



YOJANA AND KURUKSHETRA

Webinar Handout

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YOJANA (MARCH 2022) AND KURUKSHETRA (FEBRUARY 2022)

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1. Boosting Infrastructure

Context:

- The **keystone of governance** is to create economic growth and spread the benefit of growth to all. The benefits of growth are well recognised, ultimately leading to the well-being of citizens and meeting their aspirations.

Mains Paper

General Studies 3 Syllabus:

- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment.
- Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc.
- Investment Models.

Significance of boosting Infrastructure:

- **Quality of life:** A better quality of life and ease of living results from policies that aim to create the right conditions for new economic opportunities.
- **Virtuous cycle of growth:** Higher economic growth leads to more funds being available for social development, finally taking us to a virtuous cycle of growth and development.
- **USD 5 Trillion target:** The USD 5 trillion target for our GDP is an ambitious one, and strategy to achieve the same revolves around creating an ecosystem for growth, with its foundations on creation of infrastructure, and Atmanirbhar Bharat.
- **Physical and digital infrastructure:** Infrastructure development has been at the core of the government's efforts since 2014 to fuel economic growth. The focus has not only been on physical infrastructure but also digital infrastructure.
- **Accessibility of financial services:** The strength of the banking sector was in having a large branch network, but the robust digital infrastructure has led to accessible financial services to citizens without having to visit a bank.
- **Financial and Social inclusion:** Digital initiatives like Bharat Net - providing broadband access to 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats; Aadhaar; Ayushman Bharat Digital Health Mission, etc., are important parts of the digital infrastructure that enables financial and social inclusion, and people-centric governance.
- **Multiplier effect:** The creation of physical infrastructure is equally important with its multiplier effect on economic growth.
 - Good quality infrastructure improves productivity and for economic growth to be sustained, the growth has to be based on improving productivity.

Efforts taken by the Government for infrastructure:

- The digital infrastructure created through the Unified Payment Interface (UPI) initiative has been a singular success.
- The ease of payment achieved by UPI could not have been visualised, and today one can buy a cup of tea from a street food vendor and make the payment electronically, utilising the UPI platform.

National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP):

- Considering the massive investment required to build infrastructure, it was decided to lay down a clear roadmap of all infra development projects that were to be taken up.
- Hence, the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) came into being, with projects requiring an investment of **Rs 111 lakh crore**.
- This was clear guidance to the markets about the **ambition of the government**, giving **confidence to investors** that a comprehensive approach had been adopted.
- To achieve the **highest multiplier effect** of investment in infrastructure, a **piecemeal approach** to planning and delays in implementation are two factors to be **avoided**.
- The NIP **coupled with** the recently launched **GatiShakti programme** will ensure a **complete approach** and timely delivery based on better coordination and planning.

PM GatiShakti National Master Plan:

- It was launched by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.
- It is a programme that includes 16 Ministries (including Railways and Roadways) for **integrated planning** and coordinated **implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects**.
- It leverages a dynamic Geographic Information System (GIS) based ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) platform planned in collaboration with Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics (BISAG-N), wherein data on specific action plans of all the concerned Ministries/Departments, will be incorporated within a comprehensive database.



Figure: PM Gati Shakti scheme
Source: PIB

Bharatmala Pariyojana:

- It is an **umbrella programme for highway development** that was envisaged to bridge critical infrastructure gaps across the country.
- The programme visualised construction of 34,800 km of National Highways to be implemented by three different agencies of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), Government of India, i.e.,
 - National Highways Authority of India (NHAI - 90%),
 - Public Works Department (PWD - 6%), and
 - National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL - 4%).

Way Forward:

- Developing infrastructure in a **diverse country** like India requires detailed planning and facilitation.
- **Logistic costs:** It must be reduced, and this happens to some extent by developing connectivity like railways, roads and ports.
- **Multimodal logistic parks:** India needs multimodal logistic parks connected to highways, waterways, airports, and railways; to allow cargo to move seamlessly.
- The level of infrastructure development requires **investment at a mammoth scale**. Giving **advance guidance to the market** of investment needs is a starting point.
- **Innovative methods** of augmenting **finance** by understanding financial markets and offering diverse products is the other aspect of the solution.
 - NHAI has launched the **InvIT** (Infrastructure Investment Trust) to **finance road projects** with international and domestic institutional investors as part of the National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP).
 - **The Canada Pension Plan Investment Board** provided funds to NHAI InvIT.
- Balancing **environmental protection** with increased infrastructure development.
 - In 2015, the Ministry of Roads and Transport (MoRTH) recognised the necessity of building green corridors and issued the **Green Highways Policy**.

Conclusion:

The government is pushing for investment in infrastructure, as it creates jobs, boosts private investment in core sectors, reduces logistic costs for the economy, improves the competitiveness of the manufacturing industry in domestic and global markets, enhances government tax revenues, and improves ease of living for citizens.

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding PM GatiShakti National Master Plan:

1. It is a programme that includes more than 15 Ministries for integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects.
2. It leverages a dynamic Geographic Information System (GIS) based platform planned in collaboration with India Space Research Organisation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Prime Minister launched the Gati Shakti - National Master Plan for Multi-modal connectivity heralding a new chapter in governance. It will incorporate the infrastructure schemes of various Ministries and State Governments like Bharatmala, Sagarmala, inland waterways, dry/land ports, UDAN etc.

Statement 1 is correct: PM GatiShakti National Master Plan was launched by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GoI. It is a programme that **includes 16 Ministries** (including Railways and Roadways) for integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It leverages a dynamic Geographic Information System (GIS) based ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) platform planned **in collaboration with Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics (BISAG-N)**, wherein data on specific action plans of all the concerned Ministries/Departments, will be incorporated within a comprehensive database.

Q2. Discuss the role of infrastructure as the keystone of governance.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)



2. Green Economy

Context: Recently, the Union Finance Minister in her Budget 2022-23 speech, stressed that Climate Change was being one of the highest external negativities facing the country and the Government was committed to a strategy of a low carbon footprint economy.

Mains Paper

General Studies 3 Syllabus:

- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment.
- Conservation, Environmental Pollution and Degradation, Environmental Impact Assessment.

About Green Economy:

- The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has defined the **Green Economy** as "One that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. **It is low carbon, resource-efficient, and socially inclusive**".
- In a green economy, growth in employment and income is driven by public and private investment in activities that **allow reduced carbon emissions and pollution, enhanced energy and resource efficiency, and prevention of the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services**.
- The Green Economy is not only a simple metamorphosis of sustainable development, but it provides a macro-economic approach to **sustainable economic growth** with a central focus on **access to green finance, technology and investments, employment and skills**.

History of term 'Green Economy'

- The term Green economy was first coined in a **1989 report for the Government of the United Kingdom** by a group of leading environmental economists, titled 'Blueprint for a Green Economy'
- But, it was in 2008, UNEP launched its **Green Economy Initiative** to provide analysis and policy support for investment in green sectors and for greening environmentally unfriendly sectors, the term 'Green Economy' got its traction.

- Green economy' is **based on six major sectors**:
 - Renewable energy
 - Green buildings
 - Clean transportation
 - Water management
 - Waste management
 - Land management

Need For Green Economy:

- **Climate Change:**
 - There are reports of **increase in atmospheric temperature** and **extreme weather events**.
 - **IPCC sixth assessment report** states "the average surface temperature of the Earth will cross 1.5 °C over pre-industrial levels in the next 20 years (By 2040) and 2°C by the middle of the century, without a sharp reduction of emissions.
 - **Rising sea levels** cause an existential threat for small Island Nations and Coastal regions of the world.

- **Scarcity of resources:**
 - Globally, 24% of the land is degrading. About 1.5 billion people directly depend on these degrading areas for their livelihoods.
 - As per NITI Aayog, nearly 600 million people in India are facing extreme water stress.
- **Overexploitation of Natural resources**
 - India extracts 3 times more natural resources than the global average as per the Draft National Resource Efficiency Policy, 2019.
 - According to the Climate Transparency Report, 2020, the industrial sector was the second-largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions in India.
- **Sustainable development:**
 - To maintain the inter-generational equity in natural resources and Poverty eradication through Inclusive growth.
- **To build Disaster Resilient economy** with effective management of ecologically fragile zones, responsible consumption and protecting vulnerable sections of society,

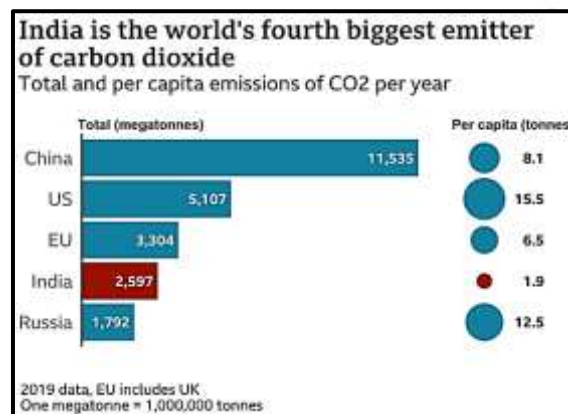


Figure: Emission Intensity (European Commission, EDGAR - Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research)
Source: BBC

Some notable Green Economy initiatives by India:

- **Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) Targets:**
 - These are non-binding national plans highlighting climate change mitigation policies and measures governments aim to implement in response to climate change to achieve the global targets set out in the Paris Agreement, 2015
 - India's INDC targets, to be achieved primarily, by 2030
 - A total of 40% of the installed capacity for electricity will be from non-fossil fuel sources.
 - To reduce the emissions intensity of the GDP by 33-35 % below 2005 levels by 2030.
 - India will create an additional 'carbon sink' of 2.5 to 3 billion tons of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.
 - India is well poised to achieve two of the above three targets well before 2030.

Glasgow Climate Meet (COP26) update

- India Prime Minister enhanced India's emissions reduction targets at the COP26 Climate Summit in Glasgow (2021) under its 'Panchamrit' strategy.
 - India will increase its non-fossil energy capacity to 500GW by 2030.
 - India will meet 50% of its energy requirements from renewable energy by 2030.
 - India will reduce the total projected carbon emissions by one billion tonnes from now onwards till 2030.
 - By 2030, India will reduce the carbon intensity of its economy by 45%.
 - India will achieve the Net-Zero emissions target by 2070.

- **National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC)**
 - The National Action Plan on Climate change launched in 2008, aims at identifying measures that **promote development objectives** while also **yielding co-benefits** for addressing climate change effectively.
 - The focus will be on promoting understanding of climate change, adaptation and mitigation, energy efficiency and natural resource conservation.
 - There are **eight core National Missions** under NAPCC:
 - National Solar Mission
 - National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency
 - National Mission on Sustainable Habitat
 - National Water Mission
 - National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem
 - National Mission for a Green India
 - National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
 - National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change
- **National Clean Air Programme**
 - The National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) was launched in 2019 and is being implemented in the targeted 132 cities, thereby tackling the air pollution problem across the country in a comprehensive manner.
 - The programme aims to achieve a 20 to 30 percent reduction in Particulate Matter (PM) concentrations by 2024, keeping 2017 as the base year.
- **Renewable Energy resource.**
 - India has increased its installed Renewable Energy (RE) capacity to 150GW of which 48 GW is developed from Solar Plants.
 - The total renewable energy target set by India is 175 GW by 2022, which is due this year.
 - Important initiatives for promotion of renewable energy
 - PM-KUSUM
 - National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules
 - National Offshore Wind Energy Policy
 - National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy
 - International Solar Alliance
- **Promotion to Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles**
 - Central government has announced the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020, which aims to achieve national fuel security by promoting hybrid and electric vehicles in the country.
 - Initiatives taken for Electric vehicle adoption
 - Increasing the subsidy rate for electric two-wheelers
 - Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for accelerating domestic manufacturing of electric and fuel cell vehicles
 - Scrappage Policy to phase out unfit and polluting vehicles in an environment-friendly manner
 - The GST reduction for electric vehicles from 12% to 5%
- **Methanol Based Economy:**
 - India is the 6th highest consumer of petroleum products in the world and is projected to become the 3rd largest consumer by 2030.
 - Methanol is a low carbon, hydrogen carrier fuel produced from high ash coal, agricultural residue, CO₂ from thermal power plants and natural gas.
 - Initiatives Taken
 - The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified 20% DME blending with LPG, and a notification for **M-15, M-85, M-100 blends** has been issued by the Union Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways.
 - Assam Petrochemicals launched **Asia's first canister-based methanol cooking fuel programme.**

Constitutional Provisions

Article 48-A: The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.

Article 51-A (g): It shall be duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.

Challenges to Green Economy:

- **Energy Resource:** Energy supply in India is heavily dependent on fossil fuels with coal and petroleum products together accounting for about **88% of the total primary energy supply**. Most of the oil consumed in the country is imported, posing serious challenges for long-term energy security.
- **Development Vs Ecology debate:** For a fast growing economy like India, development is an imperative. This places substantial constraints on natural resources such as land, water, minerals, and fossil fuels.
- **Lack of effective methodology:** Conventional economic indicators, such as GDP which rely only on financial figures, fail to reflect adequately the environmental aspect of economic growth.
- **Financial condition of the country:** With COVID-19 induced economic slowdown and Russia-Ukraine war pose a challenge of managing fiscal deficits and public debts, rising level of unemployment, and high level of Inflation and commodity prices.
- **Urbanisation and standards of living:** With rapid urbanisation and accelerated development, standards of living have improved.
 - But, the nation is still faced with the challenge of pulling millions of people out of poverty, and providing improved quality of life to the citizens within the ecological space and constraint.
- **Technological hurdles:** With lack of funding, Human Resource and infrastructure, developing nations are dependent on developed nations for Green technologies.

Way Forward:

- **Mainstreaming decision-making processes:** Climate-resilient green growth strategies need to be looked at as a cross-cutting issue that requires policy coherence and interdepartmental coordination.
- The government can adopt **Green budgeting for India** wherein all departments can prepare environmental budget statements highlighting key 'green' activities undertaken in their respective departments.
- **Addressing data gaps:** Proper Collection and synthesis of existing and new data is needed to facilitate preparation of new strategies as well as evaluation of existing policy initiatives.
- **Mobilising finance:** In addition to public finance, private sector, banking institutions, and development agencies also needed to implement climate-resilient green growth interventions.
- **Technology demonstration:** Technology demonstration should be encouraged in areas of Renewable Energy, waste management, cold storage applications, and natural resource management.
- **Capacity building:** Enhancing financial, technical, and institutional capacities of government as well as the voluntary sector.
- **Understanding emerging issues:** There is a need to better understand and plan for impending socio-economic transitions, such as urbanisation and changes in the structure of the economy, Skill deficiencies, etc.

Conclusion:

A transformative, integrated, and all-inclusive Green growth initiative is needed to sustain the economic recovery and growth across different sectors of the economy, development, and environment protection.

Q1. With reference to Green Economy, consider the following statements:

1. Green Economy refers to a low carbon, resource-efficient, and socially inclusive economy.
2. The central focus in a Green Economy will be on access to green finance, technology and investments, employment and skills.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Recently, the Union Finance Minister in her Budget 2022-23 speech stressed that the Government was committed to a strategy of a low carbon footprint economy to fight climate change.

Statement 1 is correct: UNEP has defined the Green economy as "One that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. **It is a low carbon, resource-efficient, and socially inclusive economy**".

Statement 2 is correct: The Green Economy is not only a simple metamorphosis of sustainable development, but it provides a macro-economic approach to sustainable economic growth with a central focus on access to green finance, technology and investments, employment and skills.

Q2. "While a green economy can generate growth and employment with significant environmental and social benefits, but, there are many risks and challenges along the way". Discuss.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)



3. Strengthening Federalism

Context: The Central Government is committed to strengthening the hands of the States by enhancing their capital investment towards creating productive assets and generating remunerative employment. The Budget 2022-23 is a continuation of a series of reforms, policies, and measures that have strengthened India's federal system.

Mains Paper

General Studies 2 Syllabus:

- Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues and challenges pertaining to the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein.

Background:

- Federalism was adopted by the makers of the Constitution as the model that would best suit an independent India.
- To better serve the needs and aspirations of the people in the federal polity, in a major step moving away from centralised planning to a more decentralised and participative setup, the **Planning Commission was replaced by the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) on 1 January 2015.**
- From a body like the Planning Commission which imposed policies on States and tied allocation of funds with projects it approved, **India moved to a think tank** which enables a greater role for involvement of the States in policymaking and offers expert guidance and policy advice through its state-of-the-art Resource Centre.
- **Cooperation and competition** are the two sides of the same coin-'Federalism'. Both are essential to take the '**New India**' **march forward economically and socially.**
- While on the one hand, the **States need to be assisted with resources and sound policy advice**, on the other they **need to be encouraged to improve their performance.**
- NITI Aayog since its inception has been able to balance the two and provide the necessary support to the states.

Cooperative Federalism: Steps taken up by NITI Ayog:

- Cooperative federalism is the **horizontal relationship** between union and states and shows neither is above the other.
- NITI Aayog works towards a **shared vision of national development priorities** with the **active involvement of states** to foster cooperative federalism.
- NITI Ayog's interaction with the states has resulted in many **changes at the institutional level** with many States reimagining the roles of their planning and finance departments.
- With the support of NITI Ayog, new structures have been laid for **novel and goal-driven partnerships** at state and sub-state levels.
- Also, the states and Union Territories (UTs) have **explored and innovated** different ways for such institutional development.

Competitive Federalism: Steps taken up by NITI Ayog:

- NITI Ayog attempts to promote competitive federalism by means of **facilitating the improved performance** of states/UTs.
- It **stimulates healthy competition** among States through developing indicator frameworks and transparent rankings in various sectors, review mechanisms, and capacity-building with a hand-holding approach.
- **States are ranked** through various indices measuring ease of doing business to Sustainable Development Goals.

- The **ranking on social indicators** based on quantitative objective criteria encourages States (and districts) to improve their performance.
 - For instance, NITI Aayog releases rankings on the monthly changes in the performance of **Aspirational Districts**.
 - Some of the other indices launched by NITI Aayog are the **Composite Water Management Index, India Innovation Index, Export Competitiveness Index, School Education Quality Index, State Health Index, and Sustainable Development Goals Index**.

Strengthening of Fiscal Federalism:

- Fiscal federalism has also seen **substantial strengthening** since 2014.
- The successive Finance Commissions have **raised the share of States in tax revenues** from 29.5% between 2000-05 to 42% currently.
 - This has greatly **expanded the fiscal space** afforded to State governments to pursue their development priorities.
- This **increase in devolution** has been accompanied by the abolition of formal economic plans and the dissolution of the Planning Commission.
- Centralised policy and decision-making have now given way to a **decentralised system**, with more flexibility and financial autonomy for State Governments.
- Among the key fiscal support measures by the Centre to States to fight COVID-19 and support economic growth, it is important to highlight that the Centre increased the borrowing limits of States **from 3.0% of GSDP to 5.0% for 2020-21, providing the States extra resources of around Rs 4.3 lakh crore**.
- As highlighted in Budget 2022-23, GST has been "**a landmark reform of independent India showcasing the spirit of cooperative federalism**".
 - Goods and Services Tax (GST) is governed by the GST Council, where States are equal partners.
 - Despite the nationwide surge in COVID-19 cases, gross GST collections for the month of January 2022 were recorded at Rs 1,40,986 crore, **which is the highest since the inception of GST**.

Steps being taken up by the government to strengthen Federalism:

- Reflecting the true spirit of cooperative federalism, the Central Government is committed to strengthening the hands of the States by enhancing their capital investment towards **creating productive assets and generating remunerative employment**.
- The Union Budget also stated that in 2022-23, in accordance with the recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission, **states will be allowed a fiscal deficit of 4.0% of GSDP of which 0.5% will be tied to power sector reforms**.
- The Budget seeks to provide **equal treatment to Central and State Government employees** with an increased tax deduction limit from 10% to 14% on the employer's contribution to the NPS (National Pension System) account of the State Government employees.
- The Budget also focuses on providing **urban planning support** to states.
 - For **urban capacity building**, the Central Government will support states in implementing the modernisation of building bylaws, Town Planning Schemes (TPS), and Transit-Oriented Development (TOD).
 - The Central Government's financial support for mass transit projects and the AMRUT scheme will be leveraged for the **formulation of action plans and their implementation** for facilitating TOD and TPS by the states.
- Among other key measures, a new scheme, the Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East (**PM-DevINE**) was announced to be launched with an initial allocation of Rs 1,500 crore.
 - The **Scheme will fund infrastructure**, in the spirit of PM GatiShakti, and social development projects based on the felt needs of the northeast.

Conclusion: The Budget 2022-23 is a continuation of a series of reforms, policies and measures that have strengthened India's federal system. The increased capital expenditure on infrastructure will enhance economic activity across the nation. Fiscal federalism, combined with cooperative and competitive federalism will lead India into the post-pandemic era of rapid and equitable growth, improvement in the peoples' ease of living and environmental sustainability.

Q1. The 'PM-DevINE' Scheme, recently seen in the news, is related to:

- (a) It is a project to develop spiritual cities of the Himalayas.
- (b) It is an umbrella plan to develop the Indian National Economy by 2025.
- (c) It is a scientific programme to study the God Particle.
- (d) It is a scheme to develop North-East India.

Answer: (d)

Explanation: A new scheme, the Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East (PM-DevINE) was announced to be launched with an initial allocation of Rs 1,500 crore. The Scheme will fund infrastructure, in the spirit of PM GatiShakti, and social development projects based on the felt needs of the northeast.

Q2. "Fiscal federalism, combined with cooperative and competitive federalism will lead India into the era of rapid and equitable growth and development in the country". Discuss with examples.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)



4 Maternal and Child Health

Context: Maternal malnutrition has been linked to an increased risk of maternal morbidity, premature delivery and newborn that are too small for their gestational age. As it affects both the mother and the child, poor maternal nutrition during and throughout pregnancy remains a major public health concern.

Mains Paper

General Studies 2 Syllabus:

- Welfare Schemes for Vulnerable Sections of the population by the Centre and States and the Performance of these Schemes; Mechanisms, Laws, Institutions and Bodies constituted for the Protection and Betterment of these Vulnerable Sections.
- Issues Relating to Development and Management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.

Data:

- **National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB)** surveys in 10 states show that only about half of the pregnant women are getting enough protein and calories.
 - Iron, Vitamin A, Vitamin C and Folic acid consumption was also half of the recommended value for most of the women.
- The **negative impact of COVID-19** will exacerbate the malnutrition prevalent in India.
- 11% of children of age 6 to 23 months had adequate dietary intake.
- 53% of the pregnant women (15-49 years) and 57% of adolescents (15-19 years) were anaemic.
- Children suffering from anaemia has increased from NFHS-4 (59%) to NFHS-5 (67%).



Figure: Causes of poor maternal health
Source: Kurukshetra magazine data

Schemes:

