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# Concise India 2014

A large yellow '0' in the number '2014' contains a collage of Indian symbols: a tiger, a woman in a saree, and a monument with a dome and the word 'INDIA' on it.

for Civil Services Preliminary (CSAT) & Main Examinations

Chapterwise MCQs

Compiled by SN Jha



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### INTRODUCTION

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In India planning derives its objectives and social premises from the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution (**Article 40**). **The Planning Commission was set up by a Resolution of the government of India in March 1950.**

#### **First Plan**

- Keeping in view the large-scale import of foodgrains in 1951 and inflationary pressures on the economy, the First Plan (1951-56) accorded the highest priority to **agriculture** including **irrigation and power** projects. About 44.6 per cent of the total outlay of 2,069 crore in the public sector (later raised to ₹ 2,378 crore) was allocated for this purpose. The Plan aimed at increasing the rate of investment from five to about seven per cent of the national income.

#### **Second Plan**

- The Second Five-Year Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61) sought to promote a pattern of development, which would ultimately lead to the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society in India. **Its main aims were** (i) an increase of 25 per cent in the

national income; (ii) **rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries**; (iii) large expansion of employment opportunities; and (iv) reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power. The Plan aimed at increasing the rate of investment from about seven per cent of the national income to 11 per cent by 1960-61. It laid emphasis on industrialisation, increased production of iron and steel, heavy chemicals including nitrogenous fertilizers and development of heavy engineering and machine building industry.

#### **Third Plan**

- The Third Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66) aimed at securing a marked advance towards self-sustaining growth. **Its immediate objectives were to:** (i) secure an increase in the national income of over five per cent per annum and at the same time ensure a pattern of investment which could sustain this rate of growth in the subsequent Plan periods; (ii) achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports; (iii) expand basic industries like steel, chemicals, fuel and power and establish machine building capacity so that the requirements of further industrialisation

could be met within a period of about 10 years mainly from the country's own resources; (iv) fully utilise the manpower resources of the country and ensure a substantial expansion in employment opportunities; and (v) **establish progressively greater equality of opportunity and bring about reduction in disparities of income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power.** The Plan aimed at increasing the national income by about 30 per cent from ₹ 14,500 crore in 1960-61 to about ₹ 19,000 crore by 1965-66 (at 1960-61 prices) and per capita income by about 17 per cent from 330 to 386 over the same period.

#### Annual Plans

- The situation created by the Indo-Pakistan conflict in 1965, two successive years of severe drought, devaluation of the currency, general rise in prices and erosion of resources available for Plan purposes delayed the finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan. **Instead, between 1966 and 1969, three Annual Plans were formulated within the framework of the draft outline of the Fourth Plan.**

#### Fourth Plan

- The Fourth Plan (1969-74) aimed at accelerating the tempo of development of reducing fluctuations in agricultural production as well as the impact of uncertainties of foreign aid. **It sought to raise the standard of living through programmes designed to promote equality and social justice.** The Plan laid particular emphasis on improving the conditions of the less privileged and weaker sections especially through provision of employment and education. Efforts were directed towards reduction of concentration of wealth, income and economic power to promote equity. The average annual compound rate of growth envisaged was 5.7 per cent.

#### Fifth Plan

- The Fifth Plan (1974-79) was formulated against the backdrop of severe inflationary pressures. **The major objectives of the Plan were to achieve self-reliance and adopt measures for raising the consumption standard of people living below the poverty line.** This Plan also gave high priority to bring inflation under control and to achieve stability in the economic situation. It targeted an annual growth rate of 5.5 per cent in

the national income. Four Annual Plans pertaining to the Fifth Plan period were completed. It was subsequently decided to end the Fifth Plan period with the close of the Annual Plan 1978-79.

#### Sixth Plan

- Removal of poverty was the foremost objective of the Sixth Plan (1980-85). **The strategy adopted was to move simultaneously towards strengthening the infrastructure for both agriculture and industry.** Stress was laid on tackling inter-related problems through a systematic approach with greater management, efficiency and intensive monitoring in all sectors and active involvement of people in formulating specific schemes of development at the local level and securing their speedy and effective implementation. The average annual growth rate targeted for the Plan was 5.2 per cent.

#### Seventh Plan

- The Seventh Plan (1985-90) emphasised policies and programmes, which aimed at rapid growth in **foodgrains production, increased employment opportunities** and productivity within the framework of basic tenets of planning, namely, growth, modernisation, self-reliance and social justice. Foodgrains production during the Seventh Plan grew by 3.23 per cent as compared to a long-term growth rate of 2.68 per cent between 1967-68 and 1988-89 and the growth rate of 2.55 per cent in the eighties due to overall favourable weather conditions, implementation of various thrust programmes and concerted efforts of the Government and the farmers. To reduce unemployment and consequently, the incidence of poverty, special programmes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana were launched in addition to the existing programmes. Due recognition was accorded to the role, small-scale and food processing industries could play in this regard. During this Plan period, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at an average rate of 5.8 per cent exceeding the targeted growth rate by 0.8 per cent.

#### Annual Plans

- The Eighth Five-Year Plan (1990-95) could not take off due to the fast-changing political situation at the Centre. The new Government, which assumed power at the Centre in June 1991, decided that the Eighth Five-Year Plan would commence on 1st April 1992 and that 1990-91

and 1991-92 should be treated as separate Annual Plans. Formulated within the framework of the Approach to the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1990-95), the basic thrust of these Annual Plans was on **maximisation of employment and social transformation.**

### **Eighth Plan**

- The Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-97) was launched immediately after the initiation of structural adjustment policies and macro stabilisation policies, which were necessitated by the worsening Balance of Payments position and the position of inflation during 1990-91. The various structural adjustment policies were introduced gradually so that the economy could be pushed to a higher growth path and improve its strength and thus prevent a crisis in Balance of Payments and inflation in the future. The Eighth Plan took note of some of these policy changes, which were to come about due to these reforms. The Plan aimed at an average annual growth rate of 5.6 per cent and an average industrial growth rate of about 7.5 per cent. These growth targets were planned to be achieved with relative price stability and substantial improvement in the country's Balance of Payments. Some of the salient features of economic performance during the Eighth Five-Year Plan indicate, among other things, (a) a faster economic growth, (b) a faster growth of the manufacturing sector and agriculture and allied sectors, (c) significant growth rates in exports and imports, improvement in trade and current account deficit and a significant reduction in the Central Government's fiscal deficit. However, a shortfall in expenditure in the Central sector due to inadequate mobilisation of internal and extra budgetary resources by the PSUs and various departments was witnessed. In the States sector, the reason for the shortfall was lack of mobilisation of adequate resources due to deterioration in the balance of current revenues, erosion in the contribution of state electricity boards and state road transport corporations, negative opening balance, mounting non-Plan expenditure and shortfalls in the collection of small savings, etc.
- The Eighth Plan envisaged an annual average growth rate of 5.6 per cent. Against this an average growth rate of 6.8 per cent was achieved during this plan period.

### **Ninth Plan**

- The Ninth Plan (1997-2002) was launched in the fiftieth year of India's Independence. The Plan aimed at achieving a targeted GDP growth rate of seven per cent per annum and there was emphasis on the seven identified Basic Minimum Services (BMS) with additional Central Assistance earmarked for these services with a view to obtaining a complete coverage of the population in a time-bound manner. These included provision of safe drinking water, availability of primary health service facilities, universalisation of primary education, public housing assistance to shelter-less poor families, nutritional support to children, connectivity of all villages and habitations and stream-lining of the public distribution system with a focus on the poor. The Plan also aimed at pursuing a policy of fiscal consolidation, whereby the focus was on sharp reduction in the revenue deficit of the Government, including the Centre, States and PSUs through a combination of improved revenue collections and control of inessential expenditures, particularly with regard to subsidies and through recovery of user charges and decentralisation of planning and implementation through greater reliance on States and Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- The Ninth Plan envisaged an average target growth rate of 6.5 per cent per annum in GDP as against the growth rate of 7 per cent approved earlier in the Approach Paper. The scaling down of the target was necessitated by the changes in the national as well as global economic situation in the first two years of the Ninth Plan. Against this, the achievement in the growth-rate on an average was to be 5.5 per cent per annum.

