

YOJANA SUMMARY

# ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT

DECEMBER 2021

- When an American company was given a patent of Basmati rice, India had to resort to an expensive procedure of challenging the patent in the US court of law.
- This necessitated India to enact the **Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999** in 2003 to give protection for GI through sui generis legislation.
- To facilitate this process, the **Geographical Indications Registry** of India was set up in Chennai.

### GI And Its Legal Backing

- **Article 22** of the **Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)** Agreement defines GIs as 'indications which identify a good as originating in the territory of a member, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristics of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin'. This mandates member countries to provide for the protection of all GIs.
- GIs are also covered **as an element of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)** under Articles 1(2) and 10 of the **Paris Convention** for the Protection of Industrial Property.

### GI Is Different From Other Types Of IPR

- GI is different from the other type of Intellectual Property called 'trademarks'.
- Trademark is a **sign assigned to an enterprise** that gets the exclusive right to use it to distinguish its goods and services from those of others.
- However, GI is not a property right given to an individual to use it, rather it is attributed to **goods or services specific to a region**.

### Statistics

- Globally, an estimated 55,800 protected GIs were in existence in 2019, with **maximum GIs in force in Germany** (14,289) followed by China (7,834), and Hungary (6,494).
- USA and India had just 529 and 361, respectively.
- **Darjeeling tea was the first Indian product** that was awarded the GI tag in 2004.
- Till now, 370 products have been registered as GIs by the GI Registry of India which comprise handicraft (214), agricultural (112), foodstuff (16), foreign foodstuff, and manufactured (14), Indian manufactured (12), and natural goods (2).
- **Karnataka has the highest number** of GI tags with 47 products followed by Tamil Nadu (39).

### Steps Taken By The Govt

- In order to realize economic benefits, need was felt to have a dedicated institutional structure backed by sound enforcement mechanism.
- For this purpose, India has started taking initiatives for setting up **traceability systems**.
  - ✓ E.g., GrapeNet, an initiative by the Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce
  - ✓ Other traceability initiatives by APEDA include HortiNet, Peanut.Net, Basmati. Net etc.

### Other Initiatives Taken To Promote GI Products

- While launching the **new logo for the GI products**, a **new tagline for promotion** 'Invaluable Treasure of Incredible India' has been selected.

- India's very first Geographical Indications (GI), Store of Cashew Export Promotion Council of India (CEPCI) was launched in 2019, at the departure terminal of Goa.
- **India's Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2021-2026**, which targets to achieve the exports value to USD 1.0 trillion by 2025, has recognised GI-tagged Agri commodities as one of the growth drivers in the draft export policy.
- Two major initiatives proposed under the new FTP include
  - (a) **Promoting 'District Export Hubs'** in each district and setting up district export promotion panels and preparing distinct export action plans to target small businesses and farmers, and
  - (b) **'Correcting imbalances'** in India's international trade processes by creating efficient, cost-effective, and adequate logistical and utility infrastructure.
- Starting of **India's first exclusive and largest online store of GI-tagged products** is also an important step.

### Few Suggestions

- Need to prepare a strategy to raise awareness about various GI products
- One District One Product has been adopted to increase value addition, marketing and exports. Under this, implementing agencies should try to give due importance to crops having GI tags.
- The govt needs to make efforts for creating required infrastructures such as customs clearance facilities, laboratory etc.
- India needs to start negotiations with other countries very proactively, to make their markets available for GI-tagged products.
- It is observed that except for Basmati rice, Nashik grapes, and Darjeeling tea, the value chains for most of the other GI-tagged commodities are either not developed or at a very nascent stage. Efforts are needed on this front also.
- Setting up an incubation centre for helping users/farmers/entrepreneurs for obtaining GI and traceability solutions of their produce may help GI products to grow.

## CAPACITY BUILDING OF PSUs

### Data Related to PSUs

- There are 256 operational Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) in the country.
- Out of these CPSUs: 10 are Maharatna companies, 14 are Navaratnas, and 72 are Miniratnas.
- The net profit of these organisations was 93,294 crore rupees in 2019-2020.

### Learning from the National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB)

- Recently, the Cabinet has approved the NPCSCB by setting up an **Integrated Government Online Training (iGOT) portal.**
- It essentially aims at the development of an integrated training infrastructure across services.
- One of its core guiding principles is to "create an ecosystem of shared training infrastructure including that of learning materials, institutions and personnel.
- A similar integrated approach can be adopted for PSUs to create a common pool of resources.

