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Concise India 2014

A large, stylized yellow number '2014' is the central focus. Inside the '0', there is a collage of Indian symbols: the Taj Mahal, a tiger, a woman in a sari, and a geodesic dome. The word 'India' is written in red, and 'Concise' is written in blue above it.

for Civil Services Preliminary (CSAT) & Main Examinations

Chapterwise MCQs

Compiled by SN Jha



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INTRODUCTION

Transportation plays an important role in the development of country. The Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is responsible for the formation and implementation of policies and programmes for the development of various modes of transport save the railways and the civil aviation.

Railways

The Railways in India provide the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers. The first train steamed off from **Mumbai to Thane in 1853**. Now it has played a vital role in the economic, industrial and social development of the country.

Indian Railways have grown into a vast network of **7,146** stations spread over a rout length of **64,600** km with a fleet of **9549** locomotives, **55,339** passenger service vehicles, **6560** other coaching vehicles and **2,39,321** wagons as o 31st March, 2012. About **30 per cent** of the route kilometre, **41 per cent** of running track kilometre and **43 per cent** of total track kilometre is electrified. The network is divided into 17 zones. Divisions are the basic operating units. The 17 zones and their respoective headquarters are given below:

Zonal Railways	Headquarters
Central	Mumbai
Eastern	Kolkata

East Coast	Bhubaneshwawr
East Central	Hajipur
Northern	New Delhi
North Central	Allahabad
North Eastern	Gorakhpur
Northeast Frontier	Maligaon (Guwahati)
North Western	Jaipur
Southern	Chennai
South Central	Secunderbad
South Eastern	Kolkata
South East Central Railway	Bilaspur
South Western Railway	Hubli
Western	Mumbai
West Central Railway	Jabalpur
Metro Railway	Kolkata

Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of Ministry of Railways

There are thirteen undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Railways.

1. Rail India Technical and Economic Service Limited (RITES)
2. Indian Railway Construction (IRCON) International Limited
3. Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited (IRFC)
4. Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR)

5. Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL)
6. Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC)
7. Railtel Corporation of India Ltd. (Rail Tel)
8. Mumbai Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (MRVNL)
9. Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL)
10. Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL)
11. Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co. Ltd. (BWFL)
12. Burn standard Company Limited (BSCL)
13. Braithwaite and Company Limited (BCL)

Rolling Stock Production units of Indian Railways

1. Diesel Locomotive Works (DLW), Varanasi
2. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW), Chittaranjan
3. Rail Coach Factory (RCF), Kapurthala
4. Integral Coach Factory (ICF), Perumbur, Chennai
5. Rail Wheel Factory (RWF), Bangalore
6. Diesel Loco Modernization Works, Patiala

Indian Railways has started manufacturing of LHB designed high-speed light weight coaches at Rail Coach Factory (RCF), Kapurthala.

The Research, Design and Standards Organization (RDSO) at Lucknow is the R&D wing of Indian Railways.

Since 1924–25, railway finances remain separated from general revenues. They have their own funds and accounts and the Railway Budget is presented separately to Parliament.

ROADS

India has one of the largest road networks in the world. The country's road network consists of National Highways, State Highways, major/other district roads and village/rural roads. Though the National Highways, which is the responsibility of the Central Government, has about **79,116 km** length and comprises only **1.7 per cent** of the total length of roads, carries over **40 per cent** of the total traffic across the length and breadth of the country. Traditionally, the road projects were financed only out of the budgetary grants and were controlled/supervised by the Government. But now public-pvt. Partnership plays an important role in this regard.

The length-wise distribution is as under:

National Highways/Expressways	79,116 km
State Highways	1,55,716 km
Other Roads	44,55,010 km

The National Highways have been classified on the

basis of carriageway width of the highway. Generally, a lane has a width of **3.75 m** in case of single lane and **3.5 m** per lance in case of multi-lane National Highways. The percentage of National Highways in terms of width is as under:

Single Lane	19,330 km (24%)
Double Lane	40,658 km (52%)
Four Lane/Six lane/Eight Lane	19,128 km (24%)

The beginning of a significant private sector participation in road projects was made with the launching of India's largest road project—National Highways Development Project (NHDP).

The NHDP is being implemented mainly by NHAI in phases I to VII.

- **NHDP Phase I & II:** Envisage 4/6 laning of about 14,000 km of National Highways, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 65,000 crore at 2004 prices. Those two phases comprise Golden Quadrilateral (GQ), North-South and East-West corridor (NSEW), Port Connectivity and Other Projects. The GQ consists of 5846 km and connects four major cities, viz., Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. The NSEW corridor comprising a length of 7142 km connects Srinagar in the North to Kanyakumari in the South including a spur from Salem to Kochi and Silchar in the East to Porbandar in the West, respectively. The NHPI also includes Port Connectivity Project comprising a length of 380 km for improvement of roads connecting 12 major ports in the country and other projects involving a length of 965 km are also included.
- **NHDP Phase III:** NHDP Phase-III involves 4-laning of 12,109 km of NHS having high density corridor connecting State capitals, important tourist places, economically important areas, etc. on PPP basis at an estimated cost of Rs. 80,628 crore.
- **NHDP Phase IV:** It involves upgradation / strengthening of 20,000 km of single/ intermediate /two lane National High ways to two lanes with paved shoulders on EOT (Toll) and BOT (Annuity) basis.
- **NHDP Phase V:** It involves six laning of 6,500 km of NHs comprising 5,700 km of GQ and balance 800 km of other sections of NHs at a cost of Rs. 41,210 crore.
- **NHDP Phase VI:** It involves construction of 1,000 km of expressways with full access control on new

alignments at a cost of Rs. 16,680 crore.

- **NHDP Phase VII:** It involves construction of 700 km of ring roads of major towns and bypasses and construction of other stand-alone structures such as flyovers, elevated roads, tunnels, underspasses, grade separated interchanges etc. on National Highways at a cost of Rs. 16,680 crore.

The State Highways and Major District and Rural Roads are under the responsibility of respective State Governments, these are developed and maintained by various agencies in State and Union Territories.

1. The main thrust of research and development (R&D) in the roads sector is to build a sustainable road infrastructure comparable to the best roads in the world.
2. The **Border Roads Organization (BRO)** was conceived and raised in the year 1960 by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
3. The BRO was entrusted with the construction of the 215 km long road Delaram-Zaranj in Afghanistan by Government of India. Incidentally, this is the first tarmac road in Nimroz Province of Afghanistan.
4. The work on construction of a 8.8 km long Rohtang tunnel is in an advanced stage of tendering action.

5. Four laning of NH-1A from Vijaypur to Kunjwani (17.2 km) under PM's National Highway Development Programme of 'North-South Corridor' has been completed except two bridges and one underpass.

6. Construction and maintenance of 160 km long **Tamu-Kalemyo-Kalewa** road in Myanmar.

Central Road Fund

The Central Government has created a dedicated fund, called Central Road Fund, called Central Road Fund

(CRF) for collection of cess on petrol and high speed diesel Oil. Presently, Rs. 2/- per litre is collected as cess on petrol and High Speed Diesel (HSD) Oil. The fund is distributed for development and maintenance of National Highways, state roads, rural roads and for railway over bridges / under bridges and other safety features as provided in Central Road Fund Act, 2000. Cess is being distributed in the following manner.

- (i) Rs. 1.50 is being allocated in the following manner:
 - (a) 50 % of the cess on high speed diesel (HSD) oil for development of rural roads.
 - (b) 50 % of cess on HSD, and the entire cess collected on petrol are thereafter allocated as follow:

S. No.	State	National Highway No.	Total length (in km)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4, 5, 7, 9, 16, 18, 43, 63, 202, 205, 214, 214A, 219, 221 & 222	4472
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52, 52A & 153	392
3.	Assam	31, 31B, 31C, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 44, 51, 52, 52A, 52B, 53, 54, 61, 62, 151, 152, 153 & 154	2836
4.	Bihar	2, 2C, 19, 28, 28A, 30, 30A, 31, 57, 77, 80, 81, 82, 85, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107 & 110	3642
5.	Chandigarh	21	24
6.	Chhattisgarh	6, 12A, 16, 43, 78, 111, 200, 202, 216, 217 & 221	2184
7.	Delhi	1, 2, 8, 10 & 24	72
8.	Goa	4A, 17, 17A & 17B	269
9.	Gujarat	NE-1, 6, 8, 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E, 14, 15, 59, 113 & 228	3245
10.	Haryana	1, 2, 8, 10, 21A, 22, 64, 65, 71, 71A, 72, 73, 73A, 71B, NE-II	1512
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1A, 20, 21, 21A, 22, 70, 72, 88 & 73A	1208
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	1A, 1B, 1C & 1D	1245
13.	Jharkhand	2, 6, 23, 31, 32, 33, 75, 78, 80, 98, 99 & 100	1805
14.	Karnataka	4, 4A, 7, 9, 13, 17, 48, 63, 67, 206, 207, 209, 212 & 218	3843
15.	Kerala	17, 47, 47A, 49, 208, 212, 213 & 220	1440
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3, 7, 12, 12A, 25, 26, 26A, 27, 59, 59A, 69, 75, 76, 78, 86 & 92	4670
17.	Maharashtra	3, 4, 4B, 4C, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 50, 69, 204, 211 & 222	4176
18.	Manipur	39, 53, 150 & 155	959

