

# Kurukshetra Magazine Summary



**Topic**  
**Resurgent Rural India**



# **KURUKSHETRA MAGAZINE SUMMARY- JUNE 2018**

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Nearly 55% of India's population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities that contribute 17.4% of the country's Gross Value Added (GDP). To accelerate the growth in agriculture, Government of India has launched various schemes and initiatives that are as follow:

## **INITIATIVE TOWARDS CROP PRODUCTIVITY**

### **SOIL HEALTH CARD SCHEME**

- Launched in February 2015
- Fund: Rs. 568 crores
- Aim: to **provide information on soil fertility** to the farmers in a cycle of 3 years on continuous basis.
- Benefit: Soil cards will **carry crop-wise recommendations of nutrients and fertilizers** required for the individual farms to help farmers to improve productivity through judicious use of inputs.
- Beneficiary: 140 million farmers across the country

### **PROMOTION OF ORGANIC MANURE**

To produce organic manure, **10 lakh pits** will be taken up by making productive use of the allocation under MGNREGA.

**(I) Promotion of City Compost:** The govt. made it compulsory make city compost and sale it along with other fertilizers. The fertilizer industry will get Rs. 1500/ton incentive for the sale of city compost.

**(II) During next three years, 2000 model retails outlets of fertilizer-** industry will get seed testing facility.

(III) Government is providing farmers fertilizers and NPK (**Nitrogen, Phosphorous, and Potassium**) by rationalizing the NPK price and thus, reducing the burden of subsidy by Rs. 25000-Rs. 30000.

***“Government is assigning 500 crore rupees to pulses under National Food Security Mission to cover 622 districts.”***

### **ABOUT NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION**

Launched in: 2005 for five years

Aim:

- To increase production and productivity of **wheat, rice and pulses** for food security
- **To bridge the yield gap** in respect of these crops through dissemination of improved technologies and farm management practices.

Benefit:

- Increasing the production of **rice by 10 million ton, wheat by 8 million ton** and pulses by **2 million ton by 2011-12**
- Restoring Soil Fertility
- Beneficiaries can choose to draw loans from banks

### **PRAMPAGAT KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA**

Launched in 2015

**Component of:** Soil Health Management of National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

Aim: Promotion of industrial organic farming

Benefit:

- Group of 50 or more farmers with 50 acre of land will organic farming
- Every farmer will get Rs. 20,000 per acre in three years for seed to harvesting of crops and to transport produce to the market.

***“Out of 141 million hectare of net cultivated area in the country, only 46% is covered with irrigation”***

## **SCHEMES FOR IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT**

### **PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAI YOJANA**

Launched in 2015

Aim:

- To enhance physical access of water on farms
- To expand cultivable area under assured irrigation
- To improve water use efficiency in agriculture
- To introduce sustainable conservation practices
- Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Water Resources
- Funding: Rs. 50,000 crore over a period of five years (2015-16 to 2019-20).

## AGRICULTURE CREDIT

To improve credit support, government has increased the target funding of Rs. 50,000 cr. To 8.5 lakh crores

### TOWARDS DOUBLING FARMERS' INCOME BY 2022

“Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Ministry has allocated Rs 58,080 crore for the emancipation of agriculture sector”

#### **Recommendations of National Commission on Farmers**

- (i) Increasing income by improving crop productivity
- (ii) Water and agriculture input policies
- (iii) Integrated farming system
- (iv) Better market price realization
- (v) Special Policy measure

Based on these recommendations, government of India decided to measure agriculture progress by **real income of farmers** and **not by gross agricultural production**

- **Launched on:** April 14 2016
- **Full Form:** National Agriculture Market (NAM)
- **Lead promoter:** Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC)

#### **What is it?**

It is as a pan-India electronic trading portal for farm produce **which creates a unified national market for agricultural commodities** by integrating the existing Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC) markets.

#### **Benefit**

It offers a single window service for all APMC related services and information, such as commodity arrivals and prices, provision for responding to the trade offers, buy and sell trade offers, among other services.

### SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OF RURAL YOUTH

#### **NATIONAL POLICY FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT**

It was first formulated in 2009 to increase the capacity and capability of the existing skill system with a target to train **500 million persons by 2022.**

**New National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship** was announced in 2015.

- Aim: to meet the challenge of skilling at scale with speed and standard (quality).