### **Tenth Five-Year Plan**

- The Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-07) was approved by the National Development Council on 21st December 2002. The Plan has further developed the NDC mandate objectives, of doubling the per capita income in ten years and achieving a growth rate of eight per cent of GDP per annum. Since economic growth is not the only objective, the Plan aims at harnessing the benefits of growth to improve the quality of life of the people by setting the following key targets: Reduction in the poverty ratio from 26 per cent to 21 per cent, by 2007; Decadal Population Growth to reduce from 21.3 per cent in 1991-



2001 to 16.2 per cent in 2001-11; Growth in gainful employment, at least, to keep pace with addition to the labour force; All children to be in school by 2003 and all children to complete five years of schooling by 2007; Reducing gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by 50 per cent; Literacy rate to increase from 65 per cent in 1999-2000, to 75 per cent in 2007; Providing potable drinking water to all villages; Infant Mortality Rate to be reduced from 72 in 1999-2000, to 45 in 2007; Maternal mortality ratio to be reduced from four in 1999-2000, to two in 2007; Increase in Forest/Tree cover from 19 per cent in 1999-2000, to 25 per cent in 2007; and Cleaning of major polluted river stretches.

- The Tenth Plan has identified measures to **improve efficiency, unleash entrepreneurial energy and promote rapid and sustainable growth. Agriculture is to be the core element of the Tenth Plan.** Key reforms for the agriculture sector include: Eliminating inter-state barriers to trade and commerce; Essential Commodities Act to be amended; Amending Agriculture Produce Marketing Act; Liberalising agri-trading, agri-industry and exports; Encouraging contract farming and permitting leasing in and leasing out of agriculture lands; Replacement of various acts dealing with food by one comprehensive 'Food Act'; Permit futures trading in all commodities; Removal of restrictions on financing of stocking and trading.
- The average growth rate in the last four years of the 10th Plan (2003-04 to 2006-07) was little over 8 per cent, making the growth rate 7.7 per cent for the entire 10th plan period. Though this was below the 10th Plan target of 8 per cent, it is the highest growth rate achieved in any plan period.

#### Eleventh Five Year Plan

- The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) which was approved by the National Development Council on 19 December, 2007 provides a comprehensive strategy for **inclusive development**, building on the growing strength of the economy, while also addressing weaknesses that have surfaced. It sets a target for 9 per cent growth in the five year period with acceleration during the period to reach 10 per cent by the end of the plan. It also covers 26 other major indices of performance relating to poverty, health, education, women and children, infrastructure, and environment and sets monitorable targets in each of these. This plan

outlines the new priorities for the public sector. These relate to reviving dynamism in agriculture and building the necessary supportive infrastructure in rural areas, expanding access to health and education, especially in rural areas, undertaking programmes for improving living conditions for the weaker section and for improving their access to economic opportunity. It also includes a major thrust for infrastructure development in general, which is a critical constraint on our development.

- The plan adopts multi-pronged approach towards improvement in Agriculture. It provides a major expansion in the programmes of irrigation and water management. As a step towards food security, the National Food Security Mission aims at increasing cereal and pulses production by 20 million tons over a five year period. There is a massive thrust in this Plan on access to education and health. In education the Plan will spend more than double of what was spent in the tenth plan. In health, the Plan aims at providing improved broad based health care in rural areas through the National Rural Health Mission. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana will provide the much needed insurance cover against illness to the population below the poverty line.
- The Plan emphasizes the need for energy conservation, increasing energy efficiency, and development of renewable sources of energy. An important aspect of the Eleventh Plan is that most of the public sector programmes are in the areas that are normally in the domain of the State Governments and where implementation depends upon the active involvement of local level bodies including the Panchayati Raj Institutions. More than any other Plan, this Plan places a much greater reliance upon the involvement of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

#### Twelfth Five Year plan (2012-17)

- The broad vision and aspiration which the Twelfth Plan seeks to fulfill are reflected in the subtitle: 'Faster Sustainable, and More Inclusive Growth'. The simultaneous achievement of each of these elements is critical for the success of the Plan.

#### Growth Prospects

- The Approach paper to the Twelfth Plan, approved by the National Development Council

(NDC) in 2011, had set a target of 9 per cent average growth of GDP over the Plan period. That was before Euro zone crisis in that year triggered a sharp downturn in global economic prospects, and also before the extent of the slowdown in the domestic economy was known. A realistic assessment of the growth prospects of the economy in the Twelfth plan period is given in chapter 2. It concludes that the current slowdown in GDP growth can be reversed through strong corrective action, including especially an expansion in investment with a corresponding increase in savings to keep inflationary pressures under control. However, while our full growth potential remains around 9 per cent, acceleration to this level can only occur in a phased manner, especially since the global economy is expected to remain weak toward bringing GDP growth back to an inclusive 9 per cent in the last two years of the plan, which will yield an average growth rate of about 8.2 per cent in the Plan period. The outcome is conditional on many policy actions as is described in scenario one.

- Within the aggregate GDP growth target, two sub-targets are especially important for inclusiveness. These are a growth rate of 4 per cent for the agricultural sector over the Twelfth Plan period and around 10 per cent in the last two years of the Plan for the manufacturing sector.
- The Twelfth Plan's strategy for growth depends crucially on productivity gains as one of the key drivers of growth. Productivity is the additional contribution to growth after taking account of the effect of capital accumulation and growth in labour. These traditional sources of growth are not likely to be enough for India in the coming years and we must therefore focus much more on productivity improvements among all constituents: big businesses, MSMEs, framers and even governments. This can be done by improving the business regulatory environment, strengthening the government. This can be done by improving the business regulatory environment, strengthening the governance capacity of States, investing more in infrastructure rather than subsidies, and by using Science and Technology (S&T) to drive innovation.

Plan	Period	Model	Main Objectives	Growth Rate	Special Features
I	1951–56	Harold Domar	Development of Agriculture	3.6%	It was the 1 <sup>st</sup> Plan on social i.e., Community Development (CDP) – 1952.
II	1956–61	Mahalanovis	Rapid Industrialisation	4.2%	Started Industrialization.
<b>(These two plans were most successful plans in India)</b>					
III	1961–66	John Sandy & declared fail	Self-Reliance and Self-sustained economy	2.7% (5.6 was target)	1 official plan in India. Causes - two wars: 1. Green Revolution- 1966–67 2. Devaluation of Currency (2nd devaluation in India of currency) 1st was in 1949. 2nd was in 1991.
	1966–69	Plan Holiday or Annual Plan			Causes-1971 war, 1972-73 oil crisis. Important events related with Policy change: 1. Nationalization of banks in 1969 - by Indira Gandhi.
IV	1969–74	Allen S. Manne & Ashok Rudra	Self-reliance and growth with stability	3.3% (target was 5.7%)	

					2. MRTP Act, 1969 (Aggressive socialism) 3. J. P. Movement - Indira hatao followed by Garibi hatao by Congress Govt.
V	1974-79	Planning Commission	Eradication of Poverty "The concept of Plan" was given by Janta Rolling	4.8% (target was 4.4%)	1. National Emergency -25th June, 1975. 2. 1st Non-Congress Govt. at the Centre 1977 (Janta Govt.) Govt.  3. 1st Food for Work Programme by Janta Party—1978; it was 1st Nationwide Programme rather than regional wise. 4. 1979 - Congress back on Power. Janta Party stopped the plan but Congress declared it a
	1979-80	Plan Holiday - Annual Plan			
VI	1980-85	Planning Commission (emphasis on structural change Share of Agriculture Industries)	Employment generation Same Objective as V Plan	5.5%	1. No. of employment schemes were started. (1st serious attempt towards employment generation) 2. 1st time the word "Perspective Plan" was used (i.e., long term perspective). 1st time the share of public sector in plan outlay was less than 50%. Economic reforms started in India 1991
VII	1985-90	Planning Commission (emphasis on liberalization)	"Modernization of our existing sector and to promote the Modern sector. "Towards 21st Century" slogan was given by PM Rajiv Gandhi i.e., A Modern Economy	6.0%	
	1990-92	Annual Plan			1. Bofors issue 2. Economic crisis-1990 3. 3rd devaluation of Currency 1991 4. New Industrial Policy on 24th July, 1999 by declaring the liberalisation

VIII	1992–97	John W. Miller (Rao Manmohan Model)	Human Resources Development (compt. (highest) within the country outside the world) Due to this policy, India is leading IT Sector.	6.7% (highest) till the 8th plan	in Indian Economy. 1. highest growth rate 2. the base year was changed to i.e., 1991–92.
IX	1997–02	Planning Commission	Equitable distribution and growth with equality	5.4% (it was due to external factors)	1. Pokahran 2. South East Asia Crisis 3. Kargil war 4. 2001–02 major recession in the world economy.

