

VAJIRAM & RAVI
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GOVERNMENT E-MARKETPLACE (GeM):

- Number of users (buyer & sellers) on GeM, the national e-public procurement portal, have grown 186% during last one year. Transactions have increased 772% in volume terms and 599% in value terms. More than 26% of vendors in GeM are MSMEs accounting for 56% of transactions by value, making it a truly open and inclusive platform. During the 6-week National Mission of GeM (NMG) launched recently by Commerce Minister, GeM organized training in more than 220 districts and 180 towns, covering about 50,000 buyers and sellers.
- During the mission, 1617 organizations have been on-boarded and 1405 new organizations have started transactions. As per road map emerging out of the national mission, railways have set a target to carry out annual procurement of Rs. 10,000 crore through GeM provision in IREPS during the next year.

VISION OF A NEW INDIA:

- The Ministry of Commerce & Industry is creating an action-oriented plan which will highlight specific sector level interventions to bolster India's march towards becoming a USD 5 trillion economy before 2025. The focused plans will be on boosting services sector contribution to USD 3 trillion, manufacturing to USD 1 trillion and Agriculture to USD 1 trillion.
- The Ministry has created a corpus of USD 1 billion to boost 12 champion sectors in services and it is working on releasing the New Industrial Policy keeping in mind the demands of the future. Further all efforts of both the Department of Commerce and Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion have been towards achieving the goal of India becoming USD 5 trillion economy.

12 CHAMPION SECTORS:

- The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister approved the proposal of the Department of Commerce to give focused attention to 12 identified Champion Services Sectors for promoting their development, and realizing their potential. These include Information Technology & Information Technology enabled Services (IT & ITeS), Tourism and Hospitality Services, Medical Value Travel, Transport and Logistics Services, Accounting and Finance Services, Audio Visual Services, Legal Services, Communication Services, Construction and Related Engineering Services, Environmental Services, Financial Services and Education Services.
- This initiative will enhance the competitiveness of India's service sectors through the implementation of focused and monitored Action Plans, thereby promoting GDP growth, creating more jobs and promoting exports to global markets.
- Services sector in India has immense employment potential, it will enhance the competitiveness of India's service sectors through the implementation of focused and monitored Action Plans, thereby creating more jobs in India, contributing to a higher GDP and exports of services to global markets.
- As the Services sector contributes significantly to India's GDP, exports and job creation, increased productivity and competitiveness of the Champion Services Sectors will further boost exports of various services from India. Embedded services are substantial part of 'Goods' as well. Thus, competitive services sector will add to the competitiveness of the manufacturing sector as well.
- The share of India's services sector in global services exports was 3.3% in 2015 compared to 3.1% in 2014. Based on this initiative, a goal of 4.2 % has been envisaged for 2022.
- The share of services in Gross Value Added (GVA) was about 53% for India in 2015-16 (61 % including construction services). A goal of achieving a share of services in GVA of 60 % (67% including construction services) has also been envisaged by the year 2022.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT POLICY, 2018

- The Commerce Ministry has formulated India's first ever Agricultural Export Policy with a focused plan to boost India's agricultural exports to USD 60 billion by 2022 thereby assisting the Agriculture Ministry in achieving its target of USD 100 billion and to integrate Indian farmers and the high quality agricultural products with global value chains and to double India's share in world agriculture.
- The vision of the Agriculture Export Policy is to harness the export potential of Indian agriculture through suitable policy instruments and to make India a global power in agriculture and raise farmers' income.

PROMOTION OF TRADE:

- Commerce Ministry is working closely with the Finance Ministry to ease credit flow to the export sector, especially small exporters to ensure adequate availability of funds to them.
- The Commerce Minister has identified 15 strategic overseas locations where the Trade Promotion Organisations (TPOs) are proposed to be created. India has great potential to generate greater volumes of export with these countries but at present trade with them stands as single digit numbers.
- The locations where TPOs are proposed: Astana (Kazakhstan), Beijing (China) Cape town (South Africa), Dubai (UAE), Frankfurt (Germany), Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam), Jakarta (Indonesia) Lima (Peru), London (U.K.), Melbourne (Australia), Mexico City (Mexico), Moscow (Russia), New York (USA), Sao Paulo (Brazil) and Tokyo (Japan).

EXPORTS ON THE RISE:

- India's exports clocked highest growth in last 6 years. Sector specific interventions, focused export promotion initiatives, greater transparency and quick resolution of issues have led to an impressive export growth of 14.76% in 2017-18 (Oct-Sept) over previous year.
- The Department of Commerce is making all efforts to diversify India's export basket region wise and commodity wise. Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) are a means of correcting India's balance of trade. With the USA bilateral negotiations are on and with China, India has held three inter-ministerial delegations in June, August and November 2018 led by the Department of Commerce to pursue market access issues with Ministry of Commerce China (MOFCOM). General Administration of Custom China (GACC) has approved total 24 Indian rice mills for exporting non-basmati rice to China and the first consignment of 100 tonnes of white rice (5% broken) was shipped on 28.09.2018 and 30.09.2018. In October 2018 another 23 tonnes of rice was exported to China followed by 260 tonnes in November 2018. Export of rapeseed meal to China, which was discontinued in 2012, has been opened up now with consistent and continuous efforts of Department of Commerce and GACC has approved five rapeseed mills to supply rapeseed meal to China. The GACC teams have also visited India to inspect soybean meal mills and pomegranate orchards and pack houses in December 2018. China will also begin importing 50,000 tonnes of raw sugar from India early next year.

METALS AND MINERALS TRADING CORPORATION (MMTC):

- MMTC is one of the two highest earners of foreign exchange for India and the largest public sector trading body. During the first half of the year, MMTC has achieved revenue from operations of Rs. 12511 crore as against Rs. 9969 crore during the corresponding period last year registering a growth of 26% over the same period last year on year on year basis. The company has posted a Net Profit of Rs 41.62 crore during the period as compared to Rs. 29.76 crore during the same period last year registering an increase of 40%. The performance of the company during the second half of FY 2018-19 is likely to improve further.

TRADE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EXPORT SCHEME (TIES):

- The Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) provides assistance for setting up and up-gradation of infrastructure projects with overwhelming export linkages like the Border Haats, Land customs stations, quality testing and certification labs, cold chains, trade promotion centres, dry ports, export warehousing and packaging, SEZs and ports, airports cargo terminuses.
- The Central and State Agencies, including Export Promotion Councils, Commodities Boards, SEZ authorities and apex trade bodies recognised under the EXIM policy of Government of India, are eligible for financial support under this scheme.

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS FOR EXPORTERS - STEPS TAKEN BY DGFT:

- Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has taken several measures to strengthen the IT platform and create ease of doing business for exporters:
- DGFT has upgraded the existing IT-hardware this year.
- An online grievance redressal service was launched on DGFT website in September 2017: Contact@DGFT. It's single point contact for all foreign trade related issues of the exporters and importers. In the last year, over 60,000 grievances have been received on this platform, 97% of the grievances have been addressed.
- DGFT's EDI system provides facility for online application by exporters-importers for most of it's schemes and authorisations – IEC, Advance Authorization Scheme, Annual Advance Authorization Scheme, DFIA, EPCG Scheme, Annual EPCG Scheme, MEIS, SEIS, a FPS, FMS, MLFPS, VKGUY, SFIS, SHIS, Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme, Authorization for import and export of restricted items. The interface with other agencies (Customs and RBI) is also through EDI system.
- An online view of Shipping Bill data, electronically received from Customs, has been created for all Shipping Bills issued since 1.4.2016 for regional offices. Now, the exporters will not require to file physical copy of shipping bill for redemption of EODC. DGFT regional Offices can use electronically transmitted SB data from Customs for various other purposes also.
- Exporters can self-generate Importer Exporter Code (IEC) on online platform.
- Online auto approval of MEIS benefit has been introduced since September 2018 for 97% of product lines under MEIS. Now, MEIS applications are system approved and scrips are released within 3 days of the approval.
- Call centre has been strengthened and now all telephone calls received on the help desk are closely monitored. An IVRS system has also been deployed.

INDIA IMPROVES RANKING IN EASE OF DOING BUSINESS:

- India has made a leap of 23 ranks in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Ranking this year to be ranked at 77. Upward move of 53 ranks in the last two years is the highest improvement in 2 years by any large country since 2011. India now ranks first in Ease of Doing Business Report among South Asian countries compared to 6th in 2014.
- India has improved its rank in 6 out of 10 indicators and has moved closer to international best practices (Distance to Frontier score) on 7 out of the 10 indicators. The most dramatic improvements have been registered in the indicators related to construction permits and trading across borders. In grant of construction permits, India's rank improved from 181 in 2017 to 52 in 2018, an improvement of 129 ranks in a single year. In trading across borders, India's rank improved by 66 positions, moving from 146 in 2017 to 80 in 2018.

FDI IN NEW GROWTH TRAJECTORY:

- Q1FY19 FDI inflows saw a 23% growth over Q1FY18 with Q1FY19 FDI inflow at USD 12.7 billion. India for the first time received FDI of more than highest ever FDI inflow of USD 61.96 billion in FY 2017-18. FDI equity inflows in automobiles & auto components increased by 13% during FY 2017-18, as compared to FY 2016-17. FDI equity inflows in textiles sector have increased by 18% during FY 2017-18, as compared to FY 2016-17.

MAKE IN INDIA:

- Launched by Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, on 25th September 2014 to make India the hub of manufacturing, India has emerged as one of the fastest growing economies.
- India has jumped 15 places on the Global Innovation Index (2015-16) (Source: World Intellectual Property Organization) and moved 19 places ahead on the Logistics Performance Index (2015-16) (Source: World Bank).
- In the Global Competitiveness Index (2014-16) India has jumped 32 places (Source: World Economic Forum).
- Ministry of Commerce is making all efforts to ensure that in public procurement preference is given to Make in India:
 - Exemption is given where estimated value of procurement is less than Rs. 5 lakhs.
 - The minimum local content shall ordinarily be 50%. The Nodal Ministry may prescribe a higher or lower percentage in respect of any particular item and may also prescribe the manner of calculation of local content.
 - The margin of purchase preference shall be 20%.
 - A Standing Committee in Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, under the chairmanship of Secretary, DIPP oversee the implementation of the 2017 order giving preference to Make in India products.

PURCHASING MANAGERS' INDEX SIGNALS A SPARKLING CONTINUOUS EXPANSION:

- Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) is an indicator of business activity both in the manufacturing and services sectors. PMI in October 2018 stood at 53.1 as against 50.3 in October 2017. October 2018 is the 15th consecutive month of PMI>50, indicating growth in the manufacturing sector.

MASSIVE GROWTH OF START-UPS:

- Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of start-up businesses, to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. The Government through this initiative aims to empower start-ups to grow through innovation and design.
- The number of DIPP recognised start-ups touched 14,545 in November 18 as compared to 4610 on October 2017 generating total employment for 130,424 persons.
- Several programmes have been undertaken since the launch of the initiative on 16th of January, 2016 by Prime Minister, to transform India into a country of job creators instead of job seekers.
- The 19-Point Start-up India Action Plan envisages several incubation centres, easier patent filing, tax exemptions, ease of setting-up of business, a Rs. 10,000 crore corpus fund and a faster exit mechanism.

MULTI-MODAL LOGISTICS PARKS POLICY:

- The Multi-Modal Logistics Parks (MMLPs) are a key policy initiatives of Government of India to improve the country's logistics sector by lowering over freight costs, reducing vehicular pollution

and congestion and cutting warehouse costs with a view to promoting movements of goods for domestic and global trade. At present there is no specific definition, specification and standardisation of multi-modal logistics parks.

- Different Ministries like Railways, Shipping and Department of Industry Policy and Promotion are developing parks at the same location. This duplication is happening due to the lack of a comprehensive policy. The Commerce Ministry is consulting different stakeholders, States and UTs on the proposal on the multi-modal logistics park policy.

DEVELOPING LOGISTICS PORTAL:

- India has improved its global rankings on trading across borders from 146th rank in 2017 to 80th rank in 2018. Department of Commerce is working on reducing the logistics cost from the current 14% of GDP to 10% by 2022 through an integrated approach.
- A National Logistics Portal is being developed which will serve as a transactional e-marketplace by connecting buyers, logistics service providers and relevant government agencies. The portal will be a single window market place to link all stakeholders.

LOGISTICS DATA BANK:

- A technology innovation project of India-Japan bilateral cooperation, Logistics Data Bank Project has already been commissioned to track containers on a 'near-real-time' basis. This is one of the initiatives of Government of India as part of its Ease of Doing Business initiative wherein RFID tags are placed on every container coming out of the ports to track its movement.
- The project has already expanded to various ports (JNPT, Mundra, Hazira, Chennai, Paradip, Kattupalli, Ennore, Krishnapatnam, Mumbai, Murmogao, Visakhapatnam, New Mangalore and Kolkata) in India and has covered around 90% of total container volumes in India.

SEZ POLICY:

- The Baba Kalyani led committee constituted by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry to study the existing SEZ policy of India has submitted its report to the Union Minister for Commerce & Industry and Civil Aviation, Suresh Prabhu.
- The objectives of the committee were to evaluate the SEZ policy and make it WTO compatible, suggest measures for maximizing utilisation of vacant land in SEZs, suggest changes in the SEZ policy based on international experience and merge the SEZ policy with other Government schemes like coastal economic zones, Delhi-Mumbai industrial corridor, national industrial manufacturing zones and food and textiles parks.
- While submitting the report to the Commerce Minister, Baba Kalyani, Chairman, Bharat Forge Ltd., said that if India is going to become a USD 5 trillion economy by 2025 then the current environment of manufacturing competitiveness and services has to undergo a paradigm shift. The success seen by services sector like IT and ITeS has to be promoted in other services sector like health care, financial services, legal, repair and design services.
- The Government of India has set a target of creating 100 million jobs and achieving 25% of GDP from the manufacturing sector by 2022, as part of its flagship 'Make in India' programme. Furthermore, the Government plans to increase manufacturing value to USD 1.2 trillion by 2025. While these are ambitious plans to propel India into a growth trajectory, it requires evaluation of existing policy frameworks to catalyse manufacturing sector growth. At the same time, policy needs to be complied with the relevant WTO regulations.

INDUSTRIAL CORRIDORS:

- Industrial corridor programme envisages creation of world class infrastructure, connectivity and new greenfield smart cities as global manufacturing hubs which will create large employment

opportunities. The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project has made substantial progress with trunk infrastructure development activities nearing completion at four locations in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Allotment of developed land to industries has begun in these places and 56 plots constituting 335.51 acres have already been allotted. This is expected to bring an investment of about Rs. 8354 crore over a period of 3-5 years.

- Based on the initial success of DMIC project, the Government has also started planning and development activities in four other industrial corridor projects i.e. Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC), Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC), Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC) and East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC) from Kolkata to Chennai. Trunk infrastructure activities in these corridor projects are planned to be initiated from next year.

MORE POWER TO INDIA'S ETHNIC GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS (GI):

- GI logo and tagline have been launched by Union Commerce and Industry Minister, Suresh Prabhu for recognition of GI's in India. 312 GI's have been registered in past 1 year including famous GI like Bangla Rasgulla and Alphonso. It is one of the world's most popular fruit and is exported to countries like Japan and Korea and in Europe. New markets such as USA and Australia have recently opened up.
- Darjeeling Tea, Mahabaleshwar Strawberry, Blue Pottery of Jaipur, Banarasi Sarees and Tirupati Laddus are some of the GIs. The first product to get a GI tag in India was the Darjeeling tea in 2004. There are a total of 325 products from India that carry this indication.
- A massive GI campaign has been launched for increasing awareness of the GI. Farmers, artisans and craftsmen are the direct beneficiaries of this initiative.
- GI products can benefit the rural economy in remote areas, by supplementing the incomes of artisans, farmers, weavers and craftsmen. Our rural artisans possess unique skills and knowledge of traditional practices and methods, passed down from generation to generation, which need to be protected and promoted.

REFORMS FOR STRENGTHENING AND MODERNISING THE WTO:

- The recent unilateral measures and counter measures by some members, the deepening impasse regarding the appointment of members in the appellate body and contentious debate on development has led the Department of Commerce to propose major initiatives on WTO reforms like the enhanced role of the secretariat and strengthening of Dispute Settlement Mechanism which India has co-sponsored with EU. India desires for a more participatory engagement in the WTO with likeminded countries in order to defend India's interest.

RCEP:

- Second RCEP leaders' summit was held on 14th November 2018, where leaders acknowledged substantial progress in the negotiations. During the RCEP Ministerial Round meeting on 12-13 November 2018, 3 more chapters were concluded, taking the total chapters successfully concluded so far to 7 out of 16.
- As per Commerce Minister's directions, 3 think-tanks are being engaged for undertaking comprehensive study on India's approach to RCEP. ICRIER, CRT and IIM (Bangalore) and CWTOS have been selected for the purpose.

NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY:

- The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has initiated the process of formulation of a new Industrial Policy in May 2017 and may get Cabinet approval soon.

- This will replace the 27-year-old existing policy. Since the last Industrial Policy announced in 1991, India has transformed into one of the fastest growing economies in the world. With strong macro-economic fundamentals and several path breaking reforms in the last three years, India is equipped to deploy a different set of ideas and strategies to build a globally competitive Indian industry. The new Industrial Policy will subsume the National Manufacturing Policy.
- A consultative approach was taken for the formulation of the new policy wherein six thematic focus groups and an online survey on DIPP website have been used to obtain inputs from stakeholders.
- Focus groups, with members from government departments, industry associations, academia, and think tanks were setup to examine the challenges faced by the industry in specific areas.
- The six thematic areas include manufacturing and MSME, technology and innovation, Ease of Doing Business, infrastructure, investment, trade and fiscal policy, and skills and employability for the future. A Task Force on artificial intelligence for India's economic transformation was also been constituted to provide inputs for the policy.
- It is proposed that the new Industrial Policy will aim at making India a manufacturing hub by promoting Make in India. It will also suitably incorporate the use of modern smart technologies such as IOT, artificial intelligence and robotics for advanced manufacturing.



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POWER: INTRODUCTION –

Origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power development in India commenced at the end of the nineteenth century with the commissioning of electricity supply in Darjeeling during 1897, followed by the commissioning of a hydropower station at Sivasamudram in Karnataka during 1902.
Ministry of Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Power is primarily responsible for the development of electrical energy in the country. The ministry is concerned with perspective planning, policy formulation, processing of projects for investment decisions, monitoring of the implementation of power projects, training and manpower development and the administration and enactment of legislation with regard to thermal and hydro power generation, transmission and distribution.
CEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In all technical matters, the Ministry of Power is assisted by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is a statutory organization constituted under Section 3 (1) of the repealed Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and continued under Section 70 of the Electricity Act, 2003.
UMPPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of India had launched an initiative for the development of coal-based Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs), each with a capacity of 4,000 MW. The objective of the initiative is to ensure cheaper tariffs utilizing economies of scale, catering to the need of a number of states and to mitigate the risk relating to tie up of land fuel, water and other statutory clearances, etc. Four UMPPs namely Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tilaiya in Jharkhand have already been awarded to successful bidders and are at different stages of development.

POWER : PSU's –

National Thermal Power Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Maha Ratna Company of the Government of India It is the largest power generator in India with comprehensive in-house capabilities in building and operating power projects.
NHPCL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Limited (NHPCL) is a Schedule 'A' Mini-Ratna Enterprise of the Government of India Set up in 1975 and has now become the largest organization for hydro power development in the country
Power Grid Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a notified Central Transmission Utility since 1998. It is also responsible for establishment of Regional and National Power Grids and operates (through POSOCO), a fully owned subsidiary of POWERGRID to facilitate transfer of power within and across the regions with reliability, security and economy on commercial principles.
Power Finance Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a leading Power Sector Public Financial Institution and a Non-Banking Financial Company, providing fund and non-fund based support for the development of Indian Power Sector.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • under the administrative control of the Ministry of Power • The corporation has been conferred with the status of 'Navratna' in 2007.
REC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective – financing rural electrification schemes in the country. • Rural electrification corporation (REC) is a 'Navratna' company
Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (SJVN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (SJVN) was incorporated on May 24, 1988 as a joint venture of the Government of India (GoI) and the Government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP) to plan, investigate, organize, execute, operate and maintain Hydro Electric Power Projects in Satluj basin in Himachal Pradesh and at any other place with equity contribution of GoI and GoHP as 75:25, respectively. SJVN is 'Schedule-A' Mini Ratna Category-I PSU under the administrative control of Ministry of Power. • The Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Power Station (1500 MW) was the first project undertaken by SJVN for execution having six units of 250 MW each. All units are under commercial operation since May 18, 2004.
Bhakra Management Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhakra Management Board (BMB) was constituted under Section 79 of the Punjab Re-Organization Act, 1966 for the administration, maintenance and operation of Bhakra Nangal Project from October, 1967.
National Power Training Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a registered society under Ministry of Power, is committed to the development of human resources in the power sector
Central Power Research Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a society registered under the Societies Registration Act under the Ministry of Power, serves as national laboratory to carry out applied research in electrical power engineering. It also functions as an independent national testing and certification authority for electrical equipment for ensuring their reliability.
North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated on April 2, 1976 as a wholly owned Government Enterprise under the Ministry of Power to plan, promote, investigate, survey, design, construct, generate, operate and maintain power stations in the north-eastern region. • Headquartered at Shillong.

SAUBHAGYA

- Launched for universal electrification in September, 2017
- Camps organised at village level. Minimum documentation required
- Special drive for economically weaker sections under Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
- Over 2.1 crore households electrified since 11th Oct, 2017
- 9 States have achieved 100% saturation in household electrification under Saubhagya namely Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Bihar, J&K, Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Sikkim, Telangana and West Bengal.
- Thus total 16 States in the country now have 100 % household electrification.
- Many more State like Maharashtra, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh etc. are left with small number of un-electrified households and expected to achieve saturation any time.
- Nation expected to achieve 100 % household electrification by 31st December, 2018

GENERATION CAPACITY

- Around 1,07,000 MW Generation Capacity has been added till October 2018 since April 2014.
- All India Generation Installed Capacity has increased by 39.2% from 2,48,554 MW as on 31.3.2014 to 3,46,048 MW as on 31.10.2018.
- India emerges as net exporter of electricity. 7203 MU supplied to Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar in FY 2017-18 and 4628 MU in current year 2018-19 (Upto October 2018).
- Energy deficit reduced from 4.2% in FY 2013-14 to 0.6% in Current FY 2018-19 (Upto October 2018). Peak Deficit also reduced from 4.5% in FY 2013-14 to 0.8% in Current FY 2018-19 (Upto October 2018).
- Peak Demand Met has increased by 35.2% to 1,75,528 MW during the current year (April-October 2018) from 1,29,815 MW during same period in 2013-14.
- Energy Availability has also increased by 35.2% to 764.627 BU during the current year (April-October 2018) from 565.698 BU during same period in 2013-14.

ONE GRID ONE NATION (ACHIEVEMENTS TILL OCT, 2018)

- Expansion of transmission grid by 1,11,433 ckm from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (11,799 ckm added in FY 2018-19)
- Transformation capacity addition of 3,38,202 MVA from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (41,790 MVA added in FY 2018-19)
- 26 projects worth Rs. 48,426 crore awarded through Tariff Based Competitive Bidding from 2014-15 to 2018-19.
- Inter-regional transfer capacity addition more than tripled from 16,000 MW in FY 2010-14 to 54,700 MW during FY 2014-15 to 2018-19 (4,200 MW added in FY 2018-19).

INTEGRATED POWER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IPDS)

- Outlay of Rs. 65,424 crore
- 1378 towns IT enabled
- 1900 additional towns under progress
- Installation of 43,449 Km HT and LT lines completed out of the total 1,30,348 Km of awarded quantity
- Installation of 28,193 distribution transformers completed out of the total 58,145 no. of awarded quantity

UDAY

- More than Rs. 34,000 Crores interest cost saved by DISCOMs under UDAY within two years.
- Reduction in AT&C losses in 22 States within two years of operation. AT&C losses have come down to 18.76% in FY18 as compared to 20.77% in FY16.
- Revenue gaps bridged by 72 per cent within two years operation of UDAY. The national level ACS-ARR gaps are at 17 paise/unit in FY18 as compared to 60 paise/unit in FY16.
- India's rank improved to 24 in 2018 from 137 in 2014 on World Bank's Ease of doing business - "Getting Electricity" Ranking.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND ENERGY CONSERVATION

- **Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LED for All (UJALA)**

- 31.68 crore LED bulbs distributed under UJALA scheme resulting in estimated cost saving of INR 16,457 crore per year, estimated energy savings of 41.14 billion kWh per year with avoided peak demand of 8,237 MW and GHG emission reduction of 33.32 million t CO₂ per year.
- 88 percent reduction in LED bulb procurement cost through demand aggregation
- **Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP)**
 - To replace 1.34 crore conventional streetlights with smart and energy efficient LED street lights by March, 2019.
 - 74.79 lakh LED street lights have been installed resulting in estimated energy savings of 5.02 billion kWh per year with avoided peak demand of 837 MW and GHG emission reduction of 3.46 million t CO₂ per year

BEE STAR LABELLING

- The Chiller Star Labelling Program has been launched by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) to encourage the deployment of Energy Efficient chiller systems. The program envisages providing star rating in terms of its energy performance. Initially, the program is launched on voluntary basis and will be valid upto 31st December 2020.
- LED and inverter AC have been notified under mandatory regime. Star labelling program for Variable speed Air Conditioners and LED lamps were notified in mandatory domain during the year 2017. The implementation of the same has begun w.e.f 1st January, 2018.
- Star labelling program saved energy worth INR 22,500 crore during the year 2017-18.

DIGITAL INITIATIVES:

- Enabling payments through NPCI platforms such as BHIM, BBPS, Bharat QR etc. More than 24 crore digital transactions in FY 2017-18 for electricity bill payments.
- To bring transparency and to disseminate information to public at large following Apps are launched by the Ministry of Power:
 - **PRAAPTI:** A Web portal and an App namely PRAAPTI (Payment Ratification And Analysis in Power procurement) for bringing Transparency in Invoicing of generators), www.praapti.in, has been officially launched.
 - **Ash Track:** linking fly ash users and power plants for better ash utilisation. A Web based monitoring System and a Fly Ash mobile application named **ASH TRACK**. These platforms will enable better management of the ash produced by thermal power plants by providing an interface between fly ash producers (Thermal Power Plants) and potential ash users such as – road contractors, cement plants etc.

PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS:

- **Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC):** Engaged in exploration and production of crude oil, natural gas and value added products.
- **ONGC Videsh Limited:** ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), is engaged in exploration and production of oil and gas outside India. OVL has drawn an ambitious 'Perspective Plan, 2030' eyeing more than six fold increase in production from about 9 MMTOE during current fiscal to 60 MMTOE per annum by 2030.
- **Oil India Limited:** A Government of India enterprise, is engaged in the business of exploration, production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas. In 1959, Oil India Private Limited was incorporated to expand and develop the newly discovered oil fields of Naharkatiya and Moran in Assam.

- **Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL):** Starting as a natural gas transmission company, it is today an integrated energy company in the Natural Gas value chain with global footprints.

EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION FOR PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS

- **Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP)/ Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP)** – This is a paradigm shift from Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime to Revenue Sharing Contract (RSC) regime based on the principle of ease of doing business. It provides for single License for exploration and production of conventional as well as non-conventional Hydrocarbon resources; Pricing and Marketing Freedom; reduced rate of royalty for offshore blocks, Open Acreage Licensing Policy that means option to select the exploration blocks without waiting for formal bid round. Expression of Interest can be submitted round the year and Bidding is carried out every 6 months.
- **Policy Framework to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas-** The Government has approved the Policy framework to promote and encourage adoption of Enhanced Recovery (ER)/Improved Recovery (IR)/Unconventional Hydrocarbon (UHC) production Methods/techniques through fiscal incentives and an enabling ecosystem to improve productivity of existing fields and enhance overall production of domestic hydrocarbons. The Policy provides for systemic assessment of every field for its ER potential, appraisal of appropriate ER techniques and fiscal incentives to de-risk the cost involved in ER Projects and to make it economically viable.
- **Discovered Small Field Policy (DSF) Policy, Round I & II** - For early monetization of unmonetized discoveries of National Oil Companies (NoCs), Cabinet in September, 2015 approved 69 marginal fields for offer under Discovered Small Fields Policy. These contract areas are awarded under the new regime of Revenue Sharing Model. Award of contract is expected to provide faster development of fields and facilitate production of oil and gas.
- **National Seismic Programme of Un-appraised areas** – The Government has taken up programme of undertaking 2D seismic survey of entire un-appraised areas. National Seismic Programme was launched on 12th October, 2016. Under the programme, Government has approved the proposal for conducting 2D seismic survey for data Acquisition, Processing and Interpretation (API) of 48,243 Line Kilo Metres (LKM). The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2932.99 crore and the project is proposed to be completed by 2019-20.

PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA (PMUY)

- In order to provide clean cooking fuel LPG to BPL households in the country, the Government has launched “Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana” (PMUY) scheme to provide to provide 5 Crore deposit-free LPG connections to women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, which were subsequently increased to 8 Crore with a budgetary allocation of Rs. 12800 crore.
- Beneficiaries are identified through Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) list and in case the names are not appearing in the SECC list, beneficiaries are identified from categories i.e. SC/STs households, beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY (Gramin), Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Forest dwellers, Most backward Classes (MBC), Tea & Ex-Tea Garden Tribes and people residing in Islands/ river islands.

PAHAL

- Government, as a measure of Good Governance, has introduced well targeted system of subsidy delivery to LPG consumers through PAHAL. The initiative of the Government was aimed at rationalizing subsidies based on approach to cut subsidy leakages, but not subsidies themselves.
- As on 06.12.2018, more than 23.08 crore LPG consumers have joined the PAHAL Scheme. PAHAL has entered into Guinness book of World record being largest Direct Benefit Transfer scheme. So far, more than Rs. 96,625 crore have been transferred into the bank accounts of consumers.

- PAHAL has helped in identifying 'ghost' accounts, multiple accounts and inactive accounts. This has helped in curbing diversion of subsidized LPG to commercial purposes. So far, estimated savings due to implementation of Pahal is approximately Rs 50,000 crore.

ETHANOL BLENDED PETROL (EBP) PROGRAMME

- For ethanol supply year 2018-19, the Government has fixed remunerative price for ethanol procurement based on raw material utilized for ethanol production as follows:
- From C-heavy molasses at Rs. 43.46 per litre.
- From B heavy molasses / partial sugarcane juice at Rs. 52.43 per litre.
- Price of ethanol for the mills, who will divert 100% sugarcane juice for production of ethanol thereby not producing sugar, has been fixed at Rs. 59.19 per litre. This price will be paid by OMCs to those sugar mills who will divert 100% sugarcane juice for production of ethanol thereby not producing any sugar. If a sugar mill produces ethanol with a combination of B heavy molasses and sugarcane juice, the ethanol price derived from B heavy molasses route shall be payable by OMCs.
- Further, the Government has also allowed production of ethanol from damaged food grains. OMCs are offering differential pricing of Rs. 47.13 per litre to incentivize this route.

BIO-DIESEL PROGRAMME

- Purchase Orders have been issued by Oil Marketing Companies for supply of 8.14 crore litres of biodiesel during the period May – October, 2018, with provision for extension for three months.
- As on 30.10.2018, OMCs have procured 7.97 crore litres of Biodiesel.

NATIONAL POLICY ON BIOFUELS – 2018:

The Government has notified National Policy on Biofuels 2018 on 8.6.2018 which is expected to give boost to the biofuel programme of the country. The major features of the Policy are as below:

- Categorization of biofuels as "Basic Biofuels" viz. First Generation (1G) bio ethanol & biodiesel and "Advanced Biofuels" – Second Generation (2G) ethanol, bio-CNG etc. to enable extension of appropriate financial and fiscal incentives under each category.
- Expanding the scope of raw material for ethanol production by allowing use of sugarcane Juice, sugar containing materials like sugar beet, sweet sorghum, starch containing materials like corn, cassava, damaged food grains like wheat, broken rice, rotten potatoes, unfit for human consumption for ethanol production.
- iii. The Policy allows use of surplus food grains for production of ethanol for blending with petrol with the approval of National Biofuel Coordination Committee.
- With a thrust on Advanced Biofuels, the Policy indicates a viability gap funding scheme for 2G ethanol Bio refineries of Rs. 5000 crores in 6 years in addition to additional tax incentives, higher purchase price as compared to 1G biofuels.

SATAT INITIATIVE

- The Ministry has decided to give wide publicity to the initiative of Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT initiative) by organising Road Shows at Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh and Lucknow to promote Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) production and use.

COAL:

- **Power Sector Linkage Policy – SHAKTI:** CCEA on 17.05.2017 approved fading away of the existing LoA-FSA regime and introduced Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India (SHAKTI), 2017, which was issued by Ministry of Coal on 22.05.2017.

- **Rationalization of Coal Linkage:** An Inter-Ministerial Task Force (IMTF) was constituted in June, 2014 to undertake a comprehensive review of existing sources of coal with a view to optimize transportation cost and materialization under the given technical constraints. The report of the IMTF duly approved by the Competent Authority was circulated to the concerned. On the recommendation of the IMTF, three stage rationalization was undertaken. The linkage rationalization for State/Central PSUs was implemented initially, based on IMTF recommendation and carried forward by CIL based on coal availability and requests of PSU TPPs. Overall movement rationalization of 55.66 MT of coal has taken place with annual potential savings of Rs. 3359 Crore.

SOLAR ENERGY:

- The Government has revised the target of Grid Connected Solar Power Projects from 20,000 MW by the year 2021-22 to 100,000 MW by the year 2021-22 under the National Solar Mission.
- The country currently has the fifth highest solar installed capacity in the world with total installed capacity of 24.33 GW as on October, 2018 against a target of 100 GW by 2022. Further, 22.8 GW capacity is under implementation or have been tendered out.
- Solar Parks are being set up in the country. 47 solar parks of aggregate capacity 26,694 MW has been approved in 21 States up to November, 2018. Over 1,00,000 lakh acres of land identified for various solar parks out of which over 75,000 acres have been acquired. Solar projects of aggregate capacity 4195 MW have been commissioned inside various solar parks.

WIND ENERGY

- The country currently has the fourth highest wind installed capacity in the world with total installed capacity of 34.98 GW as on October, 2018 against a target of 60 GW by 2022. Further, around 9.4 GW capacity is under implementation or have been tendered out.
- The Ministry plans to bid out 10 GW wind power capacity each year for 2018-19 and 2019-20, so that bidding gets completed for entire 60 GW capacity additions by March 2020, leaving two years' time for execution of projects.
- The recent assessment conducted by National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) indicates a gross wind power potential of 302 GW in the country at 100 meter above ground level.
- The National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy was issued in May 2018. The main objective of the policy is to provide a framework for promotion of large grid connected wind-solar PV hybrid system for optimal and efficient utilization of wind and solar resources, transmission infrastructure and land.

BIO POWER

- Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been promoting programmes to promote Biomass Power and Bagasse Cogeneration in the country with an objective to utilize country's available biomass resources like bagasse, rice husk, straw, cotton stalk, coconut shells etc. for power generation.
- Waste to Energy projects are also being set up for generation of Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Waste / Residues such as municipal solid wastes, vegetable and other market wastes, slaughterhouse waste, agricultural residues and industrial wastes & effluents.

SMALL HYDRO POWER

- A total capacity of 4.5 GW of grid connected small hydro power has been installed in the country as on October 2018 against a target of 5 GW small hydro power by 2022. Further, 126 no. of projects of capacity 0.73 GW are under various stages of implementation.

OFF-GRID RENEWABLES

- The Ministry is implementing off grid and Decentralized renewables programme for meeting energy demand for cooking, lighting, motive power, space heating, hot water generation, etc. The Ministry also supports deployment of decentralized solar applications like solar lanterns, solar street lights, solar home lights, solar pumps, etc. in the country. As on October, 2018, over 40 Lakhs no. of Lantern & Lamps, 16.72 lakhs no. of Home Lights, 6.40 lakhs no. of Street Lights, 1.96 lakhs no. of solar pumps and 187.99 MWp Stand Alone has been installed in the country.

INTERNATIONAL SOLAR ALLIANCE (ISA)

- The International Solar Alliance (ISA) became first international intergovernmental organization headquartered in India on 6th December, 2017. ISA is part of India's vision to provide clean and affordable energy to all. So far 71 countries have signed the Framework Agreement of the ISA. Out of these, 48 countries have ratified the same.
- The First Assembly of the ISA was held on 3 October, 2018 in India. 37 ISA member Countries, including India and France, attended the Assembly. In addition, 25 countries that have signed the Framework Agreement of ISA but yet to ratify; 13 Prospective Member countries that are yet sign the Framework Agreement of the ISA; and 3 Partner countries that are beyond inter-tropical zone attended the Assembly as Observers.
- In the First Assembly inter-alia India's resolution for amending the Framework Agreement of the ISA for opening up the ISA membership to all countries that are members of United Nations was adopted.
- India has recognized ISA's judicial personality by entering into Headquarter agreement with ISA.

A large, semi-transparent watermark logo for Vajiram & Ravi is centered on the page. It features a stylized sun or globe icon in shades of orange and yellow, with the company name 'VAJIRAM & RAVI' written in a bold, sans-serif font across a white banner at the bottom of the icon.

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COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**TELECOMMUNICATIONS: RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS**

- Six-fold increase in Government spending on telecommunications infrastructure and services in the country – from Rs. 9,900 crores between 2009-14, to Rs. 60,000 crores (actual + planned) between 2014-19
- Tariff reductions benefiting consumers across the country:
 - Average voice tariff declined by 67% – from an average per minute tariff of 51 paise in June 2014 to 11 paise in June 2018
 - Average data tariff declined by 96% - from Rs. 269 per GB in 2014, to Rs. 12 per GB in June 2018
- Telecom service providers now have sufficient spectrum available to offer their services; the regime of spectrum shortage is a thing of the past
- Under the BharatNet project, which is expected to trigger the era of Broadband in rural India, nearly 50% of the total 2.5 Lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country have been connected through high-speed OFC network by October 2018, as compared to 59 GPs in June 2014; plan to complete the remaining GPs by March 2019
- Network for Spectrum (NFS) project for Defence – project approved in July 2012; no cable laid until May 2014; 51,000 km of Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) laid in the last 4 years.

THE NATIONAL DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS POLICY (NDCP) 2018 – SUMMARISES OUR ASPIRATIONS AND DETERMINATION:

- **Missions – NDCP 2018**
 - Connect India – Universal broadband coverage at 50 Mbps
 - Propel India – Attracting investments worth USD 100 Billion
 - Secure India – A strong, flexible, and robust communications infrastructure and data protection regime
- **Objectives – NDCP 2018**
 - Providing Broadband to all by 2022
 - Adding 4 million jobs in the sector
 - Digital Communications sector to grow to 8% of India's GDP by 2022 (present 6%)
 - To bring India to the top 50 rank(from present 134) in the ICT Development Index of the International Telecom Union
 - Net positive international trade in the sector – through increased local manufacturing and exports, and lower imports
 - Ensuring Digital Sovereignty of the country

CONNECTING THE UNCONNECTED AREAS IN THE COUNTRY:

- Left-Wing Extremism Affected Areas – 2335 mobile towers installed in Phase I, at a total outlay of Rs. 4,781 crores; 4072 towers approved for installation in Phase II, with a total outlay of Rs. 7,330 crores
- Biggest ever Telecom Spend in the North-East Region –Ongoing projects with a total outlay of more than Rs. 10,800 crores, connecting border areas, highways, and unconnected villages

- Submarine cable connectivity to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in addition to strengthening connectivity within the islands and in Lakshadweep – at an outlay of Rs. 2,250 crores
- Extensive expansion of the Wi-Fi eco-system in rural areas, with an outlay of Rs. 10,000 crores – 25,000 hot-spots by BSNL in rural exchanges, 7,000 hot-spots (e-Choupals) by Common Service Centres (CSCs); Additional 1 million Hotspots planned by March 2019

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS: ACHIEVEMENTS

- Established a separate Parcel Directorate, in order to focus on this growing business segment; 42 parcel centres and 242 nodal delivery centres have already been established to handle increased volume of consignments
- Launched at all 650 IPPB branches co-located in District HQ Post Offices along with 1,01,173 Access Points. IPPB will offer a 360-degree financial services suite across multiple channels – to benefit the unbanked and under-banked. IPPB Stats (between 1st Sep 2018 and 1st Jan 2019):
 - Total Accounts Opened: 20.11 Lacs
 - Cumulative Value of Transactions: INR 561 Crores
 - Cumulative Volume of Transactions: 12.87 Lacs
 - 995 DoP ATMs are now inter-operable with other Banks.
- **Sukanya Samridhi Scheme:** Out of total 1.52 Crores enrolments, 1.31 crores done through Post Offices
- **Postal Life Insurance (PLI) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI)** – insurance products from the DoP, with the unique feature of 'low premium, high bonus'; renewed drive to extend the benefits of these products to promote financial inclusion in the country.
- **Under Sampoorna Bima Gram Yojana,** at least one person insured from each household in 2,529 villages nation-wide; 10,000 villages targeted by March 2019

DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAMME

- The Digital India Program of the Government aims to transform India into a knowledge-based economy and digitally empowered society by ensuring digital access, digital inclusion, digital empowerment and bridging the digital divide. Under Digital India Programme MeitY has effectively utilised Digital technologies to transform the lives of people while ensuring digital inclusion of all the segments. The Government is committed to provide governance and services to our citizens in an affordable and efficient manner within the shortest span of time.
- Through Aadhaar, the Government has provided digital identity to 122.9 crore residents of the country with 99% coverage of adult population as on 30th November, 2018. Earlier, a substantial percentage of population, especially the economically poor and the rural segment, women and children, did not have an identity card by which they could access a service. Aadhaar has given individuals a Government issued ID card which can be authenticated any time anywhere. Aadhaar combined with Digital Locker, eSign, and various forms of digital payments have paved the way for common man getting services on his mobile instead of having to run to multiple Government offices.

DIGITAL PAYMENTS

- The growth of digital payments ecosystem is set to transform the economy.
- India's unique payment systems such as BHIM-UPI and BHIM-Aadhaar getting recognized globally.
- Over the past four years digital payment transactions have grown multifold from 316 crore transactions in 2014-15 to 2071 crore transactions in 2017-18.

e-TAAL (ELECTRONIC TRANSACTION AGGREGATION & ANALYSIS LAYER):

- There has been a stupendous growth in Electronic Transactions (e-Transactions) in various e-Governance services. Over 8,718.65 crore e-Transactions have been recorded since its inception, till 9th December, 2018; against 3,085.13 crore transactions recorded in FY 2017-18 till November, 2018. Currently, e-Taal has integrated with 3,646 e-Services, PAN India.

E-DISTRICT MISSION MODE PROJECT (MMP):

- e-District is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) that aims at electronic delivery of identified high volume citizen centric services at the district or sub-district level. The objectives of the e-District project are to ensure end-to-end workflow to ensure delivery of e-Services by undertaking Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) of services and providing easy, anywhere and anytime access to Government services. Currently, over 2,651 e-Services have been available for citizens in total 687 districts out of 721 across 33 States / UTs.

DIGITIZED INDIA PLATFORM (DIP):

- Digitize India Platform (DIP) is an initiative of the Government of India under the Digital India Programme to provide digitization services for scanned document images or physical documents for any organization. The main objective of this project to provide an end-to-end workflow based IT framework for digitization of Government records to enhance service delivery to the citizen and to empower numerous self-identified volunteers, part-time workers, housewives, students and general public, who add small portions of their contribution through crowd sourcing mechanism to achieve the greater result. As on 30th November, 2018 total 5.10 lakh contributors have been registered with DIP and as a result over 1.06 crore documents and 3.91 crore snippets have been digitized.

NATIONAL KNOWLEDGE NETWORK (NKN)

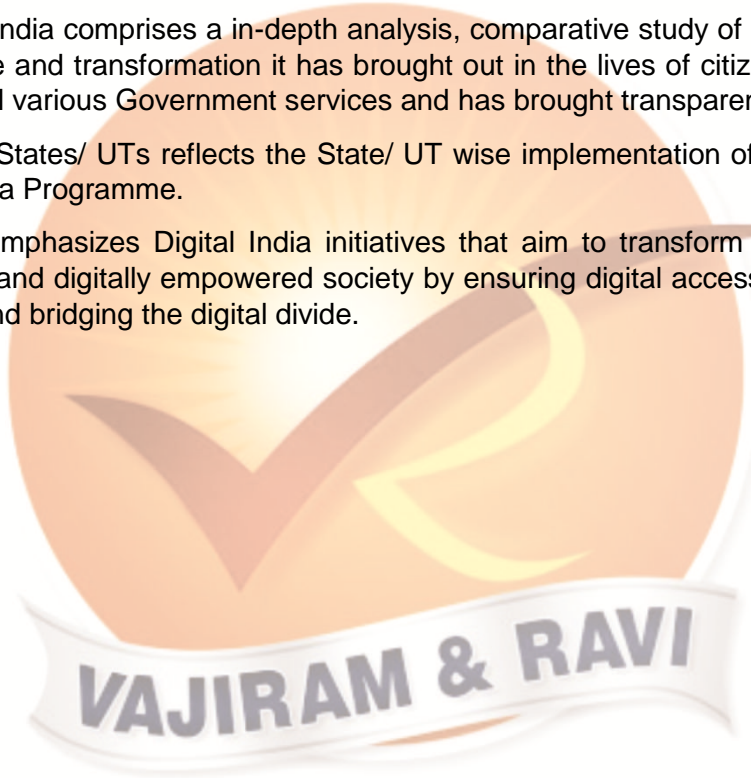
- The objective of NKN is to interconnect all institutions of higher learning and research with a high speed data communication network to facilitate knowledge sharing and collaborative research. So far, 1,675 links to institutions have been commissioned and made operational. This includes 388 links to institutions under National Mission on Education through Information and Communications Technology (NMEICT), which have been migrated to NKN.
- 498 district Links are operational under NKN to interconnect various Districts across the country.
- NKN connectivity has been extended to SWAN in 33 States/UTs and SDC in 30 States/UTs.
- NKN offering DDOS (Distributed Denial of Service) managed security services for the customers who are connected to NKN backbone to protect their services from DDOS attacks.
- Concurrently with strengthening its national footprint, NKN focuses on improving international connectivity, providing Indian researchers and students with access to the global research and education community.
- NKN has commissioned its international PoPs at Amsterdam, Singapore and Geneva.

DIGITAL LITERACY

- Digital literacy is a key component of the Government's vision of building an empowered society especially in the context of rural India as this would address a number of socio-economic issues, especially in the areas of healthcare, livelihood generation and education.
- In order to bridge the digital divide, the Pradhan Mantri Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) is being implemented by the Government. Around 1.62 crore beneficiaries in rural areas have been enrolled and 1.58 crore people have been imparted training and a total of 6 crore beneficiaries will be trained.

DIGITAL BHARAT, SAKSHAM BHARAT - A COMPENDIUM ON DIGITAL INDIA RELEASED

- A Digital India Compendium on Digital Bharat, Saksham Bharat has been released by Minister for Electronics & Information Technology and Law & Justice.
- The objective of the document is to disseminate and propagate the success of Digital India among masses. The document is divided in two sections- Digital profile of India and Digital profile of States & UTs.
- Digital profile of India comprises a in-depth analysis, comparative study of implementation of Digital India Programme and transformation it has brought out in the lives of citizens. It has simplified the way citizens avail various Government services and has brought transparency and accountability.
- Digital profile of States/ UTs reflects the State/ UT wise implementation of various initiatives taken under Digital India Programme.
- The document emphasizes Digital India initiatives that aim to transform India into a knowledge-based economy and digitally empowered society by ensuring digital access, digital inclusion, digital empowerment and bridging the digital divide.



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BODIES : AN OVERVIEW –

<p>Ministry of environment and forests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nodal agency in the Central Government for overseeing the implementation of India's environment, forest policies and programmes has been the Ministry of Environment and Forests. • This Ministry has been looking after the entire gamut of policies and their implementation relating to conservation of the country's natural resources including its lakes and rivers; its bio-diversity, forests and wildlife, ensuring the welfare of animals along with prevention and abatement of pollution. • The Ministry is also the nodal agency for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP), International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and the United Nations Conference, on Environment and Development (UNCED). The ministry also coordinates with multilateral bodies such as the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and regional bodies such as Economic and Social Council for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) on matters pertaining to environment.
<p>Botanical Survey of India (BSI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the apex research organization under the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, for carrying out taxonomic and floristic studies on wild plant resources of the country through survey, documentation and conservation.
<p>Zoological Survey of India (ZSI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), a premier institution under the ministry, has been undertaking survey, exploration and research leading to the advancement of our knowledge on the exceptionally rich faunal diversity of the country since its inception in 1916.
<p>Forest Survey of India (FSI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Survey of India (FSI), an organization under the ministry is engaged in the assessment of the country's forest resources on regular intervals. • Established in 1981.

BIODIVERSITY

<p>Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2000, a Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB) was adopted under the aegis of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). • The objective of CPB is to ensure safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology. India is a party to the CBD as well as CPB. • Thereafter, a Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) has been adopted in 2010 after six years of intense negotiations under the aegis of CBD.
<p>National Biodiversity Authority</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 came into force in 2003. • The objectives of the Act are conservation, sustainable utilization and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of biological resources and associated knowledge. The Act is being implemented in a three-tiered institutional structures.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NBA is a body corporate established in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, at Chennai in 2003. It is an autonomous, statutory and regulatory organization which is intended to implement the provisions of Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
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WATER SYSTEMS –

Mangroves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mangroves are plants that survive high salinity, tidal regimes, strong wind velocity, high temperature and muddy anaerobic soil—a combination of conditions hostile for other plants. They are found in the inter-tidal zones of sheltered shores, estuaries, creeks, backwaters, lagoons, marshes and mud-flats. West Bengal has the maximum mangrove cover in the country, followed by Gujarat and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. However, not all coastal areas are suitable for mangrove plantation as mangroves require an appropriate mix of saline and freshwater, and soft substrate like mudflats to enable it to grow and perpetuate. The mangrove cover in the country is 4,628 sq. km.
Coral Reefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coral reefs are the skeletons of stony coral polyps cemented together. Coral reefs form the most dynamic ecosystem, providing shelter and nourishment to marine flora and fauna. The term 'coral' has been used to describe a variety of invertebrate animals of the Phylum Cnidaria including hard and soft corals. The Indian reef area is estimated to be 2,383.87 sq. km. However, 'coral' is most often used as the common name for hard corals of the Order Scleractinia.
National River Conservation Directorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is engaged in implementing the river, lake and wetland action plans under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes 'National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)' and 'National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA)' by providing financial assistance to the State Governments.
National River Conservation Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of NRCP is to improve the water quality of the rivers, which are the major water sources in the country, through implementation of pollution abatement works, to the level of designated best use.
Conservation of Wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetlands are lifeline for a very large number of people. Nearly 80 per cent of paddy cultivation is directly or indirectly dependent on wetlands in India. Wetlands are also the most important source of fresh water to mankind. They provide a host of ecosystem services to humanity, in addition to being host to rich biodiversity.
Ramsar Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a commitment for conserving potential wetlands, India became a signatory to the Ramsar Convention in 1982. As per this convention, India is committed for international cooperation and to take national action for conservation and wise use of Wetlands which includes a wide variety of habitats, such as rivers and lakes, coastal lagoons, mangroves, peatlands, coral reefs and numerous man made wetlands such as ponds, etc.

FOREST –

<p>Forest Policy Division</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Policy Division of the ministry deals with the National Forest Policy, 1988, Indian Forest Act, 1927 and its amendments including policy matters and legislative matters of other ministries and State Governments related to forests. • In addition Forest Policy Division deals with forest related Climate Change, Biodiversity, REDD+, etc. and acts as a National Focal Division for the Forestry International Cooperation on United Nations forum on Forestry (UNFF), Asia Pacific Forestry Commission (APFC), Committee on Forestry of FAO and Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR).
<p>Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme deals with issues relating to the latest development and planning relating to Management of Forest Fire. • The major component of the scheme include - forest fire control and management. - strengthening of infrastructure. - survey, demarcation and working plan preparation. - protection and conservation of sacred groves. - conservation and restoration of unique vegetation and ecosystems. - control and eradication of forest invasive species. - preparedness for meeting challenges of bamboo flowering and improving management of bamboo forest.
<p>National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB) aims to promote afforestation, tree planting and ecological restoration in the country. • Special attention is also given to the regeneration of degraded forest areas including ecologically fragile areas like the western Himalayas, Aravallis, and Western Ghats.
<p>National Afforestation Programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a major afforestation scheme of the NAEB of the Government. • Launched in 2000-02, the scheme has acquired a Pan India ambit over the years and was being implemented by 28 states through a twin institutional set up of Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) at the forest division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at the village level.
<p>National Mission for a Green India</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) launched by the Government outlines the strategy to be adopted to meet the challenge of the impact of climate change in India. • The ministry has launched National Mission for a Green India through a consultative process involving relevant stakeholders, aimed at both increasing the forest and tree cover by 5 million ha, as well as increasing the quality of the existing forest cover in another 5 million ha. • The mission aims at (a) enhancing quality of forest cover and improving ecosystem services, (b) eco-system restoration and increase in forest cover, (c) enhancing tree cover in urban and peri-urban areas, (d) agroforestry and social-forestry and (e) restoration of wetlands. The objectives also include one cross-cutting intervention, i.e., improvement of livelihood of forest dependent community.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION –

<p>Central Zoo Authority (CZA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With its headquarters in New Delhi, it was established in 1992 under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to oversee the functioning of zoos in the country with the view to enhance their role in conservation. The
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	Central Zoo Authority is a 12 member body. Project Elephant.
Project Elephant (PE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was launched by the Government of India in 1991-92 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with following objectives: — to protect elephants, their habitat and corridors — to address issues of man-animal conflict — welfare of domesticated elephants Financial and technical support is. being provided to major elephant bearing states in the country. The project is being mainly implemented in 16 states/union territories , viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odhisa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
National Tiger Conservation Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Project Tiger' was launched in 1973 with the objective "to ensure maintenance of a viable population of Tigers in India for scientific, economic, aesthetic, cultural and ecological values, and to preserve for all times, areas of biological importance as a national heritage for the benefit, education and enjoyment of the people. The third countrywide assessment of the status of tigers, co-predators and their prey was released in January, 2015. This assessment of 2014 is the third such countrywide assessment using the refined methodology as recommended by the Tiger Task Force. The findings indicate a countrywide 30 per cent increase in tiger numbers in 2014 with an estimated number of 2,226 (range 1945- 2,491). The 2010 estimation was 1,706 (1,520- 1,909 tigers). The 2006 estimation was 1,411 (1,165-1,657 tigers).
Animal Welfare Board of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) scheme relates to provision of assistance for activities like financial assistance to animal welfare organizations for maintaining the stray animals in distress.

ABATEMENT OF POLLUTION –

Central Pollution Control Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) performs functions as laid down under The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. It is responsible for planning and executing comprehensive nationwide programmes for the prevention and control of water and air pollution, for advising the Central Government on matters concerning prevention and control of water and air pollution and for coordinating activities of state pollution control boards/pollution control committees besides providing technical assistance and guidance to them.
Hazardous Substances Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Hazardous Substances Management Division (HSMD) is the nodal point within the ministry for management of chemical emergencies and hazardous substances. The main objective of the division is to promote safe management and use of hazardous substances including hazardous chemicals and hazardous wastes, in order to avoid damage to health and environment. The division is also the nodal point for the following four International Conventions viz. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Basel Convention on Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade; c. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and d. Minamata Convention on Mercury.
Chemical safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change notified the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals (MSIHC) Rules, 1989 and the Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) (CAEPPR) Rules, 1996 for ensuring chemical safety in the country.
Hazardous Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ministry has initiated a project on GIS Based National Hazardous Waste Information System. • It is a web based system, which has been developed to provide status of hazardous waste management in the country.
Fly Ash Utilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To address the environmental problem of fly ash disposal, the ministry issued notification on fly ash utilization in 1999 prescribing therein the targets for fly ash utilization for coal/lignite power based thermal power stations with an aim to achieve 100 per cent utilization in a phased manner.

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY:

- Considering India's global leadership in environmental protection and climate change sectors, the UNEP had chosen India to be the global host for World Environment Day (WED) on 5th June, 2018.
- The main event was organized in Delhi and included a series of conferences in Vigyan Bhawan, a mega exhibition in Rajpath Lawns behind Vigyan Bhawan and the concluding event was graced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister and dignitaries from UN also attended the event.
- This WED, 2018 focused on "Plastic Pollution" which is one of the most challenging environmental concerns today.

GREEN GOOD DEEDS CAMPAIGN:

- Green Good Deeds, the societal movement launched by the Union Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Dr Harsh Vardhan to protect environment and promote good living in the country, has earned worldwide accolades.
- "Green Good Deeds" is an idea to take environmental awareness to the people and get them involved. Formally launched in January 2018, the campaign lauds small positive actions performed by individuals or organisations to strengthen the cause of environmental protection.

