

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

Table of Contents

1. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE _____	9
1.1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) _____	9
1.2. PM Fasal Bima Yojana _____	9
1.3. Formation And Promotion Of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) _____	10
1.4. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY) _____	11
1.5. Green Revolution – Krishonnati Yojana	11
1.5.1. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture _____	12
1.5.2. National Food Security Mission _____	12
1.5.3. National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture _____	13
1.5.3.1. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana _____	13
1.5.3.2. Participatory Guarantee Scheme (PGS) _____	14
1.5.4. Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing _____	14
1.5.5. National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology _____	14
1.5.6. Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue _____	15
1.6. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana – RAFTAAR (RKVY-RAFTAAR) _____	15
1.6.1. Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) _____	16
1.7. Soil Health Card Scheme _____	16
1.8. National Agricultural Market (NAM) _____	16
1.9. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) _____	17
1.10. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana _____	17
1.11. Yuva Sahakar-Cooperative Enterprise Support and Innovation Scheme _____	18
1.12. Kisan Credit Card (KCC) _____	18
1.13. Strengthening & Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India (SMPMA) _____	19
1.14. National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) _____	19
1.15. Interest Subvention Scheme _____	19
1.16. Arya Project _____	20
1.17. Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) _____	20
1.18. National Agricultural Higher Education Project (NAHEP) _____	20
1.19. Other Initiatives _____	21
2. MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING _____	23
2.1. Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) scheme _____	23
2.2. National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) _____	23
2.3. Nationwide artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP) _____	23
2.4. National Mission on Bovine Productivity _____	24
2.5. National Program for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD) _____	24
2.6. National Dairy Plan-I _____	24
2.7. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) _____	25
2.8. Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries _____	25
2.9. Quality Milk Programme _____	25
2.10. Other Schemes _____	26
3. MINISTRY OF AYUSH _____	27
3.1. National Ayush Mission _____	27
3.2. Central Sector Scheme for Promoting Pharmacovigilance of Ayush Drugs _____	27
3.3. Other Schemes _____	27
4. MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS _____	29
4.1. Department of Fertilisers _____	29
4.1.1. Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme _____	29
4.1.2. Urea Subsidy in India _____	29
4.1.3. City Compost Scheme _____	29
4.2. Department of Pharmaceuticals _____	29
4.2.1. Scheme for Promotion of Medical Device Parks _____	29
4.2.2. Promotion of Bulk Drug Parks _____	29

4.2.3. Production Linked Incentive Scheme (for promotion of domestic manufacturing of critical KSMs/Drug Intermediates and APIs) _____	30	9.1.2. Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) _____	42
4.2.4. Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme (for promoting domestic manufacturing of medical devices) _____	30	9.1.3. Integrated Management of Public Distribution System _____	42
4.2.5. Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadi Pariyojana (PMBJP) _____	30	9.2. Department of Consumer Affairs _____	43
4.2.6. Scheme for Development of Pharmaceutical Industry _____	31	9.2.1. Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) _____	43
4.2.7. Other Schemes _____	31	9.2.2. Other Schemes _____	43
4.3. Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals _____	31	10. MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS _____	44
4.3.1. Plastic Parks Scheme _____	31	11. MINISTRY OF CULTURE _____	45
5. MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION _____	32	11.1. Project Mausam _____	45
5.1. Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik (Udan)/Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) _____	32	11.2. Scheme for Promotion of Culture of Science (SPOCS) _____	45
5.2. Other Schemes _____	33	11.3. Seva Bhoj Scheme _____	45
6. MINISTRY OF COAL _____	34	11.4. Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India _____	45
6.1. Shakti (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala Transparently in India) _____	34	11.5. Other Schemes _____	46
6.2. Other Schemes _____	34	12. MINISTRY OF DEFENCE _____	47
7. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE _____	36	12.1. One Rank One Pension Scheme _____	47
7.1. Start Up India _____	36	12.2. Other Schemes _____	47
7.2. Champion Services Sector Scheme (CSSS) _____	36	13. MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION _____	48
7.3. Make in India _____	37	14. MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI _____	50
7.4. Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) _____	37	14.1. Swachha Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM (G)] _____	50
7.5. Transport and Marketing Assistance (TMA) Scheme _____	37	14.2. Atal Bhujal Yojna _____	51
7.6. Other Schemes _____	38	14.3. Namami Gange Yojana _____	52
8. MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION _____	40	14.4. Jal Kranti Abhiyan _____	52
8.1. Department of Telecommunication (DOT) _____	40	14.5. National Hydrology Project _____	53
8.1.1. National Broadband Mission _____	40	14.6. Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) 2.0 _____	53
8.1.2. Bharat Net Project _____	40	14.7. Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) _____	53
8.1.3. Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Sanchar Kaushal Vikas Pratisthan Scheme _____	40	14.8. Other Schemes _____	54
8.1.4. Tarang Sanchar _____	41	15. MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES _____	55
8.2. Department of Posts _____	41	15.1. National Monsoon Mission (Phase II 2017-2020) _____	55
9. MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION _____	42	15.2 Other Schemes _____	55
9.1. Department of Food and Public Distribution _____	42	16. MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS & IT _____	56
9.1.1. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) _____	42	16.1. Digital India _____	56
		16.2. Jeevan Pramaan _____	56

16.3. Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) _____	56	19.6. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana _____	70
16.4. Cyber Swachhta Kendra (CSK) _____	57	19.7. Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY) _____	70
16.5. India BPO Promotion Scheme _____	57	19.8. Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) _____	70
16.6. National Supercomputing Mission _____	57	19.9. Stand Up India Scheme _____	71
16.7. Stree Swabhiman _____	58	19.10. Gold Monetization Scheme _____	71
16.8. Electronics Development Fund (EDF) _____	58	19.11. Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme _____	72
16.9. National Policy on Software Products (2019) _____	58	19.12. Swachh Bharat Kosh (SBK) _____	72
16.10. Software Technology Park Scheme _____	59	20. MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES _____	73
16.11. Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) Scheme _____	59	20.1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) _____	73
16.12. Scheme for Promotion of manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS) _____	59	20.2. Mega Food Park _____	73
16.13. Production linked incentive scheme (PLI) _____	60	20.3. Operation Greens _____	73
16.14. Other Schemes _____	60	20.4. Other Schemes _____	74
17. MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE _____	62	21. MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE _____	75
17.1. National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) _____	62	21.1. National Health Mission (NHM) _____	75
17.2. Secure Himalaya Project _____	63	21.2. National Rural Health Mission _____	75
17.3. Green Skill Development Programme _____	63	21.3. National Urban Health Mission _____	76
17.4. National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) _____	63	21.4. Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram _____	76
17.5. India Cooling Action Plan _____	64	21.5. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) _____	76
17.6. Other Schemes _____	64	21.6. Janani Suraksha Yojana _____	76
18. MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS _____	66	21.7. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram _____	77
18.1. Know India Programme _____	66	21.8. Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan _____	77
18.2. Sameep - Students and MEA Engagement Programme _____	66	21.9. Laqshya- Labour Room Quality Improvement Initiative _____	77
18.3. Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana _____	66	21.10. Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (SUMAN) initiative _____	77
18.4. ITEC-Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation Programme _____	66	21.11. Mother's Absolute Infection (M!!) _____	78
19. MINISTRY OF FINANCE _____	67	21.12. Umbrella scheme for Family Welfare and Other Health Interventions _____	78
19.1. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana _____	67	21.13. Mission Parivar Vikas _____	78
19.2. National Pension System _____	67	21.14. Universal Immunization Programme _____	79
19.3. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana _____	68	21.15. Mission Indradhanush _____	79
19.4. Atal Pension Yojana _____	69		
19.5. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana _____	69		

21.16. EVIN (Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network)_____	79	24.6. Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) _____	89
21.17. National Deworming Initiative (National Deworming Day)_____	80	25. MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT _____	91
21.18. Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) _____	80	25.1. National Initiative For School Heads' & Teachers' Holistic Advancement (NISHTH) _____	91
21.19. Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) _____	81	25.2. Pradhan Mantri Innovative Learning Programme – DHRUV _____	91
21.20. Integrated Diseases Surveillance Program (IDSP) _____	81	25.3. National Educational Alliance for Technology (NEAT) _____	91
21.21. Intensified Diarrhea Control Fortnight (IDCF) _____	81	25.4. STRIDE _____	92
21.22. National Viral Hepatitis Control Program _____	81	25.5. Samagra Siksha- An Integrated Scheme for School Education _____	92
21.23. IT Initiatives in Health _____	82	25.5.1. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) _____	93
21.24. Other Schemes _____	82	25.5.2. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan _____	93
22. MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES & PUBLIC ENTERPRISES _____	84	25.5.3. Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat _____	93
22.1. Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles-II (Fame) _____	84	25.5.4. Vidyanjali _____	93
22.2. National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) _____	84	25.5.5. Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan _____	93
22.3. SAMARTH Udyog Bharat 4.0 _____	84	25.6. Mid-Day Meal Scheme _____	94
23. MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS _____	85	25.7. Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) _____	95
23.1. Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) _____	85	25.8. Study In India _____	95
23.2. Border Area Development Programme (BADP) _____	85	25.9. Education Quality Upgradation and Inclusion Programme (EQUIP) _____	96
23.3. Cyber Crime Prevention Against Women and Children (CCPWC) _____	85	25.10. Madhyamik and Uchchar Shiksha Kosh (MUSK) _____	96
23.4. Other Schemes _____	86	25.11. Udaan- Giving Wings to Girls _____	96
24. MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS _____	87	25.12. Unnat Bharat Abhiyan _____	97
24.1. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) - Urban _____	87	25.13. Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat Programme _____	97
24.2. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - Urban (National Urban Livelihoods Mission): DAY-NULM _____	87	25.14. Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) _____	97
24.3. Smart Cities Mission _____	88	25.15. Scheme for Higher Education Youth in Apprenticeship and Skills (SHREYAS) _____	97
24.4. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) _____	89	25.16. Other Schemes _____	98
24.5. National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) _____	89	26. MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT _____	101
		26.1. Deendayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Karyakram _____	101
		26.2. Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana _____	101
		26.3. Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers _____	101

26.4. National Child Labour Project Scheme _____	102	30.1. Honey Mission _____	111
26.5. Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour (Pencil) Portal _____	102	30.2. Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme	111
26.6. National Career Service _____	102	30.3. Zero Defect and Zero Effect (ZED) Scheme _____	111
26.7. Atal Bimit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana _____	102	30.4. Solar Charakha Mission _____	112
26.8. PM Shram-Yogi Maandhan Yojana _____	103	30.5. A Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional (SFURTI) _____	112
26.9. National Pension Scheme for Traders and Self Employed Persons (Pradhan Mantri Laghu Vyapari Maan-Dhan Yojana) _____	103	30.6. PM Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) _____	112
26.10. Employees' State Insurance Scheme	104	30.7. Interest Subvention Scheme guidelines for MSMEs _____	113
26.11. Other Schemes _____	104	31. MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY _____	115
27. MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE _____	105	31.1. Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) _____	115
27.1. Pro Bono Legal Service _____	105	31.2. Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Power Project _____	115
27.2. Nyaya Mitra _____	105	31.3. Atal Jyoti Yojana (AJAY) _____	115
27.3. Other Schemes _____	105	31.4. Development of Solar Cities Scheme	116
28. MINISTRY OF MINES _____	106	31.5. Suryamitra Skill Development Programme _____	116
28.1. Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) _____	106	31.6. Green Energy Corridor Project _____	116
28.2. Other Schemes _____	106	31.7. Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahaabhiyan (KUSUM) Scheme _____	117
29. MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS _____	107	31.8. Other Schemes _____	117
29.1. Cyber Gram _____	107	32. MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ _____	118
29.2. Jiyo Parsi _____	107	32.1. Gram Swaraj Abhiyan _____	118
29.3. Nai Roshni _____	107	32.2. Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) _____	118
29.4. USTTAD- Upgrading The Skill and Training in Traditional Art Craft for Development _____	108	33. MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS _____	119
29.5. Nai Manzil _____	108	33.1. Comprehensive Online Modified Modules On Induction Training (COMMIT) _____	119
29.6. Padho Pardesh _____	108	34. MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS _____	120
29.7. Nai Udaan _____	109	34.1. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) _____	120
29.8. Manas-Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills _____	109	34.2. Pratyaksh Hanstantrit Labh (PAHAL)	120
29.9. Hamari Dharohar _____	109	34.3. Direct Benefit Transfer in PDS Kerosene (DBTK) Scheme _____	120
29.10. Learn and Earn (Seekho Aur Kamao)	109		
29.11. Mahila Samridhhi Yojana _____	110		
29.12. Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) _____	110		
29.13. Other Schemes _____	110		
30. MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSME) _____	111		

34.4. Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat Scheme _____	121	38.5. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Grameen) _____	132
34.5. Pradhan Mantri Ji-Van (Jaiv Indhan-Vatavaran Anukooli Fasal Awashesh Nivaran) Yojana _____	121	38.6. Mission Antyodaya _____	132
34.6. National Gas Grid _____	121	38.7. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) _____	133
34.7. City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network _____	122	38.8. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) _____	133
34.8. Other Schemes _____	122	38.9. District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA) _____	134
35. MINISTRY OF POWER _____	123	38.10. Other Schemes Under DAY-NRLM _____	134
35.1. Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) _____	123	38.10.1. Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY) _____	134
35.2. Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) _____	123	38.10.2. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana _____	135
35.3. National Led Programme _____	124	38.11. Neeranchal National Watershed Project _____	135
35.3.1. Unnat Jyoti by Affordable Leds for All (UJALA) _____	124	39. MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY _____	136
35.3.2. Street Lighting National Program _____	124	39.1. Vigyan Jyoti _____	136
35.4. Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) _____	124	39.2. Local Treatment Of Urban Sewage For Healthy Reuse (Lotus-Hr) Program _____	136
35.5. Integrated Power Development Scheme (For Urban Areas) _____	125	39.3. Intensification of Research In High Priority Areas (IRHPA) _____	136
35.6. Sustainable and Accelerated Adoption of Efficient Textile Technologies to Help Small Industries (SAATHI) _____	125	39.4. Unique Methods Of Management And Treatment Of Inherited Disorders (UMMID) Initiative _____	137
35.7. Other Schemes _____	125	39.5. National Biopharma Mission _____	137
36. MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS _____	126	39.6. Biotech-Kisan [Krishi Innovation Science Application Network] _____	137
36.1. Kisan Rail Scheme _____	126	39.7. Cattle Genomics Scheme _____	138
36.2. Avataran _____	126	39.8. INSPIRE (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research) Scheme _____	138
36.3. Mission Satyanishtha _____	126	39.9. Integrated Cyber Physical Systems Program _____	139
36.4. Other Schemes _____	127	39.10. National Mission On Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems _____	139
37. MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS _____	128	39.11. Atal Jai Anusandhan Biotech Mission- Undertaking Nationally Relevant Technology Innovation (UNATI) _____	139
37.1. Bharatmala Pariyojana _____	128	39.12. Other Schemes _____	140
37.2. Other Schemes _____	128	40. MINISTRY OF SHIPPING _____	142
38. MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT _____	130	40.1. Sagarmala _____	142
38.1. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAANJHI) _____	130	40.2. Jal Marg Vikas Project _____	142
38.2. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana _____	130		
38.3. Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission _____	131		
38.4. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) _____	131		

41. MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP	143	45.2. Silk Samagra- Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry	151
41.1. Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana	143	45.3. National Technical Textiles Mission	152
41.2. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)	143	44.4. Powertex India Scheme	152
41.3. Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)	143	45.5. Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)	153
41.4. Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE)	144	45.6. Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SAMARTH)	153
41.5. National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)	144	45.7. Other Schemes	154
41.6. Jan Shikshan Santhans (JSS)	144	46. MINISTRY OF TOURISM	155
41.7. Other Schemes	145	46.1. Swadesh Darshan	155
42. MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT	146	46.2. National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Scheme	155
42.1. Swachhta Udyami Yojana	146	46.3. Adopt A Heritage/Apni Dharohar Apni Pehchan Project	155
42.2. Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)	146	46.4. Paryatan Parv	156
42.3. Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan/ Accessible India Campaign	146	46.5. Other Schemes	156
42.4. Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana	146	47. MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS	157
42.5. Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)	147	47.1. Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS)	157
42.6. National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (2018-2023)	147	47.2. Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas	157
42.7. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DRDS)	147	47.3. Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana	157
42.8. Other Schemes	148	47.4. Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana	157
43. MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION	149	47.5. Scheme for 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP'	158
43.1. Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	149	47.6. Other Schemes	158
43.2. Other Schemes	149	48. MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT	159
44. MINISTRY OF STEEL	150	48.1. Integrated Child Development Services	159
44.1. Mission Purvodaya	150	48.1.1. National Nutrition Mission (Poshan Abhiyaan)	159
44.2. Steel Research and Technology Mission of India (SRTMI)	150	48.1.2. Bhartiya Poshan Krishi Kosh	159
45. MINISTRY OF TEXTILE	151	48.1.3. Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)	160
45.1. Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP)	151	48.1.4. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	160
		48.2. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)	161
		48.2.1. Sukanya Samruddhi Yojana	161
		48.3. Ujjawala Scheme	162

48.4. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Boys-Saksham _____	162	50.4. National Mission on Transformative Mobility and Battery Storage _____	167
48.5. Swadhar Greh Scheme _____	162	50.5. Other Schemes _____	167
48.6. Gender Champions Scheme _____	163	51. PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE _____	168
48.7. Sakhi One Stop Centres _____	163	51.1. Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation (PRAGATI) _____	168
48.8. Other Schemes _____	163	51.2. Other Schemes _____	168
49. MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS _____	165	52. DEPARTMENT OF SPICE/ ISRO'S INITIATIVES _____	169
50. NITI AAYOG _____	166	52.1. Bhuvan-Isro's Geo-Portal _____	169
50.1. Atal Innovation Mission _____	166	52.2. Yuva Vigyani Karyakram (YUVIKA) _____	169
50.2. Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital (SATH) Programme _____	166	52.3. Other Schemes _____	169
50.3. Aspirational Districts Programme _____	166	53. STATE GOVERNMENT SCHEMES _____	170

1. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

1.1. PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMMAN NIDHI (PM-KISAN)

Objective	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide income support to all Small and Marginal landholding farmer families having cultivable land. To supplement the financial needs of the farmers in procuring various inputs to ensure proper crop health and appropriate yields, commensurate with the anticipated farm income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector Scheme. Income support of Rs.6000/- per year is provided to all land holding farmer families across the country, irrespective of land size, in three equal instalments of Rs.2000/- every four months. Definition of family for the Scheme is husband, wife and minor children. Responsibility of identification of beneficiary farmer families rests with the State / UT Governments. Fund is directly transferred to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries. Farmers can do their self-registration through the Farmers Corner in the portal or through Common Service Centers. The benefit shall be paid to only those farmers families whose names are entered into the land records except for Forest dwellers, North-eastern states and Jharkhand which has separates provisions for land records. PM-KISAN Mobile App was launched on 1st Anniversary of PM KISAN on which farmers can view the status of their application, update or carry out corrections of their Aadhaar cards and also check history of credits to their bank accounts. Exclusions: Certain categories of beneficiaries of higher economic status such as institutional land holders, former and present holder of constitutional posts, persons who paid income tax in last assessment year etc. shall not be eligible for benefit under the scheme. All PM-KISAN beneficiaries will be given the Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) so that farmers can take easy loans from the banks. This will help all such farmers to get short term loan for crop & animal/fish rearing at a maximum interest of 4% on timely repayment.

1.2. PM FASAL BIMA YOJANA

Objectives	Intended beneficiaries	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of natural calamities, pests & diseases. To stabilise the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming. To encourage farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices. 	<p>All farmers including sharecroppers and tenant farmers growing notified crops in a notified area during the season who have insurable interest in the crop are eligible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Centrally sponsored scheme and it replaced all other existing insurance schemes except the Restructured Weather-Based Crop Insurance Scheme. A uniform premium of only 2% to be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops and 1.5% for all Rabi crops. In case of annual commercial and horticultural crops, the premium to be paid by farmers will be only 5%. The balance premium was to be paid by state and central government in equal proportions. However, recently, Centre has slashed its share of the premium subsidy from 50% to just 25% in irrigated areas and 30% for unirrigated areas from the kharif season of 2020. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Districts having 50% or more irrigated area will be considered as irrigated area/district Central Share in Premium Subsidy has been increased to 90% for North Eastern States from the existing sharing pattern of 50:50 Central Subsidy under PMFBY to be limited for premium rates upto 30% for unirrigated areas/crops and 25% for irrigated areas/crops. It was compulsory for loanee farmers availing crop loans for notified crops in notified areas. However, now it has been made voluntary for all farmers, including those with existing crop loans. Yield Losses: due to non-preventable risks, such as Natural Fire and Lightning, Storm, Hailstorm, Cyclone, Typhoon, Tempest, Hurricane, Tornado. Risks due to Flood, Inundation and Landslide, Drought, Dry spells, Pests/ Diseases also will be covered.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure flow of credit to the agriculture sector. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-harvest losses are also covered which include losses from unseasonal and cyclonic rainfalls and hailstorms. The Scheme shall be implemented on an 'Area Approach basis'. Defined Area (i.e., unit area of insurance) is Village or above. It can be a Geo-Fenced/Geo-mapped region having homogenous Risk Profile for the notified crop. Insured sum of crops: States/UTs can either choose scale of finance or district level value of notional average yield at MSP. Farm gate price will be considered for the other crops for which MSP is not declared. Public sector insurer (Agriculture Insurance Company of India, United India Insurance Company etc.) and private insurance companies are empanelled for implementation of the scheme. The farmers will be paid 12% interest by insurance companies for the delay in settlement claims beyond two months of prescribed cut-off date. States have been allowed to set up their own insurance companies for implementing the scheme. Recently, Government has modified some provisions of ongoing schemes of PMFBY and RWBCIS as under: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation of business to Insurance Companies to be done for 3 years. Currently, the tenders floated by the States are for 1/2/3 year periods. Flexibility to States/UTs to implement the Scheme with option to select any or many of additional risk covers/features States not to be allowed to implement the Scheme in subsequent Seasons in case of considerable delay by States in release of requisite Premium Subsidy to concerned Insurance Companies beyond a prescribed time limit. (Cut-off dates for Kharif and Rabi seasons will be 31st March and 30th September). Recently, Maharashtra became the first state to integrate its land records with the web portal of PMFBY. It will facilitate online access of land details to farmers, solve the issue of over-insurance and prevent insurance of ineligible people.
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1.3. FORMATION AND PROMOTION OF FARMER PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS (FPOS)

Objectives	Intended beneficiaries	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,000 FPOs would be formed in five years period from 2019-20 to 2023-24 to ensure economies of scale for farmers. Handholding support to each FPO would be continued for 5 years from its year of inception for which support will continue till 2027-28. 	<p>Small and marginal farmers who do not have economic strength to apply production technology, services and marketing value addition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector Scheme under Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) Implemented by- Small Farmers Agri-business Consortium (SFAC), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). Also, States can nominate their Implementing Agency in consultation with DAC&FW. Cluster Based Business Organizations (CBBOs) will be formed at cluster/state level. These CBBOs will consist of specialists and will serve as a platform for an end to end knowledge for all issues in FPO promotion. Minimum number of members in FPO will be 300 in plain area and 100 in North East & hilly areas. At least 15% of the targeted FPOs would be in aspirational districts with at least one FPO in each block of aspirational districts. Credit guarantee facility up to Rs 2 crore of project loan per FPO. Credit Guarantee Funds (CGF) will be created by NABARD and NCDC. FPOs will be promoted under "One District One Product" cluster to promote specialization and better processing, marketing, branding & export by FPOs.

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

Objectives	Intended beneficiaries	Salient Features
It is an old age pension scheme to provide social security net to around 3 crore Small and Marginal old age farmers as they have minimal or no savings to provide for old age and to support them in the event of consequent loss of livelihood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small and Marginal Farmer (SMF) of age of 18- 40 years - a farmer who owns cultivable land up to 2 hectares as per land records of the concerned State/UT. • Exclusions: SMFs covered under any other statutory social security schemes such as National Pension Scheme (NPS), Employees' State Insurance Corporation scheme, Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-SYM) etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Central Sector Scheme. • It is a voluntary and contribution-based pension scheme for farmers in the entry age group of 18 to 40 years and a minimum monthly pension of Rs. 3000 will be provided to them on attaining the age of 60 years. • The monthly contribution by farmer ranges between Rs.55 to 200 to the Pension Fund, depending on the age of entry into the Scheme, with provision of equal contribution by the Central Government. • The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) will be the Pension Fund Manager and responsible for Pension pay out. • In case of death of the farmer before retirement date, the spouse may continue in the scheme by paying the remaining contributions till the remaining age of the deceased farmer. • If the farmer dies after the retirement date, the spouse will receive 50% of the pension as Family Pension. After the death of both the farmer and the spouse, the accumulated corpus shall be credited back to the Pension Fund. • Synergy with other initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ farmers can opt to allow his/her monthly contribution to the Scheme to be made from the benefits drawn from the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PMKISAN) Scheme directly. But its not compulsory. • The initial enrolment to the PM-KMY is being done through the Common Service Centres (CSCs) • Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) of the CSCs who are field level functionaries, have also been provided incentives for ensuring maximum enrolment of farmers • There will be an appropriate grievance redressal mechanism of LIC, banks and the government. • An empowered committee of secretaries has also been constituted for monitoring, review and amendment of the scheme.

1.5. GREEN REVOLUTION – KRISHONNATI YOJANA

Objective	Salient Features
To develop the agriculture and allied sector in a holistic and scientific manner to increase the income of farmers by enhancing production, productivity and better returns on produce.	<p>It is a Centrally Sponsored Umbrella Scheme that has been implemented since 2016-17. It comprises of 11 schemes / missions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)- to promote holistic growth of horticulture sector • National Food Security Mission (NFSM) including National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)- to increase production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals, oilseeds and commercial crops through area expansion, restoring soil fertility and improving productivity. • National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)- to promote sustainable agriculture practices focusing on integrated farming, appropriate soil health management and synergizing resource conservation technology. • Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)- to strengthen ongoing programmes of states/local bodies to achieve food security, empowering farmers, strengthen programme planning, ICT usage etc. • Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)- to increase production of certified / quality seed, increase seed replacement rate (SRR) and upgrade the quality of farm saved seeds. • Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)- to increase the reach of farm mechanization, promote 'Custom Hiring Centres' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost. • Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine- to minimize loss to quality and yield of agricultural crops, shield agricultural bio-security, facilitate exports and promote good agricultural practices.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census, Economics and Statistics- to undertake the agriculture census, study of the cost of cultivation of principal crops, to undertake research studies on agro-economic problems etc. • Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation (ISAC)- to provide financial assistance for improving the economic conditions of cooperatives, remove regional imbalances. • Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing (ISAM)- to develop and provide agricultural marketing infrastructure, promote innovative and latest technologies and integrate markets through a common online market platform. • National e-Governance Plan (NeGP-A)- to improve access of farmers to information & services, making available timely and relevant information to the farmers for increasing their agriculture productivity.
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1.5.1. MISSION FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF HORTICULTURE

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote holistic development of Horticulture sector (including bamboo & coconut) • Encourage aggregation of farmers in into groups such as FPOs. • Enhance horticulture production, augment farmers' income and strengthen nutritional security. • Improve productivity by ways of germplasm, planting material and water use efficiency through micro-irrigation. • Support skill development and create employment generation opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which was started from 2014-15 comprising of following sub-schemes and areas of operation - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Horticulture Mission: to promote holistic growth of horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies ○ Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States: It is a technology mission which focuses on production of quality planting material, organic farming, efficient water management etc. ○ Promote, develop and disseminate technologies and generate employment opportunities. ○ National Horticulture Board is implementing various schemes under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) in all States and UTs. ○ Coconut Development Board is implementing various schemes under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) in all Coconut growing states in the country. ○ Central Institute for Horticulture, Nagaland for providing technical back stopping through capacity building and training of farmers and Field functionaries in the North Eastern Region. • Strategy- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adopt end-to-end approach with backward and forward linkages. ○ Promote R&D technologies for cultivation and other activities with special focus on cold chain infrastructure. ○ Improve productivity through diversification of crops, extension of technology and increasing acreage of orchards etc. ○ Improve post-harvest management, value addition processing and marketing infrastructure. ○ Promote FPOs and their links with Market aggregators and financial institutions. • Funding – Central government contributes 90% in NE States and Himalayan States and 60% in all other states while remaining is contributed by state government. • In 2014, Project CHAMAN was launched which envisages use of satellite remote sensing data along with Geographical Information System (GIS) for generating action plans for horticultural development.

