living standards of tribal communities.
- **Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribes (PVTGs):** Aims to uplift marginalized tribal communities while preserving their cultural heritage.
  - Provides financial support to state governments for tailored development in housing, health, and education.
- **Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRI):** Financial assistance is allocated to state governments and UTs based on their proposals to strengthen the knowledge base concerning tribal cultures and challenges.
- **Pre-Matric Scholarships:** The centrally sponsored schemes provide scholarships for students in grades IX and X. Parental annual income should be up to Rs. 2.50 lakhs.
- **Post Matric Scholarship:** Post-Matric Scholarship caters to Scheduled Tribe students studying beyond class 10.

27.6. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) & Development of Value Chain for MFP'	• The scheme is designed as a **social safety net** for improvement of **livelihood of MFP gatherers by providing them fair price at MSP.**
	• Implemented by **Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) in association with State Government Agencies**
	• For effective outcome the scheme is being implemented in convergence of the **Van Dhan Yojana**
	• The scheme is applicable for implementation in all the States across India.
	Determination of MSP of MFP
	The scheme is applicable for implementation in all the States across India. → The survey is conducted by a **pricing cell constituted in the TRIFED.** → The MoTA **finally approve and announce state wise MSP** for each MFP taken up for that state. → The **price review is carried out every three years** based on revision in cost of collection.
	• **NOTE:**
	  ○ **MFP is a subset of forest produce** (defined in Indian Forest Act 1927).
	  ○ It is defined under **Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.**

	○ It refers to **'all non-timber forest produce of plant origin'** and includes bamboo, brushwood, stumps, canes, Tusser, cocoon, honey, waxes, Lac, tendu/ kendu leaves, medicinal plants and herbs,roots, tuber and the like.
Van Dhan Vikas Yojana	• **Purpose:** Socio-economic development of the tribal population • **Implementing Agency:** TRIFED • Scheme is a component of the '**Mechanism for Marketing MFP through MSP & Development of Value Chain for MFP'** • Strives to promote **livelihood generation for tribal gatherers** and transforming them into **entrepreneurs** through tribal community-owned **Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs)** in predominantly forested tribal districts (refer to the infographics).  • The scheme has a target of establishing **50,000 Van Dhan Vikas Kendras** across the country, which will benefit around 10 lakh tribal entrepreneurs. • **Tribal Gatherer Contribution of Rs.1000 /** member to instil ownership • **Panchayats/ District Administration** to provide **operational premises to SHGs.**
TRIFOOD Scheme	• Implemented jointly by **the Ministry of Food Processing Industry, MoTA and TRIFED.** • **Tertiary value addition centers** will be set up under the **Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages** under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY). • This processing Centre will be used **for processing the MFP** collected by the tribal forest gatherers. • **Trifood/SFURTI Model:** It will ensure **year-round income for the tribal population through cluster programmes** for agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, floriculture and medicinal and aromatic plants

	• **NOTE:** SFURTI (Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries) is covered under the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).
"Friends of Tribes" initiative	• Under this initiative, TRIFED has tied up **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds to promote tribal livelihoods.**
Go Tribal campaign	• **Purpose:** To create awareness and **promote tribal arts and crafts** as well as help in socio-economic welfare of more than 700 Indian tribes. • Products available under **Tribes India brand & outlets could be procured through online retailers** like Amazon, Flipkart, etc. • Organised by **TRIFED**
GOAL (Going Online As Leaders) program	• It is a **digitally-enabled mentorship initiative of Facebook for empowering tribal youth** to become leaders for tomorrow in the respective fields.

28. MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

28.1. MISSION SHAKTI: AN INTEGRATED WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME

Quick Facts

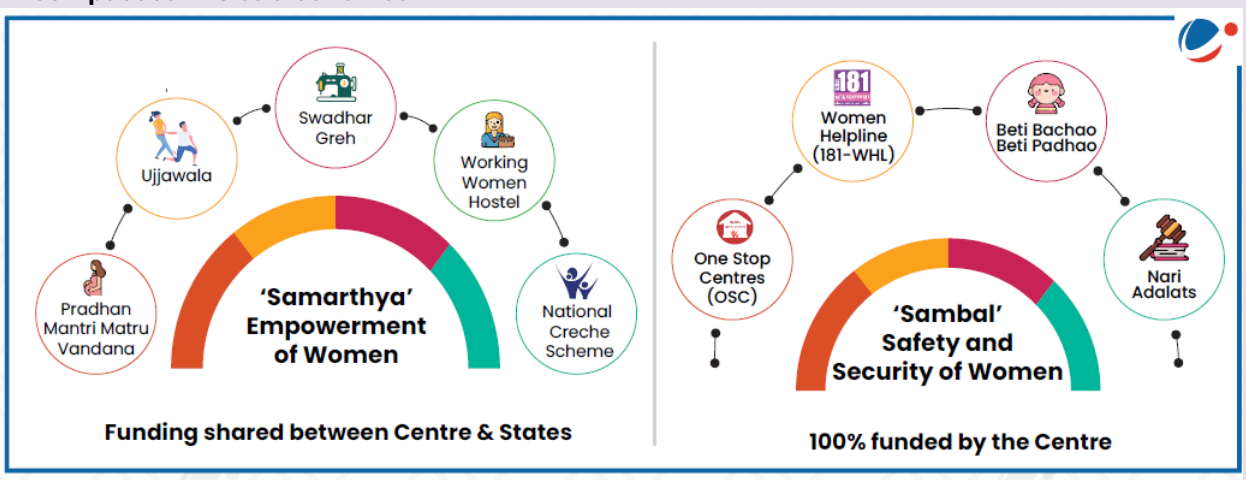
- **Purpose:** To ensure **safety, security and empowerment** of women **on a life-cycle continuum basis**
- **Type:** Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Monitoring:** Hub for Empowerment of Women (HEW) will monitor the performance of scheme
- **Tenure:** 2021-22 to 2025-26

Objective:

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

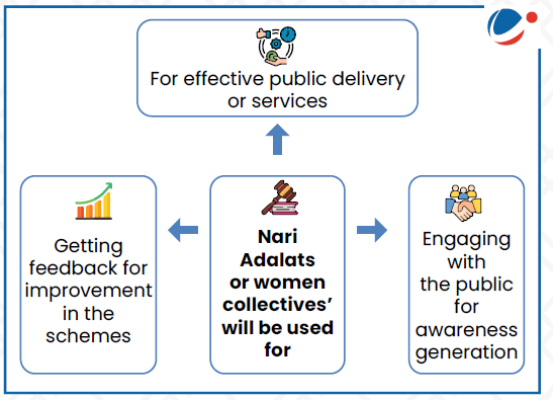
Salient features

- **Encompasses two sub-schemes**



- **Sambal: For safety and security of women**
  - **One Stop Centre (OSC):** To provide integrated **support and assistance to women, affected by violence and in distress, both in private and public spaces,** under one roof.
  - **Women Helpline (WHL): Toll-free 24-hours telecom service to women** seeking support and information **for all emergency services** like police/ fire/ Ambulance services and with OSC.
  - **Funding:** Through Nirbhaya Funds along with 100% central assistance.
  - **Nari Adalats:**
    - **Alternate Grievance Redressal Mechanism for** resolving cases of petty nature (harassment, subversion, etc.) faced by women **at Gram Panachayat level.**
    - **'Nari Adalats or women collectives'** will be formed of **committed and socially respected women.**
    - **No remuneration to the selected members** shall be provided.

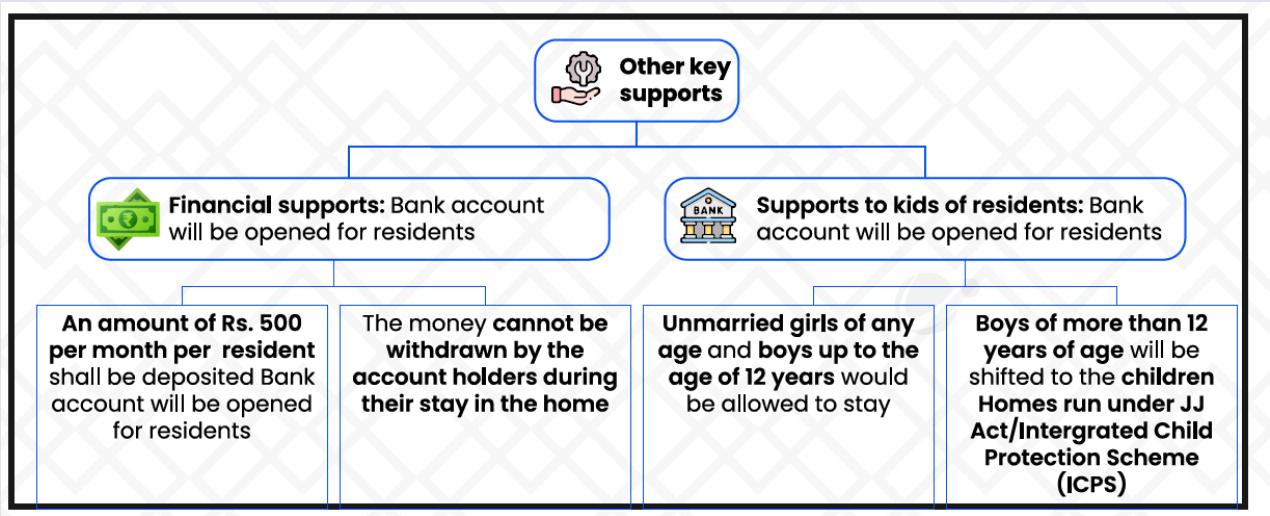
> Expenses for organising the **meetings and for providing the badge/ uniform to the members** will be funded by the ministry.
  - ✓ **The Nari Adalats does not hold any legal status.** It provides assistance to all girls and women for their grievances within their local community.



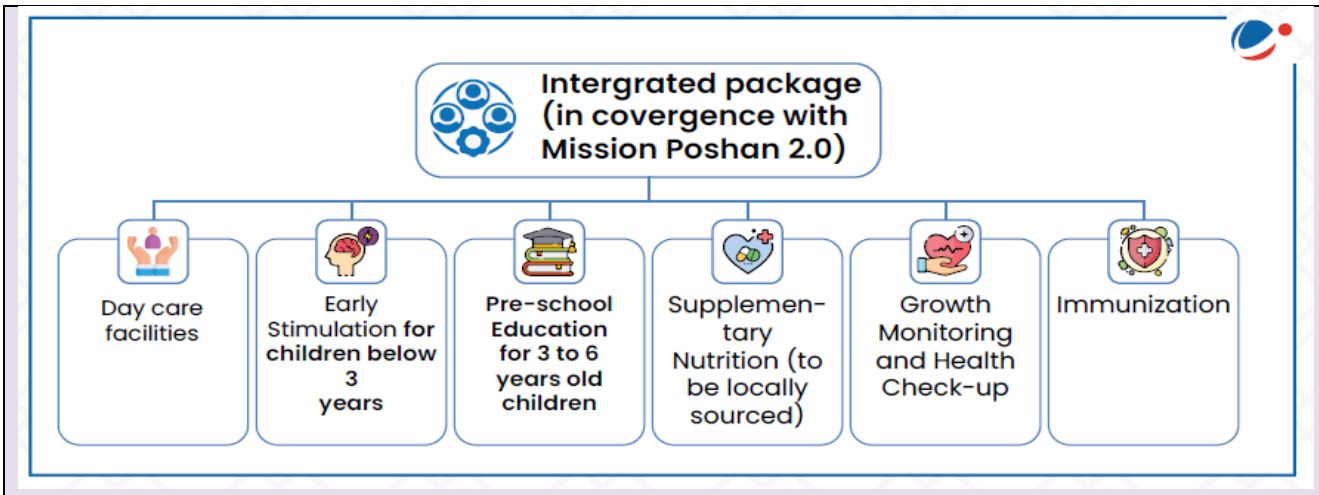
- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)**
  > **Covers all the districts** of the country through multi-sectoral interventions (it was operational in **only in 405 districts earlier).**
  > **Aims for zero-budget advertising**.
  > **Greater spend** on activities that have on **ground impact**, e.g., for promoting sports among girls, self-defence camps, etc.

- **Samarthya: For Empowerment of Women**
  - **Shakti Sadan**
    > **Integrated Relief and Rehabilitation Home** that **incorporates** the erstwhile **SwadharGreh and Ujjawala Scheme.**
    > It will be a **home for destitute, distressed, marginalized, victims of trafficking,** etc. The residents of Shakti sadan will be provided with food, clothing, shelter, and all other facilities for their basic needs.

Other Key Support under Shakti Sadan



  - **Anti-Human Trafficking Units:** To facilitate **'reintegration and repatriation' of the victims of trafficking** and of commercial sexual exploitation set up in the districts.
  - **Home for Widows:**
    > A **Central Sector Component.**
    > T**o accommodate 1000 widows** to provide them a safe and secure place of stay.
    > Facilities of **health services, nutritious food, legal and counseling services**.
  - **SakhiNiwas– Working Women Hostel:** To promote **availability of safe and conveniently located accommodation** for **working women and other women pursuing higher education or training**, who need to live away from their families due to professional commitments.



- **Hub for Empowerment of Women (HEW):**
  - HEW is being set up at **National, State and District levels**.
  - It aims to facilitate **inter-sectoral convergence of schemes and programs** meant for women at the **central, State/ UT level and district level.**
- **Gender Budgeting: Gender Budgeting, Research, Publication & Monitoring schemes** have been included under this component.
  - A **new component of Gap Funding** for Economic Empowerment has also been added.
  - Sub-schemes of **Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) and Mahila Police Volunteer (MPV) have been discontinued.**
- **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY):** Provides **cash incentive for partial compensation for the wage loss to pregnant and lactating mothers.**

- **Other key provisions**
  - **Convergence:** Convergence strategy efficiently and effectively through schemes and efforts **to realize desired outcomes.**
  - **Approval of proposals:** A **Programme Approval Board (PAB)** shall be constituted by the MoWCD to approve financial proposal of the States/UTs.
  - **Geo-tagging: All institutions** supported by the Ministry would be geo tagged in order to map, analyse and monitor on a real time basis.
  - **Social Audit: Direct feedback** will also be obtained from those who have availed the services under the scheme through appropriate evidence gathering methods.
  - **Mandatory conditions to be fulfilled by State governments**
    - **Full compliance with the official name of all Centrally Sponsored Schemes** (CSSs) [correct translation to local language is permissible] and any **guidelines/instructions** issued by the Centre **regarding branding of CSSs,** in **all schemes of the Ministry.**
    - Full compliance of **Department of Expenditure instructions** regarding the new procedure for release of funds under the CSSs or any other instruction on the subject, issued from time to time.

NOTE:

- Gender Budgeting was adopted by the Government of India **in 2005-06** as a tool **for promoting gender equality** and ensuring continued investments through Government planning and budgeting.
  - **Financing for gender equality** is central to mitigate gender inequalities, and Gender Budgeting is a critical strategy in this endeavour.
- For More detail on **PMMVY** Refer to **National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 under the** Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.

