

IASBYHEART

SCHEMES *for* UPSC PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

Hello Aspirants!

You have been struggling in accumulating and memorising government schemes related with wide thematic areas of intervention, launched by various ministries.

To put an end to your worries and to save your precious time, we are hereby presenting a one-stop solution for all important schemes through our compilation in a brief and crisp manner, which you can easily refer and memorise.

This volume of IBH comprises of 175+ schemes.

So, this volume will provide effective mastery on the schemes related MCQs, which may be around 8-10 questions in the forthcoming examination.

The major purpose is to provide final finishing touch to an aspirant's preparation so that all minor and major aspects are revised for seamlessly handling the questions in the forthcoming UPSC Preliminary Examination

For more details about this volume, please follow the Table of Contents (ToC) given in detail on the next page and then start reading the content to feel fully confident.

Enjoy the ride!

All the best

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SECTION 1

**IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT
SCHEMES
BY THEME & MINISTRY**

A. NEW SCHEMES

In Union Budget 2018

1. National Health Protection Scheme

Objective & Features

- National Health Protection Scheme (**Ayushman Bharat Scheme**) will cover 10 crore poor and vulnerable families.
- Under it, up to Rs 5 lakh insurance cover will be provided to each family per year in secondary and tertiary care institutions.
- It will cover 50 crore beneficiaries and will be the **world's largest government-funded healthcare programme**.

2. Operation Green

Objective & Features

- It is to be launched with an allocation of Rs 500 crore on the lines of **Operation Flood**.
- It aims to promote farmer producers organisations, processing facilities, agri-logistics and professional management.
- It also aims to help farmers to control and limit erratic fluctuations in the prices of tomatoes, onions and potatoes (TOP) through a price fixation scheme, that would ensure farmers the right price for their produce.

3. Eklavya School

Objective & Features

- To be established for Scheduled Caste & Schedule Tribe students by 2022 on the lines of **Navodaya schools**. These schools would be part of Navodaya Vidyalayas.
- They will be a model residential school set up in each Block.
- It would be established in areas with more than 50% tribal areas and 20,000 tribal people.
- It would provide training in sports and skill development and also focus on preserving local art and culture.

4. Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education (RISE) Scheme

Objective & Features

- To lend low-cost funds to government higher educational institutions.
- It will be launched with a total investment of Rs. 1 lakh crore over the next four years.
- It will be financed via restructured higher education financing agency (HEFA), a non-banking financial company.

5. Kisan Credit Card to Fishermen

Objective & Features

- This is a Card to fishermen and cattle owners.
- This will **enable them to avail easier loans**.
- The credit card scheme will help the people associated with the milk production business in rural areas.

- Apart from this, financial assistance will also be provided to fisheries.

6. National Bamboo Mission

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An amount of Rs. 1,290 crores will be allocated under this scheme. • This will help in the development of bamboo production as an industry especially in rural and tribal areas.
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7. Gobar-Dhan Yojna (Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resource Fund Scheme)

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the lives of the villagers. • Solid waste of dung and fields will be changed into compost, biogas and bio-CNG.
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8. Prime Minister Fellowship Scheme

Objective & Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To produce better research in India and make its institutions climb up in global rankings. • So, 1000 B.Tech students will be given the opportunity to do Ph.D. in IIT and IISc.
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9. Saubhagya Yojna

Objective	To increase the number of power connections in rural areas to 40 million households.
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B. SCHEMES FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION

By Ministry of Finance

10. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

Beneficiaries	Weaker sections & low income groups
Objective & Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Mission to ensure access to financial services, namely, Banking/ Savings & Deposit Accounts, Remittance, Credit, Insurance, Pension in an affordable manner. • Account can be opened in any bank branch or Business Correspondent (Bank Mitr) outlet. • Accounts opened under PMJDY are being opened with Zero balance. • However, if the account-holder wishes to get a cheque book, he/she will have to fulfill minimum balance criteria.
Special Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest on deposit. • Accidental insurance cover of Rs. 1 lac. • No minimum balance required. • The scheme provide life cover of Rs. 30,000/- payable on death of the beneficiary, subject to fulfilment of the eligibility condition. • Beneficiaries of Government Schemes will get Direct Benefit Transfer in these ac-counts. • After satisfactory operation of the account for 6 months, an overdraft facility will be permitted.

- Access to Pension, insurance products.
- Overdraft facility upto Rs.5000/- is available in only one account per household, preferably lady of the household.

11. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)

Beneficiaries	People in the age group of 18 to 50 years (life cover up to age 55) having a savings bank account who give their consent to join and enable auto-debit.
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-year life insurance scheme, renewable from year to year, offering coverage for death. • The cover is for a one-year period, starting June 1 to May 31. • The cover is for death only and hence benefit will accrue only to the nominee. • Life cover of Rs. 2 lakhs is available at a premium of Rs.330 per annum per member and is renewable every year. • In the case of a joint account, all holders of the said account can join the scheme provided they meet its eligibility criteria and pay the premium at the rate of Rs.330 per person per annum. • The scheme will be majorly implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India. Other insurers can also join if willing.

12. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)

Beneficiaries	All savings bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 70 years.
Objective & Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable one-year accidental death cum disability cover of Rupees Two Lakh and Rupees One Lakh for partial permanent disability, to all savings bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 70 years for a premium of Rs. 12/- per annum per subscriber. • The scheme would be offered / administered through Public Sector General Insurance Companies (PSGICs) or other General Insurance companies willing to offer the product on similar terms on the choice of the Bank / RRB / Cooperative Bank concerned. • It aims to bring financial inclusion by increasing penetration of insurance down to the weaker sections of the society, ensuring their or their family's financial security, who are otherwise unprepared any unexpected and unfortunate accident.

13. Atal Pension Yojana (APY)

Beneficiaries	Unorganised sector workers such as personal maids, drivers, gardeners etc. between 18 and 40 years of age and having a bank account.
Objective & Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched in June 2015. • This social security scheme was introduced as a replacement to previous government's Swavalamban Yojana NPS Lite, which wasn't well accepted by people. • Aims to help these workers save money for their old age while they are working and guarantees returns post retirement. • The scheme also promises a co-contribution by Central Government of 50% of the total prescribed contribution by a worker, up to Rs. 1000 per annum. • APY is a periodic contribution based pension plan and promises a fixed pension of Rs 1000/ Rs 2000/ Rs 3000/ Rs 4000 or Rs 5000.

14. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)

Beneficiaries	Non-corporate, non-farm sector income generating activities of micro and small enterprises whose credit needs are below ₹10 Lakh.
Objective & Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMMY is a flagship scheme of GoI to “fund the unfunded” by bringing such enterprises to the formal financial system and extending affordable credit to them. • It enables a small borrower to borrow from all Public Sector Banks such as PSU Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks, Private Sector Banks, Foreign Banks, Micro Finance Institutions (MFI) and Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFC) for loans upto Rs 10 lakhs for non-farm income generating activities. • Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Ltd. (MUDRA), a new institution, has been set up to provide funding to income generating activities of such beneficiaries (micro and small enterprises) whose credit needs are below ₹10 Lakh. • Under PMMY, MUDRA has created 3 products as per the stage of growth and funding needs of the beneficiary micro unit. These schemes cover loan amounts as below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Shishu: covering loans up to ₹50,000 ✓ Kishore: covering loans above ₹50,000 and up to ₹5,00,000 ✓ Tarun: covering loans above ₹5,00,000 and up to ₹10,00,000

15. Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY)

Beneficiaries	Persons between the age group of 18 to 59 years, under 48 identified vocational/ occupational groups /rural landless households.
Objective & Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AABY is Social Security Scheme administered through Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) that provides Death and Disability cover to beneficiaries. • It is a group insurance scheme implemented through a Nodal Agency such as a Central Ministry/ Department; State Government /Union Territory or other institutionalised arrangements/ registered NGO. • Insurance cover provided for a sum of Rs 30,000/- on natural death, Rs. 75,000/- on death due to accident, Rs. 37,500/- for partial permanent disability (loss of one eye or one limb) due to accident and Rs. 75,000/- for total permanent disability (loss of two eyes or two limbs or loss of one eye and one limb) due to accident. • The Scheme also provides an add-on-benefit, wherein Scholarship of Rs 100 per month per child is paid on half-yearly basis to a maximum of two children per member, studying in 9th to 12th standard. • The total annual premium under the scheme is Rs. 200/- per beneficiary of which 50% is contributed from the Social Security Fund created by the Central Government and maintained by LIC. • The balance 50% of the premium is contributed by the State Government / Nodal Agency / Individual, as the case may be.

16. Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana

Beneficiaries	Senior citizens (above 60 years of age).
Objective & Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post demonetisation banks were slashing interest rate on fixed deposits. Therefore, to guard the interest of the senior citizens (above 60 years of age) in case of falling interest rates.

- The scheme will provide an **assured pension based on a guaranteed rate of return of 8 per cent per annum for ten years**, with an option to opt for pension on a monthly/ quarterly/half yearly and annual basis.
- The scheme was launched by Life Insurance Corporation of India.
- If there is a shortfall between LIC generated return and the guaranteed 8 per cent return, it would be borne by the government.
- The scheme will remain open for subscription for one year from the date of launch.
- The senior citizens will be able to make an investment of up to Rs 7.5 lakh in the scheme.
- The scheme will provide an assured pension for ten years and was available for subscription only in 2017.

17. Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)

Beneficiaries	Senior citizens aged 60 years and above which is available from 4th May, 2017 to 3rd May, 2018.
Objective & Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMVVY is a Pension Scheme exclusively for the senior citizens aged 60 years and above with following benefits: • Scheme provides an assured return of 8% p.a. payable monthly (equivalent to 8.30% p.a. effective) for 10 years. • Pension is payable at the end of each period, during the policy term of 10 years, as per the frequency of monthly/ quarterly/ half-yearly/ yearly as chosen by the pensioner at the time of purchase. • The scheme is exempted from Service Tax/ GST. • The shortfall owing to the difference between the interest guaranteed and the actual interest earned and the expenses relating to administration shall be subsidised by the Government of India and reimbursed to the Corporation.

18. Stand Up India Scheme

Beneficiaries	SC/ST and/or woman entrepreneurs, above 18 years of age.
Objective & Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims at promoting entrepreneurship among women and scheduled castes and tribes. • Scheme 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. • Loans under the scheme is available for only green field project. <i>Green field signifies, in this context, the first time venture of the beneficiary in the manufacturing or services or trading sector.</i> • In case of non-individual enterprises, 51% of the shareholding and controlling stake should be held by either SC/ST and/or Women Entrepreneur.

C. INFRASTRUCTURE SCHEMES

19. UDAN

By	Ministry of Civil Aviation
Beneficiaries	All air passengers and the potential customers.
Part of	The scheme is a component of the National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) which was released on June 15, 2016.
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UDAN is a regional airport development and Regional Connectivity Scheme" (RCS) • Objective - "Let the common citizen of the country fly", • Aim to make air travel affordable and widespread, to boost inclusive national economic development, job growth and air transport infrastructure development of all regions and states of India. • The scheme has two components. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First : to develop new and enhance the existing regional airports to increase the number of operational airports for the scheduled civilian flights from 70 (in May 2016, total 98 operational including army airports to at least 150 airports (by December 2018) with regular scheduled flights. 2. Second : to add several hundred financially-viable capped-airfare new regional flight routes to connect more than 100 underserved and unserved airports in smaller towns with each other as well as with well served airports in bigger cities by using "Viability Gap Funding" (VGF) where needed. • The VGF will be used to bridge the gap between the cost of airline operations and expected revenue. Airline operators would be extended VGF estimated to be around Rs 205 crore per annum for the operators chosen in the first round of bidding. • Among the commitments of the States are those to make sufficient land available; ensure adequate security; and provide essential services at concessional rates for the airports or air strips. The Centre would like the States to provide minimum land, free of cost, for development of the RCS airports. More importantly, the States will have to bear 20% towards VGF. The share will be 10% for North Eastern States and Union Territories. • The government aims at making flying affordable by capping fares at Rs. 2500 per seat per hour.