- It identifies the incremental human resource requirement across **24 key sectors** as 109.73 million and new entrants to the labour force as **104.62 million by 2022.**

### **PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA**

- Launched in: 2015
- Aim: Provide industry relevant skill training to the youth
- Implemented by: Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)
- Coverage: **10 million youth during the period 2016 -2020.**
- Fund allocation: Rs. 12,000 (2016-2020)
- **Status: 40.5 lakh trained candidate as of December 2017**

#### **KEY POINTS**

- It provide short-term training to the job seekers
- Recognition of prior learning to the existing workforce
- Providing **1000/1500 per month** as travelling expenses to women
- Post placement support at the rate of **1450 for two/three months**

#### **PROJECTS FOR TRIBALS UNDER PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA**

- (i) **Bru Project:** Aims at skilling Bru Tribe of Mizoram currently living in North Tripura
- (ii) **Katkari:** Aims at skilling 1020 candidates of Katkari Tribe of Mumbai
- (iii) **Skilling in Odisha:** Aims at skilling 12000 candidates from 62 tribes of Odisha
- (iv) **Project YUVA:** A joint project of NSDC and Delhi Police to connect 3000 deprived youth by upgrading their skills

### **DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAMEEN KAUSHALYA YOJANA**

- Launched on: 25 September 2014
- Aim: **To empower rural poor youth** with employable skills and participation in the labour market.
- **Kaushal Panjee:** This app helps youth to register themselves for skilling and remain connected with training partners and banks
- Corpus: 1500 crore

### **RURAL SELF-EMPLOYMENT TRAINING INSTITUTES**

- Implemented by: Ministry of Rural Development
- Aim: To diversify household income of rural poor
- Coverage: 3.97 lakh candidates during 2017-18

#### **KEY POINTS**

- It is a three way partnership among Ministry of Rural Development, State Government and 31 participating Banks.

- 586 RSETIs have been established in the country
- Training is provided in agriculture, process, product and general entrepreneurship development.

**Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme** helps rural poor including weavers and artisan to set up village level enterprises in non-agri sectors.

### SAUBHAGYA SCHEME

- Stands for: **Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana**
- Aim: To empower and **uplift rural youth by initiating vocational training** in two job roles Lineman Distribution and Technical Helper
- Partnership: Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and Ministry of Power
- States Covered: **Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh**

#### PARTNERSHIP SKILL INITIATIVES

Ministry of Water Resources	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation for developing skilled manpower for Namami Gange Project
<b>National Skill Development Fund</b>	NSDC and Border Security Force/Assam Rifle	Provide gainful employment to serving, retired BSF personnel and their families for successful alignment to NSQF based skill-training
<b>NSDC</b>	GAIL and Skill Development Institutes, Bhubneshwar and LabourNet	Promote Skill development activities related to Urja Ganga Pipeline Project

### PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL KENDRAS

These are model skill development centres focusing on building industry standardized skill development infrastructure, training and placement.

### INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SKILL

The IIS is being opened by the Union Skill Development Ministry in partnership with the **Institute of Technical Education, Singapore.**

Aim: To empower India's youth to be more employable and self-sustainable

Prime Minister Narendra Modi laid foundation stone of the country's first Indian Institute of Skills (IIS) in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh to make India the Skill Capital of the World.

### FEE BASED TRAINING

Implemented by: NSDC

Coverage: 74 lakh candidates trained, 50% placed in job-roles

### TAKSHASHILA



- It is a national portal for trainers and assessors.
- It is an initiative of NSDC
- Dedicated towards: Management of trainers and assessors

### **VOCATIONALISATION OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION**

- It is a joint initiative of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and Ministry of Human Resource Development for integrating skills and education.
- Vocational training is provided in schools
- UGC offers Bachelor of Vocational Training Programmes in colleges and universities

### **SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN LWE DISTRICTS**

In 47 districts of 10 states affected by Left Wing Extremism, skill development programmes are implemented for the youth to have decent livelihood.

### **UDAAN**

- It is an initiative to address the needs of the educated and unemployed in Jammu and Kashmir.
- It aims to enhance skills of graduates/postgraduates/engineering diploma holder .
- It is implemented through NSDC.

### **HIMAYAT**

- It is a placement linked skill development initiative for training and placement of 1 lakh youths from J&K in next 5 years.
- Vision: Empower the youth of J&K by providing employment opportunities through vocational training programs.
- The scheme is part of the Skill Empowerment and Employment scheme of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO).

### **NATIONAL CAREER SERVICE**

- Launched on: 20 July 2015
- It offers a digital platform to job-seekers and employers for job matching.
- As of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018, 14.87 lakh employers, 4.24 crore jobseekers were registered.