1.5.2. NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals and commercial crops through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner. • Restore soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level. • Enhancing farm level economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which was launched in 2007. • From the years 2018-19 and 2019-20, NMOOP and Seed Village Programme are now a part of NFSM and thus NFSM will have eight components viz. (i) NFSM- Rice; (ii) NFSM-Wheat; (iii) NFSM-Pulses; (iv) NFSM-Coarse Cereals (Maize, Barley), (v) NFSM-Sub Mission on Nutri Cereals; (vi) NFSM-Commercial Crops; (vii) NFSM-Oilseeds and Oilpalm; and (viii) NFSM-Seed Village Programme

1.5.3. NATIONAL MISSION ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make agriculture more sustainable, productive, remunerative and climate resilient. Conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures. Adopt comprehensive soil management practices and optimize utilization of water resources. Capacity building of farmers in the domain of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It derives its mandate from Sustainable Agriculture Mission which is one of the eight missions outlined under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). NMSA will cater to key dimensions of ‘Water use efficiency’, ‘Nutrient Management’ and ‘Livelihood diversification’ through adoption of sustainable development pathway. Main Components of NMSA are – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rain-fed Area Development On Farm Water Management (now subsumed under the ‘Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)’ component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana) Soil Health Management Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modelling and Networking Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) National Bamboo Mission (NBM) Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region is a sub-mission under this. It aims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain.

1.5.3.1. PARAMPARAGAT KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote natural resource based integrated and climate resilient sustainable farming systems. To reduce cost of agriculture to farmers through sustainable integrated organic farming systems thereby enhancing farmer's net income per unit of land. To protect environment from hazardous inorganic chemicals by adoption of eco-friendly low-cost traditional techniques and farmer friendly technologies. To empower farmers through their own institutional development in the form of clusters and group with capacity to manage production, processing, value addition and certification management. To make farmers entrepreneurs through direct market linkages with local and national markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana” is an elaborated component of Soil Health Management (SHM) under National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Cluster Approach: 20 or more farmers form a cluster having 20ha or 50 acre land to take organic farming farmers will be eligible for an assistance of Rs 50000 per hectare for a three-year period for adopting the traditional methods of cultivation and standard organic farming practices like zero budget natural farming and permaculture. At least 30% of the budget allocations need to be earmarked for women beneficiaries/ farmers. Components - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification through cluster approach - mobilization of farmers, form clusters, identification of land resources and training on organic farming and PGS Certification and quality control. Adoption of organic village for manure management and biological nitrogen harvesting through cluster approach –action plan for Organic Farming, Integrated Manure Management, Packing, Labelling and Branding of organic products of cluster. <p>Other recent developments in the scheme: Guidelines have been revised in October 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Advisory Committee (NAC) under Chairmanship of Secretary (A&C) constituted under NMSA will be the policy-formulating body giving overall direction and guidance to the Mission and monitor and review its progress and performance. National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF): NCOF being the secretariat for PGS-India programme shall be the monitoring body for PGS certification programme including authorization of RCs, selection of NABL accredited labs and random surveillance through the RCOFs. JAIVIK KHETI PORTAL: A dedicated portal for organic farming acting as both a knowledge platform as well as marketing platform will be developed. Convergence with other Central Sector Schemes like MIDH, NFSM and with schemes of other ministries like MOFPI, SMES, MoRD etc. for relevant components is highly encouraged.
<p>Mission Organic Value Chain Development in North East region (MOVCDNER)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is Central Sector scheme. Like PKVY, it also aims at promotion of cluster/ Farmers Producer Organization (FPO) based chemical free, low input cost,

	<p>sustainable organic farming and support farmers from input procurement to market linkages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organic farming of niche crops of North East Region for exports is also being supported under MOVCDNER, where in FPOs are supported for organic inputs, post-harvest management practices including infrastructure creation, marketing in a value chain mode.
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1.5.3.2. PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SCHEME (PGS)

<p>Participatory Guarantee System (Scheme) –India (PGS-India)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote domestic organic market growth and also to enable S&M farmers to have easy access to organic certification, a decentralized organic farming certification system called PGS-India is being implemented by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. It is outside the framework of third-party system of certification (which is a pre-requisite to enter export market of organic produce) and it is a group-certification system including farmers, traders and consumers (hence the name) and it is supported by PKVY scheme. PGS ensures that their production takes place in accordance with laid-down quality standards. It is not applicable for off-farm activities like transport, storage etc. The certification is in the form of a documented logo or a statement. <p>Food Safety and Standards (Organic Food) Regulations, 2017 requires Organic food to comply with the requirements of labelling of FSSAI in addition to that of NPOP or PGS-India in order to sell organic produce to end consumers. However, those small organic producers whose annual turnover is below 12 lakhs have been exempted but they cannot use Jaivik Bharat Logo.</p>
<p>Related information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jaivik Bharat Logo: to distinguish organic products from inorganic. National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP): It is implemented by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It focuses on the accreditation programme for Certification Bodies, standards for organic production, promotion of organic farming etc in order to boost such exports from India. It grants organic farming certification through a process of third party certification. 	

1.5.4. INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Objectives	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote creation of agricultural marketing infrastructure by providing backend subsidy support to State, cooperative and private sector investments. To promote Integrated Value Chains (confined up to the stage of primary processing only) to provide vertical integration of farmers with primary processors. To use ICT as a vehicle of extension to sensitize and orient farmers to respond to new challenges in agricultural marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ISAM will have the following five components <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) [the existing schemes of Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (GBY) and Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization (AMIGS) will be merged as AMI] Marketing Research and Information Network (MRIN) Strengthening of Agmark Grading Facilities (SAGF), Agri-Business Development (ABD) through Venture Capital Assistance (VCA) and Project Development Facility (PDF) Choudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Agriculture Marketing (NIAM).

1.5.5. NATIONAL MISSION ON AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND TECHNOLOGY

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the extension system farmer-driven and farmer-accountable by way of new institutional arrangements for technology dissemination To restructure and strengthen agricultural extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practices to farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Centrally Sponsored Scheme was introduced under the umbrella of Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA). It envisages strengthening the extension machinery through 4 sub-schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE) Sub Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP)

Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to promote agricultural mechanization among small and marginal farmers and in the areas where the level of mechanization and availability of power is very low. • Mission Components- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through training, testing and demonstration ○ Demonstration, training and distribution of Post-Harvest Technology and Management (PHTM) ○ Financial Assistance for Procurement of Agriculture Machinery and Equipment ○ Establish Farm Machinery Bank for Custom Hiring ○ Promotion of Farm Mechanization and Equipment in North-Eastern Region.
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1.5.6. PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION FOR IN-SITU MANAGEMENT OF CROP RESIDUE

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting environment from air pollution and preventing loss of nutrients and soil micro-organisms caused by burning of crop residue; • Promoting in-situ management of crop residue by retention and incorporation into the soil through the use of appropriate mechanization inputs; • Promoting Farm Machinery Banks for custom hiring of in- situ crop residue management machinery to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual ownership. • Creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration, capacity building activities and differentiated Information, Education and Communication strategies for effective utilization and management of crop residue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Central Sector Scheme applicable in states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi. • Under the scheme, financial assistance @50% of the cost is provided to the farmers for purchase of in-situ crop residue management machines on individual ownership basis. • The financial assistance for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres of in-situ crop residue management machinery is @ 80% of the project cost. • It also encourages undertaking Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities for creating awareness among farmers. • Within one year of its implementation utilizing an amount of Rs. 500 crore, the happy seeder/zero tillage technology was adopted in 8 lakh hectares of land in the North-Western States of India. • During 2019-20, 32,808 machineries have been distributed and 8662 Custom Hiring Centres have been established.

1.6. RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA – RAFTAAR (RKVY-RAFTAAR)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen the farmers' efforts through creation of required pre and postharvest agri-infrastructure that increases access to quality inputs, storage, market facilities etc. and enables farmers to make informed choices. • To provide autonomy, flexibility to States to plan and execute schemes as per local/ farmers' needs • To promote value chain addition linked production models that will help farmers increase their income as well as encourage productivity • To mitigate risk of farmers with focus on additional income generation activities - like integrated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RKVY, initiated in 2007 as an umbrella scheme for holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors, has been recently revamped as RKVY-RAFTAAR – Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation for 2017-19 and 2019-20. Its tenure has been increased to 31st March 2021. • It provided states with considerable flexibility and autonomy for planning and executing programs. • Decentralised planning for agriculture and allied sectors is initiated by the states through District Agriculture Plan and State Agriculture Plan based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of appropriate technology and natural priorities. • State Agriculture Departments act as Nodal Implementing Agency • It will incentivize states to increase allocations for agriculture and allied sectors and help in creation of post-harvest infrastructure and promotion of private investment in the farm sector across the country. • Fund Allocation - 60:40 grants between Centre and States in states and 90:10 for North Eastern States and Himalayan States. Fund breakup: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regular RKVY-RAFTAAR (Infrastructure & Assets and Production Growth)- 70% of annual outlay to be allocated to states as grants (out of this, 20% are flexi-funds) ○ RKVY-RAFTAAR special sub-schemes of National Priorities- 20% ○ Innovation and agri-entrepreneur development- 10% (In case the funds not utilized, it will be diverted to regular RKVY & sub-schemes) • For UTs the grant is 100% as Central share. • Sub-schemes include

farming, mushroom cultivation, bee keeping etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India ○ Crop Diversification Program (CDP)– It is being implemented in the Original Green Revolution States of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh to diversify area from water guzzling crop ○ Reclamation of Problem Soil (RPS) ○ Foot & Mouth Disease – Control Program (FMD-CP) ○ Saffron Mission ○ Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP)- farmers/ FPOs/ Cooperatives in the drought affected districts/blocks are provided financial assistance of Rs. 3200/ha (upto a maximum area of two ha) for taking up additional production of fodder.
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1.6.1. BRINGING GREEN REVOLUTION TO EASTERN INDIA (BGREI)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase production and productivity of rice and wheat by adopting latest crop production technologies • To promote cultivation in rice fallow area to increase cropping intensity & income of the farmers. • To create water harvesting structures and efficient utilization of water potential • To promote post-harvest technology and marketing support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The program was launched in 2010-11 to address constraints limiting the productivity of “rice based cropping system” in eastern India comprising seven states – Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Eastern Uttar Pradesh (Purvanchal) and West Bengal. • Various initiatives under the scheme are – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Block or cluster development of improved production technology ○ Asset building activities for farm improvement ○ Site specific activities for farm renovation ○ Seed production and distribution ○ Marketing support and post-harvest management

1.7. SOIL HEALTH CARD SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To issue soil health cards every 2 years, to all farmers, so as to provide a basis to address nutrient deficiencies in fertilization practices. • To develop and strengthen the functioning of Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) through capacity building, involvement of agriculture students and effective linkage with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) / State Agricultural Universities (SAUs). • To build capacities of district and state level staff and of progressive farmers for promotion of nutrient management practices and balanced use of fertilizers • Ensure additional income to farmers and increasing yields and promoting sustainable farming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2015. • Soil Health Card is issued to farmers which carries crop-wise recommendations of nutrients and fertilizers required for the individual farms. Farmers can also get recommendations for additional crops on demand. • The experts analyse the strengths and weaknesses of the soil collected from farms and suggest measures to deal with it. • It will contain the status of his soil with respect to 12 parameters, namely N, P, K (Macro-nutrients); S (Secondary- nutrient); Zn, Fe, Cu, Mn, Bo (Micro - nutrients); and pH, EC, OC (Physical parameters). • Based on this, SHC provides two sets of fertilizer recommendations for six crops (three for kharif and three for rabi) including recommendations of organic manures. • Farmers can also track soil samples on the SHC Portal. • Under the scheme, village youth and farmers up to 40 years of age are eligible to set up Soil Health Laboratories and undertake testing. • Assistance is provided to farmers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rs. 2500/ha for distribution of micronutrients ○ For setting up of mini soil testing labs • Recently a pilot project ‘Development of Model Villages’ has been taken up where soil samples collection has been taken up at individual farm holding with farmer’s participation instead of sample collection at grids.

1.8. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKET (NAM)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote genuine price discovery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Central Sector scheme with funding coming from Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (AITF).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases farmers' options for sale and access to markets Liberal licensing of traders / buyers and commission agents. One license for a trader valid across all markets in the State. Harmonisation of quality standards of agricultural produce Single point levy of market fees, i.e. on the first wholesale purchase from the farmer. To promote stable prices and availability of quality produce to consumers. Provision of Soil Testing Laboratories in/or near the selected mandi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAM is a pan-India electronic trading portal which seeks to network the existing APMCs and other market yards to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) has been selected as the lead agency to implement it. Central government will provide the software free of cost to the states and in addition, a one-time grant of up to Rs. 30 lakhs per market will be given for related equipment and infrastructure requirements. 585 wholesale regulated markets/ APMC Markets have been so far integrated with e-NAM platform in 16 States and 2 Union Territories (UTs). For the local trader in the mandi / market, NAM offers the opportunity to access a larger national market for secondary trading. Bulk buyers, processors, exporters etc. benefit from being able to participate directly in trading at the local mandi / market level, thereby reducing their intermediation costs. Recently, the first inter-State trade on e-Nam between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana has been carried out. FPOs have also been on-boarded on e-NAM portal and they have started uploading their produce for trading from their premise. Also, 23 Warehouses of CWC located in AP have been declared as <i>Deemed Market</i> under Agriculture Produce and Livestock Marketing (APLM) Act which will facilitate trading through these warehouses on e-NAM portal.
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1.9. PRADHAN MANTRI ANNADATA AAY SANRAKSHAN ABHIYAN (PM-AASHA)

Objective	Salient Features
To ensure that farmers get remunerative prices for their produce.	<p>It has three components complementing the existing schemes of the Department of Food and Public Distribution for procurement of paddy, wheat and other cereals and coarse grains where procurement takes place at MSP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price Support Scheme (PSS): Under this, physical procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra will be done by Central Nodal Agencies. Besides National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED), FCI will also take up procurement of crops under PSS. The expenditure and losses due to procurement would be borne by the Centre. Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS): This will cover all oilseeds for which MSP is notified and Centre will pay the difference between the MSP and actual selling/ model price to the farmer directly into his bank account. Farmers who sell their crops in recognized mandis within the notified period can benefit from it. Pilot of Private Procurement and Stockiest Scheme (PPSS): In the case of oilseeds, the States will have the option to roll out PPSS in select districts where a private player can procure crops at MSP when market prices drop below MSP. The private player will then be compensated through a service charge up to a maximum of 15% of the MSP of the crop.

1.10. PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level, To enhance recharge of aquifers and introduce sustainable water conservation practices. To explore the feasibility of reusing treated municipal waste water for periurban agriculture To attract greater private investments in irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralized State level planning and projectised execution' structure, in order to allow States to draw up a District Irrigation Plan (DIP) and a State Irrigation Plan (SIP). Investments will happen at farm level. It will be supervised and monitored by Inter-Ministerial National Steering Committee (NSC) under PM with Union Ministers of all concerned Ministries. A National Executive Committee (NEC) is to be constituted under the Chairmanship of the Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog to oversee programme implementation. PMKSY has been formulated amalgamating ongoing schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP); Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP); and On Farm Water Management (OFWM) component of National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Water budgeting is done for all sectors namely, household, agriculture and industries.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote extension activities relating to water harvesting, water management and crop alignment for farmers and grass root level field functionaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long Term Irrigation Fund has been instituted under PMKSY in NABARD for funding and fast tracking the implementation of incomplete major and medium irrigation projects. A dedicated Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under PMKSY has been set up to provide states financial assistance on concessional rate of interest.
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Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	PMKSY (Har Khet ko Pani)	PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop)	PMKSY (Watershed Development)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation Faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation including National Projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation Creation of new water sources through Minor Irrigation (both surface and ground water) Repair, restoration and renovation of water bodies; Strengthening carrying capacity of traditional water sources, construction of rain water harvesting structures (Jal Sanchay); Jal Mandir (Gujarat); Khatri, Kuhl (H.P.); Zabo (Nagaland); Eri, Ooranis (T.N.); Dongs (Assam); Katas, Bandhas (Odisha and M.P.) Command area development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Agriculture Promoting efficient water conveyance and precision water application devices like drips, sprinklers, pivots, rain-guns in the farm (Jal Sinchan) Extension activities for promotion of scientific moisture conservation, Crop combination, crop alignment etc., (ICT) interventions through NeGP -- precision irrigation technologies, on farm water management, crop alignment etc. and also to do intensive monitoring of the Scheme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Land resources, Ministry of Rural development Effective management of runoff water and improved soil & moisture conservation activities Converging with MGNREGS DPAP, DDP and IWDP were consolidated under this component Cluster Approach in selection and preparation of projects Read more on Neeranchal National Watershed Project under Ministry of Rural Development

1.11. YUVA SAHAKAR-COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISE SUPPORT AND INNOVATION SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
To cater to the needs and aspirations of the youth, NCDC has come up with this youth-friendly scheme for attracting them to cooperative business ventures. It would encourage cooperatives to venture into new and innovative areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched by: National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) CSIF fund: The scheme will be linked to a 'Cooperative Start-up and Innovation Fund (CSIF)' created by the NCDC with an annual outlay of Rs 100 crore and it has special incentive for cooperatives of North Eastern region, Aspirational Districts and cooperatives with women/SC/ST/PwD members. Funding: The funding for the project will be up to 80% of the project cost for the special categories as against 70% for others. The scheme envisages 2% less than the applicable rate of interest on term loan for the project cost up to Rs 3 crore including 2 years moratorium on payment of principal. Eligibility: All types of cooperatives in operation for at least one year and having positive net-worth are eligible.
About NCDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the sole statutory organisation (under Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare) functioning as an apex financial and developmental institution exclusively devoted to cooperative sector. It strengthens and promotes programmes across sectors relating to agriculture and allied fields like dairy, poultry, livestock, fisheries, cotton ginning and spinning, sugar and notified services like hospitality, transport, rural housing, hospitals/health care etc.

1.12. KISAN CREDIT CARD (KCC)

Objective	Beneficiaries	Salient features
To provide adequate and timely credit support from the banking system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All farmers-individuals/Joint borrowers who are owner cultivators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The loan disbursed under KCC is broad based and may be used as working capital and for short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops, post-harvest expenses, produce marketing loan, consumption requirement of farmer household etc.

under single window.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenant farmers, Oral lessees and Share Croppers etc. • SHGs or Joint Liability Groups of farmers including tenant farmers, share croppers etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loans disbursed under KCC Scheme for notified crops are covered under Crop Insurance Scheme. • It also provides facility of ATM enabled RuPay Card, one-time documentation, and any number of withdrawals within the limit. • Scheme covers risk of KCC holders against death or permanent disability resulting from accidents caused by external, violent and visible means. • Also, the government has taken several initiatives for KCC saturation which include adding farmers engaged in animal husbandry and fisheries, no processing fee of loan under KCC and raising limit of collateral free agriculture loan from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 1.6 lakh.
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1.13. STRENGTHENING & MODERNIZATION OF PEST MANAGEMENT APPROACH IN INDIA (SMPMA)

Objectives	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximize crop production with minimum input costs. • Minimize environmental pollution in soil, water and air due to pesticides. • Minimize occupational health hazards due to chemical pesticides. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a central sector scheme launched with following components- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Integrated Pest Management (IPM) – It is environment friendly broad ecological approach for managing pest problems. ○ Locust Control and Research – under this locust warning organizations have been established to monitor, forewarn and control locust in Scheduled Desert Area (of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana) and to conduct research on locust and grasshoppers. ○ Implementation of Insecticides Act, 1968 – It regulates the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings, animals and environment. • Implementing Agency - 35 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs)

1.14. NATIONAL INNOVATIONS ON CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE (NICRA)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance the resilience of Indian agriculture covering crops, livestock and fisheries to climatic variability and climate change through development and application of improved production and risk management technologies • To demonstrate site specific technology packages on farmers' fields for adapting to current climate risks • To enhance the capacity building of scientists and other stakeholders in climate resilient agricultural research and its application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a network of projects of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). • It takes into account the critical assessment of different crops/zones in the country for vulnerability of rainfall. • It undertakes installation of state-of art equipment like flux towers for measurement of greenhouse gases in large field areas. • It undertakes comprehensive field evaluation of new and emerging approaches of paddy cultivation. • The project consists of four components viz. Strategic Research, Technology Demonstration, Capacity Building and Sponsored/ Competitive Grants.

1.15. INTEREST SUBVENTION SCHEME

Objectives	Salient Features
To make available agricultural credit for Short Term crop loans at an affordable rate to give a boost to agricultural productivity and production in the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provides concession of 2% per annum for short-term crop loans to farmers, upto Rs. 3 lakh at 7% rate of interest. • An additional interest subvention of 3 per cent per annum is available to the “prompt payee farmers. • The benefit of interest subvention is extended for a period of up to six months (post-harvest) to small and marginal farmers having KCC on loan against negotiable warehouse receipts with the purpose of preventing distress sale of produce. • Interest subvention will be available to Public Sector Bank, Private Sector Bank and to NABARD for providing concessional refinance to Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scheme is provided for four segments namely; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interest subvention for short term crop loans. ○ Interest subvention for post-harvest loans. ○ Interest subvention under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM). ○ Interest subvention for relief to farmers affected by natural calamities.
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1.16. ARYA PROJECT

Objectives	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To attract and empower the Youth in Rural Areas to take up various Agriculture, allied and service sector enterprises for sustainable income and gainful employment in selected districts. • To enable the Farm Youth to establish network groups to take up resource and capital intensive activities like processing, value addition and marketing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GOI launched ARYA – “Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture” in 2015; • It is implemented through Krishi Vigyan Kendra in one district from each State. KVKs will involve the Agricultural Universities and ICAR Institutes as Technology Partners. • In one district, 200-300 Rural youths will be identified for their skill development in entrepreneurial activities and establishment of related micro-enterprise units. • At KVKs also one or two enterprise units will be established so that they serve as entrepreneurial training units for farmers.

1.17. KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS (KVK)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be a frontline extension in agriculture, and to serve as a single window mechanism for addressing the technology needs of farmers • To demonstrate location specific technologies and build capacity of farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has created a network of 669 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country and more KVKs will be established. • KVKs lay strong emphasis on skill development training of rural youth, farm women and farmers • Provide latest technological inputs like seeds, planting materials and bio-products. • Advise farmers on timely crop/enterprise related recommendations, including climate resilient technologies. • Diagnose and solve problems emerging from district agro-ecosystems and lead in adoption of innovations. • It is an integral part of the National Agricultural Research System (NARS). • The KVK scheme is 100% financed by Govt. of India and the KVKs are sanctioned to Agricultural Universities, ICAR institutes, related Government Departments and NGOs working in Agriculture.

1.18. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL HIGHER EDUCATION PROJECT (NAHEP)

Objective	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accentuate the relevance and quality of higher agricultural education in selected AUs • Student and faculty development • Improve learning outcomes, employability and entrepreneurship; and • Enhancing institutional and system management effectiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding: It will be funded by the World Bank and the Indian Government on a 50:50 basis. • Components <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional Development Plans (IDPs): NAHEP would provide Institutional Development Grants to selected participating AUs, which seek to improve learning outcomes and future employment for AU students and faculty teaching performance and research effectiveness. • Centre of Advanced Agricultural science & Technology (CAAST): CAAST Grants will be provided to selected participating AUs to establish multidisciplinary centers for teaching, research and extension on critical and emerging agricultural topics. • Innovation Grants to selected participating AUs to make AUs reform ready (i.e., attain accreditation); and promote mentoring of non-accredited AUs by existing reform-ready AUs and other interstate and international academic partnerships. • Results Monitoring and Evaluation: The Education Division/ ICAR would establish a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Cell to oversee the progress of activities across all NAHEP components.

1.19. OTHER INITIATIVES

Initiative	Salient Features
Accelerated Pulses Production Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to demonstrate plant nutrients and plant protection centric improved technologies and management practices in compact units of 1000 hectares each for five major pulse crops viz. Bengal gram, Black gram (Urdbean), Red gram (Arhar), Green gram (Moongbean), and Lentil (Masur) It is 100 % funding by Union Ministry of Agriculture and implemented under the NFSM-Pulses. It has been conceptualised to take up the active propagation of key technologies such as Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM). Department of Agriculture Cooperation and farmer welfare is implementing this programme through i) Commissioners/Directors of Agriculture of pulse producing states, and ii) Central Government Institutes: NCIPM of ICAR.
Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Union cabinet has recently approved creation of a Rs, 2,000 crore Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund (AMIF) for development and upgradation of rural agriculture markets. It will be created with NABARD and will provide the state/ UT governments subsidized loans for their proposal for developing marketing infrastructure in 585 Agriculture Produce Market Committees (APMCs) and 10,000 villages. States can access AMIF for innovative integrated market infrastructure projects, including through public private partnerships.
Gramin Retail Agriculture Markets (GrAMs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GrAMs have been launched in the Budget 2017-18 under the Agri Market Development Fund to develop the retail market in the agriculture marketing sector. Under this initiative 22,000 rural haats and 585 APMC would be developed and upgraded into GrAMs. In these GrAMs physical infrastructure will be strengthened using MGNREGA and other government schemes. They will also be electronically linked to e-NAM and exempted from APMC regulations. They will provide farmers facility to make direct sale to consumers and bulk purchasers.
Agricultural Market Information Network (AGMARKNET) portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a G2C e-governance portal that caters to the needs of various stakeholders such as farmers, industry, policy makers and academic institutions by providing agricultural marketing related information from a single window. It facilitates web-based information flow, of the daily arrivals and prices of commodities in the agricultural produce markets spread across the country
E-Krishi Samvad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an online interface through which farmers and other stakeholders can directly approach ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) with their problems for effective solutions. Stakeholders can also upload photographs of crop diseases, animals or fishes for diagnostics and remedial measures instantly from the specialists. Appropriate solutions from specialists will be provided via SMS or through web.
E-Rakam Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is joint initiative of MSTC Ltd. (a Mini Ratna PSU under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel) and Central Railside Warehousing Company. It is an auction platform to help farmers get reasonable price for the produce and not fall prey to middlemen as well as save them the effort to carting the produce to the mandi. The farmers will be paid directly into their bank accounts.
Farmer First Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The focus is on farmer's Farm, Innovations, Resources, Science and Technology (FIRST). It is an ICAR initiative with focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enriching Farmer – Scientist interface Technology assemblage, application and feedback Partnership and institutional building Content mobilization It will also identify and integrate economically viable and socially acceptable entrepreneurial activities as models of enhanced earnings to the farmers in different agro-ecological situations
Hortinet – Farmer Connect App	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an integrated traceability system developed by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for providing Internet based electronic services for facilitating farm registration, testing and certification of Grape, Pomegranate and Vegetables for export from India to the European Union in compliance with standards. It will also assist State Horticulture/ Agriculture Department to capture real time details of farmers, farm location, products and details of inspections directly from the farm.

Zero Hunger Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program aims to address the intergenerational and multifaceted malnutrition through sectoral coordination. It will act as a model of integrated approach to deal with hunger and malnutrition.
Meghdoot app	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of Earth Sciences and Agriculture have launched a mobile application that will provide location, and crop and livestock-specific weather-based agro advisories to farmers in local languages. Developed by the India Meteorological Department, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology and Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Ministries will provide forecast to farmers relating to temperature, rainfall, humidity, and wind speed and direction, which play critical roles in agricultural operations The information is not based on real time but would be updated twice a week on Tuesdays and Fridays.
AGRI UDAAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to scale-up Food & Agribusiness start-ups through rigorous mentoring & training of rural youth, industry networking and Investor pitching. It is considered as India's 1st Food & Agribusiness accelerator and was announced by ICAR-NAARM and IIM-A's incubator centres;
MERA GAON-MERA GAURAV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This scheme involves scientists of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and state agricultural universities. Under this scheme, each group of 4 multidisciplinary scientists constituted at these institutes and universities will select 5 villages within a radius of maximum 100 km and will remain in touch with the selected villages and provide information to the farmers on technical and other related aspects in a time frame.
Unified Package Insurance Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to provide insurance based financial protection to citizens associated in agriculture sector and will provide yield-based crop insurance to the farmers based on his ownership rights of the land and sown crop. It includes: crop insurance (PMFBY/WBCIS), Personal Accident Insurance, Life Insurance as per Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Student Safety Insurance (covers accidental death or disability of students as well as death of father or mother), insurance of personal and work assets. The scheme will be a one-year cover, renewable from year to year.
Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Unnat Krishi Shiksha Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: to provide professional support in the field of Organic Farming/ Natural Farming/ Rural Economy/ Sustainable Agriculture and build skilled Human Resource at village level in these areas. This scheme, being implemented by ICAR, was launched in 2016. It is being run under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan activities of Ministry of Agriculture and Family Welfare. 100 farmers training centers across the country have been identified on the basis of knowledge, skill, ability and experiences related to Organic Farming, Natural Farming and Cow based Economy and having facilities to conduct training programmes for farmers.

2. MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING

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

Objectives	Intended beneficiaries	Salient Features
To create additional milk processing capacity, invest in infrastructure to modernize and bring efficiency in dairy processing plants and machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will benefit 95 lakh milk producers covering 50,000 villages End Borrowers such as Milk Unions, State Dairy Federations, Milk Cooperatives, Milk Producer Companies etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Central Sector Scheme was launched by Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying Under the scheme, fund has been set up under NABARD. Funding will be in the form of interest-bearing loan, implemented by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and National Dairy Development Cooperation (NCDC) directly through the End Borrowers. The respective State Government will be the guarantor of loan repayment Recently, government increased the interest subvention or subsidy on loans given to the dairy sector from 2% to 2.5%. The funding period of the scheme is revised (earlier 2017- 18 to 2019-20: now 2018-19 to 2022-23) and the repayment period has been extended up to 2030-31.

2.2. NATIONAL ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME (NADCP)

Objective	Salient features
To control the livestock diseases the foot and mouth disease and brucellosis in livestock by 2025 and eradicate these by 2030.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It seeks to vaccinate over 600 million livestock including cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats and pigs against the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). It also aims at vaccinating 36 million female bovine calves annually in its fight against the brucellosis disease. Funding: 100% funding from the Central Government, for a period of five years till 2024. Ministry of Agriculture, Department (of Animal and Husbandry) had initiated 'FMD Mukh Bharat' under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during 2016-17, a program to cover all the states which were not covered under the six-monthly vaccination scheme. <p>Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is a severe, highly contagious viral disease of livestock that has a significant economic impact. The disease affects cattle, swine, sheep, goats and other cloven-hoofed ruminants.</p> <p>Brucellosis is a bacterial disease caused by various Brucella species, which mainly infect cattle, swine, goats, sheep and dogs. Humans generally acquire the disease through direct contact with infected animals, by eating or drinking contaminated animal products, or by inhaling airborne agents.</p>

2.3. NATIONWIDE ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION PROGRAMME (NAIP)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing milk production Improving genetic merit of milch animals with high quality seed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of the program to inseminate over 1 crore bovines in 6 months & ear-tag them with 'PashuAadhaar' which is a unique identification provided to the animals so as to enable the Government to identify and track the animals uniquely with all details such as the breed, age, gender and owner details. Every cow and buffalo under AI will be tagged and can be tracked through the Information Network on Animal Productivity and Health (INAPH) Database. NAIP is a campaign mode genetic upgradation program covering all breeds of bovines to enhance the milk production using low cost breeding technology for improving genetic merit of milch animals with high quality seed. The gestation period for getting the benefits from the AI bovine is approximately 3 years.

2.4. NATIONAL MISSION ON BOVINE PRODUCTIVITY

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the milk production and productivity To make dairying more remunerative to the farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was launched in 2016 to enhance milk production and productivity and making dairy more remunerative for farmers. The is being implemented through following four components – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pashu Sanjivani - It is a wellness program under which each of the milch animals are identified using UID and given a health card (Nakul Swasthya Patra) that will record the breed, its age and details of vaccination, among other details and uploading data on INAPH database. Advanced Reproductivity Technique - under the component sex sorted semen production facility is being created at 10 A graded semen stations and 50 Embryo Transfer Technology Labs with IVF facilities are being created in the country. E-Pashu Haat Portal - It is an e-trading market portal for linking farmers and breeders of indigenous breed. Establishment of National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds (NBGC-IB) - for enhancing milk production and productivity through genomic selection among indigenous breeds.

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

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To arrange quality Artificial insemination services at farmer's doorsteps To conserve, develop and proliferate selected indigenous bovine breeds of high socio-economic importance To create and strengthen infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products To create training infrastructure for training of dairy farmers To strengthen dairy cooperative societies/Producers Companies at village level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program was initiated in 2014 by merging on-going schemes of National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB), Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP), Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality & Clean Milk Production (SIQ & CMP) and Assistance to Cooperatives (A-C). The scheme has three components namely – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Program for Bovine Breeding (NPBB): It will establish MAITRI (Multi-purpose AI Technician in Rural India) to deliver the breeding inputs at doorstep. National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)

Rashtriya Gokul Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breed improvement program for indigenous breeds to improve their genetic makeup and increase the stock Enhancement on milk production and productivity Upgradation of nondescript cattle using elite indigenous breeds like Gir, Sahiwal, Rathi, Deoni, Tharparkar, Red Sindhi Establishment of Integrated Indigenous Cattle Centres or Gokul Grams in the native breeding tracts of indigenous breeds. Scheme is implemented on 100% grant-in-aid basis. Significant initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gopal Ratna awards: For farmers maintaining the best herd of Indigenous Breed(s) and practicing best management practices. Kamdhenu awards: For Best managed Indigenous Herd by Institutions/Trusts/ NGOs/ Gaushalas or best managed Breeders' Societies Gokul Gram: these are integrated cattle development centres to promote indigenous cattle rearing and conservation in a scientific manner, propagate high genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds, optimize modern Farm Management practices and utilize animal waste in economical way i.e. cow dung/urine.
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2.6. NATIONAL DAIRY PLAN-I

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help increase productivity of milch animals and thereby 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector Scheme being implemented by the National Dairy Development Board.

<p>increase milk production.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organized milk-processing sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDP-I will focus on 18 major milk producing states namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh etc. which together account for over 90% of the country's milk production; Various Components of the Scheme are – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Productivity enhancement Village based milk procurement systems for weighing, testing quality of milk received and making payment to milk producers. Project Management and Learning
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2.7. DAIRY ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (DEDS)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote setting up of modern dairy farms for production of clean milk To bring structural changes in the unorganised sector so that initial processing of milk can be taken up at the village level itself To upgrade the quality and traditional technology to handle milk on a commercial scale To generate self-employment and provide infrastructure mainly for unorganised sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dairy Venture Capital Fund (DVCF) scheme has been modified and renamed as Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) in 2010. This central sector scheme is being implemented by NABARD as a nodal agency. The Scheme is open to organized as well as unorganized sector.

2.8. BLUE REVOLUTION: INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To fully tap the total fish potential of the country both in the inland and the marine sector and triple the production by 2020 To double the income of the fishers and fish farmers with special focus on increasing productivity and better marketing postharvest infrastructure including e-commerce and other technologies and global best innovations To triple the export earnings by 2020 with focus on benefits flow to the fishers and fish farmers including through institutional mechanisms in the cooperative, producer companies and other structures To enhance food and nutritional security of the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Core Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Blue Revolution (the Neel Kranti Mission). It is an umbrella scheme formulated by merging all the existing schemes It aims at enhancing fish production from 107.95 lakh tonne (2015-16) to about 150 lakh tonne by the end of the 2019-20. The scheme has the following components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and its activities. Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture. Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations. Strengthening of Database & Geographical Information System of the Fisheries Sector. Institutional Arrangement for Fisheries Sector. Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and other need based Interventions. National Scheme on Welfare of Fishermen. The Mission Fingerling has been launched under Blue Revolution which envisages adopting an integrated approach. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It targets enhancing fisheries production from 10.79 mmt (2014-15) to 15 mmt in 2020-21. The scheme will facilitate the establishment of hatcheries and Fingerling rearing pond to ensure certain level of production of fish fingerling, post larvae of shrimp and crab in the country.

2.9. QUALITY MILK PROGRAMME

Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve Global (Codex) standards for domestic consumption of milk and ensuring traceability & increasing share of milk and milk products in world exports. As of now, India exports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD) launched Quality Milk Programme in July, 2019. In the first phase of the programme during 2019-20, approval has been granted for strengthening of 231 dairy plants under NPDD scheme to equip them to detect adulterants in milk (Urea, maltodextrin, ammonium sulphate, detergent, sugar, neutralisers etc.).

<p>only 0.01% of the world dairy export market.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable all cooperative dairy plants to supply Quality Milk tested on all microbiological/chemical parameters to their consumers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fourier transform Infrared (FTIR) technology-based Milk Analyser (for accurate detection and estimation of milk composition and adulterants) has been granted approval. In addition one each of State Central laboratory for 18 States has been approved.
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2.10. OTHER SCHEMES

National Livestock Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It involves sustainable development of livestock sector and focuses on improving availability of quality feed and fodder. Sub-mission under NLM - Sub-Mission on Livestock Development, Sub-Mission on Pig Development in North-Eastern Region, Sub-Mission on Fodder and Feed Development, Sub-Mission on Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension.
Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding: The approval entails an estimated fund size of Rs.7,522 crore, majority of which will be contributed by Nodal Loaning Entities (NLEs). Apart from that, there will also be beneficiaries contribution and budgetary support from the Government of India. Nodal Loaning Entities: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), National Cooperatives Development Corporation (NCDC) and all scheduled Banks shall be the Nodal Loaning Entities. Financing investment activities: FIDF would provide concessional finance to State Governments/UTs and State entities, cooperatives, individuals and entrepreneurs etc., for taking up of the identified investment activities of fisheries development.
National Action Plan for Control and Eradication of Glanders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glanders is a contagious and fatal disease of equines (horses, donkeys and mules). Humans can also get the disease. It is caused by the bacterium Burkholderia mallei. No vaccine is available for the disease. As per the action plan, infected animal should be eliminated immediately. In case absolutely essential, the positive animal may be transported to appropriate area for destruction and further disposal in closed vehicles. All the zoo-sanitary measures should be followed at the time of culling and disposal of carcasses.

3. MINISTRY OF AYUSH

3.1. NATIONAL AYUSH MISSION

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide cost effective AYUSH Services, with a universal access through upgrading AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) To strengthen institutional capacity at the state level Support cultivation of medicinal plants by adopting Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) Support setting up of clusters through convergence of cultivation, warehousing, value addition and marketing and development of infrastructure for entrepreneurs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced in 2014 and has been extended further till 2020. AYUSH systems of medicine, namely Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha & Sowa-Rigpa and Homoeopathy. Components of the Mission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandatory Components (80% of the Resource pool) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? AYUSH Services (including co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DH)) ? AYUSH Educational Institution ? Quality Control of ASU &H Drugs, Medicinal Plants ? School Health Programme: to address both physical and mental health needs of School going children using Yoga and counselling Flexible Components (20% of resource pool) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? AYUSH Wellness Centres including Yoga & Naturopathy ? IEC activities, ? Tele-medicine ? Crop Insurance for Medicinal Plants ? Public Private Partnership provision and Interest subsidy component for Private AYUSH educational Institutions. Monitoring and Evaluation - Dedicated MIS monitoring and evaluation cell would be established at Centre/ State level. AYUSH Gram: one village per block will be selected where AYUSH based lifestyles are promoted. It has been decided to operationalize 10% of the Health and Wellness Centers (HWCs) of the Ayushman Bharat Scheme through the Ministry of AYUSH through State / UT Governments. So, 1,032 AYUSH Dispensaries under NAM will be upgraded as AYUSH Health and Wellness Centres. Subsidy is being given to farmers for cultivation of medicinal plants.

3.2. CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME FOR PROMOTING PHARMACOVIGILANCE OF AYUSH DRUGS

Objective	Salient features
To develop the culture of documenting adverse effects and undertake safety monitoring of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy drugs and surveillance of misleading advertisements appearing in the print and electronic media.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector Scheme. Three-tier network of National Pharmacovigilance Centre (NPvCC), Intermediary Pharmacovigilance Centres (IPvCCs) and Peripheral Pharmacovigilance Centres (PPvCC). All India Institute of Ayurveda, New Delhi, an autonomous body under the Ministry of AYUSH, has been designated as NPvCC for coordinating various activities of the initiative.

3.3. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Salient Features
Mission Madhumeha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide cost-effective treatment and control of non-communicable disease of Diabetes. Launched in 2016, it will be implemented throughout the country through a specially designed National Treatment Protocol for effective management of Diabetes through Ayurveda.
Swasthya Raksha programme-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote health, health education in villages, awareness about cleanliness of domestic surroundings and environment. Mass campaigning through rallies, Nukkad Nataks focussing on personal, environmental and social hygiene are being undertaken for creating awareness about hygiene and health.

Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim- to prevent bio-piracy by protecting misappropriation of Indian traditional medicinal knowledge at International Patent Offices and to classify this traditional knowledge as per international patent classification systems. • It is a collaborative project of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and the Ministry of AYUSH. • TKDL contains about 1250 formulations selected from various classical texts of Indian Systems of Medicine existing in local languages such as Sanskrit, Urdu, Tamil etc. They are converted into digitized searchable database in international languages like English.
National AYUSH Grid Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has been launched for induction of IT into the AYUSH Sector for development of healthcare delivery at all levels, research, education, schemes and various health programs. • Ministry has taken up various pilot projects like AYUSH Hospital Management Information System (A-HMIS), Yoga locator application, Telemedicine etc. which shall be merged into AYUSH Grid Project after completion of pilot period.
Scheme for Integrated Health Research (SIHR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIHR has been drawn up in collaboration with NITI Aayog and Invest India (AGNI Platform). • Aim- To address the untapped potential of integration of AYUSH Systems with modern medicine through evidence based integrative practices.

GUPTA CLASSES

4. MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

4.1. DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS

4.1.1. NUTRIENT BASED SUBSIDY SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
To ensure balanced use of fertilizers, improve agriculture productivity, promote growth of indigenous fertilizer industry, encourage competition among fertilizer companies and to reduce the burden of subsidy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the NBS Policy, a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis is provided on each grade of the subsidized Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers depending upon its nutrient content. Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of P&K fertilizers has been left open and the manufacturers/importers/ marketers are allowed to fix MRP of P&K fertilizers at reasonable level. MRP will be decided taking into account the international and domestic prices of P&K fertilizers, exchange rate, and inventory level in the country. 22 grades of P&K fertilizers namely DAP, MAP, TSP, MOP, Ammonium Sulphate, SSP and 16 grades of NPKS (Nitrogen (N), Phosphate (P), Potash (K) and Sulphur (S)) complex fertilizers are covered under the NBS Policy. Recently, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) also approved inclusion of a complex fertilizer namely Ammonium Phosphate under NBS Scheme.

4.1.2. UREA SUBSIDY IN INDIA

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urea Subsidy is a part of Central Sector Scheme of Department of Fertilizers Urea is being provided to the farmers at a statutorily notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP). The difference between the delivered cost of Fertilizers at farm gate and net market realization by the urea units is given as subsidy to the Urea manufacturer/Importer by the Govt. of India. So, it also includes freight subsidy for movement of urea across the country. Accordingly, farmers are getting Urea at affordable MRP because of the subsidy provided by the Government.

4.1.3. CITY COMPOST SCHEME

To support Swachh Bharat Mission and provide City Compost at subsidized rates to farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the scheme, a market development assistance of Rs. 1500 per tonne of city compost for scaling up production and consumption of the product, is being provided. Promotion of city compost will be done by fertilizer companies and marketing entities. Companies will also adopt villages for promoting the use of compost. An appropriate BIS standard/ Eco-Mark will be developed to ensure better market acceptance.
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4.2. DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICALS

4.2.1. SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF MEDICAL DEVICE PARKS

Objective	Salient features
The Scheme aims to promote Medical Device Parks in the country in partnership with the States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will be implemented by a State Implementing Agency (SIA) from 2020-21 to 2024-25. A maximum grant-in-aid of Rs.100 crore per park will be provided to the States. The target is to provide financial assistance for Common Infrastructure Facilities for 4 Medical Device parks. It is expected to reduce manufacturing cost of medical devices in the country. <p>Note: India depends on imports up to an extent of 85% of total domestic demand of medical devices.</p>

4.2.2. PROMOTION OF BULK DRUG PARKS

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop 3 mega Bulk Drug parks in India in partnership with States to reduce manufacturing cost of bulk drugs in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of India will give Grants-in-Aid to States with a maximum limit of Rs. 1000 Crore per Bulk Drug Park. Parks will have common facilities such as solvent recovery plant, distillation plant, power & steam units, common effluent treatment plant etc.

country and dependency on other countries for bulk drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme will be implemented by State Implementing Agencies (SIA) to be set up by the respective State Governments A sum of Rs. 3,000 crore has been approved for this scheme for next 5 years. Despite India being the 3rd largest pharmaceutical industry in the world by volume, it is significantly dependent on import of basic raw materials, viz., Bulk Drugs that are used to produce medicines. In some specific bulk drugs the import dependence is 80 to 100%.
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4.2.3. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE SCHEME (FOR PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING OF CRITICAL KSMS/DRUG INTERMEDIATES AND APIS)

(a scheme with similar name is also launched by MeitY)

Objective	Salient features
For promotion of domestic manufacturing of critical KSMS/Drug Intermediates and APIs by attracting large investments in the sector to ensure their sustainable domestic supply and thereby reduce India's import dependence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial incentive will be given to eligible manufacturers of identified 53 critical bulk drugs on their incremental sales over the base year (2019-20) for a period of 6 years. Out of 53 identified bulk drugs, 26 are fermentation based bulk drugs and 27 are chemical synthesis based bulk drugs. Rate of incentive will be 20 % (of incremental sales value) for fermentation based bulk drugs and 10% for chemical synthesis based bulk drugs. The scheme will be implemented through a Project Management Agency (PMA) to be nominated by the Department of Pharmaceuticals. A sum of Rs. 6,940 crore has been approved for next 8 years.

4.2.4. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME (FOR PROMOTING DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING OF MEDICAL DEVICES)

(a scheme with similar name is also launched by MeitY)

Objective	Salient features
The Scheme aim to boost domestic manufacturing by attracting large investments in medical device sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PLI Scheme for promoting domestic manufacturing will be implemented by a Project Management Agency (PMA) to be nominated by Department of Pharmaceuticals from 2020-21 to 2024-25. Under the Scheme, incentive @ 5% of incremental sales over base year 2019-20 will be provided on the segments of medical devices identified It seeks to provide assistance to about 25-30 manufacturers under the following categories of medical devices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cancer care/Radiotherapy medical devices Radiology & Imaging medical devices Nuclear Imaging Devices etc. It will lead to expected incremental production of Rs. 68,437 crore over a period of five years.

4.2.5. PRADHAN MANTRI BHARTIYA JANAUSHADI PARIYOJANA (PMBJP)

Objective	Salient features
Making quality medicines available at affordable prices for all, particularly the poor and disadvantaged, through exclusive outlets "Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras", so as to reduce out of pocket expenses in healthcare.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide generic drugs which are available at lesser prices but are equivalent in quality and efficacy as expensive branded drugs. Create awareness about generic medicines through education and publicity so that quality is not synonymous with only high price State Governments or any organization / reputed NGOs / Trusts / Private hospitals / Charitable institutions / Doctors / Unemployed pharmacist/ individual entrepreneurs are eligible to apply for new Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras. An amount of Rs.2.5 lakhs shall be extended to NGOs/agencies/ individuals establishing Janaushadhi Kendras (JAK) in government hospital premises where space is provided free of cost by Govt. to operating agency. Implementing Agency - Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) JANAUSHADI SUVIDHA: Centre has launched the oxo-biodegradable sanitary napkins under the PMBJP; It will ensure 'Swachhta, Swasthya and Suvidha' for underprivileged women. It has been manufactured by Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertaking of India.

4.2.6. SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Objective	Features
To ensure drug security in the country by increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of domestic pharmaceutical industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Central Sector Scheme with a total financial outlay of Rs. 480 Crore. • It has following sub-schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assistance to Bulk Drug Industry for Common Facility Centre: financial assistance in the form of one time grant (maximum 100 crore per CFC or 70% of cost whichever is less) would be provided for creation of common facilities in any upcoming Bulk Drug Park promoted by State Governments. ○ Assistance to Medical Device Industry for Common Facility Centre: financial assistance in the form of one time grant (maximum 25 crore per CFC or 70% of cost whichever is less) would be provided for creation of common facilities in any upcoming Medical Device Park promoted by State Governments ○ Pharmaceuticals Technology Upgradation Assistance Scheme: to facilitate Small and Medium Pharma Enterprises (SMEs) to upgrade their plant and machinery. Assistance in the form of interest subvention will be provided to 250 pharma SMEs. ○ Assistance for Cluster Development: an existing scheme Cluster Development Programme for Pharma Sector (CDP-PS) has been subsumed under the umbrella scheme. Grant-in-aid of 20crore or 70% of project cost whichever is less is provided. ○ Pharmaceutical Promotion Development Scheme: aims at the promotion, development and export promotion in Pharmaceutical sector by extending financial support.

4.2.7. OTHER SCHEMES

Pharma Jan Samadhan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a web enabled system for redressal of consumers' grievances relating to pricing and availability of medicines, created by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA). • It would serve as a robust e-governance tool for effective implementation of the Drugs (Price Control) Order 2013. • NPPA will initiate action on any complaint within 48 hrs of its receipt.
'Pharma Sahi Daam' Mobile App	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a mobile App. developed by NPPA which shows the MRP fixed by NPPA for various scheduled drugs on real time basis.

4.3. DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS

4.3.1. PLASTIC PARKS SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
To increase competitiveness and investments, achieve environmentally sustainable growth and adopt the cluster development approach to consolidate the capacities in plastic sector. It also seeks to reduce plastic imports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was envisaged in the National Plastic Park Policy in 2010 which was modified in 2013. • The scheme support setting up of a need based "Plastic Parks" an eco-system with requisite state of the art infrastructure and enabling common facilities to assist the sector move up the value chain and contribute to the economy more effectively. • Funding Pattern: The centre will provide 50% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crore per project and rest will be contributed by the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed by State Government or State Industrial Development Corporation.

5. MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

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

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate / stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable by supporting airline operation through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators ○ Financial (Viability Gap Funding or VGF) support • To provide connectivity to unserved and underserved regions through revival of existing air strips and airports. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Under-served airports are those which do not have more than 7 flights a week (14 for priority areas), while unserved airports are those where there are no scheduled commercial flights. ○ Ministry aims to operationalize 1000 routes and more than 100 airports in the next 5 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airports Authority of India (AAI) is designated as implementing agency • It is a key component of National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016. • The scheme would be in operation for a period up to 10 years from the date of notification of the Scheme Version 1.0. • It has a unique demand and market-based model to develop regional connectivity. RCS will be operational only in States and at airports/aerodromes/helipads which commit and support the scheme by providing concessions as required in the scheme. • Airfares on regional flights are capped at ₹2,500/ hour of approximately 500 km on an aircraft or for a 30 min on helicopter. • Airlines have to provide 50% of the seats (minimum of 9 and a maximum of 40 UDAN Seats) at subsidized rates. Remaining 50% seats will be priced at market rate. For helicopters, if seats are less than or equal to 13 then it is required to provide 100% as RCS seats, but if capacity is more than 13 then maximum 13 will be considered as RCS seats. • Support in the form of Concessions and Viability Gap Funding will be provided to selected operators for RCS routes under the scheme. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Centre will share 80% of the VGF collected by charging a levy of up to ₹8,500 on each departing flight of domestic airlines and the rest 20% will come from the respective state governments (other than NE states, UK, HP and UTs which will contribute 10%). ○ Regional Connectivity Fund would be created for this purpose. ○ However, for the routes classified as State RCS Routes and Lakshadweep Specific Route, the State Governments and Ministry of Home Affairs respectively, shall be responsible for reimbursing 100% of the VGF under the scheme. ○ State governments have to provide free security & fire service, utilities at concessional rates, free land for RCS airports etc. ○ Airport/Aerodrome/Helipad operators: No landing charges, parking charges and Terminal Navigation Landing Charges will be imposed for RCS flights etc. • In case any rehabilitation/upgradation of infrastructure is required at airports/water aerodromes/helipad to make them operational for RCS operations, it can be undertaken by AAI upon payment of required costs from respective State Government/airport/Water Aerodrome/Helipad operator. Ownership will not change however. • In last 3 rounds, around 700 RCS routes were awarded, 106 airports and 31 heliports were constructed and 232 RCS routes were operationalized. • Recently, 4th round of bidding for UDAN was launched to further enhance the connectivity to remote and regional areas and develop the airports and operationalize the pending routes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It will focus on priority areas like Hilly states, North East Region, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir and Islands. (3-14 flights per week as compared to non-priority areas where it is 3-7 flights per week) ○ Revision of (Viability Gap Funding) VGF cap- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ? provision of VGF for Category 2/3 aircrafts (> 20 seats) has now been enhanced to all flights that would operate in Priority areas. ○ ? VGF cap applicable for various stage lengths for operation through category 1/1 A aircrafts (<20-seater) has also been revised. ○ Promoting short-haul routes- provision of VGF would be restricted for routes with stage length up to 600 kms for Category 2/3 aircrafts ○ Well defined Prioritization framework for award of VGF- descending order of priority will be: Airports already developed by AAI, followed by airports not part of the above list but located in Priority Area(s), followed by airports located in areas other than Priority Area(s). ○ Flexibility to change the frequency of flights by Selected Airline Operator- provided that the total scheduled flights is adhered to within a period of 1 year. ○ It will allow operation of helicopter and sea planes.

5.2. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Salient Features
DigiYatra Platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is biometrics-based digital processing system for passenger entry and related requirements at the airport.• It facilitates paperless travel and avoid identity checks at multiple points in an airport. Each passenger would get a unique Digi Yatra ID.
NABH (Nextgen Airports for Bharat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It seeks expansion of the airport capacity more than 5 times to handle a billion trips a year.• It aims to establish about 100 airports in 10-15 years at an estimated investment of Rs 4 lakh crore and a large percentage of the investment is to come from the private sector.
Krishi Udan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Announced in Budget 2020-21. Yet to be launched.• Krishi Udan will be launched by the Aviation Ministry on international and national routes.• By assisting farmers in transporting agricultural products it will immensely help improve value realisation (on agricultural products), especially in the north-east and tribal districts.

6. MINISTRY OF COAL

6.1. SHAKTI (SCHEME FOR HARNESSING AND ALLOCATING KOYALA TRANSPARENTLY IN INDIA)

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make coal available to all the Thermal Power Plants of the country in a transparent and objective manner and at the same time ensure that the benefits of linkage coal are transferred to the end consumers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power companies (assured coal supply) Consumers (reduced cost of power) Indigenous Coal Sector (reduction in Imported coal) Banking Sector (reduced NPAs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHAKTI is basically a Coal Linkage Policy that would provide coal linkages (or supplies) to power plants which lacks fuel supply agreements (FSAs) through coal auctions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It also seeks to achieve Coal linkage rationalization which means buying coal from mines which are closer to the power plant or any practice that leads to more economic gains. Coal linkages would be allocated to state-owned power distribution companies (Discoms). These, in turn, would assign these linkages to thermal power plants. For the use of coal in state/ central generating plants, the deciding criteria shall be plant efficiency, coal transportation cost, transmission charges and the overall cost of power. Private-owned independent power plants (IPPs) have to bid for the coal linkage. The basis of bidding would be the location of source of coal, quantity of coal, amount of power and delivery point of power they generate. Earlier, power purchase agreements (PPAs) were a prerequisite for getting coal linkage. But the government has now relaxed the norms under SHAKTI as per the recommendations of P K Sinha committee. Now, Power plants not having PPAs will start getting coal linkages under auctions from Coal India Ltd and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd, which would help reduce stress in the sector.

6.2. OTHER SCHEMES

UTTAM (Unlocking Transparency By Third Party Assessment Of Mined Coal) app	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Coal and Coal India Limited (CIL) developed UTTAM app which aims to provide an App for all citizens and coal consumers to monitor the process of Third Party Sampling of coal across Coal India Limited (CIL) subsidiaries. It has interactive map based view to provide holistic coverage of coal quality across subsidiaries on quality parameters such as declared Gross Calorific Value (GCV), analysed GCV and coverage parameters such as location and quantity sampled.
Coal Mine Surveillance and Management System (CMSMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a web-based GIS application through which location of sites for unauthorised mining can be detected. The basic platform used in the system is of Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology's (MeiTY) map which provides village level information;
Khan Prahahri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a tool for reporting any activity taking place related to illegal coal mining like rat hole mining, pilferage etc. One can upload geo-tagged photographs of the incident along with textual information directly to the system. The identity of the complainant shall not be revealed.
Sustainable Development Cell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coal Ministry has decided to establish SDC for promoting sustainable coal mining and address environmental concerns during the closure of mines. It will adopt a systemic approach, starting from collection & analysis of data, planning, adoption of best practices etc. SDC will advise, mentor, plan and monitor mitigation measures taken by coal companies for maximising utilisation of available resources in a sustainable way. It will also formulate the future policy framework for environmental mitigation measures, including the Mine closure Fund. It will act as nodal point at Ministry of Coal level in this matter.

