

APPOLO



STUDY CENTRE

TNPSC GROUP II / IIA MAIN - 2023

SCHEMES FOR MANDATORY I

1. National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE)

NAMASTE is a Central Sector Scheme of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE) as a joint initiative of the MoSJE and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).

Aims and Objectives

NAMASTE envisages safety and dignity of sanitation workers in urban India by creating an enabling ecosystem that recognizes sanitation workers as one of the key contributors in operations and maintenance of sanitation infrastructure thereby providing sustainable livelihood and enhancing their occupational safety through capacity building and improved access to safety gear and machines.

1. NAMASTE would also aim at providing access to alternative livelihoods support and entitlements to reduce the vulnerabilities of sanitation workers and enable them to access self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities and break the inter-generationality in sanitation work.
2. In addition, NAMASTE would bring about a behavior change amongst citizens towards sanitation workers and enhance demand for safe sanitation services.

NAMASTE aims to achieve the following outcomes:

1. Zero fatalities in sanitation work in India.
2. All sanitation work is performed by skilled workers.
3. No sanitation workers come in direct contact with human faecal matter.
4. Sanitation workers are collectivized into SHGs and are empowered to run sanitation enterprises.

5. All Sewer and Septic tank sanitation workers (SSWs) have access to alternative livelihoods
6. Strengthened supervisory and monitoring systems at national, state and ULB levels to ensure enforcement and monitoring of safe sanitation work.
7. Increased awareness amongst sanitation services seekers (individuals and institutions) to seek services from registered and skilled sanitation workers.

Coverage of NAMSTE

Five hundred cities (converging with Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) cities will be taken up under this phase of NAMASTE. The list of cities will be notified at an appropriate time. The category of cities that will be eligible are given below:

2. All Cities and Towns with a population of over one lakh with notified Municipalities, including Cantonment Boards (Civilian areas).
3. All Capital Cities/Towns of States/ Union Territories (UTs), not covered in 1.
4. Ten Cities from hill states, islands and tourist destinations, (not more than one from each State)

Benefits of NAMSTE

1. Extending Insurance Scheme Benefits: For providing a safety net to identified SSWs and their families they will be covered under the Ayushyaman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY). The premium for AB-PMJAY for those identified SSWs families who are not covered earlier shall be borne under NAMASTE.

2. Livelihood Assistance: The Action Plan will promote mechanize-Nation and enterprise development. Nation Safai Karmchari Financial Development Corporation (NSKFDC) will provide funding support and subsidy (capital + interest) to the sanitation workers, SHGs of SSWs and private sanitation service organizations (PSSOs) to procure sanitation related equipment and vehicles under SUY for total mechanization of cleaning operations.

2. Jal Shakti Abhiyan

Catch the Rain (JSA:CTR) campaign with the theme "Catch the Rain, where it falls, when it falls" was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on 22 March 2021, the World Water Day.

To address this problem, the Government of India, inspired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister's impetus on water conservation, launched the Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in 2019. This was a time-bound, mission mode water conservation campaign, implemented in the July - November 2019 period in 1,592 blocks of 256 water-stressed districts of the country. These blocks fell under the critical or over-exploited groundwater category, where groundwater was being extracted faster than it could be replenished.

JSA was a collaborative effort of various ministries of the Government of India and state governments, coordinated by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti. During the campaign, officers, groundwater experts and scientists from the Government of India worked together with the States and district officials in India's most water-stressed districts for water conservation and water resource management by focusing on accelerated implementation of five targeted interventions. The JSA aimed at making water conservation a jan andolan through extensive communication and involvement of communities.

JSA focused on five aspects: water conservation and rainwater harvesting, renovation of traditional and other water bodies, reuse of water and recharging of structures, watershed development, and intensive afforestation. Besides, the special interventions included development of Block and District Water Conservation Plans, Krishi Vigyan Kendra Melas, Urban Waste Water Reuse, Scientists and IITs, and 3D Contour Mapping of all villages.

3. STEP Scheme

- STEP Scheme, launched as a Central Sector Scheme in 1986 - 87. The scheme aims to make a significant impact on women by upgrading skills for employment on a self-sustainable basis by mobilizing them in viable groups, arranging for marketing linkages, support services and access to credit, health care, literacy, and other information. The scheme covers 10 traditional sectors of employment i.e., agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, handlooms, handicrafts, khadi and village industries, sericulture, waste land development and social forestry for enhancing their productivity and income generation.

