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GOVERNMENT SCHEMES



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2024-2025

- Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY)
- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)
- The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)
- 'Mission Shakti' Scheme
- Paryatan Mitra And Paryatan Didi Initiative
- PM-Vidya Laxmi Scheme
- Fame India Scheme
- Amrit Bharat Station Scheme
- One Nation, One Student ID initiative
- PM-e Bus Service Scheme
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, 2015



जल जीवन मिशन
ग्रामीण

12 करोड़ घरों में स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध



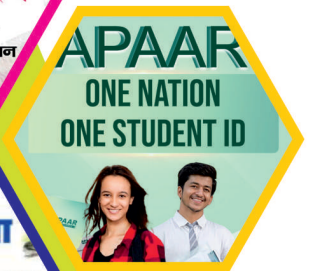
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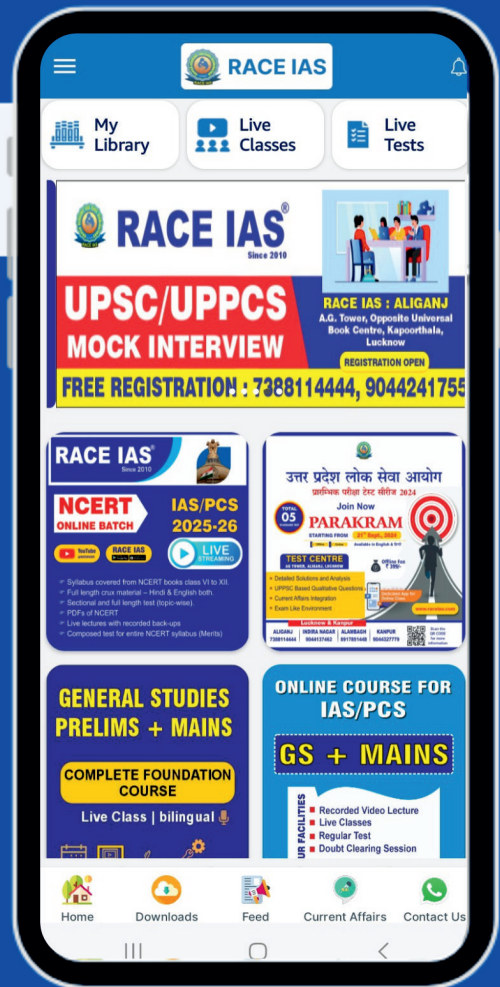
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Government Schemes

1. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY)

About:

- It was launched by the Indian government in April 2020 as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- It is designed to provide financial assistance to economically weaker sections affected by the pandemic.
- The scheme encompasses the distribution of 5 kg of free food grains each month, along with cash transfers to women and elderly individuals.
- It was introduced as part of the broader Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package, aiming to offer relief to those adversely affected by the pandemic, especially the poor and marginalized.
- As per the scheme, the government offers 5 kg of free food grains each month in addition to the subsidized ration given to families covered by the Public Distribution System under the National Food Security Act.

Eligibility Criteria:

- The benefits of PMGKAY are accessible to families meeting specific eligibility criteria.
- Families belonging to the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Households (PHH) categories will be eligible for the scheme. PHH is to be identified by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations as per criteria evolved by them. AAY families are to be identified by States/UTs as per the criteria prescribed by the Central Government:
- Households headed by widows, or terminally ill persons, or disabled persons, or persons aged 60 years or more with no assured means of subsistence or societal support.
- Widows, or terminally ill persons, or disabled persons, or persons aged 60 years or more or single women or single men with no family or societal support or assured means of subsistence.
- Additionally, all primitive tribal households, landless agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, rural artisans/craftsmen such as potters, tanners, slum dwellers, and persons earning their livelihood on a daily basis in the informal sector like porters, coolies, rickshaw pullers, hand cart pullers, and other similar categories in both rural and urban areas are also eligible for the scheme.
- All the citizens are eligible who belong to Below Poverty Line families.

Extension of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY-Phase V)



➤ The PMGKAY scheme for Phase V **extended from December 2021 till March 2022**

➤ Expected total outgo of foodgrains in Phase V is **163 MLT**

➤ Would entail an estimated additional food subsidy of **Rs. 53344.52 Crore**

➤ Will provide food grains at **5 kg per person per month free of cost for all** the beneficiaries covered under the NFSA



Extension of PMGKAY:

- In 2022, the government discontinued the PMGKAY due to an improved economic situation after the easing of COVID-19 cases and restrictions.
- In 2023, to offset the discontinuation of PMGKAY, the government declared a free ration for one year to 81.35 crore people under the NFSA.
- The PMGKAY scheme, originally scheduled to conclude in December 2023, has been extended and will now run until December 2028.
- The beneficiaries will not be required to make any payment to obtain food grains.

About NFSA:

- It was introduced by the government in 2013, granting a legal right to 67% of the population (75% in rural areas and 50% in urban areas) to receive highly subsidized food grains.
- To promote women's empowerment, the eldest woman of the household of age 18 years or above is mandated to be the head of the household for the purpose of issuing of ration cards under the Act.
- A key principle of the Act is its life-cycle approach, which includes special provisions for pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children aged 6 months to 14 years.
- They are entitled to receive free nutritious meals through Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) centers, known as Anganwadi Centers under the ICDS scheme, as well as through schools under the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) scheme.
- The Act sets higher nutritional standards for malnourished children up to 6 years old.
- Under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), Pregnant women and lactating mothers are also entitled to receive a cash maternity benefit of at least Rs. 6,000, which serves to partly compensate for wage loss during pregnancy and supplement nutrition.
- If entitled individuals do not receive their allotted foodgrains or meals, they are entitled to receive a food security allowance from the respective State Government.

