

# WEBINAR HANDOUT



## Yojana and Kurukshetra

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## YOJANA (FEBRUARY 2021) AND KURUKSHETRA (JANUARY 2021)

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## KURUKSHETRA (JANUARY 2021)

### 1. EDUCATION IN RURAL INDIA

#### Introduction

The vision of a modern India, free from poverty, rests overwhelmingly on the growth and development of rural India. Challenges, big and small, however, are abundant on every front from lack of resources to infrastructural bottlenecks to social constructs.

#### Education in India

- Right to Education Act, 2009 has been successful in achieving near universal enrolment in elementary education, however retaining children remains a challenge for the schooling system.
- According to government data, in 2015-16, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) was 56.2 percent at senior secondary level as compared to 99.2 percent at primary level.
- As per the National Sample Survey Report (71st round), more than 12 percent of rural households in India did not have secondary schools within 5 km whereas in urban areas this percentage is less than one percent.
- Total enrolment in higher education has been estimated to be 37.4 million with 19.2 million males and 18.2 million females. Females constitute 48.6 percent of the total enrolment.

#### Rooting for Rural Education: Steps Taken

##### Samagra Shiksha Scheme

- It is an integrated scheme for school education with effect from 2018-19.
- It envisages the 'school' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels and subsumes the three erstwhile centrally sponsored schemes - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE).
- It reaches out to girls and children belonging to SCs, STs, minority communities and transgender.
- It also gives attention to urban deprived children, children affected by periodic migration and children living in remote and scattered habitations.
- It supports states for strengthening school infrastructure including in rural areas.
- It provides for infrastructural strengthening of existing government schools based on the gaps determined by Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) and proposals received from respective States/UTs.

##### Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs)

The main objective of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) is to provide good quality modern education -- including a strong component of inculcation of values, awareness of the environment, adventure activities and physical education - to talented children predominantly from the rural areas.

**Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)**

were introduced in 1997-98 to provide quality upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in remote areas to enable them to access the best opportunities in education and to bring them at par with the general population.

**Mid-Day Meal Scheme:**

- The Mid-Day Meal Scheme is targeted at young children studying upto Class VIII, it needs to be mentioned as it has been one of the most successful programmes for keeping young children from disadvantaged sections like poor, dalits, tribals, girls and children of labour work force in schools.
- As per NSS 71st round, 70 percent children studying in class I to VIII in Government and aided schools, Special Training Centers (STCs) and madarasas and maqtabs supported under Samagra Shiksha, get nutritious mid-day meals in rural areas.

**Targeted intervention for Girls**

- Under Samagra Shiksha, various targeted interventions are made for girls, including those in educationally backward blocks (EBBs).
- These interventions include opening of schools in the neighbourhood as defined by the state, provision of free text-books to girls up to Class VIII, uniforms to all girls up to class VIII, provision of gender segregated toilets in all schools, teachers' sensitisation programmes to promote girls' participation, provision for self-defence training for the girls from classes VI to XII, stipend to CWSN girls from class I to Class XII, construction of residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas/in areas with difficult terrain.

**Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas**

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been sanctioned in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) under Samagra Shiksha, which are residential schools from class VI to XII for girls belonging to disadvantaged groups such as SC, ST, OBC, Minority and Below Poverty Line (BPL).

**Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**

- The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme works to develop an enabling environment for girl child education. It addresses the issues relating to declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and aims to change the mindset of people so as to make them appreciate the value of girl child.
- It is a tri-ministerial, convergent effort of the Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development.

**Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme**

- It is a centrally sponsored scheme under the Ministry of Women and Child Development to empower rural women through community participation.
- The scheme aims to facilitate inter-sectoral convergence of schemes and programmes meant for women both at the Central and State/UT level.

## Adult Literacy Programmes

### Saakshar Bharat Programme

It was formulated in 2009 with the objective of achieving 80 percent literacy level at national level, by focusing on adult women literacy seeking to reduce the gap between male and female literacy to not more than 10 percentage points.

