



SHANKAR
IAS ACADEMY™

The Best IAS Academy In South India SINCE 2004

POLICIES

TNPSC ZERO CURRENT AFFAIRS MAINS

0%
Effort

100%
Results

 www.tnpscsthervupettagam.com

 tnpscfeedback@shankarias.in

 Available @Bookmark Store.

Plot No 1742, 1st Floor, 18th Main Road, Anna Nagar West, Chennai – 600 040

Contact : 044-43533445 | 044-45543082.

Centres : Chennai - Annanagar & Adyar | Salem | Madurai | Trichy | Coimbatore | Namakkal.

POLICIES

IMPORTANT TOPICS

- 1) **Tamil Nadu Startup and Innovation policy 2018-2023**
- 2) **TAMIL NADU SOLAR ENERGY POLICY 2019**
- 3) **Tamil Nadu Aerospace & Defence Industrial Policy 2019**
- 4) **Tamil Nadu Forest Policy 2018**
- 5) **Tamil Nadu Information Communication Technology Policy 2018**
- 6) **State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) 2018-2030**
- 7) **National Digital Communications Policy 2018**
- 8) **National Policy on Electronics 2018 draft**
- 9) **Hydrocarbons Vision 2025**
- 10) **Digital North East Vision 2022**
- 11) **Draft Child Protection Policy**
- 12) **National Vision Document**
- 13) **National Policy for domestic workers**
- 14) **Union Interim Budget 2019 – 2020**

1) **Tamil Nadu Startup and Innovation policy 2018-2023 – Elaborate**

Released by: *Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Department*

Goal: “Tamil Nadu Vision 2023” goal of attaining a **GSDP** growth at a sustained pace of **11% per annum** for the coming years.

Aim:

- 1) Make Tamil Nadu a Global Innovation Hub and the most preferred destination for startups by 2023.
- 2) Provide an enabling, innovative ecosystem in the State.
- 3) Implementation of the policy will enable the State to emerge as the “Knowledge Capital” and “Innovation Hub” of the country.
- 4) It will also attract entrepreneurs and investors across the globe.

Nodal Agency:

- 1) *Entrepreneurship Development and Innovation Institute (EDII)* shall act as nodal agency to promote and facilitate startups in the State.

Creating conducive ecosystem for encouraging entrepreneurship and innovations:

- 1) Tamil Nadu is well endowed with science and engineering talent pool.
- 2) This indigenous intellectual capital would be strengthened and leveraged to create entrepreneurial ventures through the following plan of action:

(i) Ease of doing business:

- 1) A ‘One-Stop-Shop’ guided by a portal and ably supported by a help-desk will be set up to facilitate registration, compliances and certification.
- 2) TANSIM will recognise a Start-step or Startup within 10 days from receipt of online application.
- 3) Online time bound grievance redressal mechanism for startups.

(ii) Policy simplification:

- 1) Existing labour laws and technical regulations will be reviewed and simplified.

- 2) Self-certification to be accepted from startups where there are no technical regulations which need to be complied with, such as compliance with EPFO, ESIC, Minimum Wages, Bonus, Gratuity etc.
- 3) Third Party Certification alone will be required where technical regulations had to be complied with such as Boilers Act, Factories Act, the Tamil Nadu Lifts Act, etc.

(iii) Grants:

- 1) TANSIM will conduct outreach programmes in partnership with reputed agencies, colleges, Incubators and approved private entities across the State.
- 2) Academic Institutions will be assisted in tapping research grants from BIRAC, DST/NSTEDB, CSIR, DEITY and GITA in collaboration with industry, generating product or process innovations.
- 3) Corporate groups, CPSUs and SPSUs will be motivated to fund Incubators and startup programmes using CSR regulations in force.
- 4) State Government will work with SLBC and leading banks to reposition few Bank branches in district headquarters as Startup & MSME support branches.
- 5) Orientation programme will be organised to sensitise the Managers. TANSIM shall facilitate startups in marketing and R&D activities.

Supporting social entrepreneurship for a positive social impact and inclusion:

- 1) Tamil Nadu is a welfare State and social inclusion has been one of the key factors for its sustained growth
- 2) There is always a need to provide an equitable platform for women, economically disenfranchised, differently-abled and transgender for greater social stability.

Government of Tamil Nadu aims to offer the following support:

- 1) The Mission shall extend additional support for startups that are eco-friendly green startups.
- 2) The Mission shall provide special focus to the startups creating Social Impact in areas like water, waste management, health,

food, education, climate change, etc. by dedicating a portion of the venture fund.

- 3) Mission shall encourage student participation in social impact centric activities.
- 4) The Mission shall encourage rural entrepreneurship through venture funding and support rural-based startups and Incubators.
- 5) The Mission will organise Grand Challenges on specific social, rural and environmental problems under hackathon programme.
- 6) Selected innovative solutions shall be awarded an initial grant and follow-on funding for piloting the idea.
- 7) The Government will create a mechanism to adopt technologies/models developed by rural/social entrepreneurs.

Women:

- 1) Prioritize by and for women startups.
- 2) Training and sensitization programmes for women entrepreneurs.
- 3) Startups with a women founders or co-founders shall be supported for product development and marketing/publicity/participation in fairs and exhibitions.
- 4) Priority in allotment of industrial plots in industrial estates for women startups.
- 5) Support for setting up crèche in startups/incubators/co-working spaces with more than 50 employees.
- 6) Startups addressing issues related to women shall also be eligible for the above support.

Transgender:

- 1) Promote and assist startups where the founder or co-founder is transgender.
- 2) Training and sensitization programmes on entrepreneurship for transgender entrepreneurs.
- 3) Support under the New Entrepreneur-cum-Enterprise Development Scheme (NEEDs)
- 4) Priority in procurement & marketing assistance
- 5) Startups focusing on transgender empowerment shall also be eligible for the above support

Differently-abled:

- 1) Promote and assist startups where the founder or co-founder is differently-abled
- 2) Training and sensitization programmes on entrepreneurship for differently-abled entrepreneurs
- 3) Priority in procurement & marketing assistance
- 4) Startups working in the field of differently-abled shall also be eligible for support

EXCLUSIONS:

- 1) Formed by a demerger or reconstitution of a business already in existence.
- 2) A subsidiary of a firm in the State, except subsidiary of a startup itself which also qualifies as startup and the combined entity also satisfies the startup criteria.
- 3) A franchisee of an existing business in the State
- 4) Promoted or sponsored by or related to an Industrial group in the State whose group turnover exceeds Rs. 300 crore
- 5) The holding company deriving more than 50% of its income from investments and loans

IMPLEMENTATION:

- 1) Operational guidelines and clarifications will be issued from time to time.
- 2) The performance of this policy will be reviewed by the TANSIL every six months based on KPIs to be fixed by the council.
- 3) Among other metrics, the Compass World Ecosystem Ranking methodology would be used to benchmark cities like Chennai and Coimbatore.
- 4) The Mission will also arrange for annual evaluation of the policy and the report shall be placed before the State Startup and Innovation Council for review and direction.
- 5) This Policy is valid for a period of 5 years from the date of its notification or till a new policy is formulated.

- 6) However, amendments in this policy could be made with the approval of the Cabinet without affecting the beneficiaries already covered under the policy.
- 7) The policy shall be reviewed every five years.

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY
ZERO CURRENT AFFAIRS

2) TAMIL NADU SOLAR ENERGY POLICY 2019 – Elaborate

Introduction:

- a. The Special Report on Global Warming by the Intergovernment panel for Climate Change (IPCC) estimates the impact of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-Industrial levels.
- b. One of the key message that comes out strongly from this report is that the world is already seeing the consequence of 1°C of global warming through more extreme weather, rising sea levels and diminishing Arctic Sea ice.
- c. The report states that under emissions in line with current pledges under the Paris Agreement global warming is expected to surpass 1.5°C.
- d. Even if they are supplemented with very challenging increases in the scale and ambition of mitigation after 2030

Preamble:

- a. Government of Tamil Nadu has an unwavering commitment to the Directive Principle of the State Policy enshrined in Article 48.A of the Constitution, which stipulates that “the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment”.
- b. It was out of this commitment that the Government issued the Tamil Nadu Solar Policy 2012, which was the first comprehensive solar energy policy in the country.
- c. Tamil Nadu Solar Energy Policy 2019 intends to create a framework that enables an accelerated development of solar energy in the State.

Tamil Nadu Solar Energy Vision:

- a. Solar Energy will be a major contributor to a sustainable energy future for Tamil Nadu.
- b. Solar energy development will provide green jobs to a significant number of the State’s workforce.
- c. Solar energy will become available, accessible and affordable to all citizens of Tamil Nadu.
- d. Solar energy generation will significantly contribute to reducing the carbon and water footprint of the State’s energy sector

- e. Tamil Nadu will be an international climate leader for emerging economies by 2023.

Solar Energy Policy Objectives:

- a. Clear and transparent policy governance.
- b. Establishing an eco-system that translates the solar energy vision into enabling policy systems and processes.
- c. Use regulatory mechanisms to ensure that Tamil Nadu will achieve, or exceed, the solar energy portfolio obligations as may be determined by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Regulatory Commission (TNERC) from time to time.
- d. In accordance with regulations, facilitate open access to the public electricity grid and thereby create opportunities for grid-connected distributed generation of solar power.
- e. Encourage and incentivise electricity consumer to set up solar energy systems.
- f. Establish a 'Single Window System' for technical Support, funding support and project clearance through cooperation between the concerned Government departments.
- g. Encourage public-private partnerships and joint ventures to mobilize investments in solar energy projects, manufacturing facilities, research, and technology development.
- h. Facilitate 'Ease of Doing Business' in the solar energy sector.
- i. Create an investment-friendly environment that provides opportunities for private individuals, companies, local bodies, generation of solar energy, particularly for the electricity consumer to become a "Prosumer" (a producer-consumer).
- j. Create a win-win situation for all stakeholders.
- k. Create a road map to achieve the objective of the "National Renewable Energy Policy" to be issued by the Central government.

Solar Energy Targets:

- a. Tamil Nadu will have an installed solar energy generation capacity of 9,000 MW by 2023. Of this target, 40% will be earmarked for consumer category solar energy systems.

- b. Target for subsequent years will be set by the Government of Tamil Nadu through notifications under this policy.

Solar Energy Implementation Models:

Solar energy systems may be implemented with the following models:

Upfront ownership: The purchaser of the solar system pays the supplier for the capital cost and takes ownership of the solar system.

Deferred ownership: The solar system is installed and operated by the supplier. The purchaser makes system performance-based payments to the supplier or leases the system from the supplier. System ownership is transferred to the purchaser on a mutually agreed date or is triggered by a mutually agreed event.

Solar Energy Programs:

- Building by-laws and ECBC (Energy Conservation Building Code) Compliance.
- The Government will introduce a policy to promote electric vehicles, and solar energy powered charging facilities.
- All public buildings, defined as per Tamil Nadu Public Buildings (Licensing) Act, will be encouraged to install solar energy system, both photovoltaic and thermal.
- Corporations, municipalities and local urban bodies will be encouraged to use solar PV energy based street lights and water supply installations.
- Solar thermal for the residential, institutional and commercial segments will be promoted.
- Solar thermal applications for industrial use, including concentrated solar power (CSP) will be promoted.

Incentives:

- Consumer category solar energy will be exempted from electricity tax for two years from the date of this policy.
- Suitable incentive schemes will be designed to promote solar energy generation in the agricultural sector. This may include incentives to farmers.

Grid Connectivity and Energy Evacuation:

- a. For consumer category solar PV systems, the system capacity at the service connection point shall not exceed 100% of the sanctioned load of the service connection.
- b. The maximum cumulative solar PV capacity at distribution transformer level may be reviewed and determined by TNERC from time to time to enable optimal solar energy penetration.

Awareness Creation, Education and Capacity Building:

- a. All public and private schools are encouraged to introduce a curriculum on energy and environment into their syllabus.
- b. State government Department and State Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) will be encouraged to participate in annual solar energy and energy conservation training programs organized by TEDA and other agencies.
- c. All higher education institutions are encouraged to host and annual energy and environment day to create awareness about climate change and the benefits of renewable energy as a climate change mitigation strategy.

Solar Energy Research:

- a. Tamil Nadu will facilitate and support research in the solar energy sector. TEDA, in collaboration with other Government Department, will constitute a Solar Energy Research Fund (SERF).
- b. Tamil Nadu will closely collaborate with multi-lateral agencies to advance solar energy research and development in the State.

Role of the State Agencies:

- a. TEDA shall take the lead in launching this Solar Energy Policy with the use of media, public relations, billboards, advertisements, websites, and more.
- b. TEDA will lead a comprehensive information and awareness creation effort in order to promote solar energy in the State.
- c. TEDA / TANGEDCO will network and coordinate with national and international institutions that are leaders in the solar energy sector in order to promote and enhance collaboration and joint R & D Projects.

- d. TANGEDCO will design and facilitate the development of innovative solar energy projects in various modes including public, private public-private partnership and build-own-operate-transfer (BOOT) modes.
- e. TEDA will advise TANGEDCO on these projects.
- f. TANGEDCO will also initiate Energy Storage Projects / Solar Parks / Floating Solar parks either on its own or as Joint Venture (JV) initiatives in collaboration with Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI).

Operative Period:

- a. The policy shall come into effect on 04.02.2019 and shall remain valid until superseded or modified by another policy.
- b. The Government will review the implementation of this policy annually to evaluate the actual results against policy objectives.

3) Write an essay on Tamil Nadu Aerospace & Defence Industrial Policy 2019.

Tamil Nadu – The Economic Power House of India

Preamble:

- a) India is fast emerging as a major defence and aerospace market, fuelled by the increasing defence spending and a booming commercial aviation market.
- b) Aerospace and Defence Industries include units involved in designing, testing, developing, manufacturing and servicing of commercial and military aircrafts, missiles, space crafts, defence systems, space exploration systems, etc.

Objective of the Policy:

- a) create an end-to-end ecosystem for Aerospace sector development covering design, engineering and manufacturing of aircraft for civil and defence sector
- b) To attract an estimated investment of about 5 Billion USD in 5 years period and an estimated investment of about 10 Billion USD in 10 years period in Aerospace and Defence sector
- c) To generate direct & indirect employment opportunities to around one lakh persons in 10 years
- d) To harness Tamil Nadu's inherent strengths in automotive manufacturing sector for exploring opportunities in Aerospace and Defence manufacturing
- e) To create a global workforce for high-end manufacturing by establishing Centre of Excellence, R & D and skill development institutions and
- f) To attract global OEMs and Tier 1 suppliers and Indian majors as anchor units in the State by providing required facilitation and support.

Support for building the Aerospace and Defence Industry in Driven Eco-System:

Augmenting and Creating the Industrial Infrastructure

- a) The Government will adopt a cluster development approach in building the aerospace and defence manufacturing eco-system by creating required physical infrastructure.

- b) The Government through TIDCO/SIPCOST will establish Aerospace and Defence Parks
- c) The Government will facilitate development of aerospace and defence clusters in the potential locations of the State viz, Chennai, Coimbatore, Kancheepuram, Krishnagiri, Salem and Trichy Districts
- d) The Government will provide a special incentive package of assistance of clusters and equity support for promoting the Aerospace/Defence Parks.
- e) The Government will facilitate improve the rail road air connectivity to the Aerospace Defence Parks Clusters.

Create Human Resource with Relevant Talent & Skills

- a) Talent and different skill sets are the key resource for Aerospace and Defence industry.
- b) The Government of Tamil Nadu will facilitate the augmentation of the quality and quantity of talent in the State and provide opportunities for Polytechnics/Engineering Colleges, Flying training schools

Innovation, Research & Development

- a) Sustained growth in Aerospace & Defence sector demands strong R&D base and close Academia-Industry interaction.
- b) Innovative technologies and ideas are to be incubated in the academic institutions and R&D laboratories.
- c) The Government will facilitate in setting up of Aerospace & Defence Research facilities in the State.
- d) The Government will encourage the industry to set up and adopt labs in the existing institutes for specific research initiative.
- e) The Government will assist in bringing R&D Co-operation with international and national organizations.

Development of Defence Industrial Corridors

- a) Government of India in the Budget 2018-19 has announced that a Defence Industrial Production Corridor will be developed in Tamil Nadu.

- b) In Tamil Nadu, numerous industrial units in the form of clusters are operating in Chennai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Salem and Hosur catering to Defence PSUs and services.
- c) State Government will provide all support and facilitation to the MoD for establishing the Defence Industrial Production Corridor to attract more investments and generate employment in the State.