28.2. BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO (BBBP)

Quick facts

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

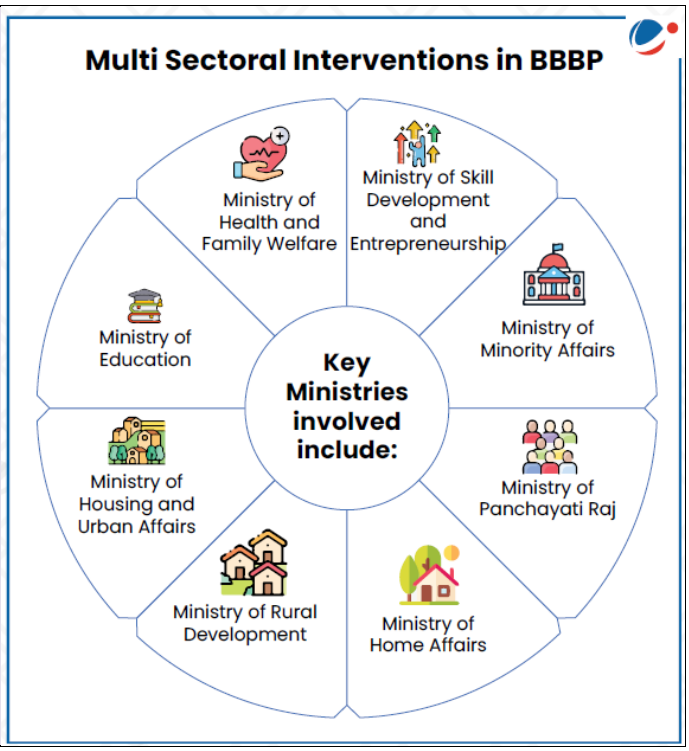
Objectives

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

Salient features

- **Background:** BBBP Scheme was launched in 2015 to **address the issue of decline in Child Sex Ratio (CSR)** along with related issues **in a life cycle continuum.**
- **Prime focus:** The scheme is primarily focused on **creating behavioural and social change** in the way the girl child is perceived across the country by informing, influencing, motivating, engaging and empowering all stakeholders
- **Preventing Child marriage: Tracking child marriages** and taking **strict actions to stop them.**
- **Capacity building: Sensitisation of frontline workers, medical practitioners, officers i**n the District, Zila Parishad, District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), etc.
- **Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC): Key activities for behavioural changes**
  - Celebrating **National Girl Child Day** on 24th January every year
    - Since 2008, **January 24** is celebrated as National Girl Child Day for promoting **equal opportunities** for girl child while **raising awareness of the injustices that girls face.**
    - On January 24 1966 Smt. Indira Gandhi took her oath as the **first woman Prime Minister of India.**
    - Now it also commemorates anniversary of **Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme** which was launched on January 22, 2015.
  - **Display of Guddi-Gudda Boards** in Gram Panchayats (GPs) and public places to exhibit the number of girls born vis-a-vis the number of boys.
  - **Awareness activities** with parents/families to better understand the value of girls and their needs.
- **Activity Calendar**
  - Provides **several activities within each month for the districts.**
  - However, the **districts can choose to conduct their own activities** based on their local context and needs.
- **District level score card**
  - It would be made based on the **data extracted from the Mission Shakti MIS.**
  - **Annual District BBBP Ranking** will be issued as per the District Score Card.
  - This data would be used to **capture state performance.**

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



28.3. SAKSHAMANGANWADI AND POSHAN 2.0 (MISSION POSHAN 2.0)

Quick facts

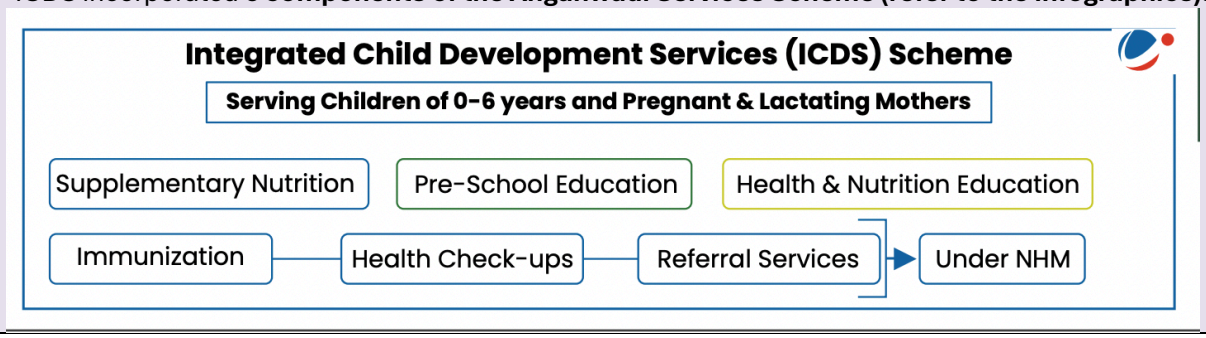
- **Purpose: Address the challenges of malnutrition** through a strategic shift in nutrition content and delivery
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Beneficiaries:** Children (up to the age of 6 years), adolescent girls, pregnant women, and lactating mothers
- **Tenure:** 2021-22 to 2025-26

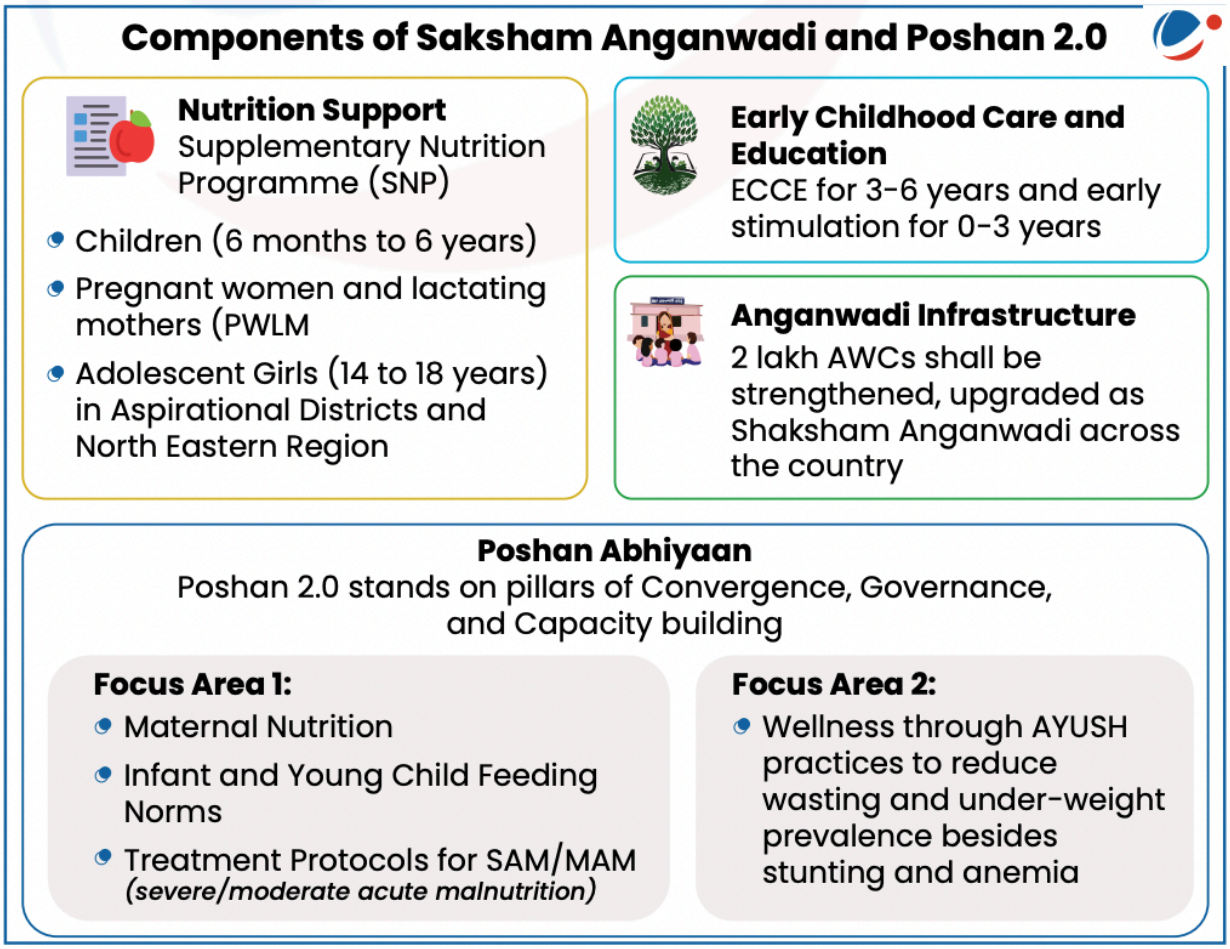
Objectives

- To contribute to **human capital development** of the country and address challenges of **malnutrition**
- To promote nutrition awareness and **good eating habits** for sustainable health and wellbeing
- Address nutrition related deficiencies through key strategies.

Salient features

- **Background:** In 1975, the **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme** was launched for **early childhood care and development**.
  - ICDS incorporated **6 components of the Anganwadi Services Scheme (refer to the infographics).**





Note: PM POSHAN Abhiyan is different from Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN). For details on PM POSHAN, refer to NFSA 2013.

Other Features

- **Diet Diversity:**
  - **Promote local produce**: green vegetables, fruits, medicinal plants, fortified rice, and millets.
  - **Millets**: Must be included at least once a week Take Home Ration & Hot Cooked Meals.
  - **Traditional Knowledge:** Use indigenous food practices to enhance nutrition.
  - **Poshan Vatikas (Kitchen Gardens):** To be set up near Anganwadi Centres, **Government schools and Gram Panchayat lands**
- **Beneficiary Registration:** Aadhaar-based registration at the nearest Anganwadi Centre.
  - **Children** can access benefits using their **mother's Aadhaar** if they do not have one.
- **Implementation: District Magistrate** (DM) shall be the **Nodal Point in the district** for monitoring nutritional status and quality standards.
- **Accountability**: Social audits by Poshan Panchayats, Mothers' Groups, and VHSNCs.

Key Initiatives Under The Scheme

- **Poshan Tracker App**: Helps Anganwadi workers track child nutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight) and service delivery.
- **Poshan Bhi, Padhai Bhi (PBPB)**: ECCE program under NEP 2020 for early childhood education, nutrition, and health awareness at AWCs.
- **Rashtriya Poshan Maah**: Annual nutrition awareness campaign in September to promote 'Swasth Bharat'.