### Padhna Likhna Abhiyaan

Under this scheme, massive literacy projects will be launched in the tribal and forests areas, prisons, slums, etc., with technology as a facilitator. It will focus on the basic literacy component in a four-month cycle among adults. For this purpose, the Government think tank, NITI Aayog, has underlined 112 aspirational districts.

### Conclusion:

We need to especially track the path that rural women and rural youth have walked in their wake to better understand how these programmes have helped shape their lives, to what extent these have successfully equipped them with the necessary skills and what more needs to be done to further empower them.



## 2. INFRASTRUCTURE IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### Context

- Infrastructure is the backbone of any country. It plays a very important role in supporting the nation's economic growth and the same is the case with India.
- When we talk about rural infrastructure in the country, then it is crucial for agriculture, agro- industries and poverty alleviation in the rural areas.
- Rural infrastructure provides essential production conditions which is required for social and economic growth and for promoting the quality of life in rural areas.

### Roads in Rural India

- It is the key to success of the rural economy; rural health; education; and for better road connectivity with the rest of the world.
- It is the main component to reduce rural poverty by increasing agricultural income.
- On 25 December 2000, the Government of India had launched the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) with the aim to provide all weather access to eligible unconnected habitations.
- It is a 100 percent centrally sponsored scheme (CSS) which covers only rural areas, and urban roads are excluded from the preview of this programme.
- The implementation of ongoing PMGSY-I and PMGSY-II as also construction and up-gradation of non-PMGSY rural roads by states under their own programmes has helped immensely in lifting the income of rural masses.
- The Phase-III envisages consolidation of the existing rural road network by upgradation of existing through routes and major rural links that connect habitations to Grameen Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), higher secondary schools, and hospitals.
- The government is keen to facilitate easy and faster movements to and from the food processing centres, to Mandis (Agricultural markets) and other farmer related enterprises.

### Energy

**Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY):** The Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) was launched in 2015 with two components:

- To separate agriculture and non-agriculture feeders facilitating judicious rostering of supply to agricultural and non-agricultural consumers in rural areas and
- To strengthen and augment of sub transmission and distribution infrastructure in rural areas, including metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers end, and
- Rural electrification for completion the target laid down under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) for 12th and 13th Plans by subsuming RGGVY in DDUGY.

**Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)**

- It is a government scheme launched in 2016 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
- The scheme envisages the distribution of 50 million LPG connections to women below the poverty line.
- It was launched with a budget allocation of Rs. 80 billion. A total of 22 million LPG connections were distributed during the first year of its launch.
- The Finance Minister of India, Nirmala Sitharaman announced on 26th March 2020 to provide free cylinders to the BPL (Below Poverty Line) families for the next three months under the Ujjwala scheme. This announcement was made as an initiative towards the loss caused by the Covid-19 outbreak in India.

**Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya):**

- With an aim to provide last mile electrical connectivity and ensure electrification of all the willing rural and urban households, the Prime Minister launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana, also known as Saubhagya Scheme.
- Saubhagya has made excellent progress with 100 percent electrified households of all the States/UTs except Chhattisgarh where still 18,734 households need to be electrified.

**PM-KUSUM scheme**

- It has the objective of increasing farmers' income, providing a reliable source for irrigation and de-dieselise the farm sector, removing farmers' dependence on diesel and kerosene and linking pump sets to solar energy.
- It is also proposed to expand the scheme to provide 20 lakh farmers for setting up stand-alone solar pumps.
- Government shall also help another 15 lakh farmers solarise their grid-connected pump sets.
- It enables farmers to set up solar power generation capacity on their fallow/barren lands and to sell it to the grid would be operationalised.

**Social and Commercial Infrastructure****Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)**

scheme was launched in 2016 with an aim to provide a pucca house, with basic amenities, to all houseless householders and those households living in kutchha and dilapidated houses, by 2022.

- Amenities include water, gas, toilet and electricity supply in all the households.
- Under the PMAY-G, houses are being constructed using new technologies.
- Time for construction of houses under the scheme has reduced to 114 days from 314 days in 2015-16 due to use of direct benefit transfer (DBT) platform.
- Under PMAY, the minimum size of a house has also been increased to 25 square meters.
- Identification of beneficiaries is as per the housing deprivation parameters and exclusion criteria prescribed under Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 after due verification by Gram Sabha.

