TARGETING

TNPSC

GROUP-II
2023

QUESTION WITH SIMPLIFIED ANSWER

Suresh' IAS ACADEMY

ARISE AWAKE ACHIEVE

MAINS
WRITTEN
EXAM

11th **TEST**

Marks : 300
Time : 3 Hrs

- Social Welfare - Government sponsored schemes with reference to TamilNadu
- Social Welfare - Government sponsored schemes by Government of India

English Medium

Answer Key - English

TEST 11 வெற்றி ஒன்றே இலக்கு

Unit - 1

1) What are the marriage assistance schemes for women which are being implemented by TamilNadu Government?

Marriage assistance schemes by the Government of TamilNadu   **6**

1. Dr. Dharmambalammaiyar Scheme

- Introduced : 1975

- Beneficiaries: Widow who remarries.

- Eligibility :No income limit.

2. EVR Maniyammai Scheme:

- Beneficiaries: Daughters of poor widows.

- Financial assistance: Rs.50000 + 8 gram gold for degree/diploma holders.

3. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy

- Intercaste marriage Scheme:1989

- To eradicate caste-based discrimination.

- To promote social equality among communities.

4. Annai Theresa Scheme for Orphans:

- Beneficiaries: Poor Orphan girls.-
Eligibility:No income limit.

2) Write a short note on TamilNadu State Policy for Senior citizens, 2022?

Tamil Nadu State Policy for Senior Citizens, 2022

Orgin   **1**

- Created on the basis of Article – 41 of the Indian Constitution

Aim   **1**

- To serve senior citizens of a state in a holistic manner.

- Enabling them to live a safe, healthy & dignified life.

Features of the policy   **4**

1. Health & Nutrition

2. Social Security Schemes

3. Increase of old age pensions

4. Housing & Environment

5. Awareness & Education

6. Disaster management & mitigation for senior citizens.

7. Separate "Directorate for the welfare of senior citizens"

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3) a) What are the functions of POSHAN TRACKER applications.

b) What are the applications of IT in Agriculture?

a) POSHAN Tracker   **3**

- Also known as :ICDS-CAS (Common application software) developed in: 2017

Functions

- Help government to monitor services delivered at 12.3 lakh Anganwadi centers.

- Real-time tracking & monitoring through QR / OTP etc.

- 360-degree tracking & view of Anganwadi centers.

- Record nutritional indicators of 9.8 lakh beneficiaries.

- This includes children of 6 month - 6 years, pregnant women, and lactating mother.

b) Application of IT in Agriculture   **3**

1. Dissemination of information to farmers such as Critical parameters, weather, MSP, farm machinery, etc.-Ex.Kisan Suvidha Mobile App:

2. Sending advisory on various crop-related matters through SMS.

- Ex:M-Kisan Portal:

3. Monitor pest control through drones.

- Ex : Survey drones

4. Classify the crops and estimate the area for the plantation.

- Ex.Machine learning process

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4) a) **Write a note on Kisan Call Centre?**

b) **What are the objectives of State Forest Policy 2018?**

a) **Kisan Call Centre (KCC)**   **3**

- Initiative of union Govt to answer the queries of farmers via phone call

Launched on

- Jan 2004

- Under Ministry of Agriculture

Launched by

- Ministry of Agriculture

Implementation

- Call centers are working in 21 different location

- Toll free number 1800 – 180 – 1551

- Service applicable for 7 days (6 am to 10 pm)

- Kisan Call centre Agent – Farm Tele Advisors

Features

- IPPBX based decentralized voice systems

- SMS and 100% call recording features

Significance

- To harness the potential of ICT in Agriculture

- To address farmers queries in regional language.

b) **STATE FOREST POLICY, 2018**   **3**

- To conserve the bio diversity and protect ecology of state by TN Govt.

Objectives of the policy

1. **Enforcement of Forest (Conservation) Act 1980**

- To preserve existing forest covers

2. **Increase forest cover**

- Increase at least 30% by 2025.

3. **Participation of women**

- Improve participation in village forest committees (VFCs)

4. **Remove encroachment**

- Regularizing forest land areas, inside reserved forests encroachments will be removed.

5. **Anti Poaching forces**

- Well trained and armed special forces

6. **Afforestation programmes**

- **To prevent / eliminate deforestation**

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5) a) **Write a note about Pradhan Mantri Crop Insurance Scheme which was stated State Policy note?**

b) **Explain the developments to be taken in PerasiriyarAnbazhzgan Scheme of TN Govt?**

a) **Pradhan Mantri Crop Insurance Scheme**

Origin: **3**

- Otherwise called as Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

- Launched on 18th Feb 2016 by GoI.

Objectives

- To protect farmers from natural calamities.

- To ensure credit eligibility for next season

Implementing Agency

- General Insurance companies

Coverage

- 21 states for Kharif, 23 states and 2 UTs for Rabi crops

Key Features

One nation One Scheme

- It is integration of

1. National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)

2. Modified Agricultural National Insurance Scheme (MNAIS)

Uniform Premium

- Only 2% - Kharif Crops

- 1 – 5% Rabi Crops- Commercial and Horticultural crops 5%

Achievement of this schemes;

- 7 crore farmers insured (2016 – 2017)

b) Perasiriyar Anbazhagan Scheme   3

Announced in

- TamilNadu Budget 2022 – 23

Based on

- National Education Policy – 2020

Objectives

- To increase the enrollment in govt schools.

- To promote infrastructural development

Key Provision of the Scheme

1. To set up new 18000 classrooms

2. Smart classrooms in primary schools

3. To modernize Govt schools·

   Adi Dravidar Schools·

   Tribal and Kallar Reclamation schools

4. Establishment of model schools in 15 districts at cost of Rs. 125 crore.

5. Continuing Illam Thedi Kalvi Scheme

6. To work for improve students future encouraging education in Science & Technology, Engineering, Mathematics.

6) Write short note on Economic Advisory Committee of TamilNadu Govt.

- TamilNadu Govt decided to constitute an "Economic Advisory Council to Chief Minister" 2021.   **0.5**

Purpose   0.5

- To revitalize economy of state

- To ensure economic growth benefits reach all society

Members   2

- Nobel Laureate Esther Derflo (MIT) USA.

- Former Reserve Bank of India Governor – Raghuram Rajan

- Former Chief Economic Advisor to Central Govt – Dr.Aravind Subramanian

- Development economist – Jean Dreze

- Former finance Secretary – Dr.S.Narayan

Features   3

- To revitalize the states economy

- Ensure the benefits of economic growth reach all segments of society.