- **Kishori Health Cards**: Tracks adolescent girls' BMI, nutrition, IFA supplementation, deworming, and immunization.
- **Bhartiya Poshan Krishi Kosh (BPKK)**: Maps India's crop diversity and promotes traditional, nutrition-rich crops.
- **Suposhit Gram Panchayat Abhiyaan**: Rewards top-performing Gram Panchayats and districts for improving nutrition.

28.4. MISSION VATSALYA

Quick facts

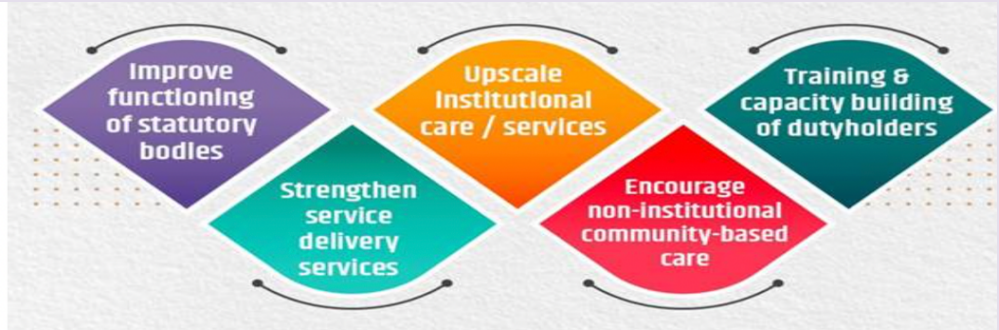
- **Purpose:** To secure a healthy & happy childhood for every child and enable them to discover their full potential
- **Type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Funding to states:** With the approval of **Mission Vatsalya Project Approval Board (PAB) under** WCD Secretary
- **Tenure: 2021-22 TO 2025-26**

Objectives

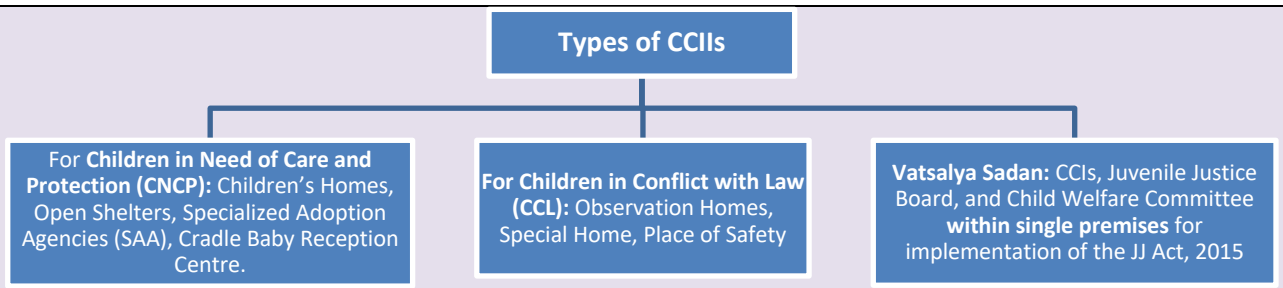
- Ensuring Children's **right to Survival, Development, Protection and Participation.**
- **Encourage private sector partnerships** and interventions to support children
- **Raise public awareness and engage community at all levels and local bodies** as stakeholder in ensuring the best interest of children.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

Salient features

- **Background:**
  - The mission incorporates erstwhile **Child Protection Services (CPS)** and also child welfare services.
  - Emphasis on **child rights, advocacy and awareness** along with **strengthening of the juvenile justice care and protection system.**
  - Motto to **'leave no child behind'.**
- **Legislative mandates for the scheme**
  - Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act (JJ Act), 2015
  - Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO)Act, 2012



- **Key components**
- **Institutional Services**
  - **Child Care Institutions (CCIs):** State Government is mandated to establish them in every district or group of districts for residential care of Children.



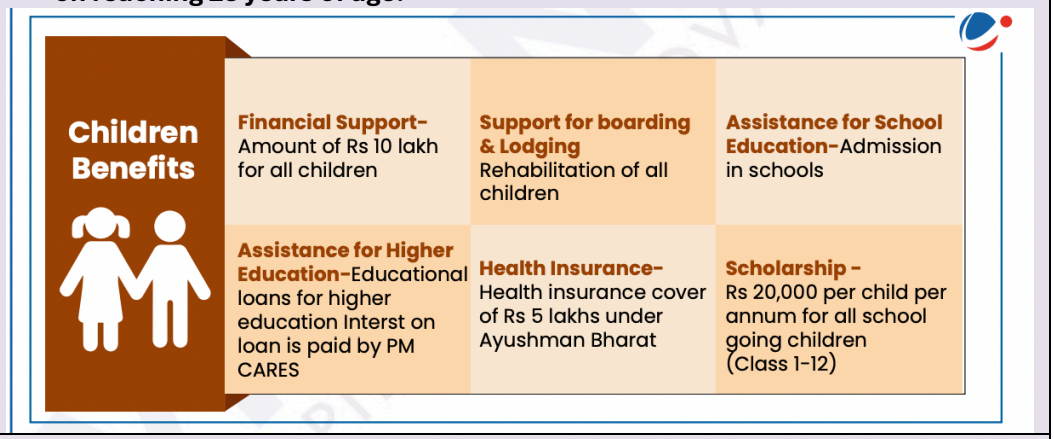
- **Swachhata Action Plan (SAP): To be developed by** States/UTs for CCIs.

- **Non Institutional Care Services for children**
  - **Sponsorship:** Financial support to vulnerable **children living with extended families/biological relatives**.
  - **Foster Care:** Financial support to **biologically unrelated Foster Parents** for nurturing the child.
  - **Adoption:** Facilitated by the Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAA)
  - **After Care:** Financial support to children who are **leaving a CCI on completion of 18 years** of age. Support may be given **up to 21 years extendable up to 23 years of age.**
- **Funding Pattern:**
  - **60: 40** between Centre and State & UTs with legislatures.
  - **90:10** between Centre and State for the North-Eastern States and two Himalayan States (UK and HP) and UT of Jammu and Kashmir.
  - 100% by Centre in case of Union Territories without Legislature.
- **Children under PM CARES**
  - For **non-institutional care,** financial support at the rate of **Rs. 4000/- per month per child** (in account with guardian).
  - For child in **institutional care,** a maintenance grant **@ Rs. 3000/- per month** to **Child Care Institutions.**
  - Any provision for **subsistence support under the State scheme may also be provided additionally** to the children.
- **Institutional framework for implementation**
  - **State Child Protection Society** (SCPS)**:** It shall ensure the **implementation** including mapping, planning of the scheme.
  - **State Child Welfare and Protection Committee:** To supervise implementation of the Mission with the help of the SCPS.
  - **District Child Welfare and Protection Committee:** The **District Magistrate** shall chair this Committee in every District for the effective **implementation of Mission**.
  - **State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA):** It shall be established in every State/UT to support the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) **in promoting in-country adoption and regulating inter-country adoption,**
  - **District Child Protection Unit (DCPU):** It will function under the overall supervision of **District Magistrate** in ensuring service delivery and care and protection of children in the district.
  - **Child Welfare Committee (CWC):** It shall be setup in district as the authority to dispose of cases for the **care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of children in need of care & protection** and to provide for their basic needs and protection of human rights.
  - **Juvenile Justice Board (JJB):** Financial support to the States/UTs for facilitating setting up of JJB in every district and to ensure their effective functioning.
  - **Special Juvenile Police Units:** In every district and city to coordinate and upgrade the **police interface with children.** The police officers, designated as **Child Welfare Officers** in the district or city, **and social workers** are members of the SJPU.

- **Child Welfare and Protection Committee:** The function of child welfare and protection issues may be assigned to the existing committee of the urban local body/Panchayati Raj Institution/Gram Panchayat which deals with issues of social justice/welfare of women and children.

