



HYPERLOOP 2019

KEY INITIATIVES OF GOVERNMENT

CONSOLIDATED CURRENT AFFAIRS FOR ESE 2019

1.1 Central sector schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes	7
1.1.1 Central sector schemes	7
1.1.2 Centrally Sponsored Schemes	7
2. POVERTY ELIMINATION RELATED SCHEMES	7
2.1 Food Security	7
2.1.1 National Food Security Mission	7
2.1.2 Antyodaya Anna Yojana	7
2.2 Employment Generation	8
2.2.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	8
2.2.2 DAY-NRLM	8
3. INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT RELATED SCHEMES	8
3.1.1 Focus North East	8
3.2 Women and Children	9
3.2.1 Operation Muskaan	9
3.2.2 Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra	9
3.2.3 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBPS)	10
3.3 SC/ST	10
3.3.1 Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana	10
3.3.2 Stand Up India Scheme	10
3.4 Schemes for Divyangjans	10
3.5 Social Security Schemes	11
3.5.1 National Social Assistance Program(NSAP)	11
3.5.2 Atal Pension Yojana (APY)	11
3.5.3 Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY)	11
4. ICT APPLICATIONS	12
4.1 E- services	12
4.1.1 Government e- Marketplace - GEM	12
4.1.2 Electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)	12
4.1.3 e-RaKAM	12
4.1.4 Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva (GKMS)	12
4.1.5 Nakshe Portal	13
4.1.6 Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)	13
4.1.7 Project Shaksham	13
4.2 Financial Inclusion	13

4.2.1 DARPAN	13
4.2.2 Digital Payment Promotion & Less Cash Economy	14
4.3 Education	14
4.3.1 SWAYAM.....	14
4.3.2 SWAYAM Prabha	14
4.3.3 E-pathshala	15
4.3.4 National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER)	15
4.3.5 Digitalization in Education System	15
4.3.6 Diksha Portal	15
4.3.7 Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)	16
4.3.8 National Digital Library	16
4.3.9 Global Initiative Of Academic Networks (GIAN)	16
4.4 Monitoring and Control	16
4.4.1 All School Monitoring Individual Tracing Analysis (ASMITA)	16
4.4.2 Aarambh	17
4.4.3 Sudoor Drishti:.....	17
4.4.4 TAMRA:.....	17
4.4.5 Portal PENCIL.....	17
4.4.6 Jeevan Pramaan	17
4.4.7 Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS).....	17
4.4.8 MERIT Portal.....	18
4.4.9 Mobile Applications launched by Ministry of Power.....	18
4.5.0 PRAGATI.....	18
4.5 E-governance	19
4.5.1 Minimum Government – Maximum Governance	19
4.5.2 MyGov	19
4.6 Digital India.....	19
4.6.1 Common Service Centres	19
4.6.2 Bharat Net	20
4.6.3 Digi Locker	20
5. HEALTH AND HYGIENE RELATED SCHEMES	21
5.1 Health	21

5.1.1 Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)	21
5.1.2 Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana	21
5.1.3 National Rural Health Mission	22
5.1.4 Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).....	22
5.2 Hygiene	22
5.2.1 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)	22
5.2.2 Jalmani Programme	23
6. AGRICULTURE.....	23
6.0.1 Soil Health Card	23
6.0.2 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana	24
6.0.3 Mega Food Parks	24
6.0.4 Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)	24
6.0.5 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana	24
6.0.6 National Programme on use of Space Technology for Agriculture (NPSTA)	25
6.0.7 National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)	25
6.0.8 National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).....	26
6.0.9 Blue Revolution	26
6.0.10 Neem Coated Urea	26
7. SKILL DEVELOPMENT RELATED SCHEMES.....	26
7.0.1 Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana	26
7.0.2 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	27
7.0.3 UDAAN (Giving Wings to Girl Students)	27
7.0.4 SANKALP and STRIVE.....	27
7.0.5 Nai Manzil.....	28
7.0.6 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY).....	28
8. ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	28
8.1 Infrastructure Schemes	28
8.1.1 Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN	28
8.1.2 Bharatmala Pariyojana.....	29
8.1.3 Setu Bharatam	29
8.1.4 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	29
8.1.5 HRIDAY.....	30
8.1.6 Smart City Mission	30
8.1.7 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	30

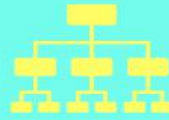
8.1.8 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana	31
8.2 Industrial Development	31
8.2.1 Make In India.....	31
8.2.2 Startup India.....	32
8.2.3 A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry & Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE).....	32
8.2.4 Atal Innovation Mission (AIM).....	32
8.2.5 Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS)	32
8.2.6 Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana.....	33
8.2.7 Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana.....	33
8.2.8 National Initiative for Development and Harnessing Innovations(NIDHI)	33
9. ENERGY SECTOR.....	34
9.1 Energy Efficiency and Conservation.....	34
9.1.1 Solar City.....	34
9.1.2 National LED Programme:.....	34
9.1.3 Logistic Efficiency Enhancement Programme (LEEP)	34
9.1.4 Urja Ganga	34
9.1.5 PAHAL	35
9.2 Power for All.....	35
9.2.1 Deendayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)	35
9.2.2 Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)	35
9.2.3 Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - “Saubhagya”	35
9.2.4 Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY)	36

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1. GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

1.1 Central sector schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1.1.1 Central sector schemes

- Central sector schemes are 100% funded by the Union government and implemented by the Central Government machinery.
- Central sector schemes are mainly formulated on subjects from the Union List.

1.1.2 Centrally Sponsored Schemes

- In Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) a certain percentage of the funding is borne by the States and the implementation is by the State Governments
- Centrally Sponsored Schemes are formulated in subjects from the State List to encourage States to prioritise in areas that require more attention.

2. POVERTY ELIMINATION RELATED SCHEMES

2.1 Food Security

2.1.1 National Food Security Mission

- It is launched to enhance the production of Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Coarse Cereals and commercial crops (Cotton, jute and Sugarcane).
- Targets - Production of rice, wheat and pulses would be increased by 10, 8, 4 million tonnes respectively and Coarse cereals by 3 million tonnes.
- It would be implemented through cluster demonstration, distribution of high yield seeds with farm mechanization, & Integrated pest management.

(Note - National Food Security Act is different from this Mission).

2.1.2 Antyodaya Anna Yojana

- The scheme aims to make Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) more focused and targeted towards the poorest section of population.
- Beneficiary families under the scheme are distributed 35 kg of rice and wheat at the rates of Rs. 3 per kg and Rs. 2 per kg respectively. Coarse grains, on the other hand, are distributed at the rate of Rs. 1 per kg.
- Under the scheme, subsidies are fully borne by the central government and States/UT bears the distribution cost.