### **PRADHAN MANTRI YUVA UDYAMI VIKAS ABHIYAN (PM-YUVA)**

- Launched in: 2017
- Sponsored: Centrally
- Nodal Agency: Ministry of Skill Development and Government of India
- Aim To create an enabling ecosystem for Entrepreneurship Development through entrepreneurship education and training across the country in select Institutes of Higher Learning, schools, Industrial Training Centers (ITIs) and Entrepreneurship Development Centers (EDCs) for over a period of five years.(2017-2022)

## **PROGRAMMES FOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION FOR RURAL YOUTH**

### **MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GURANTEE SCHEME**

- Aims at social inclusion through creative of productive assests
- Enhances livelihood security by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment
- During 2017-18 4.63 crore households were provided employment in 163 lakh works.

### **PRIME MINISTER'S EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME**

A credit link subsidy program aims at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in non-farm sector

Stand-up scheme

Launched in: 2017

Offers loan between 10 lakh-1 crore to one SC/ST Borrower

### **PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA**

Launched in: 2015

Offers collateral free loans upto 10 lakh in non-agri sectors to expand business activities

(i) Shishu: Upto 50,000

(ii) Kishor: Upto 5 lakh

(iii) Tarun: Upto 7 Lakh

## **EDUCATION IN RURAL AREA**

### **PADHE BHARAT BADHE BHARAT:**

Sub-programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Launched in August, 2014

Focus on: improving language development and to create interest in mathematics.

The two tracks of Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat are: Early reading and writing with comprehension (ERWC) and Early mathematics (EM).

### **NATIONAL READING INITIATIVE**

Launched to develop and promote the habit of reading among students in elementary schools, thereby extending the programme up to class 8.

### **NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION**

The National Policy on Education (NPE) is a policy to promote education amongst India's people. The policy covers elementary education to colleges in both rural and urban India. The first NPE was promulgated in 1968 by the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and the second by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986.

***The government of India has appointed a new committee under K. Kasturirangan to prepare a Draft for the new National Education Policy in 2017***

#### **Schemes and Programmes for Education**

1. Operation Black Board



The scheme of Operation Blackboard was launched in 1987 in pursuance of NPE to provide minimum essential facilities to all primary schools in the country.

## 2. Shiksha Karmi Project

- The Shiksha Karmi Project (SKP) was implemented in 1987, with the assistance from **Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)**.
- The aim of the project is to universalize and qualitative improvement of primary education in the remote and socio-economically backward villages of Rajasthan, with the primary focus on girls.

## 3. Lok Jumbish Project:

- Lok Jumbish Project was introduced in phases in Rajasthan.
- A characteristic feature of this project is that special focus is given on environment building in all the training programmes.

## 4. Other state government initiatives

Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Project, Bihar Education Project, U.P. Basic Education Project, Mahila Samakhya, District Primary Education Programme, and Sarv Siksha Abhiyan

### SARV SIKSHA ABHIYAAN

- Launched in 2001
- Aim at the universalisation of elementary education "in a time bound manner", as mandated by the 86th Amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory education to children between the ages of 6 to 14 a fundamental right.
- Pioneered by former Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee

### GOALS OF SSA

- Universal access and retention
- Bridging gender and social gaps in education

## Did you know?

The Right to Education Act (RTE) came into force on 1 April 2010.

### SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAAN

Samagra Shiksha is a program that unifies learning from the pre-school to class 12 levels and **encapsulates elements of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamk Shiksha Abhiyan and teacher education.**

Launched in May 2018

Launched by: Human Resource Development Ministry

Aim:

- Improving quality of education
- Enhancing the Learning outcomes
- Using technology to empower children and teachers.

Funding: Annual grant of 5,000 to Rs 20,000 per school for strengthening of libraries

## **BOLSTERING ROAD NETWORK IN RURAL AREAD**

Government of India defines four constituents of Rural Roads

- (i) Panchayat Raj-** includes roads constructed by Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samitis and Gram Sabhas (45% of total rural road network)
- (ii) Roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana** (16% of total rural road network)
- (iii) Roads constructed by State Public Works Department** (15% of total rural road network)
- (iv) Roads constructed under erstwhile Jawahar Rozgar Yojana** (23% of total rural road network)

### **PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA**

Introduced in 2000

Aim: To provide good all-weather road connectivity to unconnected villages

Authority : Ministry of Rural Development

**“Meri Sadak”** is an android application by which any Indian Citizen can give his/her feedback on the pace of PMGSY road work, quality of PMGSY road work etc.

### **GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAAN AND RURAL ROADS**

- Launched: 14 April to 5th May 2018
- Objective: Promote Social Harmony and spread awareness about pro-poor initiatives of government
- Saturation of eligible households/persons would be made under **seven flagship pro-poor programmes** in 21,058 identified villages

The identified schemes are as follows.