Coverage of NFSA:

- Its coverage is based on the 2011 Census population figures.
- It is currently implemented in all 36 states and Union Territories, providing for approximately 81.35 crore individuals.
- Currently, beneficiaries of the NFSA Act pay a nominal fee of Rs 1-3 per kg for food grains.
- According to the Act, priority households receive 5 kgs of foodgrain per person every month, while Antodaya Anna Yojna (AAY) families get 35 kgs per family per month.
- The prices for coarse cereals, wheat, and rice are highly subsidized at Re 1, Rs 2, and Rs 3 per kilogram, respectively.
- In 2023, the government will provide free rations to the beneficiaries of the scheme.
- This decision was made before the conclusion of the PMGKAY in December 2022.

2. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)

- The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOPNG), introduced the 'Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana' (PMUY) as a flagship scheme with the objective of making clean cooking fuel such as LPG available to the rural and deprived households which were otherwise using traditional cooking fuels such as firewood, coal, cow-dung cakes etc.
- Usage of traditional cooking fuels had detrimental impacts on the health of rural women as well as on the environment.

Objectives:

- Empowering women and protecting their health.
- Reducing the number of deaths in India due to unclean cooking fuel.
- Preventing young children from a significant number of acute respiratory illnesses caused due to indoor air pollution by burning fossil fuel.

Features:

- The scheme provides a financial support of Rs 1600 for each LPG connection to the BPL households.

- Along with a deposit-free LPG connection, Ujjwala 2.0 will provide the first refill and a hotplate free of cost to the beneficiaries.

Benefits of PMUY:

- The eligible beneficiaries receive a free LPG connection.
- The beneficiaries also receive a subsidy on the first six refills of 14.2 kg cylinders or eight refills of 5 kg cylinders.
- The beneficiaries can opt for an EMI facility to pay for the cost of the stove and the first refill.
- The beneficiaries can also join the PAHAL scheme to receive the subsidy amount directly in their bank accounts.
- The scheme will effectively address the issues or difficulties faced for accessing LPG for the purpose of cooking by people in the areas of Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, States of Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim.
- Under the PMUY scheme, interest-free loans are also provided by the oil marketing companies to purchase or refill stoves.
- The benefits of the scheme are also provided to the people of 'Priority States' that include the hilly areas and states of the North East region of India.
- A certain amount of financial support is also provided to the families below the poverty line for each LPG connection.

Phases of PMUY:

Phase I :

- The scheme was launched on May 1, 2016.
- The target under the scheme was to release 8 Crore LPG Connections to the deprived households by March 2020.
- The release of 8 Crore LPG connections under the scheme has also helped in increasing the LPG coverage from 62% on 1st May 2016 to 99.8% as on 1st April 2021.

Ujjwala 2.0:

- In the Union budget for FY 21-22, provision for the release of additional 1 crore LPG connections to the eligible households by March 31, 2022.
- The target of releasing additional 1 crore LPG connections under Ujjwala 2.0 was achieved in January 2022. Subsequently, it was decided to release additional 60 lakh LPG connections under Ujjwala 2.0. OMCs have achieved the target of releasing 1.6 Crore LPG Connections under Ujjwala 2.0 on 31st December 2022.

Initiatives to expand LPG coverage

- **PAHAL (Pratyaksh Hastantarit Labh):** Instead of providing LPG cylinders at subsidized price, those were sold at market price, and applicable subsidy was directly transferred to an individual's bank account electronically.
 - This reduced "ghost" accounts and illegal use of household cylinders for commercial purposes, ensuring that only the intended beneficiaries receive the benefits.
- **GIVE IT UP:** Instead of removing subsidies forcefully, people were encouraged to voluntarily surrender their subsidies.
 - Through extensive promotion, millions of people willingly gave up the subsidies, which helped redirect the funds to those who genuinely needed assistance in acquiring LPG cylinders.

Cabinet approves continuation of Rs.300 targeted subsidy to PM Ujjwala Yojana Consumers

MARCH 7, 2024



The Union Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi approved the continuation of targeted subsidy of Rs.300 per 14.2 kg cylinder (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 kg cylinder) for up to 12 refills per year to be provided to the beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) during FY 2024-25. As on 1st March, 2024 there are more than 10.27 crore PMUY beneficiaries.

- During Covid-19 pandemic lockdown in 2020, free refill scheme under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana was implemented. Under this scheme, assistance of Rs. 9670.41 Crore was given to PMUY beneficiaries in support of 14.17 Crore LPG refills.

PMUY scheme- Achievements

- The PMUY scheme has empowered women economically and socially.
- With easier access to LPG, women are no longer burdened with the task of collecting firewood or other traditional fuels, which often required long and laborious journeys.
- This newfound convenience allows them to participate more actively in community life and take up other income-generating opportunities.
- Furthermore, the Ujjwala scheme has contributed to enhancing the safety and security of women, as they no longer need to venture into isolated and potentially unsafe areas to collect firewood or fuel.
- Per capita consumption of PMUY beneficiaries which was 3.01 in 2018-19 has increased to 3.71 in 2022-23. PMUY beneficiaries took more than 35 Cr LPG refills a year now (2022-23).
- Current Status OF PM Ujjwala Yojana: As of 1st March 2024 there are more than 10.27 crore PMUY beneficiaries.