20. Bharatmala

By	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
Objective	Bharatmala Pariyojana is a new umbrella program for the highways sector that focuses on optimising efficiency of freight and passenger movement across the country by bridging critical infrastructure gaps through effective interventions like development of Economic Corridors, Inter Corridors and Feeder Routes, National Corridor Efficiency Improvement, Border and International connectivity roads, Coastal and Port connectivity roads and Green-field

	expressways.
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the quality of roads - The launch of the scheme has been done for bring a new wave of development in the nation in the form of well-maintained and developed roads. Under this project, the construction of roads, in all parts of the nation will be undertaken. Total road construction - As per the draft of the scheme, government and the ministry will strive to complete new roads, which will add up to a whopping 34,800 kms. Integrated scheme - The Bharatmala is the name that is given to the road development and it will include many other related schemes as well. With the completion of all the schemes, the overall success of the scheme will be guaranteed. Total tenure of the program -The central government has the plans of finishing the scheme within a span of five years. Thus, all is set for finishing the first phase before the end of 2022.

21. Setu Bharatam

By	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
Objective & Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim to make all National Highways free of railway level crossings by 2019. To prevent the frequent accidents and loss of lives at level crossings. 208 Railway Over Bridges (ROB)/Railway Under Bridges (RUB) will be built at the level crossings at a cost of Rs. 20,800 crore as part of the programme. In addition to this, about 1500 old and worn down bridges will also be improved by replacement/widening/strengthening in a phased manner at a cost of about Rs. 30,000 crores.

22. Char Dham Highway Project

By	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a proposed two-lane (in each direction) express National Highway with a minimum width of 10 metres in the state of Uttarakhand. The proposed highway will complement the under development Chota Char Dham Railway by connecting the four holy places in Uttarakhand states in-cludes Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri. The project includes 900 km national highways will connect whole of Uttarakhand state.

23. INFRACON

By	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
What?	INFRACON is the National Portal for Infrastructure Consultancy Firms and Key Personnel.
Objective & Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This portal acts as a kind of bridge between consultancy firms working in the road engineering and construction sector and domain experts and key personnel who are deployed both for project preparation and supervision. The portal hosts the credentials of consultancy firms and key personnel and has linkages to Aadhaar and Digi-locker for data validation and purity. It aims for a significant reduction of paper work during bid submissions and to usher in transparency and speed since the evaluation of technical bids can be done at the click of a button.

24. ePACE (Projects Appraisal & Continuing Enhancements)

By	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
What?	An online integrated Management Information System that brings projects from all wings of the Ministry under a common platform, ensuring their effective and real time tracking.

25. INAM PRO

By	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web-based application (www.inampro.nic.in) for Infrastructure and Material Providers. • Kind of a web based market place that brings together the material providers and the prospective buyers on a common platform.

26. Avataran

By	Ministry of Railways
Objective	To transform the railways through the seven missions .
Missions	
1. Mission 25 Tonnes	To increase revenue by augmenting carrying capacity. To achieve this 10-20% freight loading will be done through 25-tonne axle-load wagons and target movement of 70% of freight traffic on high axle load wagons by FY19-20.
2. Mission Zero Accident: It comprises of two sub missions:	<p>a) Elimination of unmanned level crossings: The goal is eliminate all unmanned level crossings on Broad Gauge in the next 3-4 years through innovative financing mechanisms. It will reduce deaths due to accidents and improve throughput of the network</p> <p>b) TCAS (Train Collision Avoidance System): An indigenous technology has been developed to equip 100% of the High Density Network with TCAS in the next 3 years. This will prevent head on collisions and improve throughput by increasing average sectional speeds.</p>
3. Mission PACE (Procurement and Consumption Efficiency):	To improve our procurement and consumption practices to improve the quality of goods and services. It will introduce a culture of optimum usage by adopting practices such as Vendor Managed Inventory, direct procurement of High Speed Diesel (HSD), new procedures for identification and disposal of scrap.
4. Mission Raftaar	It targets doubling of average speeds of freights trains and increasing the average speed of super-fast mail/express trains by 25 kmph in the next 5 years. Loco hauled passenger trains will be replaced by DEMU/MEMU over the next five years. It will complement Mission 25 Tonne to increase throughput of the railway system.
5. Mission Hundred	This mission will commission at least a hundred sidings in the next 2 years. The current siding/ PFT policy would be revised to elicit greater private participation. An online portal will be operated for accepting and processing all new applications, along with decentralisation of powers.
6. Mission beyond book-keeping	It will establish an accounting system where outcomes can be tracked to inputs. This will transform IR as right accounting would determine right costing and hence right pricing and right outcomes.

7. Mission Capacity Utilisation	It proposes to prepare a blueprint for making full use of the huge new capacity that will be created through two Dedicated Freight Corridors between Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Kolkata scheduled to be commissioned by 2019.
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27. **VIKALP - Alternate Train Accommodation Service (ATAS)**

By	Ministry of Railways
What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the new reservation scheme called 'Vikalp', or ATAS, passengers who have booked tickets in other mail or express trains, can avail the option of travelling in premium trains to their booked destinations with no extra cost. The aim to roll out such a scheme is to utilise vacant berths in premier trains.

28. **Sagarmala**

By	Ministry of Shipping
Objective	<p>The idea is to reduce logistics cost for foreign and domestic trade with minimal infrastructure investment. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing cost of transporting domestic cargo through optimizing modal mix Lowering logistics cost of bulk commodities by locating future industrial capacities near the coast Improving export competitiveness by developing port proximate discrete manufacturing clusters Optimizing time/cost of EXIM container movement

COMPONENTS of SAGARMALA

As per the National Perspective Plan, the programme rests on **FOUR MAIN PILLARS**

i) Port modernisation and new port development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop 6 new ports across five coastal states of India. Modernise several dozen more ports 189 projects with a projected cost of USD 21 Billion have been identified.
ii) Port connectivity enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved port connectivity can provide the much needed boost to internal trade as well as Export and Import. 170 port connectivity enhancement projects have been identified at a projected cost of USD 35 Billion.
iii) Port-linked industrialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 33 port-linked industrialisation projects at a projected cost of USD 65 Billion, will complement the Make in India vision. 14 Coastal Economic Zones (CEZs) have been proposed as economic regions hosting industrial clusters. CEZs are aimed at reducing time and costs required for Export/Import movement and domestic cargo, thus becoming a focal point of Port- linked industrialisation.
iv) Coastal community development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With 72 coastal districts hosting 18% population of India, the development of these communities becomes an integral aspect of overall socio-economic development of the country. The plan is to involve these communities in the overall progress of the region. 23 projects have been identified so far under this aspect of the initiative, which will be funded by MoS and Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries (DADF). Skilling of coastal communities, livelihood enhancement and employment-creation

opportunities are at the core of the Government's agenda.

29. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

By	Ministry of Urban Development
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AMRUT aims to provide basic civic amenities like water supply, sewerage, urban transport, parks as to improve the quality of life for all especially the poor and the disadvantaged. The focus is on infrastructure creation that has a direct link to provision of better services to the citizens. The purpose of "AMRUT" mission is to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces e.g. parks and reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorised transport e.g. walking and cycling. The Mission covers 500 cities that includes all cities and towns with a population of over one lakh with notified Municipalities.

30. SMART CITIES

By	Ministry of Urban Development
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smart Cities Mission is an urban renewal and retrofitting program Aim is to develop 100 cities all over the country making them citizen friendly and sustainable. 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.

31. Swachh Bharat Mission

By	Ministry of Urban Development
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swachh Bharat Mission is a pan India movement that seeks to create a defecation free India by 2019. The mission will cover all rural and urban areas.

Versions

Swachh Bharat Mission for Urban Areas implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme includes elimination of open defecation, conversion of unsanitary toilets to pour flush toilets, eradication of manual scavenging, municipal solid waste management and bringing about a behavioural change in people regarding healthy sanitation practices. Under the programme, community toilets will be built in residential areas where it is difficult to construct individual household toilets.
Swachh Bharat Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyaan has been restructured into the Swachh Bharat Mission

<p>(Gramin) implemented by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation</p>	<p>(Gramin). The mission aims to make India an open defecation free country in Five Years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It seeks to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities and making Gram Panchayats Open Defecation Free (ODF), clean and sanitised.
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32. Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)

By	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holistic development of heritage cities. Aim is to preserve and revitalise soul of the heritage city to reflect the city's unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative & secured environment. The scheme supports development of core heritage infrastructure projects which shall include revitalisation of urban infrastructure for areas around heritage assets identified / approved by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India and State Governments. These initiatives shall include development of water supply, sanitation, drainage, waste management, approach roads, footpaths, street lights, tourist conveniences, electricity wiring, landscaping and such citizen services.

33. Jal Kranti Abhiyan

By	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jal Kranti Abhiyan aims at turning one water scarce village in each district of the country into water surplus village water through a holistic and integrated approach by adopting conservation and management techniques. Under the nationwide campaign a village with acute water scarcity on a pilot project will be selected as Jal Gram. In this identified village a comprehensive integrated development plan will be framed and several water conservation activities will be launched. Activities proposed under the campaign include rain water harvesting, recycling of waste water, micro irrigation for using water efficiently and mass awareness program. Along with it, a cadre of local water professional Jal Mitra will be created and they will be given training to create mass awareness.

34. National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG)

By	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NMCG is the implementation wing of National Ganga Council which was set up in October 2016 under the River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities order 2016. The order dissolved National Ganga River Basin Authority. The aim is to clean the Ganga and its tributaries in a comprehensive manner.

35. Namami Gange Programme

By	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
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Objective	Namami Gange Programme, an integrated conservation mission, was approved as the flagship programme by the government in June 2014 with budget outlay of ₹20,000 crores to accomplish the twin objectives of effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of the Ganga.
Main pillars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewerage Treatment Infrastructure • River-Front Development • River-Surface Cleaning • Maintaining Bio-Diversity • Afforestation • Raising Public Awareness • Industrial Effluent Monitoring • Ganga Gram

36. Ganga Gram

By	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a model village, that will exhibit itself as comprehensive and harmonious package of economic, historic, cultural and sanitised unit, on banks of Ganga, which is self-sustaining. • Promoting brand “Ganga” in its handicraft, organic farm produce and tourism will be other spin offs.
Components of Ganga Grams	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Making village Open Defecation Free 2. Proper management of village waste draining into river Ganga 3. Proper disposal of solid waste 4. Water conservation activities including rain water harvesting/ground water recharge/maintain of well and ponds, promotion of sprinkler irrigation 5. Encourage plantation of medicinal plants and promotion of organic farming 6. Construction of crematorium 7. Promotion of tourism 8. Coordination between various Central and State Governments sponsored schemes and their implementation on priority in Ganga Grams

D. RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

By Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)

37. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY)

Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously known as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), it was launched by MoRD in June 2011. • It was later renamed as Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY).
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services.

Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has set out with an agenda to cover 7 Crore rural poor households, across 600 districts, 6000 blocks, 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats and 6 lakh villages in the country through self-managed Self Help Groups (SHGs) and federated institutions and support them for livelihoods collectives in a period of 8-10 years. • In addition, the poor would be facilitated to achieve increased access to their rights, entitlements and public services, diversified risk and better social indicators of empowerment. • NRLM believes in harnessing the innate capabilities of the poor and complements them with capacities (information, knowledge, skills, tools, finance and collectivisation) to participate in the growing economy of the country.
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38. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

Beneficiary	Rural Youth:15 - 35 Years, SC/ST/Women/PVTG/PWD: upto 45 Years
Background	It is a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) - the Mission for poverty reduction called Aajeevika .
Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDU-GKY aims to skill rural youth who are poor and provide them with jobs having regular monthly wages or above the minimum wages. • It is one of the cluster of initiatives of the MoRD that seeks to promote rural livelihoods. • The scheme will benefit more than 55 million poor rural youth who are ready to be skilled by providing sustainable employment. • It is also designed to be a major contributor to 'Make in India' campaign.
Other Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Focus ✓ Greater emphasis on projects for poor rural youth in Jammu and Kashmir (HIMAYAT), ✓ The North-East region and 27 Left-Wing Extremist (LWE) districts (ROSHINI) • Standards-led Delivery • All program activities are subject to Standard Operating Procedures that are not open to interpretation by local inspectors. All inspections are supported by geo-tagged, time stamped videos/photographs.

39. Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP)

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SVEP will be a focused intervention to promote start-up entrepreneurship at village level by rural poor households by providing assured availability of need based financial support, capacity building and advisory services for establishment of village enterprises. • SVEP envisages creation of sustainable self-employment opportunities for a large number of rural poor youth, enabling them to engage effectively with the market and help generate wealth locally. • In the process, SVEP will bring banks and financial institutions closer to the village entrepreneur.
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40. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMGAY)

Background	Previously known as Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) , PMGAY, is a social welfare flagship programme of the GoI to provide housing for the rural poor in India.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMAY-G aims at providing a pucca house, with basic amenities, to all houseless householder and those households living in kutcha and dilapidated house, by 2022. • The immediate objective is to cover 1.00 crore household living in kutcha house/dilapidated house

	in three years from 2016-17 to 2018- 19.
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unit assistance has been increased from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1.20 lakh in plain and from Rs75,000 to Rs 1.30 lakh in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP district. • The beneficiary is entitled to 90.95-person day of unskilled labour from MGNREGS. The assistance for construction of toilet shall be leveraged through convergence with SBM-G, MGNREGS or any other dedicated the source of funding. • Convergence for piped drinking water, electricity connection, LPG gas connection etc. different Government programmers are also to be attempted. • The cost of unit assistance is to be shared between Central and State Government in the ratio 60:40 in plain areas and 90:10 for North Eastern and the Himalayan States.

41. Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) or National Rurban Mission (NRuM)

Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large parts of rural areas in the country are not stand-alone settlements but part of a cluster of settlements, which are relatively proximate to each other. These clusters illustrate potential for growth. These clusters once developed can then be classified as 'Rurban'. • Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), aimed at developing such rural areas by provisioning of economic, social and physical infrastructure facilities. was launched on 21st February, 2016.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters. • Development of 300 Rurban clusters, in 5 years. • Bridging the rural-urban divide - i.e.: economic, technological and those related to facilities and services. • Stimulating local economic development with emphasis on reduction of poverty and unemployment in rural areas. • Spreading development in the region. • Attracting investment in rural areas.
Features	These clusters would be strengthened with the required amenities, for which it is proposed that resources be mobilized through convergence of various schemes of the Government, over and above which a Critical Gap Funding (CGF) would be provided under this Mission, for focused development of these clusters.

42. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMGSY is a nationwide plan to provide good all-weather road connectivity to unconnected villages. • It is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme and 50% of the Cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) is earmarked for this Programme. • The Government has brought forward the target date by three years from 2022 to 2019 to achieve complete rural connectivity through all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, PMGSY.
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43. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MGNREGA also known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) is Indian legislation enacted on August 25, 2005. It provides a legal guarantee for 100 days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance livelihood security in rural areas. Strong social safety net for the vulnerable groups by providing a fallback employment source, when other employment alternatives are scarce or inadequate Growth engine for sustainable development of an agricultural economy. Through the process of providing employment on works that address causes of chronic poverty such as drought, deforestation and soil erosion, the Act seeks to strengthen the natural resource base of rural livelihood and create durable assets in rural areas. Empowerment of rural poor through the processes of a rights-based Law. New ways of doing business, as a model of governance reform anchored on the principles of transparency and grass root democracy. Thus, MGNREGA fosters conditions for inclusive growth ranging from basic wage security and recharging rural economy to a transformative empowerment process of democracy.

44. Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAGY is a village development project launched in October 2014, The goal is that each Member of Parliament will take the responsibility to develop 3 Adarsh Grams by March 2019 – by developing physical and institutional infrastructure. Of the three, 1 would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, 5 such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024.
Value Addition	<p>SAGY aims at instilling certain values in the villages and their people so that they get transformed into models for others. These values include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopting people's participation as an end in itself – ensuring the involvement of all sections of society in all aspects related to the life of village, especially in decision- making related to governance Adhering to Antyodaya – enabling the “poorest and the weakest person” in the village to achieve well being Affirming gender equality and ensuring respect for women Guaranteeing social justice Instilling dignity of labour and the spirit of community service and voluntarism Promoting a culture of cleanliness Living in consonance with nature – ensuring a balance between development and ecology Preserving and promoting local cultural heritage Inculcating mutual cooperation, self-help and self-reliance Fostering peace and harmony in the village community Bringing about transparency, accountability and probity in public life Nurturing local self-governance Adhering to the values enshrined in the Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Du-ties of the

Indian Constitution.

45. National Social Assistance Program (NSAP)

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSAP is a social security and welfare programme to provide support to aged persons, widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on death of primary bread winner, belonging to below poverty line households.
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It represents a significant step towards the fulfilment of the Directive Principles in Article 41 and 42 of the Constitution recognising the concurrent responsibility of the Central and the State Governments in the matter. In particular, Article 41 of the Constitution of India directs the State to provide public assistance to its citizens in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want within the limit of its economic capacity and development.
Schemes under NSAP Presently NSAP comprises of 5 schemes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) - The eligible age for IGNOAPS is 60 years. The pension is Rs.200 p.m. for persons between 60 years and 79 years. For persons who are 80 years and above the pension is Rs.500/ - per month. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) - The eligible age is 40 years and the pension is Rs.300 per month. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary will get Rs.500/ - per month. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) - The eligible age for the pensioner is 18 years and above and the disability level has to be 80%. The amount is Rs.300 per month and after attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary will get Rs 500/ - per month. Dwarfs will also be an eligible category for this pension National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) - Rs. 20000/ will be given as a lump-sum assistance to the bereaved household in the event of death of the bread - winner. Annapurna - 10 kgs of food grains (wheat or rice) is given per month per beneficiary. The scheme aims at providing food security to meet the requirements of those eligible old aged persons who have remained uncovered under the IGNOAPS.

46. Neeranchal Watershed Program

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To fulfil the watershed component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PM SKY) to reduce surface runoff of rainwater, increase groundwater levels and better water availability in rain-fed areas. It is a World Bank assisted project.
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E. AGRICULTURE SCHEMES

By Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

47. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMFBY is in line with One Nation – One Scheme theme.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a replacement of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and modified NAIS (MNAIS)
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop as a result of natural calamities, pests & diseases. To stabilise the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming. To encourage farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices. To ensure flow of credit to the agriculture sector.
Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uniform premium to be paid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2% for all Kharif crops 1.5% for all Rabi crops. 5% for annual commercial and horticultural crops,. The premium rates to be paid by farmers are very low and balance premium will be paid by the Government to provide full insured amount to the farmers against crop loss on account of natural calamities. There is no upper limit on Government subsidy. Even if balance premium is 90%, it will be borne by the Government. Earlier, there was a provision of capping the premium rate which resulted in low claims being paid to farmers. This capping was done to limit Government outgo on the premium subsidy. This capping has now been removed and farmers will get claim against full sum insured without any reduction. The use of technology will be encouraged to a great extent. Smart phones will be used to capture and upload data of crop cutting to reduce the delays in claim payment to farmers. Remote sensing will be used to reduce the number of crop cutting experiments. There will be exemption from Service Tax liability of all the services involved in the implementation of the scheme. It is estimated that the new scheme will ensure about 75-80 per cent of subsidy for the farmers in insurance premium.
Risks covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yield Losses (standing crops, on notified area basis). Comprehensive risk insurance is provided to cover 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. In cases where majority of the insured farmers of a notified area, having intent to sow/plant and incurred expenditure for the purpose, are prevented from sowing/planting the insured crop due to adverse weather conditions, shall be eligible for indemnity claims upto a maximum of 25 per cent of the sum-insured. In post-harvest losses, coverage will be available up to a maximum period of 14 days from harvesting for those crops which are kept in "cut & spread" condition to dry in the field. For certain localised problems, Loss / damage resulting from occurrence of identified localised risks like hailstorm, landslide, and Inundation affecting isolated farms in the notified area would also be covered.

48. Soil Health Card Scheme

What?	Soil Health Card Scheme was launched in 2015.
Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans is to issue soil cards to farmers which will carry crop-wise recommendations of nutrients and fertilisers required for the individual farms to help farmers to improve productivity through judicious use of inputs.

- All soil samples are to be tested in various soil testing labs across the country. Thereafter the experts will analyse the strength and weaknesses (micro-nutrients deficiency) of the soil and suggest measures to deal with it.

49. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

Objective	PKVY, an initiative to promote organic farming in the country , was launched in 2015.
Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aim is to form 10,000 clusters over the next 3 years and bring about 5 lakh acres of agricultural area under organic farming. • Farmers will be encouraged to form groups or clusters and take to organic farming methods over large areas in the country. • To avail the scheme, each cluster or group must have 50 farmers willing to take up organic farming under the PKVY and possess a total area of at least 50 acres. • Each farmer enrolling in the scheme will be provided INR 20,000 per acre by the government spread over three years' time. This fund can be utilised for obtaining organic seed, harvesting of the crops, and transporting the produce to the local markets. • The government also intends to cover the certification costs and promote organic farming through the use of traditional resources. Organic food, thus produced will be linked with modern marketing tools and local markets. • The north eastern states of India shall be in special focus and the government shall step up efforts to connect the organic produce in these parts with both domestic and export markets.

50. Electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)

What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. • The NAM Portal provides a single window service for all APMC related information and services. This includes commodity arrivals & prices, buy & sell trade offers, provision to respond to trade offers, among other services.
Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A national e-market platform for transparent sale transactions and price discovery initially in regulated markets. • Liberal licensing of traders / buyers and commission agents by State authorities without any pre-condition of physical presence or possession of shop /premises in the market yard. • One license for a trader valid across all markets in the State. • Single point levy of market fees, i.e. on the first wholesale purchase from the farmer. • Provision of Soil Testing Laboratories in/ or near the selected mandi to facilitate visiting farmers to access this facility in the mandi itself.

51. National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFSM was launched in 2007-08 with a view to enhancing the production of rice, wheat, and pulses by 10 million tonnes, 8 million tonnes, and 2 million tonnes respectively by the end of the Eleventh Plan (viz. March 2012). • The Mission is being continued during 12th Five Year Plan with new targets of additional production of food grains of 25 million tons of food grains comprising of 10 million tons rice, 8
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	million tons of wheat, 4 million tons of pulses and 3 million tons of coarse cereals by the end of 12th Five Year Plan.
Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mission aims to increase production through area expansion and productivity; create employment opportunities; and enhance the farm-level economy (i.e. farm profits) to restore confidence of farmers. • The approach is to bridge the yield gap in respect of these three crops through dissemination of improved technologies and farm management practices while focusing on districts which have high potential but relatively low level of productivity at present. • The NFSM has three components <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) National Food Security Mission - Rice (NFSM-Rice); (ii) National Food Security Mission - Wheat (NFSM-Wheat); and (iii) National Food Security Mission - Pulses (NFSM Pulses).

52. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

Background	<p>PMKSY has been conceived by amalgamating ongoing schemes viz.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR), ✓ Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of Department of Land Resources (DoLR), and ✓ On Farm Water Management (OFWM) of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC).
Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level, • expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, • improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, • enhance the adoption of precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies (More crop per drop), • enhance recharge of aquifers and introduce sustainable water conservation practices by exploring the feasibility of reusing treated municipal waste water for peri-urban agriculture and attract greater private investment in precision irrigation system.

53. National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)

Objective	NICRA is aimed at making the farmers self-reliant by use of climate resilient agricultural technologies and management of natural and manmade resources for sustaining agriculture in the era of climate change empowered by four modules of NICRA – natural resource management, improving soil health, crop production and livestock.
Key features	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. 2. To demonstrate site specific technology packages on farmers' fields for adapting to current climate risks. 3. To enhance the capacity of scientists and other stakeholders in climate resilient agricultural research and its application.

54. Small Farmer's Agriculture-Business Consortium (SFAC)

Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government established SFAC as a Society in 1994 to facilitate agri-business ventures by catalysing private investment through Venture Capital Assistance (VCA) Scheme in close association with financial institutions. The role of State SFACs is to aggressively promote agribusiness project development in their respective States. SFAC also promotes the farmer producer organisations (FPOs) and their integration in agriculture value chain.
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55. Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK)

Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KVK are agricultural extension centres created by ICAR (Indian Council for Agricultural Research) and its affiliated institutions at district level to provide various types of farm support to the agricultural sector. KVKs provide several farm support activities like providing technology dissemination to farmers, training, awareness etc. They play a vital role in conducting on farm testing to demonstrate location specific agricultural technologies.
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56. Mera Gaon - Mera Gaurav

Objective	The "Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav" initiative has been conceptualised in which scientists of ICAR and Agricultural Universities will identify villages in the vicinity of the Institutions for providing advisories and consultations to farmers for increasing farm productivity and production.
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57. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

Objective	The RKVY aims at achieving 4% annual growth in the agriculture sector during the XI Plan period , by ensuring a holistic development of Agriculture and allied sectors (Fisheries Department, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry etc.)
Key features	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To incentivise the states so as to increase public investment in Agriculture and allied sectors. To provide flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing Agriculture and allied sector schemes. To ensure the preparation of agriculture plans for the districts and the states based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources. To ensure that the local needs/crops/priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the states. To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops, through focused interventions. To maximise returns to the farmers in Agriculture and allied sectors. To bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components of Agriculture and allied sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner.

58. Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Unnat Krishi Shiksha Scheme

Objective	Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Unnat Krishi Shiksha Scheme was launched in the year 2016 to promote
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agricultural education under which 100 centres are being opened with a fund of Rs.5.35 crore.

59. Rashtriya Gokul Mission

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rashtriya Gokul Mission was launched under the National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD) programme for conservation and development of indigenous breeds in a focused and scientific manner. Under this mission, government plans to establish integrated cattle development centres "Gokul Grams" to develop indigenous breeds including up to 40% nondescript breeds.
Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To undertake breed improvement programme for indigenous cattle breeds so as to improve the genetic makeup and increase the stock. To enhance milk production and productivity of indigenous bovines. To upgrade nondescript cattle using elite indigenous breeds like Gir, Sahiwal, Rathi, Deoni, Tharparkar, Red Sindhi. To distribute disease free high genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds for natural service.

60. Pashudhan Sanjivani

Objective	It is an animal wellness programme ; encompassing setting up of Emergency Help Lines, provision of Animal Health cards ('Nakul Swasthya Patra') along with UID identification and a National Data Base.
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61. E- Pashudhan Haat Portal

Objective	It is an e- market portal for bovine germplasm for connecting breeders and farmers of indigenous bovine breeds.
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F. INDUSTRY AND TRADE & COMMERCE

62. Start Up India Scheme

By	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Objectives and Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Startup India campaign is based on an action plan aimed at promoting bank financing for start-up ventures to boost entrepreneurship and encourage start-ups with jobs creation. Thus, it aims to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and startups in the country which will drive economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. A startup is an entity that is headquartered in India which was opened less than seven years ago and has an annual turnover less than ₹25 crores.

63. e-Biz

By	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
What?	eBiz is one of the integrated services projects and part of the 31 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) under the National E-Governance Plan (NEGP) of the Govt.
Objective	It aims at creating an investor-friendly business environment in India by making all regulatory information starting from the establishment of a business, through its ongoing operations, and even its possible closure - easily available to the various stakeholders concerned.

64. Niryat Bandhu Scheme

By	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Objective	To reach out to the new and potential exporters and mentor them through orientation programmes, counselling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.

65. Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)

By	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEIS under Foreign Trade Policy of India (FTP 2015-20) is one of the 2 schemes introduced in Foreign Trade Policy of India 2015-20, as a part of Exports from India Scheme. (The other scheme is Service Exports from India Scheme-SEIS).
Objectives and Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of the scheme is to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and the associated costs of exporting products produced in India giving special emphasis on those which are of India's ex-port interest and have the capability to generate employment and enhance India's competitiveness in the world market. With the aim in making India's products more competitive in the global markets, the scheme provides incentive in the form of duty credit scrip to the exporter to compensate for his loss on payment of duties. The incentive is paid as percentage of the realised FOB value (in free foreign exchange) for notified goods going to notified markets.

66. VISHESH KRISHI AND GRAM UDYOG YOJANA (VKGUY) (SPECIAL AGRICULTURE AND VILLAGE INDUSTRY SCHEME)

By	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Objectives and Key Features	<p>To compensate high transport costs and offset other disadvantages to promote exports of the following products:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Produce and their value added products; Minor Forest Produce and their value added variants; Gram Udyog Products; Forest Based Products; and Other Products, as notified from time to time.

67. Focus Market Scheme

By	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Objectives and Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of FMS is to offset high freight cost and other externalities to select international markets with a view to enhance India's export competitiveness in these markets. The exporters who export to notified FMS countries get Duty Credit Scrip equivalent to 3 % of FOB value of exports (in free foreign exchange) for exports. This scheme is only for Goods exports and not for Services. It also does not cover exports to SEZ, export of Precious, semiprecious stones, precious metals, jewellery, Ores, Minerals, Cereals and Sugar, Petroleum Products and Milk and Milk Products.

68. Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops (RISPC)

By	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Objectives and Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This scheme is for protecting growers of 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. The Scheme is to be implemented on pilot basis in eight districts in the States of West Bengal, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu by the Commodity Boards through selected insurance companies. The Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) Scheme, 2003 was closed on September 30, 2013 and Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops (RISPC) is an improved form of the PSF.

69. Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (hybrid &) Electric vehicles (FAME) in India Scheme

By	Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the hybrid/electric vehicles market development and its manufacturing eco-system To be implemented till 2020 (from its launch it is a period of 6 years). to achieve self-sustenance at the end of the stipulated period.

70. A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry & Entrepreneur-ship (ASPIRE)

By	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)
Objectives and Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote start-ups for innovation and entrepreneurship in agro-industry. Under ASPIRE, 80 Livelihood Business Incubation (LBI) centres are to be set up in which a total of 104000 incubates will be trained and 30 (10 new & 20 existing) Technology Business Incubation (TBI) centres.

71. Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)

By	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)
Objective	To organise the traditional industries and artisans into clusters to make them competitive and provide support for their long term sustainability, sustained employment.

Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance marketability of products of such clusters, • To equip traditional artisans of the associated clusters with the improved skills, • To make provision for common facilities and improved tools and equipments for artisans, • To strengthen the cluster governance systems with the active participation of the stakeholders, and to build up innovated and traditional skills, improved technologies, advanced processes, market intelligence and new models of public-private partnerships, so as to gradually replicate similar models of cluster-based regenerated traditional industries. • The financial assistance provided for any specific project shall be subject to a maximum of Rs 8 (eight) crore to support Soft, Hard and Thematic interventions.
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72. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

By	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)
What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMEGP has been launched by merging the two schemes that were in operation till 31.03.2008, namely Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for generation of employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas. • At the national level, the Scheme is being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory organisation under the administrative control of the Ministry of MSME as the single nodal agency. • At the State level, the Scheme will be implemented through State KVIC Directorates, State Kha-di and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) and banks.

G. LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

73. Deendayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Karyakram

Objective	The objective of this scheme is to create conducive environment for industrial development and doing business with ease and also expanding government support to impart skill training for workers.
Umbrella scheme	<p>This is an umbrella scheme with five scheme under it as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dedicated Shram Suvidha Portal: That would allot Labour Identification Number (LIN) to nearly 6 lakhs units and allow them to file online compliance for 16 out of 44 labour laws • An all-new Random Inspection Scheme: Utilising technology to eliminate human dis-cretion in selection of units for Inspection, and uploading of Inspection Reports within 72 hours of inspection mandatory • Universal Account Number: Enables 4.17 crore employees to have their Provident Fund account portable, hassle-free and universally accessible • Apprentice Protsahan Yojana: Will support manufacturing units mainly and other es-tablishments by reimbursing 50% of the stipend paid to apprentices during first two years of their training • Revamped Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana: Introducing a Smart Card for the work-ers in the

unorganised sector seeded with details of two more social security schemes

74. Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY)

Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To incentivise employers for employment generation by the Government paying the employers' EPS contribution of 8.33%, for the new employees, for the first 3 years of their employment and is proposed to be made applicable for unemployed persons that are semi-skilled and unskilled. This Scheme has a dual benefit, where, on the one hand, the employer is incentivised for increasing the employment base of workers in the establishment, and on the other hand, a large number of workers will find jobs in such establishments. A direct benefit is that these workers will have access to social security benefits of the organised sector.
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75. Swabhimaan

Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swabhimaan is a nationwide financial security/ financial inclusion programme launched by the GoI in 2011. To ensure banking facilities in habitation with a population in excess of 2000. Focus is on bringing the deprived sections of the society in the banking network to ensure that the benefits of economic growth reach everyone at all levels. This initiative enables small and marginal farmers to obtain credit at lower rates from banks and other financial institutions. This would insulate them from exploitation of the money lenders.
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H. SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

By Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

76. UDAAN

What?	Udaan is a Special Industry Initiative for Jammu & Kashmir in the nature of partnership between the corporates of India and Ministry of Home Affairs and implemented by National Skill Development Corporation.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme aims to provide skills training and enhance the employability of unemployed youth of J&K. The Scheme covers graduates, post graduates and three-year engineering diploma holders. It has two objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To provide an exposure to the unemployed graduates to the best of Corporate India; To provide Corporate India, an exposure to the rich talent pool available in the State

77. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

Beneficiaries	An unemployed youth, college / school dropout and who has a verifiable identity proof - Aadhaar / Voter id and a bank account.
Objective and Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the flagship scheme for skill training of youth to be implemented through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). Under this Scheme, Training and Assessment fees are completely paid by the Government. Skill training would be done based on the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) and industry led standards.

I. MINING

By Ministry of Mines

78. Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKY)

Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for the welfare of areas and people affected by mining related operations, using the funds generated by District Mineral Foundations (DMFs). To implement various developmental and welfare projects/programs in mining affected areas that complement the existing ongoing schemes/projects of State and Central Government; To minimise/mitigate the adverse impacts, during and after mining, on the environment, health and socio-economics of people in mining districts; and To ensure long-term sustainable livelihoods for the affected people in mining areas.
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79. Sudoor Drishti

What?	Sudoor Drishti, is part of digital India drive.
Objective	The project is intended to check and validate the consistency of differential geo positioning system points that would be collected as part of the lease boundary survey programme of selected mine groups.

J. FOOD PROCESSING

By Ministry of Food Processing Industries

80. Mega Food Parks

Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scheme of Mega Food Park aims at providing a mechanism to link agricultural production to the market by bringing together farmers, processors and retailers so as to ensure maximising value addition, minimising wastage, increasing farmers' income and creating employment opportunities particularly in rural sector.
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- The Mega Food Park Scheme is based on “**Cluster**” **approach** and envisages creation of state of art support infrastructure in a well-defined agri/ horticultural zone for setting up of modern food processing units along with well-established supply chain.
- Mega food park typically consists of **supply chain infrastructure** including collection centres, primary processing centres, central processing centres, cold chain and around 30-35 fully developed plots for entrepreneurs to set up food processing units.
- The Mega Food Park project is implemented by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) which is a Body Corporate registered under the Companies Act.

81. SAMPADA (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters)

Umbrella Scheme	SAMPADA is an umbrella scheme incorporating ongoing schemes of the Ministry like Mega Food Parks, Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure, etc. and also new schemes like Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters, Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To supplement agriculture, modernise processing and decrease agri-waste. • To give a renewed thrust to the food processing sector in the country. • It includes new schemes of Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters, Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages.

K. CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

By Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

82. National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013

What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFSA, 2013 (also Right to Food Act) is an Act of the Parliament of India which aims to provide subsidized food grains to approximately two thirds of India's 1.2 billion people. • It converts into legal entitlements for existing food security programmes of the Gol. • It includes the Midday Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services scheme and the Public Distribution System.
Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the provisions of the bill, beneficiaries of the Public Distribution System (PDS) are entitled to 5 kilograms per person per month of cereals. • Pregnant women, lactating mothers, and certain categories of children are eligible for daily free cereals.

83. Jago Grahak Jago

What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jago Grahak Jago is a consumer awareness programme. • As part of this initiative, the government has used multiple channels to create consumer awareness through Print media advertisements, Audio Campaigns, Video Campaigns etc., are being
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used for consumer information and education about initiatives like Insurance Ombudsman channel.

84. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

Objective & Key features

- AAY aims to provide **highly subsidised food** to millions of the **poorest families**.
- The government provides up to 35 kilograms of rice and wheat at a highly subsidised cost of three rupees per kilogram of rice and two rupees per kilogram of wheat.

L. EDUCATION

By Ministry Of Human Resource Development

85. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

What?	SSA aims at the universalisation of elementary education "in a time bound manner" , as mandated by the 86th Amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory education to children between the ages of 6 to 14 a fundamental right.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide useful and elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age group. • To bridge social, regional and gender gaps with the active participation of community in the management of schools. • To allow children to learn about and master their natural environment in order to develop their potential both spiritually and materially. • To inculcate value-based learning that allows children an opportunity to work for each other's well-being rather than to permit mere selfish pursuits. • To realise the importance of Early Childhood Care and education and looks at the 0-14 age as a continuum.

86. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

Objective	RMSA is a major scheme launched with the vision of making secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group 15-16 years.
Key features	The scheme envisages enhancing the enrolment for classes IX-X by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers, universal access to secondary level education, and universal retention by 2020.

87. All School Monitoring Individual Tracing Analysis (ASMITA)

Objective	It is a unique scheme that will track a child's educational journey and progress. It will also help identify dropouts.
Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme aims to track more than 25 crore school children across 15 lakh private and public schools, making it the possibly the world's largest student online tracking system.

- Using the Aadhaar number of children, the scheme will track attendance and enrolment, infra-structural facilities, academic progress as well as mid-day meal service. For children who do not have an Aadhaar number, a special number will be generated.

88. Tithi Bhojan

What?	Tithi Bhojan was first implemented in Gujarat, and was later incorporated by MoHRD in mid-day meal program.
Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It seeks to involve the members of the community in the effort to provide nutritious and healthy food to the children. • The members of the community may contribute/sponsor either utensils or food on special occasions/festivals. This is completely voluntary, and the people in the community may contribute food items supplementary to the midday already being provided like sweet, namkeen or sprouts. Greater participation and involvement of religious and charitable institutions is also being promoted.

89. Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN)

Objective	Aimed at tapping the talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs, internationally and to encourage their engagement with the institutes of Higher Education in India so as to augment the country's existing academic resources, accelerate the pace of quality reform, and elevate India's scientific and technological capacity to global excellence.
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90. Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) India

Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'IMPRINT India' is a pan-IIT and IISc. joint initiative to develop a roadmap for research to solve major engineering and technology challenges in ten technology domains relevant to India. • The Imprint India initiative will pull in industries and create a single window clearance system for research funding. • The research fund will be generated from three sources—inter-ministerial research funds, industry contributions and a portion of the government funds allocated to the IITs.
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91. Uchchtar Aavishkar Abhiyan

Objective	It aims to promote industry-specific need-based research in the higher educational institutions to maintain the competitiveness of the Indian industry in the global market. All the IITs have been encouraged to work with the industry to identify areas where innovation is required.
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92. Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched in 2013, it aims at providing strategic funding to eligible state higher educational institutions. • The central funding (in the ratio of 60:40 for general category States, 90:10 for special category states and 100% for union territories) would be norm based and outcome dependent.
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the overall quality of state institutions by ensuring conformity to prescribed norms and standards and adopt accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework. • Usher transformative reforms in the state higher education system by creating a facilitating

institutional structure for planning and monitoring at the state level, promoting autonomy in State Universities and improving governance in institutions.

- Ensure reforms in the affiliation, academic and examination systems.
- Ensure adequate availability of quality faculty in all higher educational institutions and ensure capacity building at all levels of employment.
- Create an enabling atmosphere in the higher educational institutions to devote themselves to research and innovations.
- Expand the institutional base by creating additional capacity in existing institutions and establishing new institutions, in order to achieve enrolment targets.
- Correct regional imbalances in access to higher education by setting up institutions in unserved & underserved areas.
- Improve equity in higher education by providing adequate opportunities of higher education to SC/STs and socially and educationally backward classes; promote inclusion of women, minorities, and differently abled persons.

93. SWAYAM

Objective

- SWAYAM is designed to achieve the three cardinal principles of Education Policy viz., **access, equity and quality**.
- The objective of this effort is to **take the best teaching learning resources to all**, including the most disadvantaged.
- SWAYAM seeks to bridge the digital divide for students who have hitherto remained untouched by the **digital** revolution and have not been able to join the mainstream of the knowledge economy.

How?

This is done through an indigenous developed IT platform that facilitates hosting of all the courses, taught in classrooms from 9th class till post-graduation to be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time.

94. Swayam Prabha

What?

It is a group of 32 DTH channels devoted to telecasting of high-quality educational programmes on 24x7 basis using the GSAT-15 satellite.

95. Vittiya Saksharata Abhiyan (VISAKA)

Objective

The purpose of the `Vittiya Saksharta Abhiyan' is to actively engage the youth/ students of Higher Education Institutions to encourage and motivate all payers and payees to **use a digitally enabled cashless economic system for transfer of funds**.

96. Ishan Uday

Objective & Key features

- It is a special **scholarship scheme by UGC**, with a provision to grant 10,000 scholarships to students from the **Northeast**, whose parental income is below Rs 4.5 lakh per annum.
- The scholarship ranges from Rs 3,500 to 5,000 per month for studying at undergraduate level in colleges and universities in India

97. Ishan Vikas

Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is comprehensive programme to introduce school children from the North-Eastern states to high quality academia. A separate programme also provides summer internship for college students studying in educational institutions in the North-East. Currently the programme encourages schoolchildren in class IX and XI and technical college students in their 6th semesters, to participate.
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98. Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

Objective	To uplift rural India.
Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mission is conceptualised as a movement to enable processes that connect institutes of higher education with local communities to address the development challenges of rural India through participatory processes and appropriate technologies for accelerating sustainable growth. The programme is being launched in collaboration with the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs) National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research (NITTTRs) and other leading Government Engineering Institutes like College of Engineering, Pune across the country..

99. Vidyanjali

Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a school volunteer programme to boost community and private sector participation in government schools. Under the programme, volunteers, including NRIs, retired teachers, government officials, defence personnel, professionals will offer their services for co-scholastic activities for children from class I to VIII.
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100. Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat

What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a sub-programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan launched in 2014.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For: children in Classes I and II. Encourage interest/ lay special focus on Early reading and writing with comprehension (ERWC) and Early mathematics (EM).

101. Digital Gender Atlas for Girl's education

What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Atlas for the country has been developed to highlight the issues, geographies and social background of girls that are still a concern and require urgent attention. The Gender Atlas is based on existing data and highlights problem areas to serve as pointers for intervention priorities. It is seen as a management tool that can focus on 'demand' and 'supply' side issues alike that impinge on girls' education.
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102. UDAAN

Objective

- The project aims at addressing the lower enrolment of **girls in engineering colleges**.
- It provides free online resources to girl students for preparation of engineering entrance examination.
- Therefore, it is envisaged as the first step towards achieving this larger goal of addressing the quality gap between school education and engineering entrance, by addressing the three dimensions of education - curriculum design, transaction and assessment.

M. MINORITY AFFAIRS

By Ministry of Minority Affairs

103. Nai Manzil

Objectives & Key Features

- The scheme aims to benefit the minority **youths in the age group of 17 to 35** years who are school-dropouts or educated in the community education institutions like Madarasas, by providing them an **integrated input of formal education** (up till Class VIII or X) and skill training along with certification, with a view of enabling them to seek better employment in the organised sector and equipping them with better lives.
- Minimum 30% seats are earmarked for minority girls. It includes a Non-residential programme of 9-12 months' duration involving a Basic Bridge Programme (For Class VIII or Class X) for their education, along with training in trade based skills for sustained livelihood/gainful employment.

104. Nai Roshni

Objective

To **empower and instill confidence** among minority women, including their neighbours from other communities living in the same village/locality, by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and other institutions at all levels.

105. Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS)

Objectives & Key Features

- MANAS is an ambitious and over-arching skill development architecture, aimed at providing **an all India Level training framework**, based upon tie-ups with National/International training organisations (on PPP mode) for imparting training to the minority population, for skills that are currently in demand.
- It will also provide concessional credit for minority community after meeting their skilling needs for expanding their existing businesses and setting up new businesses.

106. USTAAD

Objective & Key Features

- USTAAD scheme aims at upgrading Skills & Training of minority communities by **preservation of traditional ancestral Arts and Crafts**.
- It envisages boosting the skill of craftsmen, weavers & artisans who are already engaged in the traditional ancestral work.
- Under this scheme assistance will be provided to traditional artisans to sell their products in or-

der to make them more compatible with modern markets.

- It is fully funded by Union Government.

N. SOCIAL JUSTICE

By Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

107. Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan) is a nation-wide campaign launched by Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) to provide universal accessibility to persons with disabilities.
Important points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The initiative is also in line with the Article 9 of UNCRPD (UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) to which India is a signatory since 2007. • The scheme also comes under Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 under section 44, 45, 46 for equal Opportunities and protection of rights which provides non-discrimination in Transport to Persons with Disabilities.

108. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme intends to create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of persons with disabilities. • It also seeks to encourage voluntary action for ensuring effective implementation of the People with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities and Protection of Rights) Act of 1995.
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109. Swachhta Udyami Yojana

Objective & Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide concessional loan for viable community toilet projects and sanitation related vehicles to collect the garbage, to consolidate the ongoing efforts for realising the objectives of the 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan'. • Under the Scheme, entrepreneurs among safai karmacharis and identified manual scavengers can avail loan upto defined ceiling at concessional rate of interest @ 4% per annum. In case of women beneficiaries, there is a rebate of 1% in the rate of interest charged. • No State/ Union Territory wise budget allocations are made under the Scheme as funds are to be provide to the channelizing agencies on the basis of the proposals received from them.
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110. Rashtriya Garima Abhiyan

What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a National Campaign for Dignity and Eradication of Manual Scavenging. • The practice continues in the country in spite of efforts of several people, implementation of government schemes such as the National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers since 1992 and Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers since 2007, and regardless of it being banned in 1993 through Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (prohibition) Act.
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O. TRIBAL ISSUES

By Ministry of Tribal Affairs

111. Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

Objective

- It is broadly a process, aiming at **overall development of tribal people** with an outcome based approach, which would ensure that all the intended benefits, goods and services to the tribal people through various programmes/schemes of Central and State Governments covered under the respective Tribal Sub-Plans actually reach them by way of appropriate convergence.
- It is envisaged to **develop the backward blocks in the Schedule V States as model Blocks with visible infrastructural facilities to further the mission development.**

P. WOMEN AND CHILD ISSUES

By Ministry of Women and Child Development

112. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

Objective

To provide nutritional support, healthcare and pre-school education for children under 6 (and for pregnant or lactating mothers) in order to reduce the incidence of mortality, malnutrition and school dropout.

Services

Under the ICDS scheme, children under 6 and pregnant or lactating mothers can access four main services:

- 1. Supplementary nutrition** - vitamin A tablets, food grains and rice, and fortified food packages are available for children and mothers who are showing signs of malnourishment.
- 2. Immunisations** - children should be given full vaccinations against six preventable diseases: poliomyelitis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis and measles. Pregnant women receive a vaccination against tetanus that reduces maternal and neonatal mortality.
- 3. Health check-ups** - various health services should be provided for children including treatment of diarrhoea, de-worming and distribution of simple medicines (along with weight and height monitoring, and immunisations). Ante-natal and post-natal check-ups to be provided for pregnant women and new mothers.
- 4. Referral services** - if, after a health check-up, children or mothers are in need of medical attention they are referred to the Primary Health Centre or sub-centre. Severely malnourished children should be referred to Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) and young children with disabilities should be referred to specialists.

In addition, children aged 3-6 should be able to access pre-school non-formal education under ICDS. Women and adolescent girls (aged 15-45) should also be able to access nutrition and health education, providing them with advice and support to help them look after their own health, nutrition and development needs as well as that of their children and families.