- **Mission Vatsalya Portal**
  - A unified Digital Platform for various MIS related to children in difficult circumstances. It will integrate
    - **TrackChild** (for Missing/Found Children)
    - **CARINGS** (for the adoption of Children)
    - **ICPS portal** (for monitoring the scheme)
  - **Khoya-Paya (**Citizen centric application for Missing and Sighted)
  - **Child Helpline:** Mission Vatsalya, in partnership with states and districts, will execute a **24×7 helpline service for children,** as defined under JJ Act, 2015.
  - **Obligations for states:** In order to access Central funds and benefits under the scheme **states will have to retain the official name, as given by the Centre.**

28.5. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

Gender Champions Scheme	• **Aim:** To move towards a **gender just society** that treats women equally • **Launched by:** The **MoWCD** in collaboration with **Ministry of Education** • **Gender Champions** are **responsible leaders** who facilitate an **enabling environment within their schools/colleges/academic institutions** where **girls are treated with dignity and respect.** • Gender Champions **are both boys and girls above 16 years of age** enrolled in educational institutions.
PM Cares	• Launched in 2021 for children who lost their both parents due to COVID-19 pandemic (starting from 11th March 2020). • The objective of the Scheme is to **ensure comprehensive care and protection of Children** in a sustained manner. • Provides beneficiary children with **health insurance,** empower them through **education,** and equip them for **self-sufficient existence with financial support on reaching 23 years of age.** 
Mahila E-Haat	• It's an **online marketing platform** for women. • **Beneficiary-** All Indian women citizens with more than 18 years of age and women SHGs. • Facilitates **meeting aspirations and need of women entrepreneurs** by showcasing products made/manufactured/sold by them. • It was set up with an investment from the **Rashtriya Mahila Kosh.**

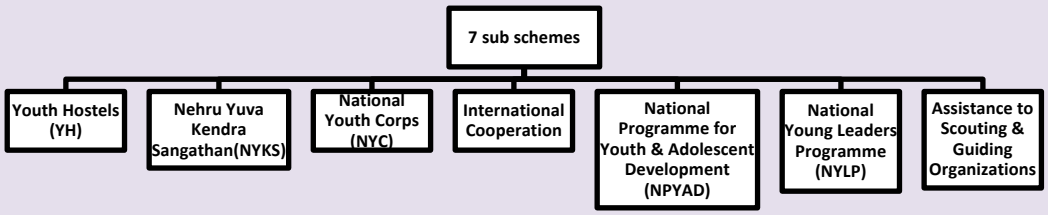
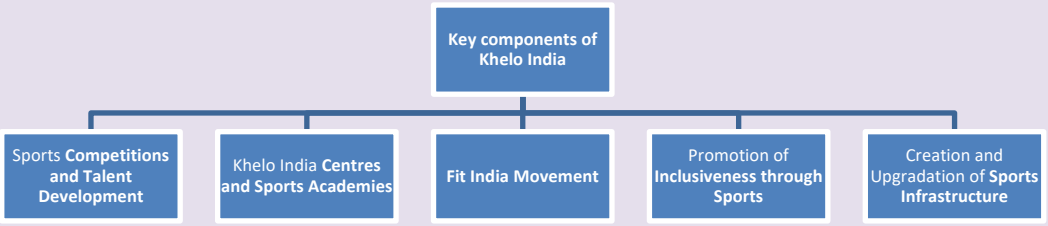
	• Rashtriya Mahila Kosh is **an autonomous body** under the WCD ministry, registered under the **Societies Registration Act 1860** for the **socio-economic empowerment of women.**
Suposhit Maa Abhiyan	• **Aim:** Keeping newborn and pregnant women healthy. • **1,000 women** are given **food items for one month.** • The **health of the child,** including medical examination, blood tests, medicines, delivery, etc. are also covered. • The **identified women** are required to register on a website for **adoption.** • Only one pregnant woman would be adopted from a family.

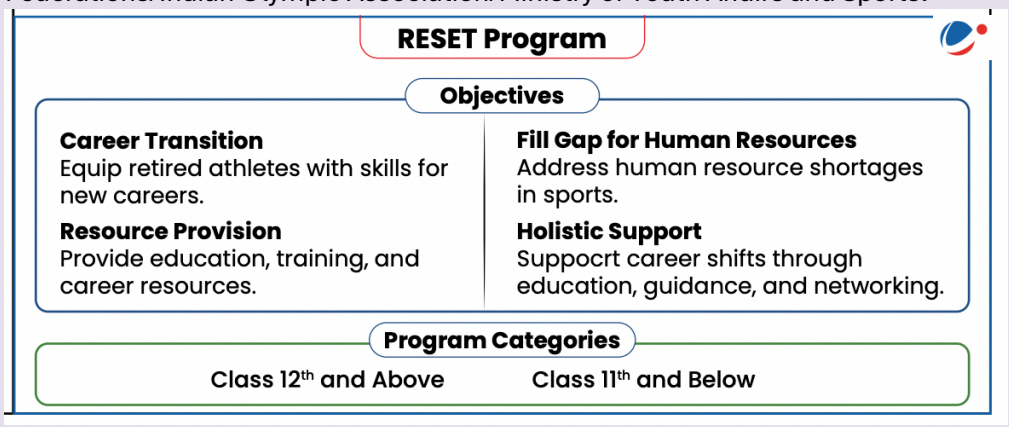
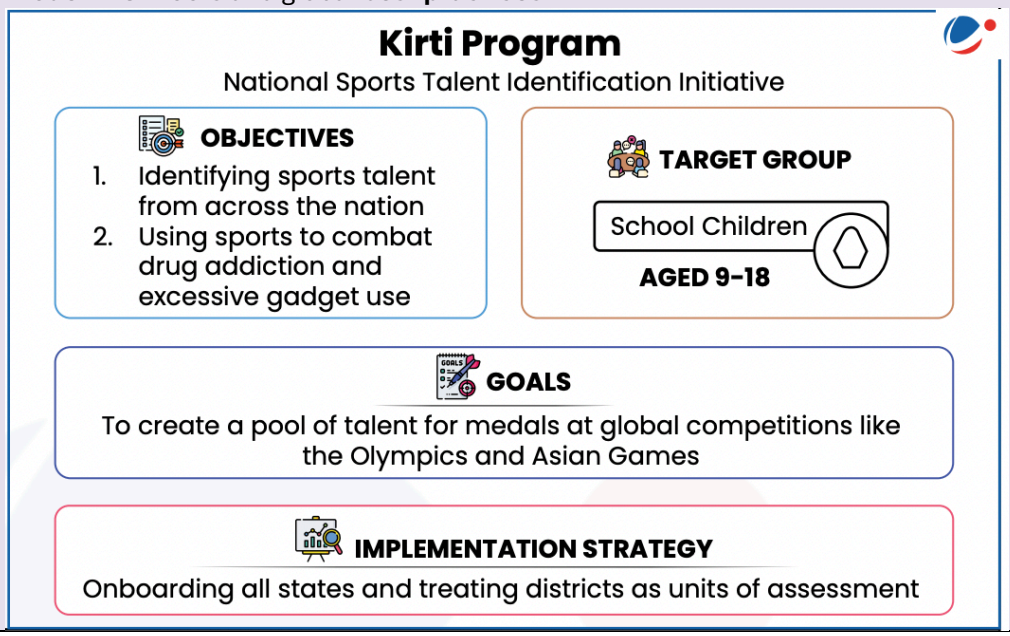
NEWS TODAY

- Daily Current Affairs news bulletin covered in 4 pages.
- Primary sources of news: The Hindu, Indian Express and PIB. Other sources includes News on AIR, the Mint, Economic Times etc.
- Focus is to provide the primary level of information to get an idea of the different things that are going around
- Two types of approaches followed:
  - Primary News of the Day: - Covers main news items of the day in less than 180 words.
  - Also in News:- These are basically one-liners appearing in news. The word limit here will be 80 words.
- Available in English & Hindi. Hindi Audio available at VisionIAS Hindi YouTube channel

29. MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

29.1. OTHER SCHEMES/INITIATIVES

Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS)	• **Aim:** To provide assistance to India's top athletes. • **Identification of beneficiaries:** The Department of Sports identifies athletes who are potential medal winners Olympics. • The scheme keep an eye in the future and **fund a Developmental Group of Athletes** who are **medal prospects** for the **Olympic Games in Paris in 2024 and Los Angeles Games in 2028.**
Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram	• **Type:** Central Sector Scheme • **Objective:** Developing the personality and leadership qualities of the youth and to engage them in nation building activities • **Beneficiaries**: Youth (15-29 years) and adolescents (10-19 years) • **Tenure:** 2021-22 to 2025-26 • The scheme **motivates the youth to strive for excellence** to harness the immense youth energy for national – building. 
Khelo India-National programme for development of sports	• **Type:** Central Sector Scheme • **Aim:** Mass participation and promotion of excellence in sports • **Tenure:** 2021-22 to 2025-26 • **Project Appraisal Committee (PAC)** to appraise all proposals received under the scheme. • The **approved projects will be subject to strict monitoring,** including third party monitoring • **A General Council (GC)** chaired by the **Minister in-charge,** act as the **highest policy making body**. • **'Khelo India Winter Games'** have been included under the Sports Competitions and Talent Development component. 
National Service Scheme (NSS)	• **Type:** Central Sector Scheme • **Aim:** To provide **hands on experience to young students** in delivering community service. • Provides **opportunity to the student youth of 11th & 12th Class**, Technical Institution, • **Motto:** "NOT ME, BUT YOU"