## ENVIRONMENT

The role of Environment and forestry sector is very critical for inclusive growth and sustained economic development of the country. Human development cannot be delinked from the health of human, much of which depends on access to clean water, air, food, medicine and natural resources. Apart from the efforts beings made by the respective States for conservation and management of their Forests and Environment, there have been 12 thematic Central Schemes and 10 thematic Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the 11th Five Year Plan to carry out the mandate of the sector.

### National Green Tribunal (NGT)

The NGT has been established on 18.10.2011 under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 for the effective and expeditious of causes related to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to person and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It is a special body equipped with the necessary expertise to handle environmental disputes involving multidisciplinary issues. The Tribunal shall not be bound by the procedure laid down under the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, but shall be guided by principles of natural justice.

The Tribunal's dedicated jurisdiction in environmental matters shall provide speedy environmental justice and help reduce the burden of litigation in the higher courts. The Tribunal is mandated to make an endeavour for disposal of applications or appeals finally within 6 months of filing

of the same. Initially, NGT is proposed to be set up at 5 places of sittings and will follow circuit procedure for making itself more accessible. New Delhi is the principle place of sitting of the Tribunal.

### National Action Plan for Climate Change

- **National Solar Mission** seeks to deploy 20,000 MW of solar electricity capacity in the country by 2020. The first phase (2010-12) is currently underway during which 1,000 MW are planned to be installed.
- **National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency** creates new institutional mechanisms to enable the development and strengthening of energy efficiency markets. Various programmes have been initiated, including the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) mechanism to promote efficiency in large industries, and the Super-Efficient Equipment Programme (SEEP) to accelerate the introduction of deployment of superefficient appliances.
- **National Mission on Sustainable Habitat** promotes the introduction of sustainable transport, energy-efficient buildings, and sustainable waste management in cities.
- **National Water Mission** promotes the integrated management of water resources and increase water use efficiency by 20 per cent.
- **National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem** establishes an observational and monitoring network for the Himalayan environment so as to assess climate impacts on the Himalayan glacier and promote community-based management of these



ecosystems.

- **National Mission for a “Green India”** seeks to afforest an additional 10 million hectare of forest lands, waste lands and community lands.
- **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture** focuses on enhancing productivity and resilience of agriculture so as to reduce vulnerability to extremes of weather, long dry spells, flooding, and variable moisture availability.
- **National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change** identifies challenges arising from climate change, promotes the development and diffusion of knowledge on responses to these challenges in the areas of health, demography, migration and livelihood of coastal communities.

#### National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)

- Untreated sewage dumped into our rivers is a major cause of river pollution. The total sewage generation in the country is about 36000 MLD. Against this, the total average treatment capacity is about 7000 MLD and 40 per cent of that

capacity is in Delhi. This underlines the urgent need to expand the sewage treatment capacity in the country. The NRCP has covered **164** towns along **35 polluted** river stretches in **20 states** and has created 7000 MLD including 4767 MLD capacity created under Ganga Action Plan (GAP).

- The major achievement of Eleventh Plan is formation of National Ganga River Basin Authority giving national status to river Ganga by the present Prime Minister on **20th February, 2009**. With the setting up of the Ganga River Basin Authority comprehensive management of the Ganga River Basin will be possible and easier. The proposal was unanimously endorsed by all the five States.

#### National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP)

- The NLCP provides assistance to states on 70-30 sharing basis. As on 31st March, 2009, a total of **40** projects for conservation of **57 lakes** have been sanctioned in 13 states at a total cost of 856.76 crore. Works for 12 lakes have been completed so far.



#### 1. Consider the following statements about national population policy - 2000:

- 1) Medium-term objective is to bring total fertility rate to replacement level by 2010.
- 2) Long term objective is to achieve population stabilization by 2005.

Which of the above statements is / are correct?

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

#### 2. Council for advancement of people's Actions & Rural Technology (CAPART) was set up in the year:

- a) 1984                      b) 1986  
c) 1987                      d) 1988

#### 3. Consider the following statements:

- 1) National Commission on population will work under the P.M.O.
- 2) Growth of Agriculture in 12th plan envisages 4%.

Which of the above statements is / are correct?

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

#### 4. Consider the following statements about

#### MPLADS:

- 1) The member of Parliament ..... (MPLADS) works under the statistics & programming ministry.
- 2) MPLADS scheme initially works under the Rural Development Minister.

Which of the above statements is / are correct?

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

#### 5. Consider the following statements:

- 1) Planning commission is an constitutional body.
- 2) Deputy chairman of planning commission enjoy the rank of Cabinet Minister.

Which of the above statements is / are correct?

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

#### Answer & Explanations

1. a. Long term objective is to achieve by 2045.
2. b.
3. c. Will work health minister.
4. d.
5. a. Planning Commission is an advisory body.

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### INTRODUCTION

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In 1999 Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment was renamed as Ministry of Rural Development. This Ministry has been acting as a catalyst effective the change in rural areas through the implementation of wide spectrum of programmes which are aimed at poverty alleviation, employment generation, infrastructure development and social security. Integrated development of rural areas is one of the abiding tasks before the Government of India. The National Minimum Programme of the Central Government reiterates the cardinal importance of villages to the overall development of the country and commits to work towards development of rural areas, which for various reasons could not keep pace with urban areas in the past.

The Ministry, at present, consists of the following two Departments:

1. Department of Rural Development
2. Department of Land Resources

#### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act**

- Implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is the flagship

programme of the Government that directly touches lives of the poor and promotes inclusive growth. During 2009-10, it has been rechristened as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). **The Act aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.** The Act came into force on **February 2, 2006** and was implemented in a phased manner. In Phase one it was introduced in 200 of the most backward districts of the country. It was implemented in an additional 130 districts in Phase two 2007-2008.

- During the FY 2012-13, the scheme has provided employment to around 4.16 crore households through about 76 lakh works with more than 141 crore person days of employment being generated at a total expenditure about of Rs. 25000 crore. The average wage rate per day has increased from Rs. 65 in 2006-07 to about Rs. 115 in 2011-12.
- In the last six year of implementation of the Act several amendments have been made in the schedules of the MGNREGA to facilitate its



implementation. These include amendments to ensure transparency regarding custody of job cards and details to contained in them, disbursement of wages through banks and post offices, maintenance of records, proactive disclosure of information and processes and procedures to be followed during social audits. As per the amendment in Schedule, notified on 4th May, 2012, 30 new works have been added to enhance livelihood opportunities for the workers.

#### Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana

- The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on **25 December 2000** as a fully funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme. **The primary objective of the PMGSY is to provide connectivity to all the eligible unconnected habitations of more than 500 persons in the rural areas (250 persons in the hilly the tribal and desert areas) by good quality all-weather roads.** 1,36,464 habitations were targeted under the scheme. Under Bharat Nirman, goal has been set to provide connectivity to all the habitations with population of more than 1000 in the plain areas and habitations with a population of 500 or more in hilly and tribal areas in a time-bound manner by 2009.