19.	Meghalaya	40, 44, 51 & 62	810
20.	Mizoram	44A, 54, 54A, 54B, 150 & 154	927
21.	Nagaland	36, 39, 61, 150 & 155	494
22.	Odisha	5, 5A, 6, 23, 42, 43, 60, 75, 200, 201, 203, 203A, 215, 217 & 224	3704
23.	Puducherry	45A, 66	53
24.	Punjab	1, 1A, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 64, 70, 71, 72 & 95	1557
25.	Rajasthan	3, 8, 11, 11A, 11B, 12, 14, 15, 65, 71B, 76, 79, 79A, 89, 90, 112, 113, 114 & 116	5585
26.	Sikkim	31A	62
27.	Tamil Nadu	4, 5, 7, 7A, 45, 45A, 45B, 45C, 46, 47, 47B, 49, 66, 67, 68, 205, 208, 209, 210, 219, 220, 226 & 227	4462
28.	Tripura	44 & 44A	400
29.	Uttaranchal	58, 72, 72A, 73, 74, 87, 94, 108, 109, 123, 119, 121, 87 Ext&125	1991
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 2A, 3, 7, 11, 12A, 19, 24, 24A, 24B, 25, 26, 27, 28, 28B, 28C, 29, 56, 56A, 56B, 58, 72A, 73, 74, 75, 76, 86, 87, 91, 91A, 92, 93, 96, 97, 119 & NE-II	5874
31.	West Bengal	2, 2B, 6, 31, 31A, 31C, 32, 34, 35, 41, 55, 60, 60A, 80, 81 & 117	2377
32.	Andaman & Nicobar	223	300
	Total		66590

Shipping

- Shipping plays an important role in the transport sector of India's economy. Approximately, **95 per cent** of the country's trade by volume (**68 per cent** in terms of value) is moved by sea. **India has the largest merchant shipping fleet among the developing countries and ranks 16th amongst the countries with the largest cargo carrying fleet.**
- The salient features of India's shipping policy are the promotion of national shipping to increase self-reliance in the carriage of the country's overseas trade. **There has been an increase of 1.89 per cent million GT in the tonnage during the last four years.**

Ministry of Shipping has prepared a Maritime agenda for the decade **2010-20** to give a vision and road map for comprehensive development of shipping. The agenda envisages to create, build and sustain the maritime infrastructural needs of the country of the next decade. The overall vision of the Ministry as per the Maritime agenda aims towards navigating and steering the Indian Maritime sector realistically into the premier maritime nations of the world. This ten year period agenda of the Ministry of Shipping covers the last two years of the 11th Five Year Plan, the entire period of 12th Five Year Plan and the first three years of the 13th Five Year Plan. This document basically presents an agenda in the Shipping sector for

consideration within overall objective to increase efficiency of the delivery system and overall pace of growth in the sector. Indeed, this is a pathbreaking document which will serve as road map for all ports (major as well as non-major ports) and shipping sector during the decade 2010-2020, which includes maritime sector development by maritime states.

- Coastal Shipping:** Coastal shipping is an energy-efficient, environment-friendly and economical mode of transport in the Indian transport network and a crucial component for the development of domestic industry and trade. India, with her **7,517 km** long coastline studded with **13** major ports and **200** non-major ports provides congenial and favorable conditions for the development of this alternate mode of transport.
- Maritime Training:** The Director General of Shipping is responsible for creation of the trained manpower required for the merchant navy fleet of the country. The importance of organised training was recognised in the year 1927 when the Training Ship "Dufferin" was established. In addition to the this, there are about 124 training institutes in the private sector approved by the Director General of Shipping.
- The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. (SCI) was formed on **2nd October, 1961**. The SCI was conferred 'Mini Ratna' status by the Government of India on 24th February, 2000.

6. The training of personnel acquired a new dimension with the setting up of a **Maritime Training Institute (MTI)** at Powai, Mumbai.
7. MTI has been awarded the coveted Golden Peacock Award for excellence in Training.
8. **Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project:** The Government of India through the Ministry of Shipping decided to set up a "Special Purpose Vehicle" (SPV) in the name and style "Sethusamudram Corporation Limited" (SCL) to raise finance and to undertake such other activities as may be necessary to facilitate creation and operation of a **navigable channel from Gulf of Mannar to Bay of Bengal through Palk Bay** (Sethusamudram Ship Channel).
9. Situated in the western coast of India in the city of Cochin, State of Kerala, Cochin Shipyard is the **largest shipyard in the country**.
10. **The Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited** was incorporated as a joint stock company in 1934, under the name M/s Garden Reach Workshop Limited (GRW). The Government of India acquired the company in 1960. It was renamed as "Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited (GRSE)" on 1st January, 1977.
11. **Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL)**, Visakhapatnam was set up in 1941 in the private sector and was taken over by the Government in 1952.
12. **Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited (HDPEL)**, Kolkata became a Central Public Sector Undertaking in 1984.

Inland Water Transport

13. India has about **14,500 km** of navigable waterways which comprise rivers, canals, backwaters, creeks, etc. About 50 million tonnes of cargo corresponding to 2.82 billion tonne km was transported in 2005–06 by Inland Water Transport (IWT). Its operations are currently restricted to a few stretches in the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly Rivers, the Brahmaputra, the Barak River, the rivers in Goa, the backwaters in Kerala.
14. **The Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI)** came into existence on 27th October, 1986 for development and regulation of inland waterways for shipping and navigation.
15. **National Waterways:** The Ganga between Allahabad–Haldia (1620 km) the Sadiya-

Dhubri stretch of river Brahmaputra (891 km) and the Kollam-Kottapuram stretch of West Coast Canal along with Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals (205 km) in Kerala have so far been declared as National Waterways and are being developed for navigation by IWAI.

- **Kakinada-Puducherry** stretch of Canal and Kalurelly Tank, stretches of river Godavari and Krishna (1028 km) in 2008.
- **Talcher-Dharma** stretch of river Brahmani, Geonkhali Charbatia stretch of East Coast Canal, Charbatia-Dharma stretch of Matai river along with Mahanadi delta river system (585 Km.) in 2008.

In addition, declaration of **Break River from Lakhpur to Bhanga** (121 km) as **sixth** National Waterway is under consideration of the Government.

Civil Aviation

The Ministry of Civil Aviation is responsible for the formulation of national policies and programmes for development and regulation of civil aviation and for devising and implementing schemes for orderly growth and expansion of civil air transport.

India has been a member of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and is also on the Council of ICAO since its inception. The Air Transport Companies are both in the public sector and in the private sector.

India has bilateral Air Services Agreements with **104** countries. Recently, New Air Services, Agreements have been signed/initialed with Mexico, Chile and Bosnia & Herzegovina.

The Cape Town Convention has been acceded by the Government of India and it has come into force w.e.f. **1.7.2008**. The principal objective of the Convention/Protocol is the efficient financing of mobile equipment.

India has acceded to the Montreal Convention on **1st May, 2009**. Accession to this Convention shall facilitate higher compensation and fifth State jurisdiction to international air passengers to/from India.

Some Major Developments in Civil Aviation Sector
 Some Major Developments in Civil Aviation Sector

- FDI norms have been liberalised, allowing **100 percent FDI** through the automatic route for setting up green field airport projects.
- A policy for construction of Greenfield airports, addressing procedure for approval of greenfield airports within **150 kms** of existing airports, airports for cargo and or non scheduled flights and for heliports, has been put in place.

- The Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) has been established. The functions to be carried out by AERA include fixing, reviewing and approving tariff structure for the aeronautical services and users' fees which may be levied by the service providers for airport development and monitoring prescribed performance standards relating to quality, continuity and reliability of service.
- The two national carriers **Air India Ltd.** and **Indian airlines** have been merged to optimise fleet acquisition, leverage the asset base, strengthen network and achieve economy of scales.
- In order to address the acute shortage of operational manpower in aviation sector, **Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udyan Academy (IGRUA)** has been upgraded and a new flying training institute at **Gondia** has been established and the management has been passed on to the CAE flight Training (India) Private Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of CAE Inc, Canada.
- **Airports Authority of India (AAI)** is a leader in building airport infrastructure along the length and breadth of the country including remote and far flung areas. Airports Authority of India came into being on 1st April, 1995. AAI manages 115 airports including 23 Civil Enclaves. In addition, AAI provides CNS-ATM facilities at 11 other airports.

The Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS)

was initially set up as a Cell in the DGCA in January, 1978 on the recommendation of the Pande Committee constituted in the wake of the hijacking of an Indian Airlines flight on 10th September, 1976. The BCAS has its headquarters in New Delhi and 4 Regional Offices located at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai airports. The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi located at Fursatganj (UP) is an Autonomous Body under Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation.

- GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation "Gagan" is an augmentation system to enhance the accuracy and integrity of GPS signals to meet precision approach requirements in Civil Aviation and is being implemented jointly by AAI and ISRO in three phases.

Bangaluru Airport Limited (BIAL) is the 1st green airport. It has been decided to establish a premier pilot Training Institute at Gondia, Maharashtra.

Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. (PHHL) an ISO 9001:2000 certified company, is one of India's leading helicopter companies and is known for its reliable helicopter operations. The company was incorporated in 1985 with the objective of providing helicopter services to the petroleum sector, linking inaccessible areas of the country and operating charters for promotion of tourism.

Pawan Hans is a leader in providing offshore helicopter support in India. Its helicopters fly under a variety of conditions for carrying out ONGC tasks at Bombay High. The company has provided helicopters to Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands for inter-island helicopter services.