- About **55% of the total workforce** of the India is still engaged in agriculture and allied sector activities, contributing about **18% to the country's GVA** for the year 2019-20.
- Despite the pandemic-led contraction in other sectors, the agriculture and allied sectors have **shown a robust growth rate of 3.4%** at constant prices during the year 2020-21.
- The **Gross Capital Formation (GCF)** in agriculture and allied sectors relative to GVA in this sector has been showing a fluctuating trend between the years 2013-2017.
- However, it has been consistently rising from the year 2017-18 to 2019-20.

#### Farm to Fork Value Chain

- It includes various components like production, Post-Harvest Infrastructure (PHI), processing and value addition, distribution, marketing, and consumption.
- About **85% of the farmers** in India are **small and marginal** farmers who hold less than two hectares of land and their exposure to education is minimal to zero.
- They are often ignorant of the type of interventions that are required to increase their income.

#### Production Phase

- India's performance in terms of productivity is low compared to other countries due to subsistence farming.
- The **recommendations from NITI Aayog to improve farm productivity** are classified into six broader aspects – Quality Inputs, Technology, Land Fragmentation, Irrigation & Electricity, Farm Credit and Crop Insurance.

#### Various Initiatives Targeting Production Phase

- Initiatives like Soil Health Management under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) etc. have been taken.
- An **increase in the agricultural credit** flow has been **raised to Rs 15 Lakh crores**, ensuring convenient access to loans at concessional rates.
- Farmers are getting information on seeds, soil, fertilisers, weather reports etc. through the **Kisan Suidha Portal**. The use of **high-quality certified seeds** together with **neem-coated urea** and **bio-stimulants** has shown a phenomenal increase in the yield per hectare.
- **Organic Farming** – The govt launched **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana** in 2015-16 to promote organic farming. Post-harvest management support including processing, packing, marketing is made an integral part of this scheme to encourage organic farmers.
- Small and marginal farmers from various States have reported an increase in the yield by 25% in organic horticulture farming.
- They have reported profits and higher returns between 200- 500% from organic cultivation varying between regions and crops.

#### Impact evaluation of Micro-irrigation

A study conducted in 2018 shows that farmers were able to save the irrigation cost between 20-30% and reduction in fertilisers ranging from 7-21 % varying across the States and soil conditions.

The overall **income enhancement** of farmers of 14 States surveyed is in the **range of 20-50%**.

Note - There is 35-40% of overuse in surface irrigation systems, and 65% in case of groundwater use.

- However, during the initial phase, the organic business has had to **face challenges** in terms of high production costs such as land preparation costs, preparing manures and organic fertilisers, high labour costs, marketing costs, and low demand from the consumers.
- As the new generation becomes more aware of the benefits of organic products spurring the demand, the markets respond by encouraging farmers to take up organic farming like the way **Sikkim became a 100% organic State**.

### Post-harvest Phase

#### Data Related To Post-harvest Phase

- According to the economic survey 2018-19, **India's global position in post-harvest losses is at 70** of 125 nations.
- As per the estimates, the **total food loss** in agricultural products ranges between 4-10% for cereals, pulses, and oilseeds whereas 5-16% for fruits and vegetables.
- As per the latest estimates by the **Dalwai Committee report**, India loses approximately Rs 92650 crores due to rejection at the farm gate and delays in the distribution process.

#### Various Initiatives To Focusing Post-harvest Phase

- Under the umbrella scheme **Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana**, the Government is implementing various schemes which include: Mega Food Parks, Integrated Cold Chain, and Value Addition Infrastructure, Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters, and Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages.
- The Government has launched **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme** in 13 key sectors, including the food processing sector.
- To facilitate infrastructure projects at farm-gate and for financially viable post-harvest management, a fund of 1 lakh crores has been set up through **Agri Infrastructure Fund**.
- The govt is promoting scientific storage facilities in rural areas through the scheme of "**Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)**", which is a sub-scheme of **Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM)** and **Gramin Bhandaran Yojana (GBY)**.

#### Potential of Food Processing sector

It is one of the largest industries in India and ranks fifth in terms of production, consumption, and exports.

However, the processing of perishable products in India is just below 10%.

#### Post-Harvest Losses (PHL)

- PHL in India arise due to lack of infrastructure, limited technical know-how on good agricultural practices, asymmetrical market knowledge, and inadequate market access.
- Fragmented land holdings and the inefficient post-harvest value chain (includes 4 phases - Harvesting and primary processing, Storage and crop protection, processing, and market linkages) also cause losses to stack up progressively throughout the value chain.

Post-harvest value chain inefficiencies are in the form of weak access to markets, low investment in agriculture, low productivity, and low income.

#### Conclusion

- Doubling of farmer's income needs intervention at every node of the value chain. Right from increasing the Total Factor Productivity and increasing the cropping intensity to diversification towards high-value crops and improving the terms of trade for the farmers are a must to cumulatively achieve the desired goal.
- A bulk of income growth can be achieved by better price realisation and efficient post-harvest management.

- Minimising the post-harvest losses through value addition products and an efficient value chain can prevent distress sale of the produce benefitting the farmers with **returns ranging from 1.4-2.5 times**.
- Access to distant and emerging markets through effective marketing and supply chain initiatives like e-NAM, contract farming can aid the farmers in **generating 2 to 3 times returns with higher bargaining power and minimise the price volatility**.

### **Agri Export**

- India registered a significant surge in export of agricultural and processed food products in April-October period of current Financial Year, 2021-22.
- The overall export of APEDA products witnessed **14.7 percent growth** during April-October 2021 over the same period of the previous year.
- The overall export of APEDA products increased from USD 10,157 million in April-October 2020 to USD 11,651 million in April-October 2021.
- This rise in exports has been achieved notwithstanding Covid-19 restrictions.

### **Various initiatives by APEDA (functions under the Ministry of Commerce)**

- It organised **virtual Buyer Seller Meets** on agricultural and food products with UAE and on GI products, including handicrafts with USA.
- For seamless quality certification of products to be exported, APEDA has recognised 220 labs across India to provide services of testing to a wide range of products and exporters.
- APEDA also provides assistance under the financial assistance schemes of infrastructure development, quality improvement and market development for boosting the export
- Another key initiative includes **development and implementation of traceability systems** which ensure the food safety and quality compliances of the importing countries.

## **HAR GHAR JAL**

### **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)**

- Announced in 2019, Jal Jeevan Mission (JIM) aims to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household of the country.
- It is envisaged that by 2024, **each household will have a potable tap-water supply** in adequate quantity (55 lpcd) of prescribed quality on a regular and long-term basis.

### **Collective Ownership and Action**

- JIM is a decentralised, demand-driven, and community-managed water supply programme.
- Gram Panchayat (GP) or its sub-committees - Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSCs)/Pani Samiti - play a key role in planning, implementation, management, operation, and regular maintenance of in-village water supply system.
- Local village communities are contributing towards in-village water infrastructure and have a sense of ownership and pride.
- Hence, role of Gram Sabha is vital in universal access of water, its conservation and sustainable use in making villages atmanirbhar or self-reliant for their water needs.

### Achievements of JJM

- At the announcement of the JJM in 2019, only 3.23 crore (17.7%) households had tap water connections.
- Since then, 5.22 crore more rural households have been provided with tap water connections.
- In the last 26 months, despite the Covid-19 pandemic and lockdowns, tap water connections have been provided to 1.17 crore (38.5%) more households.
- Only 24 lakh (7.2%) households in Aspirational districts were having tap water connections before JJM, whereas more than 1.22 crore (36.9%) households are getting tap water supply now.

### Boosting Rural Economy

- VWSC prepares a 5-year Village Action Plan for water and sanitation, ensuring long-term source sustainability, greywater management, and water conservation works.
- These Village Action Plans are co-terminus with 15th Financial Commission period. It has provided for 60% of its total grant to local rural bodies as a tied grant for water and sanitation alone.
- Thus, an assured Rs. 1.42 lakh crore tied grant is available from 2021-22 to 2025-26 works related to water and sanitation in rural areas.
- Further, there is a provision that the VAPs to be implemented by dovetailing resources, viz MGNREGS, Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin, CSR funds etc.
- Jal Jeevan Mission is working towards making each village, a **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)** enlightened village.
- In every village, a **cadre of 25-30 people to manage its water utility** is being prepared. The mission has started a capacity building and skill development programme for such persons. This is **generating a vast pool of skilled people** to operate village water utilities.
- Such investment in rural areas of the country is accelerating economic activities and also boosting the rural economy by generating employment opportunities in villages.

### Women Empowerment & JJM

- One of the benefits of JJM is that the rural women, who suffer the drudgery of having to travel long distances to bring water home will be saved from this ordeal.
- Also, the scheme has mandated that a minimum of 50% of the VWSC members would be women.
- Women are also given a **role of custodian of water quality** in their villages. So far, more than 7.39 lakh women have been trained in water quality testing by using Field Test Kits (FTKs).
- Under the Mission, each village will have a cadre of 5 trained women formed to monitor the tap water quality provided in homes.

### Children's Health and Well-being

- A campaign was launched on 2 October 2020 to ensure that **tap water reaches every learning centre** which includes schools, Anganwadi centres etc.
- Today, 8.15 lakh (79.2%) schools and 8.15 lakh (73%) Anganwadi centres provide tap-water supply.

### Conclusion

- JJM is about the capacity building of the community in achieving water security. In this context, it is **an ideal model for Atmanirbhar Bharat**.



- Ensuring that every home has potable tap water supply in an adequate quantity of prescribed quality on a regular and long-term basis, is the cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat.

## SELF-RELIANCE IN ENERGY SECTOR

### Statistics

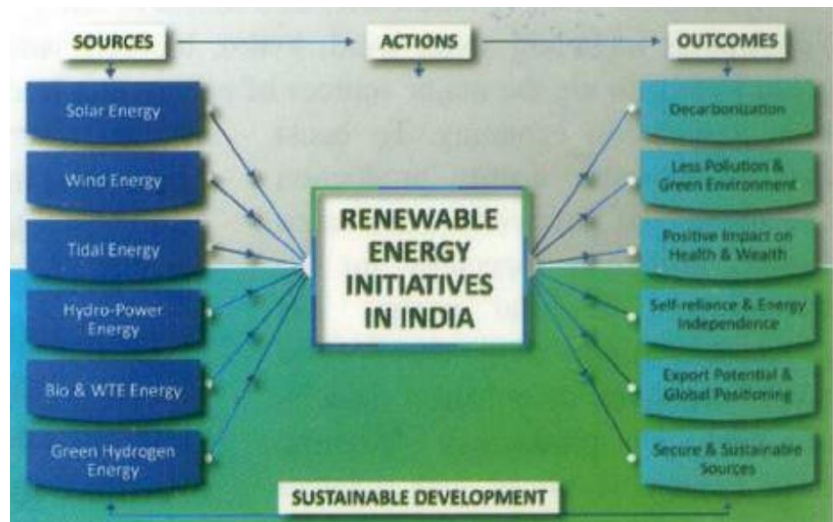
- India is the **third largest energy producing and consuming country** in the world.
- The overall energy use is doubled since 2000 due to macroeconomic factors like expanding economy, population, industrialisation etc.
- About 900 million people have already gained access to electricity in the last two decades including a **record of 100 million alone in 2018**.
- The per capita electricity consumption in India is only one-third of the global average.

### Various Initiatives Taken By Government

- The Government of India along with the State governments have implemented various schemes to boost energy sector, especially renewables.
- These schemes are especially designed in meeting the desired goals **based on the five principles (5-I) 'Intent, Inclusion, Investment, Infrastructure & Innovation'**.

#### 1. Renewable Energy Initiatives

- Solar Energy - For the advancement of solar energy '**Rooftop Solar Energy**' is introduced. Under this scheme:
  - ✓ Subsidy upto 40% of benchmark cost is provided for Rooftop Solar plants upto 3 kW capacity.
  - ✓ 20% subsidy provided for Rooftop Solar plants of capacity beyond 3 kW and upto 10 kW.
  - ✓ Online platform SPIN developed for expediting project approval, report submission & monitoring progress.
- India has also introduced '**PM-KUSUM**' and '**AJAY**' in achieving sustainable development. India has witnessed a significant rise in production of electricity from solar energy - 50.10 billion units in 2019-20 from 1.65 billion units in 2012-13.
- **Wind Energy** - Among all the renewable resources, **wind energy contributes 40.8%** as per MNRE Report 2021. wind power production has increased from 10.9 capacity GW in 2009 to 30.37 capacity GW in 2020.
- **Biogas** - The Government promotes various schemes for biogas production, including the '**New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme**' (NNBOMP) and '**Biogas-based Power Generation and Thermal Energy Application Programme**'.
  - ✓ These schemes **contribute around 10170 MW of electricity** across India. It is proposed to set up 5,000 compressed biogas plants across India by 2023.





2. National Hydrogen Mission

- National Hydrogen Mission was announced in August 2021 to produce **carbon-free fuels from renewable resources** and to **make India a global hub of production** as well as export of green hydrogen.
- The ultimate aim is to attain self-reliance in energy production and to achieve the set target by 2047 so as to celebrate the 100 years of independence.
- To achieve this target, a **Pan-India network of CNG and piped-natural gas is laid out**. This mission will bring drastic changes in the energy sector and will contribute in **gas-based cleaner economy**.
- Based on the mission objectives, it is expected that 25% of the world's energy needs will be made by India by 2050 and that will help India in becoming 10 trillion dollars addressable market.
- Hydrogen production and its storage are very much dependent on technology and innovation. Hence, it will lead to technological innovation also.

Green Hydrogen

- Hydrogen is produced by splitting water into hydrogen and oxygen, through proton exchange membrane electrolysis. It is also produced by steam methane reforming which utilises fossil fuels.
- To make cleaner and greener environment, it is decided to **produce green hydrogen** through renewable electricity and electrolysis which is expected to be achieved by 2050.
  - **Green Hydrogen** is produced by the electrolysis of water using an **electric current generated by a renewable source** (Solar PV, Wind energy etc.).
- The Government has proposed to extract ethanol from sugarcane and other bio-elements in helping production of cleaner energy.

SDGs and Renewable Energy

- It is found that out of 17 SDGs, five SDGs are highly linked on a scale of 3, and three SDGs are moderately associated on a scale of 2. Similarly, four SDGs are least linked with renewable energy but the remaining **five SDGs are not directly connected**.
- So, it is found that the SDGs can be better achieved through advancement in renewable energy sector.

Sectoral Overview

- The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has set a target to attain the capacity of 227 GW by 2022, including 114 GW from solar, 67 GW from wind, and other including bio and hydro energy.
- In addition to that, it is proposed to set up 5,000 compressed biogas plants across India by 2023.
- Further, it is estimated that 49% of total electricity will be generated by renewable energy to be achieved by 2040.
- The Government has made plan to increase the renewable electricity capacity to 175 GW by 2022 and to 450 GW by 2030.

SDGs and Renewable Energy Linkage

SDG	Thrust /Focus Area of SDG	Degree of Linkage: SDG & Renewable Energy
SDG 1	No poverty	0
SDG 2	Zero hunger	2
SDG 3	Good health and well-being	1
SDG 4	Quality education	0
SDG 5	Gender equality	0
SDG 6	Clean water and sanitation	1
SDG 7	Affordable and clean energy	3
SDG 8	Decent work and economic growth	1
SDG 9	Industry, innovation and infrastructure	2
SDG 10	Reduced inequalities	0
SDG 11	Sustainable cities and communities	2
SDG 12	Responsible consumption and production	3
SDG 13	Climate action	3
SDG 14	Life below water	3
SDG 15	Life on land	3
SDG 16	Peace, justice and strong institutions	0
SDG 17	Partnership for the goals	1

**Challenges**

- The major challenges are affordability for consumers, financial stability for DISCOMS, integration issues, gaps or barriers in regulatory and market frameworks, uncertain cost-benefit outcomes, issues in power system flexibility etc.
- It is found that the penetration of renewable energy is highly variable and skewed among the Indian States.
- States like Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana, Punjab, and Kerala contribute to renewable energy more than the national average (8.2%). Ten States of India contribute 97% of total solar and wind energy.

**RECHARGING ECONOMY**

**Graded Approach Taken To Recharge The Economy**

- The first phase of lockdown started on 24 March 2020, imperative with the objective of **aiming for a balance between the economy and health of the country.**
- On 12 May 2020, Govt came out with a *comprehensive all-inclusive stimulus package* which is called '**Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan**'.
  - ✓ It was a phase wise programme focussed on five pillars – Indian Economy; Infrastructure in the country; System; Vibrant Demography; Demand.
  - ✓ This package containing special economic provisions was aimed to provide assistance upto Rs 20 lakh crore. This is almost equivalent to 10% of the country’s GDP.

- Specific focus under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Yojana includes:
  - Businesses including MSMEs
  - Poor, including migrants and farmer
  - Agriculture
  - New Horizons of Growth
  - Government Reforms and Enablers

**Support To MSMEs**

- This was aimed at providing **Rs 3 lakh crore worth liquidity** for businesses and MSMEs in the form of working capital at **concessional interest rates**. The businesses will not have to provide any collateral to avail such funding.
- The promoters of the MSMEs which are facing financial distress will be given **loans upto Rs 20,000 crore.**

**#AatmaNirbharBharatAbhiyaan**

**New Definition of MSMEs**

- MSMEs now need not fear in growing size
- Investment limit to define MSME will be revised upwards
- Distinction between manufacturing and service sector to be eliminated
- Additional criteria of turnover to be introduced
- Necessary amendments to law will be brought about