- The major features of the scheme include 90% of the project cost being borne by the Government of India and 10% by the implementing agency. A project should cover a minimum of 200 beneficiaries; maximum beneficiaries in a project to be not more than 10,000. Per capita cost should not exceed Rs. 16,000/-. Project duration can be upto 5 years.

4. **Rashtriya Kishori Swasthya Karyakram**

The Rashtriya Kishori Swasthya Karyakram have been launched in January 2014. The components of the programme include placement of Peer educators at the rate of 4 per 1000 adolescents, observing 'Adolescent Health Day' at Sub Centres, establishment of adolescent - friendly health clinics in Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals/Taluk Hospitals, health screening including, Reproductive Tract Infection, Sexually Transmitted Infection screening, family welfare services (prevention of early adolescent pregnancies), counselling (health, nutrition, premarital, gender based violence, mental health) and referral services.

5. **Rashtriya Mahila Kosh**

RMK is a national credit fund for women under the aegis of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. It was established in 1993 for socio-economic empowerment of women. It aims to provide financial services with backward and forward linkages for women in the unorganized sector through Intermediary Micro Finance Organizations (IMOs) and Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) and to augment their capacities through multi-pronged efforts. RMK also extends micro-credit to the women in the informal sector through a client friendly, without collateral and in a hassle-free manner for income generation activities.

6. **PURA**

Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India has re-launched the scheme "Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas" (PURA) as a Central Sector scheme during remaining period of the XI Plan. MoRD with support from Department of Economic Affairs and the technical assistance of Asian Development Bank intends to implement the PURA scheme under a Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework between Gram Panchayat(s) and private sector partners. The scheme envisages twinning of rural infrastructure development with economic re-generation activities and is the first attempt at delivering a basket of infrastructure and amenities through PPP in the rural areas. It is an effort to provide a different framework for the implementation of rural infrastructure development schemes and harness private sector efficiencies in the management of assets and delivery of services.

7. Rurban mission

The Union Cabinet has approved Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban mission (SPMRM) for its ambitious bid to spur social, economic and infrastructure development in rural areas. In this regard, Union Government has earmarked over 5,000 crore rupees for the mission to develop 300 clusters over next three years across the country. Key facts Aim: SPMRM through development of rurban growth clusters aims at catalyzing overall regional growth. Twin objectives: It seeks to achieve of strengthening rural areas and de burdening the urban areas. Thus it seeks for balanced regional development and growth of the country by simultaneously benefiting the rural as well as urban areas of the country.

The State Governments would identify the clusters which have latent potential for growth in accordance with the Framework for Implementation. This framework will be prepared by the Union Ministry of Rural Development. The clusters will be geographically contiguous Gram Panchayats with different population and follow administrative convergence units of Gram Panchayats. Plain and coastal areas must have population of about 25000 to 50000, desert areas, hilly or tribal areas must have 5000 to 15000. There would be a separate approach for selection of clusters in Tribal and Non-Tribal Districts. States government will prepare Integrated Cluster Action Plans for Rurban Clusters. It will be comprehensive plan documents detailing out the strategy for the cluster development.

8. PM GATI SHAKTI - NATIONAL MASTER PLAN FOR MULTI-MODAL CONNECTIVITY

Prime Minister launched **PM Gati Shakti - National Master Plan for Multi-modal Connectivity**, essentially a digital platform to bring 16 Ministries including Railways and Roadways together for integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects. The multi-modal connectivity will provide integrated and seamless connectivity for movement of people, goods and services from one mode of transport to another. It will facilitate the last mile connectivity of infrastructure and also reduce travel time for people.