Institution	Head Office	
Diesel Locomotives Works	Varanasi	It started its operations in May, 1960 with just two Projects: Project Tusker (renamed project Vartak) in the east and Project Beacon in the west)
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	Chittaranjan	
Integral Coach Factory	Chennai	
Rail Coach Factory	Kapurthala	
Rail Wheel Factory	Bangalore	
Border Roads Organisation	1960	Conferred a Mini Ratna status
LBS College of Advance	Mumbai	
Maritime Studies and Research		
Shipping Corporation of India	1961	
Maritime Training Institute	Powai, Mumbai	
Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	1972, Cochin	HSL is the first ship building yard in the country
Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	Visakhapatnam	
which was awarded ISO : 9001 certification.		
Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	Kolkata, 1984	
		It has two working unit in Howrah District of WB, one at Salkia and other at Nazirgonge.



1. Consider the following statements:

- 1) Cape Town convention is related to better financing of Civil Aviation sector.
 - 2) Government of India accepted it in the year 2008.
- Which of the above statements is / are correct?
- a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 2 & 3
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2

2. Match the following:

- | Event | Place |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1. World Travel Market | a. Dubai |
| 2. ITB | b. Shanghai |
| 3. World Travel Fair | c. Berlin |
| 4. Arabian Travel Market | d. London |
- a) 1 - d 2 - c 3 - b 4 - a
 - b) 1 - c 2 - a 3 - d 4 - b
 - c) 1 - a 2 - b 3 - c 4 - d
 - d) 1 - b 2 - d 3 - a 4 - c

3. National Institute of Aviation Management and Research is located in

- a) Allahabad
- b) Delhi
- c) Gondia
- d) Sultanpur

Directions : The following 4 items consist of two statements, one labelled the **Assertion (A)** and the other labelled the **Reason (R)** you have to examine here two statements carefully and decide if the **Assertion A** and **Reason R** are individually true and if so whether the **Reason** is a correct explanation of the **Assertion**. Select your answers to the items using the codes given below.

Codes :-

- a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is true, but R is false.
 - d) A is false, but R is true.
4. A - The shipping corporation of India has been conferred mini Ratna status by the Government of

India.

R - Shipping Corporation of India is a Public Sector enterprise.

5. A - The Shipping Corporation of India identified carriage of Liquefied Natural Gas as one of its thrust and growth area and has its presence in the petronet LNG project.

R - LNG has been identified as the future fuel for India's power plants and as a feed stock for chemical / petro chemical industry.

Answer & Explanations

1. c.
2. a.
3. b.
4. b. Status of SCI has been changed from a Private Ltd. company to Public Ltd. company from 1992.
5. b.

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- Interview Test

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| » <i>Projects</i> | » <i>MCQs for Final Practice</i> |
| » <i>Command Area Development and Water Management Programme</i> | |

The National Water Policy, 2002 lays emphasis on integrated water resources development and management for optimal and sustainable utilization of the available surface and ground water; creation of well-developed information system; water conservation and demand management; quantity and quality aspects as well as environmental considerations; involvement of beneficiaries and stakeholders in the project planning and participatory approach in water resources management, training and research, resettlement and rehabilitation aspects of project affected persons. The Policy also encourages Private Sector Participation in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses, wherever feasible with a view to introducing innovative ideas, generating financial resources and introducing corporate management and improving service efficiency and accountability to users.

Water Resources Potential: The average annual water availability of the country is **1869 billion** cubic metres of which total utilizable water is **1123 billion** cubic meter comprising **690 billion cubic meter of surface as and 433 billion cubic meter** of replenishble ground water.

Irrigation Potential: Due to systematic method of irrigation, irrigation potential has been increased from 22.6 million hectare in 1951 to about 22.6 million hectare till the

end of 10th plan Plan-wise irrigation potential created and utilised through major, medium and minor irrigation projects in the country is indicated below:

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects: Irrigation projects with a Culturable Command Area between **2,000 to 10,000 hectares** are medium projects and those with Culturable Command Area of more than 10,000 hectares are major projects.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP): launched in **1996–97**, give loan assistance to the States for completing those incomplete major/medium irrigation projects which were at near completion and to create additional irrigation potential. The Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes of North-Eastern States, Hilly States of Sikkim, Uttranchal, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi Districts of Odisha have also been provided Central Loan Assistance under this programme since 1999–2000. Grant has been introduced in the programme from April 2004. An additional irrigation potential of 5.44 million hectare has been created through major/medium irrigation projects and an irrigation potential of 0.45 million hectare has been created through Surface MI Schemes till March 2009.

Name of the Project	Location	State	Purpose
Nagarjuna Sagar Multipurpose Project	River Krishna	AP	Irrigation, Hydro-electricity
Pochampad Project	River Godavari	AP	Irrigation
Lower Sileru Project	River Sileru (Godavari)	AP	Hydro-electricity
Kakrapar Project	River Tapi	Gujarat	Irrigation
Kothagudam Project	Singareni coalfields	AP	Thermal Power
Kosi Project	River Kosi	Bihar	Flood control, Irrigation
Gandak Project	River Gandak	UP, Bihar	Irrigation, Hydro-electricity
Dhuvaran Power Stn.	Kheda District	Gujarat	Thermal Power
Sabarigiri (Pamba-River Pamba, kakki) Project	Kakki	Kerala	Hydro-electricity
Idduki Project	Rivers Periyar Cherutheni Idukki	Kerala	Hydro-electricity
Chambal Project	River Chambal	Raj., MP	Irrigation, Hydro-electricity
Tawa Project	River Tawa (Narmada)	MP	Irrigation
Korba Project	Near Korba Coalfields		Chhatisgarh Thermal Power
Satpura Power	Patharkada Station	MP	Thermal Power
Koyna Project	River Koyna	MH	Hydro-electricity
Nagpur Power Station	Koradi, Nr. Nagpur	MH	Thermal Power
Tungabhadra	River Tunga-Multi-purpose Project	Karnataka Bhadra	Irrigation, Hydro AP electricity
Upper Krishna Project	River Krishna	Karnataka	Irrigation
Sharavati	River Sharavati Project	Karnataka near Jog falls	Hydro-electricity
Hirakud Multi purpose Project	River Mahanadi	Odisha	Irrigation, Hydroelectricity
Talcher Power Station	Near Talcher	Odisha	Thermal Power
Bhakra-Nangal	River Satlej	HP, Punjab	Irrigation, Hydroelectricity
Multipurpose Project		Haryana	
Rajashtan Canal Project	River Satlej in Punjab	Rajasthan	Irrigation Headworks in Punjab
Kundah Project	River Kundah	Tamil Nadu	Hydro-electricity
Neyveli Power Station	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu	Hydro-electricity
Ramganga Multipurpose Project	Chuisot Stream near Kalagarh	Uttaranchal	Irrigation, Hydro-electricity
Matatilla Multipurpose Project	River Betwa	UP, MP	Irrigation, Hydroelectricity
Rihand Scheme	River Rihand	UP	Hydro-electricity
Obra Power Station	Obra	UP	Thermal Power
Damodar Valley Project	River Damodar	Jharkhand shared with West Bengal	Flood control Hydro-electricity
Ukai Project	River tapi	Gujarat	Irrigation
Mahi Project	River Mahi	Gujarat	Irrigation
Ghataprabha Project	River Ghataprabha	AP & Kar	Irrigation
Bhima Project	River Bhima	Maharashtra	Irrigation
Sardar SarowarProject	River Narmada	Guj & MP	Irrigation and Hydro-electricity
Bana Sagar Project	River Sone	MP, UP, Chhatisgarh and Jharkhand	Irrigation

Dul Hasti Project	River Chenab	J&K	Hydro-electricity
Salal Project	River Chenab	J&K	Hydro-electricity
Thein Dam Project	River Ravi	Punjab	Irrigation, Hydro-electricity
Malaprabha Project	River Malaprabha	Karnataka	Irrigation
Jaykwadi Project	River Godavari	Mah	Irrigation
Beas Project	River Beas	Punjab and Haryana	Hydro-electricity
Sharda Shayak	River Ghaghra	UP	Irrigation
Mayurakshi Project	River Mayurakshi	WB	Irrigation, Hydro-electricity

Hydro Project II: Hydrology Project Phase-II has been taken up with the assistance of International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Agreement for the Hydrology Project-II between the IBRD (World Bank) and Government of India was signed on **19.01.2006**. The project has become effective from 5th April, 2006. The duration of the project is **six years** and is estimated to cost ₹ 631.83 crore supported with a loan of 104.98 Million US\$ from IBRD. **The Ministry of Water Resources is the nodal agency for implementation of the project.** A Project Coordination Secretariat has been established in the Ministry for this purpose.

The objectives of the project are to extend and promote the sustained and effective use of Hydrological Information System (HIS) by all potential users concerned with water resources planning and management, both in public and private sectors, thereby contributing to improved productivity and cost effectiveness of water related investments.

The project is being implemented in **13 States** viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Punjab, Puducherry and Himachal Pradesh and eight central agencies viz. Central Water Commission (CWC), Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), India Meteorological Department (IMD), National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS), Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Bhakhra Beas Management Board (BBMB).