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### RURAL HOUSING

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#### Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

- The Government of India is implementing Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) since the year **1985-86** to provide financial assistance for construction / upgradation of dwelling units to the below poverty line (BPL) rural households belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers categories. From the year 1993-94, the scope of the scheme was extended to cover non-Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes rural BPL poor, subject to the condition that the benefits to non- SC/ST would not be more than 40 per cent of the total IAY allocation.
- The funding of IAY is shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25. In the case of UTs, entire funds of IAY are provided by the Centre. In case of NE States, the funding ratio between the Centre & States is 90:10. The ceiling on construction assistance under IAY is Rs. 45,000 per unit in the plain areas and ₹ 48,500 in hilly/difficult areas/ IAP districts. For upgradation of kutcha house, the financial assistance of Rs. 15,000

per unit. in addition to the unit assistance availed under IAY, a beneficiary can also borrow a top-up loan upto Rs. 80,000/- from any nationalized Bank at 4% interest per annum under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme.

#### Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana/ National Livelihoods Mission NRLM

- Ministry of Rural development with the mandate of poverty alleviation in rural India is implementing various poverty alleviation and rural development schemes. One such scheme, the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), under implementation since April, 1999, is designed as a holistic self employment scheme aimed at providing sustainable income to rural BPL families through income generating assets/ economic activities so as to bring them out of the poverty line. It is a process oriented scheme involving process like organization capacity building & training, provision of revolving fund, making available credit and subsidy, technology, infrastructure & marketing. Each process has a bearing on the successive process. Thrust is on empowerment of the vulnerable sections of the society, i.e. 50% for SC/ STs, 40% for women, 15% for minorities and 3% for disabled persons.
- The SGSY has been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), now renamed as 'Aajeevika' to implement it in a mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results. The main features of NRLM are as follows:
- The Ministry of Rural Development has restructured the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM).
- Mission: 'to reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong and sustainable grassroots institution of the poor.'
- NRLM Goal: Every family in the rural areas should be out of abject poverty and enjoy a decent quality of life.

#### National Social Assistance Programme

- In accordance with the Directive Principles of State Policy, the Government of India introduced in **1995** the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to lay foundation to a National Policy for

Social Assistance for the poor. **The NSAP aims at ensuring minimum national standard for social assistance in addition to the benefits that state are currently providing or might provide in future. At present NSAP comprises Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) Annapurna, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme.**

#### **Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)**

- Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA). Scheme was implemented on a pilot basis from **2004-05** for three years in seven clusters, one each in the State of **Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh**. 30 crores were released during 2004-05 to 2006-07. The pilot phase ended in March 2007. Meanwhile, efforts continued to prepare a restructured PURA scheme in consultation with various stakeholders. **The scheme will be implemented under the framework of Public Private Partnership (PPP) between Gram Panchayats and Private Sector Partner.**

#### **DRDA Administration**

- A Centrally-sponsored scheme, **District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)** administration was launched on **1 April 1999** with the objective of strengthening the DRDAs and making them more professional in their functioning. The funding pattern of the DRDA administration is in the ratio of **75:25** between the Centre and the States. Non-NE and for NE-States it is **90:10**. In the case of UTs it is hundred per cent under the Scheme.

#### **CAPART**

- The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) is an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Rural Development. It was set up in **September 1986**, as a supporting and funding agency for the voluntary organisations. **Its primary objective is to promote voluntary action through community participation and to propagate appropriate rural technologies for the benefit of rural masses.** It has a network of regional centres at Jaipur, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, Bhubaneswar, Patna, Chandigarh, Hyderabad,

Guwahati and Dharwad. The regional committees are empowered to sanction projects up to an outlay of **₹ 25 lakh** in their respective regions.

- Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), a Centrally Sponsored Programme, has been under implementation since 1989-90. The development of wastelands and degraded lands under the programme is expected to promote generation of employment in rural areas besides increasing land productivity in the project areas.
- **The Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana** is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by the MoPR in the non-BFGF districts. The Scheme focuses primarily on providing financial assistance to the states/UTs for Training and Capacity building of elected representatives (ERs) and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) so that they can perform the functions devolved upon them and the schemes entrusted to them effectively.

#### **Award by the 13th CFC**

In the path breaking departure from the past, the 13th CFC has devolved to the Panchayats a share of divisible tax pool, instead of mere lump sum, de facto recognized the Panchayats as the third tier of governance. The Commission has also earmarked a General/Special Area Performance Grant to a State subject to the fulfillment of stipulated conditions, which would bring major improvements in the functioning of the Panchayats. This Grant became eligible from the year 2011-12.

#### **Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Shashaktikaran Abhiyam (RGPSA)**

It has been decided in principle to launch a new Umbrella Scheme, namely Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Shashaktikaran Abhiyam (RGPSA) during the 12th five Year plan period by subsuming certain scheme of this Ministry therein. RGPSA seek to:

- enhance capacities and effectiveness of Panchayats and Gram Sabhas;
- Enable democratic decision-making and accountability in Panchayats and promote people's participation;
- Strengthen the institutional structure for knowledge creation and capacity building of Panchayats;
- Promote devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats according to the spirit of the Constitution and PESA Act.

**National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP):** Launched in **Nov. 2004** in **150** most backward districts was

sailed at providing additional resources apart from available under SGRY – to generate supplementary wage employment and providing food security. Now it has been subsumed under NREGA which has come in force in 200 identified districts in clouding 150 NFFWP districts.

**Watershed Development Programme:** These programmes are administered by department of land resources of rural development ministry. Where aim is to check lowering productivity of wasteland and loss of national resources, through Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) Desert Development Programme (DDP) for Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)

- DPAP-launched in 1973–74 – center and state finance ratio – 75 : 25
- DDP-launched in 1977–78 – center and state finance ratio – 75 : 25
- IWDP-launched in 1989–90 – center and state finance ratio – 11 : 1 Project under IWDP are generally sanctioned in areas that are not covered under DDP or DPAP.

**Hariyali:** To empower Panchayati Raj Institutions both financially and administratively in implementation of Watershed Development Programme.

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### RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

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**National Drinking Water Mission (NDWM)** – Launched in 1986 and after rechristened as “Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission” in 1991 – **3 key objectives**

1. Safe drinking water to all villages.
2. Extending help to local communities to maintain sources of drinking water.
3. Special attention for water supply to SC and STs and Mission seek to provide 40 liters of safe drinking water in rural areas.

**Accreted Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP):** Launched during 1972–73. To cover all rural habitations with 100 and above.

**Swajaldhara:** Launched in Dec., 2002 which involve PRISs in planning, implement Maintenance, where, central government provides 90% fund rest 10% by community to be benefitted.

**Central Rural Sanitation Programme:** Launched in 1986 to enhance quality of life provide privacy dignity to woman but 1993, its objective were branded by including subjects like, personal hygiene, home sanitation safe water, disposal of garbage, human excreta for waste water.

**Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC):** Launched in March 2002. Put emphasis on, awakener – building for

meets demand through and alternate delivery mechanism, school sanitation is one of its components. States are to formulated proposals and TSC to gain central aid.

**National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)**

- The Ministry of Rural Development is mandated to provide safe drinking water in all rural habitations. To achieve this objective, Department of Drinking Water Supply, under the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing a number of Programmes like National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to resolve drinking water crisis in rural areas. ARWSP was started in 1972–73 assist States and UTs with 100 per cent grants-in-aid to implement drinking water supply schemes in villages.

#### Bharat Nirman - Rural Drinking Water

- To build rural infrastructure, Bharat Nirman has been launched by the Government of India in 2005 to be implemented in a period of four years from 2005-06 to 2008-09. Rural drinking water is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman. During Bharat Nirman period, 55,067 uncovered and about 3.31 lakh slipped-back habitations are to be covered with provisions of drinking water facilities and 2.17 lakh qualityaffected habitations are to be addressed for water quality problem.