3. The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

- The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on August 15, 2019, with the ambitious goal of providing tap water supply to every rural household by 2024.
- At the time of its inception, only 3.23 crore (17%) of rural households had tap water connections.
- The mission aims to bridge this gap by providing nearly 16 crore additional households with tap water by 2024, ensuring the functionality of existing water supply systems, and directly benefiting over 19 crore rural families.
- This initiative is intended to reduce the rural-urban divide and enhance public health.

Key Achievements

- As of August 12, 2024, Jal Jeevan Mission has successfully provided tap water connections to 11.82 crore additional rural households, bringing the total coverage to more than 15.07 crore households, which accounts for 77.98% of all rural households in India.
- The mission has reached a significant milestone, profoundly impacting the lives of rural people by providing them with reliable access to potable water in their homes.

Objectives

The broad objectives of the Jal Jeevan Mission include:

- Providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household.
- Prioritizing FHTC provision in quality-affected areas, drought-prone regions, desert areas, and Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages.
- Ensuring functional tap connections in schools, Anganwadi centers, gram panchayat buildings, health and wellness centers, and community buildings.
- Monitoring the functionality of tap connections.
- Promoting voluntary ownership among the local community through contributions in cash, kind, or labor (shramdaan).



- Ensuring the sustainability of water supply systems, including water sources, infrastructure, and funding for regular operations and maintenance.
- Empowering and developing human resources in the water sector, covering construction, plumbing, electrical work, water quality management, water treatment, catchment protection, and more.
- Raising awareness about the significance of safe drinking water and involving stakeholders to make water everyone's responsibility.

Components under JJM

The following components are supported under JJM:

- Efforts should be made to source funds from different sources/ programmes and convergence is the key
- Development of in-village piped water supply infrastructure to provide tap water connections to every rural household.
- Development and augmentation of reliable drinking water sources to ensure long-term sustainability.
- Bulk water transfer, treatment plants, and distribution networks where necessary.
- Technological interventions for contaminant removal in areas with water quality issues.
- Retrofitting of ongoing and completed schemes to provide FHTCs at a minimum service level of 55 liters per capita per day (lpcd).
- **Greywater management.**
- Support activities such as Information, Education, and Communication (IEC), Human Resource Development (HRD), training, utility development, water quality laboratories, research and development, capacity building of communities, etc.
- Addressing unforeseen challenges due to natural disasters or calamities, as per Ministry of Finance guidelines on Flexi Funds.

Progress Under the Mission (as of August 14, 2024)

- 15.07 Crore (77.98 %) of rural households in the country have been provided with tap water connection.
- 188 districts, 1,838 blocks, 1,09,996 Gram Panchayats and 2,33,209 villages have reported to achieve 'Har Ghar Jal' status.
- The Government of India accords priority to Japanese Encephalitis (JE)-Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) affected Districts to ensure potable tap water supply in all the households under the Jal Jeevan Mission. Over 2.35 Crore households (79.21 %) in JE-AES water quality-affected regions are getting access to clean tap water.
- 11 States/UTs, which include, Goa, A &N Islands, Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu, Haryana, Telangana, Puducherry, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Mizoram, and Arunachal Pradesh have provided tap water connection to all rural households (100%) in the respective State/UT as on August 14, 2024.
- As on August 14,2024, 9,27,421 schools and 9,63,955 Aanganwadi centers have tap water supply.

Conclusion

The Jal Jeevan Mission is a transformative initiative aimed at ensuring that every rural household in India has access to safe and reliable tap water by 2024. With significant progress already made, the mission is poised to improve the health, education, and socio-economic conditions of rural communities across the country, while also promoting sustainable water management practices.

4. 'Mission Shakti' Scheme

About the scheme:

- 'Mission Shakti' was launched during the 15th Finance Commission period 2021-22 to 2025-26.
- Mission Shakti is an integrated women empowerment programme launched as an umbrella scheme for the safety, security and empowerment of women for implementation.
- Mission Shakti has a total financial cost of Rs 20989 Crore.
- The sub-scheme 'Sambal' will be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored scheme with 100% central funding from the Nirbhaya Fund/ MWCD budget
- The sub-scheme 'Samarthya' will be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a funding ratio of 60:40 between Centre and State Governments / UTs with the legislature, except North East & Special Category States / UTs with legislature where the fund ratio will be 90:10.
 - For UTs without a legislature, 100% of funding will be provided by the Central Government.

Components:

Sambal:

- It is for Safety and Security of Women.
- It consists of schemes of One Stop Centre (OSC), Women Helpline (WHL), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), with a new component of Nari Adalats - women's collectives to promote and facilitate alternative dispute resolution and gender justice in society and within families.

Samarthya:

- It is for Empowerment of Women.
- It consists of erstwhile schemes of Ujjwala, Swadhar Greh and Working Women Hostel have been included with modifications.
- In addition, the existing schemes of National Creche Scheme for children of working mothers and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) under umbrella Integrated Child Development Services ICDS have now been included in Samarthya.
- A new component of Gap Funding for Economic Empowerment has also been added in the Samarthya Scheme.

What are the Services & Activities Involved?