113. SABLA - Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls

Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable the Adolescent girls for self-development and empowerment • Improve their nutrition and health status. • Promote awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, adolescent reproductive and sexual health (ARSH) and family and child care. • Upgrade home-based skills, life skills and integrate with the National Skill Development Program (NSDP) for vocational skills. • Mainstream out of school adolescent girls into formal/non formal education. • Provide information/guidance about existing public services such as PHC, CHC, Post Office, Bank, Police Station, etc.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nutrition provision 2. Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation 3. Health check-up and Referral services 4. Nutrition & Health Education (NHE) 4. Counselling/Guidance on family welfare, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) 5. Child care practices and home management. 6. Life Skill Education and accessing public services. 7. Vocational training for girls aged 16 and above under National Skill Development Program (NSDP)

114. SAKSHAM - Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Boys

Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme was launched for the empowerment of adolescent boys. • The main objectives of this scheme are to facilitate, educate and empower adolescent boys so as to enable them to become self-reliant, gender-sensitive and aware citizens. • The scheme will cover all adolescent those who go to school or out of school in the age-group of 11-18, subdivided into the categories of 11-14 and 14-18. • The scheme also helps in health, education, skill development of adolescent boy.
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115. Kishori Shakthi Yojana

Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It seeks to empower adolescent girls, so as to enable them to take charge of their lives. It is viewed as a holistic initiative for the development of adolescent girls. • It strengthens the training module particularly in vocational features to empower and enhance self-perception, convergence with other programmes of similar nature of education, rural development, employment and health sectors. • These initiatives are meant to break the cycle of nutritional and gender disadvantage, to provide a supportive atmosphere for self-development. • The programme through its interventions aims at bringing about a difference in the lives of the adolescent girls. It seeks to provide them with an opportunity to realise their full potential.
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116. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBPS)

What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was introduced to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR). • It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development.
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Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The focus is on awareness and advocacy campaign, multi-sectoral action enabling girls' education and effective enforcement of Pre-Conception & Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act. • The specific objectives of the scheme are preventing gender biased sex selective elimination, ensuring survival and protection of the girl child and ensuring education and participation of the girl child.
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117. Digital Gudda Guddi Board

What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra, the digital board has been popularised in the area and works as a platform for dissemination of information, education and communication material on BBBP as well as updating monthly birth statistics. • 'Guddi-Gudda Board', used for displaying monthly birth statistics and disseminating information on 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' scheme is being currently displayed at important state offices, including that of the chief minister, district-level offices, zila panchayat offices, primary health centres and other public places frequently visited by the common man. • The digital board displays audio-video material as well as still frames for disseminating information.
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118. Sukanya Samridhi Yojana

Objective and Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is saving scheme targeted at the parents of girl children. • The scheme encourages parents to build a fund for the future education and marriage expenses for their female child. • The account can be opened anytime between the birth of a girl child and the time she attains 10 years of age by the guardian. • Only one account is allowed per child. Parents can open a maximum of two accounts for each of their children (exception allowed for twins and triplets). The account can be transferred to anywhere in India. • The girl can operate her account after she reaches the age of 10. The account allows 50% withdrawal at the age of 18 for higher education purposes. The account reaches maturity after time period of 21 years from date of opening it.
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119. Swadhar Greh

Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme envisions a supportive institutional framework for women victims of difficult circumstances so that they could lead their life with dignity and conviction. • It envisages that shelter, food, clothing, and health as well as economic and social security are assured for such women. • It also envisions that the special needs of these women are properly taken care of and under no circumstances they should be left unattended or abandoned which could lead to their exploitation and desolation.
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120. Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)

Objective and Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The STEP Scheme aims to provide skills that give employability to women and to provide competencies and skill that enable women to become self-employed/entrepreneurs. • The Scheme is intended to benefit women who are in the age group of 16 years and above across
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the country.

- The grant under the Scheme is given to an institution/ organisation including NGOs directly and not the States/ UTs.
- The assistance under STEP Scheme will be available in any sector for imparting skills related to employability and entrepreneurship, including but not limited to the Agriculture, Horticulture, Food Processing, Handlooms etc.

121. National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) / Mission Purna Shakti

Objectives

- Its aim is to strengthen overall processes that promote **all-round development of women**.
- The mandate of the Mission is to strengthen inter-sectoral convergence and facilitate the process of coordinating all the women's welfare and socio-economic development programmes across ministries and departments.
- The Mission aims to provide a **single window service for all programmes run by the Government for Women** under the aegis of various Central Ministries.

122. Tejaswini

What?

Tejaswini Project is the name of "Socioeconomic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls and Young Women Project".

Objective

To improve the completion of market-driven skills training and secondary education for adolescent girls and young women.

123. Stree Shakti Puraskar

What?

- Stree Shakti Puraskar (Women Power Award) is a series of India's national honours conferred on individual women for their exceptional achievement.
- The award is given in six categories.
- It recognises the spirit of courage of a woman in difficult circumstances, who has established this spirit of courage in her personal or professional life.
- The award also recognises the pioneering contribution of an individual in empowering women and raising women's issues.

124. Mahila E-Haat

What?

- It is an initiative for meeting aspirations and needs of women entrepreneurs. It is an **online marketing platform for women**, where participants can display their products.
- It is an initiative for women across the country as a part of 'Digital India' and 'Stand Up India' initiatives.
- The platform has been set up under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK).

125. Dhanalakshmi Scheme

What?

This is a conditional cash transfer scheme for the girl child with insurance cover which would go a long way towards ensuring the survival of the girl child and assuring a better life for her.

Objective

The direct and tangible objective of the scheme is to provide a set of financial incentives for families to encourage them to retain a girl child, educate her and prevent child marriage.

126. Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

What?

- PMMVY, previously Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), is a **maternity benefit program**.
- It is a conditional cash transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating women of 19 years of age or above for first two live births.
- In 2013, the scheme was brought under the National Food Security Act, 2013 to implement the provision of cash maternity benefit of ₹6,000 stated in the Act.

Key features

It provides a partial wage compensation to women for wage-loss during childbirth and childcare and provides conditions for safe delivery and good nutrition and feeding practices.

127. Shaadi Shagun

Objective and Key features

- Aimed at incentivising **higher education among minority groups**.
- Meritorious Muslim girls who go on to complete graduation before marriage will get a special gift of Rs. 51,000 from the government.
- All students availing Begum Hazrat Mahal scholarships funded by the Maulana Azad Foundation are eligible to apply for this top-up provision being introduced in the scheme.

Q. YOUTH

By Ministry of Youth Affairs

128. Swachh Yug Campaign

What?

- Swachh Yug campaign is a collaborative effort between the Swachh Bharat Mission, local youth leaders and Namami Gange Project.
- Swachh Yug campaign aims to make villages located along Ganga Open Defecation Free.

129. Khelo India

What?

The Khelo India programme has been introduced to revive the sports culture in India at the grass-root level by building a strong framework for all sports played in our country and establish India as a great sporting nation.

R. HOUSING AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

By Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation

130. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Housing for All (URBAN)

Objective and Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched on mission mode, it envisions provision of Housing for All by 2022, when the Nation completes 75 years of its Independence. • The Mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Slum rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with participation of private developers using land as a resource ✓ Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy ✓ Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private sectors ✓ Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction /enhancement.
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131. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)/ Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana

Background	NULM was launched by the Government in 2013 by restructuring the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) in all district headquarters (irrespective of their population) and all the cities with population of one lakh or more.
Objective	It aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor.
Major components of NULM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Mobilisation and Institution Development (SM&ID): NULM envisages mobilisation of urban poor households into thrift and credit based SHGs and their federations/collectives. • Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P): The mission focuses on providing assistance for skill development to enhance capacity of urban poor for self-employment or better salaried employment. • Self-employment Programme (SEP): It focuses on providing financial assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment micro enterprises/ventures, suited to their skills, aptitude, training and local conditions. • Capacity building and Training (CB&T): Under NULM, a multi-pronged approach is planned for continuous capacity building of SHGs, Government functionaries at Central, state and town/city levels, NGOs and other stakeholders. National and state-level mission management units are also created to support the implementation of the mission. • Support to Urban Street Vendors: It focuses on development of vendors market, credit enablement, socio-economic survey of street vendors, skill development and micro enterprises development. It also seeks to provide social assistance to urban street vendors by converging various schemes of Government. • Shelter to Urban Homeless (SUH): Under it, permanent all-weather 24 x 7 shelters equipped with essential services will be constructed. • Innovative and Special Projects: It focuses on the promotion of novel initiatives in the form of innovative projects. These novel initiatives must aim at catalysing sustainable approaches to urban livelihood through public, private, community partnership.

S. ENERGY

132. Surya Mitra Scheme

By	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme aims to develop the skills of youth, considering the opportunities for employment in the growing Solar Energy Power project's installation, operation & maintenance in India and abroad. To prepare the candidates to become new entrepreneurs in Solar Energy sector.

133. Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM)

By	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also known as the National Solar Mission, is an initiative of the GoI and State Governments to promote solar power. The mission is one of the several initiatives that are part of the National Action Plan on Climate Change.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of the National Solar Mission is to establish India as a global leader in solar energy, by creating the policy conditions for its diffusion across the country as quickly as possible. Under the original plan, the Government aimed to achieve a total installed solar capacity of 20 GW by 2022 which was later increased to 100 GW.

134. Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana

By	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under this scheme, five crore LPG connections are to be provided to BPL households. The identification of eligible BPL families will be made in consultation with the State Governments and the Union Territories. Providing LPG connections to BPL households will ensure universal coverage of cooking gas in the country. This measure will empower women and protect their health. It will reduce drudgery and the time spent on cooking. It will also provide employment for rural youth in the supply chain of cooking gas.

135. Deendayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)

By	Ministry of Power
Background	The earlier scheme for rural electrification viz. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has been subsumed in the new scheme as its rural electrification component.

Objectives & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme is designed to provide continuous power supply to rural India. • It focuses on feeder separation (rural households & agricultural) and strengthening of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure including metering at all levels in rural areas. • This will help in providing round the clock power to rural households and adequate power to agricultural consumers.
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136. **GARV App**

By	Ministry of Power
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GARV-II app is to provide real-time data of all six lakh villages of the country. • The app is envisaged to ensure transparency in the implementation of rural electrification programme. • The new app will also enable the citizens to participate in the developmental works and can give their feedback and inputs related to the rural electrification programme.

137. **National LED Programme**

By	Ministry of Power
Objectives & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government is planning to replace 77 crore conventional bulbs and 3.5 crore conventional streetlights with the LED range by March 2019. • National LED programme will also facilitate India's commitment towards reducing its emission intensity per unit of GDP by 33-35% by 2030 under its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC). • This change-over will have the positive outcomes of a saving of 45,500 crore accruing to domestic consumers and urban local bodies, annual electricity saving of 109 billion units, and a reduction in demand of 21,000 MW annually.

138. **Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs and Appliances for All (UJALA) Scheme**

By	Ministry of Power
Background	UJALA was launched by replacing the " Bachat Lamp Yojana ".
Objective	The scheme was announced as "Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme (DELP)", urging the people to use LED bulbs in place of incandescent bulbs, tube lights and CFL bulbs as they are more efficient, long lasting and economical in their life cycle duration.

139. **Coal Mitra Web Portal**

By	Ministry of Power
Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Coal Mitra Web Portal has been designed to bring about flexibility in utilisation of domestic coal by transferring the reserves to more cost efficient State/Centre owned or Private sector generating stations, leading to lower generation costs and ultimately lesser cost of electricity for the consumers. • The web portal would be used by the State/Central Gencos to display information about normative

fixed and variable charges of electricity for the previous month as well as margin available for additional generation so as to enable the utilities identify stations for transfer of coal.

140. Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY)

By	Ministry of Power
Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UDAY is the financial turnaround and revival package for electricity distribution companies of India (DISCOMs) initiated with the intent to find a permanent solution to the financial mess that the power distribution is in. States will take over 3/4th of the debt of their respective discoms. The governments will then issue 'UDAY bonds' to banks and other financial institutions to raise money to pay off the banks. The remaining 25% of the discom debt will be dealt within one of the two ways — conversion into lower interest rate loans by the lending banks or be funded by money raised through dis-com bonds backed by State guarantee. Backing from the State will help bring down the interest rate for the discoms.

141. Saubhagya scheme

By	Ministry of Power
Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide electricity to all households. The households identified via the Socio-economic and Caste Census (SECC) of 2011 will be eligible for free electricity connections, while others will be charged 500 Rs. The government has also launched a website saubhagya.gov.in to disseminate information about the scheme.

T. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

142. National Initiative for Development and Harnessing Innovations(NIDHI)

By	Ministry of Science and Technology
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An umbrella program pioneered by the Department of Science & Technology (DST), for nurturing ideas and innovations (knowledge-based and technology-driven) into successful startups. The purpose of the program is to provide technological solutions to the pressing needs of the society To create new avenues for wealth and job creation. The programme will focus on helping startups to meet their funding, infrastructure and other mentorship needs.

143. Visiting Advanced Joint Research (VAJRA) Faculty scheme

By	Ministry of Science and Technology
Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It enables NRIs and overseas scientific community to participate and contribute to research and development in India. VAJRA faculty will undertake research in S&T priority areas of nation wherein the capability and capacity are needed to be developed. The VAJRA faculty will engage in collaborative research in public funded institutions. The residency period of the VAJRA Faculty in India would be for a minimum of 1 month and a maximum of 3 months a year. The Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), a Statutory body of the Department will implement the Scheme.