#### Nirmal Gram Puraskar

- The incentive award scheme of Nirmal Gram Puruskar (NGP) has been launched to encourage the Panchayati Raj Institutions to take up sanitation promotion. The award is given to those PRIs which attain 100 per cent open defecation free environment. The concept of Nirmal Gram Puraskar has been acclaimed internationally as a unique tool of social engineering and community mobilization and has helped a difficult programme like rural sanitation to pick up. Each Gram Panchayat getting the NGP has a ripple effect in the surrounding villages. The Nirmal Gram Puraskar has ignited the imagination of Panchayat leaders throughout the country and made them champions of sanitation. IT has been the prime mover behind the amazing progress achieved in rural sanitation coverage since 2005. Since its inception in 2005, 225.75 Gram Panchayats and 158 Block Panchayats have been awarded. Ten district panchayats have also been proud recipients of this award.

### 13th Central Finance Commission Recommendations

- Recognizing the paramount importance of boosting the finances of ULBs and to bridge the gap between requirement of funds by the ULBs and available financial resources, the Ministry of Urban Development impressed upon the 13th CFC Commission to play the role of a path breaker in creating an enabling environment for fiscal decentralisation at the sub-state level, replace the system of adhoc grants with regular transfers and compensate the third tier on the basis of a realistic assessment of the costs involved. The 10th, 11th and 12th Central Finance Commissions had recommended adhoc grants of 1000, 2000 and 5000 crores respectively. Taking cognizance of the situation, the 13th Central Finance Commission has emphasized the need to bolster the finances of local bodies and suggested that local bodies need to be supported through a predictable and buoyant source of revenue.

### Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3rd December 2005 with the objective of reforms driven and fast track development of cities across the country, with focus on bringing about efficiency in urban infrastructure, service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies and Parastatal agencies towards citizens. The duration of the Mission is seven years from 2005-06 to 2011-2012. During the period, the Mission seeks to ensure sustainable development of select cities. The subcomponent of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) for identified 65 major cities and the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) for all other cities and towns are implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development. The main thrust of both UIG and UIDSSMT are support for urban infrastructure projects relating to water supply including sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, etc.

### National Mission Mode Project (NMM) on e-Governance

National Mission Mode Project on e-Governance in Municipalities as part of JNNURM has been launched for improved delivery of citizen services, decentralization, better information management and transparency, and improved interaction between local governments and

citizens. Initially, the scheme is being implemented in 35 Mission cities with a population of over 10 lakh and a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for other cities and towns would be taken up after watching the implementation under JNNURM. The guidelines have been circulated to the concerned States and Urban Local Bodies in June 2008 for facilitating submission of Detailed Project Reports.

### Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), one of the sub-components of JNNURM was launched in December, 2005 by subsuming the erstwhile scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). The Objectives of the Scheme are to:

- a) Improve Infrastructure facilities and help create durable public assets and quality oriented services in cities and towns;
- b) Enhance public-private partnership in infrastructural development; and
- c) Promote planned integrated development of towns/cities.

The Schemes is for seven-year duration beginning from 2005-06. All cities / towns as per 2001 census excepting cities/ towns covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), are eligible to be covered under the Scheme.

### Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)

- The main thrust of the sub-mission on Urban Infrastructure and Governance is on major infrastructure projects relating to water supply including sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, road network, urban transport and redevelopment of inner (old) city areas with a view to upgrading infrastructure therein, shifting industrial/commercial establishments to conforming areas, etc. The inadmissible components are projects pertaining to the following:- (i) Power, (ii) Telecom, (iii) Health, (iv) Education and (v) Wage employment programme and staff component.

### Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

In pursuance of Government's vision of "Slum Free India", Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was launched in June 2011 in two phases; the Preparatory Phase for a period of two years which ended in June 2013 and Implementation Phase.

After making assessment of the pace of preparatory phase, Government of India has approved the Implementation Phase of RAY on 03.09.2013 for the period of 2013-2022. The scheme will be applicable to all cities/ UAs of the country. The selection for seeking assistance under the scheme will be made by States in RAY will be automatically included under implementation phase of RAY. Further, the scheme will be applicable to all slums within a city, whether notified or non-notified (including identified and recognized), whether on lands belonging to Central Government or its Undertakings, Autonomous bodies created under the Act of parliament, State Government of its Undertakings, Urban Local Bodies or any other public agency and private sector. The scheme will also be applicable to "urbanized villages" inside the planning area of the city, urban homeless and pavement dwellers.

There will be two fold strategy to tackle slums— (a) Curative Strategy for slum redevelopment of all existing slums; and (b) Preventive Strategy of containment of growth of further slums.

For the Financial Year 2013-14, RAY will be implemented as Additional Central assistance (ACA) Scheme

where in funds would be released to States by Minister of Finance. Therefore, Scheme will be implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Central Government would be providing assistance of 50 percent for cities/UAs having population less than 5 lakh. For North-Eastern region and special category (States) Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) central share will be 80 percent.

### Rajiv Rinn Yojana

Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) is an instrument to address the housing needs of the EWS/LIG segments in urban areas, through enhanced credit flow. RRY has been formulated by modifying the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) piloted in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period with enhanced scope and coverage. RRY is a 100 percent Central Sector Scheme to be applicable in all the urban areas of the Country. It provides an interest subsidy of 6 percent of loans granted to EWS and LIG categories to construct their houses or extend the existing ones. Although the loan upper limit is Rs. 5 lakh for EWS and Rs. 8 lakh for LIG but interest subsidy would be limited to the first Rs. 5 lakh of the loan amount, in case the loan exceed this amount.



**1. Consider the following statements about National Rural employment guarantee act:**

- 1) The Act came into force on February 2, 2006.
- 2) During 2009-10 it has been rechristened as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural employment guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

Which of the above statements is / are correct?

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

**2. Consider the following statements about Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana:**

- 1) It was launched on 25 December 2002.
- 2) The Primary objective of the Yojana is to provide connectivity to all the eligible unconnected habitations of more than 1000 persons in the Rural Areas.

Which of the above statements is / are correct?

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

**3. Consider the following statements about Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY):**

- 1) IAY is both for Rural & Urban BPL household.
- 2) It is the 100 percent centrally sponsored scheme.

Which of the above statements is / are correct?

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

**4. Consider the following statements about PURA (Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Area):**

- 1) The scheme will be implemented under the framework of Public Private Partnership.
- 2) Gram Panchayats is one of the Partner of PURA.

Which of the above statements is / are correct?

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

**5. Consider the following statements about DRDA (District Rural Development Agency):**

- 1) The funding pattern of the DRDA is in the Ratio of 50:50 between the Centre States.



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- 2) In the case of Union Territory (UTs) it is hundred percent centrally funded.

Which of the above statements is / are correct?

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

**Answer & Explanations**

1. b.
2. a. Habitations of more than 500 persons in the Rural Areas.
3. c. IAY is only for Rural BPL.
4. a.
5. d. Ratio 75:25 between Centre & State.
6. b.
7. c.
8. a. Target 2012
9. b. Central Government provides 90%
10. d.
11. c.