Vision of PM Gati Shakti

PM Gati Shakti will incorporate the infrastructure schemes of various Ministries and State Governments like Bharatmala, Sagarmala, inland waterways, dry/land ports, UDAN etc. Economic Zones like textile clusters, pharmaceutical clusters, defence corridors, electronic parks, industrial corridors, fishing clusters, agri zones will be covered to improve connectivity & make Indian businesses more

competitive. It will also leverage technology extensively including spatial planning tools with ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation) imagery developed by BiSAG-N (Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geoinformatics)

Objectives

- Incorporate the **infrastructure schemes of various Ministries and State Governments** like Bharatmala, Sagarmala, inland waterways, dry/land ports, UDAN etc.
- **Economic Zones** like textile clusters, pharmaceutical clusters, defence corridors, electronic parks, industrial corridors, fishing clusters, agri zones will be covered to improve connectivity & make Indian businesses more competitive.
- It will also **leverage technology extensively** including spatial planning tools with ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation) imagery developed by **BiSAG-N** (Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geoinformatics).

Salient Features

- **Digital platform:** Gati Shakti or **National Master Plan (NMP) for Multimodal Connectivity**, is a **digital platform** to bring **16 Ministries** together for integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects.
- **Coverage:** Covers **infrastructure initiatives like Bharatmala, Sagarmala, inland waterways, dry/land ports, UDAN, etc.** In the **next phase**, it will cover integration of **social infrastructure such as hospitals and universities.**

Target to be achieved by 2024-24:

- sets targets to be achieved by **2024-25**, such as
- **2 lakh km of National Highways**
- **Railways to handle cargo** of 1,600 million Tonnes and decongest 51% of its network
- **Double aviation footprint** to have 220 airports, heliports and water aerodromes
- **Double Gas pipeline network**
- **Reach 4.52 lakh circuit km of power lines and 225 GW of renewable energy capacity**

- 11 industrial corridors and two new defence corridors

PM Gati Shakti is based on six pillars:

- **Comprehensiveness:** It will include all the existing and planned initiatives of various Ministries and Departments with one centralized portal. Each and every Department will now have visibility of each other's activities providing critical data while planning & execution of projects in a comprehensive manner.
- **Prioritization:** Through this, different Departments will be able to prioritize their projects through cross-sectoral interactions.
- **Optimization:** The National Master Plan will assist different ministries in planning for projects after identification of critical gaps. For the transportation of the goods from one place to another, the plan will help in selecting the most optimum route in terms of time and cost.
- **Synchronization:** Individual Ministries and Departments often work in silos. There is lack of coordination in planning and implementation of the project resulting in delays. PM Gati Shakti will help in synchronizing the activities of each department, as well as of different layers of governance, in a holistic manner by ensuring coordination of work between them.
- **Analytical:** The plan will provide the entire data at one place with GIS based spatial planning and analytical tools having 200+ layers, enabling better visibility to the executing agency.
- **Dynamic:** All Ministries and Departments will now be able to visualize, review and monitor the progress of cross-sectoral projects, through the GIS platform, as the satellite imagery will give on-ground progress periodically and progress of the projects will be updated on a regular basis on the portal. It will help in identifying the vital interventions for enhancing and updating the master plan.

9. Digital Service Delivery

In India, several advancements have been made in the delivery of financial Services. The Union Cabinet approved a scheme called “Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)” in 2017 to promote digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 crore rural households. This is the world’s largest digital literacy programme, under which so far, around 5.78 crore individuals have been enrolled, and 4.90 crore have been trained, with approximately 3.62 crore candidates receiving certification under this system. Frameworks such as fintech

unicorns, Optical Fibre Connectivity (Bharat Net), Smart Villages, and CSCs have been significant in minimizing the cost of client acquisition for a market of over a billion people. These projects have provided remote communities with an unprecedented opportunity. Mobile network providers have been able to bring superior data connectivity and mobile networks to rural areas owing to rapidly decreasing smartphone prices, providing individuals real - time connectivity, and access.

The JAM trinity (Jan Dhan accounts, the Aadhaar ID system, and mobile technology) when combined with abundant data on customer behaviors and preferences can enable the creation of entirely new business models that offer highly efficient, scalable, and intelligent processes for customer acquisition, servicing, cross - selling, and up-selling.

The UMANG mobile app (Unified Mobile Application for New - age Governance) is an all - in - one single, unified, secure, multi-channel, multi-lingual, and multi - service mobile app that provides access to high - impact services of various Gol Departments and State Governments. The app has now grown to provide 2019 services and the count is galloping ahead on a real - time basis. Over 3 years, UMANG has reached a level of more than 3.75 crore downloads and 2.5 crore registered users. Citizens can find government institutions near them, such as mandis, blood banks, and more, at the touch of a button, thanks to the integration of UMANG with MapmyIndia Maps. Through such efforts, the government has been expanding the basket of services for citizens through deeper technology access.