144. Surya Jyoti

By	Ministry of Science and Technology
What?	A low cost and energy efficient Micro Solar Dome (Surya Jyoti) which captures day light and concentrates the same inside a dark room , particularly in urban slum or rural areas.
Working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Micro Solar Dome captures sunlight through a transparent semi-spherical upper dome and concentrates it inside a dark room. The light passes through a sun-tube having a thin layer of highly reflective coating on the inner wall of the passage. It also contains a lower dome having a shutter at the bottom that can be closed if light is not required in the daytime. It is leak proof and works for almost 16 hours daily i.e. throughout the day and 4 hours after sunset. The Photo-Voltaic Integrated Micro Solar Dome costs about Rs.1200 and the Non Photo-Voltaic version around Rs. 500.
Objective	Surya Jyothi project aims to provide solar energy mechanism to ensure a better life for the urban poor lacking access to grid connected electricity.

145. National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN)

By	Ministry of Communication and IT
Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is an ambitious initiative to trigger a broadband revolution in rural areas. NOFN aims to connect all the 2,50,000 Gram panchayats in the country and provide 100 Mbps connectivity to all gram panchayats (GPs). To achieve this, the existing fibres of PSUs (BSNL, Railtel and Power Grid) were utilised and incremental fibre was laid to connect to Gram Panchayats wherever necessary. Dark fibre network thus created was lit by appropriate technology thus creating sufficient bandwidth at the Gram Panchayats.

146. BharatNet

By	Ministry of Communication and IT
What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BharatNet is a project that aimed to establish, a highly scalable network infrastructure accessible on a non-discriminatory basis, to provide on demand, affordable broadband connectivity of 2 Mbps to 20 Mbps for all households and on demand capacity to all institutions, to realise the vision of Digital India, in partnership with States and the private sector. The entire project is being funded by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), which was set up for improving telecom services in rural and remote areas of the country.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective is to facilitate the delivery of e-governance, e-health, e-education, e-banking, Inter-net and other services to the rural India.

147. Jeevan Pramaan

By	Ministry of Communication and IT
What?	Jeevan Pramaan scheme is an Aadhar based Digital Life Certificate for pensioners .
Objective	Through this certificate, a pensioner now can digitally provide proof of his existence to authorities for continuity of pension every year instead of requiring presenting himself physically or through a Life Certificate issued by specified authorities.

148. Digi Locker

By	Ministry of Communication and IT
What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a "digital locker" service operated by the GoI that enables citizens to store certain official documents on the cloud. 1 GB of storage space is offered to users to store identification card issued by government agencies, education certificates, PAN cards, driving license, vehicle ownership documents and some other documents.
Objective	The service is aimed towards reducing the need to carry physical documents, and is part of the government's Digital India initiative .

149. Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)

By	Ministry of Communication and IT
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to make 6 crore rural households digitally literate. To ensure equitable geographical reach, each of the 250,000 Gram Panchayats would be expected to register an average of 200-300 candidates.

U. INDIAN HERITAGE

150. Swadesh Darshan

By	Ministry of Tourism
Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and develop theme-based tourist circuits based on interest, sustainability and competitiveness, by integrating resources and local participation of state and local communities. The various themes identified are - Pilgrimage and Spirituality, Heritage, Culture and Eco-tourism. Under it, 13 thematic circuits have been identified for development, namely North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage.

151. Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD)

By	Ministry of Tourism
Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and develop pilgrimage tourist destinations on the principles of high tourist visits, competitiveness and sustainability to enrich the religious tourism experience. The PRASAD Scheme was launched with 12 identified sites namely Ajmer (Rajasthan), Amritsar (Punjab), Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh), Dwarka (Gujarat), Gaya (Bihar), Kedarnath (Uttarak-hand), Kamakhya (Assam), Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu), Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Puri (Od-isha), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu).

152. Project Mausam

By	Ministry of Culture
What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be implemented by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) as the nodal agency with research support of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) and National Museum as associate bodies.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To explore the multi-faceted Indian Ocean 'world' – collating archaeological and historical research in order to document the diversity of cultural, commercial and religious inter-actions in the Indian Ocean – extending from East Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, the Indian Sub-continent and Sri Lanka to the Southeast Asian archipelago. It also aims to promote research on themes related to the study of Maritime Routes through international scientific seminars and meetings and by adopting a multidisciplinary approach.

153. Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

By	Ministry of Culture
Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to actively enhance interaction between people of diverse cultures living in different States and UTs in India, Objective is to promote greater mutual understanding and bonding amongst them, thereby strengthening the unity and integrity of India As per the programme, each year, every State/UT would be paired with another State/UT in India for reciprocal interaction between the people. It is envisaged through this exchange, that the knowledge of the language, culture, traditions and

practices of different states will lead to an enhanced understanding and bonding between one another, thereby strengthening the unity and integrity of India.

V. PLANNING

154. Lucky Grahak Yojana and Digi- Dhan Vyapar Yojana

By	NITI Aayog
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to give cash awards to consumers and merchants who utilise digital payment instruments for personal consumption expenditures. The scheme specially focuses on bringing the poor, lower middle class and small businesses into the digital payment fold.

155. Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)

By	NITI Aayog
Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AIM including Self-Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU) is an endeavour to promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship. Objective is to serve as a platform for promotion of world-class Innovation Hubs, Grand Challenges, Start-up businesses and other self-employment activities, particularly in technology driven areas. The Atal Innovation Mission shall have two core functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrepreneurship promotion through Self-Employment and Talent Utilisation, wherein innovators would be supported and mentored to become successful entrepreneurs. Innovation promotion: to provide a platform where innovative ideas are generated.

W. HEALTH

156. Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Program

By	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Objective	Lowering treatment cost of cancer and cardio-vascular diseases.

157. Janani Suraksha Yojana

By	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
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Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NHM). • It is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women. • It is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme it integrates cash assistance with delivery and post-delivery care. • The Yojana has identified ASHA, the accredited social health activist as an effective link between the Government and the poor pregnant women in 10 low performing states, namely the 8 Empowered Action Group (EAG) states and Assam and J&K and the remaining North East States.
What are EAG states?	These are socioeconomically backward states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh which lag behind in the demographic transition and have the highest infant mortality rates in the country.

158. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)

By	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme is to benefit pregnant women who access Government health facilities for their delivery and motivate those who still choose to deliver at their homes to opt for institutional deliveries. • This schemes aims to reduce the difficulty being faced by the pregnant women and parents of sick new- born along-with high out of pocket expenses incurred by them on delivery and treatment of sick- new-born. • Under this scheme pregnant women have access to completely free and cashless services to pregnant women including normal deliveries and caesarean operations and sick new born (up to 30 days after birth) in Government health institutions in both rural and urban areas.

159. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

By	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a new initiative aiming at early identification and early intervention for children from birth to 18 years to cover 4 'D's viz. Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, Development delays including disability. • The services aim to cover children of 0-6 years of age in rural areas and urban slums in addition to children enrolled in classes I to XII in Government and Government aided schools. • It is important to note that the 0-6 years age group will be specifically managed at District Early Intervention Centre (DEIC) level while for 6 -18 years age group, management of conditions will be done through existing public health facilities.

160. Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK)

By	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This health programme for adolescents in the age group of 10-19 years seeks to target issues related to them such as - nutrition, reproductive health and substance abuse etc. • The key principle of this programme is adolescent participation and leadership, Equity and inclusion, Gender Equity and strategic partnerships with other sectors and stakeholders.

- It emphasis **six 'Cs'**- **coverage, content, communication, counselling, clinics and convergence.**
- It introduces community based interventions through peer educators, and is strengthened by collaborations with other Ministries and State governments, and knowledge partners.
- It is an effort to move away from a 'doctor-driven' effort towards a holistic and participative programme.

161. National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)

By	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
What?	It is a sub-mission of National Health Mission (NHM)
Objective and Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It envisions to meet health care needs of the urban population with the focus on urban poor. • It seeks to provide them with essential primary health care services and reducing their out of pocket expenses for treatment. • This would be achieved by strengthening the existing health care service delivery system and converging with various schemes relating to wider determinants of health like drinking water, sanitation, school education, etc. implemented by the Ministries of Urban Development, Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Human Resource Development and Women & Child Development.

162. Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)

By	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Objective and Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announced with objectives of correcting regional imbalances in the availability of affordable/ reliable tertiary healthcare services and also to augment facilities for quality medical education in the country. • PMSSY has two components: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Setting up new AIIMS. ii) Upgradation of government medical colleges.

163. Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN)

By	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Objective and Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides for financial assistance to patients, living below poverty line who are suffering from major life threatening diseases, to receive medical treatment at any of the super specialty hospitals/institutes or other Govt. hospitals. • The financial assistance is released in the form of "one time grant" to the Medical Superintendent of the hospital in which the treatment is being received. • In this scheme, the states are needed to create their own State illness funds in which central government provides funding to the extent of 50% of contribution made by State Govt/Union Territories.

164. Mission Indradhanush

By	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
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Objective and Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims to cover all those children by 2020 who are either unvaccinated, or are partially vaccinated against vaccine preventable diseases. • India's Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) provide free vaccines against 12 life threatening diseases, to 26 million children annually. • The UIP provides life-saving vaccines to all children across the country free of cost to protect them against Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Hepatitis B, Pneumonia and Meningitis due to Haemophilus Influenzae type b (Hib), Measles, Rubella, Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Rotavirus diarrhoea. (Rubella, JE and Rotavirus vaccine in select states and districts).
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165. Mission Parivar Vikas

By	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Objective and Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims to accelerate access to high quality family planning choices based on information, reliable services and supplies within a rights-based framework. • It was launched in in 145 high focus districts having the highest total fertility rates in the country.

166. Project Sunrise

By	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Background	NE States like Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram account for highest adult HIV prevalence in the country. National average for prevalence of HIV/AIDS among drug addicts is 7.14%, whereas in Manipur it is 12.9% and in Mizoram it is 12%.
Objective and Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the prevention of AIDS in the eight North-Eastern states by creating awareness about the disease. • It has been launched in the 8 North- Eastern States. • This scheme is in addition to the existing projects of the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO). • The AIDS prevention special project aims to diagnose 90% of such drug addicts with HIV and put them under treatment by 2020. • It will be implemented in 20 districts of the 8 states including four districts of Manipur namely Imphal East, Bishnupur, Ukhrul and Churachandpur.

167. Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)

By	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Objective and Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMSMA is a fixed day strategy, every month across the country during which a range of quality maternal health services are envisaged to be provided as part of Antenatal Care. • Under the campaign, a minimum package of antenatal care services is to be provided to the beneficiaries on the 9th day of every month (or in case of holiday, on the next working day) at the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Clinics to ensure that every pregnant woman receives at least one checkup in the 2nd/ 3rd trimester of pregnancy.

168. Mother's Absolute Affection (MAA)

By	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a nationwide programme to bring undiluted focus on promotion of breastfeeding and provision of counselling services for supporting breastfeeding through health systems. The programme has been named 'MAA' to signify the support a lactating mother requires from family members and at health facilities to breastfeed successfully

169. EVIN (Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network)

By	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an indigenously developed technology system that digitizes vaccine stocks and monitors the temperature of the cold chain through a smartphone app.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> eVIN aims to support the Gol's Universal Immunisation Programme by providing real-time information on vaccine stocks and flows, and storage temperatures across all cold chain points in these states. The technological innovation is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

170. National AYUSH Mission (NAM)

By	Ministry of AYUSH
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basic objective of NAM is to promote AYUSH medical systems through cost effective AYUSH services, strengthening of educational systems, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU &H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU & H raw-materials. It envisages flexibility of implementation of the programmes which will lead to substantial participation of the State Governments/UT. The NAM contemplates establishment of a National Mission as well as corresponding Missions in the State level. NAM is likely to improve significantly the Department's out-reach in terms of planning, supervision and monitoring of the schemes.

171. Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushudhi Yojana

By	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers
Objective & Key feature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a campaign launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals to provide quality medicines at affordable prices to the masses. PMBJP stores have been set up to provide generic drugs, which are available at lesser prices but are equivalent in quality and efficacy as expensive branded drugs.

X. MISCELLANEOUS

172. Swachh Swasth Sarvatra

By	Inter-ministerial joint initiative between the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
Objective & Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To build on and leverage achievements of two complementary programmes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) - of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation Kayakalp – of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Under this initiative: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has declared over 700 blocks as Open Defecation Free (ODF). Community Health Centres (CHCs) in ODF blocks of the country will be allocated Rs 10 lakhs under National Health Mission (NHM) to focus on sanitation and hygiene. Under Kayakalp, one Primary Health Centre (PHCs) in each district is awarded for meeting quality standards including sanitation and hygiene. Under SBM, the Gram Panchayat in which the PHC which gets awarded under Kayakalp for that district will be noted, and special focus will be given to make it ODF at the earliest.