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Institution	Head office	
Agharkar Research Institute	Pune	Research in basic and applied aspects in the field of Biological Sciences.
Bose Institute	Kolkata	Research in Physical and Life Science.
Indian Association for cultivation of science)	Kolkata	Studies on solid state physics material science, energy research and polymer science
Indian Institute of Tropical Meterology	Pune	
Indian Institute of Astro Physics	Bangalore	Research in emerging and Interdisplinary areas of astrophysics and heavenly bodies.
Jawarharlal Nehru Centres for Advanced Scientific Research	Bangalore	Research in frontier areas of Chemistry, Physics and Fluid Dynamics
Raman Research Institute	Bangalore	Research in Astronomy, Astro Physics and Liquid Crystals
S. N. Bose National Centres for Basic Science	Kolkata	Advanced studies in selected branch of Basic science
Birbal Sahni Institute of Paleobotany	Lucknow	Research in Palaeobotany in modern context.
Indian Institute of Geomagnetism	Mumbai	Research in innermost crusts of the earth as the sun and in near earth) well as phenomena of occuring on
Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology	Dehradun	Basic Research in the area of Biostratigraphy, Petrology and Geochemistry

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International Advance Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New materials	Hyderabad	Development of High performance and materials and processes.
Vigyan Prasara	New Delhi,	To take large scale science popularisation 1989 pro-grammes.
National Accreditation Board for testing and calibration laboratories	New Delhi	Provides recognition for technical competence of testing, calibration and medical laboratories
Centre for liquid crystal research	Bangalore	
Aryabhata Research Institute of Observation Science	Nainital	
Survey Training Institute	Hyderabad	Premier institution for training in various surveying and mapping.
disciplines of		
Indian Academy of Science	Bangalore	
Indian National Science Academy	New Delhi	
Indian National Academy of Engg.	New Delhi	
National Academy of Science	Allahabad	
Indian Science Congress Association	Kolkata	
Department of Atomic Energy	Mumbai,	Development of Nuclear Power 1954 Technology, application of radiation technology in the field of agriculture, medicine and industry.
Nuclear Fuel Complex	Hyderabad, 1971	Organisation is responsible for manufacturing of Zirc alloy - 4 clad natural and depleted natural uranium oxide for PHWR
Tarapur Atomic Power Project	Mumbai, 1969	
Rawatbhata Atomic Power Project I	Rajasthan,	The project was built with the help of 1973 Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.
Narora Atomic Power Project	U.P., 1991	
Kakrapar Atomic Power Project	Gujarat, 1993	
Kaiga Atomic Power Project	Karnataka	
Electronics Corp of India Ltd.	Hyderabad, 1967	Pioneered the Electronics and Computer Revolution in India
Bharetiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam	2003	To take up the construction activities of the fast breeder reactors.
BARC's Radiation Medicine Centre	Mumbai	Involved in Research and Development in Nuclear Medicine and Allied Science
Krishi Utpadan Sanrakshan Kendra (KRUSHAK)	Lasagoan (Nasik)	Set up by BARC for low dose application of radiation for food preservation
Radiation Processing Plant	Navi Mumbai	Set up by Board of Radio Isotopes (BRIT)
BRIT's Biomolecule Producing	Jonaki	Supplies over a dozen of labelled nucleotides and molecular biology kits.
Laboratory	Hyderabad	
Advance Centre for Treatment, Research and Education of Cancer (ACTREC)	Navi Mumbai	The first unit of Bhabhattan being used regularly for treatment of cancer patients

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Shriram Centre for Industrial Research	Delhi	
Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology	Bangaluru	
Defence Res. & Development Org. Rajasthan	Jodhpur,	
International Institute of population studies	Mumbai	
Centre for Advance Technology	Indore	Development of application in the areas of laser system
Defence Metallurgical Research Lab.	Hyderabad	Laser based projectile speed measuring instrument commissioned at the Defence Metallurgical Research Lab.
Nuclear Desalination Demonstration Plant	Kalpakkam	(The plant will utilise sea water, steam & power from Madras Power Station for achieving cost effective sea water)
Institute of Physics	Bhubaneshwar	Conducts Research in condensed matter and high energy.
National Centre for Biological Science of TIFR	Bangalore	Research initiative in frontline area of modern biology.
Board for Research in Nuclear Sciences (BRNS)	Mumbai	Recommends financial assistance to university, academic institution and National Laboratories.
National Board for Higher Mathematics	Mumbai	Promoting excellence in higher Mathematics,
Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre	Kolkata,	Education and Research in the country. It provides Radio isotopes for various 1977 application.
Folded Tandem Ion Accelerator (FOTIA)	Trombay, 2000	BARC has commissioned the accelerator for various Research & Development work.
Institute of Plasma Research (IPR)	Ahmedabad	Operates 'Aditya Tokamak' for the studies on high temp magnetically confined plasmas.
Indian Space Research Organisation	Bangalore,	(For experimentation, operationalisation and 1969 launching of its space craft indigenously.
National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT)	Chennai, 1993	To promoting and developing technology for specific purposes in ocean related areas.
National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAUR)	Vasco Goa, 25 May, 1998	To consolidate the gains acquired from the Antarctic expeditions and to stimulate the Research in the frontier area of Polar Science.
Indian National Centre for Indian Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) Project (IODMOD)	Hyderabad, Feb., 1999	Establish state of art IT infrastructure. Implementing Indian Ocean and Modelling
National Metallurgical Laboratory	Jamshedpur	Improvement of Recovery and Efficiency of Manganese.
Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute	Durgapur	Engage in Polymetallic Nodule Programme of Department of Ocean

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Institute of Life Science	Bhubaneswar	Development
Indian Agriculture Research Institute	New Delhi	Agriculture Augmentation of Phytotron containment facility is available at IARI
Biotechnology Park	Lucknow	
Biotechnology Incubation Centre	Hyderabad	
National Centre for Cell Science	Pune	(R&D in the areas of stem cell biology, cancer biology, single transduction, HIV. Biology and gene regulation)
Centre for DNA fingerprinting and Diagnostics	Hyderabad	(Providing services for DNA fingerprinting, diagnostics)
National Centre for Medium Range Forecasting	1908	(Medium Range Weather forecast to the Weather Indian Farmers.)

### Science and Technology Infrastructure

Scientific and technological activities in India are carried out under a wide set-up consisting of Central Government, State governments, higher educational sector, public and private sector industry and non-profit institutions/associations. These institutional structures, with their research laboratories, are the main contributors to research and development being carried out in the country. Notable among these are the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR); Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR); and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). In addition, there are many departmental laboratories of various departments/ministers, viz., Department of Atomic Energy, Ministry of Information Technology, Department of Space, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and the Ministry of Science and Technology. Further, there are over 1,200 in-house research and development units in industrial undertakings supporting research in their respective industries. Many Indian universities and deemed universities such as ITIs also undertake substantial research and development work.

**Department of Science & Technology** was set up in 1971 which identify and promote front line and priority areas on R&D, through science and engineering research council (SERC) an advisory body consisting of eminent scientist.

1. A national Programme Nanomaterial Science and Technology Initiative (NSTI) has been started.
2. Boys cast fellowship SERC student fellowship to iron research mind.
3. Kishore vaigyanik protsahan yojana has been started to encourage young minds.

**National Center for Medium Range Weather Forecasting:** (NMRWF) this is only organization in India where real time global and regional data annihilation work

are being carried out for providing operational medium range weather forecasting also host bombsite center for weather and climate also been partner on ever observation campaign (**INDOEX, BOBMWEX, LASPEX, ARMEX**, etc.)

#### Atomic Energy

- The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), established on 3rd August, 1954 is engaged in the development of nuclear power technology, applications of radiation technologies in the fields of agriculture, medicine, industry, and basic research.
- Nuclear fuel fabrication for power reactors and research reactors is done respectively at the Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad, and BARC. In the development of new fuels, BARC and IGCAR are engaged.
- BARC has set up the Advanced Fuel Fabrication Facility (AFFF) at Tarapur. The MOX fuel produced here has given satisfactory performance.
- Construction of a Zirconium Oxide Plant for enhancing the production capacity of zirconium oxide powder is under way.
- The Heavy Water Board (HWB) of DAE is responsible for building and operating heavy water plants in the country. The Board has seven heavy water plants in the country. Besides meeting domestic needs of heavy water, the board has also exported heavy water.
- An independent body, the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) monitors safety. The safety standards formulated by AERB are on par with those recommended by the international organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP).

- Radioisotopes and their formulations find wide applications in diagnosis, therapy and health care. BARC and BRIT are the main centres of this activity.

**Nuclear Power Programme:** In 3 stage programme:

- First stage:** Comprises setting up to **pressurized heavy water reactors** (PHWRs) and associated fuel cycle facilities. PHWRs use **natural uranium as fuel and heavy water as moderator and coolant**.
- Second stage:** Envisages setting up of **fast breeder reactors** (FBRs) backed by reprocessing plants and plutonium based fuel fabrication plants. **Plutonium is produced by irradiation of U-238**.
- Third stage:** is based on **thorium, U-233 cycle. U-233 is obtained by irradiation of thorium**.