#### **PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA**

- Sustainable Development Goal-7 sets an objective to provide clean, reliable sustainable and modern energy to all by 2030.
- With an aim to provide clean fuel to BPL families through 80 million LPG connection by 2020 GOI launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjawal Yojana in 2016.

#### **PM LPG PANCHAYAT SCHEME**

- Spreading Awareness among LPG users how to use clean fuels and its benefits
- It will serve as a platform for those who received cylinders under PMUY

#### **SAUBHAGYA PRADHAN MANTRI SAHAJ BIJLI HAR GHAR YOJNA**

- The Ministry of Power has partnered with Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship to train the manpower in six states for speedy implementation of its Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojna (Saubhagya Scheme). These six states are Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.
- Under this partnership, around 47,000 Distribution Lineman-Multi Skills and 8,500 Technical Helpers will be trained to meet the requirement of power sector projects under Saubhagya scheme.
- Total outlay of scheme is Rs. 16,320 crore of which Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) is Rs. 12,320 crore. It is being funded to extent of 60% by central grants, 30% by bank loans and 10% by states.

### UJALA SCHEME

- Total outlay: Rs. 16,320
- Funded by: 60% by central grants, 30% by bank loans and 10% by states.
- Aim: Promote efficient lighting, enhance awareness on using efficient equipment which reduce electricity bills and help preserve environment.
- Implementation, 20W LED tube lights and BEE 5-star rated energy efficient fans are also distributed to the consumers. The 20W LED tube lights are 50% more energy efficient than conventional 40W tube lights and are available for Rs. 220/- per tube, as against the market price of Rs. 400-600.

### PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA

Aim: to expand and make affordable access to financial services such as bank accounts, remittances, credit, insurance and

Slogan of the Scheme is "Mera Khatha, Bhagya Vidhatha"

Account holders will be provided bank accounts with no minimum balance.

RuPay debit cards will be issued.

Accidental insurance cover of Rs.1 lakh

After six months of opening of the bank account, holders will be eligible for R5,000 overdraft from the bank.

### PRADHAN MANTRI JEEVAN JYOTI BIMA YOJANA

**Launched** 9 May 2015

Available to people between 18 and 50 years of age with bank accounts

It has an annual premium of Rs.330

### PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHA BIMA YOJANA AND

Available to people between 18 and 70 years of age with bank accounts

It has an annual premium of Rs.12

In case of accidental death or full disability, the payment to the nominee will be Rs.2 lakh

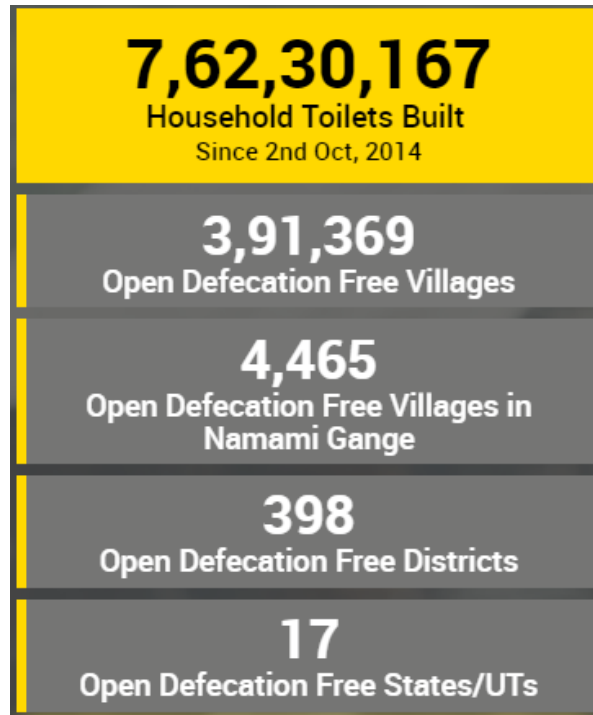
## **RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **PRADHAN MANTRI AWAAS YOJANA - GRAMIN**

- First Introduced in 1996 as Indira Awaas Yojana
- Renamed as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana in 2016
- Motto: Housing for All
- Provide housing for all in rural areas to 1 crore rural households during 2016-19
- To construct houses for BPL population in the villages

### **SWACHH BHARAT MISSION- GRAMIN**

- Launched on 2nd October, 2014.
- Aims to achieve a Swachh Bharat by 2019, as a fitting tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary.
- Swachhata Pakhwada started in April 2016 with the objective of bringing a fortnight of intense focus on the issues and practices of Swachhata by engaging GOI Ministries/Departments in their jurisdictions.