2.2 Employment Generation

2.2.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

- To enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed demand based wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
- A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained.
- No contractors and machinery is allowed.
- Wages are linked to Consumer Price Index (Agriculture labour).
- The central government bears the 100 percent wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75 percent of the material cost including the wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers.
- If work is not provided within 15 days of applying, applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowance.
- MGNREGA is to be implemented mainly by gram panchayats.
- At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women.
- Social audit has to be done by the gram sabha at least once in every 6 months.
- Focuses on creation of durable assets as per local needs

2.2.2 DAY-NRLM

Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is one of the flagship programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India to alleviate rural poverty.

- By enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities
- Building strong grassroots institutions of the poor.

Guiding Values:

- Inclusion of the poorest
- Transparency and accountability of all processes and institutions
- Community self-reliance and self-dependence

Mahila Kisan Sahshaktikaran Pariyojana:

- Is a sub scheme under DAY-NRLM.
- Aim of promoting agriculture based livelihoods of rural women by strengthening community institutions of poor women farmers to promote sustainable agriculture.

Start Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP):

- A sub-scheme under DAY-NRLM.
- SVEP aims to support entrepreneurs in rural areas to set up local enterprises.

3. INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT RELATED SCHEMES

3.1.1 Focus North East

- Promotion of Organic Agriculture
- Developing North Eastern States as Organic Capitals

- Six new Agriculture Colleges to be set up in North East
- Sikkim becomes the First fully organic state in the country
- Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya on India's railway map
- IshanUdaya - special scholarship for NE Students
- IshanVikas to provide exposure visits for talented students from the NE region for internship in IITs, NITs, NIFTs
- Setting up of 1st National Sports University in Manipur
- North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)
 - for funding physical infrastructure relating to connectivity, power, water supply enhancing tourism and social Infrastructure relating to education and health
- Schemes of North Eastern Council (NEC) and North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS)
- North East Venture Fund (NEVF)
- Science & Technology Interventions in the North East Region (STINER)
 - STINER aims to bring relevant technologies developed by the academic, scientific and research institutions to the artisans and farmers especially women.

3.2 Women and Children

3.2.1 Operation Muskaan

- It was launched by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs
- The main aim of the programme is to prevent child trafficking and rescue children from persons who try to engage them in begging, sexual trade and other antisocial activities.
- Under this programme, specially trained police teams would screen all children residing in shelter homes, railway platforms, bus stands, roads and religious places.

3.2.2 Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra

- The objective of this new scheme is to empower rural women through community participation
- Improving the child sex ratio, survival of new born girl child, girl education and empower them through several initiatives are the main motives.
- Under the scheme, community engagement through student volunteers is envisioned in the backward districts at block level.
- Student volunteers will help in awareness generation regarding various important government programmes as well as social issues.
- It will be implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development under umbrella mission for —Protection and Empowerment for Women.

3.2.3 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBPS)

- The scheme is launched to address the issue of decline in CSR in 100 gender critical districts and to provide convergent efforts to ensure survival, protection and education of the girl child
- The objectives of the Scheme are :
 1. Prevent gender biased sex selective elimination
 2. Ensure survival & protection of the girl child
 3. Ensure education of the girl child
- The initiative has two major components such as mass communication campaign and multi-sectoral action covering all States and UTs.
- It is being implemented in a coordinated effort by Ministry of WCD, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of HRD
- The Union Cabinet has recently given its approval for expansion of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao for a Pan India reach covering all the 640 districts of the country.

3.3 SC/ST

3.3.1 Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

- It is launched for the holistic development and welfare of tribal population by plugging the infrastructure gaps and lags in human development indices
- The scheme focuses on
 1. Provision for a better standard of living and quality of life
 2. Improving access to and quality of education
 3. Generating resources for long-term and sustainable growth
 4. Bridging infrastructural gaps
 5. Protection of tribal culture and heritage

3.3.2 Stand Up India Scheme

- It is to promote entrepreneurship among Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe and Women.
- The schemes provide for composite loans by banks between Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 100 lakh for setting up a new enterprise in the non-farm sector.
- These loans would be eligible for refinance and credit guarantee cover.

3.4 Schemes for Divyangjans

Reservations for Divyangs in Govt. jobs rose from 3% to 4%.

Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan

- Objective is to make at least 50 percent of all government buildings in the national capital and all state capitals “fully accessible” for the disabled by December 2018.
- To make all airports and at least 50% railway stations accessible to the disabled.
- Special camps organized for distribution of Aids and Assistive devices to 6 lakh persons with disabilities.

Saksham

- Scholarship scheme to provide scholarship to differently abled students to pursue technical education

NIRAMAY Yojana

- Rs one lakh health insurance cover to people with autism, cerebral palsy and many disabilities

3.5 Social Security Schemes

3.5.1 National Social Assistance Program(NSAP)

- It 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.
- It comprises of five schemes, namely - (1) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), (2) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), (3) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), (4) National Family Benefit Scheme NFBS and (5) Annapurna.

3.5.2 Atal Pension Yojana (APY)

- Replaces erstwhile Swavalamban scheme
- Focus on the unorganized sector
- The scheme is voluntary and open to eligible citizens in the age group of 18-60 years
- Subscriber should not be covered under any other social security schemes
- The account is regulated by Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authorities (PFRDA).
- Government contribution- 50 percent of beneficiaries' premium in new accounts opened before December 31, 2015.

3.5.3 Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY)

- AABY is a Government of India Social Security Scheme administered through Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).
- It provides Death and Disability cover to persons between the age group of 18 yrs to 59 yrs.
- 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 is contributed by the State Government / Nodal Agency / Individual.

4. ICT APPLICATIONS

4.1 E- services

4.1.1 Government e- Marketplace - GEM

For procurement of goods and services

- Allows Government departments and agencies to make direct purchases of up to Rs. 50,000
- To reduce corruption and increase transparency in Government procurement
- 2,258 Buyers listed on GeM Platform
- 5,455 Sellers and 174 service providers enrolled

4.1.2 Electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)

- It is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities.
- NAM is a virtual market but it is connected to a physical market (mandi) at the back end and promotes genuine price discovery.
- Funding - Funded by Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (ATIF) which is set up through the Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC).
- License - Liberal licensing of traders and commission agents by state authorities and one license for a trader is valid across all markets in the state.
- Market Fee - Single point levy on the first wholesale purchase from the farmer.
- Implementation - A Central Sector Scheme. Willing states enact suitable provisions in their APMC act for integration with the e-platform
- Soil Testing Laboratories available in the mandis itself.