- Focus of the state will be further diversify the industrial base of the districts

- Ensure technical upgradation

- To formulate the schemes for revival of MSMEs.

7) Describe the Discretionary Budget system which was newly initiated in 2022 - 23 budget.2022 - 23

Definition   2

- A discretionary budget is an **unspecified lump sum** that states what the amount is for, what the maximum sum overall will be, and possibly specifies also a maximum sum per item.

- Discretionary budgeting is useful when the expenditure for each item is small in terms of value.

Discretionary Budget System initiated   4

1. **Amount of money available to spend on thing.**

- Not considered necessary but that may be useful.

2. **Transportation**

- Expansion of highways

- Generation of Trains

3. **Travel**

- E – passports with embedded chips

4. **Housing**

- 80 lakh houses – PM Awas Yojana

5. **Education**

- E-Vidya one class, one TV channel, Digital university

6. Climate & Net Zero

- 4 pilot projects for coal gasification

8) Short notes on

a) SUMAN

b) MUSQAN

c) Kayakalp

a) SurakshitMatritvaAswashan (SUMAN) **2**

Launched in : 2009

Launched by

- Health Minister

Objective

- To ensure zero maternal & Infant death through quality case

Eligibility

- All pregnant women, new borns, mothers upto 6 months of delivery.

Benefits

- Providing free transport to pregnant women

- Enable zero expanse access to the identification and management of Complication during and after pregnancy.

- Ensure Zero tolerance for denial of services to patients.

b) MusQan **2**

Launched by

- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Objective

- To ensure quality, child friendly facility from birth to 12 years.

- Exit within National Quality assurance standard

- To reduce preventable Infant Mortality & Morbidity

Strategies

- Strengthen clinical protocols and management process

- Children and Parent attended friendly infrastructure.

- Strengthen referral and follow-up services

c) KayakalpLaunched in : 2015 **2**

Launched by

- Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Objective

- Award Scheme for Public facilities for cleanliness, hygiene, Infection control.

Initiatives

- Mera aspataal

- Swachh Swasth Sarvatra

9) Write about Members of Legislative Assembly Development scheme?

Launched in : Dec 1993 **1**

Objective **1**

- **To create local need based infrastructure,** to create **assets of public utility** and to **remove regional imbalances** in development.

Funded by **1**

- State Government{100}

Implementation **1**

- Both rural & urban areas

Significance: **2**

- To identify and implement the essential works to bridge the critical infrastructure gaps in the Assembly Constituencies. -M L A L D s online portal

- Monitors planning, preparation, execution & Management of actions plan

- Monitor's (MLAs) development work

10) Write short notes on "CM in your constituency scheme.

- Launched year – 2021 **1**

- Launched by TamilNadu Government

Motive **1**

- To address public grievances petitions in faster pace.

- To assist the general public by Addressing, Resolving (petitions at a faster rate)

Features   **4**

- Chief Minister in your Constituency scheme will lead to quick and timely handling of all the petitions received

- Under this scheme the petitions will be addressed and resolved at a faster pace

- As per the electoral promise the under this scheme the petitions will be addressed and resolved thereby within 100 days of getting the mandate and taking over the office as a ruling party.

- This scheme will benefit the general public as their long pending petitions will be addressed at a faster pace

- Complete transparency will be maintained in handling the petitions from the government's end Separate department will be constituted to the handle the petitions and CM cell will overlook the activities there by

- It will lead to faster resolution of the petitions of the general public thereby leading to their comfort and satisfaction.

11) Write about Stand Up India Scheme?

Stand Up India Scheme   **1.5**

- Launched year – 2016

- Ministry – Ministry of Finance

- Target beneficiary – SC/ ST / Women

Objectives   **1**

- To promote entrepreneurship among SC / ST / Women

- To provide – Handholding support to potential entrepreneur

- To create – Job opportunities

Features   **3.5**

- Focus – Enabling finance

- Eligibility – SC / ST / Women – Above 18 years

Loan

1. Between 10 lakhs to 1 crore to at least one SC / ST / Women

2. Only for green field project

3. Green field – First time venture of the beneficiary in the manufacturing / Service / Trading.

- Repayment – Maximum – 7 years with moratorium period of 18 months.

12) Housing for All -Rural - Analyse about the target which we are behind.

Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana   **1**

- Launched year : 1966 (Indra Awaas Yojana)

- Restructed : 2015 (PM Awaas Yojana – PMAY)

Aim   **1**

- To build 10.2 million houses in rural area by March 2019.

Features   **2**

- It is a social welfare programme

- PMAY (G) – "Vision of providing to Housing for All by 2022

- To provide universal access to housing in rural areas"

- Focus – Construction of quality & disaster resilent houses

- To provide Houses to Rural people

Analysation   **2**

- Cost effective

- Appropriate

- Innovative technology

13) What are the objectives and features of National Digital Health Scheme.   **2**

- Launched in 27 September 2021-Launched by : PM Narendra Modi

- Also called as Mantri Digital Health Mission

- Implemented by – National Health Authority

Objectives   **2**

- Establish and Improve the digital Health Care system

- Create international grade health records of individuals which can be exchanged.

- Boost digital cards which holds credible data of medical experts, workless health care institutions, clinics etc,

- Promote open standards to adopt by National Digital Health care stakeholders

Features   **2**

- Every citizen will registered with a unique ID.

- Digital Health ID – hold all health related informations

- Health Data Managers – Exchange health records between medical practitioners and patients

- Digi Doctors – Participate in this digital Health care system and provide prescription with a digi sign.

14) Write short notes on "TAHDCO""TAHDCO"

TAHDCO

Abbreviation   **1**

- TamilNadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation

- Year : 1974

- Act – Companies Act of 1956

Aim   **1**

- To provide financial support for activities relevant to revenue production

- To encourage someone to seek a career in entrepreneurship

Wings   **0.5**

- Research Branch

- Construction wing

Construction Activities   **0.5**

1. Labs
2. Dormitories
3. Faculty hostels
4. Tribal boarding schools
5. Bathrooms etc

Funding Pattern   **1**

- One – time payment of subsidy

- 30% of unit cost of Rs,2.25 lakhs or

- 50% of unit cost of Rs.2.25 lakh (whichever is less)

- Funded under Special central Assistance

Features   **2**

- Economic growth projects – States SC / ST's

- Offers skill development training to youth from the SC / STs.