### DEEN DAYAL UPADHAYA GRAM JYOTI YOJANA

**Launched** 2015

**Budget** Rs. 756 billion (US\$11 billion)

- Designed to provide continuous power supply to rural India
- The Ministry of Power has launched a new app, GARV-II app to provide real-time data of all *six lakh villages* of the country.

### NEW VISION FOR AGRICULTURE

#### PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJANA

- There will be a uniform premium of only 2% to be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops and 1.5% for all Rabi crops.
- In case of annual commercial and horticultural crops, the premium to be paid by farmers will be only 5%.
- There is no upper limit on Government subsidy. Even if balance premium is 90%, it will be borne by the Government.

#### SOIL HEALTH CARD

- Launched: 2015

- Aim: Promote soil test based and balanced use of fertilisers to enable farmers to release higher yields at lower cost.

### **PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYI YOJANA**

Outlay: 50000 crore for period of 5 years(2015-16 to 2019-20)

Objectives:

1. Convergence of investment in irrigation at the field level.
2. Expand cultivable area under irrigation.
3. Improve On-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water.
4. Enhance the adoption of precision in irrigation and other water saving technologies
5. Enhance recharge of aquifers and introduce sustainable water conservation practice.

The goal is to open the doors for optimal water budgeting in all sectors. Tagline for PMKSY is "**more crop per drop**"

## **EMPOWERING WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN INDIA**

### **DEEN DYAL UPADHYAY ANTYODAYA YOJANA-NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION**

- Launched in 2011
- Succeeded by Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana in 2016
- Supported by World Bank

Aim:

- organize the poor into SHGs and make them capable for self-employment
- dedicated component for promoting farm and non-farm based livelihoods for women farmers in rural areas

Implemented across the country in all States and Union Territories (except Chandigarh and Delhi ).

### **AJEEVIKA GRAMEEN EXPRESS YOJANA (AGEY)**

a sub-scheme under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM).

Aim: Provide an alternative source of livelihood to members of Self Help Groups (SHGs) by facilitating them to operate public transport services in backward rural areas.

Key Highlights

- The Self Help Groups under DAY-NRLM will operate road transport service in backward areas. This will help to provide safe, affordable and community monitored rural transport services to connect remote villages with key services and amenities (such as access to markets, education and health) for the overall economic development of backward rural areas.
- The beneficiary SHG member will be provided an interest free loan by the CBO from its Community Investment Fund upto Rs.6.50 lakh for purchase of the vehicle.

### **TWO COMPONENTS OF AJEEVIKA**

#### **DEEN DYAL UPADHYAYA GRAMEEN KAUSHAL VIKAS JOYANA**

launched on 25 September 2014



Vision of DDU-GKY is to "Transform rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce". It aims to target youth, in the age group of 15–35 years.

One-third women covered under this scheme must be women

### **MAHILA KISAN SASHAKTIKARAN PARIYOJANA**

MKSP recognizes the identity of "Mahila" as "Kisan" and strives to build the capacity of women in the domain of agro-ecologically sustainable practices. It has a clear vision to reach out to the poorest of poor households and expand the portfolio of activities currently handled by the Mahila Kisan.

Its objective is to strengthen smallholder agriculture through promotion of sustainable agriculture practices such as Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA), Non Pesticide Management (NPM), Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF), Pashu-Sakhi model for doorstep animal care services, Sustainable regeneration and harvesting of Non-Timber Forest Produce.

### **RASHTRIYA MAHILA KOSH OF MINISTRY AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

Extends microfinance to the poorest and asset less women entrepreneurs through Intermediary Organisations (IMOs) for income generating activities **@ 6% simple interest** who in turn extend the loan to SHGs beneficiaries' upto 14% simple rate of interest. Credit-management education, skill training for individual women, leadership training among SHGs is characteristics of this scheme.

### **MISSION PROTECTION AND EMPOWERMENT FOR WOMEN**

- National Mission for Empowerment of Women was operationalised during the financial year 2011-12 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in April 2011.
- "Mission for Protection and Empowerment for Women" is extended for a period 2017-18 to 2019-20.
- Umbrella scheme '**Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra**', which will empower rural women through community participation to create an environment in which they realize their full potential.
- The new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK)" is envisaged to work at various levels. While, National level (domain based knowledge support) and State level (State Resource Centre for Women) structures will provide technical support to the respective government on issues related to women, the District and Block level Centres will provide support to PMMSK and also give a foothold to BBBP in 640 districts to be covered in a phased manner.
- Community engagement through Student Volunteers is envisioned in 115 most backward districts as part of the PMMSK Block level initiatives.