<p>PRAKASH (Power Rail Availability through Supply Harmony) portal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Portal aims at bringing better coordination for coal supplies among all stakeholders - Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, Coal India, Railways and power utilities to ensure adequate availability and optimum utilization of coal at thermal power plants. • The Portal is developed by NTPC and sources data from different stakeholders such as Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Centre for Railway Information System (CRIS) and coal companies. • The Portal is designed to help in mapping and monitoring entire coal supply chain and tracking movement of coal from mines to power plants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coal Stock at supply end (mines) ○ Coal quantity /rakes planned ○ Coal quantity in transit ○ Coal availability at power generating station. • The Portal will make available four reports including Daily Power Plant Status, Periodic Power Plant Status, Plant Exception Report and Coal Dispatch Report.
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GUPTA CLASSES

7. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

7.1. START UP INDIA

Objectives	Salient features
To build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and startups in the country.	<p>The Action Plan is based on three pillars – Simplification and handholding, funding support and incentives, industry-academia partnership and incubation. Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPI&IT) (formerly DIPP) is the implementing agency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplification and Handholding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Simple Compliance Regime for startups based on Self-certification ○ Launch of Mobile app and Portal for compliance and information exchange ○ Startup India Hub to handhold startups during various phases of their development. ○ Legal support and fast-tracking patent examination at reduced costs ○ Relaxed norms of public procurement for startups ○ Faster exit for startups • Funding support and Incentives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) has been setup with a corpus of Rs. 10,000 crores managed by SIDBI. Government participates in the capital of SEBI registered Alternate Investment Funds (AIFs), known as daughter funds, who in turn invest in Indian startups through equity/equity-linked instruments. ○ Credit guarantee fund for startups through SIDBI ○ Tax exemption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? on capital gains arising out of sale of residential house/plot if the amount is invested in eligible Startup for purchase of asset ? on long-term capital gains if it is invested in a fund notified by Central Government (maximum investment is Rs. 50 lakh) ? Income tax exemption for any 3 consecutive years out of 7 years since incorporation ? On Angel tax: on Investments above Fair Market Value of startup. Under the new rules, the overall consideration for shares issued by a start-up has been increased to Rs 25 crore from the earlier limit of Rs 10 crore. ○ With recent amendment in Income Tax Act, condition of minimum holding of 50% of share capital or voting rights in a startup has been relaxed to 25%. • Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Organizing Startup Fests to showcase innovations and providing collaboration platforms ○ Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) with Self –Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU) Program of NITI Aayog ○ Harnessing private sector expertise for setting up incubators ○ Setting up of 7 new research parks modeled on the Research Park at IIT Madras ○ Annual Incubator Grand Challenge to promote good practices among incubators. <p>Definition of start-up broadened: An eligible start-up would be one that is registered with the government and has been incorporated for less than 10 years (from previous 7 years), and has a turnover that has not exceeded ₹100 crore over (earlier 25 crores) that period. Moreover, the entity should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A private limited company or a limited liability partnership • Incorporated on or after 1st April 2016 but before 1st April 2021, and <p>Products or services or processes are undifferentiated, have potential for commercialization and have significant incremental value for customers or workflow.</p>

7.2. CHAMPION SERVICES SECTOR SCHEME (CSSS)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address sectoral and cross cutting issues including regulatory reforms, service standards, data protection etc. • Promote innovation to enhance competitiveness and productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Central Sector, umbrella scheme of Department of Commerce for the period 2019-20 to 2023-24. • 12 Champion services sectors have been identified to give focused attention on their promotion. Example: IT & ITeS, tourism, legal services, financial services etc. • Ministries/Departments concerned with these sectors have been directed to finalize and implement the Action Plans for the identified Champion Services Sectors which in effect would be their sectoral schemes operating under the umbrella scheme CSSS. Example: nodal ministry for CSSS: IT & ITeS is Ministry of electronics and technology.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boost services exports across broad range of services • Skill training and employment creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The respective line Ministries/Departments will also finalize a monitoring mechanism to monitor implementation under the overall guidance of the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) under Cabinet Secretary. • A dedicated fund of Rs. 5000 crores has been proposed to be established to support initiatives for sectoral Action Plans of the Champion Sectors.
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7.3. MAKE IN INDIA

Objectives	Salient features
To promote India as an important investment destination and a global hub in manufacturing, design and innovation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Make in India(initiative is based on four pillars: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New Processes: It recognizes 'ease of doing business' as the single most important factor to promote entrepreneurship. ○ New Infrastructure: Government intends to develop industrial corridors and smart cities, create world class infrastructure with state-of-the-art technology and high-speed communication. Innovation and research activities are supported through a fast paced registration system and improved infrastructure for IPR (intellectual property right) registration. ○ New Sectors: FDI has been opened up in Defence Production, Insurance, Medical Devices, Construction and Railway infrastructure in a big way. ○ New Mindset: In order to partner with industry in economic development of the country Government shall act as a facilitator and not a regulator. An Investor Facilitation Cell (IFC) dedicated for the Make in India campaign was formed in 2014 with an objective to assist investors in seeking regulatory approvals, hand-holding services through the pre-investment phase, execution and after-care support. • Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPI&IT) coordinates action plans for 15 manufacturing sectors while Department of Commerce coordinates 12 service sectors.

7.4. TRADE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EXPORT SCHEME (TIES)

Objectives	Salient features
To enhance export competitiveness by bridging gaps in export infrastructure , creating focused export infrastructure, first mile and last mile connectivity for export-oriented projects and addressing quality and certification measures.	<p>It would provide financial assistance for setting up and upgradation of existing infrastructure with export linkages like border haats, cold chains, dry ports etc.</p> <p>The Central and State Agencies, including Export Promotion Councils, Commodities Boards, SEZ Authorities and Apex Trade Bodies recognised under the EXIM policy of Government of India; are eligible for financial support under this scheme.</p> <p>The Central Government funding will be in the form of grant-in-aid, normally not more than the equity being put in by the implementing agency or 50% of the total equity in the project. (In case of projects located in North Eastern States and Himalayan States including J&K, this grant can be upto 80% of the total equity).</p>

7.5. TRANSPORT AND MARKETING ASSISTANCE (TMA) SCHEME

To provide assistance for the international component of freight and marketing of agricultural produce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All exporters, duly registered with relevant Export Promotion Council as per Foreign Trade Policy, of eligible agriculture products shall be covered under this scheme. • Export categories which are not eligible include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Products exported from SEZs/ EOUs/ EHTPs/ STPs/ BTPs/ FTWZs ○ Exports through trans-shipment, i.e. exports that are originating in third country but trans- shipped through India; ○ Export of goods through courier or foreign post offices using e-Commerce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance under TMA would be provided in cash through direct bank transfer as part reimbursement of freight paid. • The scheme covers freight and marketing assistance for export by air as well as by sea (both normal and refrigerated cargo). • The scheme would be included in the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20). <p>*FTP has been extended by 1 year.</p>
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7.6. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Feature
Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect plantation growers (tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom and tobacco) from the twin risks of weather and price arising from yield loss due to adverse weather parameters, pest attacks etc. and from income loss caused by fall in international/domestic prices through crop insurance mechanism. It is being implemented on a pilot basis for two years from September 2016 in eight districts in West Bengal, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu by the Commodity Boards through selected insurance companies.
Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) scheme, which at present is available on export of garments and made-ups, will now be extended to all exports in a phased manner. The new scheme will replace the extant Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), which was challenged by the US last year in WTO. The new scheme will allow reimbursement of duties on export inputs and indirect taxes through freely transferrable scrips. Scrips are incentives that can be used to pay duties.
Scheme for Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government has introduced a new Scheme for Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) for exporters for re-imbursement of taxes and duties paid by them such as value added tax, coal cess, mandi tax, electricity duties and fuel used for transportation, which are not getting exempted or refunded under any other existing mechanism. RoDTEP is a WTO-consistent scheme under which indirect taxes on inputs are consumed in the production process. It will also work to fill in the void left by MEIS.
Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was launched under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2015-20 replacing the earlier scheme 'Served from India Scheme'; SEIS shall apply to 'Service Providers' located in India instead of 'Indian Service Providers'; Thus, SEIS provides for rewards to all Service providers of notified services, who are providing services from India, regardless of the constitution or profile of the service provider. Under SEIS, the service providers of notified services are incentivized in the form of Duty Credit Scrips at the rate of 3 or 5% on their net foreign exchange earnings. These SEIS scrips are transferrable and can also be used for payment of a number of Central duties/taxes including the basic customs duty.
Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It allows import of capital goods (except those specified in negative list) for pre-production, production and post-production at zero customs duty. Import under EPCG Scheme shall be subject to an export obligation equivalent to 6 times of duties, taxes and cess saved on capital goods, to be fulfilled in 6 years reckoned from date of issue of Authorisation.
Niryat Bandhu Scheme	Announced as part of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 in 2011 to focus on mentoring the first generation entrepreneurs in the field of international trade .
eBiz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will serve as a 24X7 online single-window system for providing efficient and convenient Government to business (G2B) services to investors and businesses, by reducing the complexity in obtaining information and services related to starting businesses in India, and dealing with licenses and permits across the business life-cycle. It is being implemented by Infosys Technologies Limited (Infosys) under the guidance and aegis of Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPI&IT).
Scheme for IPR Awareness – Creative India; Innovative India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims at raising IPR awareness amongst students, youth, authors, artists, budding inventors and professionals to inspire them to create, innovate and protect their creations and inventions across India including Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 cities as well as rural areas in the 2017-2020. It has been launched by Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM) under the aegis of the Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPI&IT).
Project Monitoring Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an institutional mechanism of DPIIT for resolving a variety of issues including fast tracking the approvals for large Public, Private and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Projects. A Project Proponent with an anticipated investment of Rs. 1000 crore in case of domestic investments and Rs. 500 crore in case of FDI projects and facing delays in obtaining approvals from the public authorities, can upload any issue on the PMG's e-suvidha portal Projects with anticipated investment less than the above monetary threshold can be uploaded on the PMG portals of the respective State Governments where such projects are located. DPIIT is mandated as the nodal body for the review of public and private projects facing challenges and facilitates their resolution through PMG. PMG is situated at Invest India.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Invest India is the National Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency that helps investors looking for investment opportunities and options in India. It is set up as a non-profit venture under DPIIT, MoC&I.
Integrate to Innovate Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest India under Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) in partnership with energy companies has launched Integrate to Innovate Programme for startups in energy sector. • It is a 3-month corporate acceleration programme for energy startups housed at the corporate premises. • The selected startups will receive a cash prize grant of upto ₹ 5 Lakh per startup along with an opportunity to pilot their product with corporates.
Invest India business immunity platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest India has designed this platform as a comprehensive resource to help businesses and investors get real-time updates on India's active response to COVID-19 (Coronavirus). • It keeps a regular track on developments in the control of the virus, provides the latest information on various central and state government initiatives, gives access to special provisions, and answers and resolves queries through emails and on WhatsApp.
'SWAYATT' initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWAYATT is an initiative to promote Start-ups, Women and Youth Advantage Through e-Transactions on Government e Marketplace (GeM). • It will bring together the key stakeholders within the Indian entrepreneurial ecosystem to Government e-Marketplace, the national procurement portal.

8. MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION

8.1. DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATION (DOT)

8.1.1. NATIONAL BROADBAND MISSION

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadband access to all villages by 2022 Laying of incremental 30 lakhs route km of Optical Fiber Cable and increase in tower density from 0.42 to 1.0 tower per thousand of population by 2024 Creation of a digital fiber map of the Digital Communications network and infrastructure, including Optical Fiber Cables and Towers Significantly improve quality of services for mobile and internet Develop a Broadband Readiness Index (BRI) Address policy and regulatory changes required to accelerate the expansion and creation of digital infrastructure and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It gives emphasis on the three principles of universality, affordability and quality Vision: to fast track growth of digital communications infrastructure, bridge the digital divide, facilitate digital empowerment and inclusion and provide affordable and universal access of broadband for all. Funding: Investment of USD 100 billion (Rs 7 Lakh Crore) will come from different stakeholders like government and industry, including Rs 70,000 crore (10%) from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). USOF is a statutory fund (under Indian Telegraph (Amend.) Act, 2003) and is utilized exclusively for meeting Universal Service Obligation i.e. ensuring that un/underserved rural areas are effectively connected through a reliable and ubiquitous telecommunications network.

8.1.2. BHARAT NET PROJECT

Objective	Salient features
To provide broadband connectivity to Gram Panchayats (GP) through optical fibre network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to provide a minimum bandwidth of 100 Mbps to each of the 2.5 lakhs GPs. It will facilitate delivery of e-governance, e-health, e-education, e-banking, public internet access, G2C, B2B, P2P, B2C etc., weather, agricultural and other services to rural India. It is the new brand name of NOFN (National Optic Fibre Network) which is being implemented in three phases. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First phase – Envisaged to provide one lakh gram panchayats with broadband connectivity by laying underground optic fibre cable lines with deadline of 31st December 2017, which was achieved. Second Phase – It will provide connectivity to all 2,50,000 Panchayats using an optimal mix of underground fibre, fibre over powerlines, radio and satellite media to be completed by March 2019. Third Phase – It will be implemented from 2019 to 2023 during which state-of-the-art, future-proof network, including fiber between districts and blocks, with ring topology would be created. It is being implemented by a special purpose vehicle named Bharat Broadband Network Ltd. set up under Companies Act. It is being funded by the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).

8.1.3. PANDIT DEEN DAYAL UPADHAYAY SANCHAR KAUSHAL VIKAS PRATISTHAN SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features
To supplement telecom skilled manpower creation for the growth of telecom sector and to generate livelihood for the youth of the nation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In pilot phase, it will train 10,000 people from UP, MP, Bihar, Odisha, Punjab and Haryana and train 10,000 people in 1st phase on a pilot basis. DoT plans to establish more than 1,000 Sanchar Kaushal Vikas Pratisthan which will train youth according to the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) and local needs of the telecom sector. The government will also reward people doing innovative work in the telecom space.

8.1.4. TARANG SANCHAR

Scheme	Feature
Tarang Sanchar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a web portal for information sharing on Mobile Towers and Electromagnetic frequency (EMF) Emission Compliance. It has been developed in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode by Department of Telecommunications with Industry. Indian norms had prescribed 10 times stricter limits for radiation emission in comparison to global standards. Any person can request for EMF emission measurement at a location.

8.2. DEPARTMENT OF POSTS

DARPAN (Digital Advancement of Rural Post Office for A New India) Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to improve the quality of service and achieve “financial inclusion” of un-banked rural population. As part of IT modernization project, it intends to provide a low power technology solution to each Branch Postmaster (BPM) which will enable 1.29 Rural Lakhs Branch Post Offices (BOs). Recently, DARPAN-PLI application was launched for seamless collection of premium for Postal Life Insurance (PLI) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) policies.
Sampoorna Bima Gram Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to provide affordable life insurance services to people living in rural areas of the country through the postal network. It will identify at least one village (having a minimum of 100 households) in each of the revenue districts of the country and cover all households with a minimum of one RPLI (Rural Postal Life Insurance) policy. All villages under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana would also be covered under the scheme to turn them into Sampoorna Beema Gram.
Deen Dayal Sparsh Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPARSH stands for Scholarship for Promotion of Aptitude & Research in Stamps as a Hobby. It is a pan India scheme launched by the government to increase the collection and study of postal stamps. It would award annual scholarship of INR 6000 to children of Standard VI to IX having good academic record and also pursuing Philately as a hobby through a competitive selection process in all postal circles.
Cool EMS Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cool EMS (Express Mail Service) is one-way service from Japan to India which allows customers in India to import Japanese food items for personal use which is allowed under Indian regulations. Initially, it will be available in Delhi only. Food items will be carried by Japan Post in special cool boxes containing refrigerant to preserve the quality of the food items.

9. MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

9.1. DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

9.1.1. ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA (AAY)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To target poorest of poor population and provide them relief from hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landless agriculture labourers, marginal farmers, rural artisans /craftsmen and persons earning their livelihood on daily basis in the informal sector. Households headed by widows or terminally ill persons/disabled persons/ persons aged 60 years or more with no assured means of subsistence or societal support; Widows or terminally ill persons or disabled persons or persons aged 60 years or more or single women or single men with no family or societal support or assured means of subsistence All primitive tribal households; All eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families of HIV positive persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It covers poorest of the poor families from amongst the BPL families covered under Targeted Public Distribution System within the States and provides them food grains at a highly subsidized rate of Rs.1/ per kg coarse grains, Rs.2/ per kg. for wheat and Rs. 3/ per kg for rice. In order to identify the households, the guidelines are stipulated according to the following criteria like landless agriculture labourers, marginal farmers, rural artisans /craftsmen etc. and Households headed by widows or terminally ill persons/disabled persons/ persons aged 60 years or more with no assured means of subsistence or societal support. It is a part of NFSA (National Food Security Act) and the households under AAY are entitled to 35 Kg of foodgrains per household per month States/UTs are required to bear the distribution cost, including margin to dealers and retailers as well as the transportation cost.

9.1.2. TARGETED PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (TPDS)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To identify the poor households and giving them a fixed entitlement of food grains, rice and/ or wheat, at specially subsidized prices.	The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) provides for all India coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and up to 50% of the urban population of the country for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains. Thus, the coverage under TPDS has been delinked from the poverty estimates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India (FCI). State/UT Governments is responsible for the operational responsibilities for allocation and distribution of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs). Under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), the targeted households are entitled to 5kg food grains per person per month at rates Rs.1/ per kg coarse grains, Rs.2/ per kg. for wheat and Rs. 3/ per kg for rice. The end retail price is fixed by the States/UTs after taking into account margin for wholesalers/ retailers, transportation charges, levies local taxes etc.

9.1.3. INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of nation-wide portability in food grains distribution. Creation of national level data repository for de-duplication of beneficiary data (Aadhaar based) Use of advanced data analytics techniques to bring about continuous improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a central sector scheme with following objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To integrate PDS system of States/UTs with Central System. Introduction of National Portability: provide the option to PDS beneficiaries to lift their entitled foodgrains from the Fair Price Shops (FPS) of their choice at the national level. It is in continuation of 'End-to-End Computerization of PDS Operations' to bring more transparency and efficiency in distribution of foodgrains.

9.2. DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

9.2.1. PRICE STABILIZATION FUND (PSF)

Objective	Salient features
To mitigate volatility in the prices of agricultural produce like onion, potatoes and pulses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was set up in 2014-15 under the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) and it was transferred from DAC&FW to the Department of Consumer Affairs (DOCA) w.e.f. 1st April, 2016. • The Fund aims to establish price stability through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promotion of direct purchase from farmers /farmers' associations at farm gate/Mandi; ○ Maintaining a strategic buffer stock that would discourage hoarding and unscrupulous speculation. ○ Protecting consumers by supplying such commodities at reasonable prices through calibrated release of stock. • It is a Central Sector Scheme. • The Fund will be managed by Prize Stabilization Fund Management Committee which will approve all proposals from state government and central agencies and it will be maintained in a Central Corpus Fund account to be opened by Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), which will act as Fund Manager. • Funding – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The States will have to set up a revolving fund to which Centre and State will contribute equally (50:50). ○ The Ratio will be 75:25 in North East states.

9.2.2. OTHER SCHEMES

Digitally Safe Consumer Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has been launched by the ministry in collaboration with Google India on raising awareness about internet safety amongst Indian consumers. • It aims to integrate the internet safety message into everyday tasks that the consumers undertake over the internet such as financial transactions, using e-mails, doing e-commerce or simply surfing the internet for information.
INGRAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Grievance Redress Mechanism (INGRAM) has been launched by the Department of Consumer Affairs to create awareness, advise and redress consumer grievances. • This portal will also act as a central registry to lodge consumer complaints. • It will also bring all the stakeholders together onto a single platform. • It provides facility of registering online grievances which will be redressed within 60 days.

10. MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

National CSR Data Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will capture information on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities carried out by eligible companies, filed on the MCA21 registry in their financial statements. It contains all filed information, which can generate pre-defined reports with respect to expenditure across states, districts, development sectors, etc also provides feedback on projects.
MCA21 Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is e-governance initiative to ensure the efficiency of the core services regarding company affairs. The project is aimed at enabling an easy and secure access of Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) services to the corporate entities, professionals and the public by fully automating all processes related to the proactive enforcement and compliance of the legal requirements.
LLP settlement scheme, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry has launched this scheme for condonation of delays in filings of documents by limited liability partnership (LLP) firms. LLPs are flexible legal and tax entity that allows partners to benefit from economies of scale by working together while also reducing their liability for actions of other partners.
Corporate Data Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will make available all the financial and non-financial information of the companies available (including annual financial statements, annual report and various event-based filings) for public viewing. It would also cater to customized data services for research and analysis.
SPICE+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPICE+ is an integrated Web form offering 10 services by 3 Central Govt Ministries & Departments. (Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Ministry of Labour & Department of Revenue in the Ministry of Finance) and One State Government (Maharashtra), thereby saving as many procedures, time and cost for Starting a Business in India. Ministry of Corporate Affairs launched the Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company Electronically Plus (SPICE+). It replaced earlier version SPICE which was an eform. The simplified application provides for Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) registration among other things.
Independent Director's Databank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoCA has launched Independent Director's Databank in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder. It is a pioneering initiative of the Ministry to provide an easy to access & navigate platform for the registration of existing Independent Directors as well as individuals aspiring to become independent directors. Companies also may register themselves with the databank to search, select and connect with individuals who possess the right skills and attitude for being considered for appointment as Independent Directors

11. MINISTRY OF CULTURE

11.1. PROJECT MAUSAM

Objective	Salient features
To explore the multifaceted Indian Ocean 'world' – collating archaeological and historical research in order to document the diversity of cultural, commercial and religious interactions in the Indian Ocean.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is implemented by Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi as the nodal coordinating agency with support of Archeological Survey of India and National Museum as associate bodies. At macro level, the focus of the project is to re-establish and re-connect communications between 39 countries of the Indian Ocean world, which would lead to enhanced understanding of cultural values and economic ties. At micro level, it also focuses on understanding national cultures in the regional maritime milieu. One of the main objectives of the project is to inscribe places and sites identified under Project Mausam as trans-national nomination for inscription on UNESCO's World Heritage List;

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

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To portray the growth of science and technology and their application in industry and human welfare To create awareness and public understanding, appreciation and engagement of public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up of Science Cities and Science Centres in all the States of the country is provided under this scheme. Implementing Agency is National Council of Science Museums (an autonomous organization of Ministry of Culture) Interested states have to provide land and share the cost of setting up of facility and corpus for upkeep and maintenance.

11.3. SEVA BHOJ SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
To reduce financial burden of Charitable Religious Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It envisages reimbursing Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) and Central Government's share of Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) paid on purchase of specific raw food items by Charitable/Religious Institutions for distributing free food to public. It is applicable to all Charitable Religious Institutions such as Temples, Gurudwara, Mosque, Church, Dharmik Ashram, Dargah, Matth, Monasteries etc. which follows following norms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> which have been in existence for preceding five years before applying for financial assistance/grant. which have been distributing free food to public for at least past three years on the day of application. which serve free food to at least 5000 people in a month. which should not be blacklisted under provisions of FCRA or any other Act/Rules of the Central/State Government.

11.4. SAFEGUARDING THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND DIVERSE CULTURAL TRADITIONS OF INDIA

Objective	Salient features
To reinvigorate and revitalize various institutions , groups, individuals, identified non-MoC institutions, non-government organisations, researchers and scholars so that they may engage in activities/ projects for strengthening, protecting, preserving and promoting the rich intangible cultural heritage (ICH) of India.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will cover all recognized domains of ICH such as oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage, Performing arts, Social practices, rituals and festive events, Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe, traditional craftsmanship etc. The scheme is being implemented through Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Culture

11.5. OTHER SCHEMES

National Mission on Cultural Mapping and Roadmap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scheme falls under Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat. • It establishes the cultural mapping (i.e. database of cultural assets and resources) via running nationwide cultural awareness programme called Hamari Sanskriti Hamari Pahchan Abhiyan for the development of all art forms and artists. • It also seeks to establish a National Cultural Working Place (NCWP) portal for obtaining information, knowledge sharing etc. in the field of all art forms.
Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was launched through Zonal Cultural Centre to preserve and promote rare and vanishing art forms whether classical or folk/tribal so that the young talents be nurtured to acquire skills in their chosen field of art through some financial assistance by the ZCCs in the form of scholarship under the guidance of Experts and Masters in these fields.
Adarsh Smarak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to provide amenities of international standard around monuments such as provide Interpretation and audio-video centre, streamline waste water and garbage disposal etc. • It is being implemented by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).
National Mission on Manuscripts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was established in 2003 as a unique project for identifying documenting, conserving and making accessible the manuscript heritage of India. • It aims to establish a digital National Manuscripts Library at Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA). • It promotes ready access to these manuscripts through publication, both in book form as well as electronic form.
Cultural Heritage Youth Leadership Programme (CHYLP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to promote, understand and develop fondness for India's rich cultural heritage amongst the youth with a view to develop appropriate leadership qualities amongst youth. • It focusses on the less privileged children residing in backward areas by interacting with them in vernacular languages for their better understanding. • Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture, is the implementation agency for this programme.
Jatan and Darshak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of culture in collaboration with Centre for Development for Advanced Computing (C-DAC) has developed a software named "Jatan" that is set to revolutionise museum experience. • Also aimed at improving the museum visit experience among the differently-abled, C-DAC has developed "Darshak", a mobile-based application. It allows real-time museum visitors gather all details about objects or artifacts simply by scanning a QR code placed near the object.

12. MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

12.1. ONE RANK ONE PENSION SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
To provide uniform pension be paid to the Armed Forces personnel retiring in the same rank with the same length of service, regardless of their date of retirement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the scheme the benefits will be provided w.e.f. 1st July 2014. The arrears will be paid in four half-yearly instalments. However all widows, including war widows will be paid arrears in one instalment. Pension will be re-fixed for all pensioners retiring in the same rank and with the same length of service as the average of minimum and maximum pension in 2013. Personnel who voluntarily retire will not be covered under the <i>OROP</i> scheme. In future, the pension would be re-fixed every 5 years.

12.2. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Salient features
National Integration Tour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are educational and motivational tours for youth of Jammu & Kashmir and North Eastern States, with an aim to provide an insight into the rich heritage of the country as well as various developmental and industry initiatives that are underway. It is a part of the Indian Army's ongoing outreach programme to foster the spirit of National Integration across the entire country.
Mission Raksha Gyan Shakti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Defence Production launched this initiative to enhance self-reliance in defence. The Directorate General of Quality Assurance (DGQA) is coordinating and implementing the programme. Its aim is to inculcate Intellectual Property Right (IPR) culture in Indian defence manufacturing ecosystem.
Defence Space Agency (DSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DSA is a tri-service agency of the Indian Armed Forces to command the space assets of the Army, Navy and Air Force, including the military's anti-satellite capability. DSA draws personnel from all three branches of the Armed Forces. It became operational in Nov, 2019 Headquartered in Bengaluru, the agency is tasked with operating the space-warfare assets of India. Defence Space Research Organization (DSRO) is the scientific organisation responsible for developing space-warfare systems and technologies for the Defence Space Agency.

13. MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION

Scheme	Details
North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is being supported by Word Bank. • The project will have three-pronged approach to livelihood strengthening for achieving sustainable development. These are: Social empowerment, Economic empowerment, Partnership and linkages. • The specific project objectives are- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Create sustainable community institutions around women Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Youth Groups of men and women (YG) and Community Development Groups (CDG). Recently, the project has released a Community Investment Fund (CIF) for SHGs. ○ Build capacity of community institutions for self governance, bottom up planning, democratic functioning with transparency and accountability. ○ Increase economic and livelihood opportunities ○ Develop partnership of community institutions for natural resource management, microfinance, market linkages, and sectoral economic services. • It covers two districts each in Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and 5 districts in Tripura.
North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is Central Sector Scheme with 100 % funding from the Central Government. The aim is to fill up the gaps in creation of infrastructure in specified sectors till March, 2020. • It will broadly cover creation of infrastructure under following sectors; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Physical infrastructure relating to water supply, power, connectivity and specially the projects promoting tourism. ○ Infrastructure of social sectors of education and health. • The funds under the scheme, will be distributed among North Eastern States on the basis of well-defined criteria on certain parameters e.g. Area, Population, Human Development Index, Road density. • The NESIDS will be over and above the existing schemes of Government of India and State Governments of the NE Region. Only those projects would be considered for funding under the scheme which are not supported under any other scheme of Central or State Government.
Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an accrual of the unspent balance of the mandatory 10 % budgetary allocation for the north-eastern region of the Ministry/Department. It was created in 1997-98 with a funding pattern of 90:10 to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure speedy development of NER by increasing the targeted flow of budgetary resources. ○ Finance social and physical infrastructure projects pertaining to subjects in the Union and concurrent list of the Constitution. • Under the NLCPR (State) Scheme, priority projects of North Eastern States are being funded and under NLCPR-Central Scheme (implemented by North East Council), funds are provided to Central Ministries for implementing projects of national and regional importance.
North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective is to take up rehabilitation/construction/upgradation of neglected inter-state roads (including bridges on the roads) in the North Eastern Region. Other criteria of roads to be constructed under the scheme are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Roads in socio-politically neglected pockets of NER; ○ Roads required for security or strategic viewpoint, not covered in any other programmes; ○ Roads necessary from the viewpoint of market access for agriculture produce and roads of economic importance on gap filling approach. • The Scheme will be administered and monitored in the Ministry of DoNER through an Empowered Inter-Ministerial Committee under chairmanship of Secretary, DoNER.
Hill Area Development Programme for Northeast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme will benefit the hilly areas of Manipur, Tripura and Assam. • It aims to minimise the gap between hill and valley district of states in terms infrastructure, quality of roads, health and education etc. with a serious research and deliberation. • It is aimed at giving a focused attention to the lesser developed hilly areas and will be initiated on a pilot basis in the hilly district of Tamenglong in Manipur.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Central Assistance is given to designated hill areas in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in the development of these ecologically fragile areas.
North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project(NERCORMP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a joint developmental initiative of the North Eastern Council (NEC), Ministry of DoNER and International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD). • The project's primary objective is to improve the livelihood options of economically vulnerable groups in a sustainable manner through the promotion of livelihood opportunities and strengthening of local institutions that relate to livelihood development. • The current phase i.e. Phase-III of the project covered Tirap (Undivided) and Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh; Churachandpur and Chandel districts of Manipur. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It was initially operated in three states and six districts viz: Assam (Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills), Manipur (Ukhrul and Senapati) and Meghalaya (West Garo Hills and West Khasi Hills). • Major project activities: Capacity Building of Communities and Participating Agencies, Livelihood Activities, Extension and Technology Transfer, Credit, Social Sector Activities, Village Roads and Rural Electrification, Community Based Bio-diversity Conservation, Convergence with ongoing Government schemes, and Marketing Support.
Digital North East: Vision 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched under the Digital India programme it will be coordinated by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and will be implemented by various central government ministries and governments of north eastern states, • The document identifies eight digital thrust areas -digital infrastructure, digital services, digital empowerment, promotion of electronics manufacturing, promotion of IT and IT enabled services including BPOs, digital payments, digital innovation & startups, and cyber security.
Social Infrastructure Development Fund (SIDF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIDF has been created in the Public Account for North Eastern Region, especially for Arunachal Pradesh and other border areas facing special problems that cannot be tackled through normal schemes. • It is a one-time package that covers projects, prioritized by the State Governments as per their requirement, which, inter alia, include construction of new roads and bridges, re-establishment of new sub-stations/transmission lines, construction/upgradation of hospitals, establishment of schools, water supply projects etc.
Bamboo Technology/ Industrial Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recently, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region announced that it will set up Bamboo Technology parks in UTs of J&K and Ladakh which is in consonance with the National Bamboo Mission (NBM). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Mission envisages promoting the holistic growth of the bamboo sector by adopting an area-based strategy and to increase the area under bamboo cultivation and marketing. It also seeks to increase the availability of quality planting material, setting up nurseries and strengthening marketing of bamboo products. • Also, first ever Bamboo Industrial Park in NE was approved to be set up in Assam. • The Cane and Bamboo Technology Centre (CBTC) under NEC will implement the project.

14. MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

14.1. SWACHHA BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN) [SBM (G)]

Objective	Strategy	Components
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019 Motivate communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation Develop, wherever required, community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid & Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas Create significant positive impact on gender and promote social inclusion by improving sanitation especially in marginalized communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategy is to move towards a 'Swachh Bharat' by making it a massive mass movement. For purposes of effective planning and implementation of SBM(G), it is proposed that 'district' be considered the base unit of intervention Implementation Framework of each State be prepared with a road map of activities covering the three important phases necessary for the Programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning – A project proposal shall be prepared by the District, incorporating Gram Panchayat-wise details and scrutinized, and consolidated by the State Government into a State Plan. Implementation – This includes advocacy and communication, financing and toilet construction. Setting up Rapid Action Learning Unit (RALU) Sustainability – This includes sustaining ODF communities and verification. A five-tier implementation mechanism should be set up at the National/ State/ District/ Block/ Village level Corporate houses should be encouraged to participate as an essential part of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start-up activities – This includes updating baselines surveys, orientation of key personnel and preparation of plans. IEC (Information, Education and Communication) Component: Focus of SBM-G is on Behaviour Change Communication (BCC). It is not a 'stand-alone' separate activity, community action and generation of peer pressure on the outliers is key to it. Capacity Building Construction of Individual Household Latrines - While selecting eligible households for providing incentive under SBM(G), order of preference shall be – BPL followed by SC/SC APL households Availability of Sanitation Material - through Rural Sanitary Mats (RSM), Production Centers (PC), Self Help Groups (SHG) and Community Sanitary Complex (CSC). Provision of Revolving Fund at the District - can also be accessed by APL households not covered by incentives under the guidelines. Equity and inclusion – This also includes raise awareness and skills on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), specifically amongst adolescent girls in schools. Solid and Liquid Resource Management Administrative Charges - States shall be permitted to utilize funds under this component as per requirement The monitoring also uses a robust community led system, like Social Audit. Community-based monitoring and vigilance committees will help in creating peer pressure. Foot soldiers of Swachh Bharat: An army of 'foot soldiers' or 'Swachhagrahis', earlier known as 'Swachhata Doots' is developed.

Swachh Swastha Sarvatra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A joint initiative of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Jal Shakti to achieve better health outcomes through improved sanitation and increased awareness and healthy lifestyles. The three key components of Swachh Swastha Sarvatra are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Health Centres (CHCs) in ODF blocks will be supported to achieve Kayakalp certification (a certificate for high standard of sanitation and hygiene). Gram Panchayat of Kayakalp Primary Health Centres (PHCs) prioritized to become ODF Training in WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) of CHC/PHC nominees The MDWS will undertake ODF activities in the Gram Panchayat of Kayakalp award winning PHCs and will provide WASH training to a nominee of those CHCs and PHCs.
Swachh Iconic Places (SIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This initiative is in partnership with concerned state and local governments and 3 Central Ministries of Housing and Urban Affairs, M/o Tourism and M/o Culture with MJS being the nodal ministry. 100 places across India have been identified as "iconic" due to their

	<p>heritage, religious and/or cultural significance. The SIP initiative is to improve the cleanliness conditions at these places to a distinctly higher level. So far in first two phases, 20 iconic places have been taken up. All these 20 Iconic Sites have designated PSUs or corporates for financial and technical support. Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple in Madurai has been adjudged the cleanest iconic place in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ten new iconic sites, namely, RaghavendraSwamy Temple (Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh); Hazardwari Palace (Murshidabad, West Bengal); Shri Sarveshwar Mahadev Temple/Brahma Sarovar Temple (Kurukshetra, Haryana); VidurKuti (Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh); Mana village (Chamoli, Uttarakhand); Pangong Lake (Leh-Ladakh, J&K); Nagvasuki Temple (Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh); ImaKeithal/market (Imphal, Manipur); Sree Dharma Sastha Temple/Sabarimala Temple (Kerala); and Kanvashram (Uttarakhand) have been taken up under Phase III.
Rashtriya Swachhta Kendra (RSK)	It was announced on centenary of Champaran Satyagraha i.e. 10 April, 2017. It will be located opposite to Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi at Rajghat. RSK is planned to disseminate all information on sanitation matters and advanced toilet technology among people.
Darwaza Band Media Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an aggressive mass media campaign by MDWS aiming at Behavior Change. The 'Darwaza Band' campaign has been supported by the World Bank. It is designed to encourage behaviour change in men who have toilets but are not using them. Recently, the Swachh Bharat Mission(G) launched the 'Darwaza Band -Part 2' campaign which focuses on sustaining the open defecation free status of villages across the country.
Swachhta hi Sewa Campaign	It is a fortnight-long sanitation campaign to highlight the cleanliness initiative, Swachh Bharat Mission. Its objective is to mobilise people and reinforce jan aandolan (mass movement) for sanitation. There will be targeted cleaning of public and tourist places under this campaign.
GOBAR scheme Dhan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDWS launched the Galvanising Organic Bio-Agro Resource dhan or "GOBARdhan" scheme on 30th April 2018, at Karnal, Haryana. The scheme is aimed at keeping villages clean while increasing the income of farmers and cattle owners by promoting local entrepreneurs to convert cattle dung, and other organic resources, to biogas and organic manure.
Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) Dashboard, ODF-Plus Advisory and the ODF-Plus & Swachh Gram Darpan App	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are prepared by NIC and have been launched by the Ministry. Aim is to foster healthy competition between States and districts undertaking ODF-plus activities. The Swachh Gram Darpan app allows people to monitor how the programme is working at district and state levels.

14.2. ATAL BHUJAL YOJNA

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve ground water management in priority areas in the country through community participation. To foster behavioural changes that promote conservation and efficient use of water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector Scheme to be implemented over a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25, with World Bank assistance. The priority areas identified under the scheme fall in the states of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These States represent about 25% of the total number of over- exploited, critical and semi-critical blocks in terms of ground water in India. They also cover two major types of groundwater systems found in India - alluvial and hard rock aquifers- and have varying degrees of institutional readiness and experience in groundwater management. The scheme will also facilitate convergence of ongoing Government schemes in the states by incentivizing their focussed implementation in identified priority areas. Funds under the scheme will be made available to the participating states as Grants. Funds under the scheme will be provided to the states for strengthening the institutions responsible for ground water governance, as well as for encouraging community involvement for improving ground water management to foster behavioural changes that promote conservation and efficient use of water.

14.3. NAMAMI GANGE YOJANA

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

Recognizing the multi-sectoral, multi-dimensional and multi-stakeholder nature of the Ganga Rejuvenation challenge, the key Ministries comprising of (a) Jal Shakti, (b) Environment, Forests & Climate Change, (c) Shipping, (d) Tourism, (e) Urban Development and (f) Rural Development

Ganga Gram Yojana was started in 2016 by MoWR to develop the villages located along the main stem of river Ganga which have historic, cultural, and religious and/or tourist importance under Namami Gange programme.

Another **Ganga Gram Project** has been launched by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in 2017 in collaboration with National Mission on Clean Ganga (NMCG).

14.4. JAL KRANTI ABHIYAN

Objective	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening grass root involvement of all stakeholders including Panchayati Raj Institutions and local bodies in the water security. Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) Encouraging the adoption/utilization of traditional knowledge in water resources conservation and its management; Enhancing livelihood security through water security in rural areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program involves use of modern technologies along with traditional wisdom for devising area/region specific innovative measures for increasing water security. There are four important components of Jal Kranti Abhiyan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jal Gram Yojana: two villages in every district, preferably facing acute water scarcity are being selected as “Jal Grams” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From each Jal Grams, one elected representative of Panchayat and one representative of the Water Users Association are being identified as Jal Mitra/ Neer Nari and training is being imparted to them to create mass awareness. Expenditure on various works being taken in each Jal Gram will be met from existing schemes of Central/State Governments, such as PMKSY, MGNREGA, RRR of water bodies, AIBP etc. Development of Model Command Area: a model command area of about 1000 hectare in a State shall be identified. It shall be selected by the ministry, in consultation with state governments, from an existing / ongoing irrigation project in the state where funds for development are available from various schemes. Pollution Abatement and Mass Awareness Programme. A card known as Sujalam Card (with the logo “Water Saved, Water Produced) is being prepared for every Jal gram which would provide the yearly status/information on availability of water for the village from all sources. Central Water Commission (CWC) and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) are the nodal agencies for implementation. States will be encouraged to form State Water Policy in accordance with National Water Policy, 2012.

14.5. NATIONAL HYDROLOGY PROJECT

Objective	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set up a system for timely and reliable water resources data acquisition, storage, collation and management. to build capacity of the State and Central sector organisations in water resources management through the use of Information Systems and adoption of State-of-the-art technologies like Remote Sensing. lead time in flood forecast from 1 day to atleast 3 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector Scheme (2016) The project is supported by World Bank (50% loan) The components of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Situ Hydromet Monitoring System and Hydromet Data Acquisition System. Setting up of National Water Informatics Centre (NWIC)- recently set up to maintain a comprehensive water resource data. Water Resources Operation and Management System Water Resources Institutions and Capacity Building NHP will gather Hydro-meteorological data which will be stored and analysed and can be assessed by any user. It will facilitate integrated water resource management by adopting river basin approach through collation and management of hydro-meteorological data. This will also help in water resource assessment.

14.6. DAM REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (DRIP) 2.0

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to improve the safety and operational performance of selected existing dams and associated appurtenances in a sustainable manner, to strengthen the dam safety institutional setup of participating States/ Implementing Agencies (CWC). 	Seven states of India , namely Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, and Uttarakhand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an externally-aided project as 80% of the total project is provided by the World Bank as loan/credit and remaining 20% is borne by the States / Central Government in which repair and Rehabilitation of dams will be done. The Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for the Dams has been proposed that identifies potential emergency conditions at a dam and prescribes the procedures to be followed to minimize loss of life and property damage.

DHARMA (Dam Health And Rehabilitation Monitoring Application)	DHARMA is a web tool to digitize all dam related data effectively. It will help to document authentic asset and health information pertaining to the large dams in the country , enabling appropriate actions to ensure need-based rehabilitation.
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14.7. JAL JEEVAN MISSION (JJM)

Objectives	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JJM aims at providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household by 2024. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FHTC – Functionality of a tap connection is defined as having infrastructure, i.e. household tap connection providing water in adequate quantity, i.e. at least 55 lpcd (litre per capita per day), of prescribed quality, i.e. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JJM is an upgraded version of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) that was launched in 2009. Components under JJM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> development of in-village piped water supply infrastructure development of reliable drinking water sources and/or augmentation of existing sources to provide long-term sustainability of water supply system technological interventions for removal of contaminants where water quality is an issue greywater management (domestic non-faecal wastewater) development of utilities, water quality laboratories, water quality testing & surveillance, R&D, knowledge centre, capacity building of communities, etc Community driven approach: The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India has placed the subject of drinking water in the 11th Schedule. So, under JJM, Gram Panchayats and local community play the pivotal role. Fund sharing pattern: 90:10 for Himalayan and North-Eastern States; 50:50 for other States and 100% for UTs. Institutional Mechanism for implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Jal Jeevan Mission: provide policy guidance, financial assistance and technical support to States State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM): finalization of State Action Plan (SAP), financial planning etc.

<p>BIS:10500 standard, on regular basis, i.e. continuous supply in long-term.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to provide functional tap connection to Schools, Anganwadi centres, GP buildings, Health centres, wellness centres and community buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM): headed by Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector (DC), it is responsible for overall implementation of JJM. Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committees: provide FHTC to every existing rural HH, ensure preparation of Village Action Plan (VAP) etc. Implementation strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time bound completion of schemes has been proposed Priority to cover water quality affected habitations will be given No expenditure like electricity charges, salary of regular staff, and purchase of land, etc, will be allowed from the central share 'utility-based approach': this will enable institutions to function as utilities and focus on drinking water supply services and recover water tariffs from all kinds of consumers. Convergence: convergence with existing schemes such as MGNREGS to implement measures like rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge etc. Incentive for community: community would be rewarded to the tune of 10% of the capital expenditure on their respective in-village water supply scheme Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S): includes setting up and maintenance of water quality testing labs and surveillance activities by community.
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Jalmani Programme	This programme involves installation of Stand Alone Purification System in rural schools , since 2008. The ownership of the water purification system lies with school authorities, while funds are provided to the village panchayats by the State Governments for operating this program.
Swajal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a community demand driven, decentralized, single village, preferably solar powered, mini Piped Water Supply (PWS) programme for the 117 aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog. Gram Panchayats in partnership with rural communities and State sectoral agencies would be involved in the execution of the scheme and also operate and maintain the scheme. The programme would also sustain ODF status. The scheme will train hundreds of rural technicians for operation and maintenance of Swajal units.

14.8. OTHER SCHEMES

NAQUIM (National Aquifer Mapping and Management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The primary objective of the Aquifer Mapping Exercise can be summed up as “Know your Aquifer, Manage your Aquifer”. This program was initiated to map aquifers through advanced techniques. This will help in managing Aquifer recharge, river bank filtration and identification of critically stressed blocks as well as identification of contaminated blocks. It can help integrate ground water availability with ground water accessibility and quality aspects. The Ministry of Water Resources is implementing the National Aquifer Mapping Programme. Associated institutions are the Central Ground Water Board, the National Geophysical Research Institute, the World Bank, DFID, and State Ground Water Departments.
Water Resource Information System (WRIS)	India-WRIS WebGIS is a ‘Single Window’ solution for comprehensive and, authoritative data of India’s water resources along with allied natural resources in a standardized national GIS framework with tools to search, access, and analyze the data for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). The project has been jointly undertaken by CWC, MoWR and NRSC, ISRO, DoS (Department of Space) in year 2009.
Arth Ganga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a sustainable development model through economic activity along the banks of Ganga River. As part of this process, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers should be encouraged to engage in sustainable agriculture practices, including zero budget farming, etc Creation of infrastructure for water sports and development of camp sites, cycling and walking tracks etc would also be taken up. Priority could be given to women Self Help Groups and ex-servicemen organizations. ‘Hybrid’ tourism potential of the river basin area- for purposes of religious as well as adventure tourism.

15. MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES

15.1. NATIONAL MONSOON MISSION (PHASE II 2017-2020)

Objective	Participating Institutions	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve Seasonal and Intra-seasonal Monsoon Forecast To improve Medium Range Forecast. To develop a state-of-the-art dynamical prediction system for monsoon rainfall on all different time scales i.e. from short-range to seasonal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune will coordinate and lead the effort for improving the forecasts on seasonal and intra seasonal scale. National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), Noida will lead and coordinate the efforts for improving the forecasts in the medium range scale up to week two forecasts. These will be made operational by the India Meteorological Department (IMD), New Delhi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Long range forecasting (upto a season), American model called Climate Forecast System (CFS) is used, which is a coupled-Ocean atmosphere modelling system i.e. it combines data from ocean, atmosphere and land. For short to medium range Unified Model (UM) developed by UK is used. In its phase I, IMD was to develop high resolution-coupled dynamical prediction system (seasonal and extended time scale). For the first time, IMD used the Monsoon Mission dynamical model to prepare operational seasonal forecast of 2017 monsoon rainfall over India. The Ministry has launched the Monsoon Mission Phase II program, for next 3 years (2017-2020) with emphasis on predicting extremes and development of applications based on monsoon forecasts.

15.2 OTHER SCHEMES

SAFAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An integrated early warning System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting and Research (SAFAR) was launched by Minister for Science & Technology and Earth Sciences.
“Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science (O-SMART)”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme encompasses a total of 16 sub-projects addressing ocean development activities such as Services, Technology, Resources, Observations and Science. Implementation of O-SMART will help in addressing issues relating to Sustainable Development Goal-14, which aims to conserve use of oceans, marine resources for sustainable development. This scheme also provides necessary scientific and technological background required for implementation of various aspects of Blue Economy.
Red Atlas Action Plan Map (for Chennai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The atlas is aimed at flood mitigation, preparedness, operations and management aspects in Chennai. It is prepared by India Meteorological Department (IMD), National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR) and National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) in association with TN State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) and Greater Chennai Corporation.
Gagan Enabled Mariner’s Instrument for Navigation and Information (GEMINI) device	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a low-cost device designed to use the GAGAN (GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation) satellite system to transmit the Potential Fishing Zones (PFZ) and Ocean States Forecasts (OSF) and disaster warnings or forecasts to fishermen. Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), joined hands with Airports Authority of India (AAI) to present this device.

16. MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS & IT

16.1. DIGITAL INDIA

Objective	Salient features
To transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Digital India programme is centred on three key vision areas: Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen, Governance & Services on Demand, Digital Empowerment of Citizens It aims to provide the much needed thrust to the nine pillars of growth areas, namely: Broadband Highways, Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, Public Internet Access Programme, e-Governance: Reforming Government through Technology, e-Kranti: NeGP 2.0, Information for All, Electronics Manufacturing, IT for Jobs, Early Harvest Programmes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E-Kranti: National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) 2.0: objective of E-kranti is to redefine NeGP to bring about transformational and outcome-oriented e-Governance initiatives, provide Integrated Services (not individual) and to promote optimum usage of core ICT and promote citizen centric services. Public Private Partnerships would be preferred wherever feasible to implement e-Governance projects. For effective management of the Digital India programme, the programme management structure would consist of a Monitoring Committee on Digital India headed by the Prime Minister, a Digital India Advisory Group chaired by the Minister of Communications and IT and an Apex Committee chaired by the Cabinet Secretary. The positions of Chief Information Officers (CIO) would be created in at least 10 key Ministries so that various e-Governance projects could be designed, developed and implemented faster. In order to take the benefits of Digital India to every corner of country, a vast network of more than 2.5 lakh Common Services Centers has been created. This has developed digital entrepreneurs among poor, marginalized, Dalits and women of India.

16.2. JEEVAN PRAMAAN

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To facilitate on-line submission of Life Certificate by pensioners and streamline the process of getting Life certificate.	Pensioners of Central Government, State Government or any other Government organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is AADHAR Biometric Authentication based digital life certificates (DLCs) for Pensioners. DLC can be obtained through various Jeevan Pramaan Centres which are being operated by CSCs, Banks, Government offices or by using the client application on any PC/mobile/tablet. It will do away with the requirement of a pensioner having to submit a physical Life Certificate in November each year, in order to ensure continuity of pension being credited into their account.

16.3. PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMIN DIGITAL SAKSHARTA ABHIYAN (PMGDISHA)

Objectives	Intended Beneficiaries	Salient features
To make 6 crore rural households digitally literate and reaching around 40% of rural households by covering one member from eligible household by 31 st March 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens of India between the age group of 14 to 60 years. Priority to Non-smartphone users, Antyodaya households, college drop-outs, Participants of the adult literacy mission and Digitally illiterate school students from class 9th to 12th where Computer/ICT Training is not available in their schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will empower the citizens to operate computer or digital access devices, thus, enabling them to use IT and related services especially Digital Payments. It aims to bridge digital divide by targeting the rural population including marginalised sections (SC, ST, BPL, women, differently-abled persons and minorities). Implementing Agency: CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd., special purpose vehicle (CSC-SPV) incorporated under the Companies Act 1956. The identification of the beneficiaries would be carried out by CSC-SPV in active collaboration with District e-Governance Society, Gram Panchayats, and Block Development Officers.

16.4. CYBER SWACHHTA KENDRA (CSK)

Objective	Salient features
To enhance the cyber security of Digital India's IT infrastructure by providing information on botnet/malware threats and suggesting remedial measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are also known as Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre. • It is part of Digital India initiative and is being operated by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) under provisions of Section 70B of the IT Act, 2000. • It is set up in accordance with the objectives of the 'National Cyber Security Policy' which envisages creating a secure cyber ecosystem in the country. • It works in coordination with Internet service providers, Antivirus companies and Industry. • It will also enhance awareness among citizens regarding botnet and malware infection along with measures to be taken to secure their devices. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The popular attacks that happen these days using botnets are called the Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks.

Tools provided under CSK	Function
M Kavach	It is indigenously developed comprehensive mobile device security solution for Android devices addressing various threats related to mobile phones.
USB Pratirodh	It is a USB protector to help clean various external storage devices like USB(s), memory cards, external hard disks, etc.
AppSamvid	It is a desktop solution which protects systems by allowing installation of genuine applications through white listing.

16.5. INDIA BPO PROMOTION SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features
Creation of employment opportunities for the youth, by promoting the IT/ IT Enabled Services (ITES) Industry particularly by setting up the BPO/ITES operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to incentivize establishment of 48,300 seats distributed among each State in proportion of State's population, with financial support up to Rs; 1lakh/seat in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) • Special incentives are provided for employing women and persons with disability, generating employment beyond target and wider dispersal within state. • It also involves encouragement of local entrepreneurs and special consideration for Hilly areas and rural areas. • Metro Cities Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, NCR & Pune has been excluded from scheme. • Implementing Agency - Software Technology Park of India (STPI), an autonomous society under the MeitY • There is also a separate North-East BPO Promotion Scheme under the Digital India Programme to incentivize establishment of 5000 seats of BPO/ITES operations in NorthEast

16.6. NATIONAL SUPERCOMPUTING MISSION

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make India one of the world leaders in Supercomputing and to build capacity of the country to develop the next generation of supercomputer experts. • To attain global competitiveness and ensure self-reliance in the strategic area of supercomputing technology. • The target of the mission was set to establish a network of supercomputers ranging from a few Tera Flops (TF) to Hundreds of Tera Flops (TF) and three systems with greater than or equal to 3 Peta Flops (PF) in academic and research institutions of National importance across the country by 2022. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mission would be implemented jointly by Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) through two organizations the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) and the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore. • The Mission envisages empowering our national academic and R&D institutions spread over the country by installing a vast supercomputing grid comprising of more than 70 high-performance computing facilities • These supercomputers will also be networked on the National Supercomputing grid over the National Knowledge Network (NKN), a programme under same ministry which connects academic institutions and R&D labs over a high-speed network. • The Mission also includes development of highly professional High Performance Computing (HPC) aware human resource.

16.7. STREE SWABHIMAN

Objectives	Beneficiaries	Salient features
To facilitate the society at large by empowering its women entrepreneurs to not only provide sanitary pads at their common service centers (CSCs) but also to educate women to overcome this social taboo & encourage usage of sanitary pads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural and semi-urban women entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under this project, sanitary napkin micro manufacturing units (semi-automatic and manual process production unit) are being set up at CSCs across India, particularly those operated by women entrepreneurs. The product (sanitary napkin) will be sold under the “Swabhimaan” brand name and the Organization with the help of Village Level Entrepreneur (VLEs) and SHG groups will obtain the trade license for marketing the sanitary napkins at a subsidized rate. It also has a menstrual hygiene related awareness generation component and aims to increase usage of sanitary napkins among rural girls in schools and colleges by making the napkins available to almost 1,000 girls in the primary and secondary schools in their village, encompassing girls from 7th to 12th grade. CSC SPV will try to raise funds to provide sanitary pads to girl students in Rural Areas of Country free of cost.

16.8. ELECTRONICS DEVELOPMENT FUND (EDF)

Objectives	Salient features
To achieve “Net Zero Imports” by 2020 as envisaged in digital india scheme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is set up as a “Fund of Funds” to participate in professionally managed “Daughter Funds” which in turn will provide risk capital to companies developing new technologies in the area of electronics, nano-electronics and Information Technology (IT). The EDF will also help attract venture funds, angel funds and seed funds towards R&D and innovation in the specified areas. It will help create a battery of Daughter funds and Fund Managers who will be seeking good start-ups (potential winners) and selecting them based on professional considerations. CANBANK Venture Capital Funds Ltd. (CVCFL) is the Fund Manager for EDF.

16.9. NATIONAL POLICY ON SOFTWARE PRODUCTS (2019)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create a robust software product ecosystem, which aims to develop India as a Software Product Nation and the global software product hub. Policy aims to align with other Government initiatives such as Start-up India, Make in India and Digital India, Skill India etc so as to help the industry grow at Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 40% to reach \$70-80 billion by 2025, while creating employment opportunities for 3.5 million people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy has the following five missions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to promote the creation of a sustainable Indian software product industry, driven by intellectual property (IP), leading to a 10-fold increase in Indian share of the Global Software product market by 2025. To nurture 10,000 technology startups in software product industry, including 1000 such technology startups in Tier-II and Tier-III towns & cities and generating direct and in-direct employment for 3.5 million people by 2025. To create a talent pool for software product industry through up-skilling of 1,000,000 IT professionals, motivating 1 lakh school and college students and generating 10,000 specialized professionals that can provide leadership. To build a cluster-based innovation driven ecosystem by developing 20 sectoral and strategically located software product development clusters having integrated ICT infrastructure, marketing, incubation, R&D/testbeds and mentoring support. In order to evolve and monitor scheme & programmes for the implementation of this policy, National Software Products Mission will be set up with participation from Government, Academia and Industry. National Software Product Mission (NSPM) is to be housed in Ministry of Electronics and IT (MeitY) under a Joint Secretary, with participation from Government, Academia and Industry. An outlay of Rs.1500 crore is involved to implement the programmes/ schemes envisaged under this policy over the period of next 7 years. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The amount is divided into Software Product Development Fund (SPDF) and Research & Innovation fund.

16.10. SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY PARK SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features
For the development and export of computer software, including export of professional services using communication links or physical media.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first Software policy came up in 1986. It resulted into Software Technology Park (STP) scheme in 1991. • It is a 100% export-oriented scheme which integrates concept of 100 percent Export Oriented Units (EOU) and Export Processing Zones (EPZ) and the concept of Science Parks / Technology Parks. • It is unique in its nature as it focuses on one product / sector, i.e. computer software. • Other important features include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provisioning of single-point contact services for member units. ○ A company can set up STP unit anywhere in India. ○ 100 Percent Foreign Equity is permitted. ○ All the imports of Hardware & Software in the STP units are completely duty free, import of second hand capital goods also permitted. ○ Re-Export of capital goods is also permitted. ○ The sales in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) shall be permissible up to 50 Percent of the export in value terms.