4.1.3 e-RaKAM

- e-Rashtriya Kisan Agri Mandi (E-RaKAM) is a digital platform portal enables farmers to sell their agricultural products through auction.
- Various E-Rakam centers are being developed to facilitate farmers for online sale their products across the country.
- The farmers would get the payment for their products directly into their bank accounts without any intermediaries.
- CWRC, a subsidiary of the Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd, will provide logistics support for sellers and buyers in case they need it.

4.1.4 Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva (GKMS)

- The scheme is implemented by India Meteorological Department in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities /Indian Council of Agricultural Research etc.
- It issues crop and location specific weather based agro advisories for the benefit of farming community.

- The information is transmitted through multimedia channels and SMS to help farmers plan farm operations accordingly.

4.1.5 Nakshe Portal

- The web portal —nakshe was launched by the Ministry for Science & Technology and Earth Sciences.
- Topographic maps containing natural and man-made geographical features including terrain or topography are prepared by the Survey of India and it is made available for free download from nakshe web portal.

4.1.6 Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)

- TKDL is an Indian initiative to prevent exploitation and to protect Indian traditional knowledge from wrongful patents mainly at International Patent Offices.
- TKDL contains Indian traditional medicine knowledge in a digitized format and is available in five international languages (English, French, German, Spanish and Japanese).
- Indian traditional medicine knowledge in TKDL pertains to traditional books related to Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha.
- CSIR is the implementing agency for TKDL. Funds under the scheme are provided only to CSIR and no funds have been allocated to any state.

4.1.7 Project Shaksham

- The project is for creation of a New Indirect Tax Network (System Integration) of the Central Board of Excise and Customs
- The project will help in:
 1. Implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST)
 2. Extension of the Indian Customs Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT)
 3. Other taxpayer-friendly initiatives under Digital India and Ease of Doing Business of Central Board of Excise and Customs

4.2 Financial Inclusion

4.2.1 DARPAN

- Ministry of Communication launched —DARPAN - Digital Advancement of Rural Post Office for A New India.
- The project aimed at realizing financial inclusion of un-banked rural population.
- It is IT modernization project which intends to provide a low power technology solution to each branch postmaster to improve service delivery.
- DARPAN offers core banking services such as cash deposit and withdrawal in savings bank and recurring deposit, mini statement, Aadhaar seeding and daily transaction report.

- The application will also be used for the reimbursement of social security benefits such as MNREGS, old age pension and DBT.

4.2.2 Digital Payment Promotion & Less Cash Economy

- Mera mobile mera bank mera batua: BHIM app (based on United Payments Interface(UPI)), to promote cashless economy brings payments to people's phones
- Aadhar enabled Payment system - to promote less cash economy

Digital Jagriti Program

- More than 2 Crore citizens trained on usage of electronic modes of payments since 2nd December, 2016
- Supported in on-boarding more than 16 lakh merchants

4.3 Education

4.3.1 SWAYAM

- Study Webs of Active Learning For Young Aspiring Minds is an indigenous IT platform for hosting the Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs).
- Designed to achieve the three cardinal principles of Education Policy viz., access, equity and quality.
- It targets those students who could not complete their studies and professionals who wish to upgrade their knowledge.
- Professors of centrally funded institutions like IITs, IIMs, central universities will offer online courses to citizens of India through this platform.
- Covering school (9th to 12th) to Post Graduate Level.
- All the courses are interactive, prepared by the best teachers in the country and are available, free of cost to the residents in India.
- However, it would not run courses such as engineering, medicine, dental, pharmacy, nursing, architecture, and physiotherapy.
- It is intended to host about 2000 courses and 80000 hours of learning material, within two years

Swayam For Teachers

- For online professional development of higher education faculty using the MOOCs platform SWAYAM
- Under this initiative, all in-service teachers, irrespective of their subject and seniority will have an enabling opportunity.
- The National Resource Centres (NRC) will develop the Refresher Module which will include the latest trends in their earmarked discipline by 15th June each year.

4.3.2 SWAYAM Prabha

- SWAYAM Prabha is an initiative to provide 32 High Quality Educational Channels through DTH (Direct to Home) on 24X7 basis.

- It has curriculum based course content covering diverse disciplines.

4.3.3 E-pathshala

- E-books of the resources developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) / State Institutes of Education (SIEs), State boards etc.
- SIEs in multiple languages and uploaded on e-pathshala website and disseminated through mobile app (android, iOS and Windows).
- E-pathshala has been listed/made available on the UMANG App of Govt. of India.

4.3.4 National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER)

- To make digital resources available for teachers and students as free and open source material.
- To enable the participation of the community in development and sharing of digital resources.
- To facilitate the adoption and creation of digital resources in different Indian languages.

4.3.5 Digitalization in Education System

Several initiatives have been take to increase use of Digitalization in Education System.

The Initiatives are:

- Samagra Shiksha: which subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) , Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education, from the year 2018-19.
- ICT in Education Curriculum for School System - ICT curriculum for teachers and students has been developed by NCERT
- KVS initiatives:- ICT Skills are imparted in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas to the students of classes III to XII.
- **Operation Digital Board:-** An initiative has been taken by Government of India to provide interactive digital boards to nearly 15 lakh classrooms across the country for 9th standard to postgraduate level.

4.3.6 Diksha Portal

- Ministry of HRD and National Council for Teacher Education collaborated to build Diksha portal.
- DIKSHA will serve as National Digital Infrastructure for Teachers.
- It will enable all teachers across nation to be equipped with advanced digital technology.
- It will aid teachers to learn and train themselves for which assessment resources will be available.
- It will help teachers to create training content, profile, in-class resources, assessment aids, news and announcement and connect with teacher community.

- States, government bodies and even private organisations, can integrate DIKSHA into their respective teacher initiatives

4.3.7 Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)

- It is the new scheme to make rural households digitally literate by 2019.
- This scheme is initiated under Digital India Programme and expected to be one of the largest digital literacy programs in the world.
- It would empower the citizens by providing them access to information, knowledge and skills for operating computers/digital access devices.

4.3.8 National Digital Library

National Digital Library of India (NDLI) has taken steps towards collaboration with several top digital libraries of the world.

- NDLI has several sub-projects to carry out research for making research data of specific domains, like Bio-marked Medical Images, Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning, Pedagogy, available in appropriate forms.
- NDLI has become a member of RightsStatements.org and sits on its Steering Committee to promote proper dissemination of copyrighted and non-copyrighted digital heritage items.
- NDLI has integrated contents from several international sources like OECD -Library, PubMed, WHO and a few leading global publishers.
- The NDLI provides free access to many books in English and the Indian languages.