Incentives & Concessions for Aerospace & Defence Manufacturing Sector

Aerospace & Defence sector industries will be eligible for following incentives and concessions under this policy:

- a) Anchor Unit Subsidy
- b) Subsidy for Skill Development
- c) Subsidy for Certification Process
- d) Subsidy for Allotment of Land
- e) Capital Subsidy for Units
- f) Capital Subsidy for Development of Aerospace & Defence Industrial Parks
- g) Aircraft Maintenance, Repair and Overhauling (MRO) facilities
- h) Electricity Tax Exemption
- i) Stamp duty concession
- j) Environmental Protection Infrastructure Subsidy
- k) Structured Package of Incentives
- l) Labour Sector Initiative
- m) Implementation of Incentives
- n) Single Window Clearance Mechanism

4) Write elaborately Tamil Nadu Forest Policy 2018.

Aim:

- (i) To increase the forest and tree cover from the present level of 21.76% of the geographical areas to 33%

Biodiversity and Genetic Resource Conservation:

a) Improving Forest Productivity and Growing Stock:

- (i) Identifying economically important tree resources and improving their stock.
- (ii) Adoption of better planting stock and improved silvicultural management.
- (iii) Protection and Conservation for Rare, Endangered and Threatened species.
- (iv) Restoration and improvement in the quality of forests for enhanced ecosystem services.

b) Wildlife and Biodiversity Conservation:

- (i) Tamil Nadu is a pioneer State in the Protected Area management and development of forest resources and wildlife.
- (ii) The total area under the protected area management is 7,072.95 sq. km. which comes to 30.92% of the State's Forest area.
- (iii) The Protected Areas in the State includes:
 - a) 5 National parks,
 - b) 15 Wildlife sanctuaries
 - c) 15 bird sanctuaries
 - d) 2 conservation reserves
 - e) 4 Tiger Reserves
- (iv) These Protected Areas have been established under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

c) Addressing Human Wildlife Conflict and Mitigation Measures:

- (i) Surveillance of vulnerable areas and monitoring of wildlife habitats.
- (ii) Mitigation measures to prevent Human wildlife conflicts

- (iii) GIS enabled information and technology driven system for monitoring of wildlife habitats to reduce human wildlife conflicts.
- (iv) Sensitizing the inhabitants and locals through modern tools and technologies.
- (v) Timely distribution of benefits to win confidence of people.
- (vi) Protocols for the rescue and rehabilitation of wildlife straying out of forest areas.
- (vii) Strengthening the veterinary services for wildlife through Rapid Response Teams and Mobile Veterinary Units.

d) Strengthening of Ex-situ Conservation:

- (i) To create awareness for conservation support through outreach and education
- (ii) To scale up veterinary research for providing solutions for wildlife health and upkeep.
- (iii) To create a network of all Zoological and Butterfly Parks in the State for exchange of good practices.
- (iv) To seek Public Support for adoption of wild animals in captivity.
- (v) To provide highest standard of veterinary care to all the animals in captivity and in the Rescue Centres.

e) To Conserve and Protect Marine Bio-diversity in the Gulf of Mannar:

- (i) Conservation and protection of marine biodiversity by promoting sustainable use and equitable sharing of marine resources.
- (ii) Enhance the quality of marine habitat with the help of local communities.

f) To check the growth of Invasive Species and adverse impact on Forests:

- (i) To carry out site specific coordinated invasive species removal programmes.
- (ii) To control, remove the invasive species and bring the affected areas invaded by weeds to near natural forests status.

g) TRIBAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT:

1. To generate alternate sources of income through skill development.
2. Building capacity for tribal livelihood for the access and benefit sharing from forest resources.
3. Creating maximum educational and vocational opportunities for the tribals.
4. Empower the tribals including women so that they become self-reliant.

h) RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND EXTENSION:

1. Need based Research programmes in tune to support the new forest management practices.
2. To supply certified quality planting material, seeds, bio-boosters and bio-fertilizers for the forestry programmes.
3. Emphasis on restoration and recovery programmes for rare endangered and endemic species.
4. To provide professional skills for field level functionaries on latest technologies through the Forest Academy and College.
5. Documentation and showcasing of best practices through extension programmes.
6. Children, youth and women to be sensitized to become torchbearers for conservation.

i) MAINSTREAMING, E- GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES:

1. Real time based information for effective forest resource management.
2. Improving Forest Administration and fast track governance through MIS and GIS initiatives

j) PLANNING PROCESS TO SUPPORT FOREST MANAGEMENT:

1. Preparing the Working Plans by adopting the provisions of National Working Plan Code 2014.
2. Research based Management Plans for wildlife and protected areas.

k) HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT:

1. Plan for Filling up the vacancies through Direct Recruitment, Promotions and Recruitment by transfer in a planned manner will be evolved.
2. Evolving a promotion plan to maintain the Field strength of the Department at optimum level.
3. Re-organization of different cadres for increased output and efficiency.
4. Capacity building, training and Skill upgradation for field and office staff for gains in management, administrative and governance skills.

5) Write an essay on Tamil Nadu Information Communication Technology Policy – 2018.

Preamble:

- (i) The Information Technology (IT) and Information Technology enabled Services (ITeS) industry has been playing key role in India's economic growth.
- (ii) The Government of Tamil Nadu has integrated the policy initiatives for the IT/ITeS sector with its own 'Vision 2023' in order to provide inclusive and all round development.
- (iii) The State Government has proposed to formulate a new Information Communication Technology (ICT) Policy

Competitive advantages of Tamil Nadu:

- a. Proactive, investor friendly and visionary leadership
- b. Stable Government with investor-friendly policies
- c. Large pool of English speaking and technically qualified work force
- d. Availability of international and domestic bandwidth for communication with well-developed telecom network and high tele-density
- e. High rate of urbanization
- f. Establishment of Back offices of several Multi-National Corporations (MNCs)
- g. Institutional framework to promote industry academia interface
Reliable infrastructure

Well Established IT & ITeS Infrastructure in Tamil Nadu:

- (i) There are 38 operational SEZs, out of which 18 SEZs are the IT / ITeS sector specific SEZs in the State.
- (ii) Around 246 IT Parks are in the Pipeline with a builtup space of 146 million sq. feet in Tamil Nadu.

Vision 2023 objectives:

The Government of Tamil Nadu as part of its Vision 2023 has envisioned the following for development of IT/ITeS sector in the state.

- (i) Availability of dynamic information architecture
- (ii) Availability of Skilled workforce
- (iii) Knowledge Ecosystem comprising research organisations, universities, think tanks, and business organisations that focuses on enhancing the knowledge base
- (iv) An economic and institutional regime that incentivises knowledge creation and entrepreneurship

Vision Targets:

- (i) To make Tamil Nadu the number one State in the sector in India
- (ii) To make Tamil Nadu the destination of choice for foreign investors in the IT/ITeS sector
- (iii) To create large scale employment opportunities
- (iv) To ensure world class skill availability
- (v) To provide IT/ITeS companies with the best business climate

Areas of focus:

To improve IT/ITeS Industries in Tamil Nadu, ELCOT and other Agencies will give more thrust in the following fields/areas in addition to existing business operations:-

- a. Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud (SMAC)
- b. E-Commerce portal for Government Departments
- c. e-Learning
- d. Massive Open Online Course content (MOOC)
- e. Content Creation
- f. Digital Management and Technology
- g. Business Intelligence Software and Analytics
- h. Data warehousing
- i. ESDM (Electronics System Design and Manufacturing) Training
- j. Tamil Computing

New Technologies:

The Government will encourage IT/ITeS Companies in Tamil Nadu to take all steps to enhance awareness and impart training to their employees to upgrade the employability skills of their employees in the emerging technologies like:

- a. Artificial Intelligence, Machine learning and Robotics
- b. 3D Printing
- c. IT application in different sectors
- d. Banking Financial Service Industries (BFSI) (FinTech)
- e. Health and medicine (MedTech)
- f. Agriculture (AgriTech)
- g. Online Education and training (Edutech) etc.
- h. Internet of Things (IoT)
- i. Block Chain Technology
- j. Data analytics

Thus, The Policy endeavors to strengthen the position of Tamil Nadu in the IT/ITeS space and help in becoming the most preferred investment destination in the country.