## Water and Sanitation

### Jai Jeevan Mission (Har Ghar Jal)

- Jal Jeevan Mission is aiming to provide piped water supply to all households.
- It envisioned to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural India.
- The programme also implements source sustainability measures as mandatory elements, such as recharge and reuse through grey water management, water conservation, rain water harvesting.
- Till 10 December 2020, 31.38 percent households were connected with tap water.

**Sewage Collection, Treatment and Disposal System:** The Government is committed to open defecation free (ODF) Plus in order to sustain ODF behavior and to ensure that no one is left behind. Now, more needs to be done towards liquid and grey management.

### Communication

- BharatNet Project is the world's largest rural broadband connectivity programme using Optical fibre.
- It is implemented by Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) - a special purpose vehicle under the Telecom Ministry and is the Government of India's ambitious rural internet connectivity programme.
- Under Phase-I, the target to connect one lakh gram panchayats is completed.
- Under phase-II, around 1.31 lakh gram panchayats including panchayats over satellite media to be connected.
- The satellite component of Phase-II is being implemented by the Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) (4821 gram panchayats) and BSNL (1407 gram panchayats). These all have been implemented through the PPP model.

### Conclusion

Infrastructure has brought social and economic change among the rural households and empowered them to live their lives with dignity and safety with improved living standards.



### 3. RURAL HEALTHCARE IN INDIA

#### Introduction

- Poor socio-economic conditions, low education levels, limited exposure to media and lack of health services in rural India were the reasons why they had lower and under-reported morbidity numbers.
- In 2005, the National Rural Health Mission was launched. But as health care is a state responsibility, the central government can play a supplementary role only.
- Through Centrally Sponsored Schemes the central government can launch national level health programmes.
- In 2013, NRHM became a sub-mission under the overarching National Health Mission with the addition of National Urban Health Mission (NUMH) as the other sub-mission of the programme.

#### Coverage and Access for Rural Healthcare

- Rural healthcare delivers services through a three-tier system of sub-centers (SC), primary health care centers (PHC) and community health centers (CHC).
- SCs are the first point of contact in the primary health care system and the community in a rural set-up, PHCs serve as the first point of Contact between the community and medical service providers.
- Access to health care agents was another big challenge that was addressed through NRHM.
- As of March 30, 2019, 9 States had 700 functioning primary health care centers (PHCs) with more than 4 doctors.
- 15 of these states had 590 centers with at least 3 doctors, and all states had at least 2 doctors in their PHCs
- Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) is a grassroot level health worker who is selected from a village to serve that village, who works as a liaison between the local rural community and the public health system.
- They share information on basic health and hygiene practices; counsel women on childbirth and related issues and act as the first point of repository of basic health kits.

#### Programmes for Rural Health Care

- **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK):** was launched on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section.
- **Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA):** has been launched by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India to provide fixed-day assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month.
  - It provides quality antenatal care, free of cost and universally to all pregnant women on the 9<sup>th</sup> of every month in their 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> trimesters of pregnancy, that can be availed at all government facilities. It also engages with the private sector to create campaign awareness and participation.

- Number of institutional deliveries increased from 38.7 percent to 78.9 percent in the 10 years from 2005 to 2015.
- **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY):** is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NHM). It is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.
- Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia is a part of ante-natal care and all pregnant women are provided iron and folic acid tablets during their ante-natal visits through the existing network of sub-centers and primary health centres and other health facilities as well as through outreach activities at **Village Health & Nutrition Days (VHNDs)**.
- **Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram:** targets adolescents between the age of 10 to 19 years.
  - Its aim is to provide adolescent-friendly health care services to improve nutrition, mental health, sexual and reproductive health, prevent injuries and violence, substance abuse and non-communicable diseases.
  - It screens children under the age of 18 for four birth deficiencies - Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies and Development Delays including Disabilities.
  - It has made a significant impact on reducing the child mortality rates under the NRHM by ensuring timely interventions and at the same time reducing the out-of-pocket expenditures.
- To strengthen the national immunisation programme, the government has initiatives like the **Teeka Express**, which is a mobile van that provides vaccine services in far reaching areas along with construction, and safe operation of cold chains points for storing vaccines; round immunisation and training of field volunteers and medical staff, among other provisions
- **Anemia Mukh Bharat** targets newborns and infants, school age children, adolescent boys and girls, women of reproductive age, pregnant and lactating women.
  - It uses 6 interventions – pro-vision of folic acid supplements, deworming, year-round behavior change initiatives, communication campaigns, text alerts, mandatory provision of folic acid fortified foods in public health programmes and addressing non-nutritional causes of anemia in endemic pockets like malaria and fluorosis.