4.3.9 Global Initiative Of Academic Networks (GIAN)

- It is an initiative aimed at tapping the talent pool of scientist and entrepreneurs internationally by collaborating Indian institutes of Higher Education in India with Foreign academics.
- It is to augment the country's existing academic resources, accelerate the pace of quality reform and elevate the scientific and technological capacity to global excellence.

4.4 Monitoring and Control

4.4.1 All School Monitoring Individual Tracing Analysis (ASMITA)

- It is launched under Shala Asmita Yojana (SAY).
- SAY aims to track the educational journey of school students from Class I to Class XII across the 15 lakhs private and government schools in the country
- ASMITA will be an online database which will carry information of student attendance and enrolment, learning outcomes, mid-day meal service and infrastructural facilities among others.
- Students will be tracked through their Aadhaar numbers and incase those not having unique number will be provided with it.

4.4.2 Aarambh

- Aarambh is a mobile App for road maintenance in rural areas.
- The app aims at use of GIS based mapping for making road inventories, condition surveys, producing cost estimates and other relevant data for preparation and monitoring of annual road maintenance plans.

4.4.3 Sudoor Drishti:

- It is a project launched by the Indian Bureau of Mines in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and Department of Space for monitoring of Mining activity through satellite.
- Bhuvan-based services will be used for the monitoring of periodic changes of the mining areas within mining lease boundary and development of mobile app for field data collection to verify the ground realities.

4.4.4 TAMRA:

- Transparency, Auction Monitoring and Resource Augmentation (TAMRA) is a web portal and mobile application, to streamline the process of various statutory clearances required for mining operations.
- It will display block-wise, state-wise and mineral-wise information of the blocks to be auctioned.

4.4.5 Portal PENCIL

- PENCIL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) is an electronic platform for no child labour developed by the Labour Ministry.
- The portal creates a robust implementing and monitoring mechanism for enforcement of the legislative provisions of National Child Labour Policy (NCLP).
- This online portal aims to connect the Centre to the state government, district and to all project societies for effective implementation of NCLP.
- The portal has a component of child tracking system.

4.4.6 Jeevan Pramaan

- One of the main requisites for the pensioners to avail pension is to provide life certificates.
- It is an AADHAR Biometric Authentication based digital life certificates for Pensioners.
- It will do away with the requirement of a pensioner having to submit a physical Life Certificate every year.

4.4.7 Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS)

- It is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) under the National e-Governance Plan of Govt. of India.

- It is aimed to create a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of Police.
- A nationwide networked infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled state-of-the-art tracking system around —investigation of crime and detection of criminals
- To automate police functions at police Station and higher levels.
- It will also create facilities and mechanism to provide public services like registration of online complaints, ascertaining the status of case registered at the police station, verification of persons etc

4.4.8 MERIT Portal

- MERIT - Merit Order Despatch of Electricity for Rejuvenation of Income and Transparency
- The portal has been developed by Ministry of Power in association with POSOCO and Central Electricity Authority.
- Information available in the Portal shall help State Discoms to optimize their power procurement in more efficient way leading to lower cost of power to consumers.

4.4.9 Mobile Applications launched by Ministry of Power

- Grameen Vidyutikaran (GARV) app to help citizens track rural electrification under DDUGJY.
- Vidyut Pravah app to provide real time information of electricity price and availability
- URJA (Urban Jyoti Abhiyaan) app for Urban Power Distribution Sector to enhance Consumer Connect, Project Monitoring of projects and providing information on the monthly performance on parameters like Consumer complaints redressal, Release of New service connection etc.
- E-Tarang app to monitor the real time status of Transmission System
- E-Trans app to help in better price discovery in respect of Inter State Transmission projects.

4.5.0 PRAGATI

- PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance And Timely Implementation) is aimed at starting a culture of Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation.
- PRAGATI is a unique integrating and interactive platform.
- The platform is aimed at addressing common man's grievances, and simultaneously monitoring and reviewing important programmes and projects of the Government of India as well as projects flagged by State Governments.
- The PRAGATI platform uniquely bundles three latest technologies: Digital data management, video-conferencing and geo-spatial technology.

Key features of the PRAGATI

- It is a three-tier system (PMO, Union Government Secretaries, and Chief Secretaries of the States)
- Prime Minister will hold a monthly programme where he will interact with the Government of India Secretaries, and Chief Secretaries through Video-conferencing enabled by data and geo-informatics visuals

- Issues to be flagged before the PM are picked up from the available database regarding Public Grievances, on-going Programmes and pending Projects

4.5 E-governance

4.5.1 Minimum Government – Maximum Governance

- Bio-metric attendance system
- Self-certification
- Online Help - Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)

4.5.2 MyGov

- A 'Good Governance' initiative providing opportunity for citizens and well-wishers from across the world to share their views on key issues directly with the PM.

4.6 Digital India

- It is a programme to transform India into digital empowered society and knowledge economy.
- The scheme is coordinated by the department of Electronics and IT and implemented by all government departments
- The scheme is to be monitored by a Digital India committee comprised of several ministers
- Digital India has three core component
 1. The creation of digital infrastructure
 2. Delivering services digitally
 3. Digital literacy
- The Key points of Digital India Programme are:
 1. Universal Access to Phones
 2. Broadband Highways
 3. Public Internet Access Programme
 4. e-Governance – Reforming government through Technology
 5. e-Kranti – Electronic delivery of services
 6. Information for All
 7. Electronics Manufacturing – Target NET ZERO Imports
 8. IT for Jobs
 9. Early Harvest Programmes

4.6.1 Common Service Centres

- Common Services Centre (CSC) programme is an initiative of the Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY), Government of India.

- CSCs are the access points for delivery of various electronic services to villages in India, thereby contributing to a digitally and financially inclusive society.
- They are also enablers of community participation and collective action.
- CSC e-Governance Services India Limited is a Special Purpose Vehicle (CSC SPV) to monitor the implementation of the Common Services Centers Scheme.
- CSCs enable the three vision areas of the Digital India programme:
 1. Digital infrastructure as Utility to Every Citizen
 2. Governance and services on demand
 3. Digital empowerment of citizens

4.6.2 Bharat Net

- It is an ambitious programme to provide network infrastructure with affordable broadband connectivity on a non-discriminatory basis to all households in the country.
- It aimed to realize the vision of Digital India, in partnership with States and the Private Sector.
- The programme was previously called as the National Optical Fibre Network
- It is implemented in three phases
 1. First phase - providing broadband connectivity to one lakh gram panchayats by 2017
 2. Second Phase – providing broadband connectivity to 2 lakh gram panchayats by 2019
 3. Third Phase – providing state-of-art network using fibers between districts and block with reduced redundancy by 2023
- Implementation will be done by the states, state agencies, private sector companies and central public sector undertakings
- All the Service Providers like Telecom Service Providers (TSPs), ISPs, Cable TV operators etc. will be given non-discriminatory access to the National Optic Fibre Network and can launch various services in rural areas.
- It is funded from Universal Service Obligation Fund.
- Bharat Broadband Network is the nodal agency to oversee the work.
- The project was intended to enable the government of India to provide e-services and e-applications nationally like e-health, e-education and e-governance etc.