16.11. MODIFIED ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING CLUSTERS (EMC 2.0) SCHEME

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For development of world class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities through Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs) • To aid the growth of the ESDM sector, help development of entrepreneurial ecosystem, drive innovation and catalyze the economic growth of the region by attracting investments in the sector, increasing employment opportunities and tax revenues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MeitY notified EMC Scheme (1.0) in 2012 which was open for receipt of applications upto October, 2017. A further period of 5 years (i.e. upto October, 2022) is available for disbursement of funds for the approved projects. • It is in line with National Policy for electronics (NPE) 2019. • EMC 2.0 Scheme would support setting up of both Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs) and Common Facility Centers (CFCs). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EMC would set up in geographical areas of certain minimum extent, preferably contiguous, where the focus is on development of basic infrastructure, amenities and other common facilities for the ESDM units. ○ For CFC, there should be a significant number of existing ESDM units located in the area and the focus is on upgrading common technical infrastructure and providing common facilities for the ESDM units in such EMCs, Industrial Areas/ Parks/ industrial corridors. • Financial assistance will be provided over a period of 8 years. • It will act as a pull for large companies to come to India bringing along their entire components manufacturing ecosystem.

16.12. SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF MANUFACTURING OF ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS AND SEMICONDUCTORS (SPECS)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of electronic components manufacturing ecosystem • deepening of Electronics value chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the scheme, Cabinet has recently approved to offer financial incentive of 25% of capital expenditure on plant, machinery, equipment, associated utilities and technology, including for R&D to the industrial units making investment for manufacturing of capital goods, electronic components, semiconductors etc. • This will cater to all segments of electronics manufacturing such as Mobile, Consumer electronics, Industrial Electronics, Automotive, Medical Electronics, Telecom Equipment, Computer Hardware etc. • Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is likely to attract new investments in Electronics Sector to the tune of at least Rs. 20,000 crore. ○ Direct employment of approximately 1,50,000 is expected to be created in the manufacturing units, including indirect employment of about 4,50,000. ○ Reducing dependence on import of components by large scale domestic manufacturing that will also enhance the digital security

16.13. PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE SCHEME (PLI)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boost domestic manufacturing • Attract large investments in the electronics value chain including manufacturing of mobile phones, semiconductor packaging and electronic components including Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) units. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the scheme, electronic manufacturing companies will get an incentive of 4 to 6% on incremental sales (over base year) of goods manufactured in India and covered under target segments, to eligible companies over a period of next 5 years. • The scheme shall only be applicable for target segments namely mobile phones and specified electronic components • The government estimates that under PLI scheme, domestic value addition for mobile phones is expected to rise to 35-40 per cent by 2025 from the current level of 20-25 per cent and generate additional 8 lakh jobs, both direct and indirect. • The scheme will also help in creating 2-4 (champion Indian companies”;

16.14. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Feature
Digishala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a free-to-air channel which aims to promote cashless transactions post-demonetisation, especially in rural and semi-urban areas • It was launched as part of the ‘Digidhan’ campaign which aims to spread awareness about digital transactions
Cyber Surakshit Bharat Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has been launched by MeitY, in association with National e-Governance Division (NeGD) and industry partners to strengthen cybersecurity ecosystem in India in line Government’s vision for a ‘Digital India’; • It is first public-private partnership of its kind and will leverage the expertise of the IT industry in cybersecurity. • The founding partners include leading IT companies such as Microsoft, Intel, WIPRO. Its knowledge partners include Cert-In, NIC, NASSCOM and consultancy firms Deloitte and EY. • It will be operated on three principles of Awareness, Education and Enablement. • It aims to spread awareness about cybercrime and build capacity of Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) and frontline IT staff across all government departments.
E-sampark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to establish proactive communication by digitization of campaigns and connect the government directly with citizens across India by running mailer, outbound dialing and SMS campaigns. • It also maintains a database of contacts of the nodal officers, representatives and citizens which is updated periodically.
Awareness Programme on Environmental Hazards of Electronic Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to provide financial support to MeitY’s Societies, Academic Institutions, Industry Associations and professional organisations for organizing workshops/ seminars and making campaign material for wide circulation on ill-effects associated with e-waste.
Secure, Scalable & Sugamya Website as a Service (S3WAAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a website generating and deployment product hosted on the National Cloud of National Informatics Centre . • It leverages technology to generate secure websites using templates which are highly customizable and can seamlessly be deployed on a scalable software defined infrastructure.
GI Cloud – MeghRaj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is aimed at utilizing and harnessing the benefits of Cloud Computing with focus on accelerating delivery of e-services in the country while optimizing ICT spending of the Government. • The architectural vision of GI Cloud consists of a set of discrete cloud computing environments spread across multiple locations, built on existing or new (augmented) infrastructure, following a set of common protocols, guidelines and standards issued by the Government of India.
DigiLocker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a platform for issuance and verification of documents & certificates in a digital way, thus promoting paperless governance. • Indian citizens who sign up for a DigiLocker account get a dedicated cloud storage space that is linked to their Aadhaar (UIDAI) number.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizations that are registered with Digital Locker can push electronic copies of documents and certificates (e.g. driving license, Voter ID, School certificates) directly into citizens lockers. Citizens can also upload scanned copies of their legacy documents in their accounts which can be electronically signed using the eSign facility.
e-Taal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a web portal for dissemination of e-Transactions statistics of National and State level e-Governance Projects including Mission Mode Projects in near real-time. It presents quick analysis of transaction counts in tabular and graphical form.
UMANG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG) is developed by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and National e-Governance Division (NeGD) to drive Mobile Governance in India. It intends to provide major services offered by Central and State Government departments, Local bodies and other utility services from private organizations. It provides a unified approach where citizens can install one application to avail multiple government services. Its service has been made available on multiple channels like mobile application, web, IVR and SMS which can be accessed through smartphones, feature phones, tablets and desktops.
National Information Centre-Computer Emergency Response Team (NIC-CERT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a dedicated body to detect, prevent and mitigate the impact of cyber-attacks, by monitoring data across the NIC platform, including communication between all the levels of government and between governments to citizens.
Project Cyber Shikshaa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Microsoft & Data Security Council of India (DSCI) in association with Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY) have launched Project Cyber Shikshaa for skilling women engineering graduates in the niche field of Cyber Security.
Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme for Electronics and IT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its objective is to enhance the number of PhDs in Electronics System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) and IT/IT Enabled Services (IT/ITES) sectors in the country. It provides 25% more fellowship amount than most of the other PhD Schemes. Scheme also provides infrastructural grant of ₹ 5,00,000/- per candidate to the academic institutions for creation/ up-gradation of laboratories.
Ideate for India - Creative Solutions using Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MeitY launched a National Challenge for Youths, "Ideate for India - Creative Solutions using Technology" with an aim to give school students (class 6-12) an opportunity to become solution creators for the problems. The Challenge has been designed by the National e- Governance Division, Ministry of Electronics & IT in collaboration with Intel India, with support from the Department of School Education and Literacy.
Indian Software Product Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will act as a single window portal for cataloguing for all companies and products developed in India with key analytics, category-wise listing with options of porting database to Government e-Marketplace (GeM) for enhanced market access.
'Build for Digital India' programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will be rolled out by Google and MeitY The programme will offer a platform to engineering students to develop market-ready, technology-based solutions that address key social problems in areas like healthcare, agriculture, education, smart cities and infrastructure, women safety etc. Google will also offer mentorship sessions in product design, strategy and technology to the most promising products and prototypes.
Hack the Crisis India: Online Hackathon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is part of global Hack the Crisis movement where the technology and startup entrepreneurs/coders would work to create dedicated solutions during an online 48 hour hackathon for the containment of Coronavirus crisis. It will also cover developing solutions to deal with its aftermath.

17. MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

17.1. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON CLIMATE CHANGE (NAPCC)

Objective	Missions	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve a sustainable development path that simultaneously advances economic and environmental objectives. To fulfill India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC under Paris Agreement. To protect the vulnerable and poor sections of society through inclusive and sustainable development strategy, sensitive to climate change To devise efficient and cost effective strategies 	<p>Missions included under it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> National Solar Mission (under MNRE) National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (under Ministry of Power) National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (under Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs) National Water Mission (under MoWR) National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (under MoS&T) National Mission for a Green India (under MoEFCC) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (under Ministry of Agriculture) National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (under MoS&T) 	<p>It is a policy document prepared by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change. The NAPCC is guided by the principles of -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection - of the poor and vulnerable sections of society through inclusive development strategy Achieving national growth - through a qualitative change and economic direction that enhances ecological sustainability Devising efficient and cost effective strategies for end use Demand side management Better technology - that looks into aspects of mitigation or adaptation. Market mechanism - that rewards sustainable development, Inclusivity - that invites linkups with civil society and local government institutions Many of the sectors most at risk from climate change - such as water and agriculture - are the responsibility of state governments, so all states have to develop a SAPCC which implements the national policy framework taking into account their own unique vulnerabilities. Govt is also implementing a dedicated National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) to implement adaptation actions in vulnerable sectors across the country.

<p>National Mission For A Green India (GIM)</p>	<p>One of the 8 missions under NAPCC, implemented by MoEFCC. The mission uses both public and private lands and includes local communities in planning, decision making, monitoring etc. The Green India mission aims to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase forest/tree cover to the extent of 5 million hectares (mha) and improve quality of forest/tree cover on another 5 mha of forest/non-forest lands; improve/enhance eco-system services like carbon sequestration and storage (in forests and other ecosystems), hydrological services and biodiversity; along with provisioning services like fuel, fodder, and timber and non-timber forest produces (NTFPs) and To increase forest-based livelihood income of about 3 million households.
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<p>Climate Resilience Building Among Farmers Through Crop Residue Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a regional project approved by National Steering Committee on Climate Change (MoEFCC) under NAFCC The project aims to mitigate climate change impacts and enhance adaptive capacity and also to counter the adverse environmental impacts that arise from stubble burning. The project will be implemented following a phased approach. The first phase of the project has been approved at a cost of approximately Rs. 100 Crore for the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Awareness generation and capacity building activities will be undertaken to encourage farmers to adopt alternate practices which would also help diversify livelihood options and enhance farmer's income; Technological interventions will be undertaken for timely management of crop residue in addition to effective utilisation of existing machineries. Implementable and sustainable entrepreneurship models will be created in rural areas through upscaling successful initiatives and innovative ideas. Based upon the performance in the first phase, the scope could be enhanced and more activities can be supported subsequently.
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17.2. SECURE HIMALAYA PROJECT

Objective	Features
To ensure conservation of locally and globally significant biodiversity, land and forest resources in high Himalayan ecosystem spread over four states of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir (now UTs), Uttarakhand and Sikkim.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It stands for Securing Livelihoods, Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of High Range Himalayan Ecosystem (SECURE) Himalayas project. The project was launched in the background of increasing habitat degradation, fragmentation of area which is increasing due to the high dependence of the local communities on the natural resources and unplanned infrastructure. It is launched by MoEFCC in association with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). TRAFFIC is a partnering agency in SECURE Himalaya. This project is funded by government of India, United Nation Development Program, Global Environment Facility. The project is 6 years long and is meant for specific landscapes including Changthang (Jammu and Kashmir), Lahaul - Pangi and Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh), Gangotri - Govind and Darma - Byans Valley in Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand) and Kanchenjunga - Upper Teesta Valley (Sikkim). The project includes protection of snow leopard and other endangered species and their habitats and also securing livelihoods of people in region and enhancing enforcement to reduce wildlife crime. Under it, enhanced enforcement efforts and monitoring will be undertaken to curb illegal trade in some medicinal and aromatic plants which are among most threatened species in these landscapes.

17.3. GREEN SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Objective	Features
Skilling the youth of India, especially dropouts and in increasing the availability of skilled workforce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is initiative for skill development in the environment and forest sector to enable India's youth to get gainful employment and/or self-employment It has been conceptualised and developed in MoEF&CC in consultaon with the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), the nodal agency for synergizing skill development iniaves in the country, under the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). All courses will be National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant. It is utilising the vast network and expertise of Environmental Information System (ENVIS) Hubs/ Resource Partners (RPs). After a pilot project in 2017, ministry has taken following steps to expand it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased budget allocation for ENVIS in budget 2018-19 by 33%. Out of this, the training courses under GSDP will be funded. Increased target: A total of 5.5 lakh people will be imparted training by 2021. More green skills now: The government has identified 35 courses including pollution monitoring (air/water/noise/soil), effluent treatment plant operation, forest management, water budgeting etc. GSDP-ENVIS is a mobile app that will help boost employability and entrepreneurship of the youth in the country.

17.4. NATIONAL CLEAN AIR PROGRAMME (NCAP)

Objective	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stringent implementation of mitigation measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution Augment and strengthen air quality monitoring network across the country Augment public awareness and capacity building measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a pollution control initiative to cut the concentration of particles (PM10 & PM2.5) by 20-30% by 2024. It will have 2017 as the base year for comparison and 2019 as the first year. It is to be implemented in 102 non-attainment cities. These cities are chosen on the basis of Ambient Air Quality India (2011-2015) and WHO report 2014/2018. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) shall execute the nation-wide programme for the prevention, control, and abetment of air pollution within the framework of the NCAP. The NCAP will be institutionalized by respective ministries and will be organized through inter-sectoral groups. The program will partner with multilateral and bilateral international organizations, philanthropic foundations and leading technical institutions to achieve its outcomes.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Apex Committee in the MoEFCC will periodically review the progress. Annual performance will be periodically reported upon. Appropriate indicators will be evolved for assessing the emission reduction benefits of the actions.
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17.5. INDIA COOLING ACTION PLAN

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to provide sustainable cooling and thermal comfort for all while securing environmental and socio-economic benefits for the society. reducing both direct and indirect emissions. 	<p>The ICAP provides a 20-year perspective and outlines actions needed to provide access to sustainable cooling.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) reduce cooling demand across sectors by 20% to 25% by 2037-38, (ii) reduce refrigerant demand by 25% to 30% by 2037-38, (iii) Reduce cooling energy requirements by 25% to 40% by 2037-38, (iv) recognise “cooling and related areas” as a thrust area of research under national Science and Technology Programme, (v) training and certification of 100,000 servicing sector technicians by 2022-23, synergizing with Skill India Mission.

17.6. OTHER SCHEMES

Schemes	Features
PARIVESH (Pro-Active and Responsive facilitation by Interactive, Virtuous and Environmental Single-window Hub)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a web based, role based workflow application which has been developed for online submission and monitoring of the proposals submitted by the proponents for seeking Environment, Forest, Wildlife and Coastal Regulation Zone Clearances from Central, State and district level authorities. The system has been designed, developed and hosted by the MoEFC, with technical support from National Informatics Centre, (NIC) The system includes monitoring of compliance reports including geo-tagged images of the site by regulatory body or inspecting officers even through the Mobile App for enhanced compliance monitoring. It also provides access to previous Environment Impact Assessment Reports.
Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme where GoI provides financial and technical assistance to the State/UT Governments for activities aimed at wildlife conservation. The scheme has following three components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to Protected Areas (National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves) Protection of Wildlife Outside Protected Area Recovery programmes for saving critically endangered species and habitats.
Himalayan Research Fellowships Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to create a young pool of trained environmental managers, ecologists and socioeconomists. This pool will help generate information on physical, biological, managerial and human aspects of Himalayan environment and development. The fellowship scheme will be executed through various universities and institutions working in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) and preference will be given to the Institutions from northeastern states. The financial support will be provided under the National Mission on Himalayan Studies (NMHS) (a Central Sector Grant in-aid scheme) and the fellowships will be awarded for a maximum period of three years. The research may be undertaken in any of the identified broad thematic areas of the NMHS such as water resource management including rejuvenation of springs and catchments, hydropower development, assessment and prediction of water-induced hazards, livelihood options including ecotourism opportunities, biodiversity management including recovery of threatened species and skill development.
Environmental Information System (ENVIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoEF&CC has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme ENVIS since 1982-83. ENVIS, by providing scientific, technical and semi- technical information on various environmental issues, has served in facilitating policy formulation and environment management at all levels of Government as well as in decision-making aimed at environment protection and its improvement for sustaining good quality of life for all living beings. ENVIS is a decentralized network of various centres which can be broadly categorized as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENVIS Hubs: Centres dealing with "State of the Environment and Related Issues" and are hosted by State Government /UT Administrations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ENVIS Resource Partners (RPs): Centres which are hosted by environment-related governmental and non-governmental organisations/ institutes of professional excellence • It has been designated as the National focal point for INFOTERRA, a global environmental information network of UN Environment Programme (UNEP).
NGC-Ecoclub Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Education Awareness and Training (EEAT) is a central sector scheme that aims to promote environmental awareness and to mobilize people's participation for conservation of environment. • Its objectives are achieved through the implementation of four programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Green Corps (NGC), ○ National Environment Awareness Campaign, ○ Seminars/Workshops, and ○ National Nature Camping Programme. • NGC- Ecoclub Programme: To impart knowledge to school children through hands on experience, about their immediate environment, inculcate compassion and sensitize children on issues related to environment and development. • Recently, the first annual meeting of the State Nodal Agencies implementing the NGC Ecoclub programme was organized by MoEF&CC's Education Division in collaboration with the GEER Foundation (Gujarat).
'Leadership Group for Industry Transition' initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was launched at the UN Climate Action Summit to help guide the world's hard-to-decarbonize and energy-intensive sectors/industries toward the low-carbon economy. • It would be a public-private effort announced by India and Sweden together with some other countries. • It is supported by the World Economic Forum, the Energy Transitions Commission, Mission Innovation, Stockholm Environment Institute, the European Climate Foundation etc.
Colombo Declaration on Sustainable Nitrogen Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations member states endorsed a proposed roadmap for action on nitrogen challenges called the Colombo Declaration on Sustainable Nitrogen Management • It seeks to halve nitrogen waste by 2030. • The Colombo Declaration has been developed with the technical support of the International Nitrogen Management System (INMS), a joint activity of the UNEP and the International Nitrogen Initiative supported by the Global Environment Facility.

18. MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

18.1. KNOW INDIA PROGRAMME

Objectives	Salient features
To familiarize Indian-origin youth (18-30 years) with their Indian roots and contemporary India.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a three-week orientation programme for diaspora youth conducted with a view to promote awareness on different facets of life in India and the progress made by the country in various fields e.g. economic, industrial, education, science & technology, communication & information Technology, culture. Preference given to PIOs from Girmitiya countries –Girmitiya's are descendents of indentured Indian labourers brought to Fiji, Mauritius, South Africa, East Africa, the Malay Peninsula, Caribbean & South America (Guyana, Trinidad & Tobago and Suriname) to work in sugar plantations.

18.2. SAMEEP - STUDENTS AND MEA ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take Indian foreign policy and its global engagements to students across the country. To drive interest in diplomacy as a career option. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is voluntary programme in which all the ministry officers - under-secretary and above - will be asked to go to their hometowns, particularly their alma maters. They will be expected to interact with the students about the way the MEA works, basic elements of its policies, how diplomacy is conducted, and generally give students an idea of what a career in the MEA would look like.

18.3. PRAVASI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA

Objective	Salient features
Training and certification of Indian workforce keen on overseas employment in select sectors and job roles, in line with international standards, to facilitate overseas employment opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a skill development initiative of the MEA in partnership with the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship which will be implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). The short-term program (of 2 weeks to one month) will prepare the candidates holistically in taking up challenging assignments in different countries with confidence and meet transnational skill requirements. It involves training them in suitable skill sets which address the requirements in communication, trade specific knowledge and skills along with cultural orientation. These will be in line with international standards.

18.4. ITEC-INDIAN TECHNICAL & ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROGRAMME

Objective	Salient features
It is a demand-driven, response-oriented programme that focuses on addressing the needs of developing countries through innovative technological cooperation between India and the partnering nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is fully funded by Government of India& as launched in 1964 by Ministry of External Affairs. Although ITEC is essentially a bilateral programme, its resources have also been used for financing trilateral and regional undertakings such as with the Economic Commission for Africa, UNIDO and G-77 ITEC programme has significantly augmented India's soft power among developing nations It is an important aspect of South-South cooperation
e-SANAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project e-Sanad aims at providing a centralized platform for faceless, cashless and paperless document verification service for Indian citizens, foreigners who have obtained any documents (educational or commercial etc.) from document issuing authorities in India.
e-VidyaBharti (Tele-education) and e-ArogyaBharti (Tele-medicine) Project (e-VBAB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two separate platforms, will link various educational institutions and hospitals in India and the participating African countries. It is fully funded by MEA, GoI. e-VBAB project also offers tele-medicine and continuing medical education for African doctors, paramedics and patients. It will also give an opportunity for Global acceptance of Indian University Education system and Indian medical Health services.

19. MINISTRY OF FINANCE

19.1. PRADHAN MANTRI GARIB KALYAN YOJANA

Scheme components	Beneficiaries	Total number of beneficiaries	Benefits
Insurance scheme for health workers fighting COVID-19	It covers public healthcare workers like Safai karamcharis, nurses, ASHA workers, paramedics, technicians, doctors etc. working in Central/State governmental hospitals or health/ wellness centres.	Around 22.12 lakh health workers	50 lakh insurance cover is provided for 90 days in case any health professional, who while treating Covid-19 patients meet with some accident or is at some risk of being impacted. Any private healthcare provider requisitioned by hospitals related to any government, for COVID-19 related responsibilities, will also be covered subject to numbers indicated by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. This benefit will be over and above any other insurance cover being availed of by the beneficiary.
PM Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana	Poor households getting benefits from PDS	80 crore	Free 5kg of wheat or rice per person per month over and above present entitlement under PDS which is 5kg wheat or rice. Also, Free 1 kg of pulses per family
PM-Kisan	Farmers	8.7 crore	Transfer of Rs. 2000 in April
Cash transfers under PM Garib Kalyan Yojana	MGNREGA workers	13.62 crore families	Wage hiked to 202 from 182 w.e.f. April 1. Each worker to get Rs. 2000 additional
	All women covered under PM Ujjwala Yojana	8.3 crore families	Free gas cylinders for April-June
	Women account holders	20.40 crore women	Rs. 500/month for April-June
	Poor, senior citizens, widows, Divyangs	3 crore	Ex-gratia of Rs. 1000/month during April-June
	Organizations with up to 100 employees, out of which 90% are having wage less than Rs. 15000/month	80 lakh employees	Contributory share of 12% each by employee and employer to be deposited by Government for April-June
SHGs	SHGs	63 lakh SHGs benefiting 6.85 crore households	Limit for collateral free loan raised to Rs 20 lakh from Rs 10 lakh
Other components of PM Garib Kalyan package	Workers registered under EPF	4.8 crore workers	EPF Regulations will be amended to include Pandemic as the reason to allow non-refundable withdrawal up to 75% of three months wages, whichever is lower
	Building and Other Construction Workers	3.5 Crore registered workers	Under Building and Other Construction Workers (BOCW) Act, 1996 all States/UTs were advised to transfer funds in the account of construction workers through DBT mode from the Cess fund collected and constituted by the BOCW Welfare Boards under the BOCW cess Act, 1996. Workers should be registered under Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Fund (cess fund) to avail the benefit.
	States where PMKKKY is undergoing	-	District Mineral Fund (DMF) funds will be utilized for supplementing and augmenting facilities of medical testing, screening as well as treating the patients affected with this pandemic.

19.2. NATIONAL PENSION SYSTEM

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide retirement 	NPS is applicable to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Indian citizens of India, resident or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is administered by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA).

<p>income to all the citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To institute pension reforms and to inculcate the habit of saving for retirement amongst the citizens. 	<p>non-resident and OCIs (added recently) till the age of 65 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new employees of Central Government service (except Armed Forces) and Central Autonomous Bodies joining Government service on or after 1st January 2004. All the employees of State Governments, State Autonomous Bodies joining services after the date of notification by the respective State Governments. Any other government employee who is not mandatorily covered under NPS can also subscribe to NPS All citizens i.e., private employees and unorganized sector workers. Non Resident Indians (NRIs) with bank accounts in India 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the NPS, the individual contributes to his retirement account and his employer can also co-contribute. It is designed on defined contribution basis wherein the subscriber contributes to his account, there is no defined benefit that would be available at the time of exit from the system and the accumulated wealth depends on the contributions made and the income generated from investment of such wealth. Contributions made towards the NPS are eligible for an additional tax deduction up to ₹50,000. This is over and above the ₹1,50,000 limit of deduction available under sec 80CCD (1) or tax deductions available to individuals who make contributions under NPS. Government has increased the income tax exemption limit on withdrawal from NPS to 60%, from 40%, on exiting the scheme, effectively making withdrawal from the pension scheme 100% tax-free. The recordkeeping, administration and customer service functions for all subscribers of the NPS are being handled by the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL), which is acting as the Central Recordkeeper for the NPS. The subscriber will be allotted a unique Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN) which is portable and can be used from any location in India. PRAN will provide access to two personal accounts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tier I Account: This is a non-withdrawable account meant for savings for retirement. Tier II Account: This is simply a voluntary savings facility. The subscriber is free to withdraw savings from this account whenever subscriber wishes. No tax benefit is available on this account. NPS returns are market linked. It offers 3 funds to subscribers: Equities, Corporate Bonds, Government Securities. Subscriber can exit from NPS after 10 years of account opening or attaining 65 years of age whichever is early. EEE tax status (tax exempt at entry, investment, and maturity) for the NPS (earlier it was EET) has been given. Apart from partially withdrawing money for exigencies like health, marriage, house and education, subscriber can also withdraw 25 percent of the contributions after three years of joining for skill development activity like startups, new ventures.
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19.3. PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<p>Increasing access of finance to the unbanked but also bring down the cost of finance from the last Mile Financers to the micro/small enterprises, most of which are in the informal sector.</p>	<p>Any Indian Citizen who has a business plan for a non-farm sector income generating activity such as manufacturing, processing, trading or service sector and whose credit need is less than Rs 10 lakh.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For implementing the Scheme, government has set up an NBFC named, Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Ltd (MUDRA). MUDRA loans are extended by banks, NBFCs, MFIs and other eligible financial intermediaries as notified by MUDRA Ltd. The funding support from MUDRA are of two types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Micro Credit Scheme (MCS) for loans up to 1 lakh finance through MFIs. Refinance Scheme for Commercial Banks / Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) / Small Finance Banks / Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs). The present authorised capital of MUDRA is at Rs. 5000 crore with a paid up capital of Rs.1675.93 crore. RBI has allocated an amount of Rs 20,000 crore from Priority Sector shortfall of Commercial Banks for creating a Refinance Corpus Fund. 3 types of loans to be allotted by micro units' development and refinance agency bank are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shishu: covering loans upto Rs. 50,000

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kishor: covering loans above Rs. 50,000 and upto 5 lakhs ○ Tarun: covering loans above Rs. 5 lakh and upto 10 lakhs • There is no subsidy for the loan given under PMMY. However, at present, MUDRA extends a reduction of 25bps in its interest rates to MFIs / NBFCs, who are providing loans to women entrepreneurs. • Banks have been mandated by RBI not to insist for collateral security in the case of loans upto 10 lakh extended to the units in the Micro Small Enterprises sector. • To mitigate the issue of collateral and to provide comfort to the lending institutions, a Credit Guarantee Product is extended by creation of a Fund called “Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units” (CGFMU). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Scheme is being managed by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd. (NCGTC), an agency promoted by the GOI. • MUDRA Card is a debit card issued against the MUDRA loan account. The borrower can make use of MUDRA Card in multiple drawals and credits, so as to manage the working capital limit in cost-efficient manner and keep the interest burden minimum.
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19.4. ATAL PENSION YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
The subscribers would receive the fixed minimum pension at the age of 60 years , depending on their contributions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open to all Indians between the age of 18 and 40 having a savings bank account in a bank or post-office. Therefore, minimum period of contribution by any subscriber under APY would be 20 years or more. • It is mainly focused on citizens in unorganized sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Central Government co-contribute 50% of the total contribution or Rs. 1000 per annum, whichever is lower, to each eligible subscriber account, for a period of 5 years, who join the NPS between the period 1st June, 2015 and 31st December, 2015 and who are not members of any statutory social security scheme and who are not income tax payers. • Under the APY, subscribers would receive a fixed minimum pension of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000 per month, at the age of 60 years, depending on their contributions, which itself would vary on the age of joining the APY. • It replaced the Swavalamban scheme. • Subscribers can voluntarily exit before the age of 60 years from APY subject to certain conditions, on deduction of Government co-contribution and return/interest thereon. • In case of premature death of subscriber (death before 60 years of age), spouse of the subscriber can continue contribution to APY account of the subscriber, for the remaining vesting period, till the original subscriber would have attained the age of 60 years. • The minimum period of contribution by the subscriber under this would be 20 years or more. • In case of death of subscriber, the spouse of the subscriber shall be entitled for the same amount of pension till his or her death. • After the death of both the subscriber and the spouse, the nominee of the subscriber shall be entitled to receive the pension wealth, as accumulated till age of 60 years of the subscriber • It is administered by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority. The Institutional Architecture of NPS would be utilised to enroll subscribers under APY.