Emergency/ Immediate services & short-term care:

- National toll-free number and integrated services such as temporary shelter, legal aid, psycho-social counselling, medical assistance, police facilitation and link them with existing services etc. through One Stop Centres.

Institutional Care for long term support:

- Taking care of the needs of women right from the conception stage till the time they need such care and support.
- SakhiNiwas or Working Women Hostel will provide a safe and secure place for the working women.



Behaviour Change Communication for dignity and prevention of crime and violence against women:

- This would include large scale awareness programs and community engagement for gender sensitisation.
- In addition, engaging with men and boys would be done to partner for countering violence against women and Gender stereotypes.

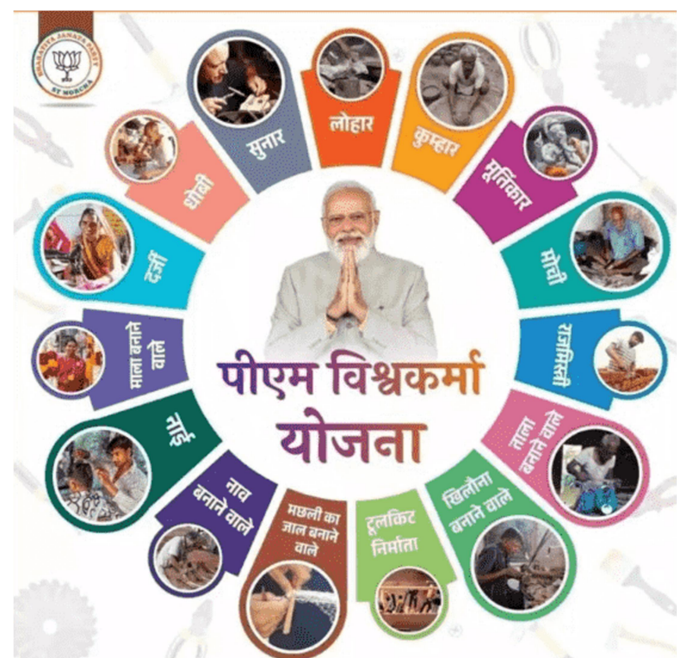
What are the Objectives of Mission Shakti?

- Provide immediate and comprehensive continuum of care, support and assistance to women affected by violence and for those in distress.
- To put in place quality mechanisms for rescue, protection and rehabilitation of women in need of assistance and victims of crime and violence.
- To improve accessibility to various government services available for women at various levels.
- Making people aware about Government schemes and programmes as well as legal provisions to fight social evils like dowry, domestic violence, Sexual Harassment at Workplace and to promote gender equality etc.
- Collaboration with partner Ministries/ Departments/ States/ UTs for convergence of policies, programmes/ schemes and to create an enabling environment for public private partnership for safety and empowerment of women across sectors.
- To prevent gender-biased sex selective elimination; to ensure survival, protection, education and development of the girl child.
- It also seeks to reduce the care burden on women and increase female labour force participation by promoting skill development, capacity building, financial literacy, access to microcredit etc.

5. PM Vishwakarma Yojana

About PM Vishwakarma Yojana:

- The PM Vishwakarma Yojana was launched by the Prime Minister at the India International Convention and Expo Center in New Delhi on September 17, 2023.
- It is a central sector scheme launched by the Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises.
- It offers services like market linkage support, skill training, and incentives for digital transactions to artisans and craftspeople engaged in specified trades.
- The PM Vishwakarma Yojana will be jointly operated by the Ministry of MSME, Skill Development and Finance.
- This scheme was announced in the Union Budget for 2023-24.
- PM Vishwakarma Yojana is fully funded by the Central Government with an allocation of Rs 13,000 crore for the year 2023-24 to 2027-28.
- This scheme has been started especially for the traditional artisans and craftsmen from the lower level of the society.
- People engaged in 18 types of traditional work have been included under PM Vishwakarma Yojana.



- Under this scheme, financial assistance will be given to traditional artisans and craftsmen.

Aim of the scheme:

- To strengthen and nurture the Guru-Shishya parampara, or family-based practice of traditional skills by artisans and craftspeople working with their hands and tools.
- The scheme also aims at improving the quality as well as the reach of the products and services of artisans and craftspeople and to ensure that the Vishwakarmas are integrated with the domestic and global value chains.

Eligibility & coverage:

- It is available for rural and urban artisans and craftsmen across India.
- It covers 18 traditional crafts such as Boat Maker; Armourer; Blacksmith; Hammer and Tool Kit Maker; etc.
- Five lakh families will be covered in the first year and 30 lakh families over five years.

Key Benefits of the scheme:

- **Enhanced Access to Tooling Facilities:** Improves MSMEs' access to tooling resources, boosting their efficiency and productivity.
- **Industry-Ready Manpower:** Provides training programs to equip participants with skills that meet industry standards.
- **Support for Process and Product Development:** Facilitates development initiatives within relevant sectors to enhance competitiveness.
- **Consultancy and Job Work Services:** Offers tailored consultancy and job work to address the specific needs of various industries.