CLEAN AIR CAMPAIGN:

- Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Dr. Harsh Vardhan launched a joint campaign, with Delhi Government, NDMC, CPCB and other municipal agencies, for clean air in Delhi from 10-23 Feb 2018.
- The campaign is aimed to sensitise ground-level functionaries and general public to enforce the habit of environmental protection. 66 teams were formed led jointly by one officer each from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and one officer from the State Government of Delhi.

GREEN SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (GSDP)

- In order to skill youth in environment, forest and wildlife sectors and enable them to be gainfully employed/ self-employed, MoEF&CC launched a Green Skill Development Programme (GSDP) in June, 2017 on a pilot basis.

- The programme is now being scaled to an all India level. More than 30 skilling programmes are being conducted during 2018-19, covering diverse fields-pollution monitoring (air/ water/ soil), STP/ETP/CETP operation, waste management, forest management, water budgeting & auditing, conservation of river dolphins, wildlife management, para taxonomy, including PBRs, mangroves conservation, bamboo management and livelihood generation.

GREEN (HARIT) DIWALI

- Undertook a “Harit Diwali - Swasth Diwali” campaign which was launched on 22.10.2018 in MoEF&CC wherein around 500 students from schools in Delhi/NCR region participated. Advisories were issued to Nodal agencies implementing the Eco-club programme to celebrate environmental-friendly Diwali include cleaning of houses, renovating and decorating homes with diyas, lighting up candles, lamps; donating clothes/books to needy; making colourful rangoli etc.

RECLASSIFICATION OF BAMBOO & REMOVAL FROM CATEGORY OF TREE:

- The Government of India has made concerted efforts to promote bamboo cultivation right from enabling regulatory provision, to supporting the bamboo plantation on a large scale by launching newly restructured National Bamboo Mission with a budget outlay of Rs 1290 crore.
- The amendment in Indian Forest Act, 1927, will facilitate the inter-state movement of bamboo, as there will be no requirement of permit during transit from one State to another. It will ultimately result in reducing the gap of availability of resources from bamboo-surplus states to bamboo-deficit states. As a result, both producers and consumers will be benefitted.

CLIMATE CHANGE:

1. The Climate Change Division of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) looks after the issues related to climate change including the international negotiations and domestic policies and actions.
2. India is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Paris Agreement and Kyoto Protocol. The Division is also responsible for submission of National Communications (NATCOMs) and the Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to UNFCCC. Several domestic programmes/ schemes have been initiated in the recent years for addressing climate change.
3. Some key initiatives include the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change (NAFCC), Climate Change Action Programme (CCAP) and State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) among others. In order to create and strengthen the scientific and analytical capacity for assessment of climate change in the country, different studies have also been initiated under CCAP.
4. Twenty Fourth Conference of Parties (COP-24) in Katowice, Poland was successful in adopting Paris Agreement Work Programme. The conference was significant one which focused on other key issues including the conclusion of 2018 Facilitative Talanoa Dialogue and the stocktake of Pre-2020 actions implementation and ambition.
5. In 2018, under National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change (NAFCC), a total amount of Rs. 42.16 crore has been released to seven (07) ongoing projects to support adaptation activities in Rajasthan, Sikkim, H.P., Tamil Nadu, Mizoram, Manipur and Kerala. Till date 27 projects (including one regional project) have been approved at a total cost of Rs. 673.63 crore and Rs. 369 crore have been sanctioned.
6. Under Climate Change Action Programme (CCAP) scheme, a total amount of Rs. 2.15 crore has been released for capacity building in Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Telangana and two demonstration projects in Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh respectively. Ministry is also

implementing two scientific programmes under CCAP namely, National Carbonaceous Aerosols Programme (NCAP) and Long Term Ecological Observatories (LTEO).

SOME OTHER RECENT IMPORTANT INITIATIVES/POLICY DECISIONS:

1. A meeting of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Environment Pollution of Rivers including Spring-fed Rivers and its impact on ecology was held. Prior Environment Clearance for all minerals (Major and Minor) irrespective of size of mine lease has been made mandatory for Aravali Region.
2. Under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), administrative approval for expenditure of Rs. 94.66 Crores has been granted. **The National Action Plan of the Central Asian Flyway**, one of the nine flyways in the world, has been launched by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change which will enable effective management of the migratory birds, connected wetlands and the entire ecosystem associated with it.
3. To stop burning of crop residue that may lead to higher level of air pollution in Delhi NCR, the Central Government has approved a new Central Sector Scheme on **'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi'** for the period from 2018-19 and 2019-20 with an outlay of Rs. 1151.80 crore.
4. A web-based portal currently provides real-time AQI, air quality status, information on likely health impacts associated with AQI values for the cities. Air quality bulletins are also issued on daily basis.
5. The Central Government had notified a **Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP)** on 12th January 2017 for Delhi and NCR, which comprises measures such as prohibition on entry of trucks into Delhi; ban on construction activities, introduction of odd and even scheme for private vehicles, shutting of schools, closure of brick kilns, hot mix plants and stone crushers; ban on diesel generator sets, garbage burning in landfills and plying of visibly polluting vehicles etc.
6. Notification of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018 to make pet shops accountable and prevent the cruelty incurred to animals there.

WCCB received UNEP Award:

- Excellent work done in combating trans-boundary environmental crime by WCCB has been recognized by United Nation Environment Programme by awarding Asia Environment Enforcement Awards, 2018.
- The Asia Environment Enforcement Awards publicly recognize and celebrate excellence in enforcement by government officials and institutions/teams combating trans-boundary environmental crime in Asia. WCCB has been conferred this award in the Innovation category.
- WCCB has adopted innovative enforcement techniques that have dramatically increased enforcement of trans-boundary environmental crimes in India.
- Notably it has developed an online Wildlife Crime Database Management System to get real time data in order to help analyze trends in crime and devise effective measures to prevent and detect wildlife crimes across India.

CHAMPIONS OF THE EARTH AWARD:

- The year 2018 was a testimony to India's leadership and commitment on environmental issues as the Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi was awarded the United Nation's highest environmental honour - Champions of the Earth Award.
- The UN recognised the Prime Minister in the Policy Leadership category for his bold environmental leadership on the global stage. His pioneering work in championing the International Solar Alliance where the country heralded a global coalition of nations to tackle climate change by leveraging the power of solar energy which has been lauded globally.

FINANCE

ORGANIZATIONS –

Ministry of finance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is responsible for administration of finances of the Government. 2. This ministry comprises five departments, namely, (i) Economic Affairs, (ii) Expenditure, (iii) Revenue, (iv) Disinvestment and (v) Financial Services.
Department of Economic Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It monitors current economic trends and advises the Government on all matters having bearing on internal and external aspects of economic management including, prices, credit, fiscal and monetary policy and investment regulations. • The department is also responsible for preparation and presentation of Union Budget to the Parliament and the budget for the State Governments under President's Rule and union territory administrations.
Department of Expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Expenditure is the nodal department for overseeing the public financial management system in the Central Government and matters connected with state finances. • The principal activities of the department include pre-sanction appraisal of major schemes/projects (both Plan and non-Plan expenditure), handling the bulk of the Central budgetary resources transferred to states, implementation of the recommendations of the Finance and Central Pay Commissions etc • It has under its administrative control the National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM), Faridabad.
Seventh Central Pay Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Seventh Central Pay Commission was set up in February, 2014. • The commission, however submitted its report to the Government in November, 2015. • Chairman - Justice Shri Ashok Kumar Mathur.
National Institute of Financial Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM) was set up in 1993 as a registered society. It was envisaged that NIFM would be a training institution for officers recruited by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) through the annual Civil Services Examination and allocated to the various services responsible for managing senior and top management posts dealing with accounts and finance in the Government of India.
Department of Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Revenue exercises control in respect of matters relating to all the direct and indirect union taxes through two statutory boards namely, the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC). • Each Board is headed by a Chairman who is also ex-officio Special Secretary. Matters relating to the levy and collection of all Direct taxes are looked after by the CBDT whereas those relating to levy and collection of Customs and Central Excise duties, Service Tax and other Indirect taxes fall within the purview of the CBEC. • The two boards were constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963. • At present, the CBDT and CBEC have six members each.
Department of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mandate of the Department of Financial Services covers the functioning of

Financial Service	banks, financial institutions, insurance companies and the national pension system.
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ANNUAL BUDGET –

Annual Financial Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under Article 112 of the Constitution, a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India has to be laid before Parliament in respect of every financial year. This statement titled 'Annual Financial Statement' is the main budget document.
Demands for Grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund included in the Annual Financial Statement and required to be voted by the Lok Sabha are submitted in the form of Demands for Grants in pursuance of Article 113 of the Constitution.
Finance Bill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Finance Bill is also presented in fulfilment of the requirement of Article 110 (1) (a) of the Constitution, detailing the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of taxes proposed in the budget. A Finance Bill is a Money Bill as defined in Article 110 of the Constitution.
Appropriation bills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the Demands for Grants are voted by the Lok Sabha, Parliament's approval to the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of the amounts so voted and of the amount required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund is sought through the Appropriation Bill. Under Article 114(3) of the Constitution, no amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund without the enactment of such a law by Parliament.
Vote-on-Account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole process beginning with the presentation of the Budget and ending with discussions and voting on the Demands for Grants requires sufficiently long time. The Lok Sabha is, therefore, empowered by the Constitution to make any grant in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of the financial year pending completion of procedure for the voting of the demands. The purpose of the 'Vote on Account' is to keep Government functioning, pending voting of 'final supply'. The Vote on Account is obtained from Parliament through an Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill.

GDP AND THE ECONOMY

- The Indian Economy is on track to maintain a high growth rate in the current global environment.
- The share of Indian economy in world(measured as a ratio of India's GDP to world's GDP at current US\$) increased from 2.6 percent in 2014 to 3.2 percent in 2017 (as per World Development Indicators database). The average share of Indian economy in world during 1960 to 2013 was 1.8 percent. The average growth of the Indian economy during 2014-15 to 2017-18 was 7.3 per cent, fastest among the major economies in the world.
- Indian economy is projected to be the fastest growing major economy in 2018-19 and 2019-20 (International Monetary Fund October 2018 database). This is borne by GDP growth of 7.6 per cent in the first half of 2018-19.

INFLATION DURING 2017-18 AVERAGED TO THE LOWEST IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

- Inflation in the country continued to moderate during 2017-18. Consumer Price Index(CPI) based headline inflation averaged 3.3 per cent during the period which is the lowest in the last six financial years. This has been stated in the Economic Survey 2017-18 placed in Parliament by the Union Minister for Finance and Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley.

- This progress is a result of a number of initiatives and reforms undertaken by the government which follows in the subsequent pages.

CURBING BLACK MONEY

The Government of India has taken various steps for curbing the black money stashed abroad, which has led to positive results. These steps include the following:

- India has been a leading force in the efforts to forge a multi-lateral regime for proactive sharing of Financial Information known as **Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI)** which will greatly assist the global efforts to combat tax evasion. The AEOI based on Common Reporting Standard (CRS) has commenced from 2017 enabling India to receive financial account information of Indian residents in other countries.
- India has also entered into information sharing agreement with the USA under the **Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) of USA**. The exchanges under FATCA have taken place for the financial years 2014, 2015 and 2016.
- **Indian Money in Swiss Bank:** The data collected by Swiss National Bank in collaboration with Bank for International Settlements (BIS) shows that the loans and deposits of Indians, other than Banks, in the Swiss banks decreased by 34.5% in the year 2017 as compared to 2016. Further, there has been significant reduction in Swiss non-bank loans and deposits of Indians by 80.2% between 2013 and 2017.

UNEARTHING BENAMI PROPERTY

- **Cabinet approves appointment of Adjudicating Authority and establishment of Appellate Tribunal under Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988.** The approval will result in effective and better administration of cases referred to the Adjudicating Authority and speedy disposal of appeals filed against the order of the Adjudicating Authority before the Appellate Tribunal.
- **New Benami Transactions Informants Reward Scheme, 2018 was launched by the Income Tax Department:** Under the Benami Transactions Informants Reward Scheme, 2018, a person can get reward up to Rs. One crore for giving specific information in prescribed manner to the Joint or Additional Commissioners of Benami Prohibition Units (BPUs) in Investigation Directorates of Income Tax Department about benami transactions and properties as well as proceeds from such properties which are actionable under Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988, as amended by Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016.
- **Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill**
 - With the assent of the President of India, the Fugitive Economic Offenders Ordinance, 2018 was promulgated; New law laid down the measures to empower Indian authorities to attach and confiscate the proceeds of crime associated with economic offenders and the properties of the economic offenders.
 - The Union Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has approved the proposal of the Ministry of Finance to introduce the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 in Parliament. The Bill would help in laying down measures to deter economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts.
- **Task Force on Shell Companies took pro-active and coordinated steps to check the menace of shell companies:** The major achievements of the Task Force include the compilation of a database of shell companies by SFIO. This database, as on date, comprises of 3 lists, viz the Confirmed List, Derived List and Suspect List. The Confirmed List has a total of 16,537 confirmed shell companies on the basis of the information received from the various Law Enforcement Agencies of the companies found to be involved in illegal activities.

OUTREACH PROGRAMME for MSMEs:

- The Prime Minister Narendra Modi, launched a support and outreach programme for the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector. Under it 12 key initiatives were unveiled to help the growth of MSMEs across the country.
- There are 5 key categories for facilitating the MSME sector which include: **(1) Access to Credit, (2) Access to Market, (3) Technology Upgradation, (4) Ease of Doing Business, and (5) Sense of Security for Employees.**
- The 12 initiatives announced will address each of these five categories with special focus on making access to credit easier for MSMEs and reduces their cost of funds.
- Implementation of this programme will be intensively monitored over the next 100 days.
- **List of initiatives:**

Category	List of 12 initiatives
Access to Credit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through 59-minute loan portal, Loans upto Rs. 1 crore to MSMEs can be granted in-principle approval in just 59 minutes. Link to this portal will be made available through the GST portal. 2. A 2% interest subvention for all GST registered MSMEs has been announced on fresh or incremental loans. For exporters who receive loans in the pre-shipment and post-shipment period, the interest rebate has been increased from 3% to 5%. 3. All companies with a turnover of more than Rs. 500 crores will be compulsorily brought on the Trade Receivables e-Discounting System (TReDS).
Access to Markets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Public sector Undertakings (PSUs) companies will have to compulsorily procure 25%, instead of 20% of their total purchases from MSMEs. Out of the 25%, 3% must now be reserved for women entrepreneurs. 5. All PSUs of the Union Government (including their vendors) must now compulsorily be a part of Government-e-marketplace (GeM). <i>More than 1.5 lakh suppliers have now registered with GeM, out of which 40,000 are MSMEs.</i>
Technology Upgradation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Tool rooms across the country are a vital part of product design. Thus, 20 hubs will be formed across the country, and 100 spokes in the form of tool rooms will be established.
Ease of Doing Business	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Clusters of pharma MSMEs will be established. 70 % cost of establishing these clusters will be borne by the Union Government. 8. Government Procedures will be simplified. The return under 8 labour laws and 10 Union regulations must now be filed only once a year. 9. The establishments to be visited by an Inspector will be decided through a computerised random allotment. 10. Presently, an entrepreneur needs two clearances namely, environmental clearance and consent for establishing a unit. From now onwards, under air pollution and water pollution laws, now both these have been merged as a single consent. 11. Under a new Ordinance brought, entrepreneur can correct minor violations under the Companies Act through simple procedures, instead of approaching courts.
Social Security	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. A mission will be launched to ensure that they have Jan Dhan Accounts,

for MSME Sector Employees	provident fund and insurance.
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INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND ENGAGEMENTS:

- There have been a number of International Agreements and Engagements that has helped India to increase and enhance its Global Presence.
- Some of the International appointments and engagements are as under:
 - India became the Vice Chair of the Asia Pacific Region of World Customs Organisation (WCO) for a period of two years, from July, 2018 to June, 2020.
 - Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) concluded its 3rd Annual Meeting on an optimistic note to raise its lending capacity to boost prosperity and security in the region. AIIB decided to invest \$140M to improve Rural Connectivity in India.

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX:

GST Council in the 31st meeting held on 22nd December, 2018, announced cuts rates on several commonly used goods and services and Rationalized the 28 % slab.

Key decisions taken by GST Council:

- The GST Council today cut rates on 23 commonly used goods and services, including TV screens, movie tickets and power banks. The new GST rates will be effective from 1st January next year.
- **Monitors and TV screens up to 32-inches and power banks** will attract 18 per cent GST, as against 28 per cent earlier.
- **GST on movie tickets** costing up to 100 rupees was cut to 12 per cent from 18 per cent, while tickets over 100 rupees will attract 18 per cent tax, against 28 per cent earlier. The Film industry has welcomed the decision to reduce GST on cinema tickets.
- **Accessories for carriages for specially abled persons** have been brought down to 5 per cent.
- **Services supplied by banks** to basics saving banks deposit accounts and holders of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana accounts will be exempted from any GST transactions.
- **28 percent slab rate** is applicable on cement and auto parts and luxury items like Air Conditioner and dishwasher.

Other decisions:

- A Centralised Advance Ruling Authority (CARA) will be setup to review conflicting verdicts of state-level advance ruling authorities (SARAs).
- Deadline of filing GST Annual return has been postponed to June 30, 2019.

E-WAY BILL SYSTEM:

- The E-way Bill System had been introduced nation-wide for inter-State movement of goods with effect from 1st April, 2018 while the States were given the option to choose any date till 3rd June, 2018 for the introduction of the E-way bill system for intra-State supplies.
- The objectives of E-way bill system are as below:
 - single and unified E-way bill for inter-State and intra-State movement of goods for the whole country in self-service mode,
 - enabling paperless and fully online system to facilitate seamless movement of goods across all the States,

- improve service delivery with quick turnaround time for the entire supply chain and provide anytime anywhere access to data/services,
- to facilitate hassle free movement of goods by abolishing inter-State check posts across the country

DEMONETIZATION AND UNEARTHING BLACK MONEY

- The larger purpose of demonetisation was to move India from a Tax Non-compliant society to a compliant society. This necessarily involved the formalization of the Economy and a blow to the black money.
- Demonetization compelled holders of cash to deposit the same in the banks. The enormity of cash deposited and identified with the owner resulted in suspected 17.42 lakh account holders from whom the response has been received online through non-invasive method. Larger deposits in banks improved lending capacity for the banks. A lot of this money was diverted to the Mutual Funds for further investments. It became a part of the formal system.
- The impact of demonetization has been felt on collection of personal income tax. Its collections were higher in Financial Year 2018-19 (till 31-10-2018) compared to the previous year by 20.2%. Even in the corporate tax the collections are 19.5% higher. From two years prior to demonetization, direct tax collections have increased 6.6% and 9% respectively. In the next two years, post demonetization the increase by 14.6% (part of the year before impact of demonetization in 2016-17) and an increase of 18% in the year 2017-18.
- Appropriate action by the Income-tax Department (ITD) and other Law Enforcement Agencies has been taken against those involved in the misuse of the Scheme of Demonetization.
- During the period November 2016 to March, 2017, ITD conducted searches in 900 groups, involved in various activities and business, leading to seizure of Rs. 900 crores, including cash seizure of Rs. 636 crores. During the same period, 8239 surveys were conducted leading to detection of undisclosed income of Rs. 6745 crores.
- With the objective of obtaining people's participation in the Income Tax Department's efforts to unearth black money and reduce tax evasion, a new reward scheme titled "Income Tax Informants Reward Scheme, 2018" has been issued by the Income Tax Department, superseding the earlier reward scheme issued in 2007.

RECAPITALIZATION OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS (PSBS):

- Government moved proposal in Parliament for enhanced bank re-capitalisation outlay from Rs. 65,000 crore to Rs. 1,06,000 crore in the current financial year to propel economic growth, cementing India's position as the fastest growing economy of the world. This would enable infusion of over Rs. 83,000 in Public Sector Banks (PSBs).
- The enhanced provision is aimed at:
 - Meeting regulatory capital norms
 - Providing capital to better-performing PCA Banks to achieve 9% Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR); 1.875% Capital Conservation Buffer and the 6% Net NPA threshold, facilitating them to come out of PCA
 - Facilitating non-PCA banks that are in breach of some PCA thresholds to not be in breach
 - Strengthen amalgamating banks by providing regulatory and growth capital
- Following comprehensive clean-up of the banking system under Government's 4R's approach of Recognition, Resolution, Recapitalisation and Reforms, the envisaged recapitalisation would equip banks financially at levels higher than the global norms.

REFORMS FOR ADDRESSING THE NON-PERFORMING ASSETS (NPAS) OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS (PSBs):

- To avoid recurrence and for stringent recovery, **the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC)** has been enacted to create a Unified Framework for resolving insolvency and bankruptcy matters.
- **The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 was amended**, to provide for authorization to RBI to issue directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under IBC. Under this, by adopting a creditor-in-saddle approach, with the interim resolution professional taking over management of affairs of Corporate Debtor at the outset, the incentive to resort to abuse of the legal system was taken away.
- Further, as per RBI's directions, cases have been filed under IBC in the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) in respect of 39 large defaulters, amounting to about Rs. 2.69 lakh crore funded exposure (as of December 2017).
- In addition, recapitalisation of PSBs, announced and initiated by the Government, has enabled upfront provisioning, easing apprehensions in actively pursuing resolution.
- **Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act)** has been amended for faster recovery with a provision for three months imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days. Also, six new Debts Recovery Tribunal have been established to expedite recovery.
- Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Regulations have been amended to debar **wilful defaulters and companies** with wilful defaulters as promoters/directors from accessing capital markets to raise funds.

JAN DHAN DARSHAK:

- Finance Ministry launches Mobile Application "Jan Dhan Darshak" as a part of Financial Inclusion
- Department of Financial Services (DFS), Ministry of Finance and National Informatics Centre (NIC) has jointly developed a mobile app called Jan Dhan Darshak as a part of financial inclusion (FI) initiative. As the name suggests, this app will act as a guide for the common people in locating a financial service touch point at a given location in the country.

MAJOR SCHEMES:

- **Issue of Kisan Credit Cards:** There is positive growth in terms of both individual policies as well as first year premium during 2017-18. Apart from interest rates, there are other factors which affect the life insurance growth such as overall economic growth, sales force, product portfolio, level of competition with other financial products etc.
- **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY):** Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana 33.4 Crore beneficiaries banked so far ₹85,494.69 Crore balance in beneficiary accounts as on 17th December, 2018.
- **Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana extended up to March 2020:** Exemption of Interest Income on deposits increased to Rs 50,000. Existed limit on investment under PMVVY enhanced to Rs 15 lakhs.
- **Sukanya Samridhi Account Scheme:** Until 30 June, 2018 more than 1.39 crore accounts have been opened across the country in the name of girl-child securing an amount of Rs. 25,979.62 crore.
- **Atal Pension Scheme:** The Subscriber base under APY has crossed 1.24 crore mark; More than 27 lacs new subscribers have joined the Scheme during the Current Financial Year 2018-19 (As on

2nd November, 2018). The Scheme is very easy to understand and it is very transparent. States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka are the top contributors in APY enrolment.

- **Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)** is a scheme launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on April 8, 2015 for providing loans upto 10 lakh to the non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises. These loans are classified as MUDRA loans under PMMY. During the financial year 2018-19, the number of loan sanctioned are 2,92,30,665 with total amount sanctioned Rs. 1,53,783.83 Crores, with total amount disbursed Rs. 1,47,115.20 Crores (As 14th December, 2018)

Public Financial Management System (PFMS):

- Public Financial Management System (PFMS) Achieves a Historical Record Breaking Volume of Digital Transaction.
- Public Financial Management System (PFMS) is an ambitious project of Government of India being implemented by Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance. PFMS has proved as a robust digital platform towards Prime Minister's vision of DIGITAL INDIA.
- On 28th March, 2018, an historic amount of Rs. 71,633.45 crore has been digitally transacted/routed through PFMS Portal for 98, 19,026 transactions in a single day.

Department of Disinvestment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM)

- As on 11th December, 2018, the Government had realized Rs. 34,005.05 crore as disinvestment proceeds against the BE of Rs. 80,000 crore during the current financial year (2018-19).
- The FFO 3 of CPSE-ETF in November 2018 was the biggest disinvestment transaction through ETF raising Rs. 17,000 crore.
- Total disinvestment proceeds during 2017-18 was Rs. 1,00,056.91 crore vis-a-vis the revised target of Rs. 1,00,000 crore.
- CPSEs constitute 8.81% and 8.89% of the total market capitalisation of companies listed at BSE and NSE respectively (as on 7th December, 2018)

FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS**MEGA FOOD PARKS:**

- To give a major boost to the food processing sector by adding value and reducing food wastage at each stage of the supply chain with particular focus on perishables, Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing Mega Food Park Scheme in the country.
- Mega Food Parks create modern infrastructure facilities for food processing along the value chain from farm to market with strong forward and backward linkages through a cluster based approach.
- Common facilities and enabling infrastructure is created at Central Processing Centre and facilities for primary processing and storage is created near the farm in the form of Primary Processing Centres (PPCs) and Collection Centres (CCs). Under the Scheme, Government of India provides financial assistance upto Rs. 50.00 Crore per Mega Food Park project.

INTEGRATED COLD CHAIN:

- Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure as one of the component of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana with the objective of arresting post-harvest losses of horticulture & non-horticulture produce and providing remunerative price to farmers for their produce.
- The integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure can be set up by individuals, groups of entrepreneurs, cooperative societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, Central/State PSUs, etc. The scheme is primarily private sector driven and proposals under this scheme are invited through Expression of Interest (EOI).
- 81 projects have been approved by Inter Ministerial Approval Committee (IMAC).

TOWARDS CLEANLINESS

- Efforts towards cleanliness were undertaken under Swachhta Pakhwada which was observed from 16th to 31st October. On the first day the Minister launched the campaign with the inauguration of a book "Waste to Wealth Technology" prepared by Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu.
- During the campaign industry bodies like ASSOCHAM, FICCI, DICCI, PHDCCI, AIFPA and CII organised Swachhta Awareness Programme and training camps for street vendors on food safety across New Delhi. The Minister conferred prizes to cleanest Mega Food Parks and Cold Chains.

CREATION OF FACILITIES AT NIFTEM:

- The year saw NIFTEM expanding its infrastructure and adding an Incubation centre and Food Testing Laboratory to its repertoire. The laboratory would not only serve as a Centre for certification of food products but would also undertake research and innovation for solving the problems of the food industry and the other stakeholders of the food sector.
- The Centre would work in unison with the regulators and the policy makers for providing them all support for developing standard test protocols for various parameters of quality essential for domestic and international market and would serve as the National Reference facility in the years to come.

MODALITIES OF OPERATION GREENS:

- Operation Greens was announced in the Budget speech of 2018-19 with an outlay of Rs 500 crores to stabilize the supply of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) crops and to ensure availability of TOP crops throughout the country round the year without any price volatility.

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS (BIS)

- The Bureau of Indian Standards Act 2016, which established the Bureau of Indian Standards as the National Standards Body of India, was brought into force with effect from 12th Oct 2017. The following rules and regulations have been framed and notified under the BIS Act:
 - BIS (Conformity Assessment) Regulations, 2018 notified on 4th Jun 2018.
 - BIS (Advisory Committees) Regulations, 2018 notified on 7th Jun 2018.
 - BIS (Hallmarking) Regulations, 2018 notified on 14th Jun 2018.
 - BIS Rules, 2018 notified on 25th Jun 2018.
 - BIS (Powers and Duties of Director General) Regulations, 2018 notified on 29th Aug 2018.
 - BIS (Amendment) Rules, 2018 notified on 6th Nov 2018.
- Apart from the above, Gold and Silver artefacts have also been notified as the precious metal articles to be marked with Hallmark on 14th Jun 2018.

CONSUMER PROTECTION UNIT

- The Consumer Protection Bill 2018 has been introduced in the Parliament on 5th January, 2018 in the Parliament. The bill provides for the following:-
 - Strengthening the existing Act
 - Faster redressal of Consumer Grievances
 - Empowering Consumers and
 - Modernizing legislation to keep pace with ongoing change in market.

PRICE STABILIZATION FUND (PSF)

- Buffer stock of upto 20.50 lakh tonnes of pulses built through domestic procurement and import for effective market intervention to stabilize their prices.
- As on date, 3.77 lakh MT of pulses are available in the buffer after disposal of 16.73 lakh MT from 20.50 lakh tonnes, of which 3.79 lakh tonnes was imported and 16.71 lakh tonnes was procured domestically.
- Of 16.71 lakh tonnes procured domestically, 13.67 lakh tonnes was procured at MSP during 2016-17 and 2017-18, benefitting around 8.49 lakhs farmers.
- Procurement and import of Onions undertaken through NAFED, SFAC and MMTC for stabilising prices of onions.
 - Domestic procurement of 13,508 MT of Onions took place under PSF in 2018-19.
 - Domestic procurement of 5,131 MT onion took place in 2017-18

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT, 2013 (NFSA)

- Persistent efforts has resulted in universal implementation of the NFSA, 2013 in all 36 States & UTs, benefiting 80.72 crore persons in the country by providing them access to highly subsidized foodgrains at Rs.1/2/3 per kg. for coarse grains/wheat/rice respectively.
- The prices of foodgrains specified under NFSA – Rs.3 per kg for rice, Rs.2 per kg for wheat and Re.1 per kg for coarse grains were initially valid for a period of three years from the coming into force of the NFSA. These rates were extended from time to time upto June, 2018. These have been further extended upto June, 2019.