19.5. PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHA BIMA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
It is a one year cover Personal Accident Insurance Scheme , renewable from year to year, offering protection	Available to citizens (including NRIs) in the age group 18 to 70 years having a bank account.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premium payable is Rs.12/- per annum per member. • Risk coverage available will be Rs. 2 lakhs for accidental death and permanent total disability • Rs. 1 lakhs for permanent partial disability • Individuals who exit the scheme at any point may re-join the scheme in future years by paying the annual premium

against death or disability due to accident.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme is offered/administered through Public Sector General Insurance Companies (PSGICs) and other general insurance companies. Government has converged the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility.
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19.6. PRADHAN MANTRI JEEVAN JYOTI BIMA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A one year life insurance scheme renewable from year to year. Offering coverage for death due to any reason 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available to citizens (including NRIs) in the age group of 18 to 50 years. Subject to annual renewal, benefits are available till the age of 55 (entry, however, will not be possible beyond the age of 50 years). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provides coverage of Rs. 2 lakh in case of death due to any reason. It charges an annual premium of Rs. 330. Risk cover under PMJJBY is applicable only after the first 45 days of enrolment. It is offered / administered through LIC and other Indian private Life Insurance companies.

19.7. PRADHAN MANTRI VAYA VANDANA YOJANA (PMVVY)

Objectives	Beneficiaries	Salient features
To provide social security during old age and protect elderly persons against a future fall in their interest income due to uncertain market conditions.	Elderly persons aged 60 years and above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will provide an assured pension based on a guaranteed rate of return of 8 per cent for 10 years, with an option to opt for pension on a monthly / quarterly / half yearly and annual basis. Union cabinet approved extending the investment limit from Rs 7.5 lakhs to Rs 15 lakhs as well as extension of time limits for subscription from 4th May 2018 to 31st March, 2020. It will be implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The difference between the return generated by LIC and the guaranteed 8 percent interest would be compensated through the subsidy given to LIC. The scheme also allows for premature exit only for the treatment of any critical/ terminal illness of self or spouse. On death of the Pensioner during the policy term of 10 years, the Purchase Price shall be refunded to beneficiary. Loan facility is available after completion of 3 policy years. The maximum loan that can be granted shall be 75% of the Purchase Price. No tax benefits are available.

19.8. PRADHAN MANTRI JAN-DHAN YOJANA (PMJDY)

Objectives	Salient features
To ensure comprehensive financial inclusion of all the households in the country by providing universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic bank account to every household , financial literacy, access to credit, insurance, remittance and pension facility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Account can be opened in any bank branch or Business Correspondent (Bank Mitra) outlet. It focuses on coverage of households as against the earlier plan which focused on coverage of villages. It focuses on coverage of rural as well as urban areas. Any individual above the age of 10 years can open Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA) Account. <p>Special Benefits under PMJDY Scheme include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No minimum balance required. The scheme provides life cover of Rs. 30,000/- payable on death of the beneficiary, subject to fulfillment of the eligibility condition. Beneficiaries of Government Schemes will get Direct Benefit Transfer in these accounts. Overdraft facility upto Rs.10000/- is available in only one account per household, preferably lady of the household after satisfactory operation of the account for 6 months. There will not be any conditions attached for OD upto Rs 2,000. The National Mission for Financial Inclusion (PMJDY) to continue beyond 14.8.2018 Age limit for availing OD facility to be revised from 18-60 years to 18-65 years.

- Under the expanded coverage from "every household to every adult", accidental insurance cover for new RuPay card holders to be raised from Rs 1 lakh to Rs 2 lakh to new PMJDY accounts opened after 28.8.18.

19.9. STAND UP INDIA SCHEME

Objectives	Beneficiaries	Salient features
It aims at promoting entrepreneurship among women and scheduled castes and tribes.	SC/ST and/or woman entrepreneur, above 18 years of age.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It facilitates bank loans between Rs 10 lakh and Rs 1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise. This enterprise may be in manufacturing, services or the trading sector. • In case of non-individual enterprises at least 51% of the shareholding and controlling stake should be held by either an SC/ST or woman entrepreneur. • Borrower should not be in default to any bank/financial institution. • It covers all Scheduled Commercial banks. • Borrower shall be required to bring in minimum of 10% of the project cost as own contribution. • The rate of interest would be lowest applicable rate of the bank for that category (rating category) not to exceed (base rate (MCLR) + 3%+ tenor premium). • Provision of handholding support is available under the scheme, in case borrower is a Trainee Borrower. The offices of SIDBI and NABARD are designated as Stand-up Connect Centres, who will arrange for the support required. SIDBI is a refinancing agency. • Besides primary security, the loan may be secured by collateral security or guarantee of Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Stand-Up India Loans (CGFSIL) as decided by the banks. • The loan is repayable in 7 years with a maximum moratorium period of 18 months. • It also provides for Creation of a credit guarantee mechanism through the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC)

19.10. GOLD MONETIZATION SCHEME

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To mobilise gold held by households and institutions of the country and facilitate its use for productive purposes, and • In the long run, to reduce country's reliance on the import of gold. • To provide a fillip to the gems and jewellery sector in the country by making gold available as raw material on loan from the banks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme allows banks' customers to deposit their idle gold holdings for a fixed period in return for interest in the range of 2.25-2.50%. • Recently RBI made changes, the scheme could now be availed by charitable institutions, the central government, the state government or any other entity owned by the central government or the state government, apart from individual and joint depositors. • Scheme provides different options to the people to monetize the gold, by modifying the already existing two schemes, namely 'Revamped Gold Deposit Scheme' and the 'Revamped Gold Metal Loan' scheme. • All scheduled commercial banks (excluding RRBs) have been allowed to implement the scheme. • The minimum deposit at any one time shall be 30 grams of raw gold (bars, coins, jewelry excluding stones and other metals). There is no maximum limit for deposit under the scheme. • The deposits can be made for a short-term period of 1-3 years; a medium-term period of 5-7 years and a long-term period of 12-15 years. (minimum tenure is one year) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The principal and interest on short term deposits shall be denominated in gold. In the case of medium and long term deposits, the principal will be denominated in gold. However, the interest shall be calculated in Indian Rupees with reference to the value of gold at the time of the deposit. ○ The difference between the current borrowing cost for the Government and the interest rate paid by the Government under the medium/long term deposit will be credited to the Gold Reserve Fund. ○ Tax exemptions under the GMS include exemption of interest earned on the gold deposited and exemption from capital gains made through trading or at redemption.

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

19.11. SOVEREIGN GOLD BOND SCHEME

Objectives	Salient Features
Reducing the demand for physical gold by shifting a part of the estimated 300 tons of physical bars and coins purchased every year for Investment into gold bonds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sovereign Gold Bonds will be issued on payment of rupees and denominated in grams of gold. • Bonds will be issued on behalf of the Government of India by the RBI. Thus, the Bonds will have a sovereign guarantee. • These bonds are sold through scheduled commercial banks (except RRBs, Small Finance Banks and Payment banks), Stockholding Corporation of India Ltd., SEBI authorised trading members, designated post offices and stock-exchanges. • The Bonds shall be denominated in units of one gram of gold and multiples thereof. • The bond would be restricted for sale to resident Indian entities. • The investment limit per fiscal year has been increased to 4 kg for individuals, 4 Kg for Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) and 20 Kg for Trusts and similar entities notified by the Government from time to time. • The Government will issue bonds with a rate of interest which will be calculated on the value of the gold at the time of investment. • Bonds will be available both in demat and paper form. • The tenor of the bond could be for a minimum of 5 to 7 years. • Bonds can be used as collateral for loans. • Bonds to be easily sold and traded on exchanges to allow early exits for investors who may so desire. • On maturity, the redemption will be in rupee amount only which would not be a fixed sum, but linked to the price of gold. • The deposit will not be hedged and all risks associated with gold price and currency will be borne by Gol through the Gold Reserve Fund.

19.12. SWACHH BHARAT KOSH (SBK)

Objectives	Salient features
To attract Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds from Corporate Sector and contributions from individuals and philanthropists to achieve the objective of Clean India (Swachh Bharat) by the year 2019.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would be administered by a Governing Council chaired by Secretary, Department of Expenditure. • Donations to the “Swachh Bharat Kosh”, other than the sums spent for “Corporate Social Responsibility” are eligible for 100% deduction under section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961. This is applicable to the assessment year 2015-16 and subsequent years.

20. MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

20.1. PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA (PMKSY)

Objective	Salient features
To supplement agriculture, modernize processing and decrease agri-waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earlier named as SAMPADA (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters), this central sector scheme has been approved for the period of 2016-20 coterminous with the 14th Finance Commission cycle. • It is an umbrella scheme incorporating ongoing schemes of the Ministry of Food Processing which will result in creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. • Schemes under PMKSY - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mega Food Parks ○ Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure ○ Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure ○ Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities ○ Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters ○ Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages ○ Human Resources and Institutions. • Last three schemes are new initiatives launched under the scheme while first 4 were the ongoing schemes.

20.2. MEGA FOOD PARK

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide modern infrastructure for food processing units in the country and ensure value addition of agricultural produce including dairy, fisheries etc. on hub and spokes model. • Establish sustainable raw material supply chain in a cluster. • Address needs of small and micro food processing enterprising by providing plug and play facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is based on 'Cluster' approach and envisages creation of state of art support infrastructure in a well-defined agri/horticulture zone for setting modern food processing units along with well-established supply chain. • The supply chain consists of collection centres, primary centres, central processing centres, cold chain and around 30- 35 fully developed plots for entrepreneurs to set up food processing units. • The minimum land required for a Central Processing Centre in Mega Food Park is 50 acre and implementation period is 30 months. • Funding – Grant in aid of 50% of eligible cost in general and 75% in north-east and difficult areas subject to a maximum of 50 crore per project. • Implementing Agency: A Special Purpose Vehicle which is a Body Corporate under the Indian Companies Act.

20.3. OPERATION GREENS

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing value realisation of TOP farmers by targeted interventions to strengthen Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) production clusters and their Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs), and linking/connecting them with the market. • Price stabilisation for producers and consumers by proper production planning in the TOP clusters and introduction of dual use varieties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation Greens was announced in the Budget speech of 2018-19 with an outlay of Rs 500 crores to stabilize the supply of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) crops and to ensure availability of TOP crops throughout the country round the year without price volatility. • The Centre has identified 17 top producing clusters across 8 states (Maharashtra, Bihar, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha and West Bengal) for the first phases of this initiative. • The government also intends to utilize the 28 centres of excellence under Indo-Israel Cooperation for the demonstration of new technologies in production and the supply of quality planting material and capacity building to farmers under the scheme. • Government has laid down special strategy and grants-in-aid under the scheme to ensure enhanced production of TOP crops and to augment value chain. • Strategy for Operation Greens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Short term Price Stabilisation Measures: National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED) will be the Nodal Agency to implement price stabilisation measures. MoFPI will provide 50% of the subsidy on the following two components:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in post-harvest losses by creation of farm gate infrastructure, development of suitable agro-logistics, creation of appropriate storage capacity linking consumption centres to increase shelf life. • Increase in food processing capacities and value addition in TOP value chain with firm linkages with production clusters. • Setting up of a market intelligence network to collect and collate real time data on demand and supply and price of TOP crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Transportation of Tomato Onion Potato(TOP) Crops from production to storage; ? Hiring of appropriate storage facilities for TOP Crops; ○ Long Term Integrated value chain development projects such as Capacity Building of FPOs & their consortium, Quality production, Post-harvest processing facilities, Agri-Logistics, Marketing / Consumption Points, and Creation and Management of e-platform for demand and supply management of TOP Crops. • Grants-in-Aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The pattern of assistance will comprise of grants-in-aid at the rate of 50% of the eligible project cost in all areas, subject to maximum Rs. 50 crores per project (For FPOs the grant-in-aid will be at rate of 70%). ○ Eligible Organisation would include State Agriculture and other Marketing Federations, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO), cooperatives, companies, Self-help groups, food processors, logistic operators, service providers, supply chain operators, retail and wholesale chains and central and state governments and their entities/ organizations which will be eligible to participate in the programme and to avail financial assistance. • Market Intelligence and Early Warning System (MIEWS) portal: it was launched recently by MoFPI; It will provide ‘real time monitoring’ of prices of tomato, onion and potato (TOP) and for simultaneously generating alerts for intervention under the terms of the Operation Greens (OG) scheme. It will enable the government to monitor the supply situation for timely market interventions and price stabilisation in case of a price crash during a glut. Portal will disseminate information related to TOP crops such as prices and arrivals, area, yield and production, crop calendars and crop agronomy, in an easy-to-use visual format.
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20.4. OTHER SCHEMES

Initiative	Salient features
Nivesh Bandhu	It is an investor facilitation portal which would provide information on Central and State Governments’ investor friendly policies, agro-producing clusters, infrastructure, and potential areas of investment in the food processing sector.
Scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition & Preservation Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to provide integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities, without any break, from the farm gate to the consumer in order to reduce post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture agri-produce. • Components - Processing centers at farm level, distribution hubs with multi products and multi Atmosphere, mobile pre-cooling vans and refrigerated trucks and irradiation facility. • Integrated Cold Chain project is set up by Partnership/ Proprietorship Firms, companies, Corporations, Cooperatives, SHGs, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, etc.

21. MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

21.1. NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION (NHM)

Objective	Component
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in child and maternal mortality Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases. Access to integrated comprehensive primary health care. Population stabilisation, gender and demographic balance. Revitalize local health traditions & mainstream AYUSH. Universal access to public services for food and nutrition, sanitation and hygiene and universal access to public health care services with emphasis on services addressing women's and children's health and universal immunisation; Promotion of healthy life styles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a major instrument of financing and support to the States to strengthen public health systems and healthcare delivery. This financing to the States is based on the State's Programme Implementation Plan (PIP). 2 sub schemes under it <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Rural Health Mission National Urban Health Mission States that show improved progress made on key Outcomes/Outputs such as IMR, MMR, Immunization, number and proportion of quality certified health facilities etc. will be able to receive additional funds as incentives. It also focuses on Health System Strengthening, Reproductive Maternal-Neonatal-Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) and Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases.

National level

- Mission Steering Group (MSG) headed by the Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare and an Empowered Programme Committee (EPC) headed by Union Secretary for Health & FW.

State level

- State Health Mission headed by the Chief Minister of the State

District level

- inter - sectoral District Health Plan prepared by the District Health Mission,

Village level

- Village Health & Sanitation Samiti (at village level consisting of Panchayat Representative/s, ANM/MPW, Anganwadi worker, teacher, ASHA, community health volunteers)

21.2. NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide accessible, affordable, accountable and effective primary healthcare facilities, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. Establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels, Ensures simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants of health such as water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality. 	<p>Initiatives under NRHM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accredited social health activists (ASHA) Janani Suraksha Yojana National Mobile medical units Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) Mother and child health wings (MCH wings) RMNCH+A: Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child and Adolescent Health. Free drugs and free diagnostic service District hospital and knowledge center (DHKC) Mainstreaming AYUSH: revitalizing local health traditions. <p>Cities and towns with population below 50,000 will continue to be covered under NRHM.</p>

21.3. NATIONAL URBAN HEALTH MISSION

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet health care needs of the urban population with the focus on urban poor, slum dwellers, by making available to them essential primary health care services Reducing their out of pocket expenses for treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It would cover all State capitals, district headquarters and cities/towns with a population of more than 50000. Need based city specific urban health care system. Partnership with community and local bodies and NGOs. District health action plan. Funding pattern will be 75:25 for all the states and 90:10 for Special Category States. Under the Programme the support is being provided by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) based on progress related to certain indicators. For Service Delivery Infrastructure it provides- Urban-Primary Health Centre, Urban-Community Health Centre (U-CHC) and Referral Hospitals and Outreach services. For Community Process it includes Mahila Arogya Samiti and ASHA/Link Worker.

21.4. RASHTRIYA KISHOR SWASTHYA KARYAKRAM

Objective	Salient features
To cater and address health and development needs of the country's adolescents (10-19 years) .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students are screened in schools and then referred to health facilities for early detection of diseases, particularly the non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Six thematic areas of RSKS namely- nutrition, sexual reproductive health, substance misuse, non-communicable diseases, mental health, injuries and violence. It introduces community-based interventions through peer educators (Saathiyas). Saathiya resource kit: to help peer educators, especially in villages, discuss sensitive issues and answer teenage queries in their community in an informed manner. To guide the implementation of this programme, MOHFW in collaboration with UN Population Fund (UNFPA) has developed a National Adolescent Health Strategy. Menstrual Hygiene Scheme (MHS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being implemented by Health Ministry as part of Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram. It provides subsidized sanitary napkins among adolescent girls residing primarily in rural areas. Aim: to reach 15 million girls aged 10 to 19 and in 152 districts across 20 states.

21.5. RASHTRIYA BAL SWASTHYA KARYAKRAM (RBSK)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims at early identification and early intervention for children to cover 4 'D's viz; Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, Development delays including disability. Zero cost treatment and medical support 	The services aim to cover all children of 0-6 years of age group in rural areas and urban slums, in addition to older children up to 18 years of age enrolled in classes 1st to 12th in Government and Government-aided schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of (child health screening and early intervention services under NRHM) -- reproductive and child health initiatives Children diagnosed with illnesses shall receive follow up including surgeries at tertiary level, free-of-cost under NRHM. Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services under RBSK envisages to cover 30 selected health conditions for Screening, early detection and free management. Child screening under RBSK is at two levels community level and facility level.

21.6. JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
Reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pregnant woman New born babies (neonates) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and is a centrally sponsored scheme Eligible pregnant women are entitled for cash assistance irrespective of the age of mother and number of children for giving birth in a government or accredited private health facility. BPL pregnant women, who prefer to deliver at home, are entitled to a cash assistance of Rs. 500 per delivery regardless of the age of pregnant women and number of children.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focuses on poor pregnant woman in all states with a special dispensation for low performing states. • Performance based incentives to women health volunteers known as ASHA (accredited social health activist) for promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women. • A small cash assistance is also given for home deliveries.
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21.7. JANANI SHISHU SURAKSHA KARYAKRAM

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To mitigate the problem of out of pocket expenses which prevents institutional attendance of pregnant women. • To provide better health facilities for pregnant women and sick neonates. 	Pregnant women who access Government health facilities for their delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero expense deliveries: pregnant women are entitled for free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free blood whenever required, and free diet up to 3 days for normal delivery and 7 days for c-section in public institutions (entitlement based approach). Similar entitlements are there for all sick newborns and infants. • Free transport from home to institution. • It supplements the cash assistance given to a pregnant woman under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). It has no component for cash assistance within itself.

21.8. PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHIT MATRITVA ABHIYAAN

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient Features
Reduce maternal and infant mortality rates through safe pregnancies and safe deliveries	All Pregnant Women who are in the 2nd & 3rd Trimesters of pregnancy .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide fixed-day assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month free of cost. • One of the critical components of the Abhiyan is identification and follow-up of high risk pregnancies. • Private sector doctors would support the initiatives of government. • This scheme is available for both rural and urban areas.

21.9. LAQSHYA- LABOUR ROOM QUALITY IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVE

Objective	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve quality of care in labour room and maternity Operation Theatre (OT). • Reduce preventable maternal and newborn mortality, morbidity and stillbirths associated with the care around delivery in Labour room and Maternity OT and ensure respectful maternity care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This initiative will be implemented in Government Medical Colleges (MCs) besides District Hospitals (DHs), and high delivery load Sub- District Hospitals (SDHs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs). • The initiative plans to conduct quality certification of labour rooms and also incentivize facilities achieving the targets outlined.

21.10. SURAKSHIT MATRITVA AASHWASAN (SUMAN) INITIATIVE

Objective	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assuring dignified, respectful and quality health care at no cost • Zero tolerance for denial of services for every woman and newborn visiting the public health facility • Zero Preventable Maternal and Newborn Deaths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant women, mothers up to 6 months after delivery, and all sick newborns will be able to avail free healthcare benefits which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At least four antenatal check-ups ○ One checkup during the 1st trimester ○ At least one checkup under Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan ○ Iron Folic Acid supplementation ○ Tetanus Diphtheria injection and ○ other components of comprehensive ANC package and six home-based newborn care visits • There will be zero expense access to the identification and management of complications during and after the pregnancy. • The government will also provide free transport from home to health institutions.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a positive birth experience to both mother and infant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be assured referral services with the scope of reaching health facility within one hour of any critical case emergency and Drop back from institution to home after due discharge (minimum 48 hrs). Under the scheme, the pregnant women will have a zero-expense delivery and C-section facility in case of complications at public health facilities Along with initiative, its website and the grievance redressal portal were also launched.
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21.11; MOTHER'S ABSOLUTE AFFECTION (MAA)

Objective	Salient Features
It is a nation-wide programme to promote breastfeeding and counselling related to it to prevent malnutrition at early stages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community awareness generation Strengthening inter personal communication through ASHA. Skilled support for breastfeeding at delivery points in public health facilities. Monitoring and award/recognition for various lactating mothers.

21.12. UMBRELLA SCHEME FOR FAMILY WELFARE AND OTHER HEALTH INTERVENTIONS

Objectives	Intended beneficiaries	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To move from care for sickness to the concept of wellness To improve the Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (mCPR) Help Family Planning and reach population stabilization Enable better child and mother health 	<p>Components of Social Marketing of Contraceptives, Free Supply of Contraceptives are specifically targeted towards low income group people. However, the overall scheme is not restricted to any particular group or category and has a mandate to cover the population throughout India.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Central Sector scheme and all its components are also 100% funded by the Centre. Sub schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swastha Nagrik Abhiyan (SNA): aims to create a social movement for health, create awareness and to encourage healthy lifestyles. It is based on 7 core areas like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, balanced/healthy diet, addressing any kind of substance abuse, Yatri suraksha (preventing traffic related deaths), Nirbhaya Nari (against gender violence), safety at workplace and reducing indoor and outdoor pollution. Population Research Centres (PRC): MoHFW has established a network of PRCs with the mandate to provide research-based inputs related to the Health and Family Welfare Programs and Policies at the national and state levels Health Surveys and Health Research (HSHR): For sourcing of data on population, health and nutrition for India and its States including through periodically conducted National Family Health Survey. The NFHS provides valuable data for policy and programmes right up to the district level. Social Marketing of Contraceptives: For branding, attractive packaging, marketing and selling of products and services related to Family Planning for low-income groups at affordable prices. Free Supply of Contraceptives: For providing a free supply of contraceptives including condoms, Oral Contraceptive Pills, Pregnancy Test Kits, other contraceptives, etc. to States.

21.13. MISSION PARIVAR VIKAS

Objectives	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To accelerate access to high quality family planning choices based on information, reliable service and supplies within a right based framework. To reach the replacement level fertility goals of 2.1 by 2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on improving access to contraceptives through delivering assured services, dovetailing with new promotional schemes, ensuring commodity security, building capacity (service providers), creating an enabling environment along with close monitoring and implementation. It will also distribute a kit (Nayi Pahal) containing products of family planning and personal hygiene among newly-wed couples. It will increase sterilization services, roll out injectable contraceptive at subcentre level and generate awareness about condoms and pills. Focus will be on 146 high fertility districts in seven high Total Fertility Rate (TFR) states (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam) having TFR of 3 and above

21.14. UNIVERSAL IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME

Objectives	Salient Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide free of cost vaccines to all children across the country to protect them against 12 Vaccine Preventable Diseases (VPDs). Rapidly increase immunization coverage Establish a reliable cold chain system to the health facility level Achieve self-sufficiency in vaccine production Strengthen and maintain robust surveillance system for Vaccine Preventable Diseases (VPDs) and Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI); Introduce and expand the use of new and underutilized vaccines and technology in UIP. 	<p>100 Percent Funded by the central government. Under UIP, Government of India is providing vaccination free of cost against 12 vaccine preventable diseases i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio Measles (measles-rubella (MR) vaccine – single vaccine for dual protection against measles and rubella) severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis, Hepatitis B. Meningitis & Pneumonia caused by Hemophilus Influenza type B across the country Rotavirus vaccine (RVV) to prevent Rotavirus diarrhoea (it was expanded recently covering the entire nation) For two diseases Japanese Encephalitis and Pneumococcal Pneumonia, vaccines are available only in selected states. Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccine is in the process of expansion while JE vaccine is provided only in the endemic districts.

21.15. MISSION INDRADHANUSH

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure full immunization to more than 90%. A child is said to be fully immunized if child receives all due vaccine as per national immunization schedule within 1st year age of child. The ultimate goal is to ensure full immunization with all available vaccines for children up to two years and pregnant women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus is given on pockets of low immunization coverage and hard to reach areas where the proportion of unvaccinated and partially vaccinated children is highest. Pregnant women who have been left uncovered under the routine immunisation programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All vaccines are available free of cost as under Universal Immunization Programme. It was launched in 2014 to strengthen and re-energize the programme and achieve full immunization coverage for all children and pregnant women at a rapid pace The Government identified 201 high focus districts across 28 states in the country that have the highest number of partially immunized and unimmunized children. A total of six phases of Mission Indradhanush have been completed covering 554 districts across the country. Technical support to be given by WHO, UNICEF, Rotary International etc. “Catch-up” campaign mode aims to cover all the children who have been left out or missed out for immunization. <p>Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recently, IMI 2.0 was started for a special focus on improving coverage in areas with "low" immunisation. IMI 2.0 aims to achieve targets of full immunization coverage in 272 districts in 27 States and shall be implemented in the block level (652 blocks) in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Enhanced focus on left outs, dropouts, and resistant families and hard to reach areas will be there. It will focus on urban, underserved population and tribal areas It consists of 4 rounds of immunization that will be conducted in the selected districts and urban cities between Dec 2019 - March 2020. <p>IMI was one of 12 best practices from around the world to be featured in British Medical Journal.</p>

21.16. EVIN (ELECTRONIC VACCINE INTELLIGENCE NETWORK)

Objective	Salient features
<p>To address widespread inequities in vaccine coverage by supporting state governments in overcoming constraints of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> infrastructure, monitoring and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to support the Government of India’s Universal Immunization Programme. It is an indigenously developed technology system in India that provides real-time information on vaccine stocks and flows, and storage temperatures across all cold chain points; right down to vaccine storage points in state, district and health centres, using mobile and web-based dashboards.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> human resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> eVIN system has been completed in 12 states in the first phase. Second phase is ongoing in 9 states. eVIN is to be scaled up to entire country.
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21.17. NATIONAL DEWORMING INITIATIVE (NATIONAL DEWORMING DAY)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To reduce the prevalence of Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) or parasitic intestinal worms so that they are no longer a public health problem	All pre-school and school-age children (enrolled and non-enrolled) between the ages of 1-19 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented through combined efforts of Department of School Education and Literacy under Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. It will be implemented through the schools and Aanganwadi centres. It will create mass awareness about the most effective and low-cost STH treatment administering Albendazole tablets. Behavior change practices in terms of cleanliness, hygiene, use of toilets, wearing shoes/chappals, washing hands National Centre for Diseases Control is the nodal agency to conduct STH mapping It is a single fixed-day approach to treating intestinal worm infections in all children aged 1- 19 years observed every year on February 10 and August 10.