Water Quality Assessment Authority: The Ministry of Environment and Forests, issued a Notification on 22nd June, 2001 for forming "Water Quality Assessment Authority" with effect from 29th May, 2001. The Water Quality Review Committees have been formed in the States with an aim to improve coordination amongst the Central and State agencies, review/assess schemes launched/to be launched to improve quality of water resources. On the basis of recommendations of the Expert Committee and Task Force, a Gazette Notification has been issued in June 2005, on the Uniform Monitoring Protocol for adoption

by all the water quality-monitoring agencies has been issued in June 2005 as well a Working Group has also been constituted by WQAA to deal with issues relating to minimum flows in riverine systems.

Command Area Development and Water Management Programme: The Centrally sponsored Command Area Development (CAD) Programme was launched in **1974-75** with the main objectives of improving the utilization of created irrigation potential and optimizing agriculture production and productivity from irrigated agriculture under an Area Development Authority. On **1st April, 04**, this programme was restructured and named as command area development and water management programme. The scheme is now being implemented as a State sector scheme during the XI Five Year Plan (2008-09 to 2011-12).

Flood Management: Out of the country's total geographical area of **329 million hectares about 45 million hectares** is flood prone. Till March 2007, an area of 18.22 m ha has been provided with protection against floods by way of construction of embankments, drainage channels, town protection works and providing raised platforms.

The Government of India has launched a "Flood Management Programme", to provide assistance to the States **during XI plan** for taking up flood control, river management, drainage development, flood proofing and anti-sea erosion works.

River Water Disputes: As per the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 (**ISRWD Act, 1956**) when the water dispute arises among two or more State Governments, the Central Government receives a request under Section 3 of the Act from any of the basin States with regard to existence of water dispute.

Ground Water Development in The Country: The total annual replenishable ground water resources of the country have been assessed as **433 billion cubic meter**. Existing gross ground water draft as on March 2004 for all uses is **231 BCM per year**. As per the latest assessment of ground water resources carried out jointly by the Central

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Ground Water Board (CGWB) and the States, the assessment units are categorized as 'over exploited'/'critical' and 'semi-critical' based on the stage of ground water development and the long-term water level declining trend during the past decade (1995–2004). List of these areas has been circulated to the State Pollution Control Boards and the Ministry of Environment and Forests which refer the new industries/projects falling in these areas to the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) for obtaining clearance for ground water withdrawal. For enforcement of the regulatory directions issued under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, concerned Deputy Commissioners/District Magistrates have been authorized to take necessary action in case of violation of directives of CGWA in the notified areas. For more effective regulation of ground water development and management, Advisory Committees under the Chairmanship of District Collector/Deputy Commissioners with members drawn from various organizations have been constituted which will render advice in matters pertaining to regulation of ground water development and management. The CGWA have also notified 65 over-exploited areas and issued directions to the Chief Secretaries of all States having over-exploited blocks to take all necessary measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting.

Artificial Recharge of Ground Water Advisory Council: Formed on 17th April, 2006 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources with the aim to popularise the concept of artificial recharge of ground water among various stakeholders. The Advisory Council comprises of Members from the concerned Central Ministries/Departments, representatives of State Governments, Public Undertakings, financial institutions, representative of industries and renowned subject experts/farmers/NGOs. 1st meeting of Advisory Council was held in July 2006 and the second in September 2007.

Ground Water Augmentation Awards and National Water Award: Launched in 2007, by The Ministry of Water Resources with the aim to encourage NGOs/Gram Panchayats/Urban Local Bodies (for population up to 1 lakh)/institutions/corporate sector and individuals for adopting innovative practices of ground water augmentation. There are 21 Ground Water Augmentation Awards (Bhoomijal Samvardhan Puraskars) for all categories taken together each consist of a cash award of ₹ 1 lakh and a plaque with citation. Whereas one National Water Award amongst 21 award winners which consists of a cash award of ₹ 10 lakh and a plaque with citation.

National Water Resources Council: The Prime Minister is the Chairman, Union Minister of Water

Resources is the Vice-Chairman, and Minister of State for Water Resources, concerned Union Ministers/Ministers of State, Chief Ministers of all States and Lieutenant Governors/Administrators of the Union Territories are the Members. Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources is the Secretary of the Council.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1. **India-Bhutan Cooperation:** A Govt. of India funded scheme titled "Comprehensive Scheme for Establishment of Hydro-meteorological and Flood Fore-casting Network on Rivers Common to India and Bhutan" is operating in Bhutan on the network of 35 hydro-meteoro-logical/meteorological stations. The data received from these stations are utilized in India by the Central Water Commission for formulating flood forecasts. A Joint Expert Team (JET) consisting of officials from the Government of India and Royal Government of Bhutan continuously reviews the progress and other requirements of the scheme.
2. **India-Bangladesh Cooperation:** An Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission (JRC) is functioning since 1972 in order to ensure the most effective joint effort in maximizing the benefits from common river systems which is headed by Water Resource Ministers of both the countries. On 12th December, 1996 a treaty for a period of 30 years was signed by the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh for the sharing of Ganga/Ganges waters. India is providing the flood data of Farakka for Ganga (from 15th June to 15th October), of Pandu, Goal Para and Dhubri for Brahmaputra and of Silchar for Barak during monsoon period (from 15th May to 15th October) to Bangladesh for use of their flood forecasting and warning arrangements. The transmission of flood forecasting information from India during the monsoon, which is being supplied free of cost has enabled the civil and military authorities in Bangladesh to shift the population affected by flood to safer places.
3. **India-China Cooperation:** In the year 2002, the Government of India had entered into an MoU with China for provision of hydrological information on Yaluzangbu/Brahmaputra river in flood season by China to India. In accordance with the provisions contained in the MoU, the Chinese side is providing hydrological information (Water level, discharge and rainfall) in respect of three

stations, namely Nugesha, Yangcun and Nuxia located on river Yaluzangbu/Brahmaputra from 1st June to 15th October every year, which is utilized in the formulation of flood forecasts by the Central Water Commission. This MoU expired in 2007. A new Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on hydrological information of the Brahmaputra/Yaluzangbu River in flood season by China to India with a validity of five years has been signed with China on 05.06.08 during the visit of Hon'ble External Affairs Minister of India to Beijing from June 4–7, 2008. Another Memorandum of Understanding has been signed during the visit of the Chinese Premier to India in April 2005 for supply of hydrological information in respect of Sutlej (Langquin zangbu), in flood season. Chinese side is providing hydrological information in respect of their Tsada station on river Sutlej (Langquin zangbu) from the monsoon of 2007.

4. **Indus Water Treaty, 1960:** Under the Indus Water Treaty, 1960, India and Pakistan have created two permanent posts of Commissioner for Indus Waters, one each in India and Pakistan, who are the representatives of the respective Governments for all matters arising out of the treaty and serve as the regular channel of communication with regard to implementation of the Treaty. The two Commissioners together form the Permanent Indus Commission (PIC). The PIC holds periodical meetings and also undertakes tours of inspection to projects/works in India and Pakistan. By way of implementation of the Treaty, the PIC held its 102nd meeting, to exclusively discuss the issues raised by Pakistan on Baglihar Hydroelectric Project, at New Delhi. The Commission also held its 103rd meeting in New Delhi in which issues of initial filling of **Baglihar Hydroelectric Project, Kishenganga Hydroelectric Project** were also discussed. In the spirit of co-operation, three tours viz. 108th, 109th and 110th tour of Inspection were undertaken by PIC to visit Neelum Valley in Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK), Baglihar Hydro- Electric Project (J&K) in India and **Merala Headworks in Pakistan.**

CENTRAL ORGANISATIONS

1. **Central Water Commission:** The Central Water Commission (CWC) is a premier technical organisation in the country in the field of water

resources since **1945**. The Commission is entrusted with the responsibilities of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering schemes for control, conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country in consultation with the State governments concerned for purposes of flood control, irrigation, drinking water supply and hydro power development. CWC also undertakes investigation, construction and execution of any such schemes as required. There are thirteen regional organisations of CWC which are functioning from Bangaluru, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Coimbatore, Delhi, Hyderabad.

2. **Central Soil and Material Research Station:** The Central Soil and Materials Research Station (CSMRS), **New Delhi** is a premier organization in the field of geo-mechanics, construction materials and allied fields specifically in respect of water resources projects. This Research Station provides technical assistance to the Departments of Central and State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings and other agencies in India and abroad.

SUBORDINATE ORGANIZATIONS

1. **Central Water and Power Research Station:** Established in **1916, Khadakwasla, Pune**, is the centre of excellence in hydraulic research at the national level. It is an agency dealing with the twin problems of irrigation and drainage, CWPRS is an institution of international standing in hydraulic research.
2. **Central Ground Water Board:** Established in **1970**, by renaming Exploratory Tubewells Organization under the Ministry of Agriculture, a subordinate office of the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, is the national apex agency entrusted with the responsibilities of providing scientific inputs for management, exploration, monitoring, assessment, augmentation and regulation of ground water resources of the country. It was merged with the Ground Water Wing of the Geological Survey of India during 1972. The Board has 18 regional offices, each headed by a Regional Director, supported by 17 Engineering Divisions and 11 State Unit Offices.
3. **Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA):** Constituted **14th Jan., 1997**, under Environment (Protection) Act of 1986 under Ministry of

Environment & Forests' and restructured under MOEF on 6 Nov., 2000 with the aim to regulate and control of ground water development and management in the country.