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY
ZERO CURRENT AFFAIRS

6) State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) 2018-2030 - Elaborate

Vision:

- a) Build a safe and disaster resistant Tamil Nadu
- b) Through systems approach,
- c) Inclusive development and
- d) Mainstreaming disaster risk concerns into the development ethos of the State

Mission:

- a) Adopt systems approach for sustainable disaster risk reduction and enhance resilience of the community.
- b) Focus areas for risk reduction will be natural resources conservation on
 - (i) Watershed basis,
 - (ii) Comprehensive management of river basins,
 - (iii) Sustainable management of ecologically fragile areas,
 - (iv) Sustainable agricultural development,
 - (v) Mainstreaming of disaster into developmental plans,
 - (vi) Social inclusion and integrated development of the vulnerable areas

Levels of Disasters:

- a) Level 1
- b) Level 2
- c) Level 3

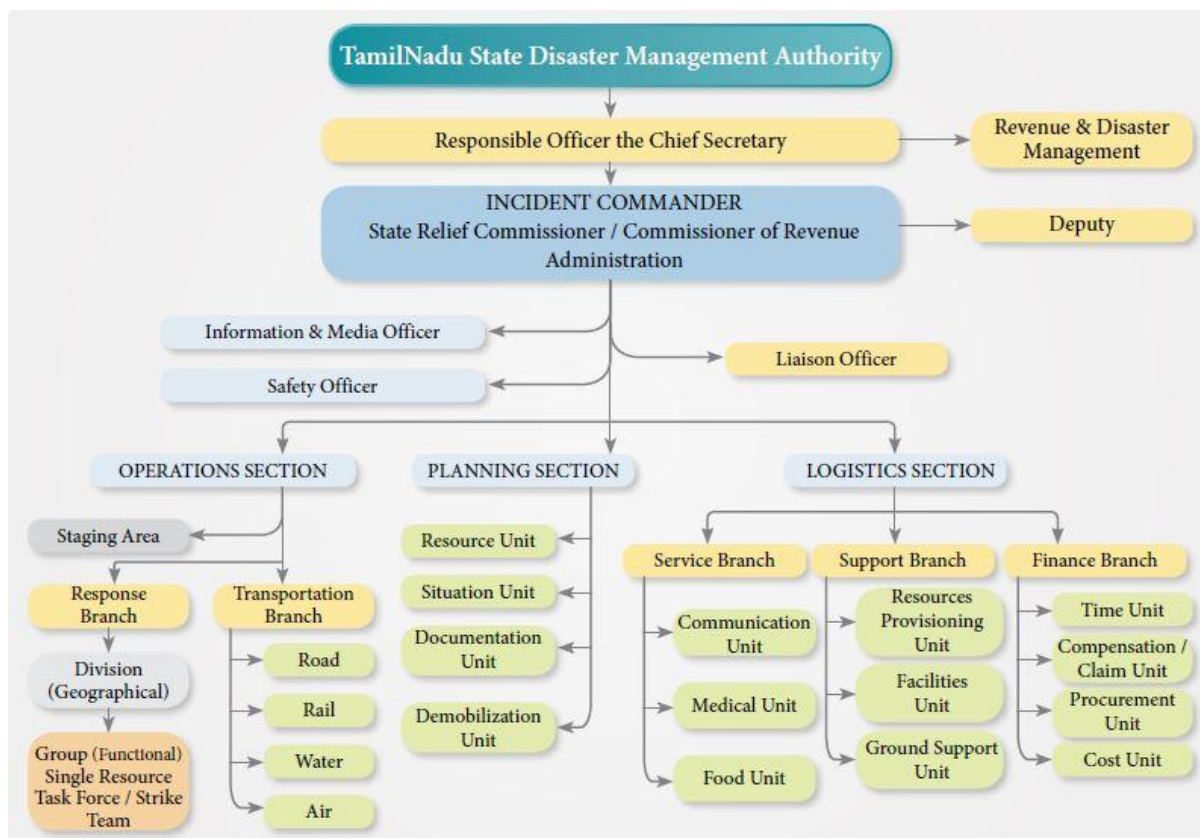
Crisis Management:

- a) National Crisis Management Plan
- b) State Crisis Management Group
- c) District Crisis Management Group
- d) District Disaster Management Authority
- e) State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC)
- f) District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC)
- g) Taluk/Block/Zone level Disaster Management Committee
- h) Inter Departmental Zonal Teams for group of vulnerable areas

- i) Village/Ward Level Disaster Management Committee

Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority:

Chairman: Chief Minister - Monitoring the Disaster Management Activities in the State



Disaster Preparedness:

- Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessments (HVRA)
- Identification of Vulnerable Areas
- Vulnerability Mapping
- Early Warning and Dissemination Systems
- Institutional Frame work & Coordination
- Public education, training & rehearsals
- Resource mobilization

Types of Disaster:

- Floods
- Tsunami

- c) Cyclone
- d) Drought
- e) Heat Waves
- f) Landslides
- g) Earthquakes
- h) Chemical Industrial Disaster
- i) Nuclear and Radiological
- j) Emergency Scenarios

Disaster Prevention & Mitigation:

STRUCTURAL MEASURES	NON STRUCTURAL MEASURES
Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Resistant Housing, Multi-Purpose Evacuation Shelters 	Economic measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversification of Economic Activity Subsidies, Credit Waiver
Water resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of River drainage systems River Grading/Stream Training, Flood Routing Clearing inflow channels 	Risk Transfer <p>Insurance, Credit & Tax Policies</p>
Infrastructures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads, Bridges Drinking water, Power, Communication, Education, Heritage, Tourism 	Societal Measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Information Campaigns, Non formal Education Community Involvement
Ecosystem restoration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising Shelter Belts along Coast, Afforestation, Restoring fragile interface Ecosystems viz., creeks, marshlands, wetlands etc. Enhance Ecosystems' Health 	Physical Planning Measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use Planning, Safety in Designs Retrofitting
	Safety Audit <p>Disaster Resilient Public Infrastructure (Buildings Roads, Bridges, Water Bodies & Reservoir)</p>
	Management & Institutional Measures <p>(Educational Training – School/College Disaster Research Strengthening Technical Expertise, Strengthening of local Authorities)</p>

Natural Resources Conservation Schemes:

To address Drought, Floods, Landslides, Heat waves and Climate Impact

- a) Kudimaramathu
- b) MGNREGS- Improving Inflow Channels, Tree Planting, Watershed Development
- c) Watershed Development
- d) Special Area Development Programmes
- e) Integrated Tribal Development
- f) Micro Irrigation
- g) Rain Water Harvesting
- h) Artificial Recharging of Ground Water
- i) New Irrigation Projects
- j) Prevention of Sea Water Incursion

FUNDS:

(i) Central Government Funding:

- a) Project funds from Government of India
- b) State special funds
- c) State Development fund
- d) Departmental specific project funds
- e) Project fund/ soft loans from International agencies

(ii) State Government Funding:

- a) State Disaster Response Fund
- b) District Disaster Response fund
- c) State Disaster Mitigation Fund
- d) District Disaster Mitigation Fund

Where We want to be in 2030

Understanding Disaster Risk

- Hazard Risk & Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping for all major – Natural as well as man-made disasters.
- Big Data Analytics based Risk Assessment
- Comprehensive Flood Mitigation through appropriate interventions aided by Mapping of Flood Prone River Basins with Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)
- Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP) for Village level planning
- State Data Base on Emergency Management



Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance

- Incident Response System (IRS)
- Strengthening and Capacity Building of TNDRE
- Modernisation of Fire and Rescue Services
- Inter Departmental Zonal Teams
- Multi Stakeholder Participation
- Disaster Response Guards to provide service in all vulnerable areas
- First Responders including Women in Vulnerable areas.