Source: PIB

6. Paryatan Mitra And Paryatan Didi Initiative

About the Initiative :

- The Ministry of Tourism introduced the new initiatives 'Paryatan Mitra' and 'Paryatan Didi' on World Tourism Day, celebrated on September 27, 2024.
- The primary aim of this initiative is to elevate the overall experience for tourists in destinations, by having them meet 'tourist-friendly' people who are proud Ambassadors and Storytellers for their destination.
- The vision of this initiative is to welcome one and all to experience Incredible India through Incredible Indians, thereby creating a more welcoming, hospitable, and memorable experience for tourists when in India.
- Paryatan Mitra and Paryatan Didi were piloted in six tourist destinations across India: Orchha (Madhya Pradesh), Gandikota (Andhra Pradesh), Bodh Gaya (Bihar), Aizawl (Mizoram), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), and Sri Vijaya Puram (Andaman & Nicobar Islands).

Features

- Under this special emphasis is being placed on the training of women and youth to enable them to develop new tourism products & experiences like heritage walks, food tours, craft tours, nature treks, homestay experiences, and other innovative tourism products based on the potential of the destination.
- This training is driven by the 'Athithi Devo Bhava' philosophy i.e treating tourists as honored guests.



- It is also envisioned that locals leverage these skills to obtain gainful employment going forward as homestay owners, food & cuisine experience providers, cultural guides, natural guides, adventure guides, and other roles in tourism.
- Tourism-specific training is being followed by general training in digital literacy and digital tools to ensure that the experiences they create are discoverable and visible to tourists, nationally and globally.

7. PM-Vidya Laxmi Scheme

About the scheme:

- The Union Cabinet approved the PM-Vidyalaxmi scheme on November 6, 2024, to provide collateral-free, guarantor-free education loans to meritorious students admitted to top 860 Quality Higher Education Institutions (QHEIs).
- It is a Central Sector Scheme.
- The Department of Higher Education will have a unified portal “PM-Vidyalaxmi” on which students will be able to apply for the education loan as well as interest subvention, through a simplified application process to be used by all banks.
- Payment of interest subvention will be made through E-vouchers and Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) wallets.

Features of the scheme:

- Under this scheme any student who gets admission to a quality Higher Education Institution (QHEI) will be eligible to get collateral-free, guarantor-free loans from banks and financial institutions to cover the full amount of tuition fees and other expenses related to the course.
- The scheme will be administered through a simple, transparent and student-friendly system that will be inter-operable and entirely digital.
- It will apply to the top quality higher educational institutions of the nation, as determined by the NIRF rankings - including all HEIs, government and private, that are ranked within the top 100 in NIRF in overall, category-specific and domain-specific rankings; state government HEIs ranked in 101-200 in NIRF and all central government governed institutions.
- This list will be updated every year using the latest NIRF ranking, and to begin with 860 qualifying QHEIs.

Loan provision:

○For loan amounts up to ₹ 7.5 lakhs, the student will also be eligible for a credit guarantee of 75% of outstanding default. This will give support to banks in making education loans available to students under the scheme.

○In addition to the above, for students having an annual family income of up to ₹ 8 lakhs, and not eligible for benefits under any other government scholarship or interest subvention schemes, 3 percent interest subvention for loans up to ₹ 10 lakhs



will also be provided during the moratorium period.

○The interest subvention support will be given to one lakh students every year. Preference will be given to students who are from government institutions and have opted for technical/professional courses.

○An outlay of ₹ 3,600 Crore has been made during 2024-25 to 2030-31.

Objectives of the Scheme:

- The PM Vidyalaxmi Scheme seeks to:
 - Ensure Financial Inclusion in Education: Enable meritorious students to pursue higher education without financial hurdles.
 - Support Top Educational Institutions: Applicable only to top-quality HEIs as per the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF).
 - Provide Transparent and Digital Access: Use a fully digital, transparent, and student-friendly platform for loan processing and management.

8. Fame India Scheme

About the Scheme:

The Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (FAME) scheme was launched in April 2015 under the National Electric Mobility Mission.

What are the Objectives of Fame India Scheme?

- This scheme encourages electric vehicle manufacturers and related providers to manufacture a higher number of electric vehicles in the country.
- Its goal is to reduce vehicular emissions and air pollution levels within the country.
- This scheme also aims to establish an electric charging infrastructure.
- In addition, Fame India Scheme targets to convert 30% of total transportation into electric vehicles by the year 2030.

Pillars of the scheme:

- It has mainly focused on four aspects – demand creation, technology platform, pilot projects, and charging infrastructure.
- For demand creation, incentives have mainly been disbursed in the form of reduced purchase prices.

Phases of the scheme:

FAME INDIA SCHEME

What is FAME?
Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME) was launched by Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises to give a boost to development of Electric Vehicles.

Why in news?
The Government recently announced the revised FAME II subsidy for promoting EV usage in the country.

Details

- FAME India is a part of the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan.
- Subsidy can be claimed by two wheelers, three wheelers, electric and hybrid cars and electric buses under the scheme.

Implementing Ways

- Establishing charging stations
- Incentivize buyers
- Publicizing benefits of Electric Vehicles

Benefits

- Demand for petrol and diesel is expected to reduce.
- Creation of new jobs in automobile sector.
- Reduction in pollution-induced health problems.

www.dnyanjyotinagpur.com

Fame India Scheme operates in two phases. These are,

- Phase I: The first phase of Fame India Scheme started in 2015 and was functional till 31st March 2019.
- Phase II: The second phase of this scheme started in April 2019 and will continue till 31st March 2022.

Features of Phase I of Fame India Scheme:

- The concerned authorities implemented the first phase by focusing on four key areas. These are (a) Demand Creation, (b) Technology Platform, (c) Pilot Project and (d) Charging Infrastructure.
- The Government installed 427 charging stations during Phase I.
- The Government allotted ₹ 895 crores to cover the operations of Phase I. Here, nearly 2.8 lakh electric vehicles were supported with an amount of ₹ 359 crores.