- In charge of government assigned construction projects

15) Write short notes on "DIKSHA"

DIKSHA - National Teachers Platform For School Education   **1.5**

- Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing

- Launched : September 5th 2017

Initiative by

- National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT)

- MHRD

Aim

- Used by teachers and students across the nation to provide school education through distance mode.

Motto   **1.5**

- 'Our teachers are our hands'

Features

- Courses for teachers to enable continuous learning.

- Resources for use in the class room

- Dashboards for progress and assessment

- Community collaboration

- Announcements, circulars and notification

Significance   **1.5**

- Leverages highly scalable and flexible digital infrastructure

- Provide teacher training courses such as CCE, learning outcomes etc.

- State government bodies and even private organizations can integrate DIKSHA
- Digital learning app – Comprehensive Learning environment.
- Access to NCERT books and lessons

Outcomes   **1.5**

- Parents can follow classroom activities of their wards.
- As of Feb 2021, DIKSHA App hit 10 million installs.
- Currently, it supports 18+ languages and various curriculam like NCERT, CARE and SCERT's.

16) Write a note on RMSA.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Sikhsha Abhiyaan

Origin   **0.5**

- 2009 by Government of India

Ministry   **0.5**

- Ministry of Human Resource & Development

Objectives   **0.5**

- To increase access to secondary level education

Slogan   **0.5**

- "Fadhe Chalo Badhe Chalo"
- The RMSA scheme was subsumed by Samagra Siksha Abhiyaan.

Features   **4**

- Provide secondary school within a reasonable distance
- Increase secondary School enrollment from 52% (2005 – 06) to 75%
- Universal Enrollment by 2017.
- Universal Retention by 2020.

17) Write a short notes on Krishi Sinchayee Yojana.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

Origin   **0.5**

- 2015
- Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Objectives   **1**

- Accomplish merging of investments in irrigation sector at field level.

Components   **1.5**

- Three Components are
1. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program – AIBP
2. Har Khet Ko Pani – HKKP
3. Watershed Development

Benefits of Scheme   **1**

- 22 lakh farmers will be benefitted.
- 2.5 lakh SC & 2 lakh ST farmers.

Implementation   **1.5**

- Decentralized implementation by
1. State Irrigation Plan
2. District Irrigation Plan

Recent Update   **0.5**

- Cabinet Committee on economic Affairs approved to extend scheme for 2026.

18) Mention the E-Governance schemes of TamilNadu School Education Department.

E – Governance Scheme of TN School Education Department   **0.5**

Education Management Information System (EMIS)

- EMIs provides an integrated view of students, Schools & teachers information profile to educational Department.

Origin   **0.5**

- 2012

Background   **0.5**

- Manual Records about students, Schools & teacher resulted in high court & more space.

Objectives   **1**

- Provide a web based marks verification system to cut down manual process

Beneficiaries   **1.5**

1. School Education Department

2. Admin users

3. Decision Makers

4. Students

5. Teachers

Marks Certificate Verification System   1

- Origin – 2012

Outcome   1

- 10,53,436 certificates verified these are few e-gov scheme by TN school education department.

Unit - 2

1) Write a brief notes on Citizen Charter ?

CITIZEN CHARTER   1

- A citizen character is a document that represents a systematic effort to fours on the commitment of the organization towards its citizens.

- The Rights of Citizens for Time bound delivery of Goods & Services & Redressal of grievances bill, 2011

Objectives: 1

- To provide more responsive & citizen-friendly governance.

- Coordinates the effect to formulate the operations.

Nodal Department: 1

- Department of Administrative reforms and public Grievances (DARPG)

Citizen charter in India: 2

- DARPG initiated the task of coordinating.

- Guidelines for formulating charters.-List of Do's & don'ts to various governments.

Six pillars: 3

1. Quality – improving the service quality.

2. Choice – Choice of the users.

3. Standards – time frame.

4. Value – of taxpayer's money.

5. Accountability – of services.

6. Transparency in rules procedures etc.

Salient features: 2

- Agreed & published standards of service delivery.

- The Openness of information.

- Choice & Consult with users.

Shortcomings: 2

- Devoid of participative mechanism.

- Rarely updated

- Lack of public awareness.

Way forward:

- Awareness should be given for the effective functioning of the city charter.

2) Explain about HRIDAY ?

HRIDAY   1

- Heritage city development & Augmentation Yojana

- Implemented: 2015

Ministry: 1

- Ministry of Housing & Urban Development.

Aim: 1

- HRIDAY aims to preserve and Revitalize the rich cultural heritage of 12 identified cities at the cost of Rs. 500 more.

Funding: 1

- Central Sector Scheme (100% assistance by GOI).

Objectives of HRIDAY: 1.5

- Planning & development of heritage-sensitive infrastructure.

- Service delivery and infrastructure provisioning.

- Develop & Document a heritage asset.

Local capacity enhancement   1.5

- Implementation & enhancement of basic service delivery.

- Increase accessibility i.e, physical & intellectual access.

Twelve cities under the Scheme: 3

1. Amaravati
2. Gaya
3. Dwaraka
4. Badami
5. Puri
6. Amristar
7. Ajmer
8. Kanchipuram
9. Velankanni
10. Warangal
11. Varanasi
12. Mathura

HRIDAY in Tamil Nadu: 1

- Rs. 45 crores have been allocated.
- Two cities have been identified.
- Velankanni and Kanchipuram.

Way forward 1

- HRIDAY Scheme seeks to promote integrated, inclusive, and sustainable development of heritage sites.

3) Detail about Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana?

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana 1.5

- Government of India has introduced a new sub scheme under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihood Mission in titled – "Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana

Objectives 1.5

- To provide an alternative source to members of self help group to improve livelihood.
- To provide safe, affordable & community monitored rural transport service.
- To connect the village & key services.

Salient features 2

- Community Investment fund provided to Community Based Organization (BO)
- Under DAY – NRLM scheme, 250 blocks across the country.

Implementation 2.5

Option 1

- Vehicle will be financial by CBO out of Community Investment Fund.
- Beneficiary SHG – Member pay a monthly cease.
- Maximum period of payment for vehicle is 6 years.
- Interest not changed
- Maximum funding shall not exceed 2.00 lakh

Option II

- CBO will provide interest free loan from its community investment fund to SHG to purchase vehicle
- Repayment the loan – 6 years period.

Beneficiaries 1

- Members of self help groups in rural India.
- Family members of SHG members

Funding 0.5

- Central – Road fund-Launched by – Ministry & Rural Development
- This scheme helps in sustainable development of rural India.