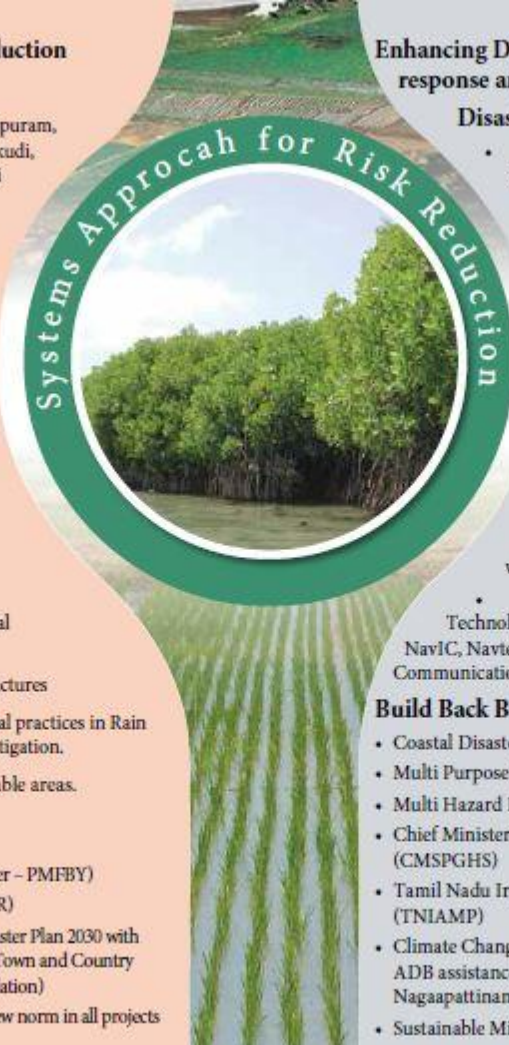
Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction

Structural Measures

- Flood resistant Thiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Thoothukudi, Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari Districts.
- Flood resistant Urban pockets of Chennai, Tambaram, Cuddalore & Nagapattinam Districts etc.
- Restoration and protection of fragile ecosystems
- Prevention of Sea water intrusion
- Enhanced storage of water bodies [Desilting of water bodies (G.O. Ms. No. 50) and Kudimaramathu]
- Conversion of over exploited and critical aquifers into safe categories
- Enhancement of bio-shields in coastal ecosystems
- Climate resilient Hydraulic Infrastructures
- Promotion of sustainable Agricultural practices in Rain fed areas for drought and climate mitigation.
- Integrated development of Vulnerable areas.

Non Structural Measures

- Risk Transfer (enlarging Insurance cover – PMFBY)
- Encouraging Private Participation (CSR)
- Non-structural measures (CMDA - Master Plan 2030 with Land use Regulation & Directorate of Town and Country Planning – (land use and building regulation)
- Disaster Risk Reduction to become a new norm in all projects



Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for effective response and Build Back Better

Disaster Preparedness

- Real-time Forecasting with Tamil Nadu system for Multi – Hazard Potential Impact Assessment and Emergency Response Tracking (TN - SMART)
- Chennai Flood Warning System (C-FLOWS) – a forecast based and real-time flood warning system for Chennai up to ward level
- Real Time Flood Forecasting and Spatial Decision Support System for Adyar, Cooum, Kosasthalaiyar Rivers, Kovalam Basins, other River basins in Coastal and Non Coastal Districts
- Storm Surge Model based on Geo Spatial Technology for real-time warning
- Use of Social Media, Mobile Technologies, Satellite Telephony, HF sets, NavIC, Navtex and Distress Alert Transmitters in Risk Communication

Build Back Better

- Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP)
- Multi Purpose Evacuation Shelters (MPES)
- Multi Hazard Resistant Houses
- Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme (CMSPGHS)
- Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation Project (TNIAMP)
- Climate Change Adaptation Programme with ADB assistance in Delta Districts viz., Thanjavur, Nagaapattinam and Thiruvavur
- Sustainable Mission for Dryland Agriculture.

7) National Digital Communications Policy – 2018 - Elaborate

Telecom Commission was re-designated as the “Digital Communications Commission”.

Need for New Policy:

- (i) Modern technological advancements in the Telecom Sector such as 5G, IoT
- (ii) Enhancing rural tele-density, optical fibre network to gram Panchayats, minimum broadband speed
- (iii) NDCP is the main pillar for building the Digital India
- (iv) Government wants to focus on socio-economic growth of the country with the help of the telecom sector instead of seeing it as source of revenue generation.

Objectives:

- a. Broadband for all
- b. Creating four million additional jobs in the Digital Communications sector
- c. Enhancing the contribution of the Digital Communications sector to 8% of India's GDP from ~ 6% in 2017
- d. Propelling India to the Top 50 Nations in the ICT Development Index of ITU from 134 in 2017
- e. Enhancing India's contribution to Global Value Chains; and Ensuring Digital Sovereignty.

Strategy:

- a. Establishment of a National Digital Grid by creating a National Fibre Authority
- b. Establishing Common Service Ducts and utility corridors in all new city and highway road projects
- c. Creating a collaborative institutional mechanism between Centre, States and Local Bodies for Common Rights of Way, standardization of costs and timelines
- d. Removal of barriers to approvals
- e. Facilitating development of Open Access Next Generation Networks

3 Missions are followed in NDCP:

- a. Connect India
- b. Propel India
- c. Secure India

a. Connect India:

- (i) National Broadband Mission or Rashtriya Broadband Abhiyan to secure universal broadband access
- (ii) **BharatNet** – Providing 1 Gbps to Gram Panchayats upgradeable to 10 Gbps
- (iii) **GramNet** – Connecting all key rural development institutions with 10 Mbps upgradeable to 100 Mbps
- (iv) **NagarNet** – Establishing 1 Million public Wi-Fi Hotspots in urban areas
- (v) **JanWiFi** – Establishing 2 Million Wi-Fi Hotspots in rural areas

b. Propel India:

- (i) Enabling Next Generation Technologies and Services through Investments, Innovation and IPR generation
- (ii) Roadmap for transition to Industry 4.0 by 2020
- (iii) Focusing on R&D by creating a Fund for R&D in new technologies for start-ups and entrepreneurs
- (iv) Creation of Innovation led startups

c. Secure India:

- (i) Ensuring Sovereignty, Safety and Security of Digital Communications
- (ii) Establishing a strong, flexible and robust Data Protection Regime, assuring Security of Digital Communications by formulating a policy on encryption and data retention, instituting a sectoral Cyber Security Incidence Response System (CSIRT).
- (iii) Comprehensive plan for network preparedness, disaster response relief, restoration and reconstruction
- (iv) Address security issues relating to encryption and security clearances

8) National Policy on Electronics 2018 draft - Elaborate

Aim:

- (i) Create a \$400-billion electronics manufacturing industry by 2025
- (ii) Double the target of mobile phone production from 500 million units in 2019 to 1 billion by 2025 to meet objective.
- (iii) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has created the draft

Need for National Policy on Electronics

- (i) Electronics hardware manufacturing sector faces lack of level playing field competing nations on account of several disabilities which render domestic electronics hardware manufacturing uncompetitive.
- (ii) This inter-alia includes lack of adequate infrastructure, supply chain and logistics; high cost of finance; inadequate availability of quality power; inadequate components manufacturing base; limited focus on R&D by the industry and high degree of market access, leading to limited value addition.
- (iii) With the demand for electronics hardware expected to raise rapidly to about USD 400 Billion by 2023-24, India cannot afford to bear a huge foreign exchange outgo on import of electronics alone. Therefore, promoting domestic electronics hardware manufacturing, with high value addition is of critical importance.
- (iv) Implementation of the Schemes/ Programmes under the aegis of NPE 2012 has successfully consolidated the foundations for a competitive Indian ESDM value chain.
- (v) The Government now seeks to build on that foundation to propel the growth of ESDM industry in the country.

Highlights of draft of the National Electronics Policy, 2018

- a. **Mobile Handsets:** The policy targets production of one billion mobile handsets by 2025, valued at \$190 billion including export of 600 million mobile handsets valued at \$110 billion and improving ease of doing business for ESDM industry.

- b. **Electronic Manufacturing Clusters:** 20 Greenfield EMCs and three brownfield EMC projects have been sanctioned with the project outlay of \$550 million including \$225 million from the government. It aims to facilitate cost effective loans for EMC.
- c. **Sub sector of Electronics:** The policy proposes to push development of core competencies in all the sub-sectors of electronics including electronic components and semiconductors, defence electronics, automotive electronics, industrial electronics, strategic electronics and fabless chip design.
- d. **Tax Benefits:** The draft proposes suitable direct tax benefits, including inter-alia investment-linked deduction under Income Tax Act for electronics manufacturing sector.
- e. **Support:** It proposes to provide support to skilled manpower in ESDM sector, export led growth, policy support and special package of incentives for highly capital intensive projects.
- f. **Startup ecosystem:** The policy aims to also push the startup ecosystem in emerging technology areas such as 5G, Internet of Things, artificial intelligence and machine learning, and their applications in areas such as defence, agriculture, health, smart cities and automation.
- g. **Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme:** It also proposes replacing the M-SIPS (Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme) with schemes that are easier to implement such as interest subsidy and credit default guarantee, etc., in order to encourage new units and expansion of existing units in electronics manufacturing sector.
- h. **Environment:** It aims to promote research, innovation and support to industry for green processes and sustainable e-Waste management, including safe disposal of e-Waste in an environment friendly manner, development of e-Waste recycling industry and adoption of best practices in e-Waste management.
- i. **Global Presence:** It focuses to become a global leader in the Electronics Manufacturing Services (EMS) segment by promoting progressively higher value addition in manufacturing of electronic products.