### Conclusion

Healthcare is like a public good that is highly associated with a country's economic growth. As we move towards gaining from our demographic dividend in the next 20-30 years, we must ensure quality and timely delivery of services across the country.

#### 4. RURAL SANITATION AND SWACHH BHARAT MISSION PHASE II

##### Introduction

- In June 2019, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation decided to make an iconic swachhata anthem.
- Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) in its first phase devoted itself in making India open defecation free (ODF), there was still a lot to be done for effective solid and liquid waste management etc.
- The success of the programme is attributed to the 4 Ps - political leadership, public financing, partnerships and public participation.
- It has in true sense become a people's movement, of such a magnitude that few could have imagined.

##### Achievement

- Rural sanitation coverage has increased from 39 percent in 2014 to 100 percent in 2019 with over 10.2 crore toilets built across Indian districts, converting them to ODF.
- Various Global agencies such as UNICEF, WHO, DMGF, Dalberg and others have estimated significant economic, educational, environmental, health and social impacts of Swachh Bharat Mission's ODF achievements.
- India achieved the SDG Goal for providing safe sanitation for all 11 years before the targeted year 2030.

##### Objectives of the SBM Phase II

- In the Phase II guidelines, visual cleanliness has been defined.
- A village is called visually clean if at least 80 percent of its households and all its public places have minimal litter and minimal stagnant water, and the village does not have any plastic waste dump.
- **Components of the SBM Phase II to achieve ODF Plus** : Constructions of individual household latrines, retrofitting of toilets, need based construction of community sanitary complexes, biodegradable waste management, GOBAR-dhan (Galvanising Organic Bio-Agro Resources-dhan), plastic waste management, grey water management and faecal sludge management.

##### Key Elements of Sustainability strategy-SBM

The following were key elements of the sustainability strategy:

- ODF-Quality (ODF-Q): requires every toilet constructed under the Mission to be geo-tagged.
- ODF-Sustainability (ODF-S): Ensures continuous behaviour change communication, to remain much after the achievement of ODF.
- ODF plus (ODF+): SBM goes beyond toilets and works towards clean villages by prioritizing solid and liquid waste management practices in ODF villages, as well as the prioritization on rural water supply for ODF villages, in coordination with the National Rural Drinking Water Programme.



### How is the Village declared ODF Plus?

To declare a village ODF Plus following checklist is provided in the guidelines:

- All households have access to a functional toilet facility.
- All schools, Anganwadl centers and Panchayats have access to a functional toilet, with separate toilets for female and male.
- Public places to be visually clean.
- At least 80 percent households and all public Institutions have arrangements for managing biodegradable solid and liquid waste.
- The village has a plastic segregation and collection system.
- At least five ODF Plus IEC wall paintings per village on five key themes of ODF sustainability, hand washing with soap, biodegradable waste management through compost pits, grey water management through soak pits and plastic waste management.

### Guiding Principles for Implementation of SBM Phase II

- Promotion of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle to reduce the generation of waste at source.
- Utilisation of Existing SLWM infrastructure wherever possible by rejuvenating, upgrading and putting them in use.
- To ensure that every household in the village has access to solid and liquid waste management (SLWM), as far as possible, creation of community assets for SLWM will be prioritized and funded.
- Operation and maintenance to be an obligatory component of planning.
- Encouragement of technologies with low operation and maintenance costs.