Universal Service Obligation Fund

- The fund was established in 2002 to be utilized for providing telegraph services across the country especially the rural and remote areas.
- It receives funds from the Universal Service Levy (USL) of 5% charged from all the telecom operators on their gross revenue

4.6.3 Digi Locker

- A secure dedicated personal electronic space for storing the documents of resident Indian citizens will be created.
- It is to provide citizens a shareable private space on a public cloud.
- The space can be utilized for storing personal documents like University certificates, PAN cards, voter id cards, etc., and the URI's of the e-documents issued by various issuer departments.

- It is a platform for issuance and verification of documents & certificates in a digital way, thus eliminating the use of physical documents.
- There is also an associated facility for e-signing documents.

5. HEALTH AND HYGIENE RELATED SCHEMES

5.1 Health

5.1.1 Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)

- Vaccines for ten diseases i.e BCG for TB, OPV for poliomyelitis, monovalent measles vaccine for measles, Rota Virus vaccine for Diarrhoea, JEV for Japanese Encephalitis & Pentavalent Vaccine for DPT (diphtheria, pertussis and whooping cough & tetanus) and Hepatitis B & Pneumonia due to HiB.
- Measles-rubella vaccine (MR) is added now to the UIP.

Mission Indradhanush:

- The mission aims to cover all those children by 2020 who are either unvaccinated, or are partially vaccinated against seven vaccine preventable diseases.
- It aims to fully immunize children under the age of two years and pregnant women with all available vaccines.
- The Mission is being implemented in 201 high focus districts in the country in the first phase
- The campaign is part of the Universal Immunisation Programme by 2020.
- The Ministry will be technically supported by WHO, UNICEF, Rotary International and other donor partners.

Intensified Mission Indradhanush:

- Through this programme, Government of India aims to reach each and every child under two years of age and all those pregnant women who have been left uncovered under the routine immunisation programme.

5.1.2 Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana

- It is a direct market intervention scheme of the Department of Pharmaceuticals.
- Its objective is to make available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all, especially the poor, throughout the country, through outlets known as Jan Aushadhi Stores (JASs).
- It also encourages doctors to prescribe generic medicines and reduces unit cost of treatment per person.
- The State Governments are required to provide space in Government Hospital premises or any other suitable locations for the running of the JAS'.
- Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) is the implementing agency
- It is a self-sustaining business model not dependent on continuous government subsidies or assistance.

5.1.3 National Rural Health Mission

- NRHM aims to provide Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Health and Adolescent (RMNCH+A) services to the rural deprived people through its network of ASHA, ANMs and AWWs
- It focus on providing fully functional, community owned and decentralised health delivery system in rural areas
- Various initiatives under NRHM
 1. Accredited social health activists
 2. JananiSurakshaYojana
 3. JananiShishuSurakshaKaryakram (JSSK)
 4. RashtriyaBalSwasthyaKaryakram (RBSK)
 5. Mainstreaming AYUSH – revitalizing local health traditions.

5.1.4 Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

- ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented by state governments and union territories.
- It aims at providing supplementary nutrition, immunization and pre-school education to the children.
- Beneficiaries -Children in the age group of 0-6 years, Pregnant women and Lactating mothers.
- Services under ICDS -It offers a package of six services such as Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school nonformal education, Nutrition & health education, Immunization, Health check-up and Referral services.
- The services are offered at Anganwadi Centres through Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHS) at grassroots level.

5.2 Hygiene

5.2.1 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

- SBM is intended at accelerating the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage.
- It aims at achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) nation and a Swachh Bharat (Clean India) by 2nd Oct, 2019, the 150th anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.
- SBM is being implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development in Urban areas and by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in Rural areas.

Objectives:

- Elimination of open defecation
- Eradication of Manual Scavenging
- Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management
- To effect behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices
- Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health
- Capacity Augmentation for ULB's
- Creating an enabling environment for private sector participation.

Components:

- Household toilets, including conversion of insanitary latrines into pour-flush latrines;
- Community toilets
- Public toilets
- Solid waste management
- Public Awareness and IEC (Information, Education and Communication).

Swachh Vidyalaya:

- Target was fully achieved
- 11.21 lakh government schools all over the country now have access to toilet facilities

Swachh Bharat Kosh (Finance)

- To improve the cleanliness levels in rural and urban areas, priority to girl toilets in schools.
- Purpose: Construction of new toilets and repair and renovation of dysfunctional toilets in villages, towns, government schools and aanganwadis.
- Fund also used for constructing water lines to the toilets, training and skill development to maintain hygiene in the toilets and other activities to improve sanitation

5.2.2 Jalmani Programme

- This programme is launched to provide value and quality addition to the ongoing Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme to mainly address the water quality in rural areas.
- It involves installation of Stand Alone Purification System in rural Schools
- It is implemented by the State Governments through the Gram Panchayat/Village Water and Sanitation Committees/Self Help Groups.

6. AGRICULTURE**6.0.1 Soil Health Card**

A dedicated scheme on “Soil Health Card” has been launched to take care of Soil Health for the first time in a uniform manner to evaluate the soil fertility across the country by the GOI in cooperation with state governments.

- Soil Health Card contains the status of soils with respect to 12 parameters, namely – N, P, K (Macro-nutrients), S (Secondary-nutrients), Zn, Fe, Cu, Mn, B (Micro-nutrients) and pH, EC, OC (Physical Parameters).
- It provides crop wise fertiliser recommendations.
- SHC promotes the judicious use of the fertilisers thus reducing the cost of cultivation.
- To check the declining fertility of agriculture land and improve the fertility of soils to increase productivity across the country
- To enhance farmers income.
- Under these schemes financial assistance are provided to State Governments and not farmers directly.

6.0.2 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana

- SAMPADA (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters) is renamed as "Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana".
- It is a Central Sector Scheme that aims to supplement agriculture, modernize processing and decrease Agriculture waste.
- It is a comprehensive package to give a renewed thrust to the food processing sector in the country.
- The implementation of this scheme will result in creation of modern infrastructure, growth of food processing sector and providing better prices to the farmers.