- j. **Governance Structure:** Create specialized governance structures within the Government to cater to specific needs of the ESDM sector, in view of fast changes in technology and business models.

9) Write briefly about Hydrocarbons Vision 2025.

- (i) Hydrocarbons Vision 2025, presented in the year 2000, laid down the framework which would guide the policies relating to the hydrocarbons sector for the next 25 years.
- (ii) Assure energy security by achieving self-reliance through increased indigenous production and investment in equity oil abroad.
- (iii) Enhance quality of life by progressively improving product standards to ensure a cleaner and greener India.
- (iv) Have a free market and promote healthy competition among players and improve the customer service.
- (v) Ensure oil security for the country keeping in view strategic and defence considerations.

10) Write the Objectives of Digital North East Vision 2022.

- (i) Provide high speed broadband connectivity and mobile connectivity in all the uncovered villages in northeastern region.
- (ii) Create a Cloud- hub at Guwahati with Disaster Recovery Center for the NER.
- (iii) Expand Common Service Centers to all Gram Panchayats in North East States.
- (iv) Provide better access to quality health, educational and agricultural services using Digital Technology.
- (v) Promote local tourism, art and culture, handicraft, handloom.
- (vi) To establish Start-ups and innovation Hub for North East.
- (vii) Provide safe and secure cyberspace for digital north east by setting up specialized cyber security labs and by providing skill development through special trainings and IEC.

- (viii) Eight Thrust Areas have been identified by this Vision document for the empowerment of the people of the northeastern region.
- (ix) Areas include Digital Infrastructure, Digital Services, Digital Empowerment, Promotion of Electronics Manufacturing, Promotion of IT and ITES & BPO Industries.
- (x) Promotion of Digital Payments, Digital Innovation and Start-ups, and Cyber security.

11) Draft Child Protection Policy - Evaluate

Ministry of Women and Child Development has released Draft Child Protection Policy.

Highlight of the draft Policy:

- (i) **Aim:** It aims at providing a safe and conducive environment for all children through the prevention and response to child abuse, exploitation and neglect.
- (ii) **Framework for institutions:** It provides a framework for all institution, and organization (including corporate and media houses), government or private sector to understand their responsibilities in relation to safeguarding the welfare of children
- (iii) **Ensure Accountability:** Institutions should designate a staff member to ensure that procedures are in place to ensure the protection of children as well as to report any abuse.
- (iv) **Complaint Procedure:** Any individual who suspects physical, sexual or emotional abuse must report it to the helpline number 1098, police or a child welfare committee.
- (v) **Child Friendly Module:** Institutions and organizations working directly with children must develop age-appropriate modules and materials for orientating children on child abuse, online safety and services available for them.
- (vi) **Humanistic Orientation:** Organizations who undertake research and collect data on children, directly from children or indirectly from parents must ensure that children are not harmed or traumatized in any way during the process.
- (vii) **Deter Child Labour:** Corporate houses and industries must establish and strengthen monitoring mechanisms to ensure that industries are not using child labour in any form.

- (viii) **Safety Mechanism:** Child friendly zones must be developed in all places for public dealing and safe spaces for mothers to keep their infants.

Legal Provisions for Safeguarding Children in India:

- (i) **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015:** provides for strengthened provisions for both children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with the law.
- (ii) **The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 (POSCO):** to protect the children against offences like sexual abuse, pornography etc. and provides a child-friendly system for trial against the perpetrators.
- (iii) **Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act 1994:** to prohibit prenatal diagnostic techniques for the determination of the sex of the fetus leading to female feticide
- (iv) **The Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act 2005:** provides for the constitution of National & State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights and Children's Courts to provide speedy trial of offences against children.
- (v) **The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009:** prohibits detention of children till they complete elementary education i.e., class 8.
- (vi) **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006:** The Act prohibits solemnization of child marriage.
- (vii) **Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016:** widened the scope against child labour and provides for stricter punishments for violations.
- (viii) **National Policy of Children 2013:** It has four priority areas - Survival, health and nutrition; Education and development; Child Protection and; Child Participation
- (ix) **National Action Plan for Children (NPAC), 2016:** It links the 2013 Policy to actionable strategies under its priority areas.
- (x) **United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child:** India is a signatory to this convention.

12) Evaluate National Vision Document.

India @75 Vision Document: **NITI AAYOG** released the document, 9% GDP growth by 2022-23 is essential to generate job in various fields.

MISSION 2022-23:

- (i) Target is to raise the investment rate from 29% of GDP in 2017-18 to 36% of GDP by 2022-23
- (ii) Tax GDP ratio to be raised from 17% to 22%
- (iii) All Villages to be digitally connected
- (iv) **FARM:** Agripreneurs by expanding e-NAM
- (v) **ROADS & RAILWAYS:** Road safety rules must be constituted and Railways must rationalise the fare
- (vi) **CIVIL & JUDICIAL SERVICES:** Upper Age for entering Civil Services must be brought down from 30yrs to 27yrs

INDIA@75 – THE PEOPLE’S AGENDA:

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT:

- 1) 100% education: affordable, accessible, accountable
- 2) Market mechanisms to ensure equal opportunities for all
- 3) Compulsory & quality primary education for all children
- 4) Adult education to be encouraged through night schools
- 5) 100% enrolment for all students in age group between 6 to 14 years
- 6) 0% dropout till class 10
- 7) India achieves 100% functional literacy – every Indian can read and write
- 8) India builds a 700 million strong globally employable workforce, including 200 million university graduates and 500 million skilled people
- 9) India develops world class infrastructure to become a global hub for knowledge creation, talent development and entrepreneurial incubation

- 10) India sets global standards and becomes a scale provider of values based learner-centric education, skills development and professional educators through industry partnerships

TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION:

- 1) Science & technology should offer solutions to the problems of the country
- 2) Technology for rural masses & better communication
- 3) Technology to be affordable to masses
- 4) Science & technology can be used by all sections of society
- 5) Indian products and services are at the forefront of innovation and quality
- 6) India utilizes technology to profitably solve problems at the grassroots level and benefit the masses
- 7) India produces and attracts the world's best researchers through its world class R&D infrastructure
- 8) India fulfils its energy requirements, predominantly through clean energy sources
- 9) India should be home to global innovations
- 10) World leader in innovation
- 11) India should file more patents
- 12) Preserving and patenting innovative ideas
- 13) Increase in Govt. spending for research centers as % of G.D.P.
- 14) To have more number of technical institutions like IITs, Medical Institutions to propel technological scientific research
- 15) At least 60% of our energy consumption should rely on renewable sources of energy
- 16) Use of renewable resources like - rain harvesting, sea waves, low high tides, bio fuels, solar energy, wind energy
- 17) Development of Sustainable Technology
- 18) Promoting energy efficiency
- 19) Nuclear Reactor which works on fusion process and is able to store energy

AGRICULTURE:

- 1) India needs a 2nd Green Revolution
- 2) Hunger free India
- 3) India can become a leader in agricultural production and export
- 4) Bio-fertilizers & bio-pesticides should replace synthetic ones
- 5) Surplus output, no imports, self dependency
- 6) Output/hectare should increase by 3 times
- 7) India achieves environmentally sustainable food security for all
- 8) Agriculture becomes a profitable occupation creating a progressive farming community
- 9) Indian agriculture has accessible, need-based and well maintained infrastructure
- 10) Indian villages become bustling economic hubs with development of agro-based and cottage industries
- 11) Agriculture and agri-services offer exciting career opportunities for the youth of our country
- 12) Removal of intermediary agents & private involvement in agriculture
- 13) Fair price realization for farmers
- 14) Government should make provision for easy and timely loans
- 15) Train the unskilled farmer
- 16) Introduction of modern scientific farming methods and techniques
- 17) Agriculture training institute in every district
- 18) 24x7 Power and Water supply to all farmers
- 19) Create awareness and introduce techniques for water management
- 20) Availability of fertilizers and pesticides at reasonable rates
- 21) Every village should have at least one granary
- 22) Every village has multi-specialty cold storage facility

- 23) Change in strategy from grain-based approach to diversified approach including horticulture, poultry, and livestock
- 24) Small cottage industries like candle making etc, should be given proper aid
- 25) Flourishing of handicraft industry in India
- 26) Agro-economic industries should multiply
- 27) Public-private partnership in agriculture
- 28) Food processing industry to be promoted and contract farming to be supported