	• **Graduate & Post Graduate** to take part in various **government led community service** activities & programmes.
Retired Sportsperson Empowerment Training (RESET) Programme	• **Purpose:** To help retired athletes transition into new careers and fill skill gaps in the sports sector. • **Eligibility:** Retired athletes (20-50 years old) who won or participated in **international, national, or state-level** events recognized by National Sports Federations/Indian Olympic Association/Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.  • **Programs** are available **for Class 12th and above and Class 11th and below.**
Khelo India Rising Talent Identification (KIRTI) program	• **Purpose:** TO develop an **integrated talent identification architecture** based on **modern ICT tools** and global **best practices.** 

30. MISCELLANEOUS SCHEME

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

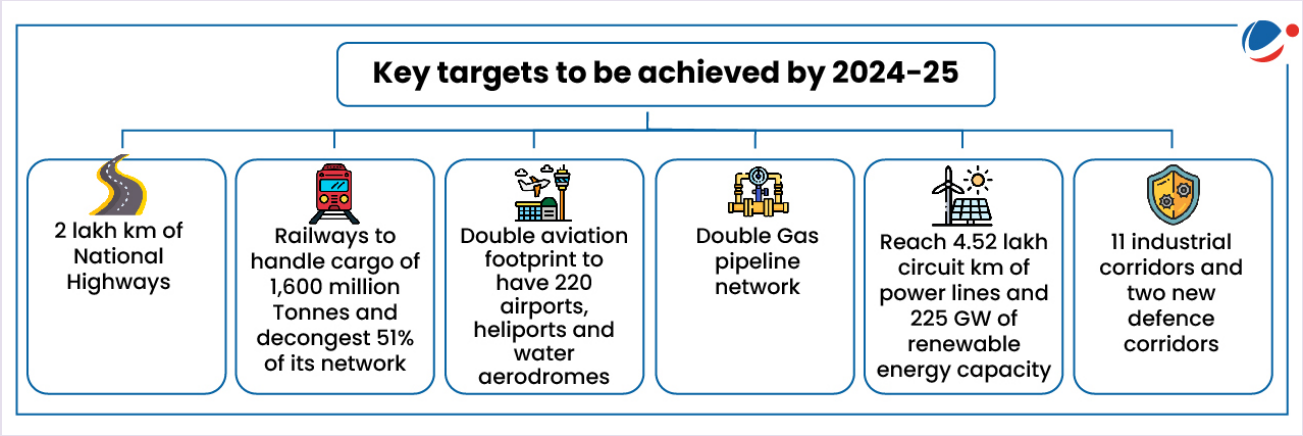
Quick facts

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

Objective: For providing multimodal connectivity infrastructure to various economic zones.

Salient features

- **Background:** In 2021, the project was launched with an outlay of ₹100 lakh crore to promote a **transformative and sustainable approach** for **transforming India's infrastructural landscape.**
- **Digital platform:** Gati Shakti (NMP) for Multimodal Connectivity integrates various Ministries for coordinated planning and execution of infrastructure projects.
- **Whole of the Government Approach:** The platform facilitates integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects across Ministries.



- **Geo-mapping:**
  - **Dynamic Mapping of all infrastructure projects** with **real- time updation** are provided by way of a map **developed by BiSAG-N** (Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geoinformatics).
  - The map is built on **open-source technologies** and hosted securely **on cloud of Govt. of India (i.e. MEGHRAJ).**
- **Data updation**
  - Individual Ministry is given **separate login ID to update their data on aperiodic basis.**
  - **Logistics Division,** Ministry of Commerce & Industry (MoCI) assist **all the stakeholders** to update their database.
- **Intersectoral and inter-ministerial convergence:** 14 Social Sector Ministries/ Departments have been onboarded, namely Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Department of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Post, etc.

30.2. MAKE IN INDIA INITIATIVE

Quick Facts

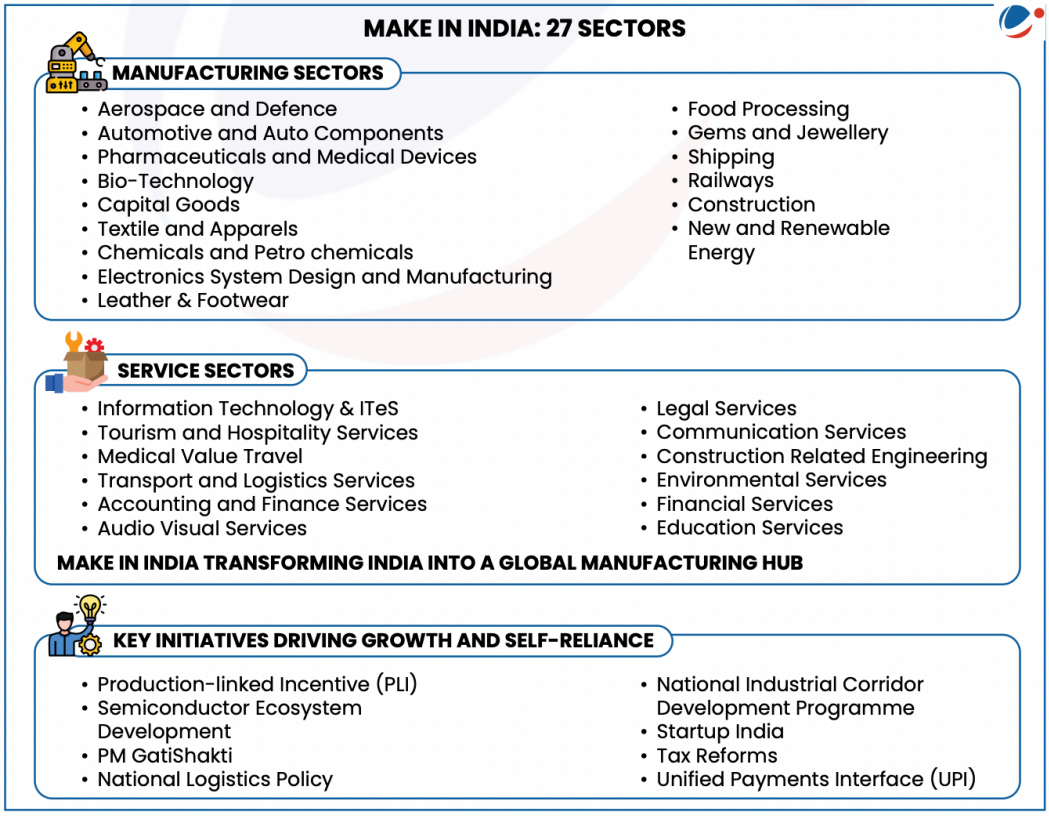
- **Purpose:** To promote India as the **most preferred global manufacturing destination**
- **Focus:** 27 Sectors in Manufacturing and Service Sectors under Make In India 2.0
- **Coordination: DPIIT** for **Manufacturing Sector** and **Department of Commerce** for **service sectors**

Objectives

- **Facilitating investment, fostering innovation, building best in class manufacturing infrastructure**, making it easy to do business and enhancing skill development
- **Opening up new sectors for foreign investment** and forging a **partnership between government and industry** through positive mindset.

Salient Features

- **Background:** Make in India initiative was in 2014 as one of the unique **'Vocal for Local'** initiatives that promoted India's manufacturing domain to the world. At present, **Make in India 2.0 is ongoing.**
- **Pillars:**
  - **New Processes:** Several measures were implemented to enhance the business environment, making it more conducive for startups and established enterprises alike to ensure ease of doing business.
  - **New Infrastructure:** The government focused on developing industrial corridors and smart cities, integrating state-of-the-art technology and high-speed communication to create world-class infrastructure.
  - **New Sectors:** Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) was significantly opened up in various sectors including Defence Production, Insurance, Medical Devices, Construction, and Railway infrastructure.
  - **New Mindset:** The government embraced a role as a facilitator rather than a regulator, partnering with industry to drive the country's economic development.



Key Initiatives Driving Growth and Self-Reliance

- Production-linked Incentive (PLI)
- Semiconductor Ecosystem Development
- PM GatiShakti
- National Logistics Policy
- National Industrial Corridor Development Programme
- Startup India
- Tax Reforms
- Unified Payments Interface (UPI)

31. NITI AAYOG

31.1. ATAL INNOVATION MISSION (AIM) 2.0

Quick Facts

- **Purpose:** To create **an innovation culture and entrepreneurial ecosystem** in the country.
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Tenure:** Till March 31, 2028.
- **Nodal Agency: NITI Aayog**

Salient features

- **Strategy:** AIM 2.0 is designed to strengthen India's innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem in three ways:
  - **Increasing input** (ushering more innovators and entrepreneurs).
  - **Improving success rates** (helping more startups succeed).
  - **Enhancing output quality** (producing better jobs, products, and services).