- During the Financial Year 2018-19 (upto 05.12.2018), Rs. 2575 crore has been released to State Governments as Central assistance to meet the expenditure incurred on intra-State movement & handling of foodgrains and fair price shop dealers' margins. Such an arrangement has been made for the first time under NFSA.

END-TO-END COMPUTERIZATION OF TPDS OPERATIONS

- As an outcome of digitization of Ration Card/beneficiary records, de-duplication due to Aadhaar seeding, transfer/migration/deaths, change in economic status of beneficiaries, and during the run-up to and implementation of NFSA, a total of 2.75 Crore ration cards have been deleted/cancelled by State/UT Governments during the years 2013 to 2017 (up to November 2017).
- Based on this the Government has been able to achieve an estimated 'Rightful Targeting of Food Subsidies' of about Rs. 17,500 Crore per annum.
- To modernize and to bring about transparency in the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), the Department is implementing scheme on End-to-end Computerization of TPDS Operations at a total cost of 884 Crore on cost-sharing basis with the States/UTs.
- The Scheme provides for digitization of ration cards & beneficiary records, computerization of supply chain management, setting up of transparency portals and grievance redressal mechanisms.
- **'Integrated Management of PDS' (IM-PDS):** A new Central Sector Scheme has been approved to be implemented during FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 for establishing Public Distribution System Network (PDSN) to implement national level portability, central data repository and central monitoring system of PDS operations.
- **Launch of ePoS transactions portal:** Annavitran Portal (www.annavitran.nic.in) has been implemented to display electronic transactions made through ePoS devices for distribution of subsidized foodgrains to beneficiaries. This portal also shows all India picture of Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries besides allocated and distributed quantity of foodgrains up to district level.

WAREHOUSING DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATORY AUTHORITY (WDRA)

- The process of registration of warehouses with WDRA has been simplified. The new rules will promote increase in the number of warehouses registered with WDRA. This would enhance facility of pledge finance for the farmers through Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWR) system. During the year Rs. 51.45 crore loans have been availed against NWRs upto 31.10.2018.
- Electronic Negotiable Warehousing Receipt (eNWR) System and WDRA Portal has been launched to transform the process of registration of warehouses online and to issue e-NWR instead of paper-NWR which will be a more credible financing tool.

SUGAR SECTOR

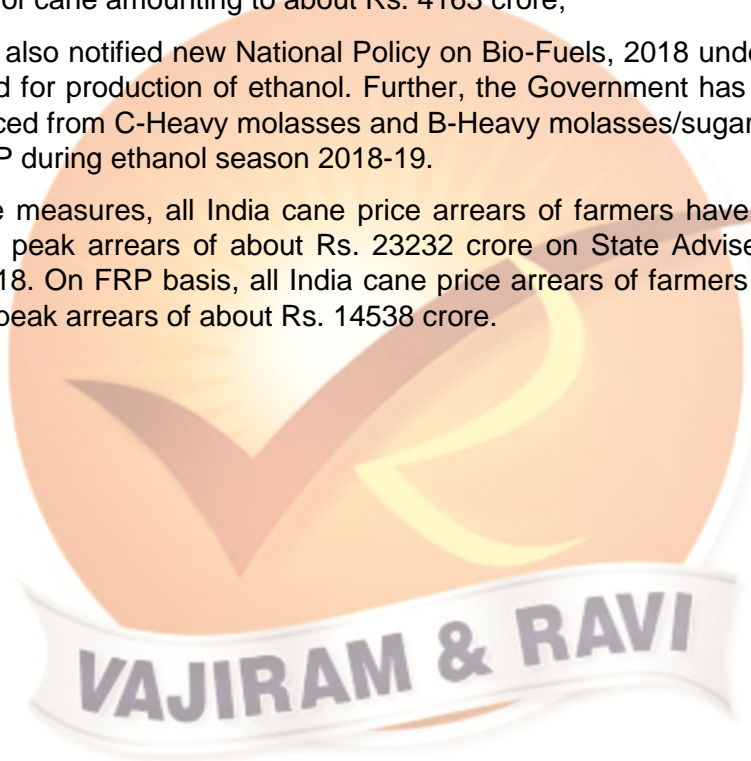
Due to surplus sugar production and depressed ex-mill prices of sugar the liquidity position of sugar mills was adversely affected leading to accumulation of cane price dues which reached to an alarming level of about Rs. 23,232 crores in the last week of May, 2018.

With a view to improve the liquidity position of sugar mills enabling them to clear cane price arrears of farmers, the Government has taken the following measures during last few months:-

- In order to prevent cash loss and to facilitate sugar mills to clear cane dues of farmers in time, the Government has fixed a minimum selling price of sugar at Rs. 29/kg for sale at factory gate in domestic market, below which no sugar mill can sell sugar.
- Extending Assistance to sugar mills @Rs. 5.50/quintal of cane crushed for sugar season 2017-18 to offset the cost of cane amounting to about Rs. 1540 crore;

- Created buffer stock of 30 LMT in sugar season 2017-18 for which Government will reimburse carrying cost of Rs. 1175 crore towards maintenance of buffer stock;
- Extending soft loans of Rs. 6139 crore through banks to the mills for setting up new distilleries and installation of incineration boilers to augment ethanol production capacity for which Government will bear interest subvention of Rs. 1332 crore;
- Extending Assistance to sugar mills @Rs. 13.88/quintal of cane crushed for sugar season 2018-19 to offset the cost of cane amounting to about Rs. 4163 crore;
- Government has also notified new National Policy on Bio-Fuels, 2018 under which sugarcane juice has been allowed for production of ethanol. Further, the Government has fixed remunerative price of ethanol produced from C-Heavy molasses and B-Heavy molasses/sugarcane juice separately for supply under EBP during ethanol season 2018-19.

As a result of above measures, all India cane price arrears of farmers have also come down to Rs. 5465 crore from the peak arrears of about Rs. 23232 crore on State Advised Price (SAP) basis for sugar season 2017-18. On FRP basis, all India cane price arrears of farmers have come down to Rs. 1924 crore from the peak arrears of about Rs. 14538 crore.



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HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS**SWACHH BHARAT MISSION – URBAN:**

- The Government of India launched the “Swachh Bharat Mission” (Urban) on 2nd October 2014 for 5-year period with the objective of achieving 100% open defecation free (ODF) status and putting in place systems to achieve 100% solid waste management in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the country.
- Since April 2018, an additional 1612 cities have been declared as ODF taking the total number to 4124,62 lakh Individual Household Toilets (IHHL) and 5 lakh Community and Public Toilet seats (CT/PT) have been constructed or are under construction.
- Further, Urban areas of 21 States/UTs have been declared ODF (namely, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Chandigarh, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Manipur, Sikkim, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Puducherry, Punjab, and Karnataka).
- To enable people to easily locate public toilets and give feedback on the same, a major initiative of mapping all public toilets in the country on Google Maps has been launched. Till date, 835 cities have uploaded more than 33000 PTs mapped on google maps.

MoHUA has also launched the following:

- **‘ODF+ and ODF++ protocols’, with a focus on sustaining ODF outcomes and achieving holistic sanitation.**
 - **Wherein ODF+ protocol** focuses on O&M of community / public toilets by ensuring functionality and proper maintenance of CT/PTs for their continued usage.
 - **And ODF++ focuses on** addressing safe management of faecal sludge from toilets, and ensuring that no untreated sludge is discharged into open drains, water bodies or in the open.
- **‘Star Rating Protocol or garbage free cities’ to motivate cities to achieve garbage free status.** It is a single metric rating system, based on 12 parameters of Solid Waste Management covering, Source segregation, Door to Door Collection, compliance by bulk waste generators, daily sweeping, scientific processing of waste, scientific land filling, plastic waste management, construction and demolition waste management, dumpsite remediation, citizen grievance redressal system etc., all of which together contribute to a city’s overall cleanliness and garbage free status.
- **‘Swachh Manch’,** which acts as an online knowledge management and stakeholder engagement portal to galvanize the SBM into a true ‘JanAndolan’.

PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (PMAY-U)

- To fast track the construction of sanctioned houses, the Ministry has identified 24 new technologies for mass housing construction and further issued schedule of rates for 11 new construction technologies and building materials for adoption among States/UTs.
- In addition, the Ministry is also organizing **Global Housing Technology Challenge (GHTC)** to co-opt internationally acclaimed rapid mass housing construction technologies and to help States/UTs to construct sanctioned houses under PMAY(U) to address housing shortage in the urban areas by 2022.
- **A National Urban Housing Fund** for Rs. 60,000 crore has been set up for raising Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) for the rapid implementation of PMAY (U).
- **The Affordable Housing Fund (AHF)** was established in National Housing Bank (NHB) with an objective to improve the affordability of the target group to own their homes. The first tranche of Rs.

2,500 crore which was received by NHB in Aug 2018 out of the total corpus of Rs. 10,000 crore has already been disbursed.

- The huge investment of 3.6 Lakh crore in housing sector is providing more job opportunities in construction and allied sectors with the help of induced effect and contributing to overall health of the economy.

SMART CITY MISSION:

- Under the SCM, 100 Smart Cities have been selected in 4 Rounds based on All India Competition.
- All 100 cities have incorporated Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs).
- The progress with respect to implementation of projects pertaining to Smart Solutions, Smart Roads, Smart Water, Solar Rooftops, and Visible & Impactful is given below:
 - For **Smart Command & Control Centres** projects worth Rs. 1,558 crore in 11 cities have been completed; projects worth Rs. 3,049 crore in 29 cities are under progress; further tenders have been issued for projects worth Rs. 2,730 crore in 21 cities.
 - For **Smart Roads** projects worth Rs. 228 crore in 4 cities have been completed; projects worth Rs. 3,819 crore in 34 cities are under progress; further tenders have been issued for projects worth Rs. 2,069 crore in 10 cities.
 - For **Smart Water** projects worth Rs. 902 crore in 18 cities have been completed; projects worth Rs. 5,961 crore in 35 cities are under progress; further tenders have been issued for projects worth Rs. 921 crore in 17 cities.
 - For **Solar** projects worth Rs. 58 crore in 8 cities have been completed; projects worth Rs. 828 crore in 42 cities are under progress; further tenders have been issued for projects worth Rs. 300 crore in 9 cities.
 - For **Visible and impactful projects**, worth Rs. 179 crore in 16 cities have been completed; projects worth Rs. 3,701 crore in 32 cities are under progress; further tenders have been issued for projects worth Rs. 2,828 crore in 20 cities.
- **The “Ease of Living” Index** is an initiative of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to help cities assess their liveability vis-à-vis global and national benchmarks and encourage cities to move towards an ‘outcome-based’ approach to urban planning and management.
 - It was decided in June 2017 to rank 116 cities based on the liveability parameters. The implementation of the assessment commenced formally on 19 January, 2018.
 - The Ministry has launched the outcome/rankings of 111 cities on the Ease of Living index on 13 August, 2018.
- **Indian Smart City Fellowship and Indian Smart City Internship programs** were launched on 9 July 2018. The first batch of 30 young graduates/post graduates and PhDs in the fields of Urban Planning, Urban Design, Engineering, Information and Technology, Urban Mobility, Finance, Social Sector and Environmental issues has been selected by the Ministry in November 2018.
- **An all-India Challenge named CITIIS (Cities Investments to Innovate Integrate and Sustain)** was launched on July 9, 2018 in partnership with Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and European Union. A Loan of EUR 100 million will be extended by AFD which shall be given as a grant to Smart Cities for implementation of 15 innovative projects selected through the All-India Challenge.
- **Smart Cities Digital Payments Awards 2018 were launched on 9 July, 2018.** The objective of the awards is to guide, motivate, recognize and reward the Smart Cities for promoting digital

payments and carrying out innovative payment initiatives. 65 cities have participated in Stage II of the questionnaire. The submissions are under evaluation. Results will be declared shortly.

REAL ESTATE (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 2016 (RERA):

- Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act took effect in May 2016 to regulate and promote the real estate sector.
- **Objective:** It aims to bring about transparency and efficiency in an opaque industry and has a mandate to protect consumer interest, including establishing a speedy redressal system.
- **Salient Provisions:**
 - The Act is **applicable** all over India, except J&K. It applies to all under-construction projects with a plot size above 500 sq. m or projects with 8 apartments or more;
 - Each **state has to set up its own regulator**, keeping the central law as the framework;
 - **Real estate agents must be registered with the authority** before executing any transaction;
 - Developers cannot advertise, market, book, sell or invite persons to purchase a plot, apartment or building without registering the project with the regulator;
 - The project can be cancelled if rules are not regularly followed;
 - **Developers are accountable for after-sale services;** The developer is liable to rectify structural damages for five years.
- **Significance:**
 - The idea behind Rera was to create a legal framework for the fair and transparent functioning of the industry. Earlier, the realty sector functioned in a legal vacuum.
 - Before Rera, most builders took buyers for granted, swindled funds in different projects thus leading to delayed delivery across several cities.
 - In the two years, the number of new launches has come down because there is greater pressure on developers to be transparent about the use of money.
- **Updated status of RERA is as follows:** 28 States/UTs have notified rules under RERA except –
 - Jammu & Kashmir (as RERA is not applicable there).
 - 6 North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim)
 - West Bengal has enacted its own Act i.e. Housing & Industry Regulation Act (HIRA), however state has been advised to notify the rules under Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act, 2016.
- 28 States/UTs have set up Real Estate Regulatory Authority (Regular - 15, Interim - 13). 21 States/UTs have set up Real Estate Appellate Tribunal (Regular - 09, Interim - 12).
- Regulatory Authorities of 23 States/UTs have operationalized their websites under the provisions of RERA. 34,893 Real Estate Projects and 27,073 Real Estate Agents have registered under RERA across the country.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST (REIT):

- Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) is an investment vehicle that provides an opportunity to invest in various projects by only investing in the units of a sponsor entity that will manage the paperwork and may be, even the hindrances of investing in the real estate market.
- **Working:**

- It is like a mutual fund through which one can invest small amounts and own units representing shares of various large companies.
- REIT offers investors an opportunity to own units of commercial real estate.
- The sponsor entity launches an REIT that owns the properties and then leases them to earn rental income, which is then distributed among the unit holders.
- REIT regulations mandate the distribution of 90% of the rental income to unit holders. The remaining 10% can be used for business purposes.
- **Benefits:**
 - There is ease of investment as investing in REIT is just like investing in direct equity that can be done through a demat account.
 - It also gives an opportunity to invest in commercial properties that will earn rental income (Commercial properties typically earn more rent than residential properties).
 - Since REIT is a publicly listed and traded instrument, liquidity is not much of a concern.
 - REIT is expected to bring transparency and liquidity in the real estate sector.
 - It also allows domestic and global investors invest in the real estate sector through a well-regulated investment vehicle.
- **Risks involved in investing in REIT:**
 - A downturn in the real estate sector would impact rental income and also, capital appreciation.
 - Rentals would also be under pressure if the real estate inventory is huge due to lack of demand.
 - Real estate has been a preferred personal investment avenue for Indian investors for many years. So, increasing the exposure through REIT might not serve any purpose.
 - Real estate sector also suffers from litigation and compliance issues like title dispute, settlement of project affected people, environment clearance, state & central laws and political interference among others that can enhance the investment risks.
- **Recent development:**
 - The IPO of Embassy Office Parks REIT, India's first REIT to be listed, was recently fully subscribed. Embassy Office Parks is a joint venture between Embassy Group and private equity firm Blackstone Group.
 - The launch of India's first REIT and its Initial Public Offering (IPO) has come as a positive move for the cash-starved Indian real estate sector.

URBAN TRANSPORT

- At present, about 536 kms of Metro Rail lines are operational in 10 cities i.e. Delhi & NCR, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chennai, Jaipur, Kochi, Lucknow, Mumbai and Gurugram. Since May, 2014 to till date, about 287 Kms of metro rail lines have been commissioned in Delhi & NCR, Bangalore, Chennai, Kochi, Lucknow, Mumbai, Jaipur, Hyderabad and Gurugram.
- In 2018 (from January, 2018 to till date), about 110 Kms of metro rail lines have been commissioned in Delhi & NCR, Hyderabad and Chennai.
- Since May, 2014 to till date, 13 new metro projects with a total length of about 248 Kms at a total cost of Rs. 68,021 Cr have been approved for Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Gurugram, Lucknow, Chennai Extension, Pune, Delhi Metro Extensions, Noida – Greater Noida, Bhopal and Indore.

- **In order to promote “Make in India”** and indigenization of various metro rail system, standard specification of rolling stock, signalling system, electrical & electromechanical metro rail components and civil engineering structures have been issued. Further, eligibility criteria for procurement of rolling stocks has also been issued.
- **I-Metros (Indian Metro Rail Organisations’ Society)** - a platform to exchange ideas, pooling of knowledge and sharing of experience, best practices, innovations etc. among the Indian metro rail companies to nurture excellence in performance was launched in March 2018.

ESTATES

- “Sampada 21” has been implemented wherein 21 services offered by the Directorate have been fully computerized and all such applications are received online.
- A new website of the Directorate of Estates has been developed for computerised issue of No Demand Certificate/Retention/Allotment for Vigyan Bhawan/ 5 Ashoka Road and for marriage purposes.
- Amendments have been made in the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 to speed up eviction of the unauthorised occupations from the Government Premises in 2015.

DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA - NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION (DAY-NULM)

- **DeendayalAntyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)** is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented in the statutory towns in the country for reducing the poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households since April 2014.
- **The primary target of DAY-NULM** is urban poor, including urban homeless & urban street vendors and emphasis is laid on mobilisation of vulnerable sections of urban population into Self Help Groups (SHGs).Further, during the year.
- **Personalized After-training Rapid Assessment (PARAS)** system has been launched to get direct feedback from skill trained candidates regarding quality of skill training through SMS/ online feedback.
- **A centralised web portal named PAiSA**, developed in collaboration with the Allahabad Bank, has been launched for subvention of interest to DAY-NULM beneficiaries under SEP component through Direct Benefit Transfer mode.
- For skill training of DAY-NULM beneficiaries in construction sector under ESTP component, Memorandum of Understanding has been entered with National Real Estate Development Council (NAREDCO) and SULM, Maharashtra.
- **Swachhata Excellence Awards** were distributed among the Area Level Federations (ALFs) of Self Help Groups (SHGs) from various States for their exemplary performance in creating awareness about sanitation, elimination of open defecation, bringing out behavioural change towards healthy sanitation practices etc.
- DAY-NULM, in collaboration with Government e-Marketplace (GeM) is facilitating City Livelihood Centres (CLCs) in standardization of products and their specifications, identification of products to be launched on e-marketplace and registration on GeM portal as ‘seller’.
- Under DAY-NULM, between May 2014 to November 2018, 12,94,252 urban poor have been imparted skill training to improve employment opportunities and of these, 4,58,849 persons have been provided placement. Loans with interest subvention provision have been provided to 3,55,383 beneficiaries for self-employment through individual/group micro-enterprises and 4,67,355 loans have been disbursed to SHGs under SHG-Bank Linkage Programme.

ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION OF 500 CITIES (AMRUT):

- AMRUT adopts a project approach to ensure basic infrastructure services relating to water supply, sewerage, septage management, storm water drains, transport and development of green spaces and parks with special provision for meeting the needs of children.
- Implementation of this Mission will be linked to promotion of urban reforms such as e-governance, constitution of professional municipal cadre, devolving funds and functions to urban local bodies, review of Building bye-laws, improvement in assessment and collection of municipal taxes, credit rating of urban local bodies, energy and water audit and citizen-centric urban planning.
- 10 percent of budget allocation will be given to States/UTs as incentive based on achievement of reforms during the previous year. A reform matrix with timelines would be circulated to States in the Guidelines.
- This Mission will be implemented in 500 cities and towns each with a population of one lakh and above, some cities situated on stems of main rivers, a few capital cities and important cities located in hilly areas, islands and tourist areas.
- Under this Mission, States get the flexibility of designing schemes based on the needs of identified cities and in their execution and monitoring. States will only submit State Annual Action Plans to the Centre for broad concurrence based on which funds will be released. In a significant departure from JNNURM, Central Government will not appraise individual projects.

CONSTRUCTION PERMITS INDICATOR:

- The World Bank has recently released the Doing Business Report (DBR) 2019 and the country's rank in Construction Permits indicator has gone up to 52 from 181, a year ago.
- This could be possible due to the reforms implemented and consistent efforts of the Municipal Corporations of Delhi and Mumbai in facilitating Ease of Doing Business in construction permits.
- Further, Online Building Permission System (OBPS) has been implemented in 1,453 cities across the country including 436 Mission cities. Ten States namely Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Telangana and Tripura have implemented OBPS in all the ULBs. This is being extended to all the cities/ towns across the country.

NATIONAL HERITAGE CITY DEVELOPMENT AND AUGMENTATION YOJANA (HRIDAY):

- The National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) was launched on 21st January, 2015 for the period until 31st March, 2019.
- HRIDAY is being implemented in 12 cities, namely, Ajmer, Amaravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwaraka, Gaya, Kancheepuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal.
- In 2018, 20 projects amounting to Rs. 140.14 Crores have been completed in the cities of Ajmer, Amaravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwaraka, Puri and Varanasi.
- All the HRIDAY cities have been asked to develop a sustainability model for their cities with focus on revenue generation through facilities developed under HRIDAY for their cities.

SWACHH SURVEKSHAN-2019 AWARDS:

- Every year, cities and towns across India are awarded with the title of 'Swachh Cities' on the basis of their cleanliness and sanitation drive as a part of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan that was launched in 2014.

- Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) conducted its first survey 'Swachh Survekshan-2016' survey for ranking 73 cities (Urban Local Bodies), under the ambit of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban).
- 'Swachh Survekshan-2017' covered 434 cities, 'Swachh Survekshan 2018' covered 4,203 cities and Swachh Survekshan 2019 has covered
- Swachh Survekshan 2019 covered all Urban Local Bodies in the country (4,237 cities), making it the largest such cleanliness survey in the world.
- Top ranked cities received a statue of Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi as award for their work towards cleanliness.
- **Indore** bagged award for cleanest city for third straight year in Swachh Survekshan. Indore has reported a 70% drop in vector-borne ailments in 2019, which is being attributed to Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
- **List of Winners:**
 - **India's Cleanest City - No.1:** Indore (Madhya Pradesh)
 - **India's Cleanest City - No.2:** Ambikapur (Chhattisgarh)
 - **India's Cleanest City - No.3:** Mysuru (Karnataka)
 - **Cleanest big City' (>10 Lakh):** Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
 - **Cleanest Medium City' (3 - 10 Lakh):** Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh)
 - **'Cleanest Small City' (1 - 3 Lakh):** New Delhi Municipal Council (Delhi)
 - **Cleanest Capital/UT City':** Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)
 - **Best Ganga Town:** Gauchar (Uttarakhand)

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HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

AYUSHMAN BHARAT

- Ayushman Bharat is a centrally sponsored programme anchored in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW).
- It is an umbrella of two major health initiatives, namely Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) and Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (PMJAY).

AYUSHMAN BHARAT-HEALTH & WELLNESS CENTRES (AB-HWC)

- Delivery of comprehensive primary health care services through Health & Wellness Centres is a critical component of the newly announced Ayushman Bharat scheme. It places people and communities at the center of the health care delivery system, making health services responsive, accessible and equitable.
- Nearly 1.5 lakh Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres would be transformed as Health & Wellness Centres by 2022 to provide comprehensive and quality primary care close to the community while ensuring the principles of equity, affordability and universality.
- Till date, 4503 HWCs have been operationalized in various states.
- **Key components of AB-HWC:**
 - Additional Human Resource - New cadre of health care professional- referred to as the Mid-Level Health Provider- who is a nurse or an Ayurvedic Practitioner trained and accredited for a set of competencies related to primary health care and public health. Mid-Level Health Provider will lead the team of MPWs and ASHAs at SHC level
 - Multiskilling/ Training of existing service providers - upgrading skills to provide expanded package of services
 - Efficient logistics system to ensure availability of wide range of drugs and point of care diagnostics
 - Robust IT system – to create unique health id and longitudinal health record of all individuals and provision of tele-consultation services
 - Provision of services related to indigenous health system and yoga etc for promotion of wellness
 - Linkages with schools to train Health and Wellness Ambassadors to enable creating healthy habits in schools
- **The package of services envisaged at AB-HWC are:**
 - Care in pregnancy and child-birth.
 - Neonatal and infant health care services
 - Childhood and adolescent health care services
 - Family planning, Contraceptive services and other Reproductive Health Care services
 - Management of Communicable diseases including National Health Programmes
 - Management of common communicable diseases and outpatient care for acute simple illness and minor ailments.
 - Screening, Prevention, Control and Management of non-communicable diseases.
 - Care for Common Ophthalmic and ENT problems

- Basic Oral health care
- Elderly and palliative health care services
- Emergency Medical Services
- Screening and Basic management of Mental health ailments

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

- Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) aims to cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore beneficiaries) providing coverage up to Rs. 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalization.
- PMJAY has been launched on September 23, 2018. After the launch of PMJAY, RSBY and SCHIS got subsumed in it.
- PMJAY is an entitlement based scheme. This scheme covers poor and vulnerable families based on deprivation and occupational criteria as per SECC (Socio-economic caste census) data.
- **As on 30.12.2018:**
 - Number of Hospitals Empanelled: 16,112
 - Beneficiaries Admitted: 6,81,825
 - E-cards Issued: 39,48,496
- PMJAY provides cashless and paperless access to services for the beneficiary at the point of service in any (both public and private) empanelled hospitals across India. All beneficiary families of RSBY and SCHIS are entitled for benefits under PMJAY.
- Under PMAJY, the States are free to choose the modalities for implementation. They can implement the scheme through insurance company or directly through the Trust/ Society or mixed model.
- There is no restriction on family size, ensuring all members of designated families specifically girl child and senior citizens get coverage.

AUGMENTATION OF ASHA BENEFITS:

- The Cabinet Committee on Economics Affairs had on 19th September, 2018 approved a proposal to introduce an ASHA Benefit Package w.e.f from October, 2018 (to be paid in November, 2018) with two components, namely, coverage of ASHAs and ASHA Facilitators meeting the eligibility criteria under the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and an increase in the amount of routine and recurring incentives under National Health Mission for ASHAs from Rs. 1000/- per month to Rs. 2000/-per month.
- The total estimated cost of the Scheme is Rs 1905.46 Crore of which Central share is Rs 1224.97 Crore for two years i.e 2018-19 and 2019-20.
- **Key features:**
 - Estimated 1063670 ASHAs and ASHA Facilitators to be covered under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)
 - Estimated 9573032 ASHAs and ASHA Facilitators to be covered under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
 - Estimated 10,22,265 ASHAs will get at least minimum of Rs`2000 per month from current Rs 1000 per Month for routine and recurring activities.
 - 41,405 ASHA facilitators to be benefitted with increased supervisory charges.

NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY 2017

- The National Health Policy of the country was launched after a gap of 15 years. The Cabinet in its meeting held on 15th March, 2017 approved the National Health Policy (NHP) 2017. NHP 2017 addresses the current and emerging challenges necessitated by the changing socio-economic, technological and epidemiological landscape.
- The major commitment of the NHP 2017 is raising public health expenditure progressively to 2.5% of the GDP by 2025. It envisages providing larger package of assured comprehensive primary healthcare through the Health and Wellness Centres.
- NHP 2017 advocates allocating major proportion (two-thirds or more) of resources to primary care and aims to ensure availability of two beds per 1,000 population distributed in a manner to enable access within golden hour.
- The Policy also takes a fresh look at strategic purchase from the private sector and leveraging their strengths to achieve national health goals and seeks stronger partnership with the private sector.
- **Besides this, the highlights of the Policy are as following:**
 - **Assurance based approach** - The Policy advocates progressively incremental assurance-based approach with focus on preventive and promotive healthcare
 - **Health Card linked to health facilities-** The Policy recommends linking the health card to primary care facility for a defined package of services anywhere in the country.
 - **Patient Centric Approach-** The Policy recommends the setting up of a separate, empowered medical tribunal for speedy resolution to address disputes /complaints regarding standards of care, prices of services, negligence and unfair practices, standard regulatory framework for laboratories and imaging centres, specialized emerging services, etc
 - **Micronutrient Deficiency-** There is a focus on reducing micronutrient malnourishment and systematic approach to address heterogeneity in micronutrient adequacy across regions.
 - **Quality of Care-** Public hospitals and facilities would undergo periodic measurements and certification of level of quality. Focus on Standard Regulatory Framework to eliminate risks of inappropriate care by maintaining adequate standards of diagnosis and treatment.
 - **Make-in-India Initiative-** The Policy advocates the need to incentivize local manufacturing to provide customized indigenous products for Indian population in the long run.
 - **Application of Digital Health-** The Policy advocates extensive deployment of digital tools for improving the efficiency and outcome of the healthcare system and aims at an integrated health information system which serves the needs of all stake-holders and improves efficiency, transparency, and citizen experience.
 - Private sector engagement for strategic purchase for critical gap filling and for achievement of health goals.