BUSINESSES:

- 1) India ranks amongst the top 5 nations in global trade
- 2) India becomes a prime hub for high quality, innovative manufacturing and services, leveraging world class technologies
- 3) India unleashes the entrepreneurial spirit of its young population
- 4) Indian small and medium enterprises flourish in a supportive business environment and generate employment for millions in the country
- 5) Indian companies become global benchmarks for ethical governance and corporate social responsibility
- 6) All govt businesses should be in PPP mode
- 7) India becomes a global brand known for quality products by focusing on R&D
- 8) Increased number of patents
- 9) At least 15% of the country's financial taxation should take place through SEZs
- 10) Development of world class infrastructure
- 11) Encourage green and environment friendly companies
- 12) Encourage student entrepreneurs at school or college level
- 13) Encouraging entrepreneurship through access to credit and government support
- 14) More women entrepreneurs & more opportunities for such enterprises

- 15) To generate employment and entrepreneurship through promotion of micro and small enterprises
- 16) Self-employment & entrepreneurship to emerge as a dominant trend
- 17) Corporate social responsibility to achieve higher level of excellence
- 18) Anticorruption / Fair Business Practice Index
- 19) Ethical business practices to be followed which do not exploit the poor
- 20) Businesses are run ethically and companies engage in corporate social responsibility
- 21) Businesses create and share value for all sections of society

INFRASTRUCTURE AND URBANISATION:

- 1) India builds and develops 500 well planned world-class cities
- 2) Good quality, all-weather roads connect all parts of the country
- 3) India boasts of a safe, reliable and fast public transport system accessible to all citizens
- 4) All Indians have 24/7 availability of economical and reliable power
- 5) Quality, affordable housing becomes a reality for all Indians
- 6) Every Indian has access to pure drinking water and appropriate sanitation facilities
- 7) Excellent road network & connectivity
- 8) Interconnectivity of cities with towns & village by means of highways & concrete roads
- 9) All villages to have accessibility by road
- 10) Better intercity & intercity approach roads and circulation system
- 11) Construction of more cemented elevated roads & flyovers
- 12) Broader roads with proper connectivity
- 13) World class cities to be established

- 14) To develop more sub-cities or sub towns to ease the load in tier 1-2-3 cities
- 15) Planned cities and urban infrastructure
- 16) Develop well planned cities comparable to Asian metropolises
- 17) Demarcation of responsibilities between Mayor and State government by effective implementation of the 74th Amendment
- 18) Uninterrupted electricity supply
- 19) Match supply of power with the growing demand
- 20) Electricity, energy should be available at all places
- 21) Better availability of electricity
- 22) Cheap and abundant power for all
- 23) Good quality drainage & sanitation system
- 24) 24x7 supply of safe potable drinking water
- 25) Clean drinking water and sanitation for all
- 26) Awareness on sanitation and hygiene

HEALTH:

- 1) Free medical facility under social security scheme
- 2) Universal health care: to develop a quality health care system that ensures affordability, accessibility & care
- 3) Medical insurance for all to cover expenses
- 4) For every 1000 patients there should be atleast 1 doctor and 3 paramedics
- 5) Establishing medical centres at a distance of 5 km throughout the country
- 6) Ambulance at each hospital and mobile units for inaccessible areas
- 7) Medical staff to be posted at grassroots level
- 8) Every Indian has easy and affordable access to well-equipped and serviceable medical facilities
- 9) India meets benchmarked quality standards at all levels of the healthcare system

- 10) Every Indian lives in a clean, healthy environment and is free from preventable diseases
- 11) India ranks among the top 10 countries across all major health indicators 40
- 12) Every hospital must have trained doctors and facilities
- 13) Improved facilities in government hospitals
- 14) More number of hospitals with modern technology should be established
- 15) Good quality medical schools in collaboration with foreign schools
- 16) Telemedicine facilities for providing healthcare on the spot
- 17) Public awareness about lifestyle & social habits related to diseases
- 18) Increase awareness of the communities on health services, different diseases and cures, and immunization
- 19) In every school, there should be a curriculum on health and hygiene, including Yoga, Ayurveda and stress on cleanliness & immunization
- 20) Health consciousness programs are to be introduced at the grassroots through all means
- 21) Develop health consciousness at primary education
- 22) Adequate personal sanitation facilities
- 23) Reduction of infant mortality and improvement in maternal care
- 24) Eradication of child malnutrition
- 25) Women & child health need to be improved
- 26) AIDS free India
- 27) Awareness of using contraceptives and diseases

ENVIRONMENT:

- 1) India becomes a global benchmark for sustainable development and conservation of environment
- 2) India reduces air pollution and increases use of alternative energy sources
- 3) India has 33% green cover and boasts of a diverse wildlife

- 4) India curbs water and land pollution aided by exemplary water and waste management systems
- 5) All Indian citizens are ecologically aware and conscious about their responsibility
- 6) Green and sustainable development
- 7) Effective and sustainable use of natural resources
- 8) Ensure inclusive and sustainable growth while being sensitive to environmental issues
- 9) Ecological balance is restored
- 10) Growth without environmental degradation and pollution
- 11) Conservation of natural resources
- 12) Green and clean India
- 13) A state free from air pollution
- 14) Encourage use of clean fuels and renewable energy
- 15) Policy initiatives and tax benefits to green companies
- 16) Reduce global warming
- 17) At least 30% land covered with forests
- 18) Preserve forests
- 19) More plantation on the roadsides
- 20) Strict norms against deforestation
- 21) More forest cover, protecting the habitat of the endangered species
- 22) Preservation of environmental heritage and wild life
- 23) Effective water conservation and management
- 24) Less water consumption
- 25) Rain water harvesting
- 26) Avoid soil erosion
- 27) Proper waste disposal system
- 28) Management of domestic and industrial waste

- 29) Segregation of waste
- 30) Awareness about environment among all
- 31) Be an ecologically-conscious and low pollution state
- 32) Community commitment and awareness about environment
- 33) Citizens should be encouraged to purchase eco- friendly products
- 34) Lack of information about consequences of damage to the environment

ARTS, SPORTS & LITERATURE:

- 1) Arts, Sports and Literature become attractive career opportunities with appropriate recognition and financial benefits
- 2) India builds world-class infrastructure in arts, sports and literature to achieve global level of competitiveness
- 3) Talent is identified and developed from grassroots level through inclusion of arts, sports and literature in education
- 4) Local arts and culture across the country is preserved and promoted

GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:

- 1) Indian citizens live in a just, peaceful and secure society
- 2) Every Indian experiences transparent, accountable and efficient administrative machinery
- 3) Indian judicial system ensures timely justices for all citizens
- 4) India has enlightened young leaders as its political representatives

13) Explain the National Policy for domestic workers.

- a. Its aim is to protect the domestic workers from abuse, harassment, violence and guarantee them rights in the matter of social security and minimum wages.
- b. The policy also includes social security cover and provisions against sexual harassment and bonded labour.
- c. It is a national policy for all kinds of household helps, under which payment of wages will be made to the board under fixed slab rates and the central board/trust will be managed by all stakeholders.
- d. The policy intends to set up an institutional mechanism to social security cover, fair terms of employment, grievance redressal and dispute resolution.
- e. It provides for recognising domestic workers as a worker with the right to register themselves with state labour department or any other suitable mechanism.
- f. The policy will also promote the rights for them to organise and form their own unions/associations and affiliate with other unions/associations.
- g. It will also provide for model contract of employment with well-defined period of work and rest.
- h. It also aims to regulate the recruitment and placement agencies by respective governments through formulation of a policy.
- i. It will also have a tripartite implementation committee at centre, state and district levels.
- j. It will also clearly define various terms such as part time workers, full time workers, live in workers, employers and private placement agencies.