Achievements:

In the 1st phase of the scheme, about 2.78 lakh xEVs were supported with total demand incentives. In addition, 465 buses were sanctioned to various cities/states under this scheme.

About FAME India Phase II

- Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles in India Phase II (FAME India Phase II) is a scheme for promotion of electric mobility in the country.
- It has an outlay of Rs. 10,000 Crore for a period of 3 years commencing from 1st April, 2019. The FAME India Phase II has been extended for a period of two years after 31st March, 2022.
- The Government has decided to further extend Fame India Scheme Phase II till 31st March 2024.
- **Implementing Agency:** Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises.

Features of FAME India Phase II:

- The emphasis is on the electrification of public transportation, which includes shared transport.
- Demand incentives on the operational expenditure model for electric buses will be delivered through State/city transport corporation (STUs).
- In the 3W and 4W segments, incentives will be applicable mainly to vehicles used for public transport or registered for commercial purposes.
- In the e-2Ws segment, the focus will be on private vehicles.
- Through the scheme, it is planned to support 10 Lakh e-2W, 5 Lakh e-3W, 55000 4Ws, and 7000 buses.
- To encourage advanced technologies, the benefits of incentives will be extended to only those vehicles which are fitted with advanced batteries like lithium-ion batteries and other new technology batteries.
- The scheme proposes the establishment of charging infrastructure, whereby about 2700 charging stations will be established in metros, other million-plus cities, smart cities, and cities of hilly

states across the country so that there will be availability of at least one charging station in a grid of 3 km x 3 km.

- Under the scheme of FAME-II, the demand incentive for e-2W has been increased to Rs. 15,000/KWh from Rs.10,000/KWh, with an increase in cap from 20% to almost 40% of the cost of the vehicle to increase the adoption of e-2W.

Benefits of the Fame India Scheme:

- Significant reduction in environmental and fuel conservation issues.
- Subsidy benefits for vehicles in different segments.
- Access to eco-friendly public transportation for citizens.
- Utilization of renewable energy sources through charging systems.
- Encouragement for electric vehicle adoption with the establishment of charging stations.

9. Kanya Sumangala Yojana

About the Scheme:

- The Kanya Sumangala Yojana is an innovative monetary benefit scheme that has an aim towards uplifting girl children in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- The scheme offers monetary assistance under Kanya Sumangala Yojana 2024 to the guardians or parents of two girl children in one family.
- The scheme was launched on 25th October 2019, at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

Key Features of the Scheme

- This is the flagship scheme for families with girl children.
- The scheme emphasizes providing financial support to girl children along with helping UP girls finish their education successfully.
- It also aims to eliminate any female foeticide and establish equality in terms of the sex ratio along with helping in the development of positive thinking.
- This scheme has won laurels for its commitment towards supporting girl children at various stages in their lives. It also helps low-income families educate their daughters without any hitches.

Eligibility for Kanya Sumangala Yojana

- The beneficiary should be a permanent resident of Uttar Pradesh.
- Only two daughters may benefit from the scheme in a single-family.

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- The family income should not cross Rs. 3 lakh.
- Accounts can be opened within only 6 months of the girl's child's birth.
- Families who have adopted girls will also possess eligibility under this scheme.
- If there are twin girls in any family, then the third girl child will have eligibility for enrollment as well. This is another pioneering feature of the scheme since provisions are there for such scenarios too.
- Financially struggling families will have ample support for enabling their daughters to pursue their dreams and ambitions as well.

Key Benefits Under the Scheme

- UP CM Yogi Adityanath's govt has raised grants in 6 categories under Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana from ₹15,000 to ₹25,000. There are a total of six installments with equal amounts and these will be credited to the beneficiary girl child accordingly.

Increase in Grant Amounts:

At Birth:

The initial grant amount provided at the time of birth has been raised from ₹2,000 to ₹5,000, effective from the financial year 2024-25.

Vaccination Support:

Support for completing all vaccinations within one year has been doubled from ₹1,000 to ₹2,000.

Admission Support:

- For admission to the first class, the grant has been increased from ₹2,000 to ₹3,000.
- Similarly, for admission to class six, the support has been raised from ₹2,000 to ₹3,000.
- The grant for admission to class 9 has been increased from ₹3,000 to ₹5,000.

Higher Education:

- Girls passing class 10 or 12, or those enrolled in a diploma/undergraduate program for two years or more, will now receive ₹7,000, up from ₹5,000.

10. Amrit Bharat Station Scheme

Context:

The Amrit Bharat Station Scheme (ABSS) was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 6 August 2023 through video conference from Delhi.

important point.

- More rail tracks have been developed in India in the last 9 years than countries like South Africa, Ukraine, Poland, UK and Sweden have in the world.
- More rail tracks have been built in India in the last one year than the total rail tracks of countries like South Korea, New Zealand and Australia.

- Indian Railways has been targeted to run on net zero emissions by 2030.

About the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme.