**#AatmaNirbharBharatAbhiyaan**

**Realising the Dream of Self-Reliant India**

- Global tenders to be disallowed in Govt. procurement tenders upto ₹200 crores
- Necessary amendments of General Financial Rules will be effected
- This will be a step towards self-reliance & boost Make in India
- Will also help MSMEs to increase their business

**#AatmaNirbharApnaBharat**

**Reforms enabling Ease of Doing Business**

- India's rank in World Bank's Doing Business Report (DBR) improved from 142 in 2014 to 63 in 2019
- Helping attract potential investors and making India the easiest place to do business
- Streamlined processes for grant of permits and clearances, self-certifications and third party certifications among others

**#AatmaNirbharApnaBharat**

**Corporate Law measures to boost Ease of Doing Business**

- Decriminalization of Company Law defaults in 2018
- 16 compoundable offences were shifted to in-house adjudication & penalty mechanism
- Databank of Independent Directors launched

- In addition to this, such evolving enterprises will be encouraged to be enlisted on exchanges and a **Fund of Funds would be established to provide equity infusion of roughly Rs 50,000 crore.**

#### Support to Non-banking And Other Financial Institutes

- Under this package, a special scheme focusing on the liquidity needs was taken into consideration wherein Govt provides **assistance upto Rs 30,000 crore by investing it into various debt instruments** of such funding bodies in the primary market and secondary market.
- Such entities having low credit ratings are given special consideration through a partial credit guarantee scheme to infuse liquidity to 45,000 crores.

#### Tax-related Measures

- A **reduction of upto a quarter in the existing rates** of TDS was extended.
- The government decided to swiftly release the pending tax refunds of all the concerned parties.

#### Support to Migrants, Farmers, And Poor

- The State governments were directed to **utilise funds under State Disaster Responses Fund** along with **central government's contribution to the tune of Rs 11,000 crores** for providing food, shelter, and water to the migrants.
- Higher loan disbursement, the extended moratorium on loans, refinancing of loans, sanctioning of Kisan Credit cards were a few of the supportive measures for the agricultural sector.

#### Reforms Related to Ease of Doing Business

- Sustained reforms related to doing business smoothly in India has uplifted its global ranking to 63 in 2019 from 142 in 2014.
- This included streamlining processes such as self-certification, granting of permits and clearance, and third-party certification among others.

#### Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC)-related Measures

- For providing protection to MSMEs, the minimum threshold was *raised to Rs 1 crore* from the earlier 1 lakh to start the proceeding for insolvency.
- Central Government has been given the power to **exclude debt related to the pandemic from the definition of 'default'** for the purpose of initiating insolvency proceedings.

### **REVIVING MSMEs**

In India's GDP, the contribution of agriculture is 15%, manufacturing is 31 %, and 54% is catered by the service sector. India is **ranked third in the world** in terms of **Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) GDP**, with \$8.9 trillion.

#### MSME Sector in India

- The contribution of the MSME Sector is **31% to the overall GDP**, out of which 6.1 % is from the manufacturing sector and the rest from the trade and service sector.
- Its contribution to manufacturing output is around 35% while contribution to total export is 48%.
- The sector **employs 11.75 crores** people which constitutes 40% of the workforce in India.
- Unfortunately, only **14% of MSMEs have a formal source of finance**.

**Various Steps Taken To Revive MSME**

**1. Changed criteria for the categorisation of MSMEs (with effect since 2020)**

- A micro-enterprise, defined as an investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment of less than one crore rupees and revenue of less than five crore rupees.
- A small firm with an investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment of less than ten crore rupees and revenue of less than fifty crore rupees.
- A medium-sized firm, with an investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment of no more than fifty crore rupees and a turnover of no more than two hundred and fifty crore rupees.

**2. Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme**

- PLI programme was created to build **national manufacturing champions**, as well as to **promote manufacturing at home** by giving production incentives and encouraging investments from both within and outside the country.
- The minimum output in India because of PLI Schemes is anticipated to be more than USD 500 billion in five years.
- The finance minister declared expenditure of Rs 1.97 lakh crores for the **Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes for 13 important industries** in the Union Budget 2021-22.

**3. Startup India Seed Fund Scheme**

- The Startup India Seed Fund Scheme supports companies with proof of concept, prototype development, product testing, market entrance, and commercialisation.
- **Grants of up to Rs 20 lakhs** are provided for the validation of Proof of Concept, prototype development, or product testing.

**4. Other steps**

- MSMEs are offered training under the Skill India programme.
- Every Central Ministry/Department/PSU has to achieve an **overall procurement goal of at least 25%** of total annual purchases from MSMEs.