### ***NARI Portal***

***The portal will provide women citizens with easy access to information on government schemes and initiatives for women. Rural women can access information about more than 350 schemes***

## **SCHEME FOR CAPACITY BUILDING IN TEXTILE SECTOR**

On December 2017, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved a new skill development scheme covering the entire value chain of the textile sector excluding Spinning & Weaving in organized Sector, titled "Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS)" from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an outlay of Rs. 1300 crore. The scheme will have National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant training courses.

Considering that the apparel industry, a major segment to be covered under the scheme, employs majorly women (about 70%), the trend is likely to be continued in the new scheme.

### **Strategy:**

- Job role wise skilling targets
- Web-based monitoring
- Certification by an accredited Assessment Agency
- 70% of the certified trainees are to be placed in the wage employment
- Post Placement tracking

## **NATIONAL NUTRITION MISSION**

Three year budget: 9046.71 commencing from 2017-18

NM is an apex body under Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor, supervise, fix targets and guide nutrition related interventions across Ministries. It will monitor various schemes contributing towards addressing malnutrition.

The mission targets to reduce stunting, under-nutrition, anaemia among young children, women and adolescent girls and reduce low birth weight by at least 2% per annum. Though target to reduce stunting is at least 2% annum, the mission will strive to achieve reduction in stunting from 38.4% (NFHS-4) to 25% by 2022. More than 10 crore people are expected to be benefitted by programme. It will cover all states and districts in phased manner. 315 districts will be covered in 2017-18 and 235 districts in 2018-19, remaining districts will be covered in 2019-20.

## **AJEEVIKA SKILLS**

- Sub-mission under NRLM
- Launched in 2011
- Cater to occupational aspirations of the rural youth which is poor

## **MAHILA E-HAAT**

- Launched by Ministry of Women and Child Development
- Women sellers can register their products on e-haat portal

## **SUPPORT TO TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN**

- Benefit the women of age group of 16 years and above
- Provide skill training related to employability and entrepreneurship

## **RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL CRECHE SCHEME**

- Launched in 2013
- It provides day care facilities to the children in the age group of 0-6 years from families with monthly income of less than Rs.12,000/-.

### **NIRBHAYA FUND**

- The fund was set up by GOI to implement the schemes related to women safety and security
- Women and Child Care Ministry is the nodal agency.
- Corpus(2013-14): Rs. 1000 crore
- Corpus fund transferred in Public Account for 2017-18: 3100 crore
- Mahila Police Volunteer, Women Helpline and One Stop Centre are three scheme under the scheme

### **NATIONAL POLICY FOR WOMEN 2016**

The policy is based on the **Pam Rajput Committee** report set up by the MWCD in 2012 which suggested a national policy for women and an action plan to end violence against women.

The policy aims at creating a society that offers women the opportunity to attain full potential, conducive socio-cultural, economic and political environment for women

Health, education, economy, governance are key focus areas while others are

- Bringing down India's high maternal mortality rate
- Boosting nutrition for girls and women
- Protecting their reproductive rights
- Ensuring adolescent girls stay in school
- Improving child sex ratio, preventing female foeticide
- Eliminating gender wage gap
- Skill development
- Ensuring safety for women at home and outside

### **MAHILA SHAKTI KENDRA**

- Government of India has approved a new scheme namely Mahila Shakti Kendra for 2017-18 upto 2019-20 to empower rural women through community participation.
- Skill development, digital literacy, health and nutrition and employment
- The government plans to reach the 115 most backward districts in the country with 920 Mahila Shakti Kendra.

### **SHEBOX COMPLAINT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

- It is comprehensive complaint Management System for women working in both public and private organizations to lodge complaints of sexual harassment at workplace.
- Ensure the effective implementation of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act (the SH Act), 2013.

## ONE STOP CENTRE FOR WOMEN IN CRISIS- SAKHI

It support women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. Women facing physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic abuse, irrespective of age, class, caste, education status, marital status, race and culture will be facilitated with support and redressal.

- Implemented since 1st April 2015
- Funded through Nirbhaya Fund

### Services offered in OSCs

- Emergency Response and Rescue Services - OSC will provide rescue and referral services to the women affected by violence
- Medical assistance - Women affected by violence would be referred to the nearest Hospital for medical aid/examination
- Assistance to women in lodging FIR /NCR/DIR
- Psycho - social support/ counselling - A skilled counsellor providing psycho - social counselling services would be available on call.
- Legal aid and counselling - To facilitate access to justice for women affected by violence, legal aid and counselling would be provided at OSC through empanelled Lawyers or National/ State/District Legal Service Authority.
- Shelter - The OSC will provide temporary shelter facility to aggrieved women. For long term shelter requirements, arrangements will be made with Swadhar Greh/Short Stay Homes (managed/affiliated with government/NGO).
- Video Conferencing Facility - To facilitate speedy and hassle free police and court proceedings the OSC will provide video conferencing facility (through Skype, Google Conferencing etc.).