Significance 3

- Provided employment under this scheme
- Vehicles such as ricksaw, 3 – wheeler prising up to 6.5 lakh – under this scheme can be purchased.

4) Write a short notes on IMI 4.0 ?

IMI 4.0 12

- India is implementing the largest Immunization Scheme in the world.
- It annually covers more than 3 crore pregnant women & 2.6 crore children through universal Immunization programme.

Intensified Mission Indradhanush 4.O

Aim

- To ensure Routine Immunization to reach unvaccinated & partially vaccinated children & pregnant women.

Beneficiaries

- Children upto two years will be covered.

Person behind IMI 4.O

- The pace the Routine Immunization has slowed down due to COVID – 19 pandemic.

- To contribute the gap in Universal Immunization

Key features

- Conducted in three rounds

- 416 districts covering across 33 states / UT

- 75 districts of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahatsav

- District identified based on NFHS – 5

Union Health Ministry Virtually launched

- IMI 4.O portal

- Operational Guidelines for IMI 4.O

- Strengthening the immunization in urban areas.

Emergence of IMI 4.O through universal immunization program

- Expended programme of immunization (1978)

- Universal Immunization programme (1985)

Mission Indradhanush (2014)

- Launched to ensure full immunization with available vaccine like Dipheria, Pertersis.

Intensified Mission Indradhanush (2017)

- To cover routine immunization to women & children – More than 90% by December 2019.

- Focus Urban Areas

Intensified Mission 2.O

- National wide Immunization 90% per India Immunization

Intensified Mission 3.O

- Launched in 2021

- To vaccine the children, issued during COVID – 19

- Only 18.5% immunization covered, then launched Intensified Mission 4.O for vast coverage.

5) **Explain about Jal Jeevan Mission**

Jal Jeevan Mission   **2**

- **Launched**: on August 15, 2019.

- **Concerned Ministry:** Ministry of Jal Shakti.

Aim   **1**

- The Mission is envisioned to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural India.

Focus Areas   **2**

- The programme also focuses on:

- recharge and reuse through grey water management

- water conservation

- rain water harvesting

Community based programme: **1.5**

- The Jal Jeevan Mission will be based on a community approach to water and will include extensive Information, Education and communication as a key component of the mission.

- It aims to create a Jan Andolan for water, thereby making it everyone's priority.

Funding Pattern: **1.5**

- The fund sharing pattern between the Centre and states is:

- 90:10 for Himalayan and North-Eastern States

- 50:50 for other states

- 100% for Union Territories**.**

Focused areas: **4**

1. To provide FHTC to every rural household.

2. To prioritize provision of FHTCs in quality affected areas, villages in drought prone and desert areas, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages, etc.

3. To provide functional tap connection to Schools, Anganwadi centres, GP buildings, Health centres, wellness centres and community buildings

4. To monitor functionality of tap connections.

5. To promote and ensure voluntary ownership among local community by way of contribution in cash, kind and/ or labour and voluntary labour (shramdaan)

6. To assist in ensuring sustainability of water supply system, i.e. water source, water supply infrastructure, and funds for regular O&M

7. To empower and develop human resource in the sector such that the demands of construction, plumbing, electrical, water quality management, water treatment, catchment protection, O&M, etc. are taken care of in short and long term

8. To bring awareness on various aspects and significance of safe drinking water and involvement of stakeholders in manner that make water everyone's business.

6) Explain the various schemes of TamilNadu Govt related to development of infrastructure of Urban TamilNadu.

- TamilNadu Govt implement the lot of urban infrastructure schemes to manage the urban population and develop the state. **12**

Objectives and Need

- Growing urbanisation: The urban population in Tamil Nadu was growing fast and it would reach 60% of the total population by 2036.

- A total of four crore people are now living in urban areas, accounting for 53% of the total population.

- Impact of COVID-19 pandemic: It aims to provide employment to the urban poor, who had lost their jobs because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

- Thousands of jobs were lost and the government discussed ways to create jobs for them.

Kalaignar Urban Development Scheme

- Under Kalaignar Urban Development Scheme, Infrastructure including a community hall, markets, modern libraries will be created in municipalities and town panchayats

- The urban employment scheme will be on the lines of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), to improve the livelihood of the urban poor.

Integrated Urban Development Mission

- All type of Infrastructure works required for the town panchayats are implemented through this mission.

- Water supply improvement Road improvement and storm water drain works are implemented through this mission.

Integrated solid waste management scheme

- From the year 2013 – 14 to 2017 – 18.

- Integrated solid waste management projects involving door to door collection, transportation, segregation.

Eradiction of open defecation

- The govt is determined to make TamilNadu an open defection free state.

- Public hygiene, sanitation and human dignity are affected by the open defection

Special Area Development Programme

- The scheme targeted on the hilly areas of TamilNadu which are at an absolute altitude of above 600m sea level from the base.

Green House Scheme

- The green houses scheme is implemented in convergence with the housing for all scheme of the central govt.

- Construction of houses having a solar power photovoltain roof top with a financial assistance of 2-10 lakh, for the families belong to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) living in Huts / Mid houses / thatched houses.

7) Write a short notes on Skill India?

SKILL INDIA   2

- Launched year – 2015

- Ministry : Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship

Aim   1

- To train over 40 crore people in India in different skills by 2022.

Background / Reason for Scheme   **2**

- 2015 – Report of "National; Policy on Skill Development & entrepreneurship

- India – Only 4.7% undergone formal training (Skill train)

1. USA – 52%

2. Japan – 80%

3. South Korea – 96%

- India is being one of the youngest nation in the world.

Demographic Dividend   **2**

1. India – 28%

2. US – 37%

3. China – 37%

4. Japan – 48%

Skill India Scheme Initiatives   **4**

S.NO	Initiatives	Year	Features
1	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	2015	Short term training skilling Through IT's & under apprentienceship
2	SANKALP & STRIVE	2018	SANKALP – To develop district level skilling ecosystem STRIVE – Aims to improve ITI's 8 other skilling intension
3	National Policy of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	2015	To promote national standards in the Skilling space.
4	The Skill Loan Scheme	2015	To provide institutional credit to individual for skill developmentTarget - Youth

Way forward   **1**

- India has the potential youth which can be converted into human capital with training.

8) Evaluate the welfare schemes launched by Government of TamilNadu for transgender?