- The programme is designed for convergent action and the co-financing of assets and services. For example, Finance Commission funds for co-financing of assets; Jal Jeevan Mission for grey water management; MGNREGS for dovetailing of funds and functionaries; and Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for skill development of field functionaries etc.
- Wherever necessary and possible, villages from different GPs can be clustered under a single project based on relevant criteria.

### **Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)**

- As per the Constitution 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1992, sanitation is included in the 11<sup>th</sup> Schedule.
- The role of Gram Panchayat (GP) is pivotal in implementing SBM (G).
- All institutions and committees working within the GP framework have to prioritise sanitation within their programmes.
- Each Gram Panchayat is expected to develop a village swachhata plan for each financial year and feed it as per GPDP planning principles in the designated Plan Software, as well as into the SBM
- (G)
- With the support from the District, the GPs are expected to engage with business, corporate, social organisations and financial institutions for creation of assets and their operation and maintenance (O&M).
- The GP is also the custodian of the assets such as community sanitary complexes, drainages and SLWM infrastructure.

## YOJANA (FEB 2021)

### 5. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY@75

#### Introduction

- Despite the challenges and limitations, India has made all-round progress in technology, although our accomplishments in areas such as space and nuclear power are more noticeable. But we have made phenomenal progress in the field of information technology.
- We are in the leading position in the world in many areas related to this, especially in service.
- In other areas where India could not make significant progress in the past decades, serious efforts have been made in the last five-six years to make a mark in them, and their result is also visible.
- Areas such as manufacturing and semiconductor can be specifically named in which quite a few positives are occurring in the present time of the corona pandemic.

#### India – The Future Hub of Manufacturing

- Domestic players such as Apple, Samsung, and Lava Group are set to make India a major export hub for mobile device manufacturing.
- In this field, India can challenge China and Vietnam, which control 85 percent of the global export market.
- Samsung has committed to manufacturing mobile devices worth Rs. 2.2 lakh crore in India, which are priced more than Rs. 15,000 per unit.
- The government has recently approved manufacturing proposals in India of five global and five Indian companies (Lava, Micromax, Padget, UTL Neolyncs, and Optimus), which under the **Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI)**, have committed to manufacturing 12,500 billion phones over five years.
- They have also committed that 60 percent of the cost of production will be met from exports.

#### About the Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI)

- It offers a production linked incentive to boost domestic manufacturing and attract large investments in mobile phone manufacturing and specified electronic components, including Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) units.
- It shall extend an incentive of 4% to 6% on incremental sales (over base year) of goods manufactured in India and covered under target segments, to eligible companies, for a period of five years subsequent to the base year as defined.
- It will be implemented through a Nodal Agency which shall act as a Project Management Agency (PMA) and be responsible for providing secretarial, managerial and implementation support and carrying out other responsibilities as assigned by the Ministry from time to time.

- The target segments include mobile phones and other electronic components such as transistors, diodes, thyristors, resistors, capacitors and nano-electronic components such as micro electromechanical systems.
- According to the scheme, companies that make mobile phones which sell for Rs 15,000 or more will get an incentive of up to 6 per cent on incremental sales of all such mobile phones made in India.
- In the same category, companies which are owned by Indian nationals and make such mobile phones, the incentive has been kept at Rs 200 crore for the next four years.
- It will attract big foreign investment in the sector, while also encouraging domestic mobile phone makers to expand their units and presence in India.
- **Who all are eligible?**
  - All electronic manufacturing companies which are either Indian or have a registered unit in India will be eligible to apply for the scheme.
  - These companies can either create a new unit or seek incentives for their existing units from one or more locations in India.
- There has been considerable interest expressed in this scheme by the industry.