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

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To provide medical cover up to Rs5 lakh per year per household for secondary and tertiary health care. National Health Authority (NHA)- It will be set up to manage NHPS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a health insurance scheme for BPL families and workers in the unorganized sector. Beneficiaries to be identified on the basis of SECC-2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It subsumes the centrally sponsored schemes - Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and the Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS). Using JAM: It would be a cashless and Aadhaar enabled for better targeting of beneficiary It will be portable across the country and a beneficiary covered under the scheme will be allowed to take cashless benefits from any public/private empanelled hospitals across the country. The scheme is creating a cadre of certified frontline health service professionals called Pradhan Mantri Arogya Mitras (PMAMs) who will be primary point of facilitation for the beneficiaries to avail treatment at the hospital and thus, act as a support system to streamline health service delivery. Along with NHPS Ayushman Bharat programme has another component viz, Health and Wellness Centre. Health and Wellness Centre were envisioned under National Health Policy, 2017. Under this 1.5 lakh centres will bring health care system closer to the homes of people. These centres will provide comprehensive health care, including for non-communicable diseases and maternal and child health services. National Health Protection Scheme (Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana): covers over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries selected on the basis of SECC data) providing coverage upto 5 lakh rupees per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. National Health Authority (NHA)- set up to manage NHPS. National portability: beneficiaries will be able to move across state borders and access services across the country through the provider network seamlessly The States will have the option of implementing this scheme through a Trust model or Insurance Company based model, though the Trust model will be preferred. So far 33 states and UTs are implementing the scheme. School Health Ambassador Initiative was recently launched under it. In this, two teachers in every school are to be made as Health and Wellness ambassador to foster the growth, development and educational achievement of school going children by promoting their health and well-being

21.19. RASHTRIYA AROGYA NIDHI (RAN)

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To provide for financial assistance to patients.	Patients, living below poverty line who are suffering from major life-threatening diseases. Not included: Government servants and their families and Families covered under Ayushman Bharat scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAN has been registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. Financial Assistance is given as a 'one-time grant'. Assistance in RAN is not directly provided to the Patient but is given to the Superintendent of the hospital in which treatment is being taken. Assistance admissible for treatment in Government Hospital only. It is operationalized through 4 windows – revolving fund, direct financial assistance, State Illness Assistance Fund and Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund; Scheme for financial assistance for patients suffering from specified rare diseases has also been included under RAN.

21.20. INTEGRATED DISEASES SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM (IDSP)

Objective	Salient Features
The key objective is to strengthen/maintain decentralized laboratory based IT enabled disease surveillance system for epidemic prone diseases to monitor disease trends and to detect and respond to outbreaks in early rising phase through trained Rapid Response Team (RRTs).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It seeks to set up a Central Disease Surveillance Unit and a State Surveillance Unit in each State where data is collected and analyzed An early warning system has been put into place in order to take timely preventive steps. Under IDSP data is collected on epidemic prone diseases on weekly basis. Whenever there is a rising trend of illnesses in any area, it is investigated by the Rapid Response Teams (RRT) to diagnose and control the outbreak. The program covers both communicable as well as non-communicable diseases and there is focus on inter sectoral co-ordination for zoonotic diseases. IDSP as a segment of IHIP (Integrated Health Information Platform) intends to receive person-level data from health facilities across all States and Union Territories on all health events.

21.21. INTENSIFIED DIARRHEA CONTROL FORTNIGHT (IDCF)

Objective	Intended Beneficiary	Salient Features
To ensure high coverage of ORS and Zinc use rates in children with diarrhea throughout the country along with inculcating appropriate behaviour in care givers in diarrhea prevention & management of under-five children, with emphasis on the high priority areas and vulnerable communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All under-five children including their care-givers/mothers for community mobilization Under 5 years children suffering from diarrhoea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It involves three action framework- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize: health personnel, State Governments and other stakeholders (NGOs). Prioritize investment: Government and International organisation. Create mass awareness: ORS and Zinc therapy demonstration will be conducted at state, district and village levels. The IDCF strategy is three folds: 1) Improved availability and use of ORS and Zinc at Households 2) Facility level strengthening to manage cases of dehydration 3) Enhanced advocacy and communication on prevention and control of diarrhea through IEC campaign

21.22. NATIONAL VIRAL HEPATITIS CONTROL PROGRAM

Objective	Salient Features
To reduce morbidity and mortality due to viral hepatitis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish National program management unit at the Centre which will act as the hepatitis cell within the National Health Mission. Establish State program management unit which will also be the state coordination unit in the first year and will act as the hepatitis cell within existing state health governance structure i.e. state health society. Upgrade and strengthen the existing laboratories in the state to perform the requisite diagnostic functions for testing of viral hepatitis. Free drugs and diagnosis for Hepatitis B and C will be provided under the programme.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish 665 testing centres in the public sector that can offer access to quality assured testing and diagnosis of hepatitis over 3 years. • Establish at least 100 treatment sites in the public sector that can offer access to quality assured management of Viral Hepatitis with focus on treatment of Hepatitis C over 3 years. It aims to treat a minimum of 3 lakh hepatitis C cases over a period of three years.
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21.23. IT INITIATIVES IN HEALTH

Scheme	Salient Features
ANM Online application-ANMOL	It is a tablet-based application allowing ANMs to update data on the beneficiaries under their jurisdiction. This will be Aadhar enabled.
Kilkari	It aims to give free, weekly, time-appropriate 72 audio messages about pregnancy, child birth and child care directly to families' mobile phones from the second trimester of pregnancy until the child is one year old.
E-RaktKosh initiative	It is an integrated Blood Bank Management Information System which interconnects all the Blood Banks of the State into a single network.

21.24. OTHER SCHEMES

Initiatives	Features
National Program for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was launched in 1976 as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme (now 60:40 in all states and 90:10 in NE States) to reduce the prevalence of blindness from 1.4% to 0.3%. • It has now been made part of Non Communicable Diseases under the umbrella of National Health Mission. • The current goal of NPCB is to reduce the prevalence of blindness to 0.3% by the year 2020. • In 2017, the definition of blindness has been changed in consonance with the definition of blindness used by WHO for global comparison.
'Project Sunrise'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's an AIDS prevention special programme for the North-East being implemented in 20 districts of the eight states with an aim to diagnose 90% of drug addicts with HIV and put them under treatment by 2020 • It's steered by National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), funded under the Centre for Disease Control and will be implemented in coordination with state AIDS control organisations and non-government organisations (NGOs).
National AIDS Control Programme-IV (NACP-IV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to accelerate the process of reversal and further strengthen the epidemic response in India through a cautious and well-defined integration process over the next five years. • Its Objectives were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduce new infections by 50% (2007 Baseline of NACP III) ○ Provide comprehensive care and support to all persons living with HIV/AIDS and treatment services for all those who require it. • It was aimed at zero infection, zero stigma and zero death. <p>Recently Cabinet approved continuation of NACP-IV beyond 12th Five Year Plan for a period of three years from 2017 to 2020.</p>
Mission SAMPARK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim is to trace those who are Left to Follow Up and are to be brought under Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) services. "Community Based Testing" will be taken up for fast-tracking the identification of all who are HIV positive. <p>Target 90-90-90 Treatment for All- It is a strategy of UNAIDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2020, 90% of all the people living with HIV will know their HIV Status • By 2020, 90% of all the people with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy. • By 2020, 90% of all the people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression.
Affordable Medicines And Reliable Implants For Treatment (AMRIT) Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AMRIT pharmacies provide drugs for cancer and cardiovascular diseases along with cardiac implants at a 60 to 90 per cent discount on prevailing market rates. The project has been floated in a tie-up with government-owned HLL Lifecare Ltd (HLL) which is deputed to establish and run the AMRIT chain of pharmacies across the country. It helps in bringing specialist care and knowledge to areas where there is none.
Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would correct regional imbalances in affordable healthcare and to augment facilities for quality medical education in the under-served States by establishing AIIMS in various regions of India and upgrade government medical colleges.
National Health Profile- 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective of this annual publication is to create a database of health information of India which is comprehensive, up-to-date and easily accessible to all stakeholders in the healthcare sector.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Health Profile covers- Demographic information, Socio-economic information, Health status, Health finance indicators, Comprehensive information on health infrastructure and human resources in health. It is prepared by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence.
National Health Resource Repository (NHRR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the first ever registry in India of authentic, standardised and updated geospatial data of all public and private healthcare resources which inter-alia includes, hospitals, diagnostic labs, doctors and pharmacies, etc. NHRR is conceptualised by CBHI. ISRO is the project technology partner for providing data security. Under the Collection of Statistics Act 2008, healthcare establishments such as hospitals, doctors, clinics, diagnostic labs, pharmacies and nursing homes would be enumerated under this census.
Nikshay Poshan Yojana (NKY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India announced the scheme for incentives for nutritional support to TB patients. All TB patients notified on or after 1st April 2018 including all existing TB patients under treatment are eligible to receive incentives. The patient must be registered/notified on the NIKSHAY portal. Financial incentive of Rs.500/- per month in cash or Kind for each notified TB patient for duration for which the patient is on anti-TB treatment is given through DBT in Aadhar-enabled bank account of beneficiary. Its implementation is done under the National Health Mission.
Food Safety Mitra (FSM) scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSM scheme will support small and medium scale food businesses to comply with food safety laws and facilitate licensing and registration, hygiene ratings and training. It would also create new employment opportunities for youth and FSMs would undergo training and certification by FSSAI to do their work and get paid by food businesses for their services.
Dakshata Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to improve the availability of essential supplies and strengthen the competency of providers of the labour room, including medical officers, staff nurses, and ANMs. It involves clinical update cum skills standardization training for the providers of the labour rooms, post training follow-up and mentoring support, improving accountability of service providers and implementation of the MNH (Maternal and New-born health) Tool kit at the delivery points.
National Data Quality Forum (NDQF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was launched by The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)'s National Institute for Medical Statistics (ICMR - NIMS), in partnership with Population Council. Aim is to improve quality of health and demographic data in India It will bring all relevant stakeholders, subject matter experts, industry leaders, decision makers, and data scientists/analysts on a common platform for discussing improvements in the quality of data ecosystem in India. NDQF will integrate learnings from scientific and evidence-based initiatives and will gear towards establishing protocols and good practices when dealing with data collection, storage, use and dissemination that can be applied to health and demographic data, as well as replicated across industries and sectors.

22. MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES & PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

22.1. FASTER ADOPTION AND MANUFACTURING OF (HYBRID &) ELECTRIC VEHICLES-II (FAME)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage faster adoption of electric & hybrid vehicle by the way of market creation and indigenization. To provide fiscal and monetary incentives for adoption and market creation of both hybrid and electric technologies vehicles in the country. to achieve the target of more than 30% electric vehicles by 2030. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAME Phase II builds over the Phase 1 of the scheme (which began in 2015 & has been extended till March, 2019) with greater focus on demand-creation by pushing adoption of EVs in public transport/commercial segment (in comparison to consumer segment). It will be implemented over the period of 3 years from 2019-20 to 2021-22. Electrification of the public & shared transport: it is planned to support 10 Lakhs e-2W (electric – 2 Wheeler), 5 Lakhs e-3W, 55000 4Ws and 7000 Buses. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand incentives on operational expenditure mode for electric buses will be delivered through State/city transport corporation (STUs). Incentives will be given to 3-wheeler/4 wheeler vehicles used for public transport or registered for commercial purposes. In e-2Ws segment, the focus will be on the private vehicles. Local manufacturing: Special incentives will be given for local manufacturing of critical components for electric vehicles, especially the lithium ion batteries. Only advanced battery and registered vehicles will be incentivized under the scheme. Establishment of charging infrastructure: About 2700 charging stations will be established in metros, million plus cities, smart cities and cities of hilly states across the country. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The guidelines propose setting up at least one charging station in a grid of 3km x 3km in the cities; and on both sides of highways connecting major city clusters at every 25km. Existing retail outlets of oil marketing companies (OMCs) will be given higher preference for setting up public charging stations. It is under the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020.

22.2. NATIONAL ELECTRIC MOBILITY MISSION PLAN (NEMMP)

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve national energy security Mitigation of the adverse impact of vehicles on the environment. Growth of domestic manufacturing capabilities in the automobile sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It targets 6-7 million sales of hybrid and electric vehicles year on year from 2020 onwards. Government aims to provide fiscal and monetary incentives to kick start this nascent technology which would be administered through an efficient and effective electronic mechanism/portal.

22.3. SAMARTH UDYOG BHARAT 4.0

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To spread awareness To support Indian manufacturing to adopt and assimilate Industry 4.0 technology such as Data Analytics, 3D Printing, Artificial Intelligence, Virtual Reality, Robotics etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smart Advanced Manufacturing and Rapid Transformation Hub (SAMARTH) Udyog Bharat 4.0 is an Industry 4.0 initiative of Department of Heavy Industry, under its scheme on Enhancement of Competitiveness in Indian Capital Goods Sector. Four centres of Industry 4.0 having a unique identity for spreading awareness and branding have been sanctioned under SAMARTH Udyog. It is emphasized that these centres would have resource sharing, common platform of industry 4.0 and network each other's resources.
Enhancement of Competitiveness in Indian Capital Goods Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It seeks to make Indian capital goods sector globally competitive The scheme addresses the issue of technological depth creation in the capital goods sector besides creating common industrial facility centers. The scheme consists of five components which are Advanced Centres of Excellence, Integrated Industrial Infrastructure Facilities (IIFC), Common Engineering Facility Centre (CEFC), Testing & Certification Centre (T&CC) and Technology Acquisition Fund Programme (TAFP).

23. MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

23.1. CRIME AND CRIMINAL TRACKING NETWORK AND SYSTEMS (CCTNS)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Citizen Centric Police Services via a web portal Pan India search on National database of Crime & Criminal records Crime and Criminal reports at State and Center Computerization of Police Processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a plan scheme conceived in the light of experience of a non-plan scheme namely - Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) (2004-09). It aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing through adopting of principle of e-Governance and creation of a nationwide networking infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled-state-of-the-art tracking system around 'Investigation of crime and detection of criminals'. Ministry of Home Affairs and National Crime Records Bureau would play a key role in planning the program in collaboration with the Police leadership within States. Digital Police Portal has been launched under the CCTNS project: It will enable citizens to register FIRs online and the portal will initially offer seven Public Delivery Services in 34 States & UTs, like Person and Address Verification e.g. of employees, tenants, nurses etc, permission for hosting Public Events, Lost & Found Articles and Vehicle theft etc. The Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) aims to integrate the CCTNS project with the e-courts and e-prisons databases in the first instance and with the other pillars of the criminal justice system - Forensics, Prosecution, Juvenile homes and a nationwide Fingerprint data base of criminals in a phased manner.

23.2. BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BADP)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet the special developmental needs and well being of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border To saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management. It is an important intervention of the Central Government to bring about development of border areas by supplementing the State Plan Funds to bridge the gaps in socio-economic infrastructure on one hand and improving the security environment in border areas on the other. The States and UTs covered are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal along with UT of Jammu & Kashmir and UT of Laddakh. Under this programme priority is given to the areas closer to the border. The implementation of BADP is on participatory and decentralized basis through the Panchayati Raj institutions, Autonomous Councils and local bodies. Recent Changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For comprehensive and all-round development of border villages, it has been decided to develop 61 model villages. Each model village will provide all basic facilities like primary health centre, primary education, community centre, connectivity, drainage, drinking water, etc. to enable sustainable living in border areas. BADP Online Management System has been launched for better planning, monitoring and implementation of various projects under BADP. Border States can submit their respective Annual Action Plans online and receive approvals from Ministry of Home Affairs in electronic mode which will bring in transparency in the sanction process and improve quality of planning and implementation.

23.3. CYBER CRIME PREVENTION AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN (CCPWC)

Objectives	Salient features
To have an effective mechanism to handle cybercrimes against	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main features of scheme are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online cybercrime reporting platform One national level cyber forensic laboratory Training of Police officers, judges & prosecutors

women and children in the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cybercrime awareness activities ○ Research & Development • Central Cybercrime Reporting Portal has also been launched to report complaints pertaining to Child Pornography/ Child Sexual Abuse Material or sexually explicit content. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One can also report complaints pertaining to cybercrimes such as mobile crimes, online and social media crimes, online financial frauds etc. through this portal.
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23.4. OTHER SCHEMES

Scheme	Feature
Assistance to States and UTs for Narcotics Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to assist state governments and Union Territories which are contributing in controlling the inter-state and cross border drug trafficking. Under it financial assistance will be provided to all the anti-narcotics agencies. • The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) being the national nodal agency for drug administration will process the requests from state governments.
UDAAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Special Industry Initiative for J&K funded by Ministry of Home Affairs and implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). • It is focused on providing skills and job opportunities to youth of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) who are graduate, post graduate and three-year diploma engineers. • Simultaneously, the aim is also to provide exposure to corporate India towards the rich talent pool available in J&K.
'Bharat Ke Veer'	It is an IT based platform, with an objective to enable willing donors to contribute towards the family of a braveheart who sacrificed his/her life in line of duty. Amount so donated will be credited to the account of 'Next of Kin' of those Central Armed Police Force/Central Para Military Force soldiers.
Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet has given its approval for implementation of umbrella scheme of "Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)" for years 2017-18 to 2019-20. • The objective of the scheme is to gradually reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Army and the Central Armed Police Forces to control internal security and law and order situations by equipping the State Police Forces adequately and strengthening their training infrastructure.
'e-Sahaj' portal	The portal allows organizations/individuals to apply for security clearance in certain sensitive sectors before issue of licence/permit, permission, contract etc, to companies/bidders/individuals by the administrative Ministry.
BOLD-QIT	Union Home Minister launched BOLD-QIT (Border Electronically Dominated QRT Interception Technique) under Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) on Indo-Bangladesh border in Dhubri district of Assam, as an effective deterrence against illegal infiltration.

24. MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

24.1. PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (PMAY)- URBAN

PMAY(Urban) & PMAY (Gramin) have been launched to achieve Housing for All by 2022 Mission		
Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States/Union Territories (UTs) and Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries against the validated demand for houses for about 1.12 cr. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries include Economically weaker section (EWS), low-income groups (LIGs) and Middle-Income Groups (MIGs). The annual income cap is up to Rs 3 lakh for EWS, Rs 3-6 lakh for LIG and Rs 6 to 18 lakhs for MIG. The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will provide central assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other implementing agencies through States/UTs for: <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> Credit linked subsidy component will be implemented as a Central Sector Scheme while other three components will be implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). EWS category of beneficiaries is eligible for assistance in all four verticals of the Missions whereas LIG and MIG categories are eligible under only Credit linked subsidy scheme (CLSS) component of the Mission. Under the Mission, beneficiaries can take advantage under one component only. The houses constructed/acquired with central assistance under the mission should be in the name of the female head of the household or in the joint name of the male head of the household and his wife, and only in cases when there is no adult female member in the family, the house can be in the name of male member of the household. Flexibility to States for choosing best options to meet the demand of housing in their states Central grant of Rs. one lakh per house, on an average, will be available under the slum rehabilitation programme. National Housing Bank and Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) have been designated as Central Nodal Agency (CAN) for implementation of CLSS. Geo-tagging for monitoring the progress of construction of houses, Public Financial Management System (PFMS) to ensure electronic fund flow and Technology Sub-Mission to implement new construction technologies, have been introduced. Government has also sanctioned 'infrastructure status' for the affordable housing sector, giving a boost to PMAY.

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

Objective	Intended beneficiary	Salient features
To uplift the urban poor households by enhancing sustainable livelihood opportunities through skill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban poor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street Vendors Slum dwellers Homeless Rag pickers Unemployed Differently abled 	<p>NULM was launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MHUPA) in 2013 by replacing the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). It provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment through Skill Training and Placement through City Livelihood Centres. Social Mobilization and Institution Development through formation of Self-Help Groups (SHG) for training members and hand holding, an initial support of 10, 000 is given for each group.

development.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidy to urban poor - An interest subsidy of 5% - 7% for setting up individual micro-enterprises with a loan of up to 2 lakhs and for group enterprises with a loan limit of up to Rs.10 lakhs. • Cost of construction of shelters for urban homeless is fully funded under the Scheme. • Other means - Development of vendor markets and also the promotion of skills for the vendors through setting up infrastructure and special projects for the rag picker and differently abled etc. • Recently Ministry of Housing launched a web portal named PAiSA- Portal for Affordable Credit and Interest Subvention Access. It acts as a centralized electronic platform for processing interest subvention on bank loans to beneficiaries under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).
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24.3. SMART CITIES MISSION

Objective	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. • It aims to focus on sustainable and inclusive development and to set examples that can be replicated both within and outside the Smart City, catalysing the creation of similar Smart Cities in various regions and parts of the country. • To improve the ease of living particularly for poor, women, elderly and differently abled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mission will cover 100 cities and its duration will be five years (FY2015-16 to FY2019-20). • The strategic components of Area-based development in the Smart Cities Mission are city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (greenfield development) plus a Pan-city initiative in which Smart Solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city. • It will be operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and the Central Government proposes to give financial support to the Mission to the extent of Rs. 48,000 crores over five years i.e. on an average Rs. 100 crores per city per year. An equal amount, on a matching basis, will have to be contributed by the State/ULB. • States are asked to nominate names of cities for a 'City Challenge Competition' and the chosen ones will get Central fund. • Cities will prepare their Smart City Proposal (SCP) containing the vision, plan for mobilisation of resources and intended outcomes in terms of infrastructure up-gradation and smart applications. • The implementation of the Mission at the City level will be done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) which will be headed by a CEO and have nominees of Central Government, State Government and ULB on its Board. The SPV will be a limited company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 at the city-level, in which State/UT and the ULB will be the promoters having 50:50 equity shareholding. • The private sector or financial institutions could be considered for taking equity stake in the SPV, provided the shareholding pattern of 50:50 of the State/UT and the ULB is maintained and the State/UT and the ULB together have majority shareholding and control of the SPV. • Funds provided by the Government of India in the Smart Cities Mission to the SPV will be in the form of tied grant and kept in a separate Grant Fund. • Under the SCM, 100 Smart Cities have been selected in 4 Rounds based on All India Competition. All 100 cities have incorporated Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs). • 20:20 model/concept: Centre has recently introduced a 100-day challenge where the top performing 20 Smart cities have been paired with the bottom 20 as sister cities. They will help the laggard cities to kick-start the smartening up process by borrowing technical know-how and financial studies. • Integrated Control and Command Centres (ICCC) are being setup which are contributing in providing several online services to the citizens. It has also helped in crime prevention, better surveillance and reduction in crime against women.
<p>Other significant initiatives under the Smart Cities Mission</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The "Ease of Living" Index is an initiative of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) to help cities assess their liveability vis-à-vis global and national benchmarks and encourage cities to move towards an 'outcome-based' approach to urban planning and management. • India Urban Observatory: A state-of-the-art India Urban Observatory has become operational in the MoHUA. The Observatory will plug into various sources of data from cities both from real-time and archival sources for generating insights through analytics for cities, academia, industry and governments. This will greatly contribute towards evidence policy making.

24.4. ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION (AMRUT)

Objective	Salient Features
<p>The Mission will focus on the following Thrust Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water supply, • sewerage facilities and septage management, • storm water drains to reduce flooding, • pedestrian, non-motorized and public transport facilities, parking spaces, and • enhancing amenity value of cities by creating and upgrading green spaces, parks and recreation centers, especially for children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched in 2015, AMRUT completes its mission period in March 2020. But, Centre has decided to extend the mission period of by 2 more years till 2022. • Five hundred cities will be taken up under AMRUT which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All Cities and Towns with a population of over one lakh with notified Municipalities, including Cantonment Boards (Civilian areas), ○ All Capital Cities/Towns of States/ UTs, not covered in above , ○ All Cities/ Towns classified as Heritage Cities by MoUD under the HRIDAY Scheme, ○ Thirteen Cities and Towns on the stem of the main rivers with a population above 75,000 and less than 1 lakh, and ○ Ten Cities from hill states, islands and tourist destinations (not more than one from each State). • It will be operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. • It makes States equal partners in planning and implementation of projects, thus actualizing the spirit of cooperative federalism by replacing the project-by-project sanctions by MoUD by approval of the State Annual Action Plan once a year by the MoUD and the States have to give project sanctions and approval at their end. • It also involves individual and institutional capacity building of the Mission Cities and ULBs. • Central assistance is allocated to States/UTs based on urban population and number of statutory Urban Local Bodies leaving no scope for any discretion. • 10% percent of the annual budget allocation is kept apart and given to the States/UTs every year as incentive for achievement of Reforms. • It has decided to provide incentive to ULBs covered under AMRUT for Issuance of Municipal Bonds.

24.5. NATIONAL HERITAGE CITY DEVELOPMENT AND AUGMENTATION YOJANA (HRIDAY)

Objectives	Salient features
<p>Focus on holistic development of heritage cities and to preserve and revitalise soul of the heritage city to reflect the city's unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative & secured environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a central sector scheme, where 100% funding will be provided by Government of India. • The Scheme is being implemented in 12 identified Cities namely, Ajmer, Amaravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal. The scheme is implemented in a mission mode. • The scheme will broadly focus on four theme areas i.e. Physical Infrastructure, Institutional Infrastructure, Economic Infrastructure & Social Infrastructure. • Identified cities/towns will be required to prepare Heritage Management Plan (HMP) for the city/town and develop and execute Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for availing assistance under the scheme.

24.6. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (URBAN)

Objectives	Salient features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate open defecation, • Conversion of insanitary toilets to pour flush toilets, • Eradication of manual scavenging, • 100% collection and scientific processing/disposal reuse/ recycle of Municipal Solid Waste, • To bring about a behavioral change in people regarding healthy sanitation practices, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) was launched by on 2nd October 2014 for five years (2014-2019) with an aim to make a Swachh India. With urban areas of 35 States (except 52 ULBs of West Bengal) Open Defecation Free (ODF), India has realized the vision of an ODF India. • The Mission has following components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction of Household Toilets, ○ Community and Public Toilets, ○ Municipal Solid Waste Management, ○ Information, Education & Communication (IEC) and Public Awareness, ○ Capacity Building and Administrative & Office Expenses (A&OE).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate awareness among the citizens about sanitation and its linkages with public health. • Strengthening of urban local bodies to design, execute and operate systems, • To create enabling environment for private sector participation in Capital Expenditure and Operation & Maintenance (O&M) costs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The funding pattern between the Central Government and the State Government/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) is 75%:25% (90%: 10% for North Eastern and special category states). • The gap in financing of the components could be met by the beneficiary contribution, private funding, funds with private companies under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the Swachh Bharat Kosh of the Ministry of Finance. • Going forward, the Ministry will be focusing on 100% processing and safe disposal of solid waste, complete faecal sludge and septage management and wastewater treatment and reuse. • The Water Plus, SBM ODF + and SBM ODF ++ protocols are geared towards this objective.
Related Initiatives	
Swachh Survekshan 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SS League 2020 was introduced with the objective of sustaining the on-ground performance of cities along with continuous monitoring of service level performance when it comes to cleanliness. • “Continuous Survekshan”: SS League 2020 was conducted in 3 quarters, i.e. April- June, July – September and October- December 2019. • The score is to be evaluated on the basis of monthly updation of SBM-U online MIS (Management Info system) by cities along with citizen’s validation on the 12 service level progress indicators through outbound calls. (No direct observation is there in SS League 2020) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (SBM(U) MIS project recently won a e-governance award.) • Ranks have been assigned in two categories, namely, cities with population of one lakh and above and cities with population of less than 1 lakh. • The performance of cities in SS League 2020 is crucial to their ranking in Swachh Survekshan 2020 due to the 25% weightage of the quarterly assessments to be included in the annual survey
SBM ODF+ and ODF++ Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The original ODF protocol, issued in March 2016, said, “A city/ward is notified as ODF city/ward if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating in the open. With 18 states / UTs and 3,223 cities declared ODF. • The ODF+ protocol says that a city, ward or work circle could be declared ODF+ if, “at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating and/or urinating in the open, and all community and public toilets are functional and well-maintained;” • The ODF++ protocol adds the condition that “faecal sludge/septage and sewage is safely managed and treated, with no discharging and/or dumping of untreated faecal sludge/septage and sewage in drains, water bodies or open areas;”
Water Plus Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to provide a guideline for cities and towns to ensure that no untreated waste-water is released into the environment thereby enabling sustainability of the sanitation value chain.
Swachh Swasth Sarvatra (SSS)- Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will be implemented in convergence between MoHUA and MoHFW • Scope of activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enabling and supporting wards/cities where Kayakalp Urban-Public Health Centres/U-CHCs are located to become/sustain ODF ○ Strengthening U-PHCs/U-CHCs that have Kayakalp score of below 70% in ODF wards/cities to progress to higher score ○ Build capacity through training in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) to nominees of health facilities and ULBs.
Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities launched by MOHUA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The star-rating initiative will be rating cities on a 7-star rating system based on 25 key parameters for solid waste management, which will include Door to Door Collection, bulk generator compliance, source segregation, sweeping, scientific processing of waste, scientific land filling, plastic waste management, construction and demolition management, dump remediation & citizen grievance redressal system etc. • Cities are required to carry out self-assessment and self-verification for achieving a certain star rating. Citizens have to be involved as well. This self-declaration will be further verified through an independent third-party agency appointed by MoHUA for 1-star, 3-star, 5-star and 7-star garbage free ratings.
e-Dharti App and E-Dharti Geo Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land & Development Office (L&DO) deals with public applications which are mainly related to Conversion of property from leasehold to freehold, Substitution of names of legal heirs and Mutation in the name of purchaser, etc. • Under this app, all the three modules i.e. Conversion, Substitution and Mutation have been made online for public to submit their applications related to these. • The portal is a GIS based mapping of each and every Government property under L&DO (Land & Development Office), whether it is allotted or still lying vacant.