- Transgender Welfare Board – 2008   **12**

- TamilNadu – First state to launch welfare policy for transgender

Aim

- To provide social security, scholarships & recognition in the society.

Chaired by

- 11 official + 12 non official (Third gender)

Transgender welfare policy

- To provide support in

1. Education

2. Employment

3. Economic

4. Livelihood

5. Pension

6. Essential needs

7. Health care etc

Evaluation of welfare schemes of Government

1. LGBT rights

- LGBT – Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender rights

- Transgender can access free sex reassignment surgery in government hospitals.

2. Education

- 2008 – Third gender option

- 2017 – Manonmaniam Sundaranar University began offering tution fee waive.

3. Livelihood

- Separate ration card

- Separate identity card

4. Pension

- Monthly pension of Rs.1000 for transgender for person above 40 years.

5. Financial Support

- Subsidies
- Self employment opportunities
- Loan upto 15 lakh with 25% subsidy.

6. Government other support

- Issue – Birth certificates, Education & Caste Certificates, Voter ID etc
- Land pattas – Under IAY
- Third Gender Day – April 15

Challenges

1. Lack of awareness
2. Lack of political will to give more important
3. Social stigma still prevent them to join with main stream society
4. Identification of Transgender is the big problem
5. Low fund allocation.

9) Explain in detail about "Naan Mudhalvan" Scheme?

- Recently, the government of TamilNadu launched Naan Mudhalvan Scheme
- **Launched on :** 1 March 2022   **2**

Aim   **2**

- To develop the skills of 10 lakh youth per year.

Benefits

- Provide academic guidance to the talented students in government run and state educational institutions.
- Identify the talents and train them in getting letter career.
- Spoken English lessons are provided to face the interview panel success fully

Features of the Scheme   **8**

1. Portal

- Naan Mudhalvan TN schools.gov.in.

- Includes causes in Block chain, Banking services, language, upgrades, competitive assessments, IT skills, programming,
- Includes pshycho metric tests, free skills, training and low cost skills upgrading modules on new technologies.
- Helps students study Robotics, machine learning and IoT.

2. Psychological counselors

- Council and medical doctors – provide guidance on nutrition, physical fitness and overall development of the student's personality.

3. Development of Tamil culture

- Sense of Tamil culture and tradition too will be included in the students.

4. Provided Training

- In person and
- Virtual sessions
- Guidance bureau created in very school.

5. Curriculam

- Separate curriculum will be created and continuous classes will be offered for students in classes IX – XII.
- Mentoring systems will also be introduced with the help of alumni.

6. Special Focus

- Foreign languages will be offered to students to equip them in finding employment abroad.

7. Agreement

- Between TamilNadu government and leading companies including Microsoft and Infosys.

10) a) Detail about Aarogya Setu ?

b) Explain about RISE?

a) Aarogya Setu   **1**

- GoI launched this app to track the cases of COVID – 19 and alert the citizens of the country to keep safe.
- Launched By – PM Narendra Modi on April 2020.

- Developed by : National Informatics Centre

- Ministry : Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

Objectives

- Spread of the novel corona virus outbreak.

- Informing the users about the risks and least practices ad relevant advisors.

- To establish a connection between the people and the government of India for health services, facilities and updates from the health ministry nationally and state arise.

Features   **1**

- GPs and Bluetooth tracking of infections

- Helps in determining whether the person has been in close contact with any other infected person.

- Launched in 11 different languages (New 12)

- Track the infection inclose vicinity more accurately and effectively.

Arogya Setu as an open source   **1**

- Refers to a source which people can modify and share because the design is publicity.

WHO

- The app reached more than 100 million installs in 40 days

- WHO launched this app for helping health departments to identify COVID – 19 clusters,

Tools of Arogya Setu   **1**

1. User states (Tells the risk of getting COVID – 19)

2. Self Assess (Helps the user identify the symptoms)

3. COVID – 19 updates

4. E – pass integration

Information given in the App   **1**

- Tells how many COVID – 19 positive cases are likely in a radius of 500m, 1 km, 2 km, 5 km and 10 km from the area.

- App is built on a platform that can provide an API so the other computer programs, mobile applications and week services can make use of the features and data available in the app.

Advantages   **1**

- Remains informed (Users)

- Bluetooth based technology

- Self – assessment Test, Social distancing do's and don't.

- Precautionary measures information

- Used as E – pass for travelling.

- Informs user is at high risk and app will advise him / her to go for a test at nearly testing centre

- Calls the toll – free immediately (1075)

b) RISE   **1**

- Abbreviation – Revitalizing infrastructure and systems in education

Implemented by   **0.5**

- Ministry of Human Resources Development

Financing Agency   **0.5**

- Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA, a non – banking financial company.

Total Investment

- Rs. 1 Lakh crore in the next 4 years

Objectives   **1**

- To upgrade and advance the educational infrastructure in India as compared to international least standards

- To convert India into an education hub by producing high-quality research infrastructure

- To allow access of HEFA capital to institutions like central universities AIIMS, IISERS, IITs, NITs etc.

- To learning letter responsibilities and rapidity in the implementation of infrastructure

- Promotes and supports the students facilities and supporting staff to improve quality education

- Governments provides leads to all higher educational institutions

Salient features 2

1. **Covered Educational Institutions**

- IITs, IIMs, National institute of technology, IISERS, AIIMS, Kendriyavidyalaya, Nowadays Vidyalaya, central universities etc.

2. **Tenure to repay the loan**

- All the centrally funded institutions will have to repay the borrowed money loan or amount in a period of 10 years

3. **Target**

- All infrastructure and research projects Tasks approved by HEFA are to the done by December 2022.

Benefits 1

- Step to boost and enhance the education sector

- Attract foreign residents of India back to universities etc.

- Offer additional funds for sponsoring research and educational infra structure.

- No risk on the new institutions as the government will take the complete building.

11) Brief about Atal Pension Yojana ?

Atal Pension Yojana 1

- The flagship social security scheme of Government of India has completed five years of implementation & garnerd over 2.2 crore subscribers.

Origin 1

- 9th May 2015

- By GoI

Objectives 2

- To create Universal Social security system for all Indians especially

- Poor

- Under previledged

- Workers in unorganised sector

Features of APY 2

1. **Administrated by**

- Pension Fund Regulatory & Disbursement Authority Through

- National Pension System (NPS)

2. **Eligibility**

- Any citizen of India

- Age 18 – 40 years

Benefits 2

- Minimum gauranteed pension from

- Rs 1000 to Rs.5000 on

- Attaining 60 years

On death of person

- Amount given to spouse for lifetime

- Both died – given to nominee

Tax benefits

- Contribution to APY – eligible for tax benefits

Outcome of Scheme 4

1. **Coverage of Scheme**

- All states & UTs

- Male : Female subscription 57 : 43

2. **Poor implementation**

- Only 5% of eligible population covered till date

- Thus Atal Pension Yojana which replaced Swalamban has benefitted the socially & economically vulnerable people of country.