### **Challenges paved the way**

- Almost 50 years ago, the telecom sector, like most other sectors, was dependent on multinational companies to supply hardware, New technology could not make its way to India due to high costs and a shortage of foreign exchange.
- The technology developed in the public sector was generously transferred free of cost to private companies. Ultimately, the monopoly of multinational companies in the telecom sector in India was challenged.
- To break up the monopoly of large foreign companies and to promote indigenous software and hardware development, the Department of Electronics was established in the 1970s.
- The Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Computer Maintenance Corporation, and State Electronics Development Corporation were established.
- India's computing sector's growing needs, especially the need for a supercomputer. It triggered a series of new developments in the digital sector by developing a Supercomputer named 'Param'
- This trend continues even today, and at present, India has not just one supercomputer but many supercomputers.
- It is noteworthy that when India built a supercomputer with a capacity of 100 GHz-flop.

### **Resolve to Turn Crisis into Strength**

- Courage is identified only at the time of crisis. Japan is a shining example of this virtue. It demonstrated its boundless courage and counted among the top two economic powers after the atom bomb devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki and it was badly defeated and ravaged in World War II.
- The Prime Minister has opened new vistas of development and national pride by talking about 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat' and 'Vocal for Local'.

- The government has taken several major steps in the field of information technology. Novel innovations are being introduced, and new opportunities for economic development have been created- by opening new avenues somewhere and closing the old ones elsewhere.
- On the other hand, the present upheaval of public sentiments also proves that the common man of this country is in the process of rising and waking up.
- The ban on Chinese startup applications engaged in dubious activities enthused India's startup ecosystem, Our entrepreneurs and developers developed the alternative of almost every Chinese application within a few days. Mitron, Namaste, Chingari, Jio Meet are some such examples.

### **Possibilities Inherent in Digital India**

- Smartphones available at an affordable price in India, Internet connectivity (data) at reasonable rates and the world- class infrastructure of telecommunications have made the amazing revolution of digitisation come true.
- The way millions of Indians are making payments through digital channels, filing income tax returns, booking railway tickets, using banking services, and using e-Commerce, connecting with the government machinery is an astounding achievement for the world.
- The \$10 billion investment by Google into India proves that global companies' faith in India's growth
- Within the next five to seven years, Google will help take the country's information technology system to the next stage by investing around 75 thousand crores.
- Apple has indicated that it is seriously considering transferring its manufacturing facilities from China to India.
- IIT Alumni Council's establishment with a corpus of about 21 thousand crore rupees is a laudable initiative.
- The alumni of IITs today operate the largest IT companies globally and are known for providing hundreds of billions of dollars to their former educational institutions.



**6. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION**

1. Consider the following statements regarding Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan:
  1. It aims to provide free health check-ups to pregnant women at government health centers and hospitals.
  2. Free treatment would be provided to pregnant ladies on 9th of every month.
  3. The scheme is applicable only for pregnant women in their 3rd trimester.Which of the statements given above is/are *incorrect*?
  - (a) 1 and 3 only
  - (b) 3 only
  - (c) 1 and 2 only
  - (d) 2 and 3 only

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan has been launched by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. Prime Minister of India highlighted the aim and purpose of introduction of the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan in the 31st July 2016 episode of Mann Ki Baat.

**Statement 1 is correct:** Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) aims to provide free health check-ups to pregnant women at government health centers and hospitals.

**Statement 2 is correct.** Under the (PMSMA) campaign, a minimum package of antenatal care services is to be provided to the beneficiaries on the 9th day of every month at the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Clinics.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) was launched to provide fixed-day assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care universally to all pregnant women (in 2nd and 3rd trimester) on the 9th of every month.

2. Consider the following statements:
1. Janani Suraksha Yojana is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.
  2. Under the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram scheme, pregnant women are entitled for free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics and free diet up to 7 days for normal delivery and 15 days for C-section.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct.** Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NHM). It is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.

**Statement 2 is incorrect.** Under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram scheme, pregnant women are entitled for free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free blood whenever required, and free diet up to 3 days for normal delivery and 7 days for C-section.

3. Which of the following is/are the aim(s) of Scheme for Higher Education Youth in Apprenticeship and Skills (SHREYAS)
1. To provide apprenticeship opportunities to undergraduate students.
  2. To focus mainly on enhancing the soft skills of students to increase employability.
  3. To promote the 'earn while you learn' system in higher education.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

SHREYAS is a programme basket comprising the initiatives of three Central Ministries, namely the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship and the Ministry of Labour &

Employment viz the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), the National Career Service (NCS).