ALLIED AND HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONS BILL, 2018

- The Union Cabinet approved the Allied and Healthcare Professions Bill, 2018 on 22nd November 2018 for regulation and standardisation of education and services by allied and healthcare professionals. The Bill provides for setting up of an Allied and Healthcare Council of India and corresponding State Allied and Healthcare Councils which will play the role of a standard-setter and facilitator for professions of Allied and Healthcare.
- **Key features:**
 - Establishment of a Central and corresponding State Allied and Healthcare Councils; 15 major professional categories including 53 professions in Allied and Healthcare streams.

- The Bill provides for Structure, Constitution, Composition and Functions of the Central Council and State Councils, e.g. Framing policies and standards, Regulation of professional conduct, Creation and maintenance of live Registers, provisions for common entry and exit examinations, etc.
- The Central Council will comprise 47 members, of which 14 members shall be ex-officio representing diverse and related roles and functions and remaining 33 shall be non-ex-officio members who mainly represent the 15 professional categories.
- The State Councils are also envisioned to mirror the Central Council, comprising 7 ex-officio and 21 non-ex-officio members and Chairperson to be elected from amongst the non-ex-officio members.
- Professional Advisory Bodies under Central and State Councils will examine issues independently and provide recommendations relating to specific recognised categories.
- The Bill will also have an overriding effect on any other existing law for any of the covered professions.
- The State Council will undertake recognition of allied and healthcare institutions.
- Offences and Penalties clause have been included in the Bill to check mal-practices.
- The Bill also empowers the Central and State Governments to make rules.
- Central Govt. also has the power to issue directions to the Council, to make regulations and to add or amend the schedule.

FIXED DOSE COMBINATIONS (FDCs) REGULATION

- MoHFW has prohibited the manufacture for sale, sale or distribution for human use, of select Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) with immediate effect from 12th September, 2018. It has also restricted the manufacture, sale or distribution of select FDCs subject to certain conditions.
- MoHFW, in exercise of powers conferred by section 26A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, has prohibited the manufacture for sale, sale or distribution for human use of 328 FDCs through its gazette notifications dated 7th September 2018; it has also restricted the manufacture, sale or distribution of six FDCs subject to certain conditions.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COMMISSION BILL, 2017

- Cabinet approved the National Medical Commission Bill 2017 on 15th December, 2017
- The Bill envisages to:
 - replace the Medical Council 1956 Act.
 - enable a forward movement in the area of medical education reform.
 - move towards outcome-based regulation of medical education rather than process-oriented regulation.
 - ensure proper separation of functions within the regulator by having autonomous boards.
 - create accountable & transparent procedures for maintaining standards in Medical Education.
 - create a forward-looking approach towards ensuring sufficient health workforce in India.
- **Expected benefits of the new legislation:**
 - End of heavy handed regulatory control over medical education institutions and a shift towards outcome based monitoring.

- Introduction of a national licentiate examination. This will be the first time such a provision is being introduced in any field of higher education in the country, as was the introduction of NEET and common counselling earlier.
- Opening up the medical education sector will lead to significant addition in the number of UG and PG seats and substantial new investment in this infrastructure sector.
- Better coordination with AYUSH systems of treatment.
- Regulation of up to 40% seats in medical colleges to enable all meritorious students to have access to medical seats irrespective of their financial status.

NATIONAL NUTRITION MISSION (NNM):

- The Cabinet has recently approved the National Nutrition Mission, a joint effort of MoHFW and the Ministry of Women and Child development (WCD) towards a life cycle approach for interrupting the intergenerational cycle of under nutrition.
- The impact of the mission is envisioned to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anemia and low birth weight babies. It will create synergy, ensure better monitoring, issue alerts for timely action, and encourage States/UTs to perform, guide and supervise the line Ministries and States/UTs to achieve the targeted goals.
- The mission aims to benefit more than 10 crore people.
- It shall be launched in December 2017 with a three year budget of Rs. 9046.17 crore commencing from 2017-18, to cover 315 districts in 2017-18, 235 districts in 2018-19 and remaining districts in 2019-20.
- **Major components/features of the Mission:**
 - Mapping of various Schemes contributing towards addressing malnutrition
 - Introducing a very robust convergence mechanism
 - ICT-based real time monitoring system
 - Incentivizing States/UTs for meeting the targets
 - Incentivizing Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) for using IT based tools
 - Eliminating registers used by AWWs
 - Introducing measurement of height of children at the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)
 - Social Audits
 - Setting-up Nutrition Resource Centres, involving masses through Jan Andolan for their participation on nutrition through various activities, among others.

MENTAL HEALTHCARE ACT, 2017

- The Act adopts a rights-based statutory framework for mental health in India and strengthens equality and equity in provision of mental healthcare services in order to protect the rights of people with mental health problem to ensure that they are able to receive optimum care and are able to live a life of dignity and respect.
- The Act strengthens the institutional mechanisms for improving access quality and appropriate mental healthcare services.
- The Act increases accountability of both government and private sectors in delivery of mental healthcare with representation of persons with mental health problem and their care-givers in statutory authorities such as Central and State Mental Health Authority.

- The most progressive features of the Act are provision of advance directive, nominated representative, special clause for women and children related to admission, treatment, sanitation and personal hygiene; restriction on use of Electro-Convulsive Therapy and Psychosurgery.
- Decriminalization of suicide is another significant facet of the Act, which will ensure proper management of severe stress as a precursor for suicide attempts.

HIV & AIDS (PREVENTION & CONTROL) ACT, 2017

- It aims to end the epidemic by 2030 in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations.
- A person living with AIDS cannot be treated unfairly at employment, educational establishments, renting a property, standing for public or private office or providing healthcare and insurance services
- The Act also aims to enhance access to healthcare services by ensuring informed consent and confidentiality for HIV-related testing, treatment and clinical research.
- Every HIV infected or affected person below the age of 18 years has the right to reside in a shared household and enjoy the facilities of the household.
- The Act prohibits any individual from publishing information or advocating feelings of hatred against HIV positive persons and those living with them.
- No person shall be compelled to disclose his/her HIV status except with their informed consent, and if required by a court order.
- Every person in the care and custody of the State shall have right to HIV prevention, testing, treatment and counselling services.
- The Act suggests that cases relating to HIV positive persons shall be disposed' off by the court on a priority basis and duly ensuring the confidentiality.

UNIVERSAL IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME (UIP)

- India's UIP is one of the largest public health programmes in the world. It targets 3 crore pregnant women and 2.7 crore new borns annually. More than 90 lakh immunization sessions are conducted annually. It is the most cost-effective public health intervention and largely responsible for reduction of vaccine preventable under-5 mortality rate.
- **New initiatives under UIP:**
 - **Mission Indradhanush:** Government of India has launched Mission Indradhanush (MI) in December 2014, a targeted programme to immunize children who have either not received vaccines or are partially vaccinated. The activity focuses on districts with maximum number of missed children.
 - **Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI)** has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 8th October 2017 from Vadnagar, Gujarat. The Intensified Mission Indradhanush has been carried out in 121 districts in 16 States, 52 districts in the North Eastern States and 17 urban areas where immunization coverage has been very low in spite of repeated phases of Mission Indradhanush and in UIP, with an aim to rapidly build up full immunization coverage to more than 90% by December 2018.

NATIONAL VIRAL HEPATITIS CONTROL PROGRAM

- MoHFW launched the National Viral Hepatitis Control Program on World Hepatitis Day, 2018 – 28th July. MoHFW also released the Operational Guidelines for National Viral Hepatitis Control Program,

National Laboratory Guidelines for Viral Hepatitis Testing and National Guidelines for Diagnosis and Management of Viral Hepatitis.

- The program has been launched with the goal of ending viral hepatitis as a public health threat in the country by 2030. The aim of the initiative is to reduce morbidity and mortality due to viral hepatitis.

LABOUR ROOM QUALITY IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVE - LAQSHYA

- MoHFW launched LaQshya to improve the quality of care that is being provided to the pregnant mother in the Labour Room and Maternity Operation Theatres, thereby preventing the undesirable adverse outcomes associated with childbirth.
- The goal is to reduce preventable maternal and new-born mortality, morbidity and stillbirths associated with the care around delivery in Labour room and Maternity OT and ensure respectful maternity care.
- The initiative will be implemented in Government Medical Colleges (MCs) besides District Hospitals (DHs), and high delivery load Sub- District Hospitals (SDHs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs).
- Currently incentives are being given to facilities achieving the targets outlined:
 - Rs. 6 lakhs for Medical Colleges
 - Rs. 3 lakhs for District Hospitals
 - Rs. 2 lakhs for SDH/CHCs
 - The initiative plans to conduct quality certification of labour rooms.

PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHIT MATRITVA ABHIYAN (PMSMA)

- The program aims to provide assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care, free of cost, universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month.
- PMSMA has been rolled out in all States/ UTs.
- Over 1.7 crore quality antenatal checkups have been conducted at PMSMA sites for comprehensive services under the programme.
- More than 8 lakh high risk pregnancies have been identified under PMSMA.
- PMSMA is conducted at over 13100 government health facilities across all State/UTs.
- Approx 5250 volunteers are enrolled on PMSMA portal across all State/UTs.

RASHTRIYA BAL SWASTHYA KARYAKRAM (RBSK)

- Launched in February 2013 for child screening and free treatment for 4 Ds i.e. Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies and Development delays including disability.
- Provisions free management of 30 selected health conditions.
- As on date:
 - 11020 teams in 36 State/UTs are in place.
 - 92 District Early Intervention Centres (DEICs) are functional.
 - Nearly 82.5 crore children were screened and 1.96 crore children availed services for treatment since inception.

NATIONAL DEWORMING DAY (NDD)

- To combat STH infections, the Health Ministry has adopted a single day strategy called NDD, wherein single dose of albendazole is administered to children from 1-19 years of age group through the platform of schools and anganwadi centres.
- Till February 2018, 26.68 crore children have been administered albendazole. Further, more than 114 crore doses of Albendazole were administered to children 1-19 years, since 2015.

RASHTRIYA KISHOR SWASTHYA KARYAKRAM (RKSK)

- Started in 2014 as a comprehensive programme focusing on Sexual Reproductive Health, Nutrition, Injuries and violence (including gender based violence), Non-Communicable Diseases, Mental Health and Substance Misuse with a promotive and preventive approach.
- The interventions are carried out using health facilities, community and schools as platforms:
- **Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs):** These act as the first level of contact of primary health care services with adolescents. Till Sept'18 7459 AFHCs have been established across the country and around 30.93 lakh adolescent clients availed the services of AFHCs during Apr '18 to Sept '18. Total 1681 Adolescent Health Counsellors are in place to provide counselling services. Linkages have also been established with Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTC) for management of HIV/AIDS and treatment of RTI/STI cases.
- **Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) Programme:** It entails provision of weekly supervised IFA tablets to in-school boys and girls and out-of-school girls and biannual albendazole tablets, besides Nutrition & Health Education. The programme aims to cover a total of 11.9 crore beneficiaries including 9.4 crore in-school and 2.5 crore out-of-school beneficiaries. Around 4 crore beneficiaries (3.38 crores in school adolescents and 63 lakhs out of school adolescent girls) were covered under WIFS every month during Apr '18 to June '18.
- **Menstrual Hygiene Scheme:** The scheme is being implemented for adolescent girls in the rural areas. From 2014 procurement of sanitary napkins has been decentralized. In FY 2018-19 Rs. 4254 Lakhs have been allocated through NHM to 15 States/UTs for decentralized procurement of sanitary napkins through the process of competitive bidding. States are in the process of implementing MHS.
- **Peer Education Programme:** Under the programme four peer educators (Saathiya) - two male and two female are selected per 1000 population to orient the adolescents on health issues. The Peer Education programme is being implemented in 214 districts and till date 2.19 lakh PEs have been selected and training of ANMs and Peer Educators is under process.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CANCER, DIABETES, CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES AND STROKE (NPCDCS)

- In order to prevent and control major Non-Communicable Diseases, Government of India is implementing the NPCDCS in all States across the country with the focus on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion, early diagnosis, management and referral.
- Progress so far:
 - 36 State NCD cells established
 - 515 District NCD cells established
 - 548 District NCD Clinics and 2591 NCD Clinics at CHC set up
 - 167 Cardiac Care Units (CCU), 152 District Day Care Centres set up

- More than 3.32 crore persons screened at NCD Clinics upto September 2018 in 2018-2019
- Strengthening of Tertiary Care for Cancer
- 35 State Cancer Institutes/Tertiary Care Cancer Centres approved to mentor all Cancer-related activities in their respective areas.
- National Cancer Institute being set up at Jhajjar in Haryana.
- The second Campus of Chhitaranjan National Cancer Institute being set up in Kolkata

AMRIT (AFFORDABLE MEDICINE AND RELIABLE IMPLANTS FOR TREATMENT)

- 146 pharmacies have been set up across 23 states for providing medicines for Diabetes, CVDs, Cancer and other disease at discounted prices to the patients.
- A total of more than 5200 drugs and other consumables are being sold at upto 50% discounts.
- As on 30th November 2018, 104.75 Lakh patients have benefitted from AMRIT Pharmacies.
- The value of drugs dispensed at MRP is Rs. 986.67 Crores and there is a savings of Rs. 526.26 Crore thereby reducing their out of pocket expenditure.

REVISED NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMME

- The Government of India (GoI) launched the National TB Programme in 1962 to address TB in India.
- The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), based on the internationally recommended Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) strategy, was launched in 1997 expanded across the country by 2006.
- In 2007, GoI introduced the Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB (PMDT) to combat drug resistance and achieved full geographical coverage by 2013.
- The Ministry has developed the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis (2017-25) which builds on the success and learning of the last NSP and encapsulates the bold and innovative steps required to achieve sustainable development goal on TB in India by 2025, five years ahead of the global timelines.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

- **A common National Entrance Exam viz. National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET)** has been made mandatory for admission to all medical courses in the country.
- Indian students can also pursue medical education abroad and have to qualify a Screening Test called Foreign Medical Graduates Exam (FMGE), for registration to practice in India after obtaining primary medical qualification (MBBS) overseas.
- The proposal of Medical Council of India (MCI) to amend the Screening Test Regulations, 2002, making it mandatory to qualify NEET to pursue foreign medical course has been approved by MoHFW. Indian Citizens / Overseas Citizen of India intending to obtain primary medical qualification from any medical institution outside India, on or after May 2018, shall have to mandatorily qualify the NEET for admission to MBBS course abroad.

LABOUR, SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT**Major Achievements in Labour Welfare:**

- **Labour Codes:** In line with recommendations of Second National Commission on Labour, the Ministry has taken steps for formulating of four Labour Codes on (i) Wages; (ii) Industrial Relations; (iii) Social Security & Welfare; and (iv) Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions by amalgamating, simplifying, and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws.
- **Code on Wages Bill:** The Draft Code on Wages Bill, 2017 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 10.08.2017 and is being examined by Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour. The report of the Standing Committee is being awaited.
- **Code on Industrial Relations:**
 - To introduce the proposal of Labour Code on Industrial Relations Bill, 2018 in the Parliament, draft Note for the Cabinet along with the Labour Code on Industrial Relations Bill, 2018 was circulated on 08.02.2018 for Inter-Ministerial consultation for seeking views/comments thereon.
 - After vetting the Code by Legislative Department, Ministry of Law & Justice, the draft Cabinet Note alongwith the Code on Industrial Relations Bill, 2018 has been sent to Cabinet Secretariat on 05.11.2018 for consideration.
- **Code on Social Security & Welfare:** A preliminary draft of the Code on Social Security & Welfare was placed on the website of the Ministry on 16.03.2017, inviting comments of the stakeholders / public. The draft Note for the Cabinet along with the Labour Code on Social Security & Welfare Bill, 2018 has also been circulated recently for Inter-Ministerial consultation.
- **Code on Occupational Safety Health & Working Conditions:** Preliminary draft of the Code on Occupational Safety Health & Working Conditions was prepared and placed on the website of the Ministry on 23.03.2018 for inviting comments/suggestions of the stakeholders including general public. The draft Cabinet Note alongwith the draft Occupational Safety, Health & Working Conditions Bill, 2018 has been circulated for Inter-Ministerial consultation recently.
- **Shram Suvidha Portal:** The Ministry of Labour & Employment has developed a unified Web Portal 'Shram Suvidha Portal', to bring transparency and accountability in enforcement of labour laws and ease complexity of compliance. The facilities available to establishments on Shram Suvidha Portal as on today include:
 - Transparent Labour Inspection Scheme through computerized system based on risk based criteria and uploading the inspection reports within 72 hours by the Labour inspectors. The time period for uploading the reports has been reduced to 48 hrs since 05.11.2018.
 - Common Registration for ESIC and EPFO,
 - Common ECR for ESIC & EPFO,
 - Single Annual online return for 8 Central laws and 3 returns under the Mines Act, 1952.
 - Online licensing under the Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act, 1970 and the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 besides the Labour Inspection Scheme for enforcement agencies.
 - Online Registration by Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) under three Acts i.e the Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act, 1970, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 and The Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.

- **Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017** which came into force from 1st April 2017: Increased paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks and has benefited 18 Lakh women employees. Recently Government proposed to bear 7 weeks of salary to motivate employers. This policy will be finalised after approval by the competent forum.
- **The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2018** passed by Lok Sabha on 15th March, 2018 and by the Rajya Sabha on 22nd March, 2018, has been brought in force on 29th March, 2018. The present upper ceiling on gratuity amount under the Act has been raised from Rs. 10 Lakh, to Rs. 20 Lakhs.
- **MoU for Ship Recycling Industry:** The Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) and Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in Alang on 11-7-2018. The MOU will bring positive changes in working of ship recycling industry and will improve safety and health of the workers and supervisors who are employed in large number in Alang.

Step Taken for improved Safety of Mine workers:

- **Under the provisions of the Mines Act 1952, Permissions, exemptions, relaxations and approvals etc.;** were earlier being issued on submission of offline applications by the stakeholders. In view of the Digital India initiative, three software modules namely “Approval System”, “Permission/ Exemption/Relaxation System” and “National Safety Award (Mines) System” have been developed and made live. Two more softwares namely “Accidents & Statistics System” and “Accounts & Budget System” have been developed as a part of “Digital DGMS”. They are under testing. The software modules will bring in more transparency & accountability and speedy disposal of works.
- **The modalities for “Risk-based Inspection System” for coal mines have been developed.** The software for the purpose has been developed by NIC and implemented by incorporating it in Shram Suvidha Portal. Risk-based inspection system for metalliferous mines is under progress and shall be developed during 2018-19. The inspections will be generated for online assignment through shramsuvidha portal prioritizing on the actual risk rating of the mines of all categories.
- **Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS)** has facilitated Risk Assessment Study & preparation of Safety Management Plan in 110 Mines. The system has resulted in more proactive system of safety management.
- **Under a joint project with National Institute of Miners’ Health (NIMH) Nagpur on “Multi-Centric Study of Dust Related Disease** in Stone Mines and Development of Sustainable Preventive Programme”, field studies were successfully conducted in Nalgonda district of Telengana and Karauli, Dholpur, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Bharatpur districts of Rajasthan, Vidisha district in MP and Birbhum district in WB. 2539 workers have been medically examined and 136 cases of silicosis affected persons were identified.
- **Occupational health survey** of 9863 persons employed in unorganized sector stone mines were conducted by DGMS in various regions of different states with the help of respective state administration. 211 cases of silicosis affected persons were identified.

MAJOR STEPS TAKEN BY EPFO:

- A pensioners’ portal was launched in March 2018 through which all EPFO pensioners can get details of pension related information like pension payment order number, pensioner’s payment order details, pensioner’s passbook information and pension credited date and details of pensioner’s life certificate submission including Jeevan Pramaan Digital Life Certification information.

- **Under Pradhan Mantri RojgarProtsahan Yojana (PMRPY)**, the Government of India is now paying full employer's contribution (EPF and EPS both) with effect from 1st April, 2018 for a period of three years to the new employees as well as to the existing beneficiaries for their remaining period of three years. Before 1st April, 2018, the Government was paying under PMRPY only the EPS share (8.33% of the wages) out of the total employer's share of contribution (12% of the wages).

MAJOR STEPS TAKEN BY ESIC:

- **Dispensary-cum-Branch Office (DCBO):** To strength its services delivery mechanism, ESIC has started establishing at least one contact point in every district of the country in phased manner in the form of Dispensary-cum-Branch Office (DCBO) to provide the primary medical services and cash benefits delivery.
- **Modified Employer's Utilization Dispensary (Modified EUD):** The decision for establishing Modified Employer's Utilization Dispensary (Modified EUD) on pilot basis has also been taken, with the objective of strengthening of stake holder's participation in the expansion of primary care services of ESIC.
- **ATAL BIMIT VYAKTI KALYAN YOJANA:** Considering the change in employment pattern and the current scenario of employment in India which has transformed from a long term employment to short term engagement in form of contract and temping, the ESI Corporation has approved a Scheme named "ATAL BIMIT VYAKTI KALYAN YOJANA" for Insured Persons (IPs) covered under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. This scheme is a relief payable in cash directly to their Bank Account in case of unemployment and while they search for new engagement.
- **Modified Insurance Medical Practitioner (IMP) Scheme, 2018:** ESI Corporation has also given in principal approval to Modified Insurance Medical Practitioner (IMP) Scheme, 2018 to make IMP Scheme more attractive on pilot basis.

"UMANG: ESIC – Chinta Se Mukti" Mobile App:

- IP centric information services are now made available through 'ESIC – Chinta Se Mukti' mobile app launched through UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance) platform.
- The IP, who has registered his mobile number in ESIC database, can access variety of information through this app downloaded free of cost from Google Play Store on multiple channels like mobile application, web, etc., and can be accessed through smartphones, tablets and desktops, etc.
- With a simple mobile based authentication system, the IP can know about his personal and enrolled family demographic details, Contribution details, Insurance & eligibility details, information on entitled Benefits, Claim Status, Dispensary and Branch Office to which he is associated, etc.

MAJOR STEPS TO FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:

- **National Career Service (NCS):** National Career Service Project brings employers, trainers and unemployed on single platform. As many as 98,92,350 active job seekers and 9,822 active employers are on the portal as on 30.11.2018. NCS has partnered with Department of Posts to extend registration of job seekers through the Post Offices.
- **Model Career Centres:** 107 Model Career Centres have been established and being operationalised in collaboration with states and other institutions. These Centres will have adequate facilities and infrastructure for delivery of various services to the stakeholders and can be subsequently replicated by states at other locations.

SOME OF THE KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP ARE:

- **Launch of the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in 2015:** First ever comprehensive policy framework for skill development of the country
- **National Skill Development Mission**, launched in 2015 by Hon'ble Prime Minister – First ever national implementation plan covering all states, territories and people
- **Enforcement of National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF)** – more than 2,000 Qualification Packs developed in four years

PROGRAMS/INITIATIVES:

- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):** It is one of the flagship schemes of the Ministry aimed at providing free-of-cost skill training to over 1 Crore youth in 4 years in 221+ job roles; offering short term training between 2 months to 6 months.
- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK):** It is an initiative towards creation of “Model Training Centres” with standardized infrastructure for delivery of skill development training to be opened in every district of India; aiming to make benchmark institutions that can demonstrate aspirational value for competency based skill development amongst key stakeholders- industry and trainees.
- **National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS):** The scheme is aimed to increase the involvement of industries and employers in engaging youth as apprentices and providing on-the-job skill training to create a ready workforce. The government reimburses part of stipend paid by the employer.
- **SANKALP:** Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) project aims to implement the mandate of the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM), which was launched on 15th July by Ministry of Skill Development through its core sub-missions. The project will be implemented in mission mode through World Bank support.
- **“Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE)”** is a Rs 2,200 crore – central sector project, with half of the project outlay as World Bank assistance. STRIVE is an outcome-based project, marking a shift in government’s implementation strategy in vocational education and training from inputs to results building in a strong shift to an outcome-based skill ecosystem.

INVESTMENT IN SKILL DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras:** In year 2018, MSDE focused extensively on building industry standardized infrastructure for driving skill development training under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKK). PMKK has the potential to become the benchmark of skill development infrastructure, training, and placement in the respective district and; also in the country. Its objective is to make skill development quality oriented, sustainable and aspirational.
- **National Skill Training Institute (NSTI):** MSDE also laid down the foundation stone of the first National Skill Training Institute (erstwhile RVTI) in Telangana, Hyderabad by the Hon'ble Vice President of India. The foundation stone for NSTI(W) Mohaliwas also laid down by the Minister for Skill Development & Entrepreneurship Sh. Dharmendra Pradhan in July 2018.
- **National Skill Training Institute (W):** Under the Central Scheme, regular vocational training programmes are being conducted through an Institutional Network of 18 central Institutes called National Skill Training Institute for Women, providing training facilities exclusively for women in skills having high wage-employment and self-employment potential besides Instructor training programmes.
- **National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET):** The Union Cabinet chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, approved the merger of the existing regulatory

institutions in the skills space – National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) and the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) into the National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET). NCVET will regulate the functioning of entities engaged in vocational education and training, both long-term and short-term, and establish minimum standards for the functioning of such entities.

- **Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) –**

- The JSS component of scheme of support to voluntary agencies for adult education has been transferred from Ministry of Human Resource Development to Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship on 2nd July, 2018.
- At present, 271 Jan Shikshan Sansthans are present in 27 States and 2 UTs in the country. As on December 2018, 247 JSSs are functional.
- The Jan Shikshan Sansthans are set up under the aegis of either a voluntary organization (as its Parent body) or a University or as an Independent agency under Act 1860 of Societies Registration.
- Jan Shikshan Sansthans are imparting vocational skill training programmes at the door step of the beneficiaries with a minimum cost and infrastructure.



VAJIRAM & RAVI

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MASS COMMUNICATION

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is one of the vital Ministries that represent the face of the government in reaching out to the masses. The Ministry is entrusted with the task of disseminating information about government policies, schemes and programmes through the different mediums of communication.

The Ministry took several key initiatives in the year 2018 to meet these objectives, a snapshot of which is presented below.

INFORMATION SECTOR:

- **Bureau of Outreach and Communication** formed through integration of Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity (DAVP), Directorate of Field Publicity (DFP) and Song & Drama Division (S&DD) for ensuring synergy between the media units which were otherwise working in silos.
- **Reconstitution of Committee on Journalist Welfare Scheme** - for the first time, journalists were also made members of the Committee. It was also made leaner with only Secretary (I&B), Joint Secretary (P&A), Principal Director General, PIB as official members.
- **Deen Dayal Upadhyay Scholarship** announced for people of Indian Origin who have done exemplary work in the field of development journalism.
- “The Republican Ethic” and “Loktantra Ke Swar” book released - selected speeches of President Shri Ram Nath Kovind, brought out by Directorate of Publications Division.

BROADCAST SECTOR:

- **All India Radio streaming services launched on Amazon Alexa Smart Speakers** - a synergy of the old and modern forms of communication. The initiative will also benefit Indian diaspora since now anyone from any part of the world can listen to the programmes in All India Radio through Alexa.
- **9 DSNG vans of Doordarshan flagged off** - with 4 of these 9 DSNGs meant for Gangtok, Kohima, Imphal and Agartala, the development stories of the people of North-East will further reach out to people.

FILMS SECTOR:

- **Agreement on Film Co-production between India and Israel signed** - to facilitate mutual exchange of art and culture, create goodwill and better understanding among the people of both the countries as well as various aspects of film making. The Agreement will also help in generation of employment among artistic, technical as well as non-technical personnel.
- **65th National Film Awards organized** - Late veteran Actor Shri Vinod Khanna awarded Dadasaheb Phalke Award; Late eminent Actress, Sridevi awarded Best Actress for the Hindi movie Mom; Riddhi Sen given Best Actor award for Nagarkirtan; Assamese movie Village Rockstars awarded Best Feature Film and Baahubali - The Conclusion awarded as Best Popular Film providing Wholesome Entertainment; Jayaraj given Best Direction Award for Malayalam movie Bhayanakam.
- **ASEAN India Film Festival organized in Delhi** - the festival acts as a vehicle of cultural exchange and facilitates people to people contact in member countries, especially amongst youth.
- **Dedicated web portal launched** by Film Facilitation Office to disseminate information on filming locations and the facilities available in India for film production/post production and to allow foreign film makers to make online application for permission of shooting of feature films, reality TV shows and commercial TV series in India.