✓ In the fiscal year 2020-21, the Government of India purchased products worth around Rs 1.25 lakh crores, of which approximately Rs 40000 crores came from the MSE sector.

- **International Cooperation scheme** provides 100% of space rent paid to MSME units, limited to Rs 3 lakhs.
- **Collateral-free loans** for businesses, including MSMEs are also provided under Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan.

**Rs 50,000 cr. Equity infusion for MSMEs through Fund of Funds**

- MSMEs face severe shortage of Equity.
- Fund of Funds with **Corpus of Rs 10,000 crores** will be set up.
- Will provide equity funding for MSMEs with **growth potential and viability**.
- FoF will be operated through a **Mother Fund** and few **daughter funds**
- **Fund structure will help leverage Rs 50,000 cr of funds at daughter funds level**
- Will help to expand MSME size as well as capacity.
- Will encourage MSMEs to get listed on main board of Stock Exchanges.

**WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

- Economic empowerment of women is the **most effective way for integrating women into Atmanirbhar Bharat’s development goals**.
- A woman entrepreneur is the **one who assumes dominant financial control** (minimum financial interest of 51 per cent of the capital) in an enterprise.
- According to the National Sample Survey, **women entrepreneurs account for only 14% of all enterprises in India**.

### Challenges Faced By Women Entrepreneurs

- The demands of **balancing work and personal commitment** can put women under a lot of stressful responsibilities
- The women face challenges in getting support from relevant connections. Women have to **work in the male-dominant world facing discrimination** and social stigma.
- One of the challenges faced by women entrepreneurs is a ***less established business network***, along with societal and traditional constraints.

### Government Initiatives

- **Specific target group**: It was suggested to treat women as a specific target group in all major development programmes of the country.
- Developing new equipment to increase their efficiency and productivity.
- **Marketing assistance** to provide required assistance for marketing the products produced by women entrepreneurs.
- **Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP)** – It was launched by NITI Aayoga to provide an ecosystem for upcoming young women entrepreneurs across the country. NITI Aayog has partnered with Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) to implement this initiative.
- **Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana** – to support and encourage women entrepreneurs who are looking to start a small business
- **Stree Shakti Loan** – A unique scheme run under SBI to support **women entrepreneurship by providing certain concessions**. To avail of the Scheme, women entrepreneurs have to first enrol themselves in the Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)- a training programme initiated to develop entrepreneurial skills.

### Conclusion

- A woman plays multiple roles in life finding it difficult to stay motivated and work hard for her venture ascertaining to the societal taboos she encounters. The government policies and schemes have provided measures to encourage women entrepreneurs.
- The Atmanirbhar Bharat Vision of innovation, self-sufficiency, and enterprise has yet to reach the rural hinterland, where hundreds of millions of women have the potential to reach the next level.

### POLICE REFORM

- The 'police' connotes a **system of administration or regulation**, but the word is now generally used to indicate the organised body of civil officers in a place whose particular duty is the preservation of law and order.
- The present Police System in India structurally and functionally owes its existing structure to the various Acts and Enactments promulgated by the colonial rulers.

### Ancient Period

- Policing in ancient period in India was intricately concurrent with the institutions of religion, community, and ethics.
- We get glimpses of a city police organisation in Kautilya's Arthashastra. The indigenous Police System in India was organised on the basis of land tenure and also on the collective responsibility of the village community.



### Medieval Period

- The **centre of power and political activity was the Sultan**. Faujdar, being the head of the criminal justice delivery system at the provincial level, was entrusted to maintain peace and security.
- Kotwal was the magistrate, head of the police, Chowkidar was responsible for the village peace under the local landholder or the village headman.

### The Colonial Period

- **Warren Hastings**, in 1772, established criminal courts as a measure to suppress and prevent violent crime.
- In 1792, Lord Cornwallis, took police administration out of the hands of the zamindars and **established in their place a police force** responsible to agents of the Company.
  - Districts were divided into parts and over each, a police official, known as a Darogha, was placed.
  - The kotwal remained in charge of police administration in the towns.
- It was the great widespread movement against the British rule in 1857 that made the British realise the imperative need for a regularised institution. Also, the excessive dependence on the army was expensive. As a result, a **Police Commission was appointed in 1860**.
- The Commission recommended the **abolition of the military police** and the **establishment of the single uniform civil police force** which would be under the provincial government.
  - It resulted in the enactment of the Police Act (Act V) of 1861.
- The Police Commission of 1860 established the following principles of police organisation:
  - civil police were to have their own separate administrative establishment headed by an inspector-general in every province; the inspector general was responsible to the provincial government as the superintendent was to the civilian collector; and the superintendent was to supervise village police.
- In 1892, the **Provincial Civil Service** was created. In 1902, **Lord Curzon constituted another Commission** to look into the functioning of the Police System. The Commission was quite **critical of the functioning of the police** and recommended that **educated Indians be admitted to police organisation at the officer level**.
- In 1902, a new rank was formed especially for Indian officers- Deputy Superintendent of Police, which was although one rank junior to the Superintendent.
- In 1920, **Indians were allowed to enter the higher ranks** of the Police through an entrance exam which was to be held in India as well as in England.
- **Lee Commission** was formed in 1924 through which recruitment shifted in favour of Indians.