AIM Framework

Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs):
- Develops innovation skills in students (Class 6-12).
- Organizes events like Atal Tinkering Marathon to inspire creativity.

Atal Incubation Centers (AICs) & Atal Community Innovation Centers (ACICs):
- Supports startups, universities, NGOs, and SMEs in entrepreneurship.

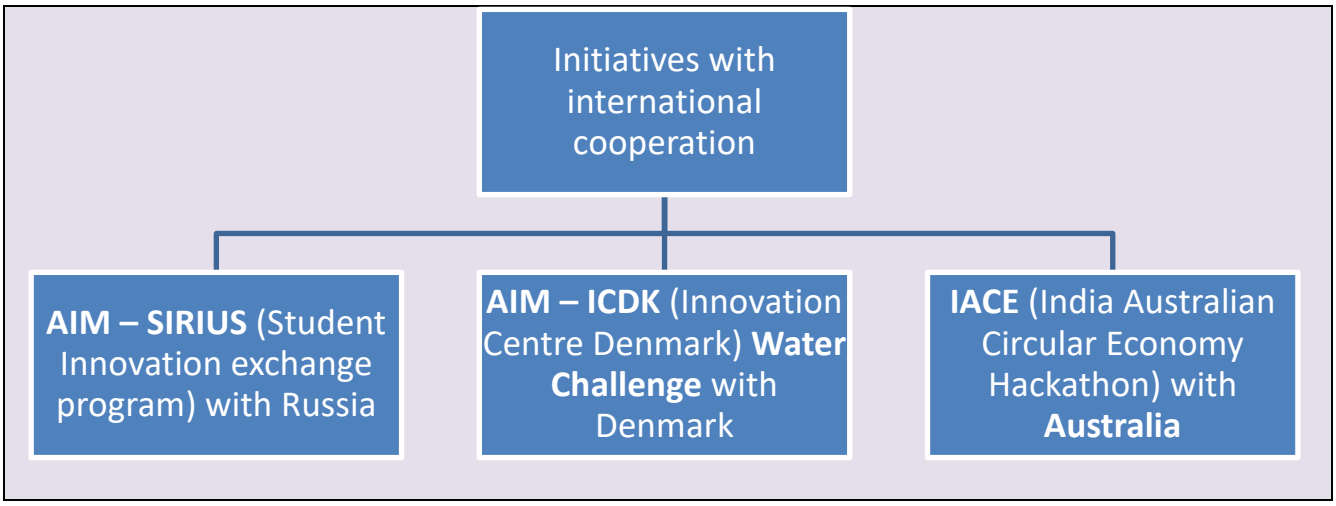
Mentor India Campaign:
- Connects students with industry leaders, academia, and government mentors.

Atal New India Challenges (ANIC):
- Promotes technology-driven innovations with social & commercial impact.

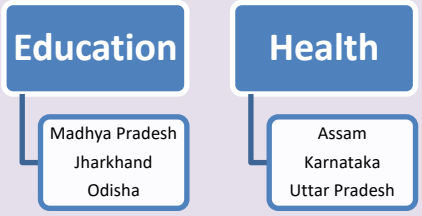
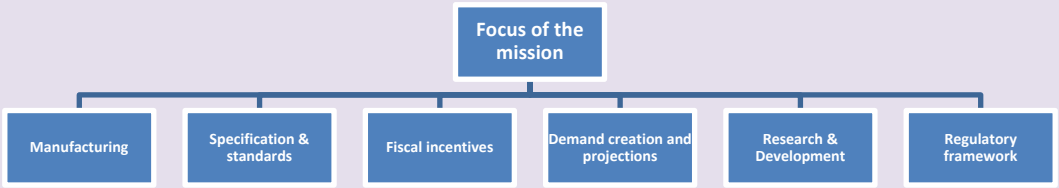
ARISE-ANIC:
- Supports applied research & innovation with ministries like Defence & ISRO.
- ANIC 2.0 focuses on 7 sectors, including E-mobility, Road Transport, Space Tech, and Sanitation.

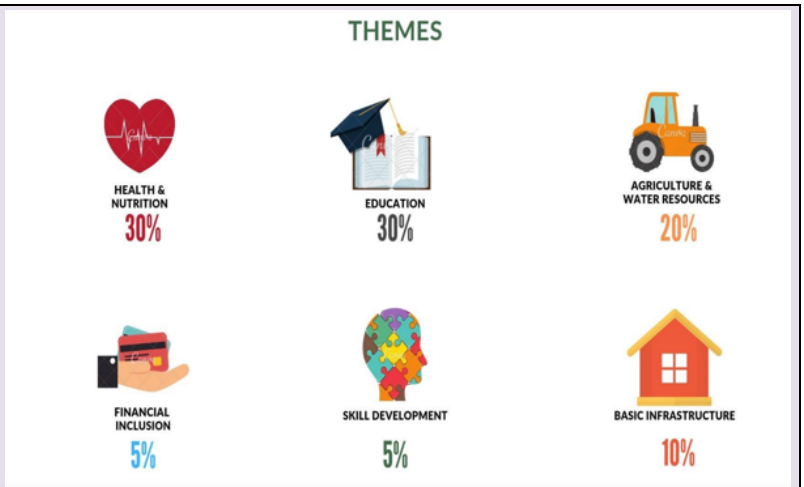
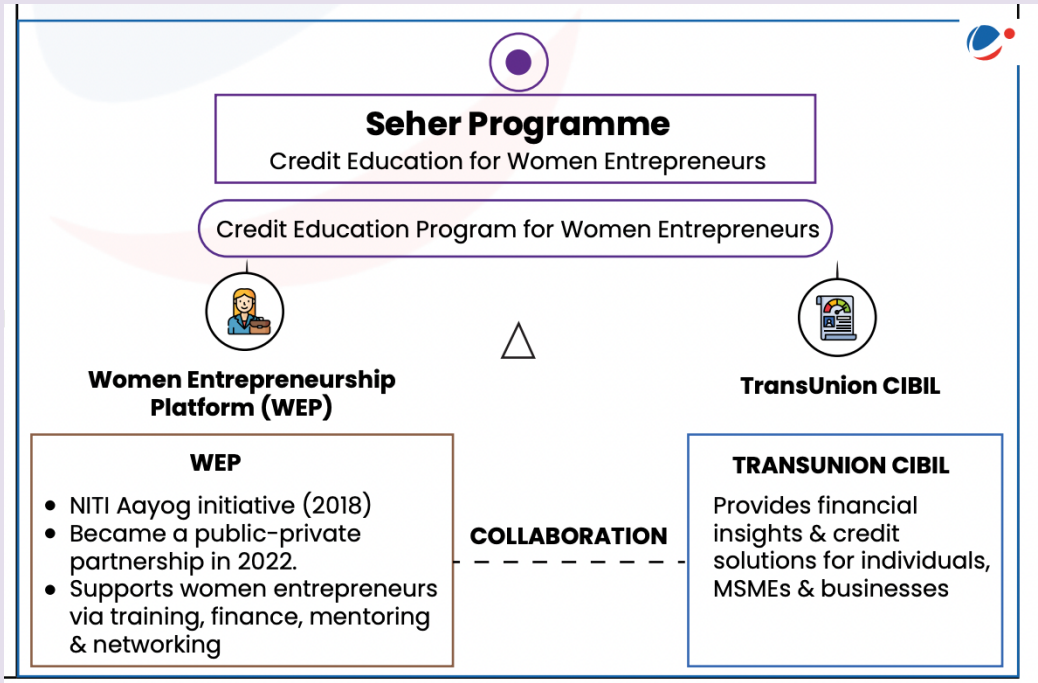
AIM 2.0 Initiatives

- **Language Inclusive Program of Innovation (LIPI):** 30 Vernacular Innovation Centers for non-English speakers.
- **Frontier Program:** Creates customized innovation ecosystems in regions like J&K, Ladakh, NE states, and Aspirational Districts.
- **Human Capital Development Program:** Trains **5,500 professionals** for innovation management.
- **Deeptech Reactor**: Establishes a **research sandbox** for commercializing **deep-tech startups.**
- **State Innovation Mission (SIM):** Supports states/UTs in developing innovation ecosystems tailored to local strengths.
- **International Innovation Collaborations:** Includes initiatives like the **Annual Global Tinkering Olympiad, bilateral partnerships, and Startup20 engagements.**
- **Industrial Accelerator Program:** Creates 10 Industry Accelerators in PPP mode for scaling advanced startups.
- **Atal Sectoral Innovation Launchpads (ASIL):** Builds 10 platforms in central ministries to integrate and procure from startups.