- **India Pavilion was organized at Cannes Film Festival 2018**, along with exploration of co-production opportunities between India and France in May 2018. India Pavilion was also set up in Berlin Film Festival (Feb 2018) and Toronto International Film Festival (Sep 2018).
- **India hosts European Union Film Festival** - 24 latest European films from 23 EU Member States screened. The festival traversed through 11 cities in India including New Delhi, Chennai, Port Blair, Pune, Puducherry, Kolkata, Jaipur, Visakhapatnam, Thrissur, Hyderabad and Goa from 18th June till 31st August 2018.
- **India Pavilion organized at Videocittà 2018 in Rome Film Festival**. India was the partner country at Videocittà 2018, an event focussing on Virtual Reality, Video gaming, Animation, Film Making, etc. India Pavilion at Videocittà 2018 showcased Indian films' heritage, ease of film shooting in India, promoted film shooting locations in India, International Film Festival of India, Indian Cinema from different regions and Audio Visual Co Production between India and Italy.
- **49th International Film Festival of India organized in Goa**. Israel was the country in focus and Jharkhand was the state in focus during the Festival. The Festival opened with the world premiere of 'The Aspern Papers'. 'Donbass' directed by Sergei Loznitsa has won the coveted Golden Peacock; Lijo Jose Pellissery was conferred Best Director Award for 'Ee.Ma.Yau'; Chemban Vinod was declared the Best Actor (Male) and Anastasiia Pustovit got Best Actor (Female) Award. Dan Wolman was given the Lifetime Achievement Award. Master Scriptwriter Salim Khan was presented with IFFI Special Award at IFFI 2018 Closing Ceremony, for his Lifetime Contribution to Cinema.



VAJIRAM & RAVI

PRADHAN MANTRI AWAAS YOJANA-GRAMIN (PMAY-G)

- The erstwhile rural housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) has been restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) from 01.04.2016.
- Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) envisages training of Rural Masons with the objective of improving workmanship and quality of construction of houses while at the same time, increasing availability of skilled masons and enhancing employability of such masons.
- The Union Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) beyond March, 2019 (PMAY-G) Phase-II as follows:
 - Total target for construction of 1.95 crore houses under PMAY-G Phase-II upto 2022.
 - Continuation of rural housing scheme Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) in Phase-II till 2019-20 as per the existing norms of PMAY-G Phase-I, with a target of 60 lakh houses involving financial implication of Rs. 76,500 crore (Central Share of Rs. 48,195 crore and State share of Rs. 28,305 crore)
 - Continuation of the scheme beyond 2019-20 upto 2021-22 in the next finance commission cycle, after due appraisal and approval based on third party evaluation of scheme/programme as per the extant procedure.
 - Inclusion of additional eligible households from the final Awaas+ list into the Permanent Wait List (PWL) of PMAY-G, with a ceiling of 1.95 Cr, on priority for those States / UTs where PWL is exhausted and allocate target to these States / UTs with the approval of the Minister of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.
 - Continuation of Program Management Unit (PMU) and National Technical Support Agency (NTSA) till 2019-20.
 - Borrowing for additional financial requirement through existing mechanism of EBR till the validity of the scheme.
 - Reduction in administrative expenses from 4% to 2% of programme funds. 2% of the programme funds allocated for administrative component, shall be bifurcated. 0.30% of the programme funds shall be retained at the central level and the remaining 1.70% of the programme fund shall be released to the States/UTs as Administrative Fund.

MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA)

- Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing 'The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005' which provides at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
- The demand for work itself is influenced by various factors such as rain-fall pattern, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGA and prevailing unskilled wage rates.
- During 2017-18 so far, **4.35 crore households** have been provided employment in **156 lakh works**. In the process, **160 crore persondays** of employment have been generated. Out of the total employment, 54% have been generated for women, well above the statutory requirement of 33%.

- In FY 2017-18 (so far) nearly 60% of total expenditure is on Natural Resource Management (NRM) works. Expenditure on agriculture and allied sector works in FY 2017-18 is nearly 71%, which was only around 48 % in FY 2013-14.

PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA (PMGSY)

- The primary objective of PMGSY is to provide connectivity by way of all-weather roads. The programme also has an upgradation component with a target to upgrade existing rural roads in order to ensure full farm to market connectivity.
- PMGSY-II aims to cover upgradation of existing selected rural roads based on a criterion to make the road network vibrant.
- Development of Rural Hubs and growth centres are crucial to the overall strategy of facilitating poverty reduction through creating rural infrastructures. Growth centres/rural hubs provide markets, banking and other service facilities enabling and enhancing self-employment and livelihood facilities.
- PMGSY, the rural road connectivity scheme, has made considerable contribution in connecting far flung and scattered areas of the country.
- Out of a total of 1,78,184 eligible habitations under PMGSY, 1,45,158 habitations have been connected bringing the total habitations connected to 82%.

NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (NSAP)

- NSAP comprises of five sub-schemes namely Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna Scheme. The schemes of NSAP are implemented both in urban and rural areas, by the Social Welfare Department in the States.
- The National Social Assistance Programme covers 3.20 crore beneficiaries include about 2.40 crore old age pensioners, 70.43 lakh widow pensioners and 10.32 lakh pensioners with disability.
- There is proposal to revamp the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) as Pradhan Mantri Samajik Suraksha Yojana (PMSaSY) admissible to 5.07 crore beneficiaries.

DEEN DAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA - NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION (MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) seeks to reach out to 8-9 crore rural poor households and organize one woman member from each household into affinity-based women SHGs and federations at village level and at higher levels.
- **Progress:**
 - During 2018-19 (as on October 2018), 588 additional blocks have been covered under "Intensive" implementation strategy of DAY-NRLM bringing the cumulative total to 5054 blocks.
 - During the year 2018-19 so far, over 73 lakh households have been mobilized into 6.75 lakh SHGs.
 - SHGs have also been extended a capitalization support of Rs. 743.29 crore.
 - A total amount of Rs. 24082 lakh has been disbursed to 1.63 lakh SHGs as Revolving Fund (RF) while Rs. 50247 lakh has been disbursed to 92765 SHGs and their federation as Community Investment Fund (CIF) so far during 2018-19.

- The SHG-Bank Linkage programme has seen tremendous growth year on year under DAY-NRLM. During this financial year, about 17.57 lakh SHGs have accessed credit of Rs. 27911 crore up to October, 2018.

- **Non-Farm Livelihoods:**

- **Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY)** is a programme to provide safe, affordable and community monitored transport services to rural areas. The vehicles are owned and operated by members of Self-Help Group (SHG) networks and operate in regions which are not served by regular transport services.
- **Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP)**, the sub-scheme under DAY-NRLM develops an eco-system for supporting small businesses in rural areas. The eco-system has components for providing business support services, mentorship, seed capital, training & capacity building on business and technical aspects and marketing support.

DEENDAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAMEEN KAUSHALYA YOJANA (DDU-GKY)

- DDU-GKY is a placement linked skill-training programme and is uniquely placed to empower rural poor youth with employable skills and facilitate their participation in regular labour market. It is currently being implemented in 28 States.
- Progress:
 - DDU-GKY has over 566 Training Centres in 674 Projects, in partnership with over 310 Project Implementing Agencies conducting training across 39 sectors, and over 329 job roles (as on 31.10.17).
 - Against a target of skilling 2 lakh candidates during the current financial year, over 83,745 candidates have already been trained, of which over 46,654 candidates have been placed in jobs (as on 31.10.17).
 - The Ministry has selected 12 new Champion Employers and entered into an MoU with them for high quality training and placements.

RURAL SELF EMPLOYMENT TRAINING INSTITUTES (RSETIS):

- At present RSETIs are offering training in more than 56 vocations classified under major areas like agriculture, processing, product manufacture and general EDP.
- **Initiatives:**
 - During 2017-18 (as on 31.10.17), 7,897 candidates have been trained under Project LIFE MGNREGA by RSETIs.
 - 9,200 candidates have been credit linked under thrust programmes of PMO while 3,519 candidates have been credit linked under PM MUDRA Yojana by the RSETIs.
 - **The National Centre for Excellence of RSETIs (NACER)** was selected by ASSOCHAM for “Best NGO in Skill Development” for remarkable contribution in Entrepreneurship Development through RSETIs for the year 2016-17.
 - Another initiative ‘**Kaushal Panjee**’ (**Skill Register**) has also been undertaken which provides a citizen centric end-to-end solution to aid mobilization of candidates for Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs) and DDU-GKY.

SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJEE RURBAN MISSION

- The Government approved the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) with an outlay of Rs. 5142.08 crores on 16th September, 2015 with the objective to transform rural areas into economically, socially and physically sustainable spaces.

- Under this Mission, 300 clusters in rural areas, across 29 States and 5 UTs, with latent potential for growth are to be identified, following clearly enunciated methodologies in the framework of implementation.
- Against the allocation of 300 clusters, 267 clusters have already been identified following the prescribed cluster selection methodology. The emphasis is to develop the thematic economic strengths of the clusters, provide required amenities to support this, apart from saturating basic, social and digital infrastructure in the clusters within a period of 3 years.
- 153 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs), which are the blue prints of investment for each cluster, have been approved for 29 States and one UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
- At the end of the Mission period, the country will have 300 Rurban clusters which will be ODF, green, agro based and thematic clusters based on skilled manpower and access to economic opportunities.

SAANSAD ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (SAGY)

- Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 11th October 2014 with the objective of creating model Gram Panchayats in all parts of the country.
- The development of SAGY Gram Panchayats takes place under the guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament through the convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes without allocating any additional funds.
- The Hon'ble Members of Parliament have adopted 1241 Gram Panchayats under SAGY as on 18th December 2017.
- As per data updated on the SAGY website till 18th December 2017, Gram Panchayats identified under SAGY have completed 19951 projects and 7152 (15.3%) projects are in progress.

VAJIRAM & RAVI

WATER RESOURCES

NATIONAL MISSION FOR CLEAN GANGA (NMCG):

- Under Namami Gange programme, a total of 254 projects worth Rs. 24,672 crore have been sanctioned for various activities such as sewage infrastructure, ghats & crematoria development, river front development, river surface cleaning, institutional development, biodiversity conservation, afforestation, rural sanitation, and public participation.
- 131 projects out of 254 were sanctioned for creation of 3076 MLD new sewage treatment plants (STPs), rehabilitation of 887 MLD of existing STPs and laying/ rehabilitation of 4942 km sewer network for abatement of pollution in river Ganga and Yamuna.
- In a paradigm shift in sewage sector in the past one year, works on six STP projects (50 MLD in Varanasi, 82 MLD in Haridwar, 30 MLD at Mathura, 50 MLD at Kanpur, Unnao & Shuklaganj, 35 MLD at Farrukhabad and 72 MLD at Allahabad-Jhushi, Naini & Phaphamau) have been started under Hybrid Annuity PPP mode (HAM). Other projects sanctioned under HAM are Mirzapur Gazipur and Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh; Digha, Kankarbagh and Bhagalpur in Bihar; Kolkata, Howrah, Bally, Kamarhati and Baranagar in West Bengal.
- For River Front Development, works at 145 ghats and 53 crematoria are in progress and expected to be completed by March 2019.

PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA (PMKSY):

- PMKSY has been formulated amalgamating ongoing schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of Department of Land Resources (DoLR) and the On Farm Water Management (OFWM) of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC).
- Under PMKSY, Ninety Nine (99) ongoing Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) Major/Medium projects along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) work shaving potential of 76.03 lakh ha. and estimated cost of Rs. 77595 cr. have been identified in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019.
- Funding mechanism through NABARD has been made by the Government for both central and state share for timely completion of 99 prioritized projects.

SHAHPUR KANDI DAM PROJECT:

- An agreement was reached between Punjab and J&K states under the aegis of MoWR, RD&GR at New Delhi on 8th September, 2018 to resume works of Shahpur Kandi Dam project in Punjab on river Ravi. The work on the project has been suspended since 30.08.2014 following a dispute between the state of J&K and Punjab. Work has been resumed w.e.f. 1st November, 2018.
- This project had been declared as a National Project. The Union Cabinet on 6th December, 2018 has approved the proposal of this Ministry for extending a Central Assistance of Rs. 485.38 crore (for irrigation component) for implementation of this project. The project would be completed by June 2022.

FARAKKA BARRAGE PROJECT:

- The Farakka Barrage Project (FBP) was commissioned in 1975 for preservation & maintenance of the Kolkata Port and for increasing the navigational depth of the Bhagirathi – Hooghly waterway. Since the Gates of FBP have outlived their economic life and serviceability, phase wise replacement of all the gates of main barrage and Head Regulator, remote control system, etc. have been under taken by FBP.

- So far 42 gates of the Farakka Barrage have been replaced with new gates and the work of replacement of remaining gates has been taken up by FBP in phased manner. The work for Special Repair and maintenance of PSC Road Bridge over Farakka Barage has been awarded by FBP and work is underway.

INTERLINKING OF RIVERS (ILRS):

- **National Perspective Plan (NPP) proposals:**

- Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of three priority links have been completed viz. Ken-Betwa link project (Phase-I&II), Damanganga-Pinjal link project and Par-Tapi-Narmada link project.
- Further, Hon'ble Minister (WR, RD & GR) has discussed Damanganga-Pinjal link and Par-Tapi-Narmada link projects with Chief Ministers of Gujarat and Maharashtra and shortly the MoU for water sharing is expected to be signed in this regard.

- **Intra-State link proposals:**

- DPRs of four intra-state link projects viz., Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga link and Kosi-Mechi link of Bihar State, Ponnaiyar-Palar link of Tamil Nadu and Wainganga (Gosikhurd)-Nalganga (Purna/Tapi) link project of Maharashtra have been completed and sent to respective States.
- Preparation of DPRs of Damanganga (Ekdare)-Godavari and Damanganga (Vagh/Val)-Vaitarna-Godavari (Kadva Dev) link projects of Maharashtra are under progress.

COMPLETION OF BALANCE WORKS OF NORTH KOEL RESERVOIR PROJECT, BIHAR AND JHARKHAND:

- The Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR has taken up the work on completion of balance works of North Koel Reservoir Project, Bihar and Jharkhand which was halted in 1993.
- The Union Cabinet in August 2017 has approved the proposal at an estimated cost of Rs 1622.27 crore during three financial years from the start of the project. The cabinet also approved execution of balance works of the project on turnkey basis by M/s WAPCOS Ltd., as Project Management Consultant (PMC).
- The Government of India will provide assistance as central share of Rs. 1378.61 crore and State Government of Bihar and Jharkhand will arrange Rs. 212.43 crores and Rs. 31.23 crore respectively.

MINOR IRRIGATION CENSUS (6TH MINOR IRRIGATION CENSUS& CENSUS OF WATER BODIES):

- Ministry conducts Minor Irrigation (MI) Census in order to create a sound and reliable database on ground water and surface water Minor Irrigation Schemes in the country. Ministry provides 100% financial assistance and technical guidance to States/UTs for conduct of the Census.
- Ministry initiated the process of conduct of Census of Water Bodies for the first time in convergence with 6th MI Census in order to build up a database on Water Bodies.
- Preparatory work like drafting of schedules, instruction manual, operational guidelines etc. has been completed duly approved by the Steering Committee in January, 2018.
- All India Training workshops for 6th MI Census & Census of Water Bodies was organized on 16th March, 2018. Representatives from most of the States/UTs attended the training workshop.
- Census material for the 6th MI Census and Census of Water Bodies, viz. final Schedules, instructions and table scrutiny points etc. was sent to States/UTs for taking further action.
- Six two days Regional Training workshops for 6th Minor Irrigation and census of water bodies during the month of June, 2018 to August, 2018 were completed. Continuous monitoring is being

done for completion of various pre-field work activities viz. training by States, printing of schedules, purchase of mobile device etc.

- Process of development of software for data entry portal with built in monitoring mechanism and mobile app for geo tagging for water bodies is near completion.

NATIONAL AQUIFER MANAGEMENT (NAQUIM):

- The NAQUIM programme for mapping of water bearing aquifers has been planned with an aim to enhance the capacity of states in Ground Water Management and Development. Total targeted area for National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme is 12.91 lakh Sq. Km upto March, 2020 against ~24 Lakh Sq.Km area identified for mapping in the country.
- By the end of October 2018, aquifer maps and management plans have been developed for an area of 8.91 lakh Sq. Km, which is shared/would be shared with the respective State Governments agencies.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM (DWRIS):

- DWRIS Scheme is a continuing scheme of XII five year plan which is under implementation for creation of reliable and sound database for planning and policy formulation for Water Resources Projects, timely dissemination of flood forecast, etc.
- Achievements under DWRIS during 2018:
 - 319 new Hydrological Observation sites fully operationalized
 - 23 new flood forecasting stations opened
 - Telemetry installed on 87 sites for automatic data acquisition and satellite based data transmission system
 - Telemetry systems upgraded on 85 sites
 - Inflow models for Ranjitsagar Dam have been developed and models for 271 previously developed improved during data collected in monsoon season.
 - Inundation models for Brahmaputra River have been developed.
 - 6791 flood forecasts bulletins issued during 2018-19 monsoon season.

HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL DATA DISSEMINATION POLICY, 2018

- Hydro-Meteorological Data Dissemination Policy, 2018 has been formulated by this Ministry which deals with the issue of dissemination of hydro-meteorological data collected by CWC and CGWB, classification of hydro-meteorological data, Data User Categories, custodian of hydro-meteorological data and procedure for release of classified & unclassified hydro-meteorological data.

DAM REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (DRIP):

- In the year 2018-19 Dam Break Analysis were conducted on 38 Dams for preparation of Inundation maps. The 57 draft Emergency Action Plan (EAPs) prepared by State Implementing Agencies (IAs) have been reviewed and commented upon by the Central Project Monitoring Unit (CPMU) out of 64 submitted.
- Total of 81 Notice Inviting Tenders (NITs) worth Rs. 126 Cr. were issued in the year 2018-19 and works of 76 packages worth Rs. 744 Cr. were awarded till date. During this period, an expenditure of Rs. 1050.7 Cr. was incurred.
- **DHARMA**, a web based dam inventory management software has been completed.

- **DRIP-II:** In order to cover more States of India under the umbrella of DRIP, CWC has submitted a proposal for new DRIP (i.e. DRIP-II), which is under consideration of the Ministry. So far 18 States and 2 Central Agencies viz. CWC and BBMP have submitted the proposal.

NATIONAL PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LIMITED (NPCC):

- NPCC was established on 9th January 1957 as a premier construction company to create necessary infrastructure for economic development of the country.
- **Mini Ratna Status:** "Miniratna - Category -I" status awarded to NPCC Limited by Ministry of Water Resources RD & GR on 05-11-2018.
- NPCC is an ISO 9001-2015 Organization with Pan India presence.

PROPOSAL FOR DIVERSION OF GODAVARI WATERS UPTO CAUVERY BASIN:

- As per the Planning of the Peninsular Component of the National Perspective Plan (NPP) about 20,796 MCM of water from Mahanadi and Godavari rivers is to be transferred through the nine link system namely (i) Mahanadi – Godavari link (ii) Inchampalli – Nagarjunasagar link (iii) Inchampalli – Pulichintala link (iv) Polavaram – Vijayawada link (implemented by Government of Andhra Pradesh) (v) Almatti – Pennar link (vi) Srisaillam – Pennar Link (vii) Nagarjunasagar – Somasila link (viii) Somasila – Grand Anicut link and (ix) Cauvery – Vaigai – Gundar link to Krishna, Pennar, Cauvery, Vaigai and Gundar basins.
- Pending consensus on Manibhadra dam across Mahanadi and Inchampalli dam across Godavari due to large submergence involved and quantity of water diversion from these basins, alternative studies to divert unutilized water share of Chhattisgarh State in Indravati sub-basin of Godavari basin (as per GWDT Award) to Cauvery river through Godavari-Cauvery link project have been carried out.
- The Technical Feasibility Note of the Godavari (Akinapalli)-Cauvery(Grand Anicut) link project has been submitted to party States during December 2017. Draft MoA for preparation of DPR has also been sent to party States during February 2018. The proposal was discussed in the Regional Conferences on Water Resources held at Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai.
- Once the Mahanadi-Godavari link materialises, the remaining links of the nine link system will be taken up.

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING: POLICY INITIATIVES

The achievement of the Major Ports in terms of capacity augmentation, improved operational efficiency and higher operating surplus has been made possible due to certain pro-active policy initiatives taken by the Ministry of Shipping as explained below.

- The Model Concession Agreement has been amended with a view to obviate the problems being faced in execution of PPP Projects on account of certain provisions of the present MCA, in order to enhance confidence of investors and make the investments in the Port Sector attractive.
- The tariff guidelines were revised to provide flexibility to port operators to align the tariff closer to market tariff subject to achievement of certain performance standards.
- 100% FDI is being allowed in PPP Projects in the Port Sector.
- A new Major Ports Authorities Bill to replace existing Major Port Trusts Act 1963 to provide greater autonomy and modernization of institutional structure is under consideration and has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16.12.2016. This is awaiting consideration and passing by the Lok Sabha.
- Revised guidelines have been issued to all the Major Ports for moving away from the practice of parking their surplus funds solely in the Public Sector Banks and investing their pension /provident/gratuity fund and surplus funds in accordance with guidelines of Ministry of Labour and Employment and Department of Public Enterprises, consistent with the provisions of Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

SAGARMALA PROJECTS

- More than 605 projects having a total cost of Rs. 8.8 lakh crore(cr.) have been identified under Sagarmala. Of these, 89 projects worth Rs. 0.14 lakh crore are completed and 443 projects worth Rs. 4.32 lakh crore are under various stages of implementation and development.
- Sagarmala Programme aims to promote port-led development with a view to reducing logistics cost for EXIM and domestic trade.

CABOTAGE RELAXATION

- To promote trade , ease of doing business and Coastal Shipping in India as per the stated objectives of the Sagarmala Programme, relaxation under Section 406 and 407 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1958 with respect to cabotage was notified with respect to fertilizers, agricultural products, fisheries, horticultural and animal produce commodities, and containers.
- Based on feedback of industry on this relaxation, a clarification was further issued in September 2018 that the minimum movement of fertilizer to the extent of 50% of the total cargo onboard a ship is applicable only for cargo loaded at any Indian port for coastal movement .

PERSPECTIVE PLAN ON COASTAL SHIPPING

- A study with an objective to prepare a robust perspective plan with actionable recommendations to promote coastal and short sea shipping, integrating seamlessly with IWT and leveraging multimodal linkages with rail and road is underway in association with the Asian Development Bank (ADB).
- As a part of this study two stakeholder workshops were organized in June 2018 and October 2018, wherein an analysis of commodities that can be transported through coastal shipping and a corresponding analysis of potential origin destination pairs was presented to ports, shipping lines and industries that can use coastal shipping.

CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE IN MARITIME & SHIPBUILDING (CEMS)

- A Centre of Excellence in Maritime & Shipbuilding (CEMS) has been setup at Vizag and Mumbai in coordination with IRS & Siemens at a cost of Rs. 766 cr.
- The objective of the centre is to meet the domestic skill requirement in ship design, manufacturing, operating and maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO).

NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY CENTRE FOR PORTS, WATERWAYS AND COASTS (NTCPWC)

- Ministry of Shipping has set up the National Technology Centre for Ports, Waterways and Coasts (NTCPWC), at IIT Madras in Chennai to provide innovative and research based engineering solutions to various issues related to ports, waterways and coasts in the country.
- NTCPWC will act as a technology arm of Ministry of Shipping for providing the needful technological support to Ports, Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) and all other related institutions.

JAL MARG VIKAS PROJECT (JMVP)

- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the implementation of the Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) on 03.01.2018 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5369 crore with technical and financial assistance of the World Bank.
- The objective of JMVP is to improve navigability of National Waterway-I (NW-1) for plying of vessels of up to 2000 Dead Weight Tonnage (DWT). The major activities under the project are construction of multi-modal terminals, jetties, river information system, channel marking, navigational lock, river training and conservancy works. It is scheduled to be completed by March, 2023.

NEW RO-RO SERVICES

- Ro-Ro services between Ibrahimpatnam and Lingayapalem on NW-4 have commenced thereby reducing road distance of approximately 70 km.
- IWAI, in collaboration with Assam Government has launched a new RO-RO facility connecting Neamati-Majuli island in Assam on 12 Oct 2018 . The facility is being provided by IWAI vessel, Bhupen Hazarika having a capacity to carry 8 trucks and 100 passengers. The Ro-Ro facility traverses a distance of only 12.7 km on the river route which has cut down the circuitous road route of 423 km that trucks take from Neamati-Majuli Island via Tezpur Road Bridge.

STEPS TAKEN TO ENHANCE RAILWAY SAFETY:

- **Induction of technology for safety improvements – Smart Coach:** Smart coach with diagnostic system monitor bearing vibrations provides advance information on health of bearing wheel & track. In addition, coach has been provided with wheel slip protection monitoring. Further improvements are being brought about to provide fire safety through fire and smoke detection unit integrated with passenger announcement and information system for emergency evacuation and video analytics with phased detection and unusual occurrence features to further enhance safety and security.
- **On-line Monitoring of Rolling Stock (OMRS):** Implementation of OMRS is the first step towards predictive maintenance for its Rolling Stock. OMRS monitors the health of each rolling stock and identifies the defective bearings and wheels. Real time alarm is generated to take corrective action before the line failure of the rolling stock. OMRS equipment will also trend the condition of bearing when implemented in whole rail network of IR.
- **Complete switchover to LHB:** Indian Railways have decided to completely switch over to manufacture of LHB design main line coaches from 2018-19 onwards. The production of LHB coaches in Production Units has continuously increased over the years Production of LHB coaches

from 2004-05 to 2013-14 was 2327 coaches, whereas 5548 coaches were produced from 2014-15 to 2017-18. During 2018-19, it is proposed to manufacture 4016 coaches.

CAPACITY AUGMENTATION THROUGH DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDORS (DFCs)

- Thrust is to commission strategic projects like Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs).
- Work on both Eastern & Western Dedicated Freight Corridors progressed on full speed during the year culminating in successful trial of freight train over Phulera- Atari section of Western Dedicated Freight Corridor & Khurja-Bhadan section of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor(EDFC) in August & November 2018 respectively.
- The trials of Freight trains will be completed on extended sections of Rewari – Madar section of Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) & Khurja – Bhaupur section of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor by the end of the financial year.
- The Dedicated Freight Corridor will be fully commissioned in phases by March 2020.

CONNECTIVITY TO NORTH EASTERN STATES:

- The Seven Sister States of North Eastern India (Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh) have been connected by Rail Network.
- Meghalaya came on the rail map with the flagging off the first ever train from Guwahati to Mendipathar in Meghalaya on 29.11.2014 by Hon'ble Prime Minister Sh Narendra Modi.
- Tripura has been put on broad gauge railway map. On July 31, 2016, the then Railway Minister Shri Suresh Prabhu flagged off the Agartala-New Delhi 'Tripura Sundari Express'.
- The Agartala-New Delhi Rajdhani Express was launched on October 28, 2017. It trudges the longest route (2,422 km) for any Rajdhani Express in service.
- Jiribam, the first railway station in Manipur was connected by broad gauge line. Hon'ble Prime Minister Sh Narendra Modi flagged off the first passenger train service to Jiribam on May 27, 2016. The passenger train service to Bhairabi in Mizoram was also flagged off by him.
- Lumding – Silchar Broad Gauge section inaugurated after Gauge Conversion on November 20th, 2015, giving seamless BG connectivity to Barak Valley of Assam.

MISSION RAFTAR OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

- With a view to increasing speed of trains in Indian Railways, 'Mission Raftaar' was announced in the Railway Budget 2016-17. The mission envisages a target of doubling of average speed of freight trains and increasing the average speed of all non-suburban passenger trains by 25 kmph in the next 5 years.
- Principal routes have been identified for raising of speed under Mission Raftaar. These are six routes on Golden Quadrilateral and diagonals namely, Delhi – Mumbai, Delhi – Howrah, Howrah-Chennai, Chennai – Mumbai, Delhi – Chennai and Howrah – Mumbai.
- These six routes carry 58% of freight traffic and 52% of coaching traffic with a share of only 16% of the network. Golden Quadrilaterals and its Diagonal routes have been prioritized for replacement of loco hauled short distance passenger trains by MEMUs/DEMUs having better acceleration and deceleration characteristics for fast pickup and braking.

ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS:

- The year 2018-19 was declared by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways as the **YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION**. This was a year for consolidating the gains that have accrued from major policy decisions taken in the previous four years, a time for monitoring of ongoing projects, tackling road blocks and adding to the already impressive pace of work achieved last year.

- The **Bidder Information Management System (BIMS)** was developed to streamline the process of pre-qualification of bidders for contracts on EPC Mode.
- **Bhoomi Rashi portal** is being used extensively for expediting the process of notification for land acquisition. The portal BIMS and Bhoomi Rashi portals have further been linked with Public Financial Management System (PFMS) to facilitate real time payment to beneficiaries.

PROGRESS OF MAJOR PROGRAMMES/ LANDMARK PROJECTS:

- **Bharatmala Pariyojana: Phase-I**
 - This is the umbrella program for the highways sector unrolled in 2017-18, that aims to optimize the efficiency of road traffic movement across the country by bridging critical infrastructure gaps. 34,800 km of National Highways are to be constructed under the Phase-I of the programme between 2017-18 to 2021-22 in a phased manner at a cost of Rs. 5,35,000 crore.
 - This includes 5,000 kms of the National Corridors, 9000 kms of Economic Corridors, 6000 km of Feeder Corridors and Inter-Corridors, 2000 kms of Border Roads, 2,000 kms of Coastal Roads and Port Connectivity Roads and 800 kms of Green-field Expressways.
- **Setu Bharatam**
 - In order to ensure safe and smooth flow of traffic, Ministry has envisaged a plan for replacement of Level Crossings on National Highways by ROBs/ RUBs under a scheme known as Setu Bharatam.
 - Under this programme, out of 174 ROBs/RUBs which are to be constructed, 91 have been sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs. 7,104.72 crore. Out of 91 sanctioned, 59 ROBs/RUBs have been awarded which are in various stages of progress.
- **Chardham Mahamarg Vikas Pariyojna:**
 - The project envisages development of easy access to the four prominent Dhams, namely, Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedranath and Badrinath, situated in the state of Uttrakhand.
 - These four Dhams are prominent pilgrimage centres. The project entails development of 889 km of roads with configuration of two-lane with paved shoulders at an estimated cost of about Rs. 12,000 crore. The projects are being taken up on EPC mode and the programme is targeted for completion by March, 2020.
- **Eastern Peripheral Expressway– Western Peripheral Expressway**
 - The two projects of Peripheral Expressways around Delhi, comprising 135 km Eastern Peripheral Expressway (EPE), and 135 km Western Peripheral Expressway (WPE) connecting NH-1 and NH-2 from Western and Eastern side of Delhi was completed this year and inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister in May 2018 and November 2018 respectively.
 - The EPE was constructed by NHAI and WPE by Haryana Government. The two expressways were envisaged with the twin objectives of decongesting and de-polluting the national capital by diverting the traffic not destined for Delhi.
- **Zojila Tunnel:** This is a project for constructing a 14.150 km long, 2-lane bi-directional Zojila Tunnel in Jammu & Kashmir. This would be India's longest road tunnel and the longest bi-directional tunnel in Asia. The construction of this tunnel will provide all weather connectivity between Srinagar, Kargil and Leh and will bring about all round economic and socio-cultural integration of these regions.

BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO (BBBP):

- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao is one of the flagship programmes of the Government. It is a tri-ministerial, convergent effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development with focus on Awareness and Advocacy Campaign; Multi-sectoral action in select 405 districts (low on CSR) and Alert Media & Advocacy outreach in 235 districts; Effective enforcement of Pre-Conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act and Enabling girls' education.
- The scheme is envisaged to bring an improvement in Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) in the short term while Child Sex Ratio (CSR) with manifestation of over-all development such as improved health & nutrition, gender parity in education, better sanitation, opportunities and removal of asymmetries between the genders is endeavoured in the long term.
- The programme is going to complete in 4 years and in this short span of time, the clarion call of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao is resonating across the country. This programme has been successful in establishing improvement in CSR as a National Agenda. It has stirred national consciousness with the political leadership and Government, both at the Central and States/UTs level owning the initiative. Several innovative interventions have been demonstrated on ground in the selected districts. The awareness and advocacy campaign and multi-sectoral action in districts has resulted in increased awareness, sensitization and conscious building around the issue of declining CSR in the public domain.

WOMEN WELFARE

- **One Stop Centre:-** Many women who face violent crimes do not know where to go for support. For them, One Stop Centres (OSCs) have been set up across the country. The scheme of One Stop Centres was initiated in March 2015 for facilitating access to an integrated range of services including police, medical, legal, psychological support and temporary shelter to women affected by violence. The Scheme is funded through Nirbhaya Fund.
- **Women Helpline:-** The Scheme of Universalization of Women Helpline is being implemented since 1st April 2015 and is intended to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence through referral (linking with appropriate authority such as police, One Stop Centre, hospital) and information about women related government schemes/programmes across the country through a single uniform number (181). So far, women helplines have become operational in 32 States/UTs. They have managed more than 20.23 lakh calls of women. The Scheme is funded through Nirbhaya Fund.
- **Sexual Harassment at Workplace:-** The Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 covers all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and protects them against sexual harassment at all workplaces whether organized or unorganized. Students, apprentices, labourers, domestic workers and even women visiting an officer are included in the Act.
- **SHe-Box:-** In order to ensure the effective implementation of the Act, MWCD has developed an online complaint management system titled Sexual Harassment electronic-Box (SHe-Box) for registering complaints related to sexual harassment at workplace. SHe-Box portal offers the facility of making online complaints of sexual harassment at workplace to all women employees in the country, including all government and private employees.
- **Child Marriage:-** The Ministry has been taking action to end the practice of child marriage. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 punishes those who promote, perform and abet child marriage. The Government of India proposes to amend "The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act,

2006". The proposed amendments would declare child marriage void ab initio instead of being voidable at the option of the contracting parties who were child at the time of marriage.

- **Training of Elected Women Representatives:-** The Ministry has taken up the training of elected women representatives (EWRs) in panchayats to empower them to govern their villages effectively and develop into grassroots changemakers. First phase of the training (2017-18) trained 18,578 EWRs covering 414 Districts across 14 States. The second phase (started in Sept, 2018) is to train 13,950 EWRs covering 310 Districts across 19 States. The programme aims at improving the leadership qualities and managements skills of EWRs for better implementation of various schemes, impart knowledge on important legislations and monitor asset creation and public works.
- **Grievance Redressal Cell:-** The Grievance Redressal Cell of the Ministry deals with the online grievances that are received on issues related to women and children. Citizens can send in complaints to min-wcd@nic.in for a prompt response. The above system is working very effectively as it helps in prompt action and regular follow-up. The cell has processed close to 39,347 complaints in the one year since its inception.

GENDER BUDGETING (GB):

- Women face various forms of vulnerability and discrimination throughout their life cycle. It was recognized that budgets are an important way to significantly reduce these vulnerabilities. Under the scheme of Gender Budgeting (GB), steps are being taken to ensure the institutionalisation of GB from policy formulation to outcome achievement in the Centre and across State Governments.
- The scheme has three main focus areas: Advocacy and guidance to Gender Budget Cells; Training and capacity building of stakeholders; and Facilitating Gender Budget analysis and performance audit. Under this Scheme, MWCD provides financial support to Central/ State Government Institutes for imparting training to different stakeholders to strengthen the process of gender budgeting. In the last three financial years, MWCD has supported over 180 training programmes.
- Through the Ministry's continuous efforts 57 Central Ministries and Departments have formed Gender Budgeting Cells. Also, 21 State Governments have designated State Nodal Centres responsible for imparting training to Government Stakeholders on Gender Budgeting.

SCHEME FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS:

- Government is implementing Scheme for Adolescent Girls to improve the nutritional and health status of out of school adolescent girls of age 11-14 years and to upgrade their skills. In addition to providing nutritional support to the adolescent girls, the scheme aims to motivate out of school girls to go back to formal schooling/ skill training. The Scheme has been extended to all the districts of the country with effect from 01.04.2018.
- For the year 2018-19, budget allocation of Rs. 500 crore has been earmarked for the Scheme. As of now, Rs. 136.25 crore has been released under the scheme benefiting nearly 6.9 lakh beneficiaries as reported by the States/UTs.

PRADHAN MANTRI MATRU VANDANA YOJANA:

- The Hon'ble Prime Minister, on 31st December, 2016, had announced Pan-India implementation of Maternity Benefit Programme to eligible pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- The programme was approved by the Cabinet on 17.05.2017 for pan-India implementation with effect from 01.01.2017. The administrative approval was conveyed to all States/UTs for implementation of the Scheme on 19.05.2017 i.e. immediately after approval of the Cabinet. The Programme has since been named as Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY).
- PMMVY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which the grant-in-aid is being released to States/UTs in cost sharing ratio between the Centre and the States & UTs with Legislature 60:40,

for North-Eastern States & Himalayan States it will be 90:10 and 100% for Union Territories without Legislature.

- The Scheme envisages providing cash incentive amounting to ₹5,000/- directly to the Bank/Post Office Account of PW&LM in DBT Mode during pregnancy and lactation in response to individual fulfilling specific conditions.

WOMEN OF INDIA FESTIVALS:

- The 'Women of India Festival' is organised annually by the Ministry with the aim to encourage women entrepreneurs and farmers, and also actively promote organic products ranging from food and fabric to wellness and personal care. Women of India Organic Festival 2018 was held from 26th October to 4th November, 2018, at the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi. The festival provided a national platform to nearly 570 participants from the remotest corners of the country at 287 stalls.
- In a first, the Ministry introduced organic and vegan food stalls, which were well received by the visitors. The festival highlighted the health and environmental advantages of organic goods, provided a platform for women engaged in this sector and encouraged the development of sustainable and easily accessible sales outlets for organic producers from remote areas. Radio jingles (4 in number) and print advertisement were also published for wider promotion. The 5th edition of the 10-day festival culminated on 4th November, 2018 (Sunday) at IGNC.

RASHTRIYA MAHILA KOSH (RMK):

- Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) is a society, registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 and an apex micro-finance organization established in 1993 under the aegis of Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD) to meet the credit needs of poor and asset less women in the informal sector for various livelihood support and income generating activities at concessional terms in a client-friendly procedure to bring about their socio-economic development.
- RMK's Corpus is at Rs 284 crore as on 27th December, 2018 including reserves and surplus, utilized for extending micro credit at concessional rate of interest to women SHGs or individual women (the ultimate beneficiaries) through Intermediary Microfinancing Organizations (IMOs) /NGOs/ VOs.
- RMK is regulated by its Memorandum of Association and "Rules and Regulations".
- RMK has made a cumulative sanction of more than Rs. 371.52 Crore and disbursement of Rs. 307.72 crore to nearly 7.40 lacs poor women beneficiaries through a network of over 1524 NGOs/IMOs as at December, 2018.

MAHILA E-HAAT:

- On 7th March, 2016, the Ministry of Women & Child Development launched "Mahila E-Haat", a unique direct online e- marketing platform to support Women entrepreneurs/SHGs/ NGOs. This is first of its kind direct online marketing platform for women to strengthen the socio-economic empowerment of women by way of mobilizing and providing avenue for their products & services.
- This initiative of MWCD is aimed at meeting the aspirations and needs of women entrepreneurs for showcasing the products made/manufactured/sold by Women entrepreneurs/NGOs/SHGs. The URL is :<http://mahilaehaat-rmk.gov.in>.

MAHILA SHAKTI KENDRA (MSK) SCHEME:

- Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme was approved as a centrally sponsored scheme for implementation from 2017-18 to 2019-20 to empower rural women through community participation and to create an environment in which they realize their full potential. It aims to provide an interface for rural

women to approach the government for availing their entitlements and also empowering them through training and capacity building.

- The scheme has been approved for implementation in 23 States /UTs namely: Andaman & Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Dadra & NH, Gujarat, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Construction of Anganwadi Centre (AWC) Buildings under Anganwadi Services (under Umbrella ICDS Scheme) in convergence with MGNREGS:

- Joint guidelines for construction of 2 lakh Anganwadi Centre (AWC) buildings in most backward districts of 11 States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh) by 2019 under MGNREGS in convergence with ICDS Scheme have been jointly issued by Ministry of Rural Development and WCD on 13.08.2015.
- Taking into consideration the acute shortage of AWC buildings (around 4.5 lakhs) in the country, the convergence scheme for construction of AWC buildings has been extended to all districts across the country and the target for construction of AWCs has been enhanced from 2 lakh to 4 lakh in the four years (by 2019).

SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION (UNDER THE ICDS) RULES, 2017:

- In pursuance of the provisions contained in the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, this Ministry has notified the Supplementary Nutrition (under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme) Rules, 2017 on 20th February 2017.
- This was done to regulate the entitlement specified under provisions of said Act for every pregnant women and lactating mother till 6 months after child birth, and every child in the age group of 6 months to 6 years (including those suffering from malnutrition) for 300 days in a year, as per the nutritional standards specified in Schedule II of the said Act.
- In case of non-supply of the entitled quantities of food grains or meals to entitled persons, such persons shall be entitled to receive such food security allowance from the concerned State Government to be paid to each person, within such time and manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

ENHANCEMENT OF HONORARIUM OF ANGANWADI WORKERS (AWWS)/ ANGANWADI HELPERS (AWHS):

- The AWWs and AWHS are paid fixed honorarium per month as decided by the Government from time to time. The Government has, recently, enhanced honorarium to AWWs from ₹ 3,000/- to ₹ 4,500/- per month; AWWs at mini-AWCs from ₹ 2,250/- to ₹ 3,500/- per month; AWHS from ₹ 1,500/- to ₹ 2,250/- per month; and introduced performance linked incentive of ₹ 250/- per month to AWHS effective from 1st October, 2018.
- Further, the AWWs are allowed performance linked incentive of ₹ 500/- per month for using ICDS-CAS under POSHAN Abhiyaan.
- In addition to the honorarium paid by the Government of India, the respective States/UTs are also giving monetary incentives to these workers out of their own resources for additional duties assigned to them under other Schemes.

CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES SCHEME (ERSTWHILE ICPS):

- The Child Protection Services scheme is being executed since 2009, for ensuring effective implementation of the JJ Act. The scheme aims to provide a security net through a well-defined service delivery structures and institutional care amongst other things. Further, the scheme has

been brought under the Umbrella ICDS as its sub-scheme with the nomenclature as Child Protection Services.

- CPS provides preventive, statutory care and rehabilitation services to children who are in need of care and protection and those in conflict with law as defined under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and any other vulnerable child.
- It is a centrally sponsored scheme providing financial support to State Governments/UT Administrations for delivering services (as mandated under the JJ Act, 2015 & JJ Rules there under) for children, either themselves or through suitable NGOs.
- This year emphasis has been given on rationalization of facilities and emphasizing upon monitoring and inspection of CCIs to ensure effective management of services in the best interest of the children living therein.

CELEBRATION OF HAUSLA 2018

- The Ministry of Women and Child Development hosted the 2nd inter-Child Care Institution festival, "Hausla 2018" for the children residing in child care institutions between 26-29th November 2018. The event was organized around the theme of 'child safety' to inspire children of Child Care Institutions so that they can reach the National Stage for expressing their capabilities. Besides, the event also aimed to understand the views of children regarding their safety in various situations. During the festival, children participated in various activities like debate, painting, athletics meet, football and chess competition. A new competition called 'Abhiviyakti' to encourage free expression amongst children was introduced this year. More than 600 children from CCIs across 18 States/UTs participated in the programme.

KHOYA-PAYA PORTAL

- In order to bring citizen participation for protecting children, a citizen based portal Khoya Paya has been launched in June, 2015, which enables posting of information of missing or sighted children. So far more than 9962 users have been registered on the Portal during 2018-19. Besides, more than 110000 cases of missing- sighted children have been published on the portal.

E-BOX FOR CHILDREN WHO HAVE SUFFERED SEXUAL ABUSE

- Children are often unable to complain about sexual abuse. In order to provide them with a safe and anonymous mode of making a complaint, an internet based facility, POCSO e-Box, has been provided at NCPDR website where the child or anyone on his/her behalf can file a complaint with minimal details.
- POCSO e-Box receives complaints from other mediums such as e-mail, POCSO e-button etc. As soon as the complaint is filed, a trained counsellor immediately contacts the child and provides assistance to the child.
- The counsellor also registers a formal complaint on behalf of the child wherever warranted. A total number of 3213 hits have been received on helpline number since the launch of POCSO e-Box, i.e., from 26th August, 2016 till 20th December, 2018. Out of these hits, 135 cases were found to be covered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

DRAFT CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

- The Ministry has framed draft Child Protection Policy 2018. The policy draws upon the safeguards provided under the Constitutions of India, various child-centric legislation, international treaties as well as other existing policies for the protection and wellbeing of children.
- It aims at providing a safe and conducive environment for all children through the prevention and response to child abuse, exploitation and neglect.

- It provides a framework for all institution, and organization (including corporate and media houses), government or private sector to understand their responsibilities in relation to safeguarding/ protecting children and promoting the welfare of children; individually and collectively.

CONFERMENT OF AWARDS : PRADHAN MANTRI RASHTRIYA BAAL PURASKAR

- The Ministry of WCD has been giving awards to the meritorious children and Individuals /Institutions for several decades. The scheme has been revamped in 2018 to make it more broad based and inclusive. The National Child Award, now called the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Baal Puraskar are to be given in two categories:
- **Baal Shakti Puraskar:**
 - These awards are to be given as recognition to children residing in India above the age of (+5) years and not exceeding 18 years (as on 31st August of respective year)with exceptional abilities and outstanding achievement in fields of innovation, scholastic achievements, sports, arts & culture, social service and bravery which deserves recognition. Each awardee is given a medal, a cash prize of Rs. 1,00,000/-, book vouchers worth Rs. 10,000/-, a certificate and citation.
 - The achievement should not be one-off, but carried out over a period of time. The achievements should be consistent and indicative of child's passion in respective field.
- **Baal Kalyan Puraskar:**
 - **Under 'Individual' category:** These Awards are given as recognition to individuals who have made an outstanding contribution towards service for children in the field of Child Development, Child Protection and Child Welfare for not less than 7 years and have a positive impact on the lives of children. Three (3) Awards may be given in this category. The award consists of a cash prize of Rs. 1, 00,000/- (one lakh), a citation and a certificate to each awardee.
 - **Under 'Institution' category:** These awards are proposed to be given to institutions who have done exceptional work for the cause of children in any field of child welfare for not less than 10 years. Three (3) Awards may be given in this category. The award for each institution consists of a prize of Rs. 5,00,000/- each and a citation and a certificate.

SCHEME FOR EKLAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL (EMRS):

- Eklavya Model Residential School is an excellent approach for imparting quality education to ST children. Apart from school building including hostels and staff quarters, provision for a playground, students' computer lab, teacher resource room etc. are also included in the EMRSs. The scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy level between the general population and tribal population.
- A total of 284 EMRSs have been sanctioned as on date, out of which 219 have been reported functional, with about 65,231 students enrolled therein.
- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, in its meeting held on 17th December, 2018, has decided that by the year 2022, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, will have an Eklavya Model Residential School. Eklavya schools will be on par with Navodaya Vidyalayas and will have special facilities for preserving local art and culture besides providing training in sports and skill development.

INITIATIVES FOR PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUPS (PVTGS)

- Ministry has enhanced the allocation of funds for the development of PVTGs from Rs. 240.00 crores in 2017-18 to Rs. 260.00 crores in 2018-19. State Government have been given the flexibility of utilizing the funds using the gaps identified through Base Line Surveys.
- In order to ensure the overall development of PVTGs, emphasis is being given on Micro planning using GIS mapping of tribes.

- Emphasis in the Comprehensive cum Development (CCD) approach for preserving traditional architecture, traditional health practices, cuisine besides maintaining the heritage and culture of PVTGs.

VAN DHAN YOJANA

- The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has launched a game-changing initiative for tribal people - The Van Dhan Yojana, with the launch of the first Van Dhan Vikas Kendra at Bijapur by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi on 14th April, 2018.
- It aims to provide skill upgradation and capacity building training and setting up of primary processing and value addition facility.
- As per the plan, TRIFED will facilitate establishment of MFP-led multi-purpose Van Dhan Vikas Kendras, a cluster of 10 SHGs comprising of 30 tribal MFP gatherers each, in the tribal areas. This initiative is aimed at mainstreaming the tribal community by promoting primary level value addition to MFP at grassroots level.
- Through this initiative, the share of tribals in the value chain of Non-Timber Forest Produce is expected to rise from the present 20% to around 60%. About 3000 such Van Dhan Kendras are proposed to be set up in two years in the forested Tribal Districts of the country.

AADI MAHOTSAV

- Ministry of Tribal Affairs organized a National Tribal Festival named as 'Aadi Mahotsava' from 16th November, 2018 to 30th November, 2018 with the help of TRIFED to celebrate, cherish and promote the spirit of tribal craft, culture, cuisine and commerce at Delhi Haat, INA. This festival was inaugurated by Sh. Jual Oram, Hon'ble Minister of Tribal Affairs.
- It has also been proposed that National Tribal Festivals shall be conducted in 17 States/ Union territories up to March, 2019 to provide a broad platform to highlight tribal culture across India.

MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE FOR MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

- The scheme for 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and development of Value Chain for MFP' (known as MSP for MFP in short) was launched in the year 2013-14 and it then covered only ten MFP items and was applicable to the Schedule V States only.
- Subsequently, in October 2016 the extent and coverage of the scheme was increased by adding more MFP items and also rendering the scheme applicable country wide. The MSP of ten items that were originally incorporated into the scheme were further revised in November 2017. The issues of further expanding the list of MFP items as also further revising the MSP of the existing MFP items are being considered by the Ministry.

ACCESSIBLE INDIA CAMPAIGN (AIC):

- Accessible India Campaign (AIC) was launched on December 3, 2015, for creating universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities in Built Environment, Transport, and Information & Communication Technology (ICT) ecosystem.
- So far, Access Audit of 1662 buildings in 50 cities has been completed by the auditors. Financial proposals for retrofitting of 1217 buildings have been received and sanction has been issued in respect of 910 buildings amounting to Rs. 264.91 crores.
- Out of 100 Central Government Ministries/Departments, Websites of 94 Ministries/Departments have been made accessible so far. Out of 917 identified websites of State Governments /UTs which are in the process of being made accessible through ERNET India, 217 States/UTs websites have been made live.

UNIQUE DISABILITY IDENTIFICATION (UDID) PROJECT

- The Department has already initiated Unique Disability Identification project with a view to create national database for PwDs, to issue Unique Disability ID (UDID) Card along with disability certificate to everyone.
- In this regard, a web based software has been developed and is being shared with all the State Government and UTs, through training of their personnel. Once the project covers all persons with disabilities, UDID Card will be made mandatory for availing various governments benefits. So far, 463 districts of 27 States/UTs have generated 11.20 lakh e-UDID Cards.

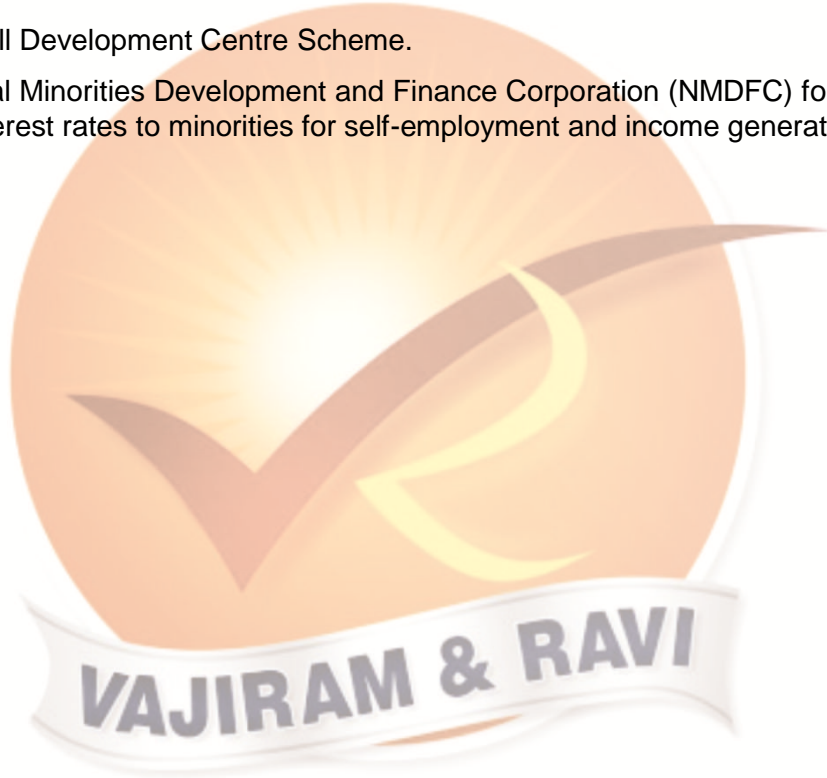
PRADHAN MANTRI JAN VIKAS KARYKRAM (EARLIER MULTI SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT):

- “Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karykram” (earlier Multi Sectoral Development Programme) has been proved to be a milestone in the direction of socio-economic-educational empowerment of Minorities and other weaker sections of the society. For the first time after the Independence, a campaign has been started on war-footing to provide basic amenities to ensure educational empowerment of Minorities especially girls in 308 districts across the country.
- The Central Government, keeping in mind the educational empowerment and employment oriented skill development of Minority girls, is providing school, college, polytechnic, girls hostel, ITI, skill development centre etc under “Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karykram” in those “backward and ignored” areas which had been deprived of these facilities since the Independence.
- During the last 4 years, under PMJVK, 16 Degree Colleges, 1992 School Buildings, 37,123 Additional Classrooms, 1147 Hostels, 173 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), 48 Polytechnics, 38,753 Anganwadi Centres, 3,48,624 IAY (PMAY) houses, 323 Sadbhavna Mandaps, 73 Residential Schools, 494 Market sheds, 17,397 drinking water facilities etc have been constructed by the Central Government in the Minority concentrated areas. This has led to significant improvement in lives of weaker sections, Minorities especially women.

The schemes/ programmes implemented by this Ministry for the minority communities notified under section 2(c) of the NCM Act 1992 viz Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis are:-

1. Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) [restructured Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)] - implemented in identified Minority Concentration Blocks, Minority Concentration Towns, Minority Concentration District Headquarters & Clusters of Villages for infrastructure development.
2. Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme, Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme – for educational empowerment.
3. Maulana Azad National Fellowship – for research fellows’ empowerment.
4. “Naya Savera” Free coaching and Allied Scheme - to enhance skills and knowledge of students and candidates for employment through competitive examination and admission in technical and professional courses.
5. Padho Pardes – Scheme for interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies in technical and professional courses.
6. Nai Udaan - Support for students clearing Preliminary Examination conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commissions, etc.
7. Jiyo Parsi – Scheme for containing population decline of Parsis.
8. Nai Roshni – Scheme for leadership development of minority women.
9. Seekho Aur Kamao – Skill development initiative for minorities.

10. Nai Manzil – Scheme for formal school education & skilling of school dropouts.
11. USTTAD - Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development.
12. Hamari Dharohar - Scheme to preserve rich heritage of minority Communities under the overall concept of Indian Culture.
13. Grants-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for implementation of education and skill related schemes.
14. Garib Nawaz Skill Development Centre Scheme.
15. Equity to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) for providing loans at concessional interest rates to minorities for self-employment and income generating activities.



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YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

RESTRUCTURING OF THE SCHEMES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS

The Schemes of the Department have been consolidated and restructured into 3 compact schemes, w.e.f. 01.04.2016, as follows:

1. Eight Schemes are merged into a new 'umbrella' Scheme called "Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK)".
2. National Service Scheme (NSS)
3. Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)

NEHRU YUVA KENDRA SANGATHAN (NYKS):

- NYKS, with about 36.22 lakh youth enrolled through 1.68 lakh youth clubs, has been working all over the Country to develop the personality of the youth and to engage them in nation-building activities.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR YOUTH AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT (NPYAD):

- National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) along with other Schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has been merged into one 'Umbrella Scheme' called Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakarm (RYSK) for providing support to Government/ non-Government organisations for undertaking activities for development of adolescent and youth.
- During financial year 2018-19, financial assistance has been given to 5 Voluntary Organisations including All India Level Organisations.
- The 6th North East Youth Festival was organized at Agartala, Tripura from 15th to 18th November, 2017.
- This Year Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Award 2017 was conferred to 10 (Ten) Awardees for adventure in Land, Water, Air and Life time Achievements.