- The plan includes a wide range of activities such as refurbishment of railway stations, laying of new railway lines, 100 percent electrification and enhancing the safety of passengers and assets.
- Under this scheme, about 1309 major railway stations of India will be developed and redeveloped under Amrit Bharat Railway Station.
- Under the first phase of Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, 508 railway stations will be developed across India.
- 508 railway stations developed under the first phase of this scheme are located in 27 states and union territories of the country.
- Under this scheme, the selected stations will be developed as city centers with proper integration on both sides of the city.
- A glimpse of the local culture, heritage and architecture will also be reflected in the design of the station building.
- According to the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), the cost of this scheme has been kept at 24,470 crores.

Features of Amrit Bharat Station Scheme.

- Various types of modern facilities will be made available to the passengers in these stations.
- Key features include rooftop plaza, shopping zone, food court, children's play area and separate entry and exit gates.
- Multi-level parking, lifts and escalators, executive lounge, waiting area and travelators will also be included.
- Facilities to meet the needs of the physically challenged shall be provided.
- Along with state-of-the-art facilities for passengers, there will also be running rooms equipped with all facilities for the loco pilot of the train.
- A target has been set to equip these stations with world class facilities.

The state-wise details of 508 railway stations developed under the first phase of Amrit Bharat Station Scheme are as follows.

No.	State	No.of stations
1	उत्तरप्रदेश और राजस्थान में।	55-55
2	बिहार में।	49
3	महाराष्ट्र में।	44
4	पश्चिम बंगाल और मध्यप्रदेश में।	क्रमशः 37 और 34
5	असम	32
6	ओडिशा	25

7	पंजाब	22
8	गुजरात और तेलंगना में	21-21
9	झारखंड में।	20
10	आंध्रप्रदेश और तमिलनाडु में।	18-18
11	हरियाणा	15
12	कर्नाटक	13
13	चंडीगढ़	8
14	केरल	5
15	दिल्ली, त्रिपुरा, जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा उत्तराखंड में।	3-3
16	हिमाचल प्रदेश, मेघालय, नागालैंड और पुद्दुचेरी में।	1-1

11. One Nation, One Student ID initiative

Context

- Recently, several state governments requested schools to seek parental consent for the creation of a new student identity card known as the Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR).
- This is part of the 'One nation, One Student ID' initiative of the Union government, stemming from the new National Education Policy of 2020.

What is an APPAR ID?

- The Ministry of Education, Government of India, has initiated the APAAR ID, also known as the "One Nation One Student ID Card," to digitally centralize academic data, including degrees, scholarships, rewards, and other credits for students.
- It is envisioned as a special ID system for all students in India, starting from childhood.
- Under the initiative, each student would get a lifelong APAAR ID, making it easy for the learners, schools, and governments to track academic progress from pre-primary education to higher education.
- APAAR would also serve as a gateway to Digilocker.

○Digilocker, a digital system where students can store their important documents and achievements, such as exam results and report cards, digitally, making it easier to access and use them in the future.

Need

- The goal behind introducing APAAR is to make education hassle-free and reduce the need for students to carry physical documents.
 - This initiative was launched as part of the National Education Policy 2020 by the Education Ministry.
 - The vision is to create a positive change, allowing state governments to track literacy rates, dropout rates, and helping them make improvements.
 - APAAR also aims to reduce fraud and duplicate educational certificates by providing a single, trusted reference for educational institutions.
- Only first party sources that issue certificates will be allowed to deposit credits into the system, ensuring authenticity.

Working of APAAR ID

- Every individual will have a unique APAAR ID, which will be linked to the Academic Bank Credit (ABC).
- which is a digital storehouse that contains information of the credits earned by students throughout their learning journey.
- With the APAAR ID, students would be able to store all their certificates and credits, whether they come from formal education or informal learning.
 - When a student completes a course or achieves something, it's digitally certified and securely stored in her account by authorised institutions.
 - If the student changes schools, whether within the state or to another state, all her data in the ABC gets transferred to her new school just by sharing the APAAR ID.

What do students have to do to get their single ID created?

- To sign up for APAAR, students will have to provide basic information such as name, age, date of birth, gender, and a photograph.
- This information will be verified using their Aadhar number.
- Students will need to sign a consent form, and they can choose to either accept or decline sharing their Aadhar number and demographic information with the Ministry of Education for creating the APAAR ID.
- For minors, parents will have to sign the consent form, allowing the Ministry to use the student's Aadhar number for authentication with UIDAI.
- Registration for creating APAAR ID is voluntary, not mandatory.

Benefits of One Nation, One ID Card

For students:

Lifelong Academic ID: The APAAR or EduLocker serves as a lifelong identification number for students, allowing them to seamlessly track their academic journey and achievements.

Digital Record Keeping: Students can digitally store their exam results, learning outcomes, and co-curricular achievements, such as rankings in Olympiads or specialized skill training.

Smooth Transfers: For students transferring from one school to another, obtaining admission in any part of the country becomes more straightforward. It will reduce the hassles associated with administrative processes.

For educational institutions:

- **Better management of student records:** Educational institutions will be able to better manage their student records, as all of the student data will be stored centrally in the NAR.
- **Reduced administrative burden:** Educational institutions will be able to reduce their administrative burden, as they will not need to maintain their own student records.
- **Improved efficiency:** Educational institutions will be able to improve their efficiency, as they will be able to access student data more easily.

Source: Indian Express

12. PM-e Bus Service Scheme

Context

On 16 August 2023, the Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi approved a bus scheme “PM-eBus Sewa” for expansion of city bus operations under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.

About the PM-eBus Service Scheme.