Uranium Deposit In India Uranium Deposit In India

- **Jaduguda bhatin, Narwapahar, Trandahl** (east for south), **Banduhuran (Turamdih west), Central Keruadungri Bagjata, Kanya, Mohuldin and Nundup in Jarkhand**.
- **Domiasiat and whacky** in Meghalaya.
- **Lasmbapur Peddagattu, Koppunura and Tunnolopalle** in Andhra Pradesh.

- Gogi in Karnataka.
- **Rohil** in Rajasthan.

**Mining for Ore Processing:** Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL) a public sector undertaking operate over uranium mines UCIL processes uranium ore to yellow coke, which is sent then to NFC for fuel fabrication.

- Magnetic present in uranium ore is recovered as a byproduct in uranium process plant.
- The research for development in field of ore processing and uranium metal production is done at bombay.

### Nuclear Power Plants

The Government of India has accorded "in principle", approval for five green field sites including two inland sites (Kumharia, Haryana and Bargi, Madhya Pradesh) for setting up six 700 MWe indigenous PHWRs and three coastal sites (Haripur, West Bengal, Mithi Viridi, Gujarat and Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh) for setting up eighteen 1000 MWe or larger size light water reactors (LWRs) based on international co-operation. Another such site at Jaitapur in Maharashtra was approved by the Indian Government earlier. All these are steps towards reaching an installed nuclear power capacity of more than 60 GWe by 2032.

Power Station	Operator	State	Type	Units	Total Capacity (MW)
Kaiga	NPCIL	Karnataka	PHWR	220 × 3	660
Kakrapar	NPCIL	Gujarat	PHWR	220 × 2	440
Kalpakkam	NPCIL	Tamil Nadu	PHWR	220 × 2	440
Narora	NPCIL	Uttar Pradesh	PHWR	220 × 2	440
Rawatbhata	NPCIL	Rajasthan	PHWR	100 × 1	1180
				200 × 1	
				220 × 4	
Tarapur	NPCIL	Maharashtra	BWR(PHWR)	160 × 2,	
				540 × 2	1400
<b>Total</b>				<b>19</b>	<b>4560</b>

### Projects Under Construction

Kaiga	NPCIL	Karnataka	PHWR	220 × 1	220
Kudankulam	NPCIL	Tamil Nadu	WER-1000	1000 × 2	2000
Kalpakkam	NPCIL	Tamil Nadu	PFBR	500 × 1	500
				Total	4
					2720
<b>Planned Projects</b>					
Kakrapar	NPCIL	Gujarat	PHWR	640 × 2	1280

Rawatbhata	NPCIL	Rajasthan	PHWR	640 × 2	1280
Kudankulam	NPCIL	Tamil Nadu	VVER-1200	1200 × 2	2400
Jaitapur	NPCIL	Maharashtra	EPR	1600 × 4	6400
Kaiga	NPCIL	Karnataka	PWR	1000 × 1	
				1500 × 1	2500
		Bhavini	PFBR	470 × 4	1880
		NPCIL	AHWR	300	300
		NTPC	PWR	1000 × 2	2000
		NPCIL	PHWR	640 × 4	2560
<b>Proposed Projects</b>					
Kudankulam	NPCIL	Tamil Nadu	VVER-1200	1200 × 2	2400
Jaitapur	NPCIL	Maharashtra	EPR	1600 × 2	3200
Pati Sonapur		Odisha	PWR		6000
Kumaharia		Haryana	PWR		2800
Saurashtra		Gujarat	PWR		
Pulivendula	NPCIL 51%, AP Genco 49%	Andhra Pradesh	PWR	2000 × 1	2000
Kovvada		Andhra Pradesh	PWR		
Haripur		West Bengal	PWR		

- **The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)** was formed in 1969. Space research activities were provided additional fillip with the formation of the Space Commission and the Department of Space by the government of India in 1972. For the saga of Indian space efforts, 70s were the era of Experimentation during which experimental satellite programmes like Aryabhata, Bhaskara, Rohini and Apple were undertaken.
- **Indian National Satellite (INSAT) system**, established in **1983**, is the largest domestic communication satellite system in the Asia Pacific Region with **nine satellites** in operation viz., INSAT-3C, INSAT-3E, GSAT-4A, INSAT-4B, INSAT-4CR and GSAT-12, was launched on **July 15, 2011**. The overall coordination and managements of INSAT system rests with INSAT Coordination Committee. INSAT system currently has 187 Transponders in different bands such as C-band, extended C-band, Ku-band and S-band which are used for telecommunication, TV broadcasting, DTH services, business communications rural area connectivity, Tele-education, Tele-medicine, Village Resource Centres, Search and Rescue operation and Emergency Communications.
- Launch of **GSAT-10** with 30 transponders with 12 in Ku-band, 12 in C-band and 6 in extended C band is scheduled for launch during **2012**. ISRO is now working on the development of an Advanced Communication Satellite viz. **GSAT-11** with 4 Ton standardized structure. GSAT-11 is an advanced Ka band Satellite with on-board switching and multiple spot beam. A host of new technologies such as Chemical Propulsion, Ion propulsion, on-board autonomy etc. will be implemented in GSAT-11, which will have a mission life of 15 years.
- Plans are afoot to augment the INSAT system capacity to meet the pressing demand for transponders. Currently, four communication satellites are under development. INSAT-4E/GSAT-8 satellite with 24 Ku band transponders was successfully launched on **21st May 2011** onboard Ariane launch vehicle. This was followed by launch of **GSAT-12** carrying 12 extended C band transponders onboard India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle on **15th July 2011**.
- With a view to establish a regional satellite navigation system over **Indian region, the Indian Regional Navigational Satellite System (IRNSS)** has been initiated. IRNSS is a constellation of **7 satellites** – **3** in GEO and **4** in GSO orbit. The configuration of the space and



ground segment of IRNSS have been finalized and the development work has been initiated. The first of the seven satellites of the IRNSS constellation. IRNSS-1, carries a Navigation payload and a C-band ranging transponder. The spacecraft employs an optimized I-1k structure with a power handling capability of around 16000 W and a lift off mass of **1380 kg**, and is designed for a nominal mission life of **7 years**. Subsystem fabrication and testing activities of IRNSS-1 is in progress and the satellite is planned to be launched onboard PSLV during **2012-13** while the full constellation is planned to be realized during **2014** time frame.

- The **Indian Remote Sensing satellite system (IRS)** is one of the largest constellations of remote sensing satellite in operation in the world today. Currently, **ten** operational satellite are in orbit – TES, RESOURCESAT-1, CARTOSAT-1, CARTOSAT-2, CARTOSAT-2A, CARTOSAT-2B, IMS-1, RISAT-2, OCEANSAT-2 and the recently launched **RESOURCESAT-2** IRS series of satellite provide data in a variety of spatial, spectral and temporal resolutions (better than 1 m). With these in-orbit satellite and the planned ones, such as **RISAT-1**, **Megha Tropiques**, **SARAL** and **INSAT-3D**, the Indian EO system will continue to provide high quality data products and services, enabling a host of applications relevant to national development. IRS data is marketed globally through a network of International ground stations.
- RESOURCESAT-2 was successfully launched on-board **PSLV-C16** on **20th April 2011**. RESOURCESAT-2 is built with enhanced capabilities for crop applications, vegetation dynamics and natural resource census besides providing continuity of services and data for RESOURCESAT-1.