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME (NSS):

- NSS, with about 4.13 million student youth enrolled in 42958 NSS units spread over through 451 Universities/ +2 Councils, 17996 Colleges/Technical Institutions and 12,827 Senior Secondary Schools across the country, has been working for development of personality and character of youth through voluntary community service.
- NSS has been restructured as a Central Sector Scheme w.e.f. 1.4.2016. The Scheme is now a Central Sector Scheme.

RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT (RGNIYD):

- During the period, 162 training/capacity building/ workshop, conference and other programmes were organized involving 6,663 participants including NSS Officers, NYKS Officials, Faculty/ Teachers, Officials from State Govt. industries department & executives from NGOs etc.
- Out of the above programmes, 35 ToT programmes were organized through which 1023 functionaries of NYKS and other officials of NSS were trained on themes such as Environment Education, Employability Skills, youth health, peace building, ICT based entrepreneurship for young rural women, education policies and programmes, life skills etc.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX:

- RGNIYD recently brought out the India Youth Development Index and Report - 2017 as part of its documentation activity of the National Youth Resource Centre.

- As per the mandate of the Institute to disseminate youth related information among the key stakeholders and as suggested by the Executive Council of RGNIYD in its recent meeting, three Regional Dissemination Workshops on India Youth Development Index – 2017 were organised for the key stakeholders in the field of Youth Development as per the details provided below:
 - Northern Eastern Regional Dissemination Workshop on India Youth Development Index – 2017 held on 20 August 2018 at the Assam Administrative Staff College, Guwahati
 - Northern Regional Dissemination Workshop on India Youth Development Index – 2017 held on 17 September 2018 at the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi
 - Dissemination Workshop on India Youth Development Index – 2017 for Southern, Eastern and Western States held on 26 October 2018 at RGNIYD, Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu

KHELO INDIA SCHOOL GAMES (KISG), 2018:

- 1st Khelo India School Games, 2018 were held between 31st January to 8th February, 2018
- Overall championship Results:
 - Haryana – 38 Gold, 26 Silver 38 Bronze: Total: 102 Medals
 - Maharashtra - 38 Gold, 26 Silver 38 Bronze: Total: 111 Medals
 - Delhi - 38 Gold, 26 Silver 38 Bronze: Total: 94 Medals
- **Major Achievements in Khelo India School Games, 2018:**
 - 1178 sports talents have been identified & they will be imparted training for next 8 years with annual expenditure on each athlete of Rs. 5 lakh.
 - In Shooting, Manu Bhaker from Haryana with the score of 387 achieved the new National record Air Pistol Women Qualification round. In the finals also, Manu Bhaker with the score of 241.1 broke her own National record, achieved in Kerala, 2017. She is also quota winner of Youth Olympic Games, 2018.
 - In Athletics, Abhishek Singh of U.P won the Gold in Shotput with a throw of 18.73 m and was declared the best Boy athlete.
 - In 100 m hurdles, Aparna Roy of Kerala secured the Gold medal with a timing of 14.02 sec and was declared the best Girl athlete.

CONTRIBUTION OF RS. 10 CRORES TO NATIONAL SPORTS DEVELOPMENT FUND (NSDF):

- India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) made contribution of Rs. 10.00 Crore to the NSDF. This was the third instalment of contribution made by the IIFCL making the total contribution Rs 30.00 Crore. The IIFCL contribution is being utilized for promotion of sports in the disciplines Badminton, Archery and Para Sports by way of support to sportspersons in these disciplines for their customized training and other services and setting up of Academies/Support to Academies in these disciplines.
- National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) was established with the objective of promotion of excellence in sports through support to top level sportspersons who are medal prospects in Olympics and other major international competitions and creation of sports infrastructure in priority disciplines etc. The Fund accepts contributions from private/public corporate sectors, other legal bodies like Trusts/Societies, individuals etc.

PERFORMANCE IN COMMONWEALTH GAMES, 2018:

- India competed at the 2018 Commonwealth Games on the Gold Coast, Australia from 4 to 15 April 2018. It was India's 18th appearance at the Commonwealth Games. With 26 Gold medals and a

total of 66 medals (26 Gold, 20 Silver and 20 Bronze), India finished 3rd for the tournament. It was India's best position since the 2010 Commonwealth Games.

GRADATION OF LNIPE AS CATEGORY-I DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY BY UGC:

- University Grants Commission has recently graded the Lakshmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior in the highest category i.e. Category-I Deemed to be University as per the provisions of the UGC [Categorization of Universities (Only) for Grant of Graded Autonomy] Regulations, 2018 vide its letter dated 19.06.2018.
- Prior to it, this Institute has been accredited as A++ by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) and awarded with the "Excellent Institute of Physical Education in India" during 11th National Education Summit 2017 and 2nd National Higher Education Summit for Skill Development held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

REVISED GUIDELINES FOR MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD (MAKA) TROPHY:

- With a view to rationalize and simplify the selection of top performing university in sports for award of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy, the Union Sports Minister approved the revised guidelines for MAKA Trophy on 8.6.2018.
- Under the revised guidelines, the applications from the universities, which were hitherto used to be invited and scrutinized by the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), will be invited by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports/Sports Authority of India. Scrutiny of applications will also be done by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports/Sports Authority of India.
- Criteria for calculation of marks for selection of universities for MAKA Trophy has been revised. Tournaments which are held more than once a year will not be considered for computation of marks. The amount of award money for the overall all winner university has been enhanced from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 15 lakh and for 1st Runner-up and 2nd Runner-up universities, the amount of award money has been enhanced from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 7.5 lakh and Rs. 3 lakh to Rs. 4.5 lakh respectively.

REVISION OF PENSION TO MERITORIOUS SPORTSPERSONS:

- In a major step for the welfare of Sportspersons, the Union Sports Minister approved the upward revision of pension to meritorious Sportspersons on 7.6.2018. Under the revision, the rate of pension has been doubled of the existing rate of pension on winning medals in international sports events.
- The new rates of pension range from minimum of Rs. 12,000/- to maximum of Rs. 20,000/- per month. The rate of pension of medal winners in the Para-Olympics Games and Para Asian Games will be at par with the medal winners in the Olympic Games and Asian Games respectively. The revision in rate of pension will be effective from 1st April 2018.

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME UNDER KHELO INDIA:

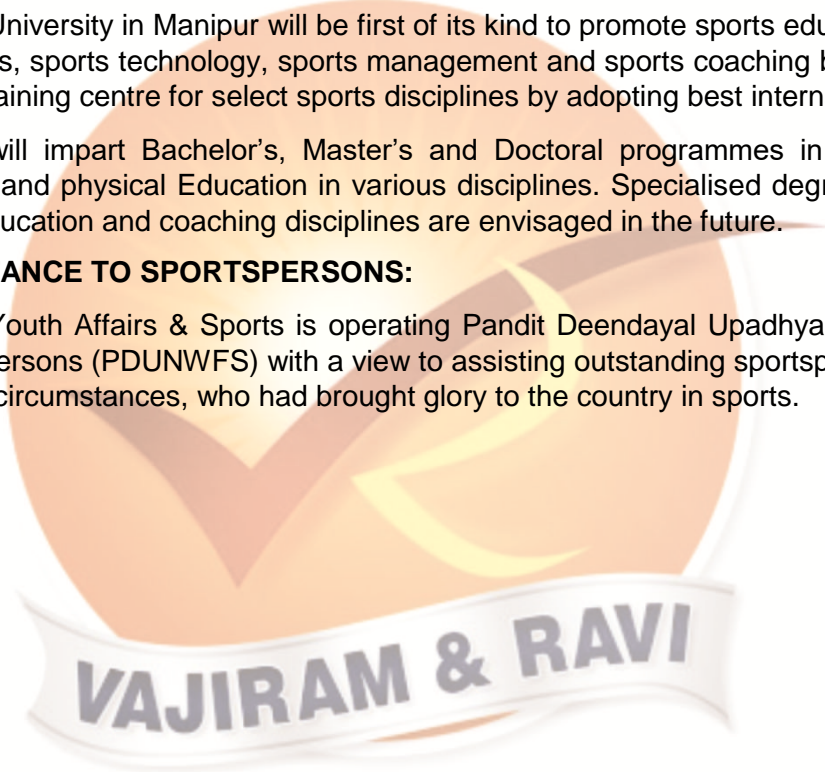
- Following the successful conduct of the Khelo India School Games, the Department of Sports took another significant step towards the development of sports on 22.7.2018 and cleared 1178 players for a scholarship programme under Khelo India Talent Identification Development scheme.
- The scholarship programme is designed to take care of their expenses including training, development, boarding and lodging and tournament exposure apart from offering them out of pocket expense allowance.
- Under this programme, an annual stipend of Rs. 1.2 lakhs will be given to the players on a quarterly to meet their out of pocket expenses, treating injuries and even smaller but very important elements like local travel for themselves and their parents/ family members.

NATIONAL SPORTS UNIVERSITY, MANIPUR:

- The National Sports University Bill, 2018, which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 10.08.2017, for establishing a National Sports University in Manipur as part of a vision to enhance country's standing in sports, was passed by both Houses of Parliament during the Monsoon Session, 2018.
- After receiving the assent of the President, the National Sports University Act, 2018 was published in the Gazette of India on the 17th August, 2018.
- National Sports University in Manipur will be first of its kind to promote sports education in the areas of sports sciences, sports technology, sports management and sports coaching besides functioning as the national training centre for select sports disciplines by adopting best international practices.
- The University will impart Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral programmes in Sports Coaching, Sports Sciences and physical Education in various disciplines. Specialised degree programmes in various sports education and coaching disciplines are envisaged in the future.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SPORTSPERSONS:

- The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports is operating Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons (PDUNWFS) with a view to assisting outstanding sportspersons of the past, living in indigent circumstances, who had brought glory to the country in sports.



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GENERAL INFORMATION

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE

The following Table, with respect to the rank and precedence of the persons named therein which has been approved by the President, is published for general information: -

1.	President
2.	Vice-President
3.	Prime Minister
4.	Governors of States within their respective States
5.	Former Presidents
5A.	Deputy Prime Minister
6.	Chief Justice of India Speaker of Lok Sabha
7.	Cabinet Ministers of the Union. Chief Ministers of States within their respective States Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission Former Prime Ministers Leaders of Opposition in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
7A.	Holders of Bharat Ratna decoration
8.	Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries accredited to India Chief Ministers of States outside their respective States Governors of States outside their respective States
9.	Judges of Supreme Court
9A.	Chairperson, Union Public Service Commission Chief Election Commissioner Comptroller & Auditor General of India
10.	Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha Deputy Chief Ministers of States Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha Members of the Planning Commission Ministers of State of the Union {and any other Minister in the Ministry of Defence for defence matters}
11.	Attorney General of India. Cabinet Secretary. Lieutenant Governors within their respective Union Territories

12.	Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank.
13.	Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India.
14.	Chairmen and Speakers of State Legislatures within their respective States. Chief Justices of High Courts within their respective jurisdictions
15.	Cabinet Ministers in States within their respective States Chief Ministers of Union Territories and Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi within their respective Union Territories Deputy Ministers of the Union
16.	Officiating Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Lieutenant General or equivalent rank.
17.	Chairman, Central Administrative Tribunal. Chairman, Minorities Commission Chairperson, National Commission for Scheduled Castes Chairperson, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes Chief Justices of High Courts outside their respective jurisdictions Puisne Judges of High Courts within their respective jurisdictions
18.	Cabinet Ministers in States outside their respective States Chairmen and Speakers of State Legislatures outside their respective States Chairman, Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission Deputy Chairmen and Deputy Speakers of State Legislatures within their respective States Ministers of State in States within their respective States Ministers of Union Territories and Executive Councilors, Delhi, within their respective Union Territories. Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories and Chairman of Delhi Metropolitan Council within their respective Union Territories.
19.	Chief Commissioners of Union Territories not having Councils of Ministers, within their respective Union Territories. Deputy Ministers in States within their respective States. Deputy Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories and Deputy Chairman of metropolitan Council Delhi, within their respective Union Territories.
20.	Deputy Chairmen and Deputy Speakers of State Legislatures, outside their respective states. Ministers of State in States outside their respective States Puisne Judges of High Courts outside their respective jurisdictions.
21.	Members of Parliament.
22.	Deputy Ministers in State outside their respective States
23.	Army Commanders/ Vice-Chief of the Army Staff or equivalent in other services Chief Secretaries to State Governments within their respective States Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities

	<p>Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes</p> <p>Members, Minorities Commission</p> <p>Members, National Commission for Scheduled Castes</p> <p>Members, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes</p> <p>Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank</p> <p>Secretaries to the Government of India (including officers holding this office ex-officio).</p> <p>Secretary, Minorities Commission.</p> <p>Secretary, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission.</p> <p>Secretary to the President.</p> <p>Secretary to the Prime Minister.</p> <p>Secretary, Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha</p> <p>Solicitor General</p> <p>Vice-Chairman, Central Administrative Tribunal</p>
24.	Officers of the rank of Lieutenant General or equivalent rank.
25.	<p>Additional Secretaries to the Government of India.</p> <p>Additional Solicitor General</p> <p>Advocate Generals of States.</p> <p>Chairman, Tariff Commission</p> <p>Charge d' Affairs and Acting High Commissioners a pied and ad interim</p> <p>Chief Ministers of Union Territories and Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi outside their respective Union Territories</p> <p>Chief Secretaries of State Governments outside their respective States.</p> <p>Deputy Comptroller and Auditor General</p> <p>Deputy Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories and Deputy Chairman, Delhi Metropolitan Council, outside their respective Union Territories.</p> <p>Director, Central Bureau of Investigation</p> <p>Director General, Border Security Force.</p> <p>Director General, Central Reserve Police.</p> <p>Director, Intelligence Bureau</p> <p>Lieutenant Governors outside their respective Union Territories.</p> <p>Members, Central Administrative Tribunal</p> <p>Members, Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission</p> <p>Members, Union Public Service Commission</p> <p>Ministers of Union Territories and Executive Councillors, Delhi, outside their respective Union Territories.</p> <p>Principal Staff Officers of the Armed Forces of the rank of major General or equivalent rank</p>

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	Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories and Chairman of Delhi, Metropolitan Council, outside their respective Union Territories
26.	Joint Secretaries to the Government of India and officers of equivalent rank. Officers of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank

PRESIDENTS OF INDIA –

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Tenure</u>
1	Rajendra Prasad	26-Jan-1950 to 13-May-1962
2	Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	13-May-1962 to 13-May-1967
3	Zakir Hussain	13-May-1967 to 3-May-1969
4	Varahagiri Venkata Giri	3-May-1969 to 20-Jul-1969
5	Muhammad Hidayatullah	20-Jul-1969 to 24-Aug-1969
6	Varahagiri Venkata Giri	24-Aug-1969 to 24-Aug-1974
7	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	24-Aug-1974 to 11-Feb-1977
8	BasappaDanappaJatti	11-Feb-1977 to 25-Jul-1977
9	Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	25-Jul-1977 to 25-Jul-1982
10	GianiZail Singh	25-Jul-1982 to 25-Jul-1987
11	Ramaswamy Venkataraman	25-Jul-1987 to 25-Jul-1992
12	Shankar Dayal Sharma	25-Jul-1992 to 25-Jul-1997
13	Kocheril Raman Narayanan	25-Jul-1997 to 25-Jul-2002
14	A. P. J. Abdul Kalam	25-Jul-2002 to 25-Jul-2007
15	Pratibha Patil	25-Jul-2007 to 25-Jul-2012
16	Pranab Mukherjee	25-Jul-2012 to 25-Jul-2017
17	Ram Nath kovind	25-Jul-2017 to till date

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF INDIA –

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Vice - President</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
1	Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	13-May-1952	12-May-1962
2	Dr. Zakir Hussain	13-May-1962	13-May-1967
3	Sh. Varahagiri Venkata Giri	13-May-1967	3-May-1969
4	Gopal Swarup Pathak	1-Sep-1969	1-Sep-1974
5	Basappa DanappaJatti	1-Sep-1974	25-Jul-1977
6	Justice Muhammad Hidayatullah	25-Aug-1977	25-Jul-1982
7	Ramaswamy Venkataraman	25-Aug-1982	25-Jul-1987
8	Shankar Dayal Sharma	3-Sep-1987	24-Jul-1992
9	Kocheril Raman Narayanan	21-Aug-1992	24-Jul-1997
10	Krishan Kant	21-Aug-1997	27-Jul-2002

11	Bhairon Singh Shekhawat	19-Aug-2002	21-Jul-2007
12	Mohammad Hamid Ansari	11-Aug-2007	10-Aug-2017
13	Venkaiah Naidu	11-Aug-2017	Till date

PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA –

S.No.	Name	Period
1	Jawahar Lal Nehru	15-Aug-1947 to 27-May-1964
2	Gulzarilal Nanda	27-May-1964 to 9 June 1964
3	Lal Bahadur Shastri	09-Jun-1964 to 11-Jan-1966
4	Gulzarilal Nanda	11-Jan-1966 to 24 January 1966
5	Indira Gandhi	24-Jan-1966 to 24-Mar-1977
6	Morarji Desai	24-Mar-1977 to 28-Jul-1979
7	Charan Singh	28-Jul-1979 to 14-Jan-1980
8	Indira Gandhi	14-Jan-1980 to 31-Oct-1984
9	Rajiv Gandhi	31-Oct-1984 to 02-Dec-1989
10	Vishwanath Pratap Singh	02-Dec-1989 to 10-Nov-1990
11	Chandra Shekhar	10-Nov-1990 to 21-Jun-1991
12	P. V. Narasimha Rao	21-Jun-1991 to 16-May-1996
13	Atal Bihari Vajpayee	16-May-1996 to 01-Jun-1996
14	H. D. Deve Gowda	01-Jun-1996 to 21-Apr-1997
15	Atal Bihari Vajpayee	19-Mar-1998 to 22-May-2004
16	Dr. Manmohan Singh	22-May-2004 to 26-May-2014
17	Narendra Modi	26-May-2014 to Incumbent

BHARAT RATNA AWARD WINNERS

1. Shri C. Rajagopalachari (1954)
2. Dr.Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (1954)
3. Dr.C. V. Raman (1954)
4. Dr.Bhagwan Das (1955)
5. Dr.M Visvesvaraya (1955)
6. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru (1955)
7. Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant (1957)
8. Dr.Dhondo Keshav Karve (1958)
9. Dr.Bidhan Chandra Roy (1961)
10. Shri.Purushottam Das Tandon (1961)

11. Dr.Rajendra Prasad (1962)
12. Dr.Zakir Husain (1962)
13. Dr.PandurangVaman Kane (1963)
14. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri (posthumous) (1966)
15. Smt. Indira Gandhi (1971)
16. Shri V. V. Giri (1975)
17. Shri K. Kamaraj(posthumous) (1976)
18. Mother Teresa (1980)
19. Shri Acharya Vinoba Bhave (1983)
20. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan(1987)
21. Shri M. G. Ramachandran (1988)
22. Dr.B. R. Ambedkar (1990)
23. Nelson Mandela (1990)
24. Shri.Rajiv Gandhi (posthumous) (1991)
25. Sardar Vallabhbai Patel (posthumous) (1991)
26. Shri Morarji Desai (1991)
27. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (posthumous) (1992)
28. Shri J. R. D. Tata (1992)
29. Shri Satyajit Ray (1992)
30. Shri Gulzarilal Nanda (1997)
31. Smt.Aruna Asaf Ali(posthumous) (1997)
32. Dr.A. P. J. Abdul Kalam (1997)
33. Smt.M. S. Subbulakshmi (1998)
34. Shri Chidambaram Subramaniam (1998)
35. Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan (posthumous) (1999)
36. Professor Amartya Sen (1999)
37. Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi (posthumous) (1999)
38. Pandit Ravi Shankar (1999)
39. ShushriLata Mangeshkar (2001)
40. Ustad Bismillah Khan (2001)
41. Pandit Bhimsen Joshi (2009)
42. Professor C. N. R. Rao (2014)
43. Shri Sachin Tendulkar (2014)
44. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya (posthumous) (2015)
45. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee (2015)
46. Pranab Mukherjee(2019)

47. Bhupen Hazarika (2019)

48. Nanaji Deshmukh (2019)

JEEVAN RAKSHA PADAK:

- **Objective:** Jeevan Raksha Padak series of awards are given to a person for meritorious act of human nature in saving the life of a person.
- **Categories:** The award is given in three categories, namely,
 - Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak,
 - Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and
 - Jeevan Raksha Padak.
- **Eligibility:** Persons of all walks of life are eligible for these awards. The award can also be conferred **posthumously**.
- **Award ceremony:** The decoration of the award (medal, certificate signed by the Union Home Minister and lump sum monetary allowance) is presented to the awardee in due course by the respective Union Ministries/Organizations/State Government to which the awardee belongs.
- **Recent winners:** This year, Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padakis being awarded to 8, Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak to 15 and Jeevan Raksha Padak to 25 persons. 8 awards are posthumous.

NATIONAL SPORTS AWARDS:

National Sports Awards are given every year to recognize and reward excellence in sports. It comprises the following awards –

1) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna:

- It is the highest sporting honour of India.
- The recipient(s) is/are honoured for their outstanding performance in the field of sports over a **period of four years** at international level.
- It was instituted in 1991–92.
- The first recipient of the award was Chess Grandmaster Viswanathan Anand.

2) Dronacharya Awards:

- It was instituted in 1985 to honour eminent Coaches.

3) Arjuna awards:

- It was instituted in 1961.
- To be eligible for the Award, a sportsperson should have had not only good performance over the previous four years at the International level but also should have shown qualities of leadership, sportsmanship and a sense of discipline.

4) Dhyan Chand Award:

- It was instituted in 2002.
- It is an award for life-time achievements in sports.

5) Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Award:

- It is the highest national recognition for outstanding achievements in the field of adventure on land, sea and air.

6) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy:

- It was instituted in 1956-57 to honour the top overall performing university in the Inter-University Tournaments.

7) Rashtriya Khel Protsahana Purushkar:

- It was instituted from 2009 to recognizing the contribution made to sports development by entities other than sportspersons and coaches.
- The award has 4 categories: **(1) Community sports development, (2) Promotion of sports academies of excellence, (3) Support to elite sportspersons and (4) employment to sportspersons.**

LIST OF IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS:

1st Amendment (1951): Added Ninth Schedule. This amendment provided several new grounds of restrictions to the right to freedom of speech and expression and the right to practice any profession or to carry on any trade or business as contained in Article 19 of the Constitution.

7th Amendment (1956): Re-organization of States (14 States, 6 U.Ts)

9th Amendment (1961): Gave effect to the transfer of certain territories to Pakistan in pursuance of the agreement between Governments of India and Pakistan

10th Amendment (1961): Incorporated Dadra and Nagar Haveli as a U.T.

13th Amendment (1962): Created Nagaland as a State.

14th Amendment (1962): Inclusion of Pondicherry in the First Schedule.

18th Amendment (1966): Re-organized Punjab into Punjab, Haryana and the UT of Chandigarh

21st Amendment (1967): Included Sindhi as the 15th Regional language.

22nd Amendment (1969): Created Meghalaya as a Sub-State within Assam

24th Amendment (1971): This amendment was passed in the context of a situation that emerged with the verdict in Golaknath's case by Supreme Court. Accordingly, this Act amended Article 13 and Article 368 to remove all doubts regarding the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution including the Fundamental Rights.

25th Amendment (1971): This amendment further amended Article 31 in the wake of the Banks Nationalization case.

27th Amendment (1971): Established Manipur and Tripura as States and Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh as UTs.

31st Amendment (1973): The total strength of Lok Sabha was increased from 525 to 545 (on the basis of Census 1971).

36th Amendment (1975): Established Sikkim as a State.

38th Amendment (1975): It seeks to make a declaration of emergency non-judicial and places beyond the jurisdiction of Courts, the Ordinances and proclamation of Emergency issue by the President and Governors.

39th Amendment (1975): Placed beyond judicial scrutiny, the election of president Prime Minister and Chairman to either House of Parliament.

42nd Amendment (1976): The working of Preamble is changed from "Sovereign Democratic Republic" to read as: Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic". The life of the Lok Sabha and all State Assemblies is extended from 5 to 6 years. It lays down 10 Fundamental Duties for all Citizens; existing 12 principles of state policy have been expanded and given precedence over Fundamental Rights

44th Amendment (1978): Deletion of Right to Property from the Fundamental Rights; Limiting the Declaration of Emergency only to cases of Armed Rebellion; The restoration of life of Lok Sabha and State Assemblies to 5 years.

52nd Amendment (1985): Added Tenth Schedule which contains provisions as to disqualification on ground of defection.

53rd Amendment (1986): Granted statehood to the UT of Mizoram.

55th Amendment (1986): Granted statehood to the UT of Arunachal Pradesh.

56th Amendment (1987): Goa was made a state.

61st Amendment (1989) Reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years.

71st Amendment (1992): Panchayati Raj Bill passed; Constitution of Panchayats at village and other levels; Direct elections to all seats in Panchayats and reservation of seats for the SCs and STs and fixing of tenure of 5 years for Panchats.

73rd Amendment (1992): Nagarpalika bill passed. Constitution of three type of municipalities. Reservation of seats for SC, ST and women

74th Amendment (1993): A new part IX-A relating to the Municipalities has been incorporated in the Constitution of three types of Municipalities. I.E. Nagar Panchayats for area in transition form a rural area to urban area, Municipal Corporations for large urban areas.

80th Amendment (2000): Deals with an alternative scheme for sharing taxes between the Union and the States.

81st Amendment (2000) Provides that the unfilled vacancies of a year reserved for SC/ST kept for being filled up in a year as per Article 16, shall be considered separately for filling vacancies in the succeeding year and the previous list will not be considered for filling the 50% quota of the respective year.

82nd Amendment (2000): Provides that nothing in article 355 shall prevent the state from making any provision s in favour of the member of SC/ST in Arunachal Pradesh where the whole populations is tribal

84th Amendment (2001): The Act amended Article 82 and 173(3) to read just the territorial constituencies in the States, without altering the number of seats allotted to each State in House of People and Assemblies

85th Amendment (2001): Amended article 16(4A) to provide for consequential seniority in promotion by virtue of rule of reservation for the Government servant belong to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

86th Amendment (2002): Provided for (i) insertion of a new article 21A that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine.

87th Amendment (2003): This Article provides that in Article 81 of the Constitution in clause (3), in the provision, in clause (ii) for the figures "1991", the figures "2001" shall be substituted.

88th Amendment (2003): This Article provides for the insertion of a new article 268A which states that taxes on services shall be levied by the Government of India and such tax shall be collected and appropriated by the Govt. Of India and the States in the manner provided in clause (2).

89th Amendment (2003): This Article provides for the amendment of Article 338 and insertion of a new article 338A which provides that there shall be a National commission for ST.

90th Amendment (2003): This Amendment provided that for elections to the legislative Assembly of the State of Assam. The representation of the Scheduled Tribes and non-Scheduled Tribes in the

constituencies including in the Bodoland Territorial Areas District, so notified and existing prior to the constitution of the Bodoland Territorial Areas District, shall be maintained.

91st Amendment (2003): This Article provides that the total number of Ministers including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Minister shall not exceed fifteen per cent of the total number of members of the House of the people.

92nd Amendment (2003): This article provides for the inclusion of four new language viz. Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, and Santhali in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

93rd Amendment (2005): In this Amendment a provision has been inserted that the State (i.e. parliament or other legislatures) can make law for the advancement of the SC, ST or the OBCs of citizens in matters of admission to educational institutions, including private unaided institutions.

94th Amendment (2006): This article provides that in article 164 of the Constitution in clause (1), in the provisio, for the word “Bihar”, the world “Chhattisgarh” and “Jharkhand” shall be substituted.

95th Amendment (2010): Extended the reservation of seats in Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies for SC and ST from 60 to 70 years.

96th Amendment (2011): Substituted “Odiya” for “Oriya”

97th Amendment (2012): Added the words “or co-operative societies” in Article 19(1)(c) and inserted Article 43B i.e. promotion of Co-operative Societies and added Part-IXB i.e. The Co-operative Societies.

101st Constitutional amendment (2016): Goods and Services Tax (GST) has commenced with the enactment of the 101st Constitution Amendment Act, 2016 on 8th September, 2016 and the subsequent notifications.

102nd Constitution amendment (2018):The bill seeks to give constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes. It seeks to insert new article 338B in the constitution which provides for NCBC, its mandate, composition, functions and various officers. Inserted a new article 342-A which empowers president to notify the list of socially and educationally backward classes of that state/union territory.

103nd Constitution amendment (2019):It changed two fundamental rights, Article 15 and 16. It provides for the advancement of the economically weaker sections of society. A big 10% of all government jobs and college seats will now have a reservation for people outside the high-income bracket. It states that bill is drafted with a will to mandate Article 46 of the Constitution of India, a Directive Principle that urges the government to protect the educational and the economic interests of the weaker sections of society.