- 10,000 e-buses will be run in 169 cities through the PM-eBus service scheme.
- The total estimated cost of the Electric Bus Service Scheme will be Rs 57,613 crore.
- Out of 57,613 crore, Rs 20,000 crore support will be provided by the central government. And the remaining amount will be borne by the state governments.
- The scheme will run till 2037 under PPP mode.
- This scheme will be assisted by the Central Government for ten years.
- The PM-eBus service plan is divided into two sections.
 - (1) Extent of City Bus Services:(169 Cities)
 - (2) Green Urban Mobility Initiative (GUMI): (181 cities)



Extension of City Bus Services:

- City bus operations will be expanded with 10,000 e-buses on the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model through the approved bus scheme.
- The infrastructure attached to it will help for development/upgradation of depot infrastructure; And it will be possible to build behind-the-meter electrical infrastructure (substations, etc.) for e-buses.

Green Urban Mobility Initiative (GUMI):

- The initiative envisages green initiatives like bus priority, infrastructure, multimodal interchange facilities, NCMC-based automatic fare collection system, charging infrastructure etc.
- Cities will also be supported for development of charging facilities under the Green Urban Mobility initiative.

Expenses for City Bus Service Scheme:

- Under this plan, the state or city will be responsible for operating these bus services and paying the bus operators.
- The Central Government will support these bus operations by providing subsidies to the extent specified in the proposed scheme.

PM-eBus Area of Service.

- The scheme will cover cities with a population of three lakh and above as per 2011 census, including all capital cities of union territories, north-eastern region and hill states.
- Under this scheme priority will be given to those cities where no well organized bus service is available.

Importance of PM-ebus service scheme.

- Under this plan, around 10,000 buses will be run in city bus operations, which will generate 45,000 to 55,000 direct jobs.
- The scheme will promote e-mobility and provide full support for Behind the Meter infrastructure.
- Adopting electric mobility will reduce noise and air pollution and curb carbon emissions.
- The change that would result from an increase in the share of bus-based public transport would result in reduction of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions.

13. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, 2015

About the Scheme:

- The Government of India is committed to prioritizing water conservation and its management.
- To this effect, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been formulated with the vision of extending the coverage of irrigation ‘Har Khet ko Pani’ and improving water use efficiency ‘More crop per drop’ in a focused manner with an end-to-end solution on source creation, distribution, management, field application, and extension activities.
- It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Core Scheme), where Centre- States share will be 75:25 .
- In the case of the north-eastern region and hilly states, the share will be 90:10.
- In 2020, the Ministry of Jal Shakti launched a mobile application for Geo-Tagging of the components of projects under PMKSY.

Salient Features of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, 2015

- The Inter-Ministerial National Steering Committee (NSC) under PM, which includes Union Ministers of all concerned Ministries, will supervise and monitor it.
- A National Executive Committee (NEC) will be constituted under the Chairmanship of the Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog to oversee programme implementation.
- PMKSY has been formulated to amalgamate ongoing schemes, viz., the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), and the On-Farm Water Management (OFWM) component of the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).
- Water budgeting is done for all households, agriculture and industries.
- Investments will happen at the farm level, so farmers will know what is happening and can provide valuable feedback.
- The Long-term Irrigation Fund was recently instituted under PMKSY in NABARD to fund and fast-track the implementation of incomplete major and medium irrigation projects.

Objectives of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, 2015

- To achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level.
- To enhance the recharge of aquifers and introduce sustainable water conservation practices.
- To explore the feasibility of reusing treated municipal wastewater for peri-urban agriculture.
- To attract greater private investments in irrigation.

- To promote extension activities relating to water harvesting, water management, and crop alignment for farmers and grassroots-level field functionaries.

Significance of PMKSY:

1. Increased Crop Productivity: Improved irrigation facilities lead to higher crop yields, contributing to farmer income and food security.

2. Sustainable Practices: Promotes water conservation and sustainable farming practices, crucial for environmental sustainability.

3. Economic Development: By empowering farmers, the scheme contributes to rural economic growth and poverty alleviation.

4. Climate Resilience: Enhances farmers' ability to cope with the impacts of climate change through better water management.

5. Enhanced Food Security: Increases crop yields and resource management, crucial for mitigating hunger and malnutrition for the growing population.

6. Rural Employment Generation: Develops irrigation infrastructure, creating job opportunities and enhancing skill development in rural communities.

7. Promotion of Technological Adoption: Encourages modern irrigation methods, fostering agricultural innovation and improving competitiveness in the sector.

Component of PMKSY	Central assistance (CA) released during 2016-23 (Rs. in crore)
Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme with pari passu implementation of Command Area Development & Water Management	18,727.78
Har Khet Ko Pani – Surface Minor Irrigation and Repair, Renovation and Restoration of water bodies	4,010.32
Har Khet Ko Pani – Ground Water Development	764.89
Per Drop More Crop	16,688.71
Watershed Development	9,559.07
Total	49,750.77

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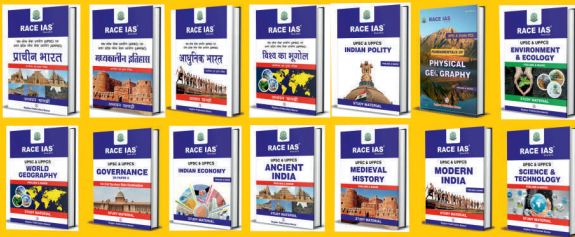


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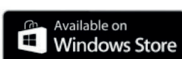
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