



DISCOVERY IAS

with
**CBP
SRIVASTAVA**



**RESOURCE
BOOKLET**

2021

ASSESS YOURSELF
WITH CBP SRIVASTAVA

S::2021 M 03 B 14

DISCOVERY IAS B-14(Basement), Commercial Complex, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi - 110 009

011 4707 6055

9873 703 231

9313 058 532

discoveryiasacademy@gmail.com

Discovery_IAS_Official

Discovery_IAS_Official

discoveryias.in

**THIS PAGE
INTENTIONALLY
LEFT BLANK**

DAY - 1

Q.1. Good governance is nothing but a concept of making the state accountable and people-oriented. What are the challenges before India to ensure good governance? [Paper II: Governance]

सुशासन और कुछ नहीं बल्कि राज्य को जवाबदेह और जनोन्मुखी बनाने की अवधारणा है। सुशासन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारत के सामने क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं? [Paper II: शासन]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 सुशासन की परिभाषा।
- 👍 सुशासन में जवाबदेही की भूमिका।
- 👍 सुशासन को जनोन्मुख बनाने का अर्थ।
- 👍 भारत में सुशासन की स्थिति।
- 👍 प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Good Governance Index 2021 launched on Good Governance Day, December 25, 2021 by Union Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Cooperation Shri Amit Shah
20 States have improved their composite GGI scores in 2021
Gujarat tops the composite ranking in the 58 indicator index followed by Maharashtra and Goa

Uttar Pradesh registers 8.9 percent improvement in GGI indicators in the period 2019 to 2021

Jammu and Kashmir registers 3.7 percent improvement in GGI indicators in the period 2019 to 2021

Delhi tops the Union Territories category composite ranking

Union Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Cooperation, Mr Amit Shah today released the Good Governance Index 2021 prepared by DARPG on Good Governance Day at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

Addressing a function organised to mark the Good Governance Day, Mr Amit Shah said people have long been waiting for good governance which was delivered by the Narendra Modi government in the last seven years. He said people's faith in democracy has enhanced since 2014, as they started getting benefits of development undertaken by the Modi government.

Giving example of good governance, Mr Shah said that there has not been a single corruption charge against the Modi government in last seven years as it is a clean and transparent administration.

On this occasion, Dr. Jitendra Singh, Minister of State for Personnel, PG and Pensions said that Citizen Centric Administration is at the Heart of Modi government's Governance Model. He said, Good Governance Index would

help assess the status of governance in States and Union Territories.

Good Governance Index, GGI 2021 Framework covered ten sectors and 58 indicators. The sectors of GGI 2020-21 are 1) Agriculture and Allied Sectors, 2) Commerce & Industries, 3) Human Resource Development, 4) Public Health, 5.) Public Infrastructure & Utilities, 6) Economic Governance, 7) Social Welfare & Development, 8) Judicial & Public Security, 9) Environment, and 10) Citizen-Centric Governance. The GGI 2020-21 categorises States and UTs into four categories, i.e., (i) Other States – Group A; (ii) Other States – Group B; (iii) North-East and Hill States; and (iv) Union Territories.

Gujarat, Maharashtra and Goa top the composite rank score covering 10 sectors. GGI 2021 says that Gujarat registered 12.3 percent increase and Goa registered 24.7 percent increase over GGI 2019 indicators. Gujarat has performed strongly in 5 of the 10 sectors including economic governance, human resource development, public infrastructure and

utilities, social welfare and development, judiciary and public safety. Maharashtra has performed strongly in agriculture and allied sector, human resource development, public infrastructure and utilities, social welfare and development. Goa has performed strongly in agriculture and allied sector, commerce and industry, public infrastructure and utilities, economic governance, social welfare and development and environment.

GGI 2021 says that Uttar Pradesh has shown an incremental growth of 8.9 % over GGI 2019 performance. Among the sectors, UP has secured top position in Commerce & Industry sector and has also shown increase in Social Welfare & Development and Judiciary & Public Safety. Uttar Pradesh has also performed in citizen centric governance including public grievance redressal.

GGI 2021 says that Jharkhand has shown an incremental growth of 12.6 percent over GGI 2019 performance. Jharkhand has performed strongly in 7 sectors of the 10 sectors. Rajasthan has shown an incremental growth of 1.7 percent over the GGI 2019 performance. Rajasthan has topped the Other States (Group B) category in Judiciary and Public Safety, Environment & Citizen Centric Governance.

GGI 2021 says that in the North-East and Hill States category, Mizoram and Jammu and Kashmir have registered

an overall increase of 10.4% and 3.7% respectively over GGI 2019. Mizoram has performed strongly in commerce and industry, human resource development, public health and economic governance. Jammu & Kashmir has performed strongly in Commerce & Industry sector and has improved its scores in Agriculture & Allied Sector, Public Infrastructure and Utilities and Judiciary and Public Safety sectors.

GGI 2021 says that in the Union Territories category, Delhi tops the composite rank registering a 14 percent increase over the GGI 2019 indicators. Delhi has performed strongly in Agriculture & Allied Sectors, Commerce & Industry, Public Infrastructure and Utilities and Social Welfare & Development.

The GGI 2021 says that 20 States have improved their composite GGI scores over the GGI 2019 index scores. The sector-wise scores attained by the States and UT's indicates that strong performance in one or the other sector. Analysis of scoring also suggests that there is a very marginal difference among the States in their composite governance scores. This indicates that overall governance in the States of India is moving in the positive direction.

Top ranking States in the Sectors as well as in Composite Ranks is as follows:

Sectors	Group A	Group B	NE & Hill States	UTs
Agriculture & Allied Sector	Andhra Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Mizoram	D & N Haveli
Commerce and Industry	Telangana	Uttar Pradesh	J & K	Daman & Diu
Human Resource Development	Punjab	Odisha	Himachal Pradesh	Chandigarh
Public Health	Kerala	West Bengal	Mizoram	A & N Island

Public Infrastructure and Utilities	Goa	Bihar	Himachal Pradesh	A & N Island
Economic Governance	Gujarat	Odisha	Tripura	Delhi
Social Welfare and Development	Telangana	Chhattisgarh	Sikkim	D & N Haveli
Judiciary and Public Safety	Tamil Nadu	Rajasthan	Nagaland	Chandigarh
Environment	Kerala	Rajasthan	Manipur	Daman & Diu
Citizen Centric Governance	Haryana	Rajasthan	Uttarakhand	Delhi
Composite	Gujarat	Madhya Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Delhi

In addition to the existing quantitative Indicators, additional process and input-based indicators are made part of GGI 2020-21 framework. The aim of including additional dimensions is to make GGI a more wholistic tool of measuring governance. A roadmap of

inclusion of qualitative aspects, approach for inclusion of new indicators and making the required data available for index computation is included in the report of GGI 2020-21.

The Good Governance Index 2021 Report is accessible at www.darpg.gov.in

Q.2. Despite sufficient devolution of powers and funds to panchayati raj institutions, they have not been able to deliver the expected results. Critically examine. [Paper II: Governance]

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को पर्याप्त शक्तियाँ और धन देने के बावजूद, वे अपेक्षित परिणाम देने में सक्षम नहीं हो पाई हैं। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। [Paper II: शासन]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 पंचायती राज की संकल्पना और उसका महत्व।
- 👍 ऐसी संस्थाओं का संवैधानिक ढाँचा।
- 👍 इन संस्थाओं को शक्ति और धन देने वाली प्रक्रिया।
- 👍 पंचायतों का प्रदर्शन मूल्यांकन।
- 👍 चुनौतियाँ एवं संभावनाएँ।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Devolution of Power and Funds to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIS)

Article 243G of the Constitution of India empowers the Legislature of a State to make provisions, by law, for the devolution of power and responsibilities upon Panchayat at appropriate level, subject to such conditions, as may be, specified with respect to the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice and implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to matters included in the Eleventh Schedule. The State legislatures are to consider the 29 subjects illustratively set out in the Eleventh Schedule for devolution to the Panchayats. The performance of the Panchayats depends on the extent of powers and resources devolved to them, which varies from State to State. As 'local government', which includes Panchayats, is a State subject, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been advocating to the States for increased devolution of powers to the Panchayats. Similarly, by successive Finance Commissions, more funds have been provided to the States for distribution among Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) as under:-

Tenth Finance Commission (1995-2000)	:	Rs. 4380.93 crore
Eleventh Finance Commission (2000-2005)	:	Rs. 8000.00 crore
Twelfth Finance Commission (2005-2010)	:	Rs. 20,000.00 crore

Thirteenth Finance Commission (2010-15)	:	Rs. 63,050.00 crore
Fourteenth Finance Commission (2015-2020)	:	Rs. 2,00,292.20 crore
Fifteenth Finance Commission (2020-2026)	:	Rs. 2,97,555.00 crore

As the devolution of powers to Panchayats is within the purview of States, no request is required to be made by them to the Government of India. Regarding allocation of funds, in this regard, Finance Commission, prior to making recommendations holds detailed discussion with stakeholders, including all States and takes into consideration their suggestions in its recommendations.

A Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog for restructuring of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) to address the challenges faced by the rural local bodies and increased fund flow to Gram Panchayats. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, a revamped Centrally Sponsored Scheme of RGSA was prepared for strengthening of PRIs for the period 2018-2019 to 2021-22.

This information was given by Union Minister of State for Panchayati Raj Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil in a written reply in Rajya Sabha today.

DAY -2

Q.1. In India losses in agriculture are relatively higher because of gap of basic infrastructures. How far do you agree to this view? Justify. [Paper III: Economy]

भारत में बुनियादी ढांचे की कमी के कारण कृषि में नुकसान अपेक्षाकृत अधिक है। आप किस हद तक इस विचार से सहमत हैं? पुष्टि कीजिए। [Paper III: अर्थव्यवस्था]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 भारत में कृषि की स्थिति।
- 👍 कृषि में हानि का अर्थ।
- 👍 कृषि में अवसंरचना की संकल्पना एवं स्वरूप।
- 👍 कृषि अवसंरचना की अपर्याप्तता का प्रभाव।
- 👍 इनमें सुधार के लिए उठाए गए कदम।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Role of Agricultural Infrastructure

Infrastructure plays a vital role in agriculture at every single step like for the supply of input, sowing of crops and for the post-harvest management. Planned investment in agriculture infrastructure sector is important to enhance the productivity and to reduce the post-harvest losses this will also result in capacity building and higher income generation. In India post-harvest losses are relatively higher because of gap of basic agriculture infrastructures like storage houses, pack houses, absence of proper supply chain etc.

In view of above, Government of India has formulated a Central Sector Scheme of financing facility under 'Agriculture Infrastructure Fund' which was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 9th August 2020 for creating required pre and post-harvest management infrastructures in the agriculture sector. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund aims at providing a medium/long term debt financing facility till 2025-2026 through 3% interest subvention and credit guarantee support on loans for creation of post-harvest management infrastructure and community farming assets. Community farming assets eligible under Agri Infra Fund includes: (i) Organic inputs production (ii) Bio stimulant production units (iii) Infrastructure for smart and precision agriculture. (iv) Projects identified for providing supply chain infrastructure for clusters of crops including export clusters. (v) Projects promoted by Central/State/Local Governments or their agencies under PPP for building community farming assets or post-harvest management projects. In addition to the aforementioned community farming

assets, farmer communities such as PACS, FPOs, SHGs, JLGs, Multipurpose Co-op societies, Marketing Co-op societies and their federations are also eligible to get the benefit under Agri Infra Fund for creation of following post-harvest management infrastructures: (i) Supply chain services including e-marketing platforms (ii) Warehouses (iii) Silos (iv) Pack houses (v) Assaying units (vi) Sorting & grading units (vii) Cold chains (viii) Logistics facilities (ix) Primary processing centres (x) Ripening Chambers. Since the inception of the scheme in Aug 2020, loan amounting to Rs. 6182 Cores have been sanctioned for 8630 Projects across the country. Out of which Rs 77.9 Crores for 210 projects has been sanctioned in the state of Odisha.

The Government has been assisting the state Governments for bringing improvements in the Infrastructure Facilities in the Agriculture Sector through implementing various schemes as per details given below:

In order to promote scientific storage facilities in rural areas of the country, the Government is already implementing Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) which is a sub-scheme under the Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM). AMI scheme is a demand driven with back ended credit linked subsidy scheme in which rate of subsidy provided is @ 25% and 33.33% based on the category of eligible beneficiary. Assistance under the sub-scheme is available to Individual, Group of farmers/growers, Registered Farmer Produce Organizations (FPOs) etc.

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) under which

financial assistance for setting up of Post-Harvest Management Infrastructure including cold storage, cold room facilities for horticultural produce @ 35% of the project cost in general areas and 50% in case of hilly and scheduled areas per beneficiary is available. The component is demand/ entrepreneur driven through commercial ventures for which Government assistance is credit linked and back ended.

Government of India has launched National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) Scheme on 14th April, 2016 with the objective of creating online transparent competitive bidding system to facilitate farmers with remunerative prices for their produce. So far, 1000 mandis of 18 States and 3 UTs have been integrated with e-NAM platform.

Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) is being implemented w.e.f April, 2014. The scheme aims at 'reaching the un-reached' by bringing to the small and marginal farmers in the core and giving the benefits of farm mechanization, by Promoting 'Custom Hiring Centers', creating hubs for hi-tech & high value farm equipment, distribution of various agricultural equipment, creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities, and ensuring performance- testing and certification at designated testing centers located all over the country.

Under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), the funds are released to the State Governments as Grants-in-Aid on the basis of projects in Agriculture & allied sectors approved in the State Level Sanctioning Committee Meeting (SLSC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the concerned State, which is the empowered body to approve projects under the scheme.

Government is promoting certified organic production under the Mission Organic Value Chain Development for NE Region (MOVCDNER) since 2015-16. The scheme provide end to end support to organic farmers from organic production to certification and marketing including post harvest management support like processing, packaging, storage etc. Need based financial support for creating infrastructure facilities like integrated processing unit, integrated pack-house, cold store etc. are provided to States under MOVCDNER

No specific study for assessing the impact of initiatives/ schemes since 2014 on the income of farmers of West Bengal has been carried out. However, Impact Evaluation Study of MIDH Scheme has been taken twice since 2014. As per the report, the average income of the horticulture farmers has been increased. Improved horticultural practices and income enhancement have led the farmers to invest further for expansion. Therefore, the scheme has also generated direct and indirect employment in various parts of the country as well.

The Central Sector Scheme (AIF) aims at providing a medium-long term debt financing facility till 2025-2026 through 3% interest subvention and credit guarantee support on loans for creation of post-harvest management infrastructure and community farming assets to numerous beneficiaries including farmers.

The Fund Allotment details of the Schemes are given as below:

AMI: The AMI sub-scheme of ISAM is demand driven; therefore, no State/ District-wise allocation has been made. However, during the last five years (2016-17 to 2020-21), a total of 185 own-funded state agency projects were

assisted and subsidy of Rs.36.03 crore have been released. During this period no own-funded state agency projects have been assisted in West Bengal.

MIDH : Fund Alloted under MIDH is given as under:

Year	Fund Alloted (in crores)
2016-17	1660.00
2017-18	2198.63

2018-19	2108.07
2019-20	1551.55
2020-21	1511.92

Fund alloted and released to West Bengal under National Horticulture Mission, a sub-scheme of Mission for Integrated Development of horticulture is as under (in crores):

Year	Allocation			Release (GoI Share)
	Central Share	State Share	Total	
2016-17	24.91	16.61	41.52	8.00
2017-18	24.91	16.61	41.52	10.00
2018-19	44.00	29.33	73.33	15.00
2019-20	44.00	29.33	73.33	8.06
2020-21	34.00	22.67	56.67	10.00

SMAM: Year-wise funds released under SMAM are given below.

Year wise Funds released (Crores)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
	181.35	151.74	363.63	791.04	1126.77	992.19	1026.63	244.96 (till date)

Year Wise funds released under SMAM to West Bengal are given below.

Year wise Funds released (Crores)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
	5.98	5.65	4.0	10	11.25	10	6.93	2.60 (till date)

e-NAM: Under the e-NAM Scheme, Government is providing free software and assistance of Rs 75.00 Lakh per mandi for related hardware including quality assaying equipments and creation of infrastructure like cleaning, grading, sorting, packaging and compost unit etc.

RKVY: From 2015-16, the funding pattern of RKVY changed from 100:0 to 60:40 between Centre and States whereas 90:10 for the North Eastern and Himalayan States. For UTs, it remains 100% as Central share. During 2021-22 Rs. 1310.38 Crores has been approved for various Sectors in States including 388.54 for West Bengal.

This information was given by Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Shri Narendra Singh Tomar in a written reply in Lok Sabha today.

Q.2. Health Index is an example of both competitive and cooperative federalism in India. Discuss. [Paper II: Governance/Polity]

स्वास्थ्य सूचकांक भारत में सहकारी और प्रतिस्पर्धी संघवाद का एक उदाहरण है।
चर्चा कीजिए। [Paper II: शासन/राजव्यवस्था]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 स्वास्थ्य सूचकांक तथा नीति आयोग द्वारा इसका निर्धारण।
- 👍 ऐसे सूचकांक की आवश्यकता।
- 👍 हाल में जारी सूचकांक में राज्यों की स्थिति।
- 👍 सहकारी एवं प्रतिस्पर्धी संघवाद की संकल्पना।
- 👍 स्वास्थ्य एवं परिसंघ का अंतरसंबंध।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

NITI Aayog Releases Fourth Edition of State Health Index Maximum annual incremental performance shown by UP, Assam and Telangana among 'Larger States'; Mizoram & Meghalaya among 'Smaller States'; Delhi and J&K among 'UTs'

Health Index is an example of both competitive and cooperative federalism: VC Dr Rajiv Kumar

NITI Aayog today released the fourth edition of the State Health Index for 2019–20. The report, titled “Healthy States, Progressive India”, ranks states and Union Territories on their year-on-year incremental performance in health outcomes as well as their overall status.

Round IV of the report focuses on measuring and highlighting the overall performance and incremental improvement of states and UTs over the period 2018–19 to 2019–20.

The report was released jointly by NITI Aayog Vice Chairman Dr Rajiv Kumar, CEO Amitabh Kant, Additional Secretary Dr Rakesh Sarwal, and World Bank Senior Health Specialist Sheena Chhabra. The report has been developed by NITI Aayog, with technical assistance from the World Bank, and in close consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW).

The Findings

The State Health Index is annual tool to assess the performance of states and UTs. It is a weighted composite index based on 24 indicators grouped under the domains of 'Health Outcomes', 'Governance and Information', and 'Key Inputs/Processes'. Each domain has been assigned weights based on its importance with higher score for outcome indicators.

To ensure comparison among similar

entities, the ranking is categorized as 'Larger States', 'Smaller States' and 'Union Territories'.

Among the 'Larger States', in terms of annual incremental performance, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Telangana are the top three ranking states.

Overall Performance			
Incremental Performance	Aspirants	Achievers	Front-runners
Not Improved (0 or less)	Rajasthan	Chhattisgarh Haryana Himachal Pradesh Karnataka	-
Least Improved (0.01-2.0)	Bihar Odisha Uttarakhand	Gujarat Punjab	Andhra Pradesh Kerala Tamil Nadu
Moderately Improved (2.01-4.0)	Jharkhand Madhya Pradesh	-	Maharashtra
Most Improved (more than 4.0)	Assam Uttar Pradesh	-	Telangana

Categorization of Larger States on Incremental Performance and Overall Performance

Among 'Smaller States', Mizoram and Meghalaya registered the maximum annual incremental progress.

Overall Performance			
Incremental Performance	Aspirants	Achievers	Front-runners
Not Improved (0 or less)	Arunachal Pradesh Manipur	Goa Sikkim	-
Least Improved (0.01-2.0)	-	-	Tripura
Moderately Improved (2.01-4.0)	Nagaland	-	-
Most Improved (more than 4.0)	Meghalaya	-	Mizoram

Categorization of Smaller States on Incremental Performance and Overall Performance

Among UTs, Delhi, followed by Jammu and Kashmir, showed the best incremental performance.

Incremental Performance		Overall Performance	
	Aspirants	Achievers	Front-runners
Not Improved (0 or less)	-	-	Chandigarh DH & DD
Least Improved (0.01-2.0)	Andaman & Nicobar Puducherry	-	-
Moderately Improved (2.01-4.0)	-	-	-
Most Improved (more than 4.0)	Delhi Jammu & Kashmir Lakshadweep	-	-

Categorization of UTs on Incremental Performance and Overall Performance

On overall ranking based on the composite index score in 2019–20, the top-ranking states were Kerala and Tamil Nadu among the ‘Larger States’, Mizoram and Tripura among the ‘Smaller States’, and DH&DD and Chandigarh among the UTs.

The Mechanism

A robust and acceptable mechanism is used for measuring performance. Data is collected online through a portal maintained by NITI on agreed indicators. The data is then validated through an independent validation agency selected through a transparent bidding process. The validated data sheets are shared with the states for verification, followed by video conferences with the states for resolving any disagreements or disputes. The final sheets thus settled are shared with the states, and after agreement, the data is finalized and used for analysis and

report-writing.

‘States are beginning to take cognizance of indices such as the State Health Index and use them in their policymaking and resource allocation. This report is an example of both competitive and cooperative federalism,’ said VC Dr Rajiv Kumar.

‘Our objective through this index is to not just look at the states’ historical performance but also their incremental performance. The index encourages healthy competition and cross-learning among States and UTs,’ said CEO Amitabh Kant.

The index is being compiled and published since 2017. The reports aim to nudge states/UTs towards building robust health systems and improving service delivery.

The importance of this annual tool is reemphasized by MoHFW’s decision to link the index to incentives under National Health Mission. This has been instrumental in shifting the focus from budget spending and inputs to outputs and outcomes.

[Read the report here.](#)

[Read about the detailed indicators and scores on our dashboard.](#)

[Watch the release video here.](#)

**THIS PAGE
INTENTIONALLY
LEFT BLANK**

DAY-3

Q.1. Faced with crisis, the multilateral institutions urgently require reforms for their survival and for sustaining their relevance. Examine. [Paper II: International Institutions]

संकट का सामना करने वाले बहुपक्षीय संस्थानों को अपने अस्तित्व और अपनी प्रासंगिकता को बनाए रखने के लिए तत्काल सुधार की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। [Paper II: अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थान]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👉 बहुपक्षीय संस्थानों के उदाहरण तथा विश्व को दिशा देने में उनकी भूमिका।
- 👉 किस प्रकार के संकट विद्यमान हैं तथा वे संकट का सामना क्यों कर रहे हैं ?
- 👉 किस प्रकार के सुधार आवश्यक हैं?
- 👉 ऐसे सुधारों के संभावित प्रभाव।
- 👉 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

A gathering storm over multilateral institutions

Modi's Davos call for these to be reformed found an echo in what China's leader said. Global governance must adapt to a new world of the 21st century. We need a path out of a morass

The world came to a crucial crossroad in 2008 and failed to take the higher path. Then came the pandemic in 2020, another critical moment, and most governments and the global governance system are again shying away from doing what must be done. The world, unfortunately, seems all but stuck with a dysfunctional system of economic governance that was erected at Bretton Woods in the aftermath of World War II but is now out of whack with the shape of the world economy 70 years on. This anachronistic design includes multilateral financial institutions—the World Bank and International Monetary Fund—that also look out of step in a rapidly evolving global economy. Disappointingly, these institutions seem to have bequeathed their skew to a new institution that was created in the 1990s, the World Trade Organisation (WTO). A common flaw runs through all these institutions: They're designed to privilege rich countries, whether it is the disproportionate say they have in how financial institutions should be run or voice in how global trade rules are best set. Rich nations have fiercely opposed and occasionally even filibustered attempts to fix the asymmetry, such as the Doha Round of trade talks.

It is little wonder then that leaders of the two most populous countries, and neighbours to boot, have recently spoken out about the outdated multilateral system. Addressing the annual conference of the World Economic Forum (WEF) virtually, India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi called for an overdue reform of multilateral institutions: "...the question

is whether multilateral organizations are ready to deal with the new world order and new challenges; is that strength left in them? When these institutions were formed, the situation was different. Today the circumstances are different." Interestingly, and coincidentally, the same day China's President Xi Jinping also spoke about pending reforms: "Countries around the world should uphold true multilateralism... We should guide reforms of the global governance system with the principle of fairness and justice, and uphold the multilateral trading system with the [WTO] at its centre."

Cynics might be tempted to shrug off the utterances of these two leaders as soundbytes emerging from a global talkfest, and they might even be partially right. The reputation of the WEF huddle held every January in the snow-shrouded Swiss resort of Davos is not all that pristine. Its jamborees are an opportunity for billionaires, chief executives and politicians to network. The WEF has been criticized for providing a platform for showcasing the worst kind of capitalism, the monopolistic sort, though its tone has begun to emphasize compassion. The 2008 financial crisis and the pandemic have both exposed flaws in the dominant model of capitalism and highlighted a need for reforms. Markets, left to their own devices, have frequently failed to perform their assigned role of price discovery for the efficient delivery of goods and services. What Modi and Xi said should be seen against this backdrop. Both have, independently,

spoken up on behalf of the vast majority of developing nations that are routinely dealt a poor hand. Global institutions need greater diversity of perspective and a better balanced approach if they are to retain relevance this century. We spy a glimmer of hope in the fact that two testy neighbours, home to almost 40% of the world, have expressed convergent views on this.

Q.2. India is ready to achieve its long-term goals of decarbonising the electricity systems and achieving energy security keeping with its international commitments. Critically discuss. [Paper III: Economy/Environment]

भारत अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिबद्धताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए बिजली प्रणालियों को कार्बन मुक्त करने और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने के अपने दीर्घकालिक लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए तैयार है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। [Paper III : अर्थव्यवस्था/पर्यावरण]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 बिजली प्रणाली को कार्बन मुक्त करने का अर्थ।
- 👍 ऊर्जा सुरक्षा की संकल्पना।
- 👍 भारत इन लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए कैसे तैयार है?
- 👍 अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिबद्धतायें क्या हैं?
- 👍 इन प्रतिबद्धताओं के अनुरूप भारत द्वारा उठाए गए कदम।
- 👍 चुनौतियाँ एवं संभावनाएँ।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

India has achieved its NDC target with total non-fossil based installed energy capacity of 157.32 GW which is 40.1% of the total installed electricity capacity

As per Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) data cell, DPIIT, the Indian 'Non-Conventional Energy' sector received FDI of US\$ 797.21 million during 2020-21

On 28.04.2021, the Government introduced, Production Linked Incentive Scheme "National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules" with an outlay of Rs. 4,500 crores to support and promote manufacturing of high efficiency solar PV modules

As on 30.11.2021, 52 solar parks have been sanctioned with a cumulative capacity of 37.92 GW in 14 states

As on 30.11.2021, a cumulative 5.7 GW solar roof top projects have been set up in the country

Government of India has notified the offshore Wind Energy Policy to harness the potential of offshore wind energy along India's coastline

The Ministry has notified the wind solar hybrid policy, providing a framework for promotion of large grid connected wind-solar PV hybrid projects for optimal and efficient utilization of transmission infrastructure and land, reducing the variability in renewable power generation and achieving better grid stability

As on 30.11.2021, over 1.45 lakh solar street lights installed 9.03 lakh solar study lamps distributed and 2.5 MW solar power packs have been set-up as reported by State Nodal agencies (SNAs)

Competitive Bidding guidelines for procurement of solar and wind power have been notified under section 63 of Electricity Act, 2003

Efforts have been undertaken to strengthen and expand the domestic manufacturing eco-system. Schemes namely PM-

KUSUM, Solar Rooftop and CPSU have a precondition of Domestic Content Requirement, directly creating a domestic demand of more than 36 GW solar PV (cells & modules)

India has the 4th largest wind power capacity in the world
In order to facilitate renewable power evacuation and reshaping the grid for future requirements, the Green Energy Corridor (GEC) projects have been initiated

In the Independence Day speech on 15.08.2021, Prime Minister announced the launch of National Hydrogen Mission and stated the goal to make India a global hub for Green Hydrogen production and export

One Sun-One World-One Grid (OSOWOG)

A tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), the International Solar Alliance (ISA) and the world Bank on 08.09.2021 for a study on the OSOWOG initiative

MNRE had issued orders regarding treating lockdown due to COVID-19, as Force Majeure and granting of time-extension of around 7.5 months for renewable energy projects on account of lockdown and disruptions on account of COVID-19

At COP 21, as part of its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), India had committed to achieving 40% of its installed electricity capacity from non-fossil energy sources by 2030. The country has achieved this target in November 2021 itself. The country's installed Renewable Energy (RE) capacity stands at 150.54 GW (solar: 48.55 GW, wind: 40.03 GW, Small hydro Power: 4.83, Bio-power: 10.62, Large Hydro: 46.51 GW) as on 30.11.2021 while its nuclear energy based installed electricity capacity stands at 6.78 GW. This brings the total non-

fossil based installed energy capacity to 157.32 GW which is 40.1% of the total installed electricity capacity of 392.01 GW. In line with the Hon'ble Prime Minister's announcement at the recently concluded CoP26, the Government is committed to achieving 500 GW of installed electricity capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by the year 2030.

During the last 7.5 years, India has witnessed the fastest rate of growth in renewable energy capacity addition among all large economies, with renewable energy capacity (including

large hydro) growing 1.97 times and solar energy expanding over 18 times.

Investment in Renewables

India's renewable energy programme is driven by private sector investment. As per REN21 Renewables 2020 Global status Report, during the period 2014-2019 renewable energy programmes and projects in India attracted an investment of US\$ 64.4 billion. In the year 2019 alone, US\$ 11.2 billion were invested. New opportunities have emerged, and altogether new business space has been created. Indian companies have begun to explore foreign stock exchanges as a source of funds. India is progressively becoming a favored destination for investment in renewables.

As per Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) data Cell, DPIIT, the Indian 'Non-Conventional Energy' sector received approximately US\$ 7.27 billion as FDI from the year 2014-15 upto June 2021. Of this, FDI of US\$ 797.21 million was attracted during 2020-21. Liberal foreign investment policy allows the foreign investors to enter into joint ventures with an Indian partner for financial and/or technical collaboration and for setting up of renewable energy-based power generation projects. Upto 100 per cent foreign investment as equity qualifies for automatic approval, under the extant FDI policy of the Government.

Major Programmes and Schemes:

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM): To provide energy and water security, de-dieselise the farm sector and also generate additional income for farmers by producing solar power, Government launched PM-KUSUM Scheme for farmers. The Scheme consists of three components:

Component A: Installation of 10,000 MW of Decentralized Grid Connected Solar Power Plants each of capacity up to 2 MW

Component B: Setting up of 20 lakh standalone Solar Powered Agriculture Pumps

Component C: Solarisation of 15 Lakh existing Grid-connected Agriculture Pumps

The Scheme aims to add 30.8 GW of solar capacity with central financial support of over Rs. 34,000 Crore. Based on the learning during first year, business models for feeder level solarisation was included as new variant under Component-C. Convergence of Scheme with PM-KSY and Agriculture Infrastructure Fund also accomplished. For ease of availability of finance the Reserve Bank of India has included the three components of the Scheme under Priority Sector Lending Guidelines. Cumulatively, about 5000 MW capacity of small solar power plants under component-A, 3.6 lakh standalone solar pumps under component-B and solarisation of over 10 lakh grid connected pumps under the two variants of component-C have been allocated in various States. After restrictions on COVID-19 pandemic were relaxed, installation has picked up and as on 30.11.2021, over 75000 stand-alone solar pumps have been installed under the Component-B, total 20 MW capacity solar power plants installed under Component-A and over 1000 pumps reported solarised under individual pump solarisation variant of Component-C. Implementation of feeder level solarization variant under Component-C, which was introduced in December, 2020 has also started in a number of States.

Production Linked Incentive (PLI)

Scheme: On 28.04.2021, the Government introduced, Production Linked Incentive Scheme “National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules” with an outlay of Rs. 4500 crores to support and promote manufacturing of high efficiency solar PV modules, including the upstage vertical components like cells, wafers, ingots and polysilicon in India and thus reduce the import dependence in Solar Photo Voltaic (PV) sector. In pursuance of the decision, a tender for invitation of bids for manufacture of high efficiency solar PV modules was issued. The tender received very encouraging response wherein 18 bids were received which could add another around 55 GW of solar PV module manufacturing to present solar PV module manufacturing capacity of around 11 GW. Letter of Awards have been issued by IREDA on 11.11.2021/02.12.2021 to three successful bidders for setting up 8737 MW capacity of fully integrated solar PV manufacturing units.

Solar Parks Scheme: To facilitate large scale grid connected solar power projects, a scheme for “Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects” is under implementation with a target capacity of 40 GW capacity by March 2022. Solar parks provide solar power developers with a plug and play model, by facilitating necessary infrastructure like land, power evacuation facilities, road connectivity, water facility etc. along with all statutory clearances. As on 30.11.2021, 52 solar parks have been sanctioned with a cumulative capacity of 37.92 GW in 14 states. Solar power projects of an aggregate capacity of around 9.2 GW have already been commissioned in these parks.

Roof Top Solar programme Phase-II: Roof Top Solar programme Phase-II for accelerated deployment of solar roof top

systems with a target of 40 GW installed capacity by the year 2021-22, is also under implementation. The scheme provides for financial assistance of upto 4 GW of solar roof top capacity to residential sector and there is a provision to incentivise the distribution companies for incremental achievement over the previous year. For residential sector use of domestically manufactured solar cells and modules have been mandated. This scheme is expected to act as catalyst for adding solar cell and module manufacturing capacity in India. As on 30.11.2021, a cumulative 5.7 GW solar roof top projects have been set up in the country. Against the target of 4GW for Residential sector under Rooftop Solar programme Phase-II, allocation of 3.4 GW already made to various states/ UTs and 1.07 GW already installed.

Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) Scheme: A scheme for setting up 12 GW Grid- Connected Solar PV Power Projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings with domestic cells and modules is under implementation. Viability Gap Funding support is provided under this scheme. Apart from adding solar capacity, the scheme will also create demand for domestically manufactured solar cells/modules, and thus help domestic manufacturing. Under this scheme, Government has sanctioned around 8.2 GW of projects, as on 30.11.2021.

Wind Power

India's wind power potential at hub height of 120 meters is 695 GW. The wind power installed capacity has grown 1.9 times during past 7.5 years to about 40 GW and 9.67 GW of projects are at various stages of commissioning (as on 30.11 2021). India has the 4th largest wind power capacity in the world.

The wind energy sector is led by the indigenous wind power industry with a strong project ecosystem, operation capabilities and a manufacturing base of about 12 GW per annum. All the major global players of Wind Turbine Manufacturing field have their presence in the country and over 35 different models of wind turbines are being manufactured by more than 15 different companies, through joint ventures under licensed production, subsidiaries of foreign companies, and Indian companies with their own technology. The unit size of wind turbine in India has gone up to 3.6 MW.

Government of India has notified the offshore Wind Energy Policy to harness the potential of offshore wind energy along India's coastline. Ministry is developing strategy and roadmap for installation of offshore wind projects off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

The Ministry has notified the wind solar hybrid policy, providing a framework for promotion of large grid connected wind-solar PV hybrid projects for optimal and efficient utilization of transmission infrastructure and land, reducing the variability in renewable power generation and achieving better grid stability. As on 30.11.2021, capacity of 3.75 GW of wind-solar hybrid projects have been awarded, out of which 0.2 GW capacity is already commissioned. In addition, capacity of 1.7 GW wind-solar hybrid projects are at various stages of bidding.

Off-Grid Solar PV Applications Programme Phase III: Phase-III of the Off-Grid Solar PV Applications Programme for Solar Street Lights, Solar Study Lamps and Solar Power Packs was available as on 31.03.2021. As on 30.11.2021 over 1.45 lakh solar street lights installed, 9.03 lakh solar study lamps distributed and 2.5 MW solar

power packs have been set-up as reported by State Nodal agencies (SNAs).

Atal Jyoti Yojana (AJAY) Phase-II: The AJAY Ph-II Scheme for installation of solar street lights with 25% fund contribution from MPLAD Funds was discontinued from 1 April 2020 as the Government decided to suspend the MPLAD Funds for next two years i.e. 2020-21 and 2021-22. However, installation of 1.5 lakh solar street lights sanctioned under the scheme till March 2020 was under progress and as on 30.11.2021 around 1.21 lakh solar street lights have reportedly been installed and balance are targeted to be completed by December 2021.

Green Energy Corridor

In order to facilitate renewable power evacuation and reshaping the grid for future requirements, the Green Energy Corridor (GEC) projects have been initiated. The first component of the scheme, Inter-state GEC with target capacity of 3200 circuit kilometer (ckm) transmission lines and 17,000 MVA capacity sub-stations, was completed in March 2020. The second component - Intra-state GEC with a target capacity of 9700 ckm transmission lines and 22,600 MVA capacity sub-stations is expected to be completed by June 2022. As on 30.11.2021, 8434 ckm of intra-state transmission lines have been constructed and 15268 MVA intra-state substations have been charged.

Other renewables for power generation

The following Bio-energy schemes were under implementation by the Ministry:

Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/Residues

Scheme to support Promotion of Biomass based cogeneration in sugar mills and

other industries

Biogas Power (Off-Grid) Generation and Thermal application Programme (BPGTP)

New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP)

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been implementing above-mentioned schemes 2020-21. The programmes which were valid till 31.03.2021, has been recommended for continuation by EFC for the period FY 2021-22 to 2025-26 only for meeting the already created liabilities. Thus, no new projects after 31.03.2021 are to be sanctioned.

As on 31.11.2021, installed capacity of biomass power and cogeneration projects stood at about 9.4 GW (Bagasse) and 0.77 GWeq (Non-Bagasse), waste to energy projects capacity was 199.14 MW (grid connected) and 234.97 MWeq (off grid), and about 4.83 GW small hydro power capacity from 1146 small hydro power projects which were operational.

Policies and Initiatives:

Waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30.06.2025,

Keeping in view India's long-term goals of decarbonising the electricity systems, and achieving energy security, and in keeping with our international commitments, in July 2016, long term Renewable Purchase Obligation growth trajectory, uniformly applicable to all States/UTs up to the year 2021-22, was notified. Further, the Ministry of Power on 29.01.2021 included Hydropower Purchase Obligation (HPO) within Non-Solar Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and notified the long term updated RPO trajectory from 2019-20 to 2021-22 including HPO till 2029-30.

Competitive Bidding guidelines for procurement of solar and wind power have been notified under section 63 of Electricity Act, 2003. These Guidelines provide for standardization and uniformity of the procurement process and a risk-sharing framework between various stakeholders, thereby encouraging investments, enhancing bankability and improving profitability for projects. The Guidelines also facilitate transparency and fairness in the procurement processes which have resulted in the drastic fall in solar and wind power prices over the past few years. Solar PV power tariff had dropped to an all-time low of Rs. 1.99 per unit in an auction of projects of 500 MW capacity by Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd (GUVNL) in December 2020.

To build investor trust by ensuring payment security and tackle the risks related to delays in payments to independent power producers, DISCOMs have been mandated to issue and maintain letters of credit (LCs);

Efforts have been undertaken to strengthen and expand the domestic manufacturing eco-system. Schemes namely PM-KUSUM, Solar Rooftop and CPSU have a precondition of Domestic Content Requirement, directly creating a domestic demand of more than 36 GW solar PV (cells & modules). In order to curb proliferation of imported solar PV cells and modules, a Safeguard Duty was imposed w.e.f. 30.07.2018 for two years. It has been extended for one more year at the rates of 14.90 per cent for imports during 30.07.2020 to 29.01.2021; and 14.50 percent for imports during 30.01.2021 to 29.07.2021. Government has decided to impose Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on import of solar PV modules @40% and on import of solar PV cells @25% with effect from 01.04.2022.

Hydrogen Mission

In the Independence Day speech on 15.08.2021, Prime Minister announced the launch of National Hydrogen Mission and stated the goal to make India a global hub for Green Hydrogen production and export. The draft National Green Hydrogen Mission document is under inter-ministerial consultations.

The Mission proposes a framework for inter alia creating demand for Green Hydrogen in sectors such as petroleum refining and fertilizer production; support for indigenous manufacturing of critical technologies; Research & Development activities; and an enabling policy and regulatory framework. The proposed steps will lead to the development of additional renewable energy capacity for Green Hydrogen production.

One Sun – One World – One Grid (OSOWOG)

A tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), the International Solar Alliance (ISA) and the World Bank on 08.09.2020 for a study on the OSOWOG initiative. Currently, the implementation plan, road map and institutional framework is being developed by a consultant appointed for this purpose. The inception report has already been submitted by the consultant in September'2021. The complete study is expected to be completed by mid of 2022.

International Solar Alliance

International Solar Alliance (ISA) was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, and the President of France on 30.11.2015 at Paris, France. With the signing and ratification of the ISA Framework Agreement by 15 countries,

on 06.12.2017, ISA became the first international intergovernmental organization to be headquartered in India.

On 15.07.2020, this amendment came into force, which enables all member States of the UN, including those beyond the tropics, to join the ISA. As on 30.11.2021, 101 countries have signed the Framework Agreement of the ISA. Of these, 80 countries have also ratified the same.

Issues/Challenges ahead

Mobilization of the necessary finance and investment on competitive terms: Gearing up the banking sector for arranging finances for larger deployment goals, exploring low-interest rate, long-term international funding, and developing a suitable mechanism for risk mitigation or sharing by addressing both technical and financial bottlenecks are major challenges. Need for mobilization of funds on attractive terms has further increased with launch of PM-KUSUM, which provides farmers an opportunity to become entrepreneurs and participate in India's growth story. The ongoing efforts for mitigating investment risks, and easing approval processes would also need to be strengthened.

Land acquisition: Land acquisition is one of the major challenges in renewable power development. Identification of land with RE potential, its conversion (if needed), clearance from land ceiling Act, decision on land lease rent, clearance from revenue department, and other such clearances take time. State governments have to play a major role in acquisition of land for RE projects.

Creating an innovation and manufacturing eco-system in the country; Integrating larger share of renewables

with the grid;

Enabling supply of firm and dispatchable power from renewables;

Enabling penetration of renewables in the so called hard to decarbonize sectors.

Some Steps by MNRE for facilitating RE Sector amid COVID-19 Pandemic:

Ensuring uninterrupted operation of Renewable Energy (RE) Plants in lockdown:

MNRE had requested States/UTs for facilitating ensuring uninterrupted essential operation of Renewable Energy Generating Stations (REGS) (solar power plants, wind power plants, solar-wind hybrid power plants, small hydro power plants, biomass / biogas based power plants, etc.) and provide facilitation / permission for material movement needed by them during the nation-wide lockdown for COVID-19 outbreak.

Time-Extension of around 7.5 months on account of lock-down and disruption due to COVID-19:

MNRE had issued orders regarding treating lockdown due to COVID-19, as Force Majeure and granting of time-extension of around 7.5 months for renewable energy projects on account of lockdown and disruptions on account of

COVID-19.

Facilitating Invoicing: by non –insistence on signed hard copy.

MNRE had issued directions regarding accepting invoices over email without insisting on submission of signed hard copy and in cases where Joint Meter Reading (JMR) cannot be signed due to lockdown, acceptance of Invoices generated by RE Developers on basis on photograph of meter reading/ downloaded meter data.

Insisting on Must-Run, Timely Payments & no Curtailments:

MNRE had issued clarifications that Renewable Energy (RE) Generating Stations have been granted 'Must-Run' status and this status of 'Must-Run' remains unchanged during the period of lockdown, and further directing DISCOMs that since RE Generating Stations comprise only a minor portion of the total electricity generation in the country, the payments to RE generators be done on regular basis as was being done prior to lockdown as per established procedure. MNRE further issued directions reiterating that Renewable Energy remains 'Must-Run' and any curtailment but for grid safety reason would amount to deemed generation.

DAY-4

Q.1. Higher educational institutions should play the role of enabler to drive Indian innovation and start-up ecosystem in India. Discuss. [Paper II: Governance/Social Justice]

उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों को भारत में नवाचार और स्टार्ट-अप पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को चलाने के लिए प्रवर्तक की भूमिका निभानी चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए। [Paper II: शासन/राजव्यवस्था]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 भारत में उच्च शिक्षा की स्थिति।
- 👍 भारत में नवाचार की स्थिति।
- 👍 स्टार्ट-अप पारिस्थितिकी स्थिति।
- 👍 किस प्रकार ये संस्थाएँ समर्थकारी की भूमिका निभाएँगी?
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Higher educational institutions should play the role of enabler to drive Indian innovation and start-up ecosystem – Dr Subhas Sarkar

Dr Subhas Sarkar virtually releases the Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements (ARIIA) 2021

Minister of State for Education, Dr. Subhas Sarkar today virtually announced the Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements (ARIIA) 2021. Prof. Anil Sahasrabudhe, Chairman, AICTE, Shri Rakesh Ranjan, Additional Secretary (Technical Education), Dr. Abhay Jere, Chief Innovation Officer, Ministry of Education's Innovation Cell and Dr Mohit Gambhir, Innovation Director, Ministry of Education's Innovation Cell were also present during the release of ARIIA ranking.

On this occasion, Dr. Sarkar said that ARIIA ranking will certainly inspire Indian institutions to reorient their mind-set and build ecosystems to encourage high quality research, innovation and entrepreneurship in their campuses. Giving emphasis on promoting innovation to achieve a \$5 trillion economy by year 2025, Dr Sarkar said that more than quantity, the institute should focus on quality of innovations & research. This will help us achieve the Atmanirbhar Bharat in true sense. Dr Sarkar said that 'Emphasis on Innovation' is amongst the three vows taken by our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi during his recent Kashi visit. The other two vows are for Swatch Bharat and Atmabhirbhar Bharat. Considering all these 3 vows, Innovation is the only path for their fulfilment. Hence, we need to give huge push to Innovation and Entrepreneurship within our educational institutions and ARIIA is one major initiative in that direction.

While referring to India's consistent growth in Innovation and Start-up, Dr Sarkar said that India is one of the largest higher educational systems in the world. There are ample opportunities for higher educational institutions to play the role of enabler to drive Indian innovation and start-up ecosystem. A concerted effort by our higher educational institutions is required towards inculcating the culture of innovation and entrepreneurship among our students and to prepare faculty as innovators, out of the box thinkers, creative problem solvers, entrepreneurs, and job creators. This will definitely bring a revolution not only at economic level but also at the social, environmental front. Further, recently announced New Educational Policy 2020 will also make these efforts more effective and efficient and impactful in the long run.

On this occasion, Dr Sarkar appreciated the efforts done by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and MoE's Innovation Cell in planning & implementing ARIIA and its two editions successfully. He also launched the 4th edition of ARIIA and urged all the higher educational institutions to participate.

Chairman, AICTE, Prof. Anil Sahasrabudhe said that indigenous version of innovation and entrepreneurship ranking initiative designed through ARIIA by accounting both national and international contexts, will not only help our Higher Educational Institutions to

demonstrate their efforts but also orient them in setting goals at institute level to make India move further up in world rankings.

Highlighting the efforts of Innovation Cell in releasing the ARIIA Ranking, Additional Secretary (Technical Education), Shri Rakesh Ranjan said that ARIIA has set a tone and direction for our institutions. It will help in making them globally competitive and front runner in innovation and entrepreneurship. Shri Ranjan applauded the efforts of all the partnering Institutions along with INFLIBNET, who worked tirelessly to make this ranking framework robust and immensely successful.

AtalRankingofInstitutionsonInnovation Achievements (ARIIA) is an initiative of Ministry of Education (MoE), Govt. of India to systematically rank all major higher educational institutions in India

on indicators related to Innovation, Start-up and Entrepreneurship Development” amongst students and faculties. ARIIA critically evaluate institutions on parameters like patent filing and granted, number of registered students and faculty start-ups, fund generation by incubated start-ups, specialised infrastructure created by institutions to promote innovation and entrepreneurship, etc.

ARIIA-2021 ranking is announced in various categories which includes Centrally funded technical institutions (eg IITs, NITs, etc), State Universities, State standalone Technical colleges, Private universities, Private standalone technical colleges, non-technical government and private universities and institutions. This year the participation has almost doubled to 1438 Institutes and have quadrupled over first edition.

Q.2. What are the provisions for minorities in the Constitution of India. Discuss the role Played by the National Commission for Minorities in their welfare. [Paper II: Constitution/Polity]

भारत के संविधान में अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए क्या प्रावधान हैं? उनके कल्याण के लिए राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।
[Paper II: संविधान/राजव्यवस्था]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 संविधान के अनुच्छेद 29 एवं 30 में अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए प्रावधान।
- 👍 भारत में अल्पसंख्यकों की स्थिति।
- 👍 उनके समक्ष विद्यमान समस्याएँ।
- 👍 आयोग द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका।
- 👍 उठाए जाने वाले कदम।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

The Chairman, National Commission for Minorities Sh. Iqbal Singh Lalpura holds a meeting of the full Commission after the appointment of new Members in the Commission, in New Delhi today.

The Chairman, National Commission for Minorities, NCM, Sh. Iqbal Singh Lalpura today in New Delhi chaired a meeting of the full Commission after the appointment of new Members in the Commission. Shri Lalpura heartily welcomed the Members from Muslim, Buddhist, Jain and Parsi communities. The Commission discussed various major issues related to NCM as well as welfare of the minorities. This included the subject of Joint Meeting of NCM and NCMEI with Minister of State (Education), issues in the education system of minorities, preparation of a religious book on all communities, Status of Cabinet Ministers for Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of NCM.

The Commission has also taken suo moto cognizance of attacks on churches in different parts of the country and will be sending teams to enquire into the matter as well as call for report from concerned authorities. Appropriate action will be taken by NCM accordingly. The Chairman NCM has proposed to visit the site in Ambala where church was vandalised.

Details of achievements of the Commission from September 2021 to date along with major issues taken up with concerned authorities is annexed.

Significant Activities Undertaken by Chairman, Ncm After Assumption of Charge in Ncm

On 14th September, 2021, called for a report from Chairperson, National

Testing Agency and Chandigarh Administration on a representation of Shri Balwinder Singh regarding not allowing his son to enter examination hall with Kara in Govt. Model School, Sector-19, Chandigarh. Report is awaited

On 15th September, 2021, called for a report from Chief Secretary and DGP, Punjab in the matter of throwing of cigarettes puffs in Gurudwara Anandpur Sahib premises. Reply received from Director Bureau Investigation, Punjab. Report is awaited

On 17th September, 2021 called for a report from SP, Sonipat and Chairman, Staff Selection Board, Haryana on the issue of scanning of Kara and Kirpan in Staff Selection Board Exams in Haryana and conducting raid at Sardar Khajaan Singh's premises in Kaithal without search warrant. Report is awaited

On 18th September, 2021 met with Afghan Sikh refugees and 1984 Anti-Sikh riots victims at Tilak Nagar, Delhi. An interim reply has been received from Govt of Delhi. Report is awaited.

On 21st September, 2021 took up the matter of grant of land in Haridwar at the original location of Gurudwara Gyan Godri for Memorial and grant of an alternative site for reconstruction of Gurudwara, with Chief Ministers of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. Letters were sent to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand on 23.11.2021. Meeting was held on 01.12.2021 by the Chairman with the district authorities of Haridwar. A committee has been formed

on 10.12.2021 by the District authorities. Final report is awaited.

On 24th September, 2021, called for a report from Chief Secretary and DGP, Jharkhand in matter regarding alleged implication of persons belonging to Sikh community in false cases. Report has been received from DGP, Jharkhand on 15.12.2021.

On 27th September, 2021 issued an advisory to all Chief Secretaries/ Administrators, CBSE and National Testing Agency not to discriminate students belonging to Sikh community by asking them to report at Examination centres in advance vis-à-vis other candidates for scanning their articles of faith like “Kara and Kirpan”. Report is awaited.

On 27th September, 2021 took the matter with Chief Secretary, Assam regarding violence and killing of two persons in eviction drive being carried out by Govt. of Assam. Report is awaited. Secretary NCM also followed up on the matter during his visit to Assam.

On 27th September, 2021 took up the matter with Commissioner of Police, Delhi regarding killing of Shri Tarlochan Singh Wazir, Ex-MLC, J&K, Chairman, State Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee in New Delhi under mysterious circumstances. Report is awaited.

On 28th September, 2021 took up the matter with Chief Secretary, Delhi regarding relief measures for victims of 1984 Sikh massacre. Report is awaited.

On 8.10.2021 took up the matter with Chief Secretary, Jammu & Kashmir regarding killing of some persons in Srinagar including Sikh Minority community. Report is awaited

On 8.10.2021 took up the matter with Chief Secretary, Meghalaya regarding

shifting of employees of Shillong Municipal Board (SMB) and other department from Sweepers Colony. A reply received from Chief Secretary, Meghalaya. On 12.10.2021 requested the Home Minister to direct the State Govt. of Meghalaya to keep the decision of shifting of residents of Sweepers Colony on hold till the decision of Hon’ble High Court or to arrive at an amicable solution in the matter.

On 18.10.2021 took up the matter with Chief Secretary, Punjab regarding campaign by Christian missionaries for extra constitutional conversion of Sikhs into Christianity in Punjab. Meeting in this matter is scheduled on 06.01.2022.

On 29.10.2021 took up the matter with Chief Secretary, Delhi regarding arbitrary removal of Sikh teachers by Punjabi Academy, Delhi. Report is awaited.

On 5th November, 2021 took up the matter with Chief Secretary, Punjab regarding branding of a prisoner in Barnala jail is “Aatankvadi”. Report is awaited.

On 9th November, 2021 took up the matter with DGP, Punjab, DGP, Chandigarh and Commissioner of Police, Delhi regarding release of Sikh prisoners from Punjab jail. Report is awaited.

On 05th October, 2021, called for a report from DGP, Punjab in the matter regarding removal of Sikh personnel in competitive exam in India.

On 07th October, 2021, called for a report from Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh in the matter regarding killing of four Sikh persons in Lakhimpur Kheri violence case and reply received dated 23.12.2021 on the matter from the District Magistrate and being examined in the office.

On 8th October, 2021, called for a report from Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh in the matter regarding grant of ownership

rights of Sikhs residing in the Districts of Bijnaur, Rampur, Pilibhit and Lakhimpur Kheri and reminder dated 30.09.2021, 08.10.2021 and 26.11.2021.

On 21st October, 2021 called for a report from the Chairman, Central Board of Film Certification, Mumbai, Maharashtra regarding nomination of Sikh Member in Censor Board and reply received in Commission. Hearing in this matter is scheduled on 29.12.2021.

On receipt of representations regarding compensation of 1984 Sikh Riots reports have been called from 9 States viz. J&K, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Haryana, West Bengal and Delhi. Report is awaited.

On 02nd November, 2021 called for a report from the Chairman, Central Board of Film Certification, Mumbai, Maharashtra regarding hurting the sentiments of Minorities specially Christian and reply received on the matter from Chief Executive Officer, Central Board of Film Certification, Mumbai, Maharashtra.

On 8th November, 2021, called for report from Chief Secretary, Govt. of Punjab regarding pulling the beard of a Sikh person by the Police official and disrespecting the articles of faith.

On 11th November, 2021, called for a report from Director General of Police, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh in the matter regarding death of a 25 year old boy in Police custody in Kasganj, Uttar Pradesh and reply received dated 22.12.2021 on the matter.

On 15th November, 2021, called for report from Chief Secretary, Govt. of Punjab regarding complaint against Sardar Nirmal Singh. Report is awaited.

On 22th November 2021, called for a report from the Superintendent of Police, District Nainital, Uttarakhand in the matter regarding vandalism in the house

of Senior Congress leader Shri Salman Khurshid. Report is awaited.

On 25th November 2021, called for a report from Chief Secretary, Maharashtra in the matter regarding anti-Sikh comments by actress Kangana Ranaut on Instagram reminder dated 21.12.2021 was issued. Report is awaited.

On 30th November, 2021, called for a report from Chief Secretary, Kerala in the matter regarding committing of suicide by Ms. Mofiya Parveen due to police in action. Report is awaited.

On 2nd December, 2021, called for report from the District Magistrate, Bathinda regarding cutting of hair of Sikhs students.

On 7th December, 2021 report on attacks on Christians has been called from concerned State. Report is awaited.

On 16th December, 2021, called for report from the Director General (Prisons), Tihar Jail, Janakpuri, New Delhi regarding death of two Sikh persons in Tihar Jail, Delhi .

On 13th December, 2021, called for report from Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar, Punjab regarding issuing of Ration cards/Smart cards. Thereafter the Joint Secretary, NCM followed it up with authorities.

On 27th December, 2021, called for report from the Chief Secretary, Govt. of Punjab regarding alleged mining/digging of the old Graveyard (Qabristan) land and disrespecting the graves (Qabars).

On 28th December, 2021, took up the matter of construction of Subway at Roopnagar Railway crossing No. 88, Nangal Dam, Punjab with Ministry of Railways.

The complaint of Ladhaki students in Mohali, Punjab about their ill treatment and physical attack by local lady was taken by the Chairman based on a complaint

from Buddhist Member, NCM. The police officials acted immediately and they called both the parties and the local lady has tendered apology and the students were assured of proper treatment in future.

The complaint of encroachment of Parsi property was taken up with the Chief Secretary Gujarat and report is awaited. On the news report of vandalisation of church in Haryana and Karnataka teams are being sent to the spot and an enquiry report will be submitted to NCM. Appropriate action will be taken based on the report.

Issues of other Minorities/ Meetings

On 16th September, 2021 took up the matter with Chief Secretaries and Administrators of States/UTs regarding expeditious submission of reports called by the Commission for finalizing decision on complaints/grievances received by the Commission.

On 17th September, 2021 meeting with Mrs. Shabeen Sultana (Honorary Consul, Tunisia).

On 22nd September, 2021 met with the Vice- President of India and the Home Minister of India.

On 25th September, 2021 released a Book "Samajik Chintan"- Avinash Rai Khanna in presence of the Law Minister Shri Kiren Rijju at Constitutional Club, VP House.

On 27th September, 2021 met Shri Lal Hussian, Member, Punjab State Minorities Commission and Shri Vikramjit Singh Sahney (Padamshri).

On 28th September, 2021 attended meeting with Christian Minority Delegation organized by Ministry of Minority Affairs under the leadership

of Minister of State, Sh. John Barla. Thereafter met Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla.

On 29th September, 2021 met Shri Kiren Rijju, Minister of Law and Justice at his residence.

On 29th October, 2021 took up the matter with Commissioner of Police, Gurugram regarding assault of a Muslim person in Gurugram and forcing him to chant religious slogans.

On 12th November, 2021 Chairman convened a meeting on Inter-faith relationship with members of Sikh, Christian and Muslim communities.

On 15th November, 2021 took another meeting on Inter-faith relationship with Jain and Sikh communities.

Guru Nanak Jayanti was celebrated in NCM on 18.11.2021 where eminent personalities participated.

A meeting with members of Jain community was held on 03.12.2021

Minority Day was celebrated in NCM on 18.12.2021 where eminent personalities like Minister of Minority Affairs, Sh. Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, Minister of State for Minority Affairs, Sh. John Barla and other prominent religious leaders were present.

Christmas was celebrated in NCM on 24.12.2021.

Complaint and Hearing Status

During the year 2021-22, 1590 complaints have been registered out of which 725 have been disposed of. Remaining 865 complaints are in various stages of examination/report called/hearing.

During the year 2021-22, Commission has conducted 41 hearings till date on 29 cases.

DAY-5

Q.1. Achieving social security is the topmost priority for the Government of India. Can it deliver social justice also? Explain. [Paper II: Social Justice]

सामाजिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना भारत सरकार के लिए सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता है। क्या यह सामाजिक न्याय भी उपलब्ध करा सकती है? [Paper II: सामाजिक न्याय]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 सामाजिक सुरक्षा की संकल्पना।
- 👍 भारत के संविधान में प्रावधान।
- 👍 इसे सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता क्यों दी गयी है?
- 👍 सामाजिक सुरक्षा और सामाजिक न्याय में संबंध।
- 👍 विश्लेषणात्मक निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Government is committed towards achieving universalization of social security: Shri Bhupender Yadav

A Tripartite National Dialogue on Global Call to Action for a human-centered recovery from COVID-19 crisis in the context of India was organized by International Labour Organization (ILO) in collaboration with Ministry of Labour & Employment on 10th of Dec., 2021.

The objective of the tripartite conference was to discuss the four priority areas of the Global Call to Action a) Inclusive economic growth and employment; b) Protection of all workers; c) Universal social protection; d) Social Dialogue; in the context of India. The conference was envisaged to foster convergence and tripartite action contributing to the implementation of the ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work and Sustainable Development Goals in India. In his keynote address on the occasion, Shri Bhupender Yadav, Union Minister for Labour and Employment emphasized on the importance of tripartite social dialogue and futuristic approach for Policy making and implementation in the country. He highlighted the need for capacity building, skill development, occupational safety of the workers and transition towards green jobs and green economy for inclusive, resilient and sustainable development of the country.

Shri Yadav stated that the Government is committed towards achieving universalization of social security and a very significant step taken in this direction is the launch of e-Shram portal to capture the data of unorganized sector workers for evidence-based policy making and for providing social security to the unorganised sector workers.

The Minister further Hon'ble informed that the Labour Bureau of Ministry is undertaking all-India surveys on migrant workers, domestic workers, transport sector workers, which will help in developing policies for the welfare of the workers. The importance of collective efforts of Government and social partners and constructive tripartite social dialogue to build back better was also highlighted. Two panel discussions were also organized. The first panel discussion on 'Universal social protection and protection of all workers' was chaired by Sh. Sunil Barthwal, Secretary, MoLE, in which Ms. Vinita Singhal, Principal Secretary, Govt. of Maharashtra, Prof. Pravin Kumar Sinha, Senior Expert, Mr. Arun Chawla, Director General, FICCI & Executive Director, AIOE (Employers' representative) and Ms. Manali Shah, National Secretary, SEWA (Workers' representative) participated as panelists.

Q.2. What do you understand by greenhouse effect and global warming?
How does it impact earth's atmosphere? [Paper III: Environment]

हरित गृह प्रभाव एवं भूमंडलीय तापन से आप क्या समझते हैं? यह किस प्रकार
पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल को प्रभावित करता है? [Paper III: पर्यावरण]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 हरित गृह प्रभाव की परिभाषा।
- 👍 भूमंडलीय तापन की परिभाषा।
- 👍 भूमंडलीय तापन के कारण।
- 👍 पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल पर प्रभाव।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Impact of Global Warming on Atmosphere

The number of Cyclones and Number of stations reported very heavy and extremely heavy rainfall events have increased in recent years. Also the analysis of past data of cyclones over North Indian Ocean (Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea) during the period from 1891 to 2020 indicates that, frequency of Very Severe Cyclonic Storms has increased in recent few years over the Arabian Sea. However, the coastal vulnerability to the categories of Extremely Severe Cyclones is more continues over the Bay of Bengal region, as there is no significant trend in the frequency of Extremely Severe Cyclonic Storms (ESCS). On the other hand, the increase in frequency over the Arabian Sea has not posed a corresponding increase in the coastal vulnerability along the west coast since most of such Cyclones forming over the Arabian Sea are making landfall over the coasts of Oman, Yemen etc and hence the threat to Gujarat & Maharashtra coasts remains same. On an average, out of 5 Cyclones developing over the North Indian Ocean (NIO) comprising Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, about 3 to 4 of them make landfall causing loss of life and property. Low lying coastal belts of West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu & Puducherry are more prone to the impact of these systems. The number of deaths due to cyclones has decreased significantly, as a result of the improvement in the early warning skill by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) and effective mitigation measures and response actions by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). Still there is huge

loss to property.

Oxygen makes up one-fifth of the air we breathe, and few recent studies reported declining oxygen content in the atmosphere due to burning of fossil fuels, population growth and deforestation. However, the loss of oxygen is negligible when compared to its abundance in the atmosphere and it is also found that the ecosystem is compensating for some of the loss.

Ministry of Earth Sciences has the mandate only to provide forecasts and early warnings. However, as an adaptive measure to minimize the effects of increasing temperatures, IMD in collaboration with local health departments have started heat action plan in many parts of the country to forewarn about the heat waves and also advising action to be taken during such occasions. Heat action plan became operational since 2013.

The Heat Action Plan is a comprehensive early warning system and preparedness plan for extreme heat events. The Plan presents immediate as well as longer-term actions to increase preparedness, information-sharing, and response coordination to reduce the health impacts of extreme heat on vulnerable populations. NDMA and IMD are working with 23 states prone to high temperatures at present with respect to heat action plan.

IMD has started Forecast Demonstration Project (FDP) on heat waves from April 2017 for the hot weather season under which a detailed daily report including realized data of heat waves, weather systems leading to the occurrence of heat waves, diagnosis on the basis of Numerical

Model outputs and forecast and warnings for five days is prepared. This bulletin is disseminated to all concerned including health departments.

From April 2018 onwards, IMD started issuing an additional bulletin on heat wave in the morning (08 a.m.) valid for 24 hours to support the planning of activities for the day and this bulletin

is also disseminated to all concerned. All these bulletins are posted to IMD website also, on a special page created for heat waves.

This information was given by the Minister of State (I/C) for M/o Earth Sciences and M/o Science & Technology, Dr. Jitendra Singh in a written reply in Rajya Sabha today.

**THIS PAGE
INTENTIONALLY
LEFT BLANK**

DAY-6

Q.1. How far do you think that the e-Court Integrated Mission Mode Project would be able to deliver Justice to the grassroot level in India? Explain.
[Paper II: Governance]

आप किस हद तक यह सोचते हैं कि ई-कोर्ट एकीकृत मिशन मोड परियोजना भारत में निचले स्तर तक न्याय उपलब्ध कराने में सक्षम होगी? व्याख्या कीजिए।
[Paper II: शासन]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 परियोजना का परिचय।
- 👍 परियोजना की आवश्यकता तथा महत्व।
- 👍 भारत में निचले स्तर तक न्याय उपलब्धता की चुनौतियाँ।
- 👍 न्याय उपलब्धता में परियोजना की भूमिका।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE**Year End Review: Department of Justice**

120 Judges and 63 Additional judges appointed in high courts

Tele-Law Services is available at 75,000 CSCs/Gram Panchayats in 699 Districts; 12,70,135 total cases registered, of which advice has been enabled to 12,50,911 beneficiaries Using Video Conferencing, the District and High Court have heard nearly 1.65 Crore cases and the Supreme Court had nearly 1.5 lakh hearings making it the world leader

Citizen Centric Services are provided through 7 platforms or service delivery channels for providing real time information on cases status, cause lists, judgements etc. to lawyers/litigants

683 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) including 383 exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts have disposed of 68120 cases in 2021

Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary extended till 2025-26

Appointment and transfer of Judges:

120 fresh Judges were appointed in the High Courts – High Court of Bombay(6), Allahabad(17), Gujarat(7), Karnataka(6), Andhra Pradesh(2), Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh(2), Kerala(12), Rajasthan(8), Punjab and Haryana(6), Calcutta(8), Orissa(4), Telangana(7), Madras(5), Chhattisgarh(3), Himachal Pradesh(1), Jharkhand(4), Gauhati (6), Delhi(2), Patna(6) and Madhya Pradesh(8).

63 Additional Judges were made permanent in High Courts - High Court of Allahabad (10), Karnataka(20), Calcutta(1), Chhattisgarh(1), Punjab

and Haryana (10), Bombay(10), Kerala(7), Uttarakhand (1) and Gauhati (3).

Tenure of 02 Additional Judges tenure was extended - High Court of Bombay (1) and Gauhati (1).

11 Chief Justices were appointed - High Courts of Allahabad (2), Andhra Pradesh(1), Calcutta(1), Guwhati (1), Gujarat(1), Karnataka(1), Madhya Pradesh(1), Madras(1), Manipur(1) and Telangana(1).

06 Chief Justice was transferred from one High Court to another.

27 Judges of High Courts were transferred from one High Court to another.

The Judge strength of Tripura High Court enhanced by 01 post and of

Telangana High Court by 18 posts, thus increasing the Approved Judge Strength in the Tripura High Court to 05 Judges and Telangana High Court to 42 Judges.

Tele-law:

Under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, Department of Justice organized a number of events during the allotted week of 8th -14th November, 2021. Department initiated Login Week Campaign under its Tele-Law: Reaching the Unreached, to promote increased access to pre-litigation advice for rightfully claiming their entitlements and timely redressal of their difficulties. More than 52000 beneficiaries were reached out through 4200 awareness sessions and nearly 17000 were provided with legal advice and consultation by dedicated pool of Panel Lawyers through video/teleconferencing facilities under Tele-Law. To maximize outreach Tele-Law on Wheels campaign was also rolled out where special Tele-Law branded Mobile Vans travelled in different parts of the country to spread the message of Tele-Law through playing of videos, radio jingle and distribution of Tele-Law leaflets.

A mega event was also organized by the Department on 13th November 2021 which was attended by more than 65,000 participants and it was presided by Hon'ble Minister of Law and Justice and Hon'ble Minister of State. On this occasion 126 best performing front-line functionaries were felicitated whose relentless efforts in the far flung areas of the country has helped Tele law reach glorious heights. A Tele-Law Mobile App has also been launched for enabling seamless connect of beneficiaries with Panel Lawyers. Various print and digital knowledge products were released which includes Tele-Law brochure, Tele-Law movies, Tele-Law Logo and Tele-Law

Mascot to ensure citizen participation. Tele-Law services is available at 75,000 CSCs/Gram Panchayats in 669 Districts (including 112 Aspirational districts as per NITI Aayog data) across 36 States/UTs of the country. As on 30th November, 2021, there are 12,70,135 total cases registered, of which advice has been enabled to 12,50,911 beneficiaries.

National Legal Services Authority (NALSA):

The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) launched a Legal Services Mobile Application, which can be downloaded on android mobile phones. All the services provided by Legal Services Authorities can be availed through the said mobile application. The salient features of this application are:

Any citizen may apply for seeking legal assistance, legal advice and for redressal of other grievances through Mobile App.

Any citizen may track his application submitted for legal aid & advice and other grievances.

Reminder can be sent and clarifications can be sought through Mobile App.

Any victim of crime or applicant can apply for victim compensation through the Mobile App.

Application for pre-institution mediation in commercial matters or application for mediation may be filed through this Mobile App.

A Pan-India Special Campaign for creating Legal Awareness was launched by NALSA through its country-wide organisational framework on 17th September 2021. The highlights of this campaign included deployment of 185 Mobile Vans and other vehicles to showcase films and documentaries on Access to Justice programme, holding of 4100 Legal Aid Clinics to give pre-litigation

/ legal advice to common citizens with the help of 37,000 Panel Lawyers and Para-Legal Volunteers besides holding awareness programmes at the village level on legal aid in nearly 1500 villages of 672 districts.

National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) also organized six-week "Pan India Legal Awareness & Outreach Campaign" from 2nd October 2021, under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav. As a part of this campaign, Door-to-Door visits were organized reaching out to 86 cr citizens. Nearly 6 lakh Awareness Programmes were organized benefiting 26 cr citizens. More than 39,000 Legal Aid Clinics were held which assisted nearly 1.50 cr citizens. 26,460 Mobile Vans were deployed in 3.21 lakh villages which sensitized 19 cr citizens about Legal Aid services.

eCourts Mission Mode Project:

The e-Court Integrated Mission Mode Project was launched with the objective of improving access to justice using technology. Phase II of the project started in 2015 with an outlay of Rs.1,670 crore out of which a sum of Rs.1611.19 crore has been released by the Government. Under Phase II, 18,735 District & Subordinate courts have been computerized so far.

As part of WAN project, connectivity to 2957 of 2992 court complexes (98.7% sites) have been provided with 10 Mbps to 100 Mbps bandwidth speed using various technologies like OFC, RF, VSAT etc. TNF sites have been reduced from 58 to 11.

Case Information Software (CIS) based on customized Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) has been developed. A COVID-19 Management Patch has been developed in the CIS to help in smart scheduling of cases.

Using National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), developed with elastic search technology, lawyers and litigants can access case status information of 19.76 crore cases and more than 15.99 crore orders/judgments. Open APIs have been introduced which allows the Government departments to use the NJDG data for research and analysis. To track cases related to land disputes, Land Records data of 26 States have been linked with NJDG.

Using Video conferencing, the District and High courts have heard nearly 1.65 crore cases and the Supreme Court had nearly 1.5 lakh hearings making it the world leader. VC facilities have also been operationalized between 3240 Courts and corresponding 1272 Prisons. Funds for setting up 2506 VC Cabins have been made available. Additional 1500 VC Licenses have been acquired. Live Streaming of proceedings has started in Gujarat, Karnataka and Orissa High Court thus allowing interested persons to join the proceedings. Uttarakhand and Telangana have started Mobile e-courts van equipped with Wi-Fi and computers for video conferencing for speedy disposal of cases.

15 virtual courts in 11 States / UTs have been set up to try traffic offences. These courts have heard more than 1.07 crore cases and realized Rs. 201.96 crore in fines. Delhi High Court has started 34 Digital Courts to hear cheque bounce cases under the Section 138 NI Act.

An e-filing system (version 3.0) has been launched in April 2021, for the electronic filing of legal papers with advanced features like online submission of Vakalatnama, e-Signing, online video recording of oath, online payment, filing of multiple IAs/application, Portfolio Management and bilingual mode etc. Online payment of court fees,

finest and penalties has been initiated through <https://pay.ecourts.gov.in>. As on 31.10.2021, 22 States have already amended the Court Fees Act. To make justice delivery inclusive and to mitigate handicaps caused by digital divide, 235 e-Sewa Kendras are being rolled out to provide e-filing services to lawyers and litigants.

Citizen centric services are provided through 7 platforms or service delivery channels for providing real time information on case status, cause lists, judgements etc. to lawyers/litigant. The services are SMS Push and Pull (2,00,000 SMS sent daily), Email (2,50,000 sent daily), multilingual and tactile e-Courts services Portal (35 Lakh hits daily), Judicial Service centres (JSC), Info Kiosks, e-Courts Mobile App for lawyers/litigants (with 68.04 lakh downloads till 01.11.2021) and Just IS app for judges (16,751 downloads till 02.12.2021).

National Service and tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) has been developed for process serving and issue of summons and is currently functional in 26 States/UTs.

A new 'Judgment & Order Search' portal has been inaugurated to provide a repository for Judgments and Final Orders of the High Courts and can be reached at <https://judgments.ecourts.gov.in>.

A Software Module called the Order Communication Portal (OCP) has been launched by the Orissa High Court to facilitate secure and instantaneous communication of High Court's orders and judgments to Subordinate Courts.

To bring awareness to the public about justice sector, advertising various schemes of the department and to give status of various fields to the public, 29 Justice Clocks have been installed at 19 High

Courts.

A new e-Committee's website has been launched on S3WaaS platform. DoJ has released funds for migration of District Court websites on S3WaaS platform.

A manual on e-filing and a Brochure on "How to register for E Filing" has been made available in English, Hindi and 12 regional languages for the use of the lawyers. A YouTube channel has been created in the name of the e Court services which has helped advocates to acquire skills required for operating digital platforms with ease. The e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India has conducted trainings and awareness programmes on the ICT services which have covered 3,02,614 stakeholders.

Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSC):

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) including 389 exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts was started by the Union of India in October, 2019 to provide speedy justice to the victims of rape and POCSO Act through expeditious disposal of related cases. The scheme was initially for one year with outlay of Rs.767.25 Cr. with Central Share amounting to Rs. 474 Cr. to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund. Central Share of Rs. 140 Cr. and Rs. 160 Cr. have been released to the States/UTs during 2019-20 and 2020-21.

Achievements of the Scheme in the last year

The Department proposed for the continuation of the scheme. The scheme was evaluated by the National Productivity Council and appraised by the Empowered Committee of Nirbhaya Fund and its continuance for 2 years was recommended. Considering the

paramount importance of safety and security of women and children, the Cabinet has approved continuation of the scheme for 2 more Financial years up to 31st March 2023 with a budgetary outlay of Rs.1572.86 Cr. including Rs.971.70 Cr. as Central Share.

As on 30.11.2021, 27 States/UTs have operationalized 683 FTSCs including 383 e-POCSO Courts as compared to 609 FTSCs including 331 e-POCSO Courts in 24 States/UTs in December, 2020.

The FTSCs up to 30.11.2021 have disposed 68120 cases as compared to around 35000 cases in 2020.

The FTSCs reflects the national commitment to champion the cause of safety and security of women and girl child.

The FTSCs are dedicated courts which have helped in fast tracking delivery of justice to the helpless victims of sexual offences; in creating a deterrence framework for sexual offenders, strengthening citizen's faith in the justice system and making way for a safe environment for women and children.

Launch of Gram Nyayalaya online Portal:

A Gram Nyayalaya online portal has also been created, wherein the states/High courts upload data relating to Gram Nyayalayas, including case disposal, on monthly basis.

National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms:

The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms was set up in August 2011. National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms focuses on improvement of administration of justice and justice delivery and legal reforms in the entire country and to

address the diverse needs of all sections of stakeholders. Its objectives are two-fold:

Increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system, and

Enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities

Initiatives under National Mission

Implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary:

One of the major initiatives of the National Mission relates to Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary. CSS for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary aims to increase the availability of suitable number of Court Halls, and Residential Accommodations for Judges / Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts all over the country including at District, Sub-District, Taluka, Tehsil and Gram Panchayat and Village levels. This will help in improving the functioning and performance of the Judiciary across the country in reaching out to every citizen.

The Government has approved the continuance of this CSS for a period of 5 years i.e. from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with financial outlay of Rs.9000 cr (including central share of Rs.5307 cr) and also introduced some new features like provision of Lawyers Halls, toilet complexes and digital computer rooms for the convenience of lawyers & litigants, besides court halls and residential units.

A sum of Rs. 8710 crore has been released till date (21.12.21) since the inception of the scheme of which Rs. 5265 crore has

been released since 2014-15 which is around 60.45% of the total release under the Scheme. During the current financial year 2021-2022 a sum of Rs. 776 crore has been allocated of which a sum of Rs. 384.53 crore has been sanctioned. In the financial year 2020-21, an amount of Rs. 593 crore was released to the States.

As per the information made available by the High Courts, there are 20,595 court halls available which has been significantly increased as compared to the 15,818 available court halls in 2014. As far as the Residential Units are concerned 18,087 Residential units are available against the current working strength of 19,292 Judges/Judicial Officers. There were 10,211 Residential Units available in 2014. In addition, 2846 court halls and 1775 residential units are currently under construction.

Launch of Nyaya Vikas 2.0:

Nyaya Vikas as an online tool for monitoring of construction projects was launched by Minister of Law & Justice on 11th June, 2018. The Nyaya Vikas web portal and mobile app have been upgraded and version 2.0 has been made available for public online from 1st April, 2020 with enhanced capabilities and functionalities, which has been developed based on the feedback from different State Users, with the assistance of NRSC, ISRO. As on 01.12.2021, 6089 court halls (completed and under construction) and 4813 residential units (completed and under construction) are geotagged.

FILLING UP OF VACANCIES IN DISTRICT AND SUBORDINATE COURTS

As per the Constitutional framework, the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of

the High Courts and State Governments concerned. The Supreme Court, through a judicial order in Malik Mazhar case, has devised a process and time frame to be followed for the filling up of vacancies in subordinate judiciary. Department of Justice has been taking up the matter of filling up of vacant positions in District & Subordinate Courts with the States and High Courts. Department of Justice has hosted a MIS web-portal on its website for reporting and monitoring of sanctioned and working strength, and vacancies of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts on monthly basis. This enables the policy makers to get monthly judicial data. From April, 2021 portal for reporting of “Vacancy related Data” in compliance of directions of Malik Mazhar Sultan case is also live on the Department of Justice website.

PENDENCY IN COURTS

Disposal of cases is within the domain of the judiciary. However, the Union Government is committed to speedy disposal of cases and reduction in pendency of cases to improve access to justice in line with the mandate under Article 39A of the Constitution. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms, established by the Union Government, has adopted many strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure [court halls and residential units] for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court, reduction in pendency through follow up by Arrears Committees at District, High Court and Supreme Court level, emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) and initiatives to

fast track special type of cases. As on 6 December 2021, there are 69,855 cases pending in the Supreme Court. The pendency in respect of high Courts and District and Subordinate Courts, as on 17 December 2021 stands at 56,39,702 and 4,006,61,393 respectively.

Online Reporting on Time taken for Disposal:

The Department has made live the “Average Time Taken for Disposal of Cases” Portal on its website to record the responses by all High Courts pertaining to the time taken on an average in disposal of criminal and civil cases. This in compliance of observations made by Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee to maintain record of time taken in disposal of cases in courts.

Reduction in Pendency through arrears committees:

In pursuance of resolution passed in Chief Justices’ Conference held in April, 2015, Arrears Committees have been set up in High Courts to clear cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District Judges too. Arrears Committee has been constituted in the Supreme Court to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in High Courts and District Courts. The Department of Justice has developed an online portal for reporting by all High Courts regarding the compliance with Arrears Committee guidelines of the Malimath Committee Report.

Ease of Doing Business

The Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) index is a ranking system established by the World Bank Group wherein the ‘higher rankings’ (a lower numerical value) indicate better, usually simpler,

regulations for businesses and stronger protections of property rights. Enforcing Contracts is one such indicator, which measures time and cost to resolve a standardized commercial dispute as well as a series of good practices in the judiciary. Department of Justice (DoJ) is the nodal department for the Enforcing Contract indicator. In order to create an environment conducive for investment and business, continued efforts have been made by implementing reforms to enable expeditious enforcement of contracts to improved Ease of Doing Business various reforms have been under taken by Department of Justice in coordination with eCommittee of Supreme Court of India and High Courts of Delhi and Mumbai.

To handle commercial cases 22 dedicated Commercial Courts in Delhi, 6 in Mumbai, 9 in Bengaluru and 2 in Kolkata have been operationalized. In the year 2021, apart from 4 existing dedicated commercial courts, two more were operationalised in Mumbai. Other reforms undertaken include special benches at various High Courts to deal with high value commercial disputes above 500 crores, designated Special Courts for Infrastructure project contracts disputes as per Section 20B of the Specific Relief (Amendment) Act, 2018, implementation of three adjournment rules (vide Colour Banding facility), use of ICT, e-filing, random and automated allocation of cases, use of electronic case management tools by Judges and lawyers, e-summons etc.

One of the major initiative taken relates to linkage of property registration with court proceedings. Twenty-Six states (UTs) governments have received clearances from their respective High Courts for linkage of land records and registration database with NJDG. This

would help in quick disposal of land disputes and reduce workload of the judiciary.

Department of Justice has also launched the Enforcement of Contracts Portal which provides a comprehensive source of information on reforms being undertaken on the “Enforcing Contracts” parameters.

V. Rule of Law Index

The Rule of Law Index is developed and published by World Justice Project (WJP). ROLI 2021 covers 139 countries and ranks them based on the country-specific data collected across 8 factors and 44 sub-factors. ROLI quantitatively measures rule of law-in-practice by way of survey/polling of general public and sector experts. As per the latest report, India's current rank in ROLI is 79 out of 139 countries assessed by the WJP. Department of Justice has been working with 29 stakeholder Ministry/ Departments to improve India's performance on 08 key indicators/ factors and 44 sub-factors identified for the purpose. A coordination Committee Consisting of these Ministries/ Department has been formed, which has held five meetings so far. Additionally, inputs were also sought from legal experts and industry regarding quantification of the improvement in qualitative / perception based parameters

Subsequently, a Project Management Unit (PMU) DoJ established on 08.07.2021 consisting of expert agency (M/s. Market Xcel Data Matrix Pvt. Ltd., local agency previously engaged by WJP for their polling surveys in India) as members, headed by Joint Secretary, to assist line M/Ds with filling up information in prescribed template, formulate action plan to improve India's performance in ROLI. The

representatives of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has also been associated for advice on creation of India Index, with local data sources. The PMU expanded parameters/ sub-parameters so that information collated by line M/Ds is more granular and precise that led to addition of 10 additional line M/Ds in the 19 previously identified M/Ds. A revised template for ROLI to add more information related to reform actions to assist in formulation of media plan was also prepared by the PMU.

The Action Plan formulated to take the process forward involves, identification of Low Hanging fruits or parameters which are critical for score improvement, collection of details to be completed from each line M/D as per the parameters allocated, additional information to formulate a “Communication Outreach Plan” for further improvement to change the perception and relevance among people, developing an exclusive ROLI webpage on DoJ website to showcase progress undertaken, completion of information of ROLI Dashboard developed by NITI Aayog and Release of Bi-annual ROLI newsletter. The Challenges include converting the conceptual qualitative index into quantitative, with data from various ministry/Departments, identification of data sources, alternate data sources where data is not available. ROLI is a perception based Index for the countries taken as a whole, quantifying and creating an India Index with State/District-level data is challenging.

Data Governance Quality Index

The DGQI Evaluation Exercise was undertaken by NITI Aayog to assess the data preparedness of the various Ministries and Departments. This study

was conducted on the "Data Systems to ensure smooth processes of data generation, management and its use" as being employed by the various Central Ministries/ Departments. There have been two editions of this exercise, so far. The Department of Justice (at 8th place out of 24 Departments) secured a score of 2.98 out of 5 under DGQI 1.0. The rankings for DGQI 2.0 have not been released officially yet. The objective is to achieve a frontier score of 5 by using the indicative outline as per the DGQI Report for achieving frontier DGQI 5.0 scores for the 2nd Edition of the DGQI exercise that will have enhanced horizontal and vertical scope expansion and will cover CSS and CS Scheme as well as non-schemes/other initiatives. All Ministries/Departments were to prepare an action plan/ strategy for reaching DGQI 5.0 scores by Dec 2022.

To steer the development and implementation of the action plan/

roadmap to achieve frontier score of 5.0 on the DGQI report, a Data and Strategy Unit (DSU) in Department of Justice chaired by Joint Secretary (National Mission) has been constituted, which holds weekly meetings and reports the progress undertaken directly to Secretary(Justice) on a fortnightly basis. Till date, 13 meetings have been held for tracking of DGQI progress internally including NALSA, CSCs. The department has come up with an indicative outline of roadmap to improve data preparedness and improve DGQI scores. Besides Data Management Guidelines for DoJ have been issued with the aim of developing policies, programs and practices that would control, protect and enhance the value of datasets and information reported/collected by Department of Justice.

The following progress has been achieved under the DGQI exercise:

Pre-DSU Position	Post-DSU Position	
1	Nyaya Vikas 2.0 portal and compartmentalization of CSS-related data	All CSS-related data integrated & visualised on single portal Open for public view
2	Gram Nyayalaya MIS portal; secured login with select users	Introduction of Dashboard Open for public view
3	No data related E-Courts MMP Phases I & II	eCourts MMP Phase I & II data visualized Vision Document for Phase III hosted on website.
4	Fast Track Courts(FTC) MIS portal; secured login with select users	Dashboard & depiction on India-map for related data Open for public view.
5	Special Courts(Family Court/ Fast Track Courts/MP MLA Courts/SC ST Courts etc.) MIS portal; secured login with select users	Dashboard & depiction on India-map for related data Open for public view.

6	Online reporting of Judicial Officers vacancy in District and Subordinate Courts MIS Portal; secured login with select users	Dashboard for Vacancy-related, category-wise data Depiction on India-map of State-wise vacancy position in Subordinate Judiciary Open for public view.
7	Data related Vacancy position of & Supreme Court and Higher Judiciary in pdf format	Depiction on India-map of High Court-wise vacancy position in Higher Judiciary Open for public view.

8. Other Initiatives:

(i) Manthan:

Hon'ble Minister and Hon'ble Minister of State of Law & Justice held a brainstorming session with the officers and staff of the Department of Justice on 12.10.2021 at Garvi Gujarat Bhawan, New Delhi. During the meeting, there was a candid exchange of ideas and several fruitful suggestions were made to improve the functioning of the Department of Justice both in terms of policies and processes. It was also decided that further rounds of free-wheeling of ideas and thoughts would be held later for building cohesive team work in the Department.

ii) Commemorating Constitution Day, 26th November, 2021

On the occasion of celebration of Constitution Day on the 26.11.2021, arrangements were made in Jaisalmer House to enable the staff and members of

the Department of Justice to participate in the reading of the Preamble of the Constitution of India and joining in the oath taking ceremony 'live' with the Hon'ble President of India. To popularize the importance of Constitution in the lives of common man, a Webinar on 'Fundamental Duties' was organized. Vice Chancellors from National Law University, New Delhi and National Law University, Mumbai and Registrar of National Law School of India University, Bengaluru participated to enlighten the participants on the philosophical background of Fundamental Duties, Constitutional provisions on Fundamental Duties and the need of following Fundamental Duties during Covid times. The webinar reached out to 24,000 participants including front line functionaries (Para legal Volunteers, Village level entrepreneurs and Panel Lawyers) of Tele-Law Programme.

Q.2. India has been very sensitive to protect its diverse culture over the period. Do you think that culture would play any role In establishing strong friendly relations with other nations? [Paper 1 : Culture]

कालांतर में भारत अपनी विविधतापूर्ण संस्कृति के संरक्षण के प्रति संवेदनशील रहा है। क्या आप सोचते हैं कि अन्य देशों के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंधों की स्थापना में संस्कृति कोई भूमिका निभा सकती है? [Paper I: संस्कृति]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 भारत की संस्कृति की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ।
- 👍 सांस्कृतिक विविधता तथा उसका महत्व।
- 👍 सांस्कृतिक गुणों के संरक्षण के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल में उठाए गए कदम।
- 👍 विदेश नीति में संस्कृति की भूमिका।
- 👍 संस्कृति के माध्यम से अन्य देशों के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंधों की स्थापन के लिए भारत के प्रयास।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE**Year End Review 2021: Ministry of Culture**

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi inaugurates Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav from Sabarmati Ashram; flags off Dandi Padyatra

e-Auction of gifts and mementos received by the Prime Minister organised

Ramappa Temple, Telengana and Dholavira- the Harappan City in Gujarat receive UNESCO World Heritage tag

Commemoration of 125th Birth Anniversary Year of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose launched by Prime Minister on Parakram Diwas on 23rd January, 2021

Ministry of Culture organises All-India 'Vande Bharatam-Nritya Utsav', as part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav; winners to perform at Republic Day 2022 at Rajpath

Gandhi Peace Prize for 2019 conferred on Late Sultan Qaboos Bin Said Al Said of Oman and Gandhi Peace Prize for 2020 conferred on Bangabandhu Late Shiekh Mujibur Rahman

**Varanasi celebrates 'Kashi Utsav'; the classic festival of heritage and culture as part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav
India's biggest drone show organised in Lucknow as part of Amrit Mahotsav series of events on First War of Independence of 1857**

150 universities should be involved in writing papers on Sri Aurobindo's life: PM Shri Narendra Modi

The major highlights of the Union Ministry of Culture during the year 2021 are as follows:

Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav launched from Sabarmati Ashram:

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi launched Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, a mega celebration of 75 years of country's Independence. The Amrit Mahotsav was

launched on 12th March from Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad, Gujarat. He also flagged off the Dandi 'Padyatra' on the occasion.

The Prime Minister launched the website of India@75 on the occasion. He also launched the 'Atmanirbhar Incubator' programme of Ministry of Culture in partnership with Sabarmati Ashram Preservation and Memorial Trust to

preserve the skills and arts of artisans/crafts persons on the verge of extinction. A unique Charkha Campaign was also started by the Prime Minister to promote 'Vocal for Local'.

The Vice President, Sh. M. Venkaiah Naidu graced the colourful closing ceremony of the 25-day long commemorative Dandi Padyatra as part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav near National Salt Satyagraha Memorial, Dandi, Gujarat on April 6, 2021.

Commemoration of 125th Birth Anniversary Year of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose launched on Parakram Diwas on January 23, 2021 from Kolkata

In one of the first major events of the year 2021, the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi launched the commemoration of 125th Birth Anniversary Year of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in Kolkata on 23rd January, 2021. He presided over the inaugural function of the 'Parakram Diwas' celebrations at Victoria Memorial in Kolkata.

'Nirbhik Subhas' ('Irrepressible Subhas')- 'A multimedia exhibition' celebrating the 125th Birth Anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose- A Permanent Exhibition, a 3D Projection Mapping Show on Netaji, unveiling of book 'Letters of Netaji' and Release of Commemorative Coin and release of Stamp in the memory of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, by the Prime Minister of India were some of the other highlights of the commemoration programme.

Several other programmes were also organised to mark the day including a special programme organised at Haripura at Surat in Gujarat. An exhibition by NGMA of Ministry of Culture was organised comprising of the famous Haripura panels made by Nand Lal Bose for the Congress session at Haripura

where Netaji was made the President.

The South-Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur under the Ministry of Culture organised a special cultural programme under Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat (EBSB) to commemorate the 125th Birth Anniversary Year of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. As part of the celebration, a play named "Bose" and different patriotic songs and dance programmes were performed by Nagpur-based social organisation, Prayas. Similarly, Odia artists have also performed folk songs and dances during the celebration. Odisha is paired state of Maharashtra under EBSB.

Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsav: Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsav, the flagship festival of Ministry of Culture organized since 2015 with the active participation of Seven Zonal Culture Centres has been playing a pivotal role to take the vibrant culture of India out to the masses instead of confining to auditoria and galleries. It has been instrumental in showcasing, folk and tribal art, dance, music, cuisines & culture of one state in other states reinforcing the cherished goal of "Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat" and at the same time providing an effective platform to the artists and artisans to support their livelihood. The eleventh edition of Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsav was being held between 14th to 28th February, 2021 in West Bengal at Cooch Behar (14th to 16th February, 2021), Darjeeling (22nd to 24th February, 2021) and Murshidabad (27th to 28th February, 2021).

Udaipur Science Centre inaugurated at Udaipur, Tripura.

It is the 22nd Science Centre developed by NCSM of M/o Culture under Scheme for Promotion of Culture of Science.

e-Auction of gifts and mementos received

by the Prime Minister, from 17th September to 7th October 2021:

It was the third edition of auction of gifts and mementos received by Prime Minister. The memorabilia included sports gear and equipment of the medal winning Olympians and Paralympians, replica of the Ayodhya Ram Mandir, Chardham, Rudraksh Convention Centre, models, sculptures, paintings, angavastras among others. Proceeds from the e-Auction go to the Namami Gange Mission aimed at conserving and rejuvenating the Ganga. 1348 mementos were put up for e-auction, Tokyo Olympics gold medallist Neeraj Chopra's javelin received the highest bid of Rs 1.5 Cr.

Special programme for trainee officers at the two-day Geographical Indication (GI) Mahotsav organized at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie: This special programme for the trainee officers of LBSNAA was meant to be an overview into the world of artisans, design and GI products. The sessions covered topics ranging from legal implications of GI, artistic & design collaborations with GI crafts and more, and witnessed participation from legal, academic and design luminaries.

Vesak Global Celebrations on Buddha Poornima organised which was addressed virtually by the Prime Minister on 26th May 2021. The Virtual Prayer Event saw the participation of heads of Buddhist Sanghas from around the world. Buddha Poornima celebrations were held through a virtual congregation owing to the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic across the globe. This year the Buddha Poornima is dedicated to Global Peace and Relief from the Pandemic- Covid 19. Ministry of Culture in partnership with

International Buddhist Confederation also celebrated Asadha Poornima Dhamma Chakra Day through day long events on July 24, 2021.

Abhidhamma Day at the Mahaparinirvana Temple in Kushinagar: A solemn ceremony was organised in the premises of the Mahaparinirvana Temple, Kushinagar, where a three-day Buddhist congregation was inaugurated by the Prime Minister along with exposition of Holy Buddha Relic from Shri Lanka. An exhibition of Buddhist glory excavated by ASI was also organised on the side-lines where Buddhist antiquities from excavation sites including Vadanagar was displayed. Besides this 110-member high level Sri Lankan delegation, the event was attended by a large number of prominent National and International Buddhist Sanghha, Ambassadors, Central and State officials etc.

Gandhi Peace Prize for 2019 and 2020: The Gandhi Peace Prize for 2019 has been conferred on Late Sultan Qaboos Bin Said Al Said of Oman; and Gandhi Peace Prize 2020 on Bangabandhu Late Shiekh Mujibur Rahman. Gandhi Peace Prize for 2020 was awarded by Prime Minister of India to Late Bangabandhu Shiekh Mujibur Rahman (posthumously) in Dhaka on 26th March 2021.

Two Meetings of National Committee on Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav chaired by Prime Minister held : The first meeting of National Committee was held on 8th March, 2021 in the run-up to the launch of the flagship programme and the second meeting was held on 22nd December 2021. In the first meeting, the Prime Minister highlighted the 5 pillars that have been decided for the celebration of the 75 years. These are Freedom Struggle, Ideas at 75, Achievements at 75, Actions at 75 and Resolve at 75. All these should include the ideas and feelings of the 130

crore Indians and the programme should be organised with Jan Bhagidari.

At the second meeting, the Prime Minister presented his vision for the commemoration and how India should lead in the Post Covid World Order. He also emphasised that as we observe Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, we should surge ahead with a focused approach setting new targets for ourselves for 2047. Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav should sow the seed of a sense of duty among the youth, the Prime Minister urged.

Celebration of International Day of Yoga: The Union Culture Ministry celebrated 'International Yoga Day' on June 21, 2021 under the 'Yoga is an Indian Heritage' campaign. Demonstration of Common Yoga Protocol (CYP) at 75 heritage monuments across the country along with cultural performances was organised. To celebrate the event, National Council of Science Museum (NCSM) also organised various online programme /activities at its various units.

Culture Ministry launches a unique programme to celebrate Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav on Independence Day 2021: A unique initiative, connected with the National Anthem, was taken up by the Ministry of Culture for celebrating Independence Day this year to instill pride and unity among Indians all over the world. In this, the people were invited to sing the National anthem and upload the video on website www.RASHTRAGAAN.IN. More than 1.5 crore Indians from India and across the world recorded and uploaded their videos. The compilation of National Anthem was shown live on 15th August, 2021 during celebrations at Red Fort. Renovated complex of Jallianwala Bagh Smarak at Amritsar dedicated to the nation: Prime Minister Shri Narendra

Modi dedicated the renovated complex of Jallianwala Bagh Smarak at Amritsar to the nation through video conference. During the event, he also inaugurated the Museum Galleries at the Smarak. The event showcased the multiple development initiatives taken by the government to upgrade the complex.

Nation pays homage to Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev on Shahidi Diwas on March 23, 2021: Ministry of Culture organised various programmes at several places on 'Shaheedi Diwas' as a grateful nation proudly remembered the exceptional courage & martyrdom of Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev. A joint Shraddhanjali Sabha was held in honor of Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru at Shaheed E Azam Sardar Bhagat Singh Museum Khatkar Kalan, (Village of Shaheed Bhagat Singh), in Punjab, by Sangeet Natak Akademi. Homage was also paid to Shaheed Sukhdev at his ancestral house at Mohalla Naughra while a similar ceremony was held at the ancestral house of Shaheed Rajguru at Rajguru Wada, Rajguru Nagar, Pune.

Anniversary of the formation of Azad Hind Government by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose celebrated, events held across India and South-east Asia: As part of Amrit Mahotsav celebrations, events were organized in the run up to and on 21st October in India and South East Asia to commemorate the Anniversary of the formation of Azad Hind Government by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Bringing to life the whole of government approach, Ministry of Culture spearheaded the organization of an integrated program calendar across regions and geographies with participation from various Ministries, States and Union Territories of India and in Singapore.. The commemorative programs saw

participation from INA veterans, school students, local communities and others making a true embodiment of the idea of Jan Bhagidari.

In a unique initiative to celebrate Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, Union Culture Minister Sh. G.K Reddy launched the Amrit Mahotsav Podcast. The first series, Zara Yaad Karo Qurbani, went live with an episode based on the Indian National Army.

Culture Ministry has launched three unique competitions to celebrate Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav: Ministry of culture is holding a nationwide competition as #UnityInCreativity for Deshbhakti Geet writing, Lori Writing and Rangoli Making right from Tehsil/Taluka level to National level. This initiative aims to encourage participation so as to ensure substantive 'Jan bhagidaari'.

UNESCO World Heritage Tag : (i) Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Telangana (2021) and (ii) Dholavira: A Harappan City (2021) under protection of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) have been inscribed on World Heritage List in the 44th Extended World Heritage Meeting virtually held in Fuzhou, China taking the number of World Heritage properties in India from 38 to 40.

Ramappa Temple

Celebration of "Destination Northeast India" by the National Museum, New Delhi from 1st November, 2021 to 7th November 2021: As part of the celebrations of #AzadiKaAmritMahotsav to commemorate 75 years of progressive India and the glory of its people's culture and achievements, the National Museum, New Delhi celebrated the rich heritage of North East India, under the Ministry of DoNER & NEC's initiative titled #DestinatioNorthEastIndia. NM

organised a week-long series of cultural performers, online lectures and tours of the Northeast Lifestyle Gallery to highlight the diverse artistic traditions and communities of the North-eastern states.

PM lays foundation stones and dedicates to the Nation various development projects in Kedarnath on November 5, 2021. On the occasion, programmes were organized at Jyotirlingas & Jyotishpeeth including Char Dham across the country.

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi laid foundation stones and dedicated to the Nation various development projects in Kedarnath. He inaugurated Adi Shankaracharya Samadhi and unveiled the statue of Adi Shankaracharya. The Prime Minister also offered prayers at the Kedarnath Temple. Prayers were offered and celebrations held at 12 Jyotirlingas and 4 dhams. Programs were organized simultaneously at 11 Jyotirlingas, 4 Jyotishpeeth and Char Dhams (Badrinath, Dwarka, Puri and Rameshwaram) also. The programmes included the customary morning Aarti followed by Vedic chanting. Ministry of Culture organized cultural events at either premise of Jyotirlingas /Jyotishpeeth or nearby venue. Culture Minister Sh G. Kishan Reddy led the programme at Kalady, Kerala which is the birthplace of Adi Shankaracharya.

M/o Culture Shri G. Kishan Reddy formally hands over Idol of Goddess Annapurna to Uttar Pradesh Government in presence of several Union and State ministers.

18th Century Idol of Goddess Annapurna retrieved from Canada, was handed over to UP Government on 11th November, 2021 and was placed at its rightful place at the Kashi Vishwanath Temple Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh on 15th November, 2021.

Retrieval of Antiquities by ASI : Antiquities Section of ASI has been constantly engaged in effective retrieval of antiquities from abroad. In the month of September, 2021, a team of experts from ASI went to the USA to examine a lot of 258 art objects, as per the communication received from CGI, New York. Out of this entire lot, 94 objects had been identified as “Antiquity” as per the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. In 2019, a team of ASI had verified 63 objects as antiquities and now total 157 antiquities are ready for retrieval, presently in CGI, New York.

The Ministry of Culture holds ‘Vande Bharatam- Nritya Utsav’, an All-India dance competition as part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.

The objective of this competition was to select dancers who will perform during the cultural programme at the Republic Day Parade of 2022 at Rajpath, India Gate. Vande Bharatam final Competition was held in New Delhi on 19th December 2021. A total 36 teams won in the final round which will participate in the Republic Day Parade 2022

Ministry of Culture launches Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav mobile app: Minister of State for Culture and External Affairs, Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi launched the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav mobile App to enable all single point access to all information related to the 75th anniversary celebrations of India's independence. The app available in android and iOS has details of all the activities and events happening under the AKAM banner. It is a free for download app with no age restrictions

A three-day festival ‘Kashi Utsav’ organised in Varanasi from 16th -18th November as part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav to celebrate the classic

heritage and culture of Kashi especially the centuries-old luminaries who are Goswami Tulsidas, Sant Kabir, Sant Raidas, Bhartendu Harishchandra, Munshi Premchand and Shri Jaishankar Prasad. The festival was based on the themes ‘Kashi ke Hastakshar’, ‘Kabir, Raidas ki Bani aur Nirgun Kashi’ and ‘Kavita aur Kahani - Kashi ki Zubani’.

Kala Kumbh Artist Workshops: The National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi has organised Kala Kumbh-artist workshops for painting scrolls representing the heroic lives and struggles of unsung heroes of India's freedom movement, as an integral part of the Republic Day celebrations 2022 in collaboration with Ministry of Defence. The first workshop was organised from 10th – 17th December, 2021 at Bhubaneswar to creatively showcase the legacy of India's freedom struggle and our national pride on five scrolls of seventy five meters. Similar workshops are being held in other parts of the country.

India's biggest drone show organised in Lucknow as part of Amrit Mahotsav series of events on First War of Independence of 1857.

India's biggest drone show was organised in Lucknow on December 20, 2021 as part of Amrit Mahotsav series of events on 1857. More than 500 drones took part in this show.

Prime Minister chairs the first meeting of High-Level Committee to commemorate 150th Birth Anniversary of Sri Aurobindo: The Committee comprises 53 members from various walks of life. The Prime Minister suggested that 150 universities across the country should be involved in writing papers on different aspects of Sri Aurobindo's life and philosophy and the 150 papers to be published on the occasion.

National Archives of India (NAI) has appraised the 2,076 Records of Rehabilitation Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi and 1498 files entries made in AIMS Package of Rehabilitation Division, M/o Home Affairs.

Exhibitions Under AKAM

Some of the important exhibitions organized as part of Amrit Mahotsav as are as follows:

Exhibition to mark the 79th anniversary of 'Quit India Movement'

Culture Minister Shri G. Kishan Reddy inaugurated an exhibition to mark the 79th anniversary of the 'Quit India Movement' at National Archives of India in New Delhi on August 8, 2021.

Culture Minister, Shri G. Kishan Reddy inaugurated an Exhibition *Katha Kranthiveeron Ki*, an exhibition of revolutionaries with a dedicated painting exhibition on Alluri Seetharamaraju and exhibits of paintings of Shaheedi Diwas, Champaran Satyagraha and Jallianwala Bagh at Lalit Kala Galleries, Rabindra Bhawan in New Delhi as part of 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' being celebrated to commemorate 75 years of Independence.

Weeklong Exhibition 'Bharatmata Ewam Bharat Ke Nayak' by Lalit Kala Akademi Inaugurated by MoS Culture, Smt Meenakashi Lekhi. The exhibition depicts portraits by eminent artist Sh. Pawan Verma "Shaheen". The exhibition showcases portraits of stalwarts like Rabindranath Tagore, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, APJ Abdul Kalam and Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.

On the occasion of International Women's Day on 8th March 2021, Salarjung Museum organized a Painting exhibition and also a special photo exhibition on 75th years of Independence on AZADI

KA AMRUT MOHOTSAV.

MoS Culture, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal inaugurated the exhibition "Azad Ki Shaurya Gatha" focused on the life of immortal martyr 'Chandrasekhar Azad' as part of "Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav" at Indira Gandhi National Center for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi.

Culture & International Cooperation

The Ministry participated in Culture Working Group virtual meeting of G20 countries hosted by Italy on 22nd – 23rd Feb, 2021.

Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi, Minister of State for Culture participated in the G20 Culture Ministers' Meeting on 30 July, 2021 hosted by Italy during their ongoing Presidency of G20 in 2021. Discussion was held on Protection of Cultural Heritage; Addressing the Climate Crisis through Culture; Building Capacity through Training and Education; Digital Transition and New Technologies for Culture; and Culture and Creative Sectors as drivers for growth.

A meeting through Video Conferencing was held on 13th May, 2021 between Culture Minister of India and Culture Minister of Mongolia to discuss on promoting bilateral cultural and spiritual ties, and ways to implement Cultural Exchange Programme signed between the two countries.

MoS, Culture, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, participated in 18th SCO Culture Ministers' Meeting through virtual mode on 18th August, 2021 hosted by the Tajikistan. In the meeting, the regulations of Gala Concert of the Arts Festival of SCO Member States and the Protocol of 18th Meeting of SCO Cultures Meeting was agreed upon and signed by all heads of delegations of SCO Members. In

the meeting, the Draft Agreements on Cultural Cooperation in the field of Protection of Cultural Heritage and the Vocational Education in Culture and Arts were also finalized and are proposed to be signed at the meeting of the Council of Heads of States (CHS) of the SCO Countries, to be attended by Hon'ble Prime Minister.

A Cultural Exchange programme between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Serbia on Cooperation in the field of Culture and Arts was signed on 11th October, 2021.