12) Explain in detail about ICDS ?

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)

About: 2

- Integrated child development scheme aims at holistic development of children and empowerment of mother.

Origin

- Started in 1975.

- Centrally sponsored scheme

- Ministry of women & child development

Objectives   3

- To improve nutritional & health status of children in 0 – 6 years.

- To lay foundation for proper psychological, physical & social development of child.

- To reduce incidence of mortality, mobility, malnutrition

- To enhance mother to look after child through proper nutrition & health education

Services of ICDS   3

- Supplementary Nutrition

- Health & Nutritional Checkup

- Immunization

- Non formal education for Pre school child

- Health & Nutrition education

- Reformal services

Targetted Beneficiaries   1

- Pregnant women

- Lactating mothers

- Children under 0 – 6 years of age.

Additional Services   1

- The government uses ICDS platform to run scheme for Adolescent Girls (SABLA)

- To provide similar services to 11 – 14 years old girls.

Outcome   2

1. Scheme provides 500 kcals (with 12 – 15 gms of proteins) to children below years.

2. For adolescent girls – 500 kcals (with 25 gms of protein)

- The scheme benefitted around 13 lakhs Anganwadi centres across India and 1022.33 lakh beneficiaries by 2015.

Unit - 3

1) **Explain the various measures taken by TN Govt to uplift the Differentially Abled Persons.**

Introduction   2

- Over the last two years, the State Commissionerate for Welfare of the Differently Abled has focused on helping those with disabilities mitigate the impact of the pandemic.

Measures for Differently Abled   12

- Tamil Nadu has 11 lakh of its population of persons with disability.

Census-2011

- International day of disabled – Dec – 3 Unconventional on rights of persons with disabilities – 2007

The Recent achievements of Tamil Nadu:

- Bags award as "The Best state in promoting the empowerment of PWDs".

- Salem – Best district in providing rehabilitation services.

Measures were taken by the Tamil Nadu government:

1. **Special Schools for Differently abled:**

- 12 g-overnment & aided schools.

- 10 schools for the visually impaired.

2. **Reservation in Government jobs:**

- Provide 40% Reservation.

- All government posts are conducted by the TN govt.

3. **DELCO**

- Differently abled Employment and livelihood center.

- Arrives to enhance their skills and socioeconomic status.

4. **Self-employment loans:**

- Disabled persons are given RS. 600-1000 per month as unemployment allowances.

- Subsidy or Rs.25000 max is given to boost self-employment.

- Motorized securing machines are given.

5. **Aids & appliances:**

- Tricycle for handicapped.

- Calipers & clusters.

- Artificial limits.

- Specialized wheelchairs.

- Goggles

- Bradley watches.

6. Marriage assistance to the disabled:

- The Assistance of RS. 25,000 along with an 8-gram gold coin.

- Degree / Diploma holders will get Rs. 50,000 + 8 gram gold.

7. Homes

- Homes for female intellectually affected persons.

- Above the age of 14 years.

8. Free travel concession:

- Free travel concession for all local government transport.

- 75% concession for national identity card holders.

Way forward   1

- More budget should be allocated for the welfare of the differently abled persons.

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2) Evaluate the various measures taken by State Govt on upliftment of Tribal population.

Introduction   2

- Tribes in India are largely dependent on forestry and agriculture-based economy for their livelihood.

- We should pay attention to: Availability of irrigation on tribal land.

- Ensure availability of quality seeds, fertilizers, pesticides.

- To impart skill training to the tribes on agriculture and forestry.

- Enabling market access of tribal products. To develop strong infrastructure like roads, highways, bridges, etc. in the tribal areas.

Tribal Welfare measures

- The Tribal Population of Tamil Nadu is 7.21 lakh which constitutes 1.10% of the total population.

- World Tribal Day – August 9

Status of tribes in Tamil Nadu:

- The Literacy rate of tribes is 27.9%

- There are 36 tribe groups in Tamil Nadu.

- Primitive tribes: Toda, Kota, Kurumbas, Irulars, Vaniyans, Kattunayakan.

Evalution of the Measures for the upliftment of tribes: 12

1. Adi Dravidar Welfare:

- Setting up of schools & hostels.

- Special Post matric scholarship.

- Maintenance allowance is given to students belonging to the Adi dravidar community.

2. Comprehensive Tribal development:

- Rs. 50 Crore allocated

- Renovation of Thatched roof house.

- Implemented through TAHDCO.

3. Reservation:

- Scheduled tribes are given 1% of the reservation.

- Applies to all State government jobs.

4. Tribal Sub-plan:

- Implemented from 1976-77

- Socioeconomic & educational development.

5. TAHDCO – 1974:

- Tamil Nadu Adidravidar housing and development corporation Limited.

- Constructs fireproof houses

- Community halls, schools, and hostels for tribes.

6. Financial assistants for aspirants:

- Tribal students who pass civil service & TNPSC Group I prelims.

- Rs. 50,000 assistance to pursue mains preparation.

7. Entrepreneurship development:

- Subsidy of 30% of the project cost.

- To start any income-generating activity.

8. Welfare boards

- Tamil Nadu tribal welfare board – 2007.

- Scavengers welfare board.

Way forward   **1**

- Stigma should be removed & awareness is needed in the State.

3) Write an essay about recent schemes of TamilNadu Government in the development of Science and Technology.

Introduction   **2**

- TamilNadu ranks first in "good governance Index" which is multidimensional but path is led by Science and Technology.

Recent Schemes of TamilNadu Government in Science& Technology   **12**

1. I – TamilNadu Technology hub

- To promote emerging technologies

- Artificial intelligence, Machine learning, block chain

2. Cyber resilience TamilNadu 2020

- Based on – Cyber Security Policy 2020.

- Objective : To provides institutional structure, to prevent cyber attacks.

3. E – Governance

E – Munnetram – 2021

- Developed by : TNeGa (e – Governance Agency)

- Objective : To provide status of 200 major infrastructure projects.

IT Nanban (2021)

- Platform that enables IT / ITES companies to interact with the state govt.