173. Middle Income Group Scheme

By	The Supreme Court
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced Middle Income Group Scheme, (MIGS) a self-supporting scheme for providing legal services to the middle and relatively lower income groups. Under this scheme, middle class people who cannot afford the expensive litigation in the apex can avail the services of the society for a nominal amount

174. Mission XI Million

By	Ministry of for Youth Affairs and Sports
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the biggest school sport outreach programme. A first of its kind, the programme will encourage children to play the game of football, gain healthy habits and learn important life lessons in teamwork and sportsman spirit.

175. Jal Marg Vikas Project

By	The Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) on NW-1 is being implemented with the financial and technical support of the World Bank.
Objective	The Project entails development of fairway with 3-meters depth between Varanasi and Haldia (Phase-I) covering a distance of 1380 km at an estimated cost of Rs. 5369 crore with target for completion in six years.

176. Project Saksham

By	Ministry of Railways
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is largest time-bound “upskilling” exercise for its employees to boost their efficiency. Aim is to upgrade the skillsets of its 13 lakh-strong workforce with a single drive spanning 9

months.

- Employees from the rank of a peon to the Railway Board Members and everyone in between will undergo the training.

177. Project Saksham

Approved By	Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help with the roll-out of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), the project saksham was introduced in the new indirect tax network for systems integration of the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC). • Under the project, the CBEC's existing IT systems will be integrated with the GST Network. • This is required for processing of registration, payment and returns data sent by GSTN systems to CBEC, as well as act as a front-end for other modules such as audit, appeals, investigation.

178. Gold Monetisation Scheme

By	Ministry of Finance
Background	Gold Monetisation Scheme replaced the earlier Gold Deposit and Gold Metal Loan Schemes .
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new scheme allows the depositors of gold to earn interest in their metal accounts and the jewellers to obtain loans in their metal account. • Banks/ other dealers would also be able to monetise this gold.

179. One Rank One Pension (OROP)

By	Ministry of Defence
Objective	OROP promises equal pension to military personnel retiring in the same rank with the same length of service, regardless of the date of retirement .
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme is effective July 1, 2014, with 2013 as the base year. The veterans wanted OROP from April 1, 2014 and 2015 as the base year. • Around three million military personnel covered under the OROP scheme. The arrears are to be paid in four half-yearly instalments and all widows, including war widows, will get arrears in one go. First instalment has been paid and second is on the way • The estimated cost to exchequer is expected to be Rs 8,000 to 10,000 crore and will increase in future. • The government has proposed a review every five years. The veterans want an annual review. Their contention is that a senior officer can never receive a smaller pension than a junior officer. • The government initially said soldiers who took "voluntary retirement" would not be entitled to OROP. This hit a raw nerve as at least 40% of servicemen retire early.

SECTION 2

**PRACTICE QUESTIONS
AND
ANSWER KEY**

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

- 1)** Middle Income Group Scheme is related with
- raising India's household incomes to middle income country.
 - providing legal services to the middle and relatively lower income groups.
 - raising farmers' incomes to middle income level.
 - None of the above
- 2)** Swachh Swasth Sarvatra is an inter-ministerial joint initiative between
- the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
 - the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and the Ministry of Urban Development.
 - the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
 - the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- 3)** Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushudhi Yojana is a scheme of
- the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
 - the Ministry of AYUSH.
 - the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
 - the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers.
- 4)** Project Sunrise is related with
- raising solar energy production in India.
 - raising sunflower edible oil production.
 - prevention of AIDS in the North-Eastern states.
 - Promotion of rural sports.
- 5)** Consider the following statements about India's Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP):
- It provides free vaccines against 12 life threatening diseases
 - It aims to cover all those children by 2022 who are either unvaccinated, or are partially vaccinated
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
- 6)** Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Program is aimed at
- reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery.
 - lowering treatment cost of cancer and cardiovascular diseases.
 - meeting health care needs of the urban population with the focus on urban poor.
 - correcting regional imbalances in the availability of affordable/ reliable tertiary healthcare services.
- 7)** Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat is a scheme of
- the Ministry of Culture.
 - the Ministry of Tourism.
 - the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
 - None of the above.
- 8)** Consider the following statements about Jeevan Pramaan:
- It is a scheme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
 - It is Aadhaar based Digital Life Certificate for pensioners.
 - Through this, a pensioner now can digitally provide proof of his existence to authorities.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 only
 - All of the above
- 9)** Consider the following statements about BharatNet:
- Its objective is to facilitate the delivery of e-governance, e-health, e-education, e-banking, Internet and other services to the rural India.
 - It is funded by the World Bank.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
- 10)** Consider the following statements about Surya Jyoti:
- It is a scheme of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

2. It aims to provide solar energy mechanism to ensure a better life for the urban poor lacking access to grid connected electricity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

11) Consider the following statements about Visiting Advanced Joint Research (VAJRA) Faculty scheme:

- 1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- 2. It enables NRIs and overseas scientific community to participate and contribute to research and development in India..
- 3. Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) to implement the Scheme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 only
- d) All of the above

12) Consider the following statements about Saubhagya scheme:

- 1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Power.
- 2. It aims to provide electricity to all households.
- 3. The households identified via the Socio-economic and Caste Census (SECC) of 2011.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 only
- d) All of the above

13) Consider the following statements about UJALA Scheme:

- 1. New name of the scheme is Bachat Lamp Yojana.
- 2. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Power.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

14) Consider the following statements about GARV app:

- 1. It is envisaged to ensure transparency in the implementation of rural electrification programme.
- 2. It is aimed to provide real-time data of all six lakh villages of the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

15) Consider the following statements about the Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana:

- 1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Power.
- 2. It is aimed at providing five crore LPG connections to BPL households.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

16) Consider the following statements about Surya Mitra Scheme:

- 1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.
- 2. It aims to develop the skills of youth, considering the opportunities for employment in the growing Solar Energy Power projects.
- 3. It is designed to prepare the candidates to become new entrepreneurs in Solar Energy sector.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 only
- d) All of the above

17) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana is also known as

- a) National Rural Irrigation Mission.
- b) National Rural Education Mission.
- c) National Urban Livelihood Mission.
- d) None of the above.

18) Consider the following statements about Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban):

1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Urban Development.
2. It envisions provision of Housing for All by 2022.
3. It is launched on mission mode.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 only
- d) All of the above

19) Consider the following statements about Swachh Yug Campaign:

1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Youth Affairs.
2. It is a collaborative effort between the Swachh Bharat Mission, local youth leaders and Namami Gange Project.
3. It aims to make villages located along Ganga Open Defecation Free.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 only
- d) All of the above

20) Consider the following statements about Shaadi Shagun:

1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.
2. It is aimed at incentivising higher education among minority groups.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

21) Consider the following statements about Mahila E-Haat:

1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child development.
2. It is an online marketing platform for women, where participants can display their products.
3. It is an initiative for women across the country as a part of 'Digital India' and 'Stand Up India' initiatives.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 only
- d) All of the above

22) Consider the following statements about Stree Shakti Puraskar:

1. It recognises the spirit of courage of a woman in difficult circumstances, who has established this spirit of courage in her personal or professional life.
2. It also recognises the pioneering contribution of an individual in empowering women and raising women's issues.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

23) Consider the following statements about Mission Poorna Shakti:

1. It is the name of "Socioeconomic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls and Young Women Project".
2. Its objective is to improve the completion of market-driven skills training and secondary education for adolescent girls and young women..

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

24) Consider the following statements about Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP):

1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
2. Its aims to provide skills that give employability to women.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

25) Consider the following statements about Swadhar Greh:

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
 2. Its aims to provide a single window service for all programmes run by the Government for Women under the aegis of various Central Ministries.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 26)** Consider the following statements about Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Boys:
1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child development.
 2. Its aims to facilitate, educate and empower adolescent boys so as to enable them to become self-reliant, gender-sensitive and aware citizens.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 27)** Consider the following statements about Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana:
1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.
 2. Its aims to overall development of tribal people with an outcome-based approach.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 28)** Consider the following statements about Rashtriya Garima Abhiyan:
1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
 2. It is a national campaign for eliminating human trafficking.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 29)** Consider the following statements about Swachhta Udyami Yojana:
1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
 2. The objective is to provide concessional loan for viable community toilet projects and sanitation related vehicles to collect the garbage.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 30)** Consider the following statements about Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan:
1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
 2. It is a nation-wide campaign launched by Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) to provide universal accessibility to persons with disabilities.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 31)** Consider the following statements about USTAAD:
1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
 2. It is an ambitious and over-arching skill development architecture, aimed at providing an all India Level training framework for imparting training to the minority population.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 32)** Consider the following statements about Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS):
1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.
 2. It aims at upgrading Skills & Training of minority communities by preservation of traditional ancestral Arts and Crafts.

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

33) Consider the following statements about Nai Roshni:

- 1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.
- 2. It aims to benefit the minority youths who are school-dropouts or educated in the community education institutions like Madarsas, by providing them an integrated input of formal education and skill training.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

34) Consider the following statements about Nai Manzil:

- 1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.
- 2. It is to empower and instill confidence among minority women for interacting with Government systems, banks and other institutions at all levels.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

35) Consider the following statements about UDAAN:

- 1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- 2. It aims at addressing the lower enrolment of girls in engineering colleges.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

36) Consider the following statements about Vidyanjali:

- 1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- 2. It is a school volunteer programme to boost community and private sector participation in government schools.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

37) Consider the following statements about Ishan Vikas:

- 1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- 2. It is a special scholarship scheme by UGC to students from the Northeast.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

38) Consider the following statements about Vittiya Saksharata Abhiyan (VISAKA):

- 1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Finance.
- 2. The purpose is to engage the youth/ students of Higher Education Institutions to encourage and motivate all payers and payees to use a digitally enabled cashless economic system,.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

39) Consider the following statements about Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) India:

- 1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- 2. It is a pan-IIT and IISc. joint initiative to develop a roadmap for research to solve major engineering and technology challenges.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

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- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

40) Consider the following statements about Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN):

1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
2. It is aimed at tapping the talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs, internationally to encourage their engagement with the institutes of Higher Education in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

41) Consider the following statements about Antyodaya Anna Yojana:

1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture.
2. It aims to provide highly subsidised food to millions of the poorest families.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

42) Consider the following statements about SAMPADA:

1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture.
2. The objective of SAMPADA is to supplement agriculture, modernise processing and decrease agri-waste.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

43) Consider the following statements about Sudoor Drishti:

1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Mines.
2. The project is intended to check and validate the consistency of differential geo positioning system points that would be collected as part of the lease boundary survey programme of selected mine groups.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

44) Consider the following statements about Swabhimaan:

1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Finance.
2. It is a financial security programme to ensure banking facilities in habitation with a population in excess of 2000.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

45) Consider the following statements about 'A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry & Entrepreneurship' (ASPIRE):

1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development.
2. It seeks to promote start-ups for innovation and entrepreneurship in agro-industry.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

46.) Consider the following statements about Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops (RISPC):

1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
2. It is for protecting growers of tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom and tobacco from the twin risks of weather and price arising from yield loss.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

47) Consider the following statements about Neeranchal Watershed Program:

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1. It is a scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture.
2. It aims to fulfil the watershed component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMSKY).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

48) Consider the following statements about Operation Green:

1. It is to be launched with an allocation of Rs 500 crore on the lines of Operation Flood..
2. It aims to promote farmer producers organisations, processing facilities, agri-logistics and professional management.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

49) Consider the following statements about Eklavya School:

1. These schools would be established for Scheduled Caste (SC) and Schedule Tribe (ST) students.
2. They will be a model residential school set up in each Block.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

50) Consider the following statements about Atal Pension Yojana (APY):

1. It is a pension scheme for unorganised sector workers.
2. Workers between 18 and 40 years of age and having a bank account are eligible.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER KEYS

1.	b	11.	b	21.	d	31.	d	41.	b
2.	a	12.	d	22.	c	32.	a	42.	b
3.	d	13.	b	23.	d	33.	a	43.	c
4.	c	14.	c	24.	b	34.	a	44.	b
5.	a	15.	b	25.	d	35.	c	45.	b
6.	b	16.	d	26.	c	36.	c	46.	c
7.	a	17.	c	27.	b	37.	a	47.	b
8.	b	18.	b	28.	a	38.	b	48.	c
9.	a	19.	d	29.	b	39.	c	49.	c
10.	d	20.	b	30.	c	40.	c	50.	c