14) Discuss briefly about Union Interim Budget 2019 – 2020:

- (i) According to **Article 112** of the Indian Constitution, it is a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the government for that particular year.
- (ii) It is also referred to as the **Annual Financial Statement**.
- (iii) It is broadly classified into 2 segments - Revenue Budget & Capital Budget.
- (iv) The budget provides for 3 sets of data:
 - a. Actual data of the preceding year
 - b. Provisional data of the current year
 - c. Budgetary estimates of the following year

Ten dimensions of Vision for India of 2030:

India would be a modern, technology driven, high growth, equitable and transparent society

- (i) **Ease of Living:** Build physical as well as social infrastructure.
- (ii) **Digital India:** Digitize government processes with leaders from youth.
- (iii) **Pollution free India:** Revolution in transportation with Electric Vehicles and focus on Renewables.
- (iv) **Rural Industrialisation:** Modern digital technologies to generate massive employment.
- (v) **Water Resources:** Clean Rivers, safe drinking water and efficient use of water through micro-irrigation.
- (vi) **Coastline potential:** Scaling up of Sagarmala and powering India's development and growth through Coastline and Ocean waters.
- (vii) **Space programme:** Gaganyaan, India becoming the launch-pad of satellites for the World and placing an Indian astronaut into space by 2022.

- (viii) **Food Security:** Self-sufficiency in food, exporting to the world to meet their food needs and producing food in the most organic way.
- (ix) **Healthy India:** Through Ayushman Bharat with women having equal rights and concern for their safety and empowerment.
- (x) **Governance:** Minimum Government Maximum Governance with proactive and responsible bureaucracy.

New Initiatives under Interim Budget 2019-20

1) Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMman Nidhi (PM-KISAN):

- (i) **Objective:**
 - a. Assistance to the small and marginal farmers with an assured supplemental income
 - b. Assistance to meet farmers emergent needs especially before the harvest season
- (ii) **Support:** Provide direct income support at the rate of Rs. 6,000 per year.
- (iii) **Beneficiaries:** Vulnerable landholding farmer families, having cultivable land upto 2 hectares.
- (iv) **Funding:** Fully funded by Government of India.
- (v) **Budget Outlay:**
 - a. Annual expenditure of Rs.75,000 crore for the FY 2019-20.
 - b. Allocation of Rs.20,000 crore in the Revised Estimates of FY 2018-19.
- (vi) **Transfer system:** Direct transfer into the bank accounts of beneficiary farmers, in three equal installments of Rs. 2,000 each.

2) Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog:

- (i) **Objective:**
 - a. Upscale sustainable genetic upgradation of cow resources
 - b. Enhance production and productivity of cows
- (ii) **Function:** Look after effective implementation of laws and welfare schemes for cows

3) Pradhan Mantri Shram-Yogi Maandhan:

- (i) **Objective:** Provide unorganized sector workers a comprehensive social security coverage for their old age.
- (ii) **Beneficiaries:** Unorganized sector workers with monthly income upto Rs. 15,000.
- (iii) **Features:**
 - a. Assured monthly pension of Rs. 3,000 from the age of 60 years
 - b. Worker joining yojana at the age of 29 years will have to contribute only Rs. 100 per month till the age of 60 years.
 - c. Worker joining the pension yojana at 18 years, will have to contribute Rs. 55 per month.
 - d. Government will deposit equal matching share in the pension account of the worker every month.
- (iv) **Funding:** Funded by GoI with an outlay of Rs. 500 crore for the Scheme.

4) Welfare Development Board:

- a. **Objective:**
 - i. Implement welfare and development programmes for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities.
 - ii. It will be set up under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- b. **Function:**
 - i. Frame special strategies for the benefit of the hard-to-reach De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities.
 - ii. Committee under NITI Aayog to be set up to complete the task of identifying De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities not yet formally classified
- c. **About the communities:**
 - i. These communities are hard to reach, less visible, and therefore, frequently left-out.
 - ii. The Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities move from place to place in search of a livelihood.

- iii. The Renke Commission and the Idate Commission have identified and listed these communities.

5) National Programme on Artificial Intelligence:

i. Objective:

- a. To take the benefits of Artificial Intelligence and related technologies to the people
- b. National Centre on Artificial Intelligence will be established as a hub along with Centres of Excellence.
- c. Nine priority areas have been identified.
- d. National Artificial Intelligence portal to be developed to support the programme.

6) Department for Promotion of Industries and Internal Trade:

- a. The subject of “promotion of internal trade including retail trading and welfare of traders, and their employees” assigned to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.
- b. So, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion will be renamed as the Department for Promotion of Industries and Internal Trade.

7) Department of Fisheries:

- a. The Government has decided to create a separate Department of Fisheries.
- b. **Objective:** Provide sustained and focused attention towards development of fisheries sector.

Other Benefits:

- a. 2% interest subvention to the farmers pursuing the activities of animal husbandry and fisheries, who avail loan through Kisan Credit Card.
- b. Additional 3% interest subvention in case of timely repayment of loan.
- c. Interest subvention of 2% during disaster will now be provided for the entire period of re-schedulement of loan.

8) Reforms in stamp duty:

- a. Amendments proposed to streamline the system.

- b. Stamp duties would be levied on one instrument relating to one transaction and get collected at one place through the Stock Exchanges.
- c. The duty so collected will be shared with the State Governments seamlessly on the basis of domicile of buying client.

9) Strengthening MSMEs:

- a. 2% interest subvention on an incremental loan of Rs 1 crore for GST registered SMEs.
- b. Atleast 3% of the 25% sourcing for the Government undertakings to be from women owned SMEs.

Important Budgetary Allocations:

- a. Defence budget to cross Rs 3,00,000 crore for the first time ever.
- b. Allocation to North East to be increased by 21% over 2019-19 BE.
- c. Allocation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be increased by 35.6% and 28% respectively over 2018-19 BE.
- d. Allocations for Centrally Sponsored Schemes significantly increased over RE 2018-19.
- e. Capital support of Rs.64,587 crore proposed for Railways.

Other Developments on existing initiatives:

- a. Rashtriya Gokul Mission: Outlay increased to Rs 750 crore for the current year.
- b. MGNREGA: Rs. 60, 000 crore allocation for BE 2019-20.
- c. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is being allocated Rs.19,000 crore in BE 2019-20.
- d. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)- Allocation increased from Rs.23,357 crore in RE 2018-19 to Rs.27,584 crore in BE 2019-20.
- e. National Education Mission: Allocation increased by about 20% to Rs. 38,572 crore in BE 2019-20

Fiscal Programme:

- 1. **Direct Tax:** It is expected that direct taxes would be 6.6 % of GDP at the end of 2019-20.
 - a. **Income Tax:** While existing rates of income tax will continue, income upto Rs. 5 lakh exempted from Income Tax.

- b. **Beneficiaries:** Middle class and small taxpayers, small business, small traders, salary earners, pensioners and senior citizens.
- c. **Achievements:** Increase in direct tax collections from Rs. 6.38 Lakh crore in 2013-14 to Rs. 12 Lakh crore this year. 80% growth in tax base

2. Fiscal Deficit:

- a. The Fiscal Deficit (FD) of the year 2019-20 is estimated to be 3.4% of GDP.
- b. FD has been brought down to 3.4% in 2018-19 RE from the high of almost 6% seven years ago.
- c. FRBM Act prescribes
 - (i) Debt to GDP ratio of the Government of India - 40% by 2024-25.
 - (ii) Fiscal Deficit – 3% to be achieved by 2020-21.
- d. So, government to focus on debt consolidation along with fiscal deficit consolidation programme.

C. Other Important facts and analysis:

- a. **Macro-Economic Framework Statement**
- b. **Revenue deficit** in 2018-19 was budgeted at 2.2% of the GDP.
- c. **Current Account Deficit** widened to 2.7 % of GDP in first half of the 2018-19.
- d. **Medium Term Fiscal Policy cum Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement**
 - 1) The main focus in 2019-20 will be to put fiscal deficit on track as per FRBM Act by,
 - 2) Improving the expenditure efficiency.
 - 3) Improving tax collections.
- e. **Gross Tax Revenue** is expected to grow by 13.5% over RE 2018-19.
- f. **Direct taxes** are expected to increase by 15 % over RE 2018-19.
- g. **Indirect taxes** are expected show an increase of 11.8 % over RE 2018-19. The increase is mainly on account of improvement in GST collections anticipated in 2019-20. The total rise in expenditure is attributed to

- 1) Low inflation
 - 2) Increased support to agricultural sector
 - 3) Increased interest payments
 - 4) Spending on internal security
- h. **Non-Debt capital receipts on capital side** shows an increase for BE 2019-20 due to disinvestment proceeds.
- i. **Total net borrowings** in 2019-20 are projected to increase by 11% over RE 2018-19.
- j. **Average inflation** has been brought down to 4.6% over last five years. In December 2018 was down to 2.19% only.

Disinvestment target of 80,000 crore is expected to be achieved and a target of Rs 90,000 crore set for 2019-20.