4. **Farakka Barrage Project:** The Farakka Barrage Project was constructed for preservation and maintenance of Kolkata Port by improving the regime and navigability of the Bhagirathi-Hoogly river system. The Principal components of the project are: (a) 2,245 metre long barrage across the Ganga with a rail-cum-road bridge necessary river training works, and a head regulator on the right side, (b) 213 metre long barrage across the river Bhagirathi at Jangipur, (c) Feeder canal of 1113 cubic metres per second (40,000 cubic feet per second) carrying capacity and 38.38 km long, taking off from the head regulator on the right of the Farakka Barrage, and (d) navigation works such as locks, lock channels, shelter basins, navigation lights and other infrastructure.
5. **Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee:** The Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee (SSCAC) located, at Vadodara, was constituted in 1980 as per the directive of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal (NWDT), for scrutiny of estimates, technical features, design and to monitor the progress of the construction activity to ensure efficient, economical and timely execution of Unit-I (Dam and Appurtenant works) and Unit-III (Hydro-Power Complex) of the Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP). The Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, is the Chairman of the Committee. Representatives from the departments like Irrigation, Power, Revenue, Welfare etc. concerned with the construction of the project of the four party States along with their counterparts from the Government of India and the Narmada Control Authority are Members of the Committee.
6. **Bansagar Control Board:** The Bansagar Control Board was constituted by the Central Government in consultation with the Governments of **Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh** with a view to ensure efficient, economical and early execution of the **Bansagar Dam on Sone river**, including all connected works in Madhya Pradesh but excluding the canal systems. The headquarter of the Board is at Rewa (M.P.). Funds for the project are provided by the beneficiary States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in the ratio of 2 : 1 : 1.

7. **Ganga Flood Control Commission:** Ganga Flood Control Commission with its headquarters at Patna, was established in 1972. It serves as the Secretariat and executive limb of Ganga Flood Control Board. Main functions of the Commission include—preparation and updating of a comprehensive plan for flood management, techno-economic appraisal of flood management schemes, assessment of adequacy of waterways under road and rail bridges, monitoring and performance evaluation of flood management schemes, and participation in international and national committees set up by the Government of India on Ganga basin States pertaining to the subject of flood management.

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

1. **Water and Power Consultancy Services Ltd. (WAPCOS):** INTRODUCTION WAPCOS Limited is a “**MINI RATNA**” Public Sector Enterprise under the aegis of the Union Ministry of Water Resources. Incorporated on **June 26, 1969** under the Companies Act, 1956, WAPCOS has been providing consultancy services in all facets of water resources, power and infrastructure sectors in India and abroad.
2. **National Projects Construction Corporation Limited:** National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC), a Government of India Enterprise under the aegis of Ministry of Water Resources, was incorporated in 1957 with the objective to carry out infrastructure works and other related activities for development of the nation. NPCC is an ISO 9001–2000 certified public sector company.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

1. **Narmada Control Authority:** The Central Government framed the Narmada Water Scheme, which, among other things, constituted Narmada Control Authority and a Review Committee in 1980 for implementation of the decisions and directions of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal.
2. **Betwa River Board:** The Betwa River Board was constituted by the Ministry of Water Resources for efficient, economical and early execution of the Rajghat Dam Project, a joint venture of **Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh**. The headquarter of the Board is at Jhansi (U.P.).

3. **Tungabhadra Board:** The Tungabhadra Board was constituted for the completion operation and maintenance of the Tungabhadra Project. The Board is responsible for the common portion of the Tungabhadra Project. **The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal has made specific provision in the Award for the use of Tungabhadra water by the States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.** The responsibility for carrying out this specific provision relating to the use of Tungabhadra waters has been entrusted to the Tungabhadra Board by the Tribunal. The Board is regulating the water for irrigation, hydropower generation and other uses on the right bank.
4. **National Institute of Hydrology:** The National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), functioning since 1978, has its headquarters at Roorkee (Uttaranchal). To carry out field related research, the NIH has four regional centers located at Belgaum, Jammu, Kakinada and Sagar and two centers for flood management studies at Guwahati and Patna.
5. **Brahmaputra Board:** The Brahmaputra Board was constituted in December, 1981 for planning and implementation of measures for the management of floods and bank erosion in the

Brahmaputra and Barak Valley. The major activities of the Board are preparation of Master Plans, preparation of detailed project report of multipurpose projects, drainage development schemes and anti-erosion schemes in the valley apart from execution of schemes/projects in the North Eastern Region.

6. **National Water Development Agency:** The Ministry of Water Resources had formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) in August, 1980 for Water Resources Development by transferring water from water surplus basins to water deficit basins/regions by Interlinking of Rivers.

Ken-betwa Link: A tripartite MoU was signed between the Union Minister of Water Resources, Chief Ministers of Government of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh on 25th August, 2005 in the presence of Dr. Manmohan Singh, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India for preparation of DPR of Ken-Betwa link by Central Government. The works for preparation of DPR have been started by NWDA, by end of December 2008.

- **Godavari (Polavaram)–Krishna (Vijaywada) Link:** This link is a part of Polavaram Project of Andhra Pradesh. The project as proposed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh has got clearance from Technical Advisory Committee of MoWR.

Institution	Head Office	
The Central Soil and Materials Research Station	New Delhi	Research and investigation, primarily in geothermal engineering, construction materials and concrete technology.
Central Water and Power Research Station	Khadakwasla, Pune, 1916	The centre for excellence in Hydraulic Research in the National level. Deals with twin problem and irrigation and drainage.)
The Central Ground Water Board	1976	(The Board is vested with responsibility to develop and disseminate technology for scientific and sustainable development and Management of India's ground water)
Water & Power Consultancy Service Ltd.	Delhi, 1969	Covers disciplines like water supply & sanitation, ground water exploration, development, etc.
National Institute of Hydrology	Roorkee, 1978	To undertake, aid, promote and co ordinate basic, applied and strategic research on all aspects of hydrology. Contributing to sustainable water resources and development in the country.)



1. Raj Ghat Dam project is a Joint Venture of

- a) M.P. & Jharkhand
- b) U.P. & M.P.
- c) M.P. & Maharashtra
- d) Maharashtra & Gujrat

2. Consider the following statements:

- 1) Artificial Recharge of Ground Water Advisory Council has been constituted in 2006, under the chairmanship of Prime Minister.
- 2) Major objective is to popularize the concept of artificial recharge of ground water.

Which of the above statements is / are correct?

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

3. Hydrology project-II has been taken up with the assistance of

- a) RRBs
- b) SBI
- c) IBRD
- d) NABARD

Answer & Explanations

- 1. b.
- 2. b. Water Advisory Council has been constituted under the chairmanship of minister of water resources.
- 3. c.



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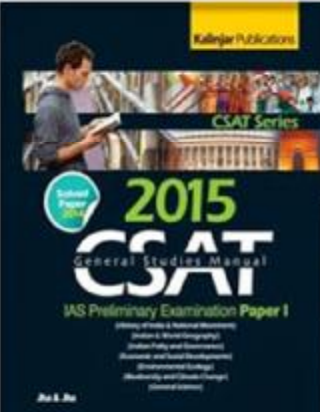
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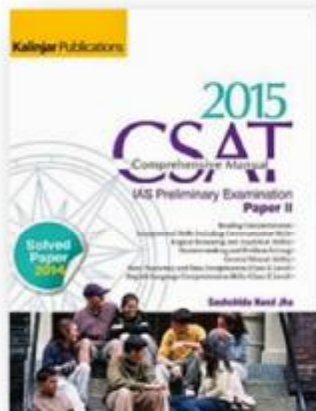
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INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is committed towards educational development, economic empowerment and social empowerment of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, victims of drug abuse, aged etc.

- **The National Commission for Scheduled Castes**, a Constitutional body monitors the safeguards provide for Scheduled Castes and also reviews issues concerning their welfare.

The Commission has wide powers to protect, safeguard and promote the interests of the SCs. The Commission has been conferred powers of a civil court trying a suit, to summon and enforce the attendance of any persons from any part of India and examining on oath, receiving evidence on affidavits. The Commission for Scheduled Castes has been reconstituted on 25 May 2007 for a period of three years.

SPECIFIC CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR SC/STs

Article	Title
341	Scheduled Castes

366	Definitions
17	Abolition of Untouchability
25	Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion
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338	National Commission for Scheduled Castes.

- **The National Commission for Safai Karmacharis**, a statutory body has inter-alia been empowered to investigate into specific Grievances as well as matters related to welfare.
- **Protection of Civil Rights Act**, 1955 provides for preventing any person on grounds of untouchability, from enjoying the rights accruing on account of abolition of untouchability.
- **Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme**: A new Scheme named Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) for Scheduled Caste Students has been introduced during the current financial year 2005–06. Fellowships, in the form of financial assistance, are to be provided to students belonging to Scheduled Castes to pursue higher studies leading to award of M.Phil and Ph.D. degree.
- The main objective of the Foundation is to propagate the ideology and message of Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar among the masses in India as well as abroad.
- **National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation**: The National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) provides concessional finance for employment generation to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes living below double the poverty line. The Corporation is also implementing 'Mahila Samridhi Yojana'. It was set up by the GoI in February, 1989, under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1958.
- **Voluntary Organisations Working for Scheduled Castes**: The objective of the scheme is to utilise the services of capable and reliable voluntary organisations in the process of social-economic development of scheduled casts.
- The tribal people of India, who come under the category of 'Scheduled Tribes' (STs) in terms of the provisions of the Constitution of India, number 8.43 crore—constituting 8.2 per cent of the population of the country (Census 2001).
- **"Fifth Schedule" and "Sixth Schedule"** have been enshrined in the Constitution. For ST. In terms of **Article 342(1)**, the President may, with respect to any State or Union Territory, and where it is State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, notify tribes or tribal communities or parts thereof as Scheduled Tribes.
- **Literacy**: The literacy rate for overall population has increased from 52.2 per cent to 65.38 per cent

between 1991 to 2001. In case of Scheduled Tribes the increase in literacy has been from 29.62 per cent to 47.10 per cent.