6.0.3 Mega Food Parks

- The Scheme aims at providing a mechanism to link agricultural production to the market by bringing together farmers, processors and retailers
- The food parks aims to ensure maximizing value addition, minimizing wastage, increasing farmers' income and creating employment opportunities.
- It is based on "Cluster" approach
- It envisages a well-defined processing zone containing state-of-the art processing facilities with support infrastructure and well-established supply chain.

6.0.4 Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

- The scheme provides comprehensive risk coverage from pre-sowing to post harvest losses due to non-preventable natural risks
- The farmers are provided with maximum risk coverage
- A minimum uniform fixed premium rate payable by them i.e. maximum 2% for Kharif crops, 1.5% for Rabi Crop and 5% for annual commercial/horticultural crops
- The balance of actuarial/bidder premium to be shared by the Central and State Government on 50 : 50 basis.
- Usage of Information and Communication Technology to assess the timely risks

6.0.5 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is to ensure access to some means of protective irrigation to all agricultural farms in the country, to produce 'per drop more crop'.

Objectives:

- Achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level
- Enhance the physical access of water on the farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation
- Integration of water source, distribution and its efficient use, to make best use of water through appropriate technologies and practices.
- Improve on - farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage and increase availability both in duration and extent.

- 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.
- Ensure the integrated development of rainfed areas using the watershed approach towards soil and water conservation, regeneration of ground water, arresting runoff, providing livelihood options and other NRM activities.
- Promote extension activities relating to water harvesting, water management and crop alignment for farmers and grass root level field functionaries.
- Explore the feasibility of reusing treated municipal wastewater for peri - urban agriculture.
- Attract greater private investments in irrigation.

6.0.6 National Programme on use of Space Technology for Agriculture (NPSTA)

- NPSTA is a proposed programme which envisages integrated use of Space and Geospatial Tools for Mapping, Monitoring and Management of Agriculture
- The current running programmes will be subsumed under this. They are:
 - i. Project FASAL (for crop forecasting),
 - ii. Project NADAMS (for drought assessment),
 - iii. Project CHAMAN (for horticultural assessment and development),
 - iv. Project KISAN (for crop insurance) and Crop Intensification planning.
- The programme will have four sub-programmes such as Crop Assessment & Monitoring, Agricultural Resources Management, Disaster Monitoring and Mitigation, Satellite Communication and Navigation Applications.

6.0.7 National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)

- The mega project has three major objectives of Strategic research, Technology demonstrations and Capacity building.
- It was launched by Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR).
- Its aims to make 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.
- It has four components:
 1. Strategic research on adaptation and mitigation,
 2. Technology demonstration to cope with current climate variability in 100 vulnerable districts,
 3. Capacity Building
 4. Sponsored competitive research to fill critical gaps

6.0.8 National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

It seeks to transform Indian agriculture into a climate resilient production system through suitable adaptation and mitigation measures in domains of both crops and animal husbandry.

- Promotes location specific integrated/Composite Farming Systems
- Conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures
- Adopt comprehensive soil health management practices
- Optimize utilization of water resources through efficient water management to expand coverage for achieving more crop per drop
- Develop capacity of farmers & stakeholders

6.0.9 Blue Revolution

Restructured the scheme by merging all the ongoing schemes under an umbrella of Blue Revolution

- Integration of all fisheries project
- Increased production of fish
- Insurance cover for fishermen

6.0.10 Neem Coated Urea

- Government makes Neem coating of Urea mandatory.
- 100 % of Neem Coating of Indigenous Urea and Imported Urea achieved
- Improvement in soil health.
- Reduction in costs with respect to plant protection chemicals.
- Reduction in pest and disease attack.
- Diversion of highly subsidized urea towards non-agricultural purposes reduced to negligible.
- Assured availability of Urea.
- Increased Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE) by 5 to 10%
- Increase of crop yield

7. SKILL DEVELOPMENT RELATED SCHEMES

7.0.1 Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana

- Pradhan Mantri YUVA Yojana (Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan) is a centrally sponsored Scheme on entrepreneurship education and training
- Implemented by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
- Also, promote development of social enterprises for inclusive growth.
- PM-YUVA Yojana has four specific objectives
 1. Educate and equip potential and early stage entrepreneurs
 2. Connect entrepreneurs in enabling networks of peers, mentors, incubators, funding and business services
 3. Coordinate and support entrepreneurs through Entrepreneurship Hubs(E-Hubs)
 4. Catalyze a culture shift to support aspiring entrepreneurs

The target beneficiaries of the scheme are categorized as follows:

1. Traditional students enrolled in degree programme across undergraduate/ postgraduate courses/ PhD programme/ Diploma
2. School Students
3. Students in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)
4. All citizens including unorganized sector, women, and existing entrepreneurs in rural as well as urban areas, who would like to take up entrepreneurship education through coordination and support programmes

7.0.2 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

The Government is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis.

- It enables prospective youth to take up Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centers.

The scheme has two components namely

1. Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) which is implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)
 2. Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) which is implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs popularly known as State-Engagement Component of PMKVY
- Training and Assessment fees are completely paid by the Government.
 - Training would include soft skills, personal grooming, behavioral change for cleanliness, good work ethics.
 - Skill training would be done based on the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) and industry led standards.

Eligible Beneficiaries

- An unemployed youth, college / school dropout
- Has a verifiable identity proof - Aadhaar / Voter id and a bank account

7.0.3 UDAAN (Giving Wings to Girl Students)

- Another scheme of the same name is implemented by Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- This project aims at addressing the lower enrollment of girls in engineering colleges/IITs and technological institutions.
- It involves training 1000 selected girl students to compete for admission at premier Engineering colleges in India by providing course in an online and offline format.

7.0.4 SANKALP and STRIVE

- Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) aimed at providing market relevant training to youths across the country.

- The project will also strengthen the apprenticeship programme through industry-cluster approach.
- Scheme under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and supported by World Bank loan assistance.
- The two schemes will help in setting up national body for vocational education – Vocational Education and Training (VET).
- VET shall regulate accreditation and certification in both long and short term thereby bringing about uniformity in vocational training.
- SANKALP is a centrally sponsored scheme and STRIVE is a central sector scheme

7.0.5 Nai Manzil

- It aims to engage constructively with Poor Minority youth and help them obtain sustainable and gainful employment opportunities.
- In the age group of 17 to 35 years who are school dropouts or educated in the community education institutions are eligible.
- Integrated Skill Training is being provided in market driven skills.
- It was launched for the first time in J&K in 2016.