4. Science in Health

E – Paarvai

- Developed by TN e-governance Agency (TNeGA)

- To identify people with cataract

- Artificial intelligence allows to find cataract on spot with 90% accuracy

Digital Health

- TamilNadu to provide unique Health ID to track patients database, health records, status

5. TNEB 2.O

- Aimed to double the electricity production by 2030.

- Increasing power generation through thermal, Hydro gas turbine.

6. UzhavarAluvalarThodarbuThittam

- Launched 2021

- To bridge the gap between the farmers and authorities

- Encourage usage of new crop technology

7. Tamil Mann Vazhagam

- TamilNadu Budget 2022 – 2023.

- Web portal to farmers

- To reach beneficiaries regarding cultivation, subsidies etc.

8. Uzhavan Mobile App Services

- To provide information on farm subsidies

- Book farm equipments

- Weather forecast for next 4 days

9. STEM Programme

- Introduced by TN Govt in (Schools and institutions to improve knowledge in science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) State Budget 2022 – 23.

Conclusion   **1**

- "Science is a ruling weapon of world and use are architect in it" TamilNadu govt sculpting state in various ways to promote welfare of people.

4) Explain about AMRUT 2.0 ?

Introduction   **2**

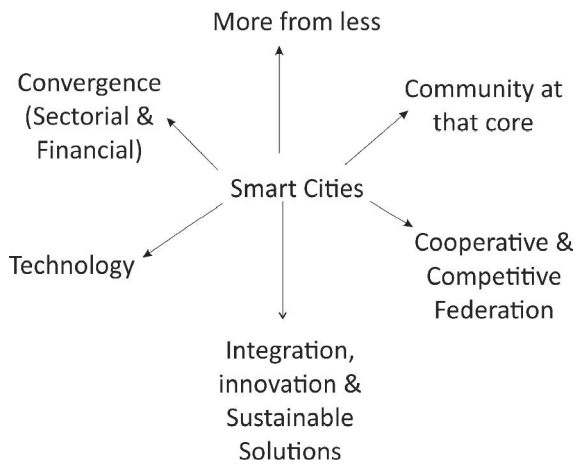- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban transformation was first launched in 2015, second phase launched in 2021.

Replaced :   **1**

- Jawaharlal Nehru Rural Mission.

Ministry   **1**

- Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs

Aim   **1**

- To make around 4,700 towns / cities 'water secure availability of water all time (Urban local bodies)

Objectives   **2**

- To provide 100% coverage of water supply to all household.

- To provide 100% sewage and seepage in 500 AMRUT cities

- To undertake rejuvenation of water bodies & urban aquifer management (without pollution)

- Recycle & Reuse the treated waste water 20% - Needs for cities, 40% - Industries Protect fresh water

Purpose of scheme   **2**

- Every household should across for water

- Focus on infrastructure

- Focus on pollution by using non – monitoring transport

- Priority zone – water supply & sewage.

Type of Scheme   **2**

- Centrally sponsored Scheme

- UT – 100% - fund (Central)

- North east – 90% (Central), 10% (State)

Tenure   **1**

- From 2021 – 22 to 2025 – 26

Total Outlay

- 2,99,000 crore

Funding

- It is provided with three installments (20 : 40 : 40)

- First Installments given

- Second Installments – Mandatory & Incentive reforms

Key features   **2**

1. It will promote private partnership
2. Promote circular economy of water
3. Digital economy - Promoted through paperless mission
4. Investigation / survey - Jal Survekshan Scheme
5. GIG Economy - Promote Startup, Youth & Water bodies
6. Spread Awareness - Information, education, communication

Incentive reforms   **1**

- Rejuvenation of water bodies in cities

- Improving land use efficiency through GIS

- This provides basic services & improves the quality of life of poor & disadvantaged priority.

5) **Explain in details about Smart Cities Mission ?**

Introduction   **2**

- The Smart Cities Mission was launched on June 25, 2015, with the key objective of promoting cities to provide core infrastructure, clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to their citizens through the application of 'smart solutions'.

Ministry   **1**

- Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

Aim   **1**

- To meet the aspirations of India's population living in charter through various urban development project

Objectives   **3**

- To transform 100 cities to provide necessary care infrastructure & clean sustainable environment

- To enable decent quality of life to their citizens through the application of "Smart Solutions"

Funding

- Central Government

Features

I. 6 Principle of Smart cities (Developed under) 1

Smart Cities diagram with principles:
- More from less
- Community at that core
- Convergence (Sectorial & Financial)
- Technology
- Cooperative & Competitive Federation
- Integration, innovation & Sustainable Solutions

II. Key focus 5

1. Area based Development

- City improvement – Retrofitting
- City removal – Redevelopment
- City Extension – Greenfield Development

2. Constructions

- Walkways
- Pedestrians Crossing
- Cycling tracks
- Efficient waste – Management
- Integrated Traffic Management & Assessment

3. Various indices to track urban development (Under Smart cities Scheme)

- Ease of living index
- Municipal performance index
- City GDP framework
- Climate smart cities assessment framework etc

4. 100 smart cities will have integrated command & control centres (ICCCs)

Current Status

- The period of implementation of SCM has been extended to June 2023.

SCM covers

- 140 public private partnership
- 340 Smart cities roads
- 78 vibrant places
- 118 Smart water project
- 63 Solar projects

Conclusion 2

- Smart Cities Mission is one of the mechanisms that will help operationalize the nationwide implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) priorities like poverty alleviation, employment, and other basic services.
- Know in detail about the Sustainable Development Goals on the linked page.

6) **Explain in detail about Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan Scheme?**

Introduction 2

- The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (meaning self-reliant India scheme) was announced in four tranches by the Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman in May 2020.
- This includes the already announced Rs 1.70 lakh crore relief package, as the PMGKY, for the poor to overcome difficulties caused by the corona virus pandemic and the lockdown imposed to check its spread.

Launched by

- Central government

Investment

- Rs. 20 Lakh crore

Aim

- Ensure that the country becomes self reliant

Five pillars of self reliant India 5

1. Economy
2. Infrastructure
3. Systems
4. Democracy
5. Demand

1. **Economy**

- Center plates not an incremental change but a qualities leap so that use can conver the current adversity into advantage

2. **Infrastructure**

- Can be an image of modern India or it can lea the identity of India

3. **Systems**

- Driven by 21st technology and that is not leased on old rules

4. **Democracy**

- A vibrant democracy that is the source of energy to make India self-reliant

5. **Demand**

- Where the strength of our demand and supply chain is utilized intelligently

Tranches   3

Tranche-1

- 16 specific announcements and they spanned access the MSME, NBFC, real estate etc.