#### Launch Vehicle Technology

- The first experimental Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3) was developed in **1980**. An Augmented version of this, ASLV, was launched successfully in **1982**. India has made tremendous strides in launch technology to achieve self-reliance in satellite launch vehicle programme with the operationalisation of **Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV)** and **Geosynchronous Satellite launch Vehicle (GSLV)**.
- PSLV has four stages using **solid and liquid propulsion** systems alternately.
- The **GSLV** is capable of launching **2,000 kg** class

satellites into Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO). **It is three stage vehicle.**

- In the fourth stage GSLV (Geo-stationary Launch Vehicle) was developed. Its second and fourth stage uses cryogenic engines. They use liquid hydrogen as fuel at  $-253^{\circ}\text{C}$  and liquid oxygen at  $-183^{\circ}\text{C}$  as oxidiser.
- **Chandrayaan-I**, India's first mission to the Moon was successfully launched on **22nd October, 2008**. The eleven payloads have studied the moon from different perspectives and provided excellent quality of high resolution data. The most significant result is the discovery of the presence of hydroxyl and water molecules on the lunar surface and inference of sub-surface water ice deposits in the base of craters in permanent.
- **The Antrix Corporation limited** is the marketing agency under Department of Space established in **1992** with access to resources of ISRO DOS as well as Indian space industries. From the modest beginning is early days of its existence, today Antrix is recognized as "One Source" for meeting all space needs of the customers

#### 31st India Scientific Expedition to Antarctica

- For the 31st ISEA, NCAOR has proposed 73 members (29 members for short-term and 44 members for long-term) from organizations/institutes/laboratories from India. **Shri Uttam Chand** (SASE), Dr. : Rupesh Das (NPL), Shri Rajesh Asthana (GSI) and Shri J.A.A. Silveira (MPT) were nominated, respectively, as the Leader, deputy leader of the Expedition, Voyage Leader and the Nodal Officer for supervision of the construction activity of the research base at Larsemann Hills. The 31st ISEA was launched on 26th October, 2011 from Cape Town.
- During the **29th Antarctic expedition** concluded by March 2009, the studies accomplished in the Larsemann Hills area for setting up the **Third Station** in the Antarctic including transportation of heavy equipment (American Crane—MANTIS) of 4 tons. India would be launching an expedition to South Pole with the American counterparts.
- India has recently embarked upon Arctic research by launching first ever scientific expedition to this region under the leadership of **Shri Rasik Ravindra, Director, NCAOR**, Goa in the first week of August 2007 using the international research facility at Ny-Alesund in Spitsbergen

island of Norway. The name of the Indian Arctic Station is **Himadri** set up at the base camp in Norway.

- The year **2011** witnessed a quantum jump in the research initiatives from the country's research base HIMADRI at Ny-Alesund. The **fifth Arctic expedition** of the country have been launched in four phased during Mya-June, July-August and August-September 2011 and during these phases of the expeditions two new projects were initiated and field studies of 13 continuing projects were conducted.
- **Medical Biotechnology:** Concerted efforts have been made towards development of vaccines and diagnostics for the major infectious and non-infectious diseases specially in the areas of tuberculosis, avian influenza, Chikungunya, rotavirus, typhoid, malaria and HPV.
- **Stem Cell:** Both basic and translational research are being promoted by the Department in various institutions, hospitals and the industry. Till date, more than 55 programmes have been identified and supported on various aspects of stem cell research.
- **Bioengineering:** The key areas identified are: tissue engineering, biomaterials for therapeutics, medical devices, bioinstrumentation and biosensors.
- The Biotech Parks and Biotech Incubation Centres provide an excellent template for the promotion of Biotech start-up companies and the promotion of Public Private Partnership.
- The Biotechnology Park at Lucknow set up on 8 acres land provided by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of Uttar Pradesh is now operational and is emerging as a good model.
- The Biotech Park and incubator facility at Shapoorji Pallonji Biotech Park, Genome Valley, Hyderabad has been mainly designed for development and scaleup of bio-processes and technologies.
- **The Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics (CDFD)** is an autonomous organization funded by the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India.
- **New Science & Technology Policy 2003:** The policy outlines the approach to S&T governance, optimal utilization of existing physical and knowledge resources, development of innovative technologies, systems and technologies for mitigation and management of natural hazards, generation and management of intellectual property and creation of awareness amongst general masses about the use and benefits of science & technology.
- **Patent Facilitating Centre (PFC)**, launched in 1995, has been playing an important role at all stages of intellectual property (IP) development in the country, from ground to policy level including creating IP awareness, protection, use and exploitation of IP and keeping watch on IP development.
- **The Technology Development Board (TDB)** was constituted in September **1996**. The Board provides financial assistance to industrial concerns and other agencies for attempting development and commercial application of indigenous technology or adapting imported technology for wider domestic application.
- The National Children's Science Congress is an important activity involving children in the age group of **10–17 years** from all over the country. The programme is envisaged to encourage the students to relate the learning of science to the environment around, to their immediate social and physical environment and provide them a forum to interact with scientists to quench their curiosity and thirst for creativity.
- **Survey of India (SOI)**, the national survey and mapping organization under the Ministry of Science & Technology, was set up in 1767. In its assigned role as the National Principal Mapping Agency, Survey of India bears a special responsibility to ensure that the country's domain is explored and mapped. While Survey of India meets the national needs in cartography, some specialized thematic maps required to meet the needs of the specific users are taken care of by the National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation (NATMO), operating under the Department.
- **The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR)** is a part of the Ministry of Science and Technology with the mandate for indigenous technology promotion, development and utilization.
- **Information Technology and e-Governance (ITeG):** Under ITeG, the Department implements a comprehensive programme to accelerate e-Governance through Information Technology for improving efficiency, transparency and

accountability.

- **Central Electronics Limited (CEL):** CEL is a Public Sector Enterprise under Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India established in 1974 with an objective to commercially exploit the indigenous technologies developed by National Laboratories and R&D Institutions in the country.

- **CSIR** is an autonomous, non-profit publicly funded R&D organization under Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India, established in 1942 with objectives to provide scientific and industrial R&D that maximizes the economic, environmental and societal benefits for the people of India.



**1. Match the following:**

- | Institute                                  |    | Location  |
|--|----|-----------|
| 1. Indian Institute of Geomagnetism        | a. | Bangalore |
| 2. Centre for liquid crystal Research      | b. | Mumbai    |
| 3. Birbal Sahni Institution of Paleobotany | c. | New Delhi |
| 4. Indian National Science Academy         | d. | Lucknow   |
- a) 1 - a    2 - b    3 - c    4 - d  
 b) 1 - b    2 - c    3 - d    4 - a  
 c) 1 - b    2 - a    3 - d    4 - c  
 d) 1 - d    2 - b    3 - c    4 - a

**2. Consider the following statements:**

- 1) Institute of Plasma Research is situated in Ahmedabad.
- 2) National Metallurgical Laboratory is situated in New Delhi.

Which of the above statements is / are correct?

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

**3. Consider the following statements:**

- 1) V - 233 is obtained by irradiation of thorium.
- 2) Thorium is produced by Irradiation of U-238.

Which of the above statements is / are correct?

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

**4. Match the following:**

- | Uranium Deposit Place |    | State     |
|-----------------------|----|-----------|
| 1. Gogi               | a. | Karnataka |
| 2. Rohil              | b. | Rajasthan |
| 3. Domiasiat          | c. | Meghalaya |

- |    |       | 4. Lasmbapur | d. Andhra Pradesh |
|----|-------|--------------|-------------------|
| a) | 1 - a | 2 - c        | 3 - d    4 - b    |
| b) | 1 - b | 2 - d        | 3 - c    4 - a    |
| c) | 1 - d | 2 - a        | 3 - b    4 - c    |
| d) | 1 - a | 2 - b        | 3 - c    4 - d    |

**5. Which is the correct chronology for production of Uranium from mines:**

- a) Canada - Australia - Kazakhstan - Russia
- b) Canada - Australia - Russia - Kazakhstan
- c) Kazakhstan - Russia - Australia - Canada
- d) Canada - Kazakhstan - Australia - Russia

**Answer & Explanations**

1. c.
2. b. It is situated in Jamshedpur.
3. a. Plutonium is produced by Irradiation of U-235.
4. d.
5. d.

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