7.0.6 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

- DDU-GKY is tasked with the dual objectives of adding diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and cater to the career aspirations of rural youth
- It aims at transforming rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce
- It focused on rural youth between the ages of 15 and 35 years from poor families
- Special initiatives under DDU-GKY:
 1. Himayat: A special scheme for the youth (rural & urban) of Jammu & Kashmir.
 2. Roshni: A special initiative for the rural youth of poor families in 27 Left-wing Extremist (LWE) districts across 9 states

8. ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

8.1 Infrastructure Schemes

8.1.1 Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN

- The objective is to facilitate regional air connectivity by making it affordable.
- It offers concessions to the airlines to encourage them to fly on regional routes.
- Concession includes operating subsidies, duty concessions, tax concessions, concessions in other charges.
- Airports Authority of India (AAI) is the implementing agency.
- The airfare per RCS seat should not exceed Rs 2,500 and will be determined based on the flight distance.

- The selected airlines will have to commit 50% of the seats on RCS flights as RCS seats with 3-7 operational flights per week.
- A Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF) will be created to subsidise operations under the RCS.
- The central government will fund 80% of the losses incurred and the rest will be covered by the states.
- This is provided through the Viability gap funding (VGF) to the selected airline operators from RCF.
- VGF will be provided for three years from the date of commencement of operations of such RCS flights.
- RCS will be made operational only in states and at airports which are willing to provide concessions required under the Scheme.

8.1.2 Bharatmala Pariyojana

Bharatmala Pariyojana is a centrally-sponsored and funded road and highways project of the Government of India.

- This umbrella programme will subsume all existing highway projects including the flagship National Highways Development Project (NHDP)
- Aims construction of 34,800 km highways by 2022
- Under programme, roads will be built along borders with Bhutan and Nepal
- The bottlenecks on existing Golden Quadrilateral highway network will be removed
- The road connectivity to small industries will be ensured and manufacturing centres will be connected with national highways.

Execution Authorities: The project will be executed through Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways (MoRTH), NHAI, National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) and State Public Works Department (PWDs)

8.1.3 Setu Bharatam

- It is a program for building bridges for safe and seamless travel on National Highways.
- The aim is to make National Highways free of railway level crossings by 2019.

8.1.4 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

- The focus of the Mission is on infrastructure creation that has a direct link to provision of better services to the citizens.
- It ensures that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection
- It proposes to increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open and reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities.
- 500 cities will be covered under the Scheme

- This scheme is a new avatar of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).
- Unlike JNNURM, AMRUT will not appraise individual projects and appraise only State Annual Action plans
- It is a centrally Sponsored Scheme and funds will be allocated to states and Union territories.
- The states will transfer funds to Urban Local Bodies within 7 days of transfer by central government and no diversion of funds.

8.1.5 HRIDAY

- National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) is focused on holistic development of heritage cities.
- The main objective of HRIDAY is to preserve character of the soul of heritage city and facilitate inclusive heritage linked urban development in partnership with State Government
- It is a central sector scheme with 100 percent funding coming from Central Government.
- The scheme will broadly focus on four theme areas
 1. Physical Infrastructure
 2. Institutional Infrastructure
 3. Economic Infrastructure
 4. Social Infrastructure
- Coverage (12 Cities) – Ajmer, Amravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni, Warangal.

8.1.6 Smart City Mission

- The Smart Cities Mission is an innovative and flagship initiative by the Government of India to drive economic growth and improve the quality of life of people by enabling local development and harnessing technology as a means to create smart outcomes for citizens.
- The Mission will cover 100 cities and its duration will be five years from 2015 to 2020.
- The Mission is implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD).
- It will be operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) where in the central Government proposes to provide financial support up to Rs. 100 crore per city per year. An equal amount, on a matching basis, will have to be contributed by the State/ULB.
- Cities are invited to participate in an open competition to be selected as a smart city, called 'City Challenge Competition' in an objective by NITI Aayog

8.1.7 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

- Target of connecting all habitations by 2019
- 4,113 kms of roads constructed in 2016-17 using "Green Technologies".
- "Meri Sadak" mobile app bringing in transparency and citizen engagement in registering of complaints regarding quality of construction and pace of construction.
- 21 States have notified and have started operationalizing a "Rural Roads Maintenance Policy".

8.1.8 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

- Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Government plans to build around three crore houses in rural areas and one crore houses in urban areas.
- The size of houses built have been increased to 25 square metre from 20 square metres.
- The erstwhile rural housing programme, Indira AwaasYojana (IAY), was restructured into PMAY-G.
- To achieve “Housing for All by 2022”.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) - PMAY(U):

- It is new version of Prime Minister’s Housing For All by 2022 vision.
- Its objective is to construct two crore houses across nation.
- Intended beneficiaries of scheme are Poor people (BPL) and People living under Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and LIG (Low income Group) categories in urban establishments of country.
- It also targets people living under MIG (middle income Group).

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin:

- It replaces Indira Awas Yojana (IAY).
- Beneficiaries are people belonging to SCs/STs, freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST categories, widows or next-of-kin of defence personnel killed in action, ex-servicemen and retired members of the paramilitary forces, Disabled persons and Minorities.
- Beneficiaries of the rural houses would be chosen according to data taken from the Socio-Economic Caste Census of 2011.

8.2 Industrial Development

8.2.1 Make In India

- Launched by the PM on 25th September 2014 to make India the hub of manufacturing.
- The primary objective of this initiative is to attract investments from across the globe and strengthen India’s manufacturing sector.
- It is being led by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- It aims at utilising the existing Indian talent base, creating additional employment opportunities and empowering secondary and tertiary sector.
- The programme also aims at improving India’s rank on the Ease of Doing Business index by eliminating the unnecessary laws and regulations, making bureaucratic processes easier, making the government more transparent, responsive and accountable.

Results

- Partnership between the Government & Industry has increased.
- India’s ranking in World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business Index has made giant leap of 30 positions – from 130 in 2016 to 100.

- India has established itself as one of the top 10 inbound investment destinations in the world. One of the key reasons is India opening up its sectors for FDI.
- India is one of the most open economies of the world when it comes to sectors opened up for FDI

8.2.2 Startup India

A flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and Start-ups in the country.

Initiatives:

- Nurturing Creativity and Innovation by institutionalizing Meritorious Innovation Awards
- Facilitate Technology Transfer to various entrepreneurs
- National Research Development Corporation(NRDC) is assisting DIPP in evaluating the innovation content in the start-up applications for recognizing start-ups and recommending the eligible start-ups for tax exemption and other benefits.

8.2.3 A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry & Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)

- The scheme is launched with an objective to set up a network of technology centers, incubation centres to accelerate entrepreneurship and also to promote start-ups for innovation and entrepreneurship in rural and agriculture based industry
- The planned outcomes of ASPIRE are setting up Technology Business Incubators (TBI), Livelihood Business Incubators (LBI) and creation of a Fund of Funds for such initiatives with SIDBI.

8.2.4 Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)

- It will be an Innovation Promotion Platform involving academics, entrepreneurs, and researchers drawing upon national and international experiences to foster a culture of innovation, R&D in India.
- The platform will also promote a network of world-class innovation hubs and grand challenges for India.
- Under this mission two major schemes were rolled out such as:
 1. Atal Tinkering Labs
 2. Atal Incubation Centres

8.2.5 Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS)

- The scheme aims to provide a special incentive package to boost domestic electronic product manufacturing sector.
- It promotes large scale manufacturing by
 1. Providing subsidy for capital expenditure upto 20% for investment in SEZ and 25% in non-SEZs
 2. Providing reimbursement of duties and central taxes for projects with high capital investments

8.2.6 Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana

- The programme was launched to give access to cheap credit to poor and small fledgling businesspersons with the objective to provide self-employment.
- Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Ltd. [MUDRA] is an NBFC supporting development of micro enterprise sector.
- Under the scheme, loans are given to non-farm income generating enterprises in manufacturing and trading and services whose credit needs are below Rs.10 lakh.
- MUDRA provides refinance support to Banks / MFIs for lending to micro business.
- Public sector, regional, rural, State and urban cooperative banks to eligible for refinancing from MUDRA.
- Loans can be availed under three categories
 1. Shishu for loans up to Rs.50,000;
 2. Kishor for loans above Rs. 50,000 and up to Rs.5 lakh;
 3. Tarun for loans above Rs.5 lakh and up to Rs.10 lakh.
- Mudra debit cards are issued to borrowers. Using these, they can withdraw the loan from any ATM in India, as and when they need the money.

8.2.7 Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana

- It is to promote/incentivize employment generation.
- Central Government will be paying the 8.33% Employee Pension Scheme contribution of the employer for the new employment.
- All industries registered with Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) can apply for availing benefits under the scheme.
- It is targeted for employees earning wages less than Rs. 15,000/- per month.
- The informal sector workers would get social safety net and there would be more job creation.

8.2.8 National Initiative for Development and Harnessing Innovations(NIDHI)

- NIDHI is an umbrella program for nurturing ideas and innovations (knowledge-based and technology-driven) into successful startups.
- It aims to take forward student innovations in IEDC (Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Centres) programme to commercialization stage and to accelerate the journey of idea to prototype by providing initial funding assistance

9. ENERGY SECTOR

9.1 Energy Efficiency and Conservation

9.1.1 Solar City

- The basic aim is to motivate the local Governments for adopting renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency measures.
- The Solar City aims at minimum 10% reduction in projected demand of conventional energy at the end of five years.
- In a Solar City all types of renewable energy based projects will be installed.

9.1.2 National LED Programme:

- It is to ensure promotion of energy efficiency in the country.
- It has two components - Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme (DELP) and Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP).
- DELP - UJALA Scheme was launched to provide LED bulbs to domestic consumers.
- SLNP - It aims to replace conventional street light with smart and energy efficient LED street lights by March, 2019.
- The project is funded by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a Public Energy Services Company under the administration of the Union Ministry of Power.

UJALA Scheme

- UJALA – UnnatJyoti by Affordable LEDs for All.
- LED bulbs at 40% of the market price will be distributed to every grid connected consumer.
- It is implemented by the Electricity Distribution Company and Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL).

9.1.3 Logistic Efficiency Enhancement Programme (LEEP)

- The programme is aimed at enhancing the freight transportation in India through improving cost, time, tracking and transferability of consignments through infrastructure, procedural and Information Technology (IT) interventions.
- The parks are expected to serve four key functions - freight aggregation and distribution, multimodal freight movement, storage and warehousing, and value-added services such as custom clearances.

9.1.4 Urja Ganga

- It is a gas pipeline project
- Will cater to energy requirements of five states from Uttar Pradesh to Odisha
- It will revive three large fertilizer plants, enable industrialization of over 20 cities and development of city gas network in 7 cities.

9.1.5 PAHAL

- Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG consumer (DBTL) scheme called, 'PAHAL' aims to reduce leakage of subsidy, reduce intermediaries and eliminate duplicate LPG connections by introducing direct cash transfer of subsidies.
- LPG consumers, who join the scheme, will get the LPG cylinders at market price and receive the subsidy directly into their bank accounts.
- The scheme required the consumer to mandatorily have a bank account linked with Aadhaar number for availing LPG Subsidy
- If they do not possess Aadhaar number, they will have to link their bank account directly with their 17 digit LPG ID.

9.2 Power for All

9.2.1 Deendayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)

- It is the flagship programme of Ministry of Power to provide 24X7 power supply to rural areas.
- 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.
- Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has been subsumed in it

9.2.2 Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)

- It aims to provide 24x7 power supply in the urban area

Components:

- i. Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in the urban areas.
- ii. Metering of distribution transformers / feeders / consumers in the urban areas.
- iii. IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network
- iv. Underground cabling to include additional demand of States and smart metering solution for performing UDAY States and Solar panels on Govt. buildings with net-metering are also permissible under the scheme.

9.2.3 Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - "Saubhagya"

Saubhagya is a scheme to ensure electrification of all willing households in the country in rural as well as urban areas.

Objective:

- To provide energy access to all by last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all remaining un-electrified households.

Beneficiaries of the project:

- The beneficiaries for free electricity connections would be identified using Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data.
- The beneficiary household will get five LED lights, one DC fan, one DC power plug.
- It also includes the Repair and Maintenance (R&M) for 5 years.

Electrification definition

- A village is deemed to be electrified if basic infrastructure such as a distribution transformer and distribution lines are in place in the inhabited locality, electricity is provided to public places like schools, panchayat office, health centres, dispensaries, community centres and at least 10% of the households in the village are electrified.
- The Saubhagya scheme defines the electrification of a household as including a service line cable, energy meter, and single point wiring.

9.2.4 Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY)

- It is to provide financial and operational turnaround of power distribution companies.
- It has target of making all DISCOMs profitable by 2018-19 through four initiatives such as Improving operational efficiencies of Discoms, Reduction of cost of power, Reduction in interest cost of Discoms, Enforcing financial discipline on DISCOMs through alignment with state finances.
- Under this programme, States shall take over 75% of DISCOM debt over two years.
- Government of India will not include the debt taken over by the states as per the above scheme in the calculation of fiscal deficit of respective states.
- DISCOM debt not taken over by the state shall be converted by the banks / FIs into loans or bonds.

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