Tranche-2

- Providing free feed grains to migrant workers who don't passess ration cards

Tranche-3

- Focuses on agricultural marketing reforms

- Economic relief package that are expected to have a positive impact on both the farmers and the consumers

Tranche-4

- Focuses on sectors of defense aviation powers, Minerals, atomic, and space.

- Huge emphasis on privatization.

Reforms

- Simple and clear laws

- Ration taxation systems

- Supply chain reforms in agriculture

- Capable human resource

- Released financial system

Significance   3

1. **Turning a crisis into an opportunity**

- Ex. Production of PPE kits and N-95 measles in India has gone up from almost being negligible to 2 lakh each.

2. **Self-reliance is the only way**

- PM quoted from our scriptures "Establish Panthan" that is self-sufficient India.

3. **Self Reliance will make globalization**

- India fundamental thinking and tradition of "Vasu dhaivakutumbaham" provides a ray of hope to the world.

- This should be seen in the content of human – centric globalization versus.

4. **Self-Reliance does not mean cut India off the world**

- India relieves in the welfare of the world and India's progress is linked with the world.

- The world trusts that India has a lot to contribute to the development of the entire humanity

5. **Pm Stresses on**

- Buying only local products

Conclusion   2

- Atmanirbhar Bharat is used as an "Umbrella concept" in making India a trigger and more important part of the global economy.

7) **Write in detail about Make in India ?**

Introduction   2

- Make in India scheme aims to boost manufacturing sector and also augment investment into the country.

Origin

- Launched in September 25, 2014

- By ministry of commerce & industry

- By Central Government

Objectives   12

- Raise manufacturing sector growth to 12 – 14% per year.

- Create 100 million additional jobs in manufacturing sector by 2022.

- Increase GDP from manufacturing sector to 25% by 2022.

Make in India Logo

- Lion's silhouette filled with cogs.

- Symbolizes manufacturing, natural pride and strength.

Focus sectors of Make in India

- Make in India focuses in 25 sectors

- Both service & manufacturing

- Aerospace & Defense, Bio – tech, capital goods, IT & ITES, Legal services are few sectors.

Make in India initiatives

- First time Railways, insurance, defense & medical devices opened up for more FDI.

- Maximum limit raised from 49% to 74% in defense.

Investor Facilitation cell

- Set up in 2014

- To assist investors from foreign

Portals for ease of doing business

- Shram Suvida Portal

- E-biz portal launched

- For single window access to 11 government services to start a business

Make in India Schemes

1. Skill India

2. Startup India

3. Digital India

4. PM Jan Dhan Yojana

Advantages

- Generates lot of employment

- Increases GDP & FDI

- Small manufactures will get a thrust

- Boost technological progress

- Increases EoDB index of India.

Challenges

- 60% of India – cultivable land – affects agriculture due to focus shift on manufacturing.

- Rapid industrialization leads to depletion of natural resources.

- Large FDI affects local entrepreneur to face tough competition

- Inadequate infra to achieve the targets.

- The Make in India initiative is a large success as Indian economy is growing as fifth largest economy in world & becoming self reliant in every possible aspect.

Conclusion   1

- Indian government has to take more initiatives to create a conducive environment for the growth of industries and especially manufacturing systems.

- A targeted approach towards specific goal can be used to address the issue.

8) **Give an account of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan 2.O.**

Introduction   2

- Recently, the Prime Minister launched the second phase of Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U 2.0).

- Sanitation needs to be seen as a life cycle issue and hence providing sanitation facilities at work, education and other public spaces are important.

Nodal ministry

- The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) for the scheme.

Key Points   2

About:

- SBM-U 2.0, announced in Budget 2021-22, is the continuation of SBM-U first phase. The government is trying to tap safe containment, transportation, disposal of faecal sludge, and septage from toilets.

- SBM-U first phase was launched on 2nd October 2014 aiming at making urban India Open Defecation Free (ODF) and achieving 100% scientific management of municipal solid waste. It lasted till October 2019.

Implementation   **1**

- It will be implemented over five years from 2021 to 2026 with an outlay of Rs.1.41 lakh crore

Aim: **2**

- It focuses on source segregation of garbage, reduction in single-use plastic and air pollution, by effectively managing waste from construction and demolition activities and bioremediation of all legacy dump sites.

- Under this mission, all wastewater will be treated properly before it is discharged into water bodies, and the government is trying to make maximum reuse a priority.

Action Plan Highlights   **2**

- Improve the growth percentage of toilets from 3% to 10% by 2019

- Increase in the construction of toilets from 14000 to 48000 daily

- Launch of a National Level/State Level Media campaign through audio-visual, mobile telephony, and local programmes to communicate the message of awareness.

- Involvement of school children in the activities for spreading awareness on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene.

Progress under SBM-U Phase -I   **2**

- 4,324 urban local bodies have been declared Open Defecation Free, which has been made possible through the construction of more than 66 lakhs individual household toilets and over 6 lakhs community/public toilets, far exceeding the Mission's targets.

- Digital enablements such as Swachhata App, the digital grievance redressal platform introduced by MoHUA in 2016, has reinvented the way in which citizen grievance redressal is managed.

- Swachh Survekshan, the world's largest urban cleanliness survey covering over 4,000 Urban Local Bodies was initiated under SBM-Urban in 2016.

Mission outcomes: **2**

- All statutory towns will become ODF+ certified (focuses on toilets with water, maintenance and hygiene)

- All statutory towns with less than 1 lakh population will become ODF++ certified (focuses on toilets with sludge and septage management).

- 50% of all statutory towns with less than 1 lakh population will become Water+ certified (aims to sustain toilets by treating and reuse of water).

- All statutory towns will be at least 3-star Garbage Free rated as per MoHUA's Star Rating Protocol for Garbage Free cities.

- Bioremediation of all legacy dumpsites

Conclusion   **2**

- This requires investing in the right place at the right time and in the most appropriate manner. Time is running out and the Mahatma's 150th birth anniversary is not far away.

- The SBM should not become yet another government scheme that makes the right noises initially only to die a quiet death once the spotlight moves away.

- SBM is definitely with great goals and objectives, the issues associated with finance, implementation & awareness needs to be tackled in the right manner, every citizen of India should involve themselves and inculcate the behavioural changes to the literates and illiterates towards cleanliness respectively.