**Statement 1 is correct:** SHREYAS is a programme conceived for students in degree courses, primarily non-technical, with a view to introduce employable skills into their learning and promote apprenticeship as integral to education

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** It is focused on improving the technical skills of students.

**Statement 3 is correct:** It aims to establish an 'earn while you learn' system in higher education.

4. With reference to Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, consider the following statements:
1. It aims to safeguard the health of women by providing them with clean cooking fuel.
  2. The scheme covers all SC/STs households' beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Gramin) and Antyoday Anna Yojana (AAY) having no LPG connection.
  3. An adult woman of any Below Poverty Line household, can avail the benefits of a deposit free LPG connection under this scheme.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

The PMUY is a scheme to provide LPG (liquid petroleum gas) to households below the poverty line. This is to have universal coverage of cooking gas in the country.

**Statement 1 is correct:** PMUY, launched in 2016, aims to safeguard the health of women and children by providing them with LPG, so that they are protected from smoke while cooking or from having to go into unsafe areas to collect firewood.

**Statement 2 is correct:** All BPL families can get the benefit of this scheme. The identification of the BPL families is done through Socio Economic Caste Census Data 2011. The scheme also covers all SC/STs households' beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Gramin), Antyoday Anna Yojana (AAY), forest dwellers, Most Backward Classes (MBC), tea and ex-tea garden tribes, and people residing in Islands/river islands having no LPG connection.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Any adult woman from a BPL family can apply for a deposit free LPG gas connection under the Ujjwala scheme, subject to the condition that no LPG connection exists in the name of any member of her household.



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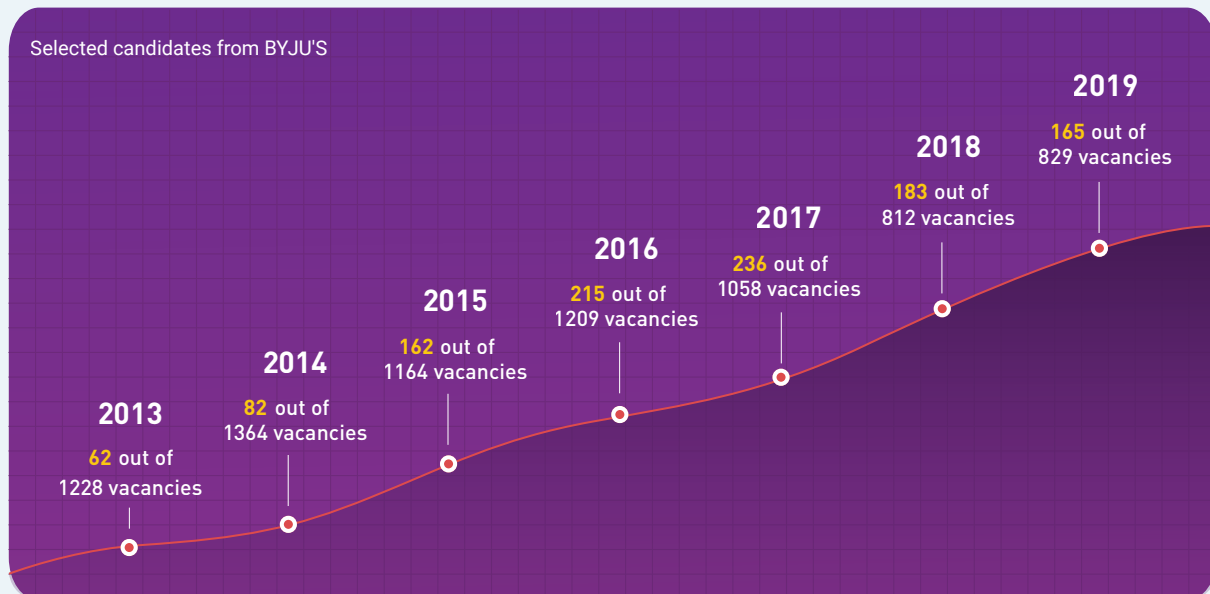
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