- The funds released under SCA to TSP to State Governments/UT Administrations are as follows.

Five Year Plan	Fund released (Rs. in crore)
V	119.31
VI	486.11
VII	846.95
VIII	1484.12
IX	2009.61
X	2960.83
XI (2007–08)	631.80

Major Initiatives Schemes in Social Sector: At a Glance

Aam Admi Bima Yojana

Under a new scheme called "Admi Bima Yojana" (AABY), launched on October 2, 2007 insurance to the head of the family of rural landless households in the country is provided against natural death as well as accidental death and partial/permanent disability. This cover is Rs. 75,000 on death due to accident and permanent disability due to accident, Rs. 37,500 in case of partial permanent disability due to accident and Rs. 30,000 in case of death of a member, prior to terminal date. The premium to be charged under the scheme is Rs. 200 per annum per member, 50 per cent of which is to be contributed by the Central Government and remaining by State Governments.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana was formally launched on October 1, 2007. All workers in the unorganized sector who come in the category of Below Poverty Line (BPL) and their families are covered under the Scheme. The scheme also has a provision of smart card to be issued to the beneficiaries to enable cashless transaction for health care. Total sum insured would be Rs. 30,000 per family per annum with Government of India contributing 75 per cent of the annual estimated premium amount of Rs. 750 subject to a maximum of Rs. 565 per family per annum while State Governments are expected to contribute 25 per cent of the annual premium as well as any additional premium. The cost of smart card would also be borne by Central Government.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)

NREGS, which was launched on February 2, 2006, in 200 most backward districts in the first phase, has been

expanded to 330 districts in the second phase. The remaining 266 districts have been notified on September 28, 2007 where the scheme has come into effect from April 1, 2008.

Bharat Nirman

The programme, which was launched in 2005–06 for building infrastructure and basic amenities in rural areas, has six components, viz. rural housing, irrigation potential, drinking water, rural roads, electrification and rural telephony.

National Rural Health Mission

The National Rural Health Mission was launched on April 12, 2005 to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services to the poorest households in the remotest rural regions.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

JNNURM, which is for a seven-year period from 2005–06 has two main components-Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). BSUP was launched to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 63 selected cities in the country. IHSDP, which was launched simultaneously with BSUP in December 2005, is taking up housing and slum upgradation programmes in non-BSUP cities.

- **Grants-in-Aid for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations:** This is a Central Sector Scheme, with 100 per cent grant, available to the State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations, Forest Development Corporations, and Minor Forest Produce.
- **The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED),** was set up in 1987 as a national level apex body under the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984 (MSCS Act, 1984).
- The Other Backward Classes (OBC) constitutes estimated 52 per cent of population as per Second Report of Backward Classes popularly known as Mandal Report.
- **National Commission for Backward Classes:** In pursuance of the Supreme Court Judgement popularly known as Mandal Judgement (1992), the National Commission for Backward Classes was set up in 1993 as a permanent body.
- The quantum of reservation for SCs, STs, and

OBCs in direct recruitment on all-India basis by open competition is 15 per cent, 7.5 per cent and 27 per cent respectively.

- **National Policy for Older Persons:** The National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP) was announced in January, 1999, with the primary objective viz., to encourage individuals to make provision for their own as well as their spouse's old age; to encourage families to take care of their older family members.
- Women and Children (0–18 years) constitute roughly 71.14% of the Indian population as per 2001 census. While women (including female child 0–18 years) constitute 48% of total population, the children (male and female 0–18 years) constitute 44% of total population.
- **STEP:** Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) was launched as a Central Sector Scheme in 1987. It has made a significant impact on women in traditional sectors by upgrading skills and providing employment on project basis by mobilizing them into viable groups.
- **Swayamsidha:** Swayamsidha is an integrated scheme for the development and empowerment of women. It is based on the formation of women into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) with emphasis on converging services, developing access to micro credit and promoting micro enterprises.
- **Gender Budgeting Initiatives of the Ministry of Women and Child Development:** Gender Budgeting is the application of gender mainstreaming in the budgetary process.
- **Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005** (number 43 of 2005): A new law on the protection of women from domestic violence has been enacted and brought into operation from 26.10.2006.
- **Stree Shakti Puraskar:** As a measure of recognition of achievements of individual women in the field of social development, the Government of India has instituted five national awards, known as 'Stree Shakti Puraskar'.
- A new Pilot Scheme "Dhanalakshmi—Conditional Cash Transfer for Girl Child with Insurance Cover (CCT)" was launched on 3rd March, 2008 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- In order to prevent child marriages, the existing Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 was repealed and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.

- **National Commission for Women:** It is a statutory body constituted on 31.1.1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.
- The Lok Sabha passed **'The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2012** on **3.9.2012** which seeks to provide every woman irrespective of her age or employment status, a safe and secure environment, free from sexual harassment. **The Bill covers all work places, both in public and private sector, whether organized or unorganised. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2012** passed by the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha on 10.5.2012 and 22.5.2012 respectively, has been **notified** as on Act on **20th June, 2012**.
- **Paryadarshini** will be an SHG based project for holistic empowerment of women and adolescent girls in 6 districts failing in the Mid-Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. NABARD will be the Lead Programme Agency to implement the programme.
- **The Swadhar Scheme** was launched by the Department during the year 2001–2002 as a Central Sector Scheme for providing holistic and integrated services to women in difficult circumstances, such as destitute widows deserted by their families in religious places like Vrindaban and Kashi, women prisoners released from jail and without family support.
- A new scheme called **"Ujjawala"**—A Comprehensive Scheme for 'Prevention of Trafficking', with five specific Components—Prevention, rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of victims of Trafficking' has been launched on 4th December, 2007.
- The Government of India has launched the **National Mission of Empowerment of women (2010–15)** (NMEW) on 8th March, 2010, with a view to empowering women socially, economically and educationally.
- Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls—**SABLA** has been proposed for adolescent girls in the age group of 11/15 years by merger of Kishori Shakti Yojana and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls along with content enrichment. The scheme RGSEAG would aim at empowering adolescent girls along with improvement in this nutritional and health status upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills.
- **Indira Gandhi Matritva Shyog Yojana (IGMSY)–CMB Scheme:** A new Scheme for Pregnant and Lactating women has been introduced by the Government of India for implementation on a pilot basis in 52 districts in 2010-11. It is a Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme under which cash incentive of Rs. 4000 in 3 installments is provided to pregnant women of 19 years and above, for their first two live births, between the second trimester of pregnancy till the infant completes six months of age, subject to fulfillment of specific maternal and child health conditions. The scheme aims to provide part compensation for wage loss so that the women are not under economic compulsion to work upto the last days of pregnancy and immediately after delivery. Further, it is an effort to improve the health status of the mother and infant. IGMSY is being implemented in 53 districts across the country. According to the baseline survey conducted by States/UTs, 12.5 lakh Pregnant and lactating women are expected to avail services under the scheme annually.

Various Women—Oriented Schemes of State Governments

1. **Panchdhara Yojana:** Madhya Pradesh Government's Scheme was launched on 1st November, 1991 for rural and tribal women which includes following five Schemes-
 - (i) **Vatsalya Yojana:** For health care and facilities at the time of delivery of a child.
 - (ii) **Gramya Yojana:** For providing working capital to rural women for small trade.
 - (iii) **Aayushmati Yojana:** Govt. subsidy is provided for medical treatment to the poorest women.
 - (iv) **Social Security Pension Scheme:** For orphan widows.
 - (v) **Kalpavraksha Scheme:** For providing employment to SC/ST women in tribal areas.
2. **Apni Beti Apna Dhan Yojana:** Haryana Government's Scheme was launched on 2 October, 1994 under which an investment of ₹ 2500 is made by the Government in Indira Vikar Patra for newly born female child in SC/ST families which becomes ₹ 25000 after 18 year and given to the concerned girl.
3. **Kunwar Bainu Mamerun Scheme:** Gujarat Govt's Scheme was launched in 1995 in which an assistance of ₹ 5000 is provided to families having

- annual income of less than ₹ 7500 at the time of their daughter's marriage.
4. **Kamdhenu Yojana:** Maharashtra Government's Scheme provides the financial opportunities of self employment to disabled, divorced women.
 5. **Girl Child Protection Scheme:** Andhra Pradesh Government's Scheme aims at protecting the interest of girl child in the society.

Constitutional Provisions for Women and Child

Article 14: The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the term of India.

Article 15: Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any special provisions for women and children.

Article 21: No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

Article 21A: The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6–14 years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine.

Article 23: Trafficking in human beings and begging and other forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with the law.

Article 24: No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

Article 45: The State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

Article 39: The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing: (e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength.

Article 243G read with Schedule 11: Provide for institutionalization of child care by seeking to entrust programmes of Women and Child Development to Panchayat (Item 25 of Schedule 11), apart from education (item 17), family welfare (item 25), health and sanitation (Item 23) and other items with a bearing on the welfare of children.