## PRADHAN MANTRI UJJAWALA YOJANA

- Sustainable Development Goal-7 sets an objective to provide clean, reliable sustainable and modern energy to all by 2030.
- With an aim to provide clean fuel to BPL families through 80 million LPG connection by 2020 GOI launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjawal Yojana in 2016.

### PM LPG Panchayat Scheme

- Spreading Awareness among LPG users how to use clean fuels and its benefits
- It will serve as a platform for those who received cylinders under PMUY

☒ **Universalisation of Women Helpline Number:** It was approved on 19<sup>th</sup> February 2015 with corpus of 69.45 crore under Nirbhaya Fund. Helpline Number 181 is allocated by Department of Telecommunication to provide 24-hour response for emergency and non-emergency situation

☒ **Panic Button on Mobile Phones:** Department of Telecommunication notified the “Panic Button Global Positioning System in All Mobile Phones Rule 2016” states that no phone from 1<sup>st</sup> January

2018 can be launched without panic button. It aims at reaching out to women in situation of sexual attack violence.

- ❑ **Mahila Police Volunteer:** It is a joint initiative of Union Ministry of Women & Child Development and the Union Ministry of Home Affairs. It is a voluntary service under which Mahila Police Volunteers (Gram Sakhi) will be inducted. It aims to bridge gap between Police and Civil society for safety of women. Haryana became the first state in the country to launch Mahila Police Volunteer (MPV) initiative for safety of women.

## **SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE PREVENTION PROHIBITION REDRESSAL ACT**

Came into force in 2013

Major Features

- The definition of "aggrieved woman", who will get protection under the Act is extremely wide to cover all women, irrespective of her age or employment status, whether in the organised or unorganised sectors, public or private and covers clients, customers and domestic workers as well.
- The Committee is required to complete the inquiry **within a time period of 90 days**. On completion of the inquiry, the report will be sent to the employer or the District Officer, as the case may be, they are mandated to take action on the report within 60 days.
- Every employer is required to constitute an Internal Complaints Committee at each office or branch with 10 or more employees.
- The Complaints Committees have the powers of civil courts for gathering evidence.
- The Complaints Committees are required to provide for conciliation before initiating an inquiry, if requested by the complainant.
- The inquiry process under the Act should be confidential and the Act lays down a penalty of Rs 5000 on the person who has breached confidentiality.
- Non-compliance with the provisions of the Act shall be punishable with a fine of up to **Rs 50,000**. Repeated violations may lead to higher penalties and cancellation of licence or registration to conduct business.
- Government can order an officer to inspect workplace and records related to sexual harassment in any organisation.

### **Inclusion of Acid Attack Victims in Rights of PwD**

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2016 was passed by both houses of parliament and got the assent of the President on 28th December, 2016. Most noted feature of the new act along with widening the ambit of disabilities, is the inclusion of acid attack victims as disabled people.

## **UJJAWALA SCHEME**

- A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-Integration of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation
- Effective From: 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016
- Prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation
- Facilitate rescue of victims from the place of their exploitation
- Provide rehabilitation services for victims

### **SWADHAR GREH SCHEME**

It is a supportive institutional framework for women victims of difficult circumstances so that they could lead their life with dignity and conviction. It provides shelter, food, clothing, and health as well as economic and social security are assured for such women

Under the Scheme, Swadhar Greh will be set up in every district with capacity of 30 women with the

#### **Following objectives:**

- To enable them to regain their emotional
- To provide them with legal aid and
- To rehabilitate them economically and emotionally
- For big cities and other districts having more than 40 lakh population or those districts where there is a need for additional support to the women, more than one Swadhar Greh could be established. The capacity of Swadhar Greh could be expanded up to 50 or 100 on the basis of need assessment and other important parameters.