The UMANG application has already started providing the following functionalities;

- **Mera Ration:** helps users identify and navigate to the nearest Fair Price Shops.
- **eNam:** Through the 'mandi Near Me' service on UMANG, users can identify and navigate to the nearby mandis pointed on the map.
- **'Damini Lightning Alerts'** service gives users a visual of nearby places where lightning has struck in the recent few minutes to offer lightning alerts. On the map display, this alert mechanism shows the potential of lightning strikes.

Further, services like DigiLocker aim to give citizens access to all their lifelong documents in a single digital wallet and all such government - issued citizen - centric proof documents are equally valid under Indian laws. Digi Locker already issues digital copies of Ration Cards and Marriage Certificates for a majority of Indian States. Additionally, DigiLocker is in discussion with Passport Seva for the issuance of Passport to further enhance coverage of citizen services digitally.

Agriculture is another domain where technology finds much relevance, particularly in the Indian context. For Indian farmers, the deployment of 'Kisan drones' and the push for technology driven agriculture would be beneficial in ensuring quality produce with procedures in place for regular checks. Agriculture is a key source of income for around 58 percent of India's population, making agricultural reforms critical to the country's development. The government has identified the value chain for farm produce as a critical area for capital infusion. This would be accomplished by a blended capital fund raised under the co-investment approach, which would be handled by NABARD. This fund would give the required financial capital to agricultural and rural businesses that are just getting started. The use of the state - of -the - art drones for the purpose of spraying fertilizers, and monitoring yield and produce would aid the farmers in producing high - quality yield with reduced levels of labour.

Common Service Centres (CSCs) are the world's largest digital service delivery network, with a broad reach in rural areas up to Gram Panchayat and Block level. These broadband - connected kiosks with information and communication technologies have been offering citizens a variety of government, private, and social services.

10. **MUDRA Bank.**

In the Budget of 2015-16, the government proposed creation of a Micro Units Development Refinance Agency titled MUDRA Bank.

The bank will be built with a corpus of Rs. 20,000 crores and a credit guarantee corpus of Rs. 3,000 crore. Mudra will refinance MFIs (microfinance institutions) through the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, and a new law will be enacted to enable its functioning.

The objective behind the establishment of Mudra is to ease the availability of credit facilities to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) in India. The Bank will focus of SC/ST entrepreneurs and priority will be given to them in terms of lending.

Mudra will indirectly fund entrepreneurs through different credit institutions that will function under it.

Other than financing, Mudra will also play a regulatory role by registering and exercising oversight over all small business finance institutions. Mudra will work

with co-ordinators at the national, state and regionals. Additionally, it will also work with last mile financiers (LMFs) of micro businesses at the regional level.

11. **Sagarmala project**

The prime objective of the Sagarmala project is to promote port-led direct and indirect development and to provide infrastructure to transport goods to and from ports quickly, efficiently and cost-effectively. Therefore, the Sagarmala Project shall, inter alia, aim to develop access to new development regions with intermodal solutions and promotion of the optimum modal split, enhanced connectivity with main economic centres and beyond through expansion of rail, inland water, coastal and road services.

The Sagarmala Project therefore intends to achieve the broad objectives of enhancing the capacity of major and non-major ports and modernizing them to make them efficient, thereby enabling them to become drivers of port-led economic development, optimizing the use of existing and future transport assets and developing new lines/linkages for transport (including roads, rail, inland waterways and coastal routes), setting up of logistics hubs, and establishment of industries and manufacturing centres to be served by ports in EXIM and domestic trade. In addition to strengthening port and evacuation infrastructure, it also aims at simplifying procedures used at ports for cargo movement and promotes usage of electronic channels for information exchange leading to quick, efficient, hassle-free and seamless cargo movement.

12. **Atal Pension Yojana**

Atal Pension Yojana is a key scheme launched by the Modi government to make the geriatric population self-reliant after they have spent a lifetime working in non-pensionable jobs. The government aspires to make the unorganised workforce which makes a large chunk of Indian labour force (88%) join the National Pension Scheme which comes under the ambit of Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA). This will enable them to compulsorily save for their future.