- India signed the **Convention on Elimination of Discrimination** against women (CEDAW) on **30th July, 1980** and ratified it on **9th July, 1993** with one reservation and two declaratory statements.

- **India acceded to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on 11th December, 1992** to reiterate its commitment to the cause of children.
- **The commission for Protection of Child Rights Act 2005** was notified in the Gazette of India on **20th January, 2006** and a **National Commission for Protection of Child Rights** was set up on **5th March, 2007**.
- The National Credit Fund for women or the **Rashtriya Mahila Kosh** was set up in **March 1993** as an independent registered society with an initial corpus of ₹ 31 crore which has increased to ₹ 100 crores over years.
- The Department of Pension and Pensioner's Welfare, set up in **1985**, is the nodal agency of the GoI for formulation of general policy on pension and other retirement benefits, as also for redressal of pensioners grievances.
- For the marginalised sections of the society **National Policy for Persons with Disabilities** has been finalised in 2005. The policy focuses on the prevention of disabilities, the physical and economic rehabilitation measures for disabled persons.
- A comprehensive law, namely, the **Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995** has been enacted and enforced in February, 1996.
- The law deals with both prevention and promotion aspects of the rehabilitation such as education, employment and vocational training, creation of barrier-free environment, provision of rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities.
- **The Rehabilitation Council of India** is a statutory body set up under the **Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992**. The Council is responsible for regulating the training policies and programmes for various categories of professionals in the area of rehabilitation and special education.

Minorities

- Five religious communities viz. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis) have been notified as minorities as per provision under the **National Commission for Minorities (NCM) Act, 1992**.
- **The Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme** for the Welfare of Minorities was announced in June, 2006. The objectives of the programme are: (a) Enhancing opportunities for education; (b) Ensuring an equitable share for

minorities in economic activities and employment, through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self-employment, and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs; (c) Improving the conditions of living of minorities by ensuring an appropriate share for them in infrastructure development schemes; (d) Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence.

Thirteen State Governments namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Government of NCT of Delhi, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have set up statutory commissions for minorities. Manipur and Uttarakhand have set up non-statutory commissions

Constitutional Provisions for Minorities

Article 15: Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion.

Article 16: Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

Article 25: Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.

Article 26: Freedom to Manage religious affairs.

Article 29: Right to conserve language, script, and culture.

Article 30: Right to establish and administer

educational institutions.

Article 347: Recognition of language.

Article 350: Redressal of grievances to any authority in the government in any of the languages used in states/ UT.

Article 350(A): Instruction through mother tongue at the primary stage of education.

Article 350(B): Investigate all matters relating to linguistic minorities.

- **National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities:** For having a detailed examination to determine the criteria for identifications of socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and to suggest measures for their welfare, the Government has constituted a National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities, with the following terms of reference: (a) to suggest criteria for identification of socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities; (b) to recommend measures for welfare of socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities, including reservation in education and government employment; (c) to suggest the necessary constitutional, legal and administrative modalities, as required.

Institution	Head Office
The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED)	1987
Artificial Lims Manufacturing Corp. of India	Kanpur, 1972 The products manufactured by the corporation conform to ISI standards approved by BIS.
National Institute for Visually Handicapped	Dehradun
National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped	Kolkata
Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for Hearing Handicapped	Mumbai
National Institute for Mentally Handicapped	Secunderabad
National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research	Cuttack
Institute for the Physically Handicapped	New Delhi
Institute for Empowerment of persons with Multiple Disabilities	Chennai



1. Swa-Shakti the Rural Woman's development project is supported by

- a) UNESCO
- b) UNDP
- c) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).
- d) UNIFEM

2. The constitution of India officially recognise the existence of a category called OBC. The basis of their backwardness is

- a) Social & Educational
- b) Social & Economical
- c) Social & Cultural
- d) Cultural & Economical

3. Which of the following is / are statutory bodies:

- 1) National Commission for Women.
 - 2) Central Social Welfare board (CSWB).
 - 3) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh.
 - 4) National Institute of Public Cooperation & Child Development (NIPCCD).
- a) 1 & 2 only b) 1 & 3 only
c) 1, 2 & 4 d) All of the above

4. V.V. Giri National Labour Institute is located at which place?

- a) Mysore b) Delhi
- c) Pune d) Noida

5. As per the Bonus Act, an employee is entitled for bonus if his Salary or wage does not exceed.

- a) 2500 per month
- b) 3500 per month
- c) 4000 per month
- d) 2000 per month

Answer & Explanations

- 1. c.
- 2. a.
- 3. b. Other are autonomous organisations.
- 4. d.
- 5. b. Bonus Payable to employees whose salary or wage exceed 2500 per month has to be calculated as if his salary were 2500 per month.



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| » <i>National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development</i> | » <i>Scheme Relating to Incentives to sports person</i> |
| » <i>National Service Scheme</i> | » <i>Scheme of Assistance for Anti-Doping Activities</i> |
| » <i>Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan</i> | » <i>MCQs for Final Practice</i> |

INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has been designated as the nodal Ministry for development and empowerment of youth and adolescents in the country. To achieve the goals of empowering and enabling the youth to become effective and productive participants, a de nova look at the existing policies, instruments and institutions, initiation of innovative policies, efficient, effective and creative ways to rejuvenate institutions have been taken up. Synergy and, convergence of efforts with other Ministries / Departments have also been initiated.

NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY, 2003

The first National Youth Policy was formulated and laid in Parliament in 1988. A need was felt to revise the existing National Youth Policy, as a result of rapid socio-economic transformation in the country. The new National Youth Policy, 2003 formulated by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, is designed to galvanise the youth to rise up to the new challenges, keeping in view the global scenario and aims at motivating them to be active partners in national development.

The age group of the Youth, as per the National Youth Policy, 2003, is 13 to 35 years. The New Policy recognises four thrust areas viz., (i) Youth Empowerment;

(ii) Gender Justice; (iii) Inter-Sectoral Approach; and (iv) Information and Research Network. The Policy includes eight key sectors for the development of youth. The Policy also identifies five priority groups of young people.

Draft National Youth Policy (NYP) 2012:

The draft NYP 2012 is first of its kind as it recognized that Youth is not a homogenous group and has numerous differential based on habitat, environment, socio-economic status of their families and their own life styles. In addition, **the Draft Policy proposes to change the target age group from the existing 13-35 years to 16-30 years.**

The Draft Policy not only spells out the objectives but also elaborates the details of the policy interventions required and identified partners responsible for achieving the objectives. In a first, Youth Development Index (YDI), that would serve as the baseline and ready reckoner for evolution and policy makers, has also been incorporated as a part of the policy.

Key Features of Draft NYP 2012

1. Draft NYP 2012 recognizes that youth is not a homogenous group and there are numerous differentials based on their habitat, environment in which they live, socio-economic status of the families they belong to and their own life style.
2. The target groups identified are: (i) Student youth (ii) Migrant youth (iii) Rural Youth (iv) Tribal

- Youth (v) Youth at risk (vi) Youth in violent conflicts (vii) out of school/dropouts (viii) groups with social-moral stigma (ix) Youth in Institutional Care. Young women, Youth belonging to Socially and economically disadvantaged communities/groups, and differently abled Youth from the three priority groups among the target age group.
3. The Draft NYP 2012 proposes to change the target age group from the existing 13-35 years to 16-30 years. This change is proposed mainly to realign the definition of Youth with the prevailing international definitions. **The definition of Youth as per UN is 15-24 years and as per Commonwealth, it is 15-29 years.**
 4. The concerns of target groups and the priority groups therein, shall be addressed through a subsequent action plan based on policy interventions mentioned in the thrust areas of this policy.
 5. **Draft NYP 2012 plans to divide broad age bracket of 16-30 years into three groups-the first sub-group will be 16-20 years covering mostly youth who require educational facilities. The second sub-group is 20-25 years who require access to employable skills. The third sub-group 25-30 who require access to self employment and entrepreneurial skills.**

NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR YOUTH AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT

The scheme titled National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) has been formulated by merger of four 100% Central sector Grants-in-aid schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports during 10th Plan namely, Promotion of Youth Activities & Training, Promotion of National Integration, Promotion of Adventure and Development and Empowerment of Adolescents, with a view to reducing the multiplicity of schemes with similar objectives and ensuring uniformity in funding pattern and implementation mechanism, avoiding delays in availability of fund to the field level and institutionalizing participation of State Governments in project formulation and its implementation. The Scheme has come into existence with effect from 1 April, 2008.

Short term objectives

- Provide opportunity for holistic development of youth including adolescents for realisation of their

fullest potential;

- Develop leadership qualities and personality development of youth and to channelise their energy towards socio-economic development and growth of the nation;
- Promote national integration, strengthen secular and eclectic outlook through creative expressions by youth;
- Foster the spirit of adventure, risk taking, teamwork, the capacity of ready and vital response to challenging situations and of endurance among youth;

Long-term objectives

- Engage and channelize the energy of youth in a positive manner for nation building;
- Develop amongst youth a sense of pride in nationally accepted values like democracy, socialism, and secularism;
- Promote activities and programmes, which foster social harmony and national unity among youth;
- Promote spirit of national integration, unity in diversity, pride in Indianness among the youth of different parts of the country and to induce a sense of social harmony amongst the youth.