#### **Components of the Scheme**

- Construction grant for construction of the building will be admissible to State Governments, Municipal Corporations, Cantonment Boards and Panchayati Raj Institutions only.
- Land for this purpose is to be provided by the implementing agency free of cost. The grant shall be subject to a ceiling of Rs.1,33,000/- per resident.
- Rent for Swadhar Greh, if run in a rented building. The maximum rent admissible for a Swadhar Greh intended for 30 residents is Rs. 50,000/- per month in grade 'A' cities, Rs. 30,000/- per month in grade 'B' cities and Rs. 18,000/- at other places.
- Assistance for recurring and non-recurring expenditure for management of Swadhar Greh

### **CAPACITY BUILDING FOR ELECTED WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES**

- Though 33% reservation is given to the given in Panchayt Bodies, women representatives remain ineffective. Therefore, Women and Child Development Ministry along with Ministry of Panchayati Raj launched training programme for EWR.
- Training of finance, social development, education, awareness of government schemes and programmes and safety
- Panchayats will get 2 lakh crore in 5 years and women representatives are expected to ensure transparency in expenditure

### **SABLA SCHEME**



The Government launched Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)–‘Sabla’, a Centrally-sponsored scheme in 205 districts selected from all the States/UTs. The scheme Sabla aims at empowering Adolescent Girls (AGs) (11-18 years) through nutrition, health care and life skills education. Nearly 100 lakh adolescent girls per annum are expected to be benefitted under the scheme.

### **PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKHSIT MATRITVA ABHIYAN**

The Union Government launched Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) to provide free health check-ups to pregnant women at government health centres and hospitals

- i. Provide healthy life to the pregnant women.
- ii. (ii) Lowering the maternity mortality rate.
- iii. (iii) Making pregnant women aware of their health issues and diseases.
- iv. (iv) Making sure safe delivery and healthy life of the baby. The scheme is applicable only for the pregnant women in their pregnancy period of 3 to 6 months

### **JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA- 2015**

The Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a centrally sponsored Scheme which is being implemented with the **objective of reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.** Under the JSY, eligible pregnant women are entitled for cash assistance irrespective of the age of mother and number of children for giving birth in a government or accredited private health facility. The scheme also provides performance based incentives to women health volunteers known as ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) for promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.

#### **Cash Assistance for Institutional Delivery (in Rs.)**

Category	Rural Area		Urban Area	
	Mother's package	ASHA's package*	Mother's package	ASHA's package**
<b>LPS</b>	1400	600	1000	400
<b>HPS</b>	700	600	600	400

- Gender Champion Initiative was operationalized to sensitize young students to create awareness on laws, legal rights and life skills.
- POCSO e-Box launched in 2016 to register complaints of child sexual abuse or harassment
- Maternity leave extended to 26 weeks.
- Khoya Paya Portal for reporting missing children

## **UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE**

Did you know?

Right to health is a basic human right under Article 21 of the Constitution of India

## NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY 2017

**Aim:** The primary aim of the National Health Policy, 2017, is to inform, clarify, strengthen and prioritize the role of the Government in shaping health systems in all its dimensions.

Attainment of the highest possible level of health and wellbeing for all at all ages, through a preventive health care orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence.

### Objectives

- Increase Life Expectancy at birth from **67.5 to 70 by 2025**.
- Establish regular tracking of Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) Index as a measure of burden of disease and its trends by major categories by 2022.
- Reduce **Under Five Mortality to 23 by 2025** and MMR from current levels to 100 by 2020
- Reduce infant mortality rate to 28 by 2019.
- Reduce neo-natal mortality to 16 and still birth rate to **“single digit” by 2025**.
- Achieve global target of 2020 which is also termed as target of 90:90:90, for HIV/AIDS i. e, - 90% of all people living with HIV know their HIV status, - 90% of all people diagnosed with HIV infection receive sustained antiretroviral therapy and 90% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression
- Increase health expenditure by Government as a percentage of GDP from the existing **1.15% to 2.5 % by 2025**

## AYUSHMAN BHARAT PROGRAMME

**Aim:** to target over **10 crore families belonging to poor and vulnerable population** based on Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC) database.

It will cover of **Rs 5 lakh per family per year**, taking care of almost all secondary care and tertiary care procedures.

There will be no cap on family size and age in the scheme.

The scheme integrates two on-going centrally sponsored schemes viz. **Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS)**.

### Benefit cover:

- It includes pre and post-hospitalisation expenses.
- It will cover all pre-existing conditions from beginning of the policy. It will also pay defined transport allowance per hospitalization to the beneficiary.

### Cashless benefits:

- The scheme allows the beneficiary to take cashless benefits from any public or private empanelled hospitals across the country.
- The payment for treatment will be done on package rate which will be defined by Government in advance basis.

- The package rates will include all the costs associated with treatment. Role of state governments:
- They are allowed to expand the scheme both horizontally and vertically. They are also free to choose modalities for implementation.
- They can implement through insurance company or directly through Trust/ Society or a mixed model. States/UTs will have also flexibility to modify these rates within limited bandwidth.

It has two goals, one, creating a network of health and wellness infrastructure across the nation to deliver comprehensive primary healthcare services, and another is to providing insurance cover to at least 40 per cent of India's population which is majorly deprived of secondary and tertiary care services

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