31.2. OTHER SCHEMES/INITIATIVES IN NEWS

Sustainable Action for Transforming Human capital (SATH) Programme	• **Aim:** To build three 'Role Model' States in health and education (SATH E) sectors • It is **funded** through a cost-sharing mechanism between **NITI Aayog and the participating states.** 
National Mission on Transformative Mobility & Battery Storage	• **Aim:** To promote "clean, connected, shared and sustainable" mobility initiative • Inter-ministerial steering committee to coordinate among key stakeholders is chaired by CEO, NITI Aayog • The Mission will recommend and drive the strategies for transformative mobility and **Phased Manufacturing Programmes** (PMP) for **EVs, EV Components and Batteries.** • The PMP shall be **valid for 5 years till 2024.** 
Transformation of Aspirational Districts Programme (TADP)	• **Aim:** To quickly and effectively **transform some of the most underdeveloped districts** of the country. • **Coverage: 112 Aspirational Districts** (initially 117) were chosen on basis of **poverty, poor health, education and basic Infrastructure deficit.** • Programme **focuses on the strength of each district, identify low-hanging fruits** for immediate improvement • Programme is **tracked by 49 indicators across 5 core thematic areas** • **Dashboard** captures **progress on real time basis.** • **Three core principles of the programme:** ○ Competition among districts

	○ Convergence (of Central & State Schemes) ○ Collaboration (among citizens and government (Centre, State, district) functionaries.	
Aspirational Block Programme	• **Background:** Based on the model of Aspirational District Programme • **Aim:** Saturation of **essential government services** such as health, nutrition, education, agriculture, water resources, financial inclusion, skill development, and basic infrastructure. • **Coverage:** 500 blocks in the country	
Youth Co: Lab India	• **Launched by:** UNDP India and Citi Foundation in partnership with Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) • **Aim:** To regionally establish a **common agenda for Asia-Pacific countries** to invest in and **empower youth to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs** through leadership, social innovation, and entrepreneurship. • **Supports early-stage start-ups through a seed grant** for scaling up their start-up.	
SEHER Program (Supporting Entrepreneurs with Holistic Education and Resources)	• **Purpose:** To equip women entrepreneurs in India with **financial literacy and business skills.**	

32. PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

32.1. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation)	• **Objective**: **Addressing common man's grievances**, and simultaneously monitoring and reviewing important programmes and projects of the Centre and States. • A **multi-purpose and multi-modal platform** that uniquely bundles three latest technologies: ○ Digital data management ○ Video-conferencing ○ Geo-spatial technology • **A three-tier system** comprising of PMO, Union Government Secretaries, and Chief Secretaries of the States. • It **ensures cooperative federalism** as it brings on one stage the Secretaries of Government of India and the Chief Secretaries of the States.
National Defence Fund (NDF)	• It is used for the **welfare of the members of the Armed Forces** (including Para Military Forces) **and their dependents.** • The Fund is **administered by an Executive Committee, with PM as Chairperson,** and Defence, Finance and Home Ministers as Members. • **Finance Minister is the Treasurer** of the Fund. • Accounts of the Fund are kept with **the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).** • The fund is **entirely dependent on voluntary contributions** from the public and does not get any budgetary support.
PM National Relief fund	• Set up in 1948 **to assist displaced persons from Pakistan**. It was not constituted by the Parliament. • Now it is used for **people in certain difficult circumstances**. • The fund is **recognized as a Trust** under the Income Tax Act. • The fund consists **entirely of public contributions** and does not get any budgetary support. • Contributions towards PMNRF are notified for **100% deduction from taxable income under section 80(G)** of the Income Tax Act, 1961. • The corpus of the fund is **invested with scheduled commercial banks** in various forms. • **Disbursements** are made with the **approval of the PM.**

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

33.1. OTHER SCHEMES/MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

BHUVAN portal	• **It** is a **Geoportal of ISRO.** • It Provides services and applications related to **satellite remote sensing data for public use**. • Bhuvan Services are offered by **National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC).**
Unispace Nanosatellite Assembly & Training programme (UNNATI)	• It is an **initiative of ISRO to commemorate the 50th anniversary** of the first United Nations conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space (UNISPACE+50). • It provides **opportunities to the participating developing countries** to strengthen in assembling, integrating and testing of Nanosatellite.
Yuva Vigyani Karyakram (YUVIKA)	• **Aim:** Imparting basic knowledge on Space Technology, Space Science and Space Applications to the young students • **Eligibility:** Students studying in 9th standard • **3 students from each State/ Union Territory** are selected to participate in this programme every year covering CBSE, ICSE and State syllabus. • **Students belonging to the rural area** have been given **special weightage in the selection criteria.** • ISRO has chalked out this programme to **"Catch them young".**
Samvad with Students	• It is a **student outreach programme** where ISRO chairman meets the students during his outstation visits and address their queries and quench the scientific thrust.
Sakaar	• It is **Augmented Reality (AR) application** designed for Andriod devices. • The application consists of **3 Dimensional (3D) models** of Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM), RISAT, indigenous rockets such as PSLV, GSLV Mk-III etc.

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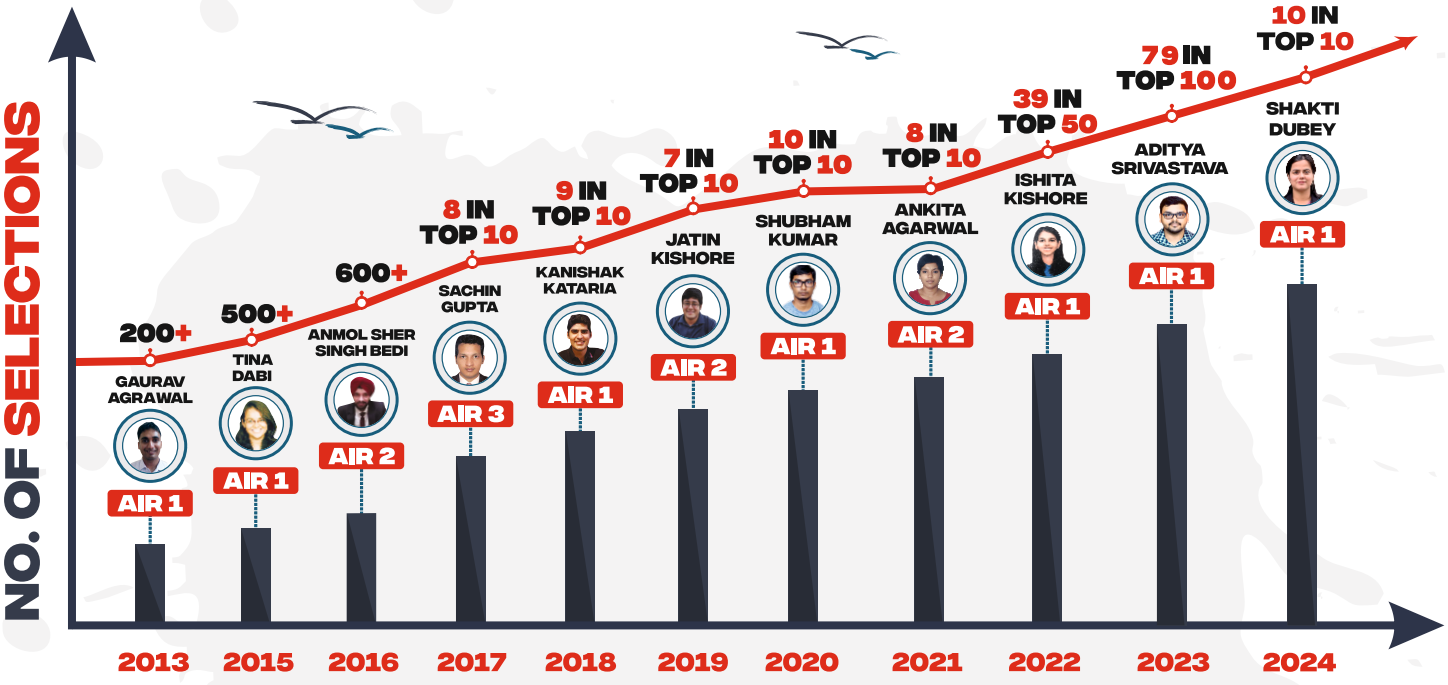

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6 AIR **Komal Punia**

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