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

National Service Scheme (NSS) is a noble experiment in academic expansion. It inculcates the spirit of voluntary work among the students and teachers through sustained community interactions. Over the years, NSS has emerged as India's student youth movement in linking with the community.

National Service Scheme, popularly known as NSS was launched in Gandhiji's Birth Centenary year-1969, in 37 universities involving 40,000 students, with primary focus on the development of personality of students through community service. Today, NSS has more than 3.2 million student volunteers on its roll spread over 251 Universities in 14,698 colleges/institutes of higher and technical education and 8174 Secondary Schools all over the country.

Youth to Edge Scheme

A new Scheme "Youth to Edge" to promote the adventure activities in the **north eastern states** of India, the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) in collaboration with Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports & Sports, National Service Scheme has been started from **30th January, 2012**. Under the scheme, 2000 NSS volunteers from adventure training Programmes. This will promote the eco-friendly tourism in the unexplored areas

of North Eastern Region and will also promote the study of fauna and flora.

NEHRU YUVA KENDRASANGATHAN

"India is on the threshold of a unique demographic dividend with youth being a major strategic asset. The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, the nodal Ministry for youth empowerment and development has been working towards inculcating in the youth an enhanced sense of volunteerism, community service, personality development and good citizenship. Towards this end the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, one of its flagship implementing arms endeavours to help set up, mentor and nurture rural youth clubs.

Nehru Yuva Kendras were established in the year 1972 with the objective of providing rural youth avenues to take part in the process of nation building as well providing opportunities for the development of their personality and skills. In the year 1987-88, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) was set up as an autonomous organization under the Government of India, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, to oversee working of these Kendras.

NATIONAL YOUTH AWARDS

Department of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports presents National Youth Awards every year to motivate young persons to achieve excellence in the field of national service and to encourage them to develop a sense of responsibility to their community and to improve their own potential as good citizens and young leaders.

The Award consists of a silver medal, a shawl, a certificate and a cash prize of Rs. 40,000/- to the individual award winners and Rs. 2 lakhs to the voluntary organization. The member of awards given each year would ordinarily not exceed 25. These awards are normally given on the opening day of the National Youth Festival. The awards for 2009-10 were given by Shri M. Hamid Ansari, Hon'ble Vice President to 22 individuals during the 16th National Youth Festival at Udaipur on 12 January, 2011.

Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Award

Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Award recognizes the achievement of persons in the field of adventure and encourages young people to develop the spirit of endurance, risk taking, cooperative teamwork and quick, ready and effective reflexes in challenging situations. Normally, one award each in the field of air adventure, water adventure and land adventure is given. A lifetime achievement award is also given annually. The award consists among other things an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs each.

RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) a Deemed University under section 3 of University Act 1956 was set up as an autonomous body by the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India and registered under Societies Registration Act, XXVII of 1975 S.No. 67 of 1993. It has emerged as the professional resource agency, and acts as a think-tank of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, and assists the Government and Non-government agencies in youth related activities. As the apex Institute at the national level, it works in close cooperation with the NSS, NYK and other youth organisations in the implementation of training programmes. The Institute is a nodal agency for training youth and a facilitator of youth development activities in rural as well as in urban areas.

NATIONAL SPORTS POLICY 2001

National Sports Policy, 2001 envisages mainly broad basing and promotion of excellence in sports. The salient features of the National Sports Policy 2001 are as under:

- Broad-basing of Sports and achievement of excellence;
- Upgradation and development of infrastructure;
- Support to the National Sports Federations and other appropriate bodies;
- Strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sports;
- Incentives to promote sports;
- Enhanced participation of women, Scheduled Tribes and rural youth;
- Involvement of the Corporate Sector in sports promotion; and
- Promote sports mindedness among the public at large.

PROMOTION OF EXCELLENCE IN SPORTS THROUGH INSTITUTIONS

Sports Authority of India

The Sports Authority of India (SAI) was established by the Government of India in year 1984 as a registered society primarily to ensure effective maintenance and optimum utilization of the various sports infrastructure

that were built in Delhi during Asiad, 1982. It is now the nodal agency in the country for broad basing sports and for training of sportspersons to achieve excellence in national and international sports. The Society for National Institute of Physical Education & Sports (SNIPES) was merged with SAI with effect from 1st May 1987. Subsequently Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala and its allied centres at Bangalore, Kolkata and Gandhinagar and Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education at Thiruvaiyanthapuram came under Sports Authority of India (SAI). It has now six regional centers at Bangalore, Gandhinagar, Kolkata, Sonapat, Bhopal and Imphal and two sub-centres at Guwahati (Assam) and Lucknow UP. SAI also operates a High Altitude Training Centre (HATC) at Shillong (H.P.).

LAKSHMIBAI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

This Institute was established initially as a College on 17th August 1957, the centenary year of the first war of India's Independence. The University is located at Gwalior, where Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi had laid down her life for the country's freedom struggle. In recognition of the services rendered in the field of physical education and sports by the Institute, it was upgraded to a 'Deemed University' in 1995. The LNIPE is fully funded by the Government of India.

SCHEME RELATING TO INCENTIVES TO SPORTS PERSONS

Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award

The scheme was launched in the year 1991-92 with the objective of honouring sportspersons to enhance their general status and to give them greater dignity and place of honour in society. Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 7.5 lakhs and a medal are given as award for the most spectacular and outstanding performance by a sportsperson in the preceding year.

Arjuna Awards

The Arjuna Awards were instituted in 1961. To be eligible for the Award, a sportsperson should not only have had good performance consistently for the previous three years at the international level, with excellence for the year for which the Award is recommended but also should have shown qualities of leadership, sportsmanship and a sense of discipline. The awardee is given a statuette, a certificate, ceremonial dress and a cash award of Rs. 5 lakhs. Not more than 15 awards, are given every year.

Dhyanchand Award for Lifetime Achievements In Sports And Games

Dhyanchand Award for Lifetime Achievement in Sports and games instituted in the year 2002. This award is given to honour those sportspersons who have contributed to sports by their performance and continue to contribute to promotion of sports even after their retirement from active sporting career. The award is given a statuette, a certificate, ceremonial dress and a cash award of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. Not more than three awards are given every year.

Dronacharya Award

This Award was instituted in 1985, honours eminent Coaches who have successfully trained sportspersons or teams and enabled them to achieve outstanding results in international competitions. The awardee is given a statuette of Guru Dronacharya, a certificate, ceremonial dress and a cash prize of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. Not more than 5 awards are given every year.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (Maka) Trophy

This was instituted in 1956-57. The top overall performing university in the Inter-University Tournaments is given the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy which is a rolling trophy. A small replica of the MAKA Trophy is also awarded for retention by the University. In addition, the University also gets a cash prize of Rs. 10 lakh. The second and third best universities also receive cash awards amounting to Rs. 5 lakh and Rs. 3 lakh respectively.

Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar

With a view to recognize the contribution made to sports development by entities other than sportspersons and coaches, Government has instituted a new award entitled Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar from the year 2009, which has four categories, namely, community sports development, promotion of sports academies of excellence, support to elite sportspersons and employment to sportspersons. The awards consist of a citation and a trophy in each of the above mentioned categories. There is no cash award.

SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE FOR ANTI- DOPING ACTIVITIES

Doping is the deliberate or inadvertent use by sportspersons of a substance or method banned by Medical Commission of International Olympic Committee / World Anti Doping Agency (WADA). In pursuit of gold and glory, large number of sportspersons all over the world are tempted

to or use performance enhancing substances in an effort to gain a competitive edge over others. India is no exception to this malaise. Recognizing the urgent need for embarking upon a concerted effort to check doping in collaboration with the global anti-doping community, the Government of India became one of the members of the Foundation Board of WADA, set up with the initiative of the International Olympic Committee.

NATIONAL ANTI DOPING AGENCY (NADA)

This is the national organization responsible for promoting, coordinating and monitoring the doping control programme in sports in the country. The Anti Doping rules

of NADA are compliant with the Anti Doping Code of WADA.,

NATIONAL DOPE TESTING LABORATORY (NDTL)

It is responsible for testing dope samples and conducting advance research on the subject by maintaining close association with the WADA and WADA accredited laboratories. NDTL achieved WADA accreditation" in September 2008 after undergoing probation from October, 2006. The NDTL has now become the 35th WADA accredited laboratory in the World and 6th in the Asian Region.



1. Which of the following is not one of the categories included under Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puraskar?

- Promotion of inter universities sports competition.
- Community sports development.
- Support to elite sport persons.
- Promotion of sport academies of excellence.

2. Consider the following statements regarding the scheme of sports fund for pension to meritorious sport persons.

- Medalist at the Olympic Game Rs. 10000/- per month.
- Gold medalist of the Asian / Common-wealth Games 8000/- per month.
- Silver & Bronze medalist of Asian / Commonwealth Games Rs. 6000/- per month.

Which of the above statements is / are correct?

- Both 1 & 2
- 1 & 3 only
- 2 only
- Neither 1 nor 2

3. Consider the following statements:

- Commonwealth youth programmes Asia centre is in New Delhi.
- Headquarters of WADA is situated in Switzerland.

Which of the above statements is / are correct?

- Both 1 & 2
- 2 only
- 1 only
- Neither 1 nor 2

Answer & Explanations

- a.
- b. Gold Medalist of Asian / Common-wealth Games Rs. 7000/- per month.
- c. Asia Centre is in Chandigarh.

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