

CURRENT AFFAIRS TOPICS FOR RAPID REVISION TEST V

1. Tamil Nadu Health System Reform Programme
2. Mathi Scheme
3. Tamil Nadu Planning Commission
4. NHM in Tamil Nadu
5. Tamilnadu e-vehicle policy 2019
6. Tamilnadu Forest Policy 2018
7. Government of India's and Tamil Nadu's Schemes for Pregnant and lactating mothers
8. Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (ABHIM)
9. AMRUT 2.0
10. DAY – NRLM
11. Government of India Scheme – Development of Women and Children

1. TAMIL NADU HEALTH SYSTEM REFORM PROGRAMME

Project Profile:

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing the World Bank supported Tamil Nadu Health System Reform Program (TNHSRP) to improve the health system. This is being implemented as a Program for Results (P for R) mode which is a reimbursement model based on the achievement of pre- determined health outcomes.

The total project cost is INR 2857 crore (USD 410 million). Out of this INR 1999.90 crore (USD 287 million) is funded by World Bank under this program (TNHSRP) and Government of Tamil Nadu is additionally investing INR 857.10 crore (USD 123 million). The project period is for 5 years. This program also aims to achieve Sustainable Developmental Goal – 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages) over a period of 5 years.

The Goal of the Project is to:

- ✓ Improve quality of care
- ✓ Strengthen management of noncommunicable diseases and injuries

- Reduce inequities in reproductive and child health services in Tamil Nadu.

Quality of Care:

The uneven quality of services in the primary, secondary and tertiary care institutions will be addressed with financial and technical inputs for

- ✓ Health facility accreditation,
- ✓ Bio medical waste management,
- ✓ Development of quality of care strategy for the state health institutions, • Introduction of Quality Improvement Initiatives,
- ✓ Use of clinical decision support tools,
- ✓ Expanded and improved Continuous Medical Education (CME) programmes,
- ✓ Improved monitoring and measurement of quality of care using quality dashboards, patient experience questionnaire, etc.,

Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) and Injuries:

Addressing the growing burden of Non-Communicable Diseases by supporting the already ongoing NCD program with additional inputs such as:

- ✓ Drugs and Equipments
- ✓ Establishment of Health and Wellness Hubs in 20 PHCs.
- ✓ Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) strategies.
- ✓ Performance based incentives to primary health facilities.
- ✓ Training of health care providers and front line workers.
- ✓ Development of NCD care cascades.
- ✓ Increased Population based NCD screening efforts.
- ✓ Strengthening of laboratory services.

Addressing the high mortality from traffic accidents and injuries through

- ✓ Establishment of Emergency Department
- ✓ Training of Health care providers
- ✓ Strengthening of Emergency Ambulance Services system
- ✓ Establishment of suicide hotline

Reproductive and Child Health Services (RCH):

Inter district disparity of Reproductive and Child Health Services (RCH) is to be addressed through

1. Strengthening of ANC services, immunization and contraceptive services by IEC activities and training of health care providers especially in nine priority districts of Ariyalur, Dharmapuri, Ramanathapuram, Theni, Thoothukkudi, Tirunelveli, Nilgris, Tiruvannamalai and Virudunagar.
2. Provision of financial and technical inputs for RCH Constraint study.

Tamilnadu Health Programme

1. Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam
2. Innuyir Kappom

2. MATHI SCHEME

Mahalir Thittam

Introduction:

Mahalir Thittam is a socio-economic empowerment programme for women implemented by Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Ltd. Mahalir Thittam is based on Self Help Group (SHG) approach and is implemented in partnership with Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Community based organizations. The SHG approach was started in a small way in Dharmapuri district in the year 1989 with the assistance of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Later the scheme was extended to the erstwhile Salem and South Arcot districts in the year 1991-1992 and further extended to Madurai and Ramanathapuram in the year 1992-93. Following the success of the IFAD project, Mahalir Thittam project was launched with State Government funding from 1997-1998 and was progressively introduced in all districts of Mahalir Thittam is implemented in partnership with NGOs who help in formation of SHGs, provide training and monitor them. The NGOs are given funds for providing the above services. Interested NGOs are affiliated as partners with Mahalir Thittam if they satisfy the norms for affiliation.

The hallmark of the SHGs promoted by Mahalir Thittam is the systematic training provided to the SHG members and the office bearers. This capacity building brings about qualitative changes in the attitude of the women and promotes cohesion and effective functioning of the group.

All the SHG members are imparted training in 4 modules for 4 days to orient them to the SHG concept. The office bearers of the SHGs (Animator and Representative) are given training in 3 modules for 6 days. This training enhances the leadership quality, team building spirit and capacity to maintain books of accounts. In addition, SHG members who are interested in starting economic activities or develop skills to get self employment are provided skill training. The skill training includes a 5 day capsule on entrepreneurial development.

In order to bring about synergy and better coordination in implementation of SHG programmes, TNCDW which was under the administrative control of Social Welfare Department was brought under the administrative control of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department vide G.O.Ms.No.81 Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Dept. (CGS-II) dt.20.7.2006.the State. Today the SHG movement is a very vibrant movement spread across all districts of the State with nearly 59,00,000 women as members. As on 31.3.2009, there are 3,91,311 SHGs with a total savings of Rs.2062.04 crores.

Credit rating and Linkage

The SHGs that complete 6 months become eligible for credit rating. Credit rating is a bench marking exercise to grade the group and ascertain its credit worthiness. The credit rating committee consists of an Assistant Project Officer from Mahalir Thittam, a representative from DRDA, a Banker, and a NGO representative. In an effort to strengthen the Panchayat level federation (PLF) of the SHGs, one representative from the PLF has been included in the credit rating committee. Regularity of savings, frequency of meetings, proper maintenance of registers, internal loaning and repayment are some of the key parameters for rating of groups. The successfully credit rated SHGs, become eligible for credit linkage. They are given revolving fund through schemes like SGSY, TAHDCO or directly provided loans by banks.

The groups also undergo a second credit rating after the lapse of another six months to ascertain their readiness and suitability to undertake an economic activity. The groups which pass the second credit rating are provided financial assistance to start an economic activity through SGSY / TAHDCO schemes along with bank funding.

As on 31.03.2009, the total amount of Bank loans disbursed to SHGs from 1989 is Rs.5165.95 crores, out of which Rs.3400.71 crores has been disbursed since June 2006. For the current year a target of Rs.1858 crores has been fixed for credit linkage and the achievement so far is Rs.2002.56 crores.

Revolving Fund to Urban SHGs

After the groups in rural areas pass the first credit rating, Revolving Fund (RF) subsidy of Rs.10,000/- is provided under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) to facilitate credit linkage with the banks. In addition to the subsidy given by the Government, the Banks provide cash credit upto Rs.30,000/- per group. The RF subsidy was not available to SHGs in urban areas which restricted their access to credit from Banks. Therefore the Government announced a scheme to provide RF subsidy to urban groups from the 2006-07 vide G.O.Ms.No. 177 Rural Development & Panchayat Raj (CGS-II) dated 5.12.2006, . Rs.30 crores have already been provided to give RF subsidy to 30,000 urban SHGs. In 2008-09, the Government have decided to provide RF subsidy to all the eligible 1.50 lakh SHGs. The Government have earmarked Rs.150 crores for this purpose. As on 31.03.09, 1,34,413 SHGs have been assisted for a tune of Rs.131.41 crores as subsidy and with the Bank credit of Rs.644.97 crores.

Panchayat Level Federation (PLF)

In Mahalir Thittam, federations of SHGs are formed at Village Panchayat Level called Panchayat Level Federation (PLF). These federations, by pooling in talent and resources and exploiting economies of scale in production and marketing, can benefit member SHGs immensely. They can also guide and monitor functioning of SHGs in all Village Panchayats and strengthening them is the key for ensuring sustainability and self reliance of SHGs.

From 2006-07, the Government of Tamil Nadu have been taking various initiatives to strengthen the PLFs.

3. TAMILNADU PLANNING COMMISSION

Introduction:

One of the Directive Principles of State Policy enunciated in the Constitution of India is to promote the Welfare of the people. To achieve this, Tamil Nadu State Government has undertaken planned development in the State through various schemes, programmes and policies. In order to help the Government in implementing its policies effectively by more efficient utilization of the material, capital and human resources within the State and outside, it has been decided by the Government to constitute a State Planning Commission.

Accordingly, the State Planning Commission was first constituted in Tamil Nadu by the then Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi on 25th May 1971 and continued to function under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu as an Advisory Body and makes its recommendations to the Government on various aspects pertaining to the development of the State.

State Planning Commission is headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu as Chairman and consisting of Vice Chairman, Members (Full Time and Part Time), and Member Secretary. Additional Chief Secretary, Planning, Development and Special Initiative Department and Additional Chief Secretary, Finance Department are Ex-Officio Members. The term of the Commission is co-terminus with the term of the ruling Government. The Member Secretary is responsible for administration in the Commission.

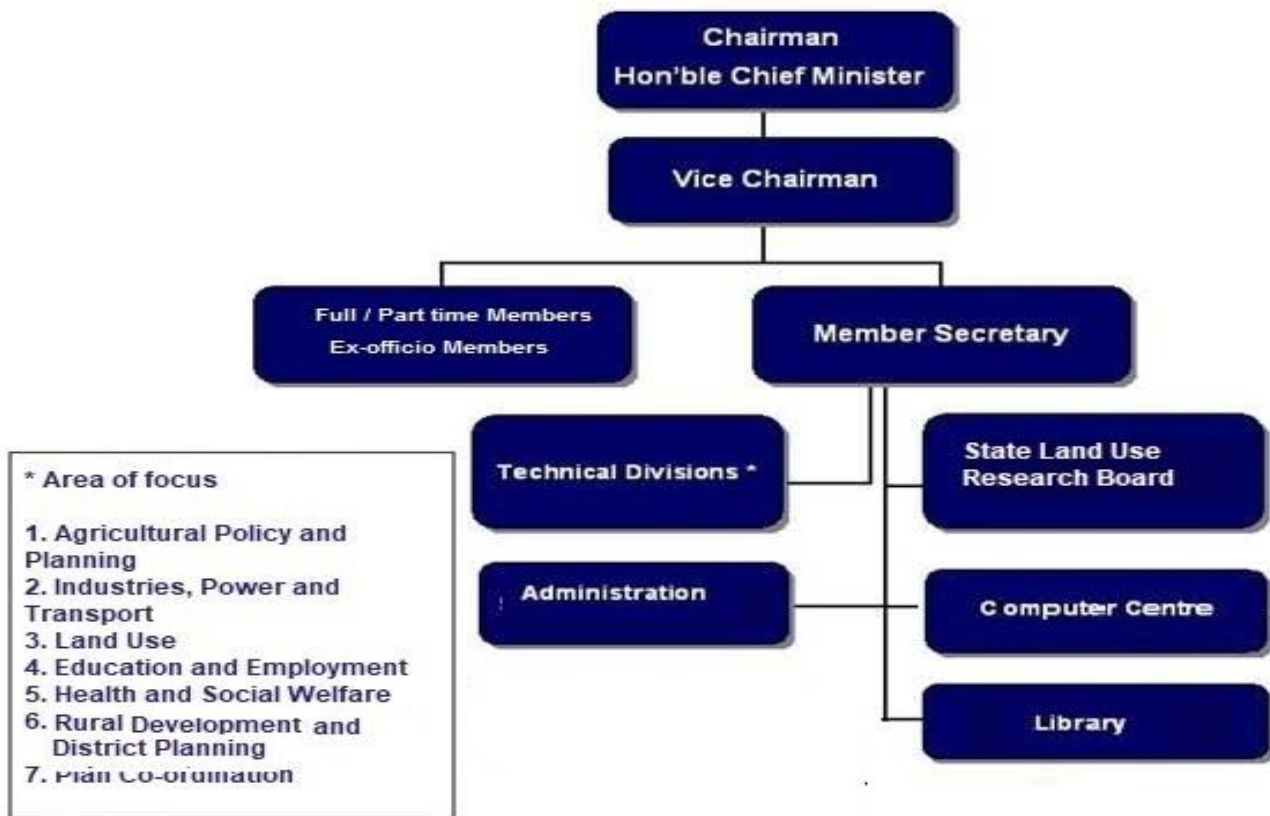
State Planning Commission's Structure:

The present composition is as follows:

Chairman: Thiru. M.K. Stalin, Hon'ble Chief Minister

Vice-Chairman: Dr. J. Jeyaranjan

State Planning Commission's Organizational Structure



Major Functions

1. Monitoring macro economic growth parameters like economic growth, employment, poverty etc. and makes suggestion to Government on restructuring existing schemes / programmes or to formulate new projects / schemes / programmes.
2. Monitoring the Economy of Tamil Nadu and send Reports to the Government for improvement as and when necessary.
3. Assisting the State Government in formulating long, medium and short term goals to guide overall development, also to achieve the targets set by the State under "Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 and Sustainable Development Goals Agenda 2030".
4. Evolving Sector wise Strategic Plans and Documents, in consonance with Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly to be achieved by 2025 and 2030; and in accordance to the Finance Commission Award period.

5. Systematically address “policy coherence issues” and offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues in order to devise policies/programmes/schemes and accelerate their implementation appropriately.
6. Partnership between Government stakeholders, National and International Policy Advisory Bodies, as well as Educational and Policy Research Institutions are being encouraged.
7. Accessing the timely progress and performance through various Indices including the Human Development Index, Gender Development Index and other Sectoral Indices of relevance to State and in line with the International and National Indices and Standards for advising the Government for appropriate interventions.
8. Conducting periodic studies on various sectors to provide inputs and advise to the Government and in this effort co-ordinate with the leading Institutions in Tamil Nadu, elsewhere in India and even Overseas.
9. Creating knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of National and International Experts, Practitioners and other Partners.
10. Advising on Policy coherence, covering inter-sectoral, inter-departmental issues and allocations, regulatory/mandatory frameworks in achieving goals.
11. Similarly, recommending appropriate advice to the Government on plans for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes coverage aspects, on the concept of Leave No One Behind (LNOB).
12. Advices on the effectiveness of implementation of mandated systems and areas that needs focus such as Decentralized Planning under the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments and the Constitutional Amendments to be implemented by the State Legislations.
13. **Implementation of Special Programmes:**
 - a. Tamil Nadu Innovations Initiative (TANII) scheme
 - b. State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF) scheme
 - c. Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board (TNSLURB) Activities

Administrative Structure of Technical Divisions

1. Agricultural Policy and Planning
2. Education and Employment
3. Health and Social Welfare
4. Industry, Power and Transport
5. Land Use
6. Rural Development and District Planning
7. Plan Coordination

State Planning Commission's Special Programmes:

1. Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) Scheme.

Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) scheme was established to make Tamil Nadu the "Innovation Hub" of the country and to encourage a culture of innovation in the Government and Government Agencies to address the processes and problems and to foster innovation through a variety of promotional activities and funding support for schemes and programmes. Subsequently, the detailed guidelines for identification and implementation of Innovative Schemes were ordered in G.O. Ms No. 124 PD&SI (SP.1) dated: 24.10.2014.

Eligible Agencies to submit proposals through the concerned Administrative Departments are 1. State Government Departments, 2. Local Bodies, 3. State Public Sector Undertakings, 4. Statutory Boards formed by the State, 5. State Co-operative Institutions, 6. State Universities and 7. Societies formed by the State.

Since the inception year 2015-16 to 2020-21 (I Round), State Planning Commission has recommended 330 innovative projects worth of Rs. Rs.696.90 crore under Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives scheme for 30 Departments.

2. State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF)

Vast disparities are in key parameters of development across various regions of the State. In order to bridge regional imbalances among inter-districts & intra-districts, the State Government has formulated a scheme namely, "STATE BALANCED GROWTH FUND" (SBGF) in the financial year 2012-2013. Under SBGF, 105 nos of most backward blocks and backward urban local bodies have been identified based on the performance of the blocks/taluk/urban areas in the indicators like health, education, gender, per capita income, poverty and unemployment with the objective of bridging these disparities.

3. Activities of the Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board (TNSLURB)

The Government in the G.O.MS. No:58, Planning, Development & Special Initiatives (SPC) Dept, dated: 10.02.2011 constituted Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board (TNSLURB) in the year 2011 as a permanent body in State Planning Commission with a view to assess the Land Resources and advices the Government in Policy interventions in the areas of land and water resources.

It is also proposed to conduct Seminars/ Workshops / Awareness Campaign and to commission Studies on sustainable management of Land and Water resources under the TNSLURB. The Land Use Division oversees the implementation of the programmes of TNSLURB.

4. NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION IN TAMILNADU

Introduction:

State Rural Health Mission was launched in Tamilnadu on 12.4.05 with the view to bring architectural correction of the health system to enable it to effectively handle increased allocations and promote policies that strengthen public health management and service delivery as prescribed under the NRHM of India. The programme is for the period of 2005-2012. The programme is funded by Government of India.

State Health Mission

To achieve the objectives of NRHM, the Tamilnadu State Health Mission was constituted and Tamilnadu State Health Society was registered under Tamilnadu Societies Registration Act 1975 with Registration No.47/2006. State Health Society is constituted merging the health societies for leprosy, tuberculosis, blindness control and integrated disease control programme except Tamilnadu State AIDS Control Society. All the National Health Programmes at the State and District level are brought under one umbrella and it will function through the individual sub committees. This will help to pool all resources available in implementation of the programme.

The Sub Committees are:-

- ✓ Sub Committee for RCH.
- ✓ Sub Committee for Maternal Child Health and Family Welfare.
- ✓ Sub Committee for Vector Born Disease Control Programme.
- ✓ Sub Committee for Tuberculosis Control.

- ✓ Sub Committee for Integrated Disease Control Programme.
- ✓ Sub Committee for National Blindness Control Programme.
- ✓ Sub Committee for Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy.

In all the districts to implement the activities of the Mission, District Health Mission and District Health Society have been formed in G.O.Ms.No.27, H&FW Dept., dt.21.2.06.

Objective

NRHM – aims to improve the health status of the people especially those who live in the villages.

- ✓ Reduction of infant mortality and maternal mortality.
- ✓ Universal access to public health services / women's health, child health, drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and universal immunization
- ✓ Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- ✓ Population stabilization-Gender and demographic factors.
- ✓ Access to integrated comprehensive primary health care.
- ✓ Revitalizing local health traditions and mainstreaming ISM.
- ✓ Promotion of healthy life styles.

Mission and Vision

The vision is to provide universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care services which is accountable at the same time responding to the needs of the people.

NHM Programmes

1. Acute malnourished children
2. Anemia Mukh Bharat
3. Child Death Review
4. Childhood Pneumonia
5. Defeat Diarrhoea
6. SUMAN

5. TAMILNADU E-VEHICLE POLICY 2019

Introduction:

To promote electric vehicle adoption in Tamil Nadu, the Tamil Nadu government has announced Electric Vehicle Policy 2019, which exempts all battery-operated Vehicles (electric vehicles) from motor vehicle taxes in the state.

The Tamil Nadu government will focus on policy interventions aimed at promoting EV manufacturing as well as EV marketing in the state.

To promote investment in electric vehicle manufacturing, EV battery manufacturing or assembly and EV charging infrastructure manufacturing, and equipment manufacturing enterprises, incentives, and concessions will be given by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Further, it is envisaged that the network and dissemination effects will lead to initial market creation through demand-side incentives, and the creation of charging infrastructure will promote a culture of EV usage in the state. The vision of the state for each class of vehicles will be as follows.

Incentives on the Purchase of Electric Two Wheeler

- ✓ 100% road tax exemption will be provided till 30.12.2022.
- ✓ Waiver on Registration charges/fees will be done as per Government of India's notification.

Incentives on the Electric Auto-Rickshaws

An Open Permit System will apply to approved e-Auto Permits to be issued. The list of approved e-autos will be notified by the Department of Transport. The following further incentives will be offered:

- ✓ Auto Rickshaw permit fees will be waived for e-autos till 30.12.2022.
- ✓ 100% Road Tax exemption for e-autos till 30.12.2022.
- ✓ Waiver on Registration charges/fees will be done as per Government of India's notification.

EV Incentives for Transport Vehicles Such as Taxi, Tourist Cars, etc.

- ✓ Taxi permit fees will be waived for Electric Transport Vehicles till 30.12.2022. ii) 100% Road Tax exemption for all Electric Transport Vehicles till 30.12.2022.
- ✓ Waiver on Registration charges/ fees will be done as per Government of India's notification.
- ✓ STUs will be provided with subsidy to enable purchase of EV buses.
- ✓ Incentives for Light Goods Carriers (including E-Three Wheeler)
- ✓ There will be no requirement of permit for the three-wheeler goods, e-carriers as well as electric Light Goods carrier.
- ✓ 100% Road Tax exemption for all e-carriers registered till 30.12.2022.
- ✓ Waiver on Registration charges/fees will be done as per Government of India's notification.

Incentives for Private Cars by Tamil Nadu Government

- ✓ Private car owners shall be encouraged to switch over to electric cars.
- ✓ Waiver on Registration charges/fees will be done as per Government of India's notification.
- ✓ Road tax exemption will be enhanced from 50% to 100% till 30.12.2022.

EV Incentives and Support for Charging Stations

- ✓ Experience in other cities around the world shows that the availability of charging stations is a major driver for EV adoption. The Tamil Nadu EV policy aims to create an enabling environment for providing private and public charging infrastructure in the state. In this regard, the State Government is committed to:
- ✓ The State will invest in setting up charging stations, with the active participation of public sector units including TANGEDCO and private players.
- ✓ The Government will develop schemes with appropriate capital subsidy to enable private operators to set up public charging stations.
- ✓ Provision for charging stations will be made in commercial buildings such as hotels, shopping malls, cinema halls, apartments, etc.
- ✓ The Government will take effort to set up 3*3 Grid charging stations in Chennai, Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai, Salem and Tirunelveli.
- ✓ One charging station will be set up at 25 km intervals on both sides of NHAI and State Highways.

Tamil Nadu Electric Vehicle Policy 2019 Highlights

- ✓ Electrify 5% of buses every year by 2030, and convert shared mobility fleets, institutional vehicles, and e-commerce delivery and logistics vehicles to EVs by 2030.
- ✓ Convert all auto-rickshaws in six major cities to EVs within a span of 10 years.
- ✓ Establish venture capital and business Incubation service hubs to encourage electric vehicle start-ups.
- ✓ EV-related and charging Infrastructure manufacturing units will receive 100% exemption on electricity tax till 2025.

6. TAMILNADU FOREST POLICY 2018

INTRODUCTION:

Forestry is a natural terrestrial land use with its critical impact on the life supporting systems of soil, water, air and biodiversity. Management of forest in Tamil Nadu is crucial for meeting the ecological security and economic wellbeing of people of the State. Action to conserve, sustainably manage and restore forests would contribute to economic growth, poverty alleviation, food security, climate resilience and biodiversity conservation. Forests contribute substantially in climate change mitigation and adaptation. Tamil Nadu forests also contribute towards cultural and spiritual values in the State.

Tamil Nadu's specific geographical, climatic, edaphic, ecological, environmental and demographic characteristics are exemplified by

- ✓ long coastline;
- ✓ presence, confluence and influence of the Eastern and Western Ghats;
- ✓ dry climate and scarce water resources;
- ✓ need for significant enhancement of tree cover outside the forests.

These distinct characteristics of the State justify the need for a distinct State Forest Policy. This policy is also essential to achieve the objectives of the National Forest Policy and VISION Tamil Nadu 2023 documents. Hence the following State Forest policy is enunciated.

The National Forest Policy of 1988

The National Forest Policy of 1988 principally aims at maintenance of ecological balance and environmental stability that is vital for the sustenance of all life forms and achieve this aim by bringing atleast one third of the total land area and atleast two third of the total hill area of the country under forest and tree cover.

VISION TAMIL NADU 2023

In 2014, Government of Tamil Nadu had launched VISION TAMIL NADU 2023 with a strategic plan for infrastructure development. "Nurturing a rich heritage and preserving the ecology", is one of the themes in this VISION which aims at increasing the forest cover, protection of wetlands and other water bodies, protection of coastal zones and fragile ecosystems and conservation of zoological and botanical diversity of the State among other things. Also, tree cover outside forests is the single most important and cost-effective strategy for achieving the goal of 33% forest and tree cover.

BASIC OBJECTIVES

Objectives of the State Forest Policy include preserving natural forests and wildlife, conservation of ecosystems and their genetic diversity, environmental stabilization, enhancement of forest productivity, augmentation of water resources from the forests, increasing tree cover and climate change mitigation.

Main thrust areas towards achieving the declared objectives of the Tamil Nadu Forest Policy are:

- I. Conservation of Biodiversity, Wildlife and their genetic resources
- II. Rehabilitation and restoration of Degraded forests
- III. Coastal Ecosystem conservation and management
- IV. Mitigating / adapting climate change through enhancement of tree cover inside and outside forests
- V. Water augmentation through forest conservation and integrated watershed management
- VI. Involving local people, especially the tribal communities in protection, conservation and wildlife management
- VII. Technology support, Research and Development for scientific forest management
- VIII. Ecotourism for providing livelihood to the local people, especially the tribal communities.

STRATEGY

To achieve the above objectives, following strategies are to be followed:

Conservation of Biodiversity, Wildlife and their genetic resources Conservation of dense forest areas covering approximately 13,462 sq.km., having crown density of more than 40%, shall be managed essentially for meeting the environmental and

conservation needs of the State. The State has about 30.92% of the forest areas declared as Protected Areas. The State also owns a part of one of the Global Mega Biodiversity hotspots, namely the Western Ghats which is home to several endemic floral and faunal species. As on date, the State has 15 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 5 National Parks, 15 Bird Sanctuaries, 3 Biosphere Reserves, 2 Conservation Reserves and 4 Project Tiger areas and 1 gene pool garden. The State is also endowed with a unique coastline hosting rich Mangroves and associated forest types. Eastern Ghats also contribute to the richness of biodiversity of the State.

In order to protect and conserve this wide array of floral and faunal diversity, Protected Areas will be strengthened and consolidated as envisaged in the National Wildlife Action Plan and guidelines issued by the Government of India from time to time. Increase in the Conservation area network through acquisition of corridors and extension of habitats, will establish protected area linkages with reserved forests and provide wider habitat areas for wildlife. Timely payment of compensation for loss of life, property/ crop damage would also be implemented. This would also reduce human-wildlife conflicts.

Voluntary relocation of forest dwellers from Tiger Reserves would be encouraged through suitable relocation package to create inviolate habitats. Eco-Sensitive Zones around each protected area to safeguard habitats of wildlife and to ensure safe dispersal, shall be identified and notified.

Strict enforcement of Forest Laws shall be ensured for optimum forest protection thereby conserving ecosystems and genetic resources. Plantations of exotic species will be reconverted into natural forests. Special efforts shall be taken for protection, conservation and enrichment of important species endemic to a particular area. The menace of invasive alien species will be tackled in a scientific manner. Grazing in forest areas shall be regulated with the involvement of the local community.

7. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S AND TAMILNADU'S SCHEMES FOR PREGNANT AND LACTATING MOTHERS

Introduction:

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) under which maternity benefit of 5,000/- is being provided in three installments to Pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) upon fulfillment of certain conditions.

The eligible beneficiaries also receive cash incentive as per approved norms towards maternity benefit under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) administered by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. PW&LM are also entitled for Supplementary Nutrition under Anganwadi Services, which is another Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Apart from PMMVY and Anganwadi Services, the various schemes run by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India for pregnant women are as follows;

- ✓ **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)** implemented under the National Health Mission (NHM), it is a safe motherhood intervention promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women especially with weak socio-economic status i.e. women from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. Financial assistance under JSY is available to all pregnant women in those States/UTs which have low institutional delivery rates, namely, the states of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand which are categorized as Low Performing States. However, in remaining States/UTs where the levels of institutional delivery are satisfactory (categorized as High Performing States), pregnant women from BPL/SC/ST households only are entitled for JSY benefits. For home delivery, financial assistance under JSY is available to pregnant women from BPL households only.
- ✓ **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)** The Government of India launched Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) in June, 2011 to eliminate out-of-pocket expenses for pregnant women delivering in public health institutions and sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment. The initiative entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to have absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section. The entitlements include free drugs, consumables, free diet during stay, free diagnostics and free blood transfusion, if required. This initiative also provides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. In 2013, the scheme was expanded to cover all services during antenatal period including care of complications and post-natal period up to 42 days after delivery and also sick infants up to 1 year of age.
- ✓ **Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)** provides pregnant women free of cost assured and quality Antenatal Care on the 9th day of every month. Since inception, more than 3.02 crore antenatal check-ups have been conducted and 25.46 lac high risk pregnancies have been identified

under Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) across States/ UTs till 04.12.21.

- ✓ **Surakshit Matratva Ashwasan (SUMAN)** aims to provide assured, dignified, respectful and quality healthcare at no cost and zero tolerance for denial of services for every woman and newborn visiting the public health facility to end all preventable maternal and newborn deaths. Till 01.12.2021, 9944 facilities have been notified under Surakshit Matritva Ashwasan (SUMAN).
- ✓ **LaQshya-** aims to improve the quality of care in Labor room and Maternity operation theatres to ensure that pregnant women receive respectful and quality care during delivery and immediate post-partum. Till 01.11.2021, 418 labor rooms and 345 maternity operation theaters are LaQshya National certified.

The funds under PMMVY are released on the basis of indicative number of beneficiaries and utilization of previous years funds. The State/UT-wise details of funds released and number of beneficiaries paid maternity benefits under PMMVY since inception and till 22.11.2021 are Annexed.

TAMILNADU

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme:

Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme (MRMBS) was introduced by late Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the year 1989 with a noble objective of providing assistance to poor pregnant women/mothers to meet expenses on nutritious diet, to compensate the loss of income during motherhood, to avoid low birth weight of new born babies and aimed at reducing IMR and MMR. During the year 2020-21 Rs.8.59 lakh mothers benefitted to an amount of Rs.884.44 crore. Presently, an amount of Rs.18,000/- is given to each eligible pregnant women in installments. From this amount two Nutrition Kits (each worth of Rs.2,000/- comprising iron tonic and nutrition supplements to reduce anaemia amongst the pregnant women and improve the birth weight of infants) are distributed to the beneficiaries and the balance cash benefit of Rs.14,000/- transferred to the bank account of the beneficiaries.

Menstrual Hygiene Programme:

The objective of the Scheme is to increase awareness among adolescent girls on menstrual hygiene, build self-esteem and empower girls for greater socialization

to increase access to use of high quality sanitary napkins and to ensure safe disposal of sanitary napkin. This Programme was launched on 27.03.2012. Under this scheme 3 packs of priceless beltless sanitary napkins containing 6 pads per packs are distributed every 2 months for each Adolescent Girl who attained puberty from 10-19 years of age. Totally 18 packs for each adolescent girl are given for a year. Both School and non-School going girls in rural areas are covered.31.81 lakh adolescent girls are benefited every year.

The sanitary napkins are procured through Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation Limited. The belt type sanitary napkin are distributed to post-natal mothers who delivered in Government Institutions at 7 packs each (6 pads per pack). 3.96 lakh post-natal mothers delivered in the Government Institutions have benefitted during 2020-2021. The procurement of belt type sanitary napkins is made through Self Help Groups (SHG) by Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women through Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation Limited. Priceless belt type sanitary napkins are also provided to women prison inmates and female inpatients in the Institute of Mental Health, Chennai at the rate of 18 packs (6 pads per pack) for a year.3,000women prison inmates and 1,900 women as in patients in Institute of Mental Health have benefitted under this scheme during 2020-21.This Scheme is now extended to adolescent girls in the urban areas and women inpatients in government institutions in the reproductive age group of 15-49 years.14.9 lakh adolescent girls who have attained puberty will get benefitted under this scheme in urban areas.

Grievance Redressal:

2,580 Closed User Group (CUG) mobile connections have been distributed to all the Nodal Officers and District level Officers in the Health Department for the Real Time Grievance Redressal related to health care service.

Facilities for Lactating Mothers:

Babies who are breast fed are generally healthier and achieve optimal growth and development compared to those who are fed formula milk. Infants who are not breastfed are at an increased risk of illness that can compromise their growth and raise the risk of death or disability. With a view to facilitate breast feeding 42 even during travel, rooms providing privacy for breast feeding was inaugurated in 352 bus stands / terminus.

The department is actively involved in the implementation of Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam and the scheme is described in detail separately.

COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY OBSTETRICS AND NEWBORN CARE CENTRES

Tamil Nadu is the only State having 65 percent of institutional deliveries occurring in Government health facilities. Also, analysis of Government institutional delivery data shows there is a clear shift of mother's preference towards higher facility with 24x7 Lower Segment Caesarian Section (LSCS), Blood bank, Special New born Care Unit (SNCU) services which ensures safe delivery and care of the New born. Having this fore thought, Government of Tamil Nadu has established 126 Comprehensive Emergency Obstetrics and New born Care (CEmONC) centers in Medical College Hospitals, District Headquarters Hospitals and well performing Taluk / Non-taluk Hospitals through Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project (TNHSP), to extend its support to the Health Policy of 2003 and focused on improving the health status of people belonging to the lower socio-economic strategy in management of emergency obstetric and new born care. Strengthening of the CEmONC centers with additional infrastructure, Human Resources, Equipment and Blood Bank facilities has resulted in reduction of maternal mortality rate. National Health Mission plays a key role in support of CEmONC centers by allocating funds to District Hospitals and for upgrading CEmONC services in Medical College Hospitals to a sum of Rs.42 crore in the year 2021-22. CEmONC operational cost is provided to these institutions, which helps to meet out any contingency in the upkeep of equipment, consumables, essential drugs, etc. This is evidenced by lowest Out-of pocket Expenditure for normal deliveries in Public Health facilities among all States in India as per NSSO 71st Survey.

'LaQshya' initiative has been taken up at all levels of care to improve the quality and standard of care in labour wards and in operation theatres. This Sl. No Details Beneficiaries 1 Total Maternal Admission 6,07,864 2 Deliveries 4,08,042 3 LSCS 2,08,659 4 Blood Transfusion for OG cases 1,15,525 5 Scan for OG Cases 5,89,504 6 Neonatal Admissions 1,20,478 227 initiative improves the quality of care for delivering mothers and further reduces maternal deaths. Modified Emergency Obstetric Warning System (MEOWS) has been introduced in Government Hospitals for early definitive management or timely referral to higher centre. This reduces the delay in referral of pregnant women thereby reducing maternal deaths.

CEmONC interventions include safe blood transfusion, providing oxytocin and antibiotics, performing caesarean section, manual removal of the placenta, assisted vaginal delivery, abortion and resuscitation of the new born. The center is equipped with a fully functional maternity block, including a Labour ward, operation theatre, blood bank/storage unit, new born ward, new born intensive

care unit (NICU) and isolation ward. All the CEmONC centre's are being upgraded as Centre of Excellence with the following facilities under the funding of GOI through National Health Mission:

- ✓ Buildings and other infrastructure,
- ✓ Major equipment such as Boyles apparatus, shadow less lamps, Ventilator, etc
- ✓ Operational cost
- ✓ Hiring of specialist

8. PRADHAN MANTRI AYUSHMAN BHARAT HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE MISSION - ABHIM

Introduction:

In the Budget speech of FY 21-22, 'Prime Minister Atmanirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana' (PMASBY) scheme which has now renamed PM - Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM-ABHIM) was announced on 1st February, 2021, with an outlay of about Rs. 64,180 Cr over six years (till FY 25-26). The Scheme was approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 15th September, 2021. This scheme is in addition to the National Health Mission.

The measures under the scheme focus on developing capacities of health systems and institutions across the continuum of care at all levels viz. primary, secondary and tertiary and on preparing health systems in responding effectively to the current and future pandemics/disasters.

The Mission targets to build an IT enabled disease surveillance system by developing a network of surveillance laboratories at block, district, regional and national levels, in Metropolitan areas & strengthening health units at the Points of Entry, for effectively detecting, investigating, preventing and combating Public Health Emergencies and Disease Outbreaks. Increased investments are also targeted in the mission to support research on COVID-19 and other infectious diseases, including biomedical research to generate evidence to inform short-term and medium-term response to COVID-19 like pandemics and to develop core capacity to deliver the One Health Approach to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease outbreaks in animals and humans.

The components of the PM-ABHIM scheme are:

Centrally Sponsored Components:

1. Support for 17,788 rural Health and Wellness Centres in 10 High Focus States.
2. Establishing 11,024 urban Health and Wellness Centres in all the States.
3. 3382 Block Public Health Units in 11 High Focus states. Support for other States/UTs under XV Finance Commission Health Sector Grants and NHM.
4. Setting up of Integrated Public Health Labs in all districts.
5. Establishing Critical Care Hospital Blocks in all districts with population more than 5 lakhs.

Central Sector Components

12 Central Institutions as training and mentoring sites with 150 bedded Critical Care Hospital Blocks; Strengthening of the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), 5 New Regional NCDCs and 20 metropolitan health surveillance units; Expansion of the Integrated Health Information Portal to all States / UTs to connect all public health labs;

Operationalisation of 17 new Public Health Units and strengthening of 33 existing Public Health Units at Points of Entry, that is at 32 Airports, 11 Seaports and 7 land crossings;

Setting up of 15 Health Emergency Operation Centres and 2 container based mobile hospitals; and Setting up of a national institution for One Health, 4 New National Institutes for Virology, a Regional Research Platform for WHO South East Asia Region and 9 Bio-Safety Level III laboratories.

The National Health Mission is envisaged to establish a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels. NHM aims to provide universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care mainly focusing on primary and secondary care. However, PM-ABHIM is the largest pan-India scheme for strengthening healthcare infrastructure across the country which focuses on the primary, secondary and tertiary care services. The major aim of PM-ABHIM to establish a health system which is responding effectively to the future pandemics/ disasters.

Under the Centrally sponsored scheme component, it is envisaged that Critical Care Hospitals will be established in 602 districts with an outlay of Rs 19064.80 Crores which includes Rs 11952.43 crore as Central share and Rs 7112.37 Crore as State Share. The component will be implemented with the help of State government within the period of five years i.e. 2025-26.

Under the scheme, there is a provision for setting up of Integrated Public Health Labs (IPHLs) in all 730 districts across the country (upto FY 2025-26) with the outlay of Rs 1482.60 Crore which includes Rs 990.40 Crore as Central Share and Rs 492.20 Crore as State Share.

9. ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION & URBAN TRANSFORMATION 2.0 - AMRUT 2.0

Introduction:

Government of India launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) as a water focused national urban mission in 2015 with an aim to achieve universal coverage of water supply in 500 Mission cities for five years which is extended till march 2023 for completion of projects. At the inception of AMRUT, the water supply coverage was 64% and by the end of the Mission it aims to cover 100% households. The target is to provide 139 lakh water tap connections to achieve universal coverage. So far 115 lakh new water tap connections have been provided under AMRUT, in convergence with other schemes.

AMRUT 2.0

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0) has been launched on 1st October, 2021 to carry forward the objective of universal coverage of water supply from 500 cities to all statutory towns. AMRUT 2.0 focuses on making the cities 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'. Mission targets provision of 2.68 crore tap connections to achieve the intended outcomes. Total indicative outlay for AMRUT 2.0 is 2,77,000crore including central share of ₹76,760 crore for five years from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26.

AMRUT 2.0 aims to promote circular economy of water through development of City Water Balance Plan for each city focusing on recycle/reuse of treated sewage, rejuvenation of water bodies and water conservation.

CGWB have taken up artificial recharge work in select Aspirational Districts in the year 2018 and completed the same in 2020. Appropriate structures were

constructed to harvest the runoff water in streams for storage at suitable locations for augmenting recharge of the ground water. The structures constructed included check dams, percolation tanks, subsurface barrier, recharge wells and recharge shafts.

CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme during XII Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation for the entire country. The aquifer mapping programme is aimed at delineating aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/ area specific ground water management plans, with community participation. The management plans are shared with the respective State Governments for taking appropriate measures for implementation.

SahiFasal

National Water Mission had launched a campaign 'SahiFasal' campaign on 14.11.2019 to nudge farmers in the water stressed areas to grow crops which are not water intensive, but use water efficiently, and are economically remunerative. Under SahiFasal, series of workshops have been organized in the water stressed areas of the country, including four workshops in Amritsar (Punjab) on 14.11.2019, New Delhi on 26-27.11.2019, Aurangabad (Maharashtra) on 13.01.2020 and Kurukshetra (Haryana) on 14.02.2020.

Catch the Rain

National Water Mission has launched another campaign "Catch the Rain" with the tag line "Catch the rain, where it falls, when it falls" to nudge the States and all stakeholders to create Rain Water Harvesting Structures (RWHS) suitable to the climatic conditions and sub-soil strata, with people's active participation, before the onset of monsoon to ensure storage of rainwater.

Jal Shakti Abhiyan-I

Ministry of Jal Shakti launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan-I (JSA-I), a campaign for water conservation and water security, in 256 water-stressed districts of the country. Under JSA-I, officers, groundwater experts and scientists from the Government of India have worked with State and District officials in these water-stressed districts of the country to promote water conservation and water resource management by focusing on accelerated implementation of five target interventions, viz, water conservation & rainwater harvesting, renovation of traditional and other water bodies/tanks, reuse and recharge of bore wells, water shed development and intensive afforestation.

Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Catch The Rain” (JSA:CTR) -II

The second “Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Catch The Rain” (JSA:CTR) campaign, was launched by Hon’ble Prime Minister on 22 March 2021, with the theme - “Catch The Rain, Where it falls, When it falls”. JSA:CTR is taken up in all districts (rural as well as urban areas) of the country during the pre-monsoon and monsoon period in the country i.e. from March 2021 to 30 November 2021.

Government of India has launched 3rd edition of “Water Heroes-Share Your Stories” contest on 01.12.2021 for one year to promote the value of water in general and for supporting country-wide efforts on water conservation and sustainable development of water resources. This contest is aimed at sharing stories of people who are contributing towards water conservation.

10. DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA - NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION - (DAY - NRLM)

About the Scheme

In spite of rapid growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India, a large rural population of the country still lives below poverty line (BPL). Different studies estimated the rate of rural poverty at different levels. In spite of the numerous efforts, the rural poverty continues to be a major challenge to the Government at all levels.

To address the challenge of rural poverty, the Ministry of Rural Development conceived a mission mode scheme titled as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in the year 2010. NRLM was renamed as DAY-NRLM (Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission) with effect from March 29, 2016. It is a centrally sponsored scheme and the Central and State Governments jointly fund the projects.

The implementation responsibility of the Mission is vested with State Rural Livelihood Missions (Special Purpose Vehicles). At the district level, a District Mission Management Unit (DMMU) is responsible for planning and implementation, but under the overall control of the district administration. At the block level, a Block Mission Management Unit implements the Mission activities. The Mission is implemented in a phased but intensive manner, taking up certain number of blocks in each year. The Mission is expected to saturate mobilization of all rural poor households by 2023-24.

The Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India (GoI) has the overall responsibility of policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme and for release of funds.

Objective of the Scheme

The objective of the Mission is to promote sustainable livelihoods for the poor such that they come out of poverty. The institutions of the poor are intended to facilitate (i) access to formal credit; (ii) support for diversification and strengthening of livelihoods; and (iii) access to entitlements and public services.

Key Features of the Scheme

Key features and components of the Scheme include: • One member (preferably a woman) from each rural poor household would be brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network. Women SHG groups would have bank-linkage arrangements.

- ✓ SHGs would be federated at village level and higher levels to provide space, voice and resources and to reduce dependence on external agencies. The Mission consists four components, viz., (i) social mobilization, community institution and capacity building; (ii) financial inclusion; (iii) livelihood promotion; and (iv) convergence.
- ✓ Participatory social assessment would be organised to identify and rank all households according to vulnerability. The ranking would be with reference to poorest of the poor, single woman and woman-headed households, disabled, landless, and migrant labour and they would receive special focus.
- ✓ Training and capacity building of the poor, particularly in relation to managing the institutions, livelihoods, credit absorption and credit-worthiness.
- ✓ The Mission also supports development of skills for rural youth and their placement, training and self-employment through rural self-employment institutes (RSETIs), innovations, infrastructure creation and market support.
- ✓ Provision of Revolving Fund as a support to SHGs to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity and build a good credit history.

- ✓ Provision of Community Investment Support Fund (CIF) in the intensive blocks to the SHGs through the Federations to advance loans and/or undertake common/collective socio-economic activities.
- ✓ Introduction of financial inclusion model, loaning from banks, association and coordination with banking/financial institutions and coverage from loss of life, health etc.
- ✓ Provision of Interest Subvention on loans availed by SHGs to cover the difference between the lending rate of the banks and 7%.
- ✓ Convergence with various ministries and agencies dealing with poverty reduction of rural poor.
- ✓ Highly decentralised planning; and States will have liberty in developing their own action plan for poverty reduction.
- ✓ NRLM to have suitable linkages at the district level with District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs).

Services and Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries under the scheme are rural poor; and instead of providing direct financial support, the scheme envisages that the poor are organised into institutions and make them own the institutions, acquire sufficient capacity building and handholding support, access institutional credit and pursue livelihoods based on their resources, skills and preferences.

11. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHEME - DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The Ministry of Women & Child Development implements following schemes to promote the development of women and children across the country:

1. **Anganwadi Services:** Anganwadi Services under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme, aiming at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women & lactating mothers, by providing a package of six services comprising (i) Supplementary nutrition; (ii) Pre-school non-formal education; (iii) Nutrition and health Education; (iv) Immunization; (v) Health check-up; and (vi) Referral services through Anganwadi Centres at grassroots level. Three of the six services viz., immunization, health check-

up and referral services are related to health and are provided by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through NRHM & Public Health Infrastructure. As Anganwadi Services is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the overall management and monitoring regarding implementation of the ICDS Scheme are being done by the concerned State Government/UT Administration.

2. **POSHAN Abhiyaan:** POSHAN Abhiyaan was launched in March 2018, to comprehensively address the problem of malnutrition in the Country. The goals of POSHAN Abhiyaan are to achieve improvement in nutritional status of Children from 0-6 years, Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in a time bound manner and reduction in stunting, wasting in children (0-6 years) as well as reduction of anaemia in Women and children.
3. **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana:** The Ministry of Women and Child Development implements Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), a Centrally Sponsored Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme with effect from 01.01.2017. The maternity benefit under this scheme is available to eligible beneficiaries for first living child of the family and Rs.5,000/- is provided to the eligible beneficiary in three installments during pregnancy and lactation in response to individual fulfilling certain nutrition and health seeking conditions. The eligible beneficiary also receives the remaining cash incentive as per approved norms towards maternity benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) so that on an average, a woman gets Rs.6,000/-. An estimated 51.70 Lakhs beneficiaries per annum are covered under PMMVY throughout the Nation.
4. **Scheme for Adolescent Girls:** Under this scheme, out of school adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years are provided supplementary nutrition under ICDS containing 600 calories, 18-20 grams of protein and micronutrients for 300 days in a year. Under the non-nutrition component, the scheme aims at motivating out of school girls in the age group of 11-14 years to return to formal schooling or skill training and several services like IFA supplementation, health check-up and referral services are provided to the beneficiaries. The focus of the scheme is to mainstream out of school adolescent girls into formal education system
5. **National Creche Scheme:** National Crèche Scheme, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations with effect from 01.01.2017 to provide day care facilities to

children (age group of 6 months- 6 years) of working mothers. The Scheme provides an integrated package of the following services:

- i. Day-care Facilities including Sleeping Facilities.
 - ii. Early Stimulation for children below 3 years and Pre-school Education for 3 to 6 years old children.
 - iii. Supplementary Nutrition (to be locally sourced)
 - iv. Growth Monitoring.
 - v. Health Check-up and Immunization.
6. **One Stop Centre (OSC) Scheme**: OSCs aim to facilitate women affected by violence with a range of integrated services under one roof such as police facilitation, medical aid, providing legal aid and legal counselling, psycho-social counselling, temporary shelter etc. So far, 733 OSCs have been approved to be set up in all States/UTs. Out of these, 684 OSCs have been already set up.
7. **Scheme of Universalisation of Women Helpline**: The Scheme of Women Helpline through the short code 181 provides 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence, both in public and private spaces by linking them with appropriate authority such as Police, One Stop Centre, Hospital, Legal Services etc. WHL also supports women in distress with rescue van and counselling services in addition to providing information about women welfare schemes and programs across the country.
8. **Mahila Police Volunteer**: The Mahila Police Volunteers foster linkage for women needing assistance with law enforcement agencies and various government programmes and initiatives.
9. **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme has been launched to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issue of women empowerment. It is a tri-ministerial, convergent effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. The key elements of the scheme include nation-wide awareness, advocacy campaign and multi-sectoral intervention.
10. **SwadharGreh**: The Ministry of Women and Child Development implements SwadharGreh Scheme, which targets women victims under unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they can lead their life with dignity. The Scheme

envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for these women.

11. **Ujjawala**: Ujjawala Scheme is for Prevention of trafficking and for Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration and Repatriation of victims of trafficking. Under this scheme, funds are provided to implementing agencies for Rescue and Rehabilitation of victims of trafficking.
12. **Working Women Hostel**: Working Women's Hostel scheme is to promote availability of safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women, with day care facility for their children, wherever possible, in urban, semi urban, and even rural areas where employment opportunity for women exist. The scheme supports projects for construction of new hostel buildings, expansion of existing hostel buildings and also for running hostel buildings in rented premises
13. **Mahila Shakti Kendra**: Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme was approved in November, 2017 as a centrally sponsored scheme to empower rural women through community participation. The Scheme was envisaged to work at various levels. While, National level (domain-based knowledge support) and State level (State Resource Centre for women) structures will provide technical support to the respective governments on issues related to women, the districts and block level Centres will provide support to Mahila Shakti Kendra and also give foothold to women empowerment schemes including BBBP in 640 districts to be covered in a phased manner. Community engagement through student volunteers is envisioned in 115 most backward/aspirational districts as part of MSK block level initiatives. Student volunteers will play an instrumental role in awareness generation regarding various important government schemes/programmes as well as social issues that have an impact on lives of women in a given block (or equivalent administrative unit, when such blocks are not in place).