### Special Police Force

- The twentieth century ushered in a period of renewed and more persistent nationalist agitations throughout the country. As a result, two major striking forces were formed in the Madras Presidency- the Malabar Special Force and the East Coast Special Force.
- They may be called the **harbingers of today's paramilitary forces**.

### Various Steps Taken By Government To Modernize Police Force In Recent Times

- 'Police' and 'Public Order' are **State subjects** under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.
- The Government, in September 2017, approved implementation of umbrella Scheme of "**Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)**".
- This Scheme has two verticals - **Police Modernisation & Security Related Expenditure (SRE)** & includes central sector sub-schemes such as Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project and e-Prisons

project. The Government also implemented **Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme** to undertake development interventions in LWE districts.

- The second vertical of SRE comprises sub-schemes for J&K, NE States and LWE affected states as well as Special Infrastructure Scheme.

### **MULTI-SECTORAL INITIATIVES**

#### **AMRUT 2.0**

- As a step towards Atmanirbhar Bharat and with the aim of **making the cities 'water secure' and 'self-sustainable'** through circular economy of water, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0) has been approved till 2025-26.
- The project shall lead to ease of living by providing piped water supply and sewerage/septage facility to urban households.
- AMRUT 2.0 targets **universal coverage of water supply** by providing household tap connections in all 4378 statutory towns. A 100% coverage of household sewerage/septage management in 500 AMRUT cities is another objective.
- It targets to provide **2.68 crore tap connections** and **2.64 crore sewer/septage connections** to achieve the intended outcomes.

#### **PM Gati Shakti**

- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved **PM Gati Shakti-National Master Plan (NMP)** for providing **Multi-modal Connectivity**.
- It is intended to **break departmental silos** and bring in more holistic and integrated planning and execution of projects with a view to addressing the issues of multi-modal connectivity and last-mile connectivity.
- This will help in **bringing down the logistics cost** and will translate into enormous economic gains to consumers, farmers, and youth as well as those engaged in businesses.

#### **PM MITRA Parks**

- To position India strongly on the global textiles map, the government has approved the **setting up of seven PM MITRA parks** as announced in Union Budget 2021-22.
- PM Mitra is inspired by the **5F vision encompassing** - *Farm to fibre; fibre to factory; factory to fashion; and fashion to foreign*.

### **RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT: POLICIES & REGULATIONS**

- **Urban Riverfront Planning and Development (URFD)** in India currently focuses on the built environment (construction, landscaping, and beautification) and the potential economic benefits to be derived from these projects.
- There are limited considerations of the social, hydrological environmental, and ecological impacts of these projects as well as impact on the project itself.

#### **URFD in India**

- The modern concept of URFD in India has **originated with Sabarmati riverfront development** in Ahmedabad, which involved a grey infrastructure-based development for a stretch of around 10 km.



- India, with its many urban rivers and culturally important sites such as the ghats (like Varanasi), is well poised to demonstrate the benefits of water and eco-sensitive URFDs.
- In India, the focus of river restoration is still on river cleaning and aesthetic appeal. On the other hand, the concept of clean rivers on a global level has shifted towards the creation of healthier rivers which are able to sustain a wider diversity of fish, birds and other wildlife.
- Urban Riverfront Planning and Development in India is limited to commanding and controlling river waters and exploiting its floodplains for the use and convenience of people, as well as for commercial gains realised from real estate development.
- Currently, river management is **not empowered by an Act or Policy that focuses on it exclusively**.
  - Various programmes/acts such as Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban), National Water Policy, River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016, Wildlife (Protection) Act, etc. have a direct/indirect bearing on URFD.
- There are multiple institutions involved. Some of them include:
  - ✓ National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) under MoEF&C
  - ✓ National Green Tribunal (NGT)
  - ✓ City and Regional Land use plans and Building regulations