The scheme is headed to replace the Swavalamban Scheme which did not cover many people due to ambiguities in benefits after 60. Also, latter did not have minimum guaranteed pension provision. The main attraction of the scheme is that it guarantees a minimum pension amount at the age of 60, to subscribers which will vary from Rs. 1000 per month; Rs. 2000 per month; Rs. 3000 per month; Rs. 4000 per month and Rs. 5000 per month depending upon their contributions. The minimum age of joining APY is 18 years and maximum age is 40 years.

13. **Bharat Mala project**

The preparatory work for the Bharat Mala project has been fast tracked with the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) inviting bids for preparing Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) along the borders and coast lines.

The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has undertaken detailed review of National Highway(NH) network with a view to improve connectivity in border area including coastal boundary covering development of about 7000 Kms of NHs under Bharatmala Pariyojana at an estimated cost of Rs. 80,000/- crores in consultations with State Governments. However, project is yet to be formally launched. Bids for project preparation have been called in anticipation of investment approval. Preparations of Detailed Project Report (DPR) take about one year.

14. **Sukanya Samridhi Yojana**

Union Government's Sukanya Samridhi Yojna under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) campaign has begun in Jaunpur district in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The first account under the scheme was opened in the name of a three-year old girl Vedika Tiwari in this district by her parents.

Sukanya Samridhi Yojna under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) campaign It was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 22 January 2015 in Haryana to enhance the strength and honour of the girl children across the country.

This scheme encompasses all the girls of every economic strata under 10 years of age to open Sukanya Samridhi Account in Post offices and in the Banks. This account will be opened by girls parents or legal guardians. In the account, a minimum of one thousand Rupees and maximum of One lakh fifty thousand Rupees can be deposited annually, upon which interest of 9.1% will be accrued.

When the girl child attains the age of 18 years, she herself would become eligible to operate the account. Under the scheme, the girl child can withdraw 50 per cent of the money after reaching age of 18 for higher education. The 18 years deadline will also help preventing child-marriages

15. **'SMILE' Scheme for the Welfare of Transgender Community and the Beggars**

The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment on February 12, 2022 launched the Central Sector scheme "SMILE: Support for Marginalised Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise"

This Umbrella Scheme is designed to provide welfare measures to the Transgender community and the people engaged in the act of begging. Under this includes two sub-schemes - 'Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Welfare of Transgender Persons' and 'Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of Begging'. The scheme strengthens and expands the reach of the Rights that give the targeted group the necessary legal protection and a promise to a secured life. It keeps in mind the social security that is needed through multiple dimensions of identity, medical care, education, occupational opportunities and shelter. The Ministry has allocated ₹ 365 Crore for the scheme from 2021- 22 to 2025-26.

The Sub-scheme - 'Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Welfare of Transgender Persons' includes the following components:

1. **Scholarships for Transgender Students:** Scholarships for students studying in IX and till post-graduation to enable them to complete their education.
2. **Skill Development and Livelihood:** Skill Development and Livelihood under PM-DAKSH scheme of the Department
3. **Composite Medical Health:** A comprehensive package in convergence with PM-JAY supporting Gender-Reaffirmation surgeries through selected hospitals.
4. **Housing in the form of 'Garima Greh':** Shelter Homes 'Garima Greh' where food, clothing, recreational facilities, skill development opportunities, recreational activities, medical support etc. will be provided
5. **Provision of Transgender Protection Cell:** Setting up of Transgender Protection Cell in each state to monitor cases of offences and to ensure timely registration, investigation and prosecution of offences.
6. E-Services (National Portal & Helpline and Advertisement) and other Welfare Measures.

The focus of the sub-scheme 'Comprehensive Rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of Begging' are as follows:

1. **Survey and identification:** Survey and Identification of beneficiaries shall be carried out by the Implementing Agencies.
2. **Mobilisation:** Outreach work will be done to mobilise the persons engaged in begging to avail the services available in the Shelter Homes.

3. **Rescue/ Shelter Home:** The shelter homes will facilitate education for children engaged in the act of Begging and children of persons engaged in the act of Begging.
4. **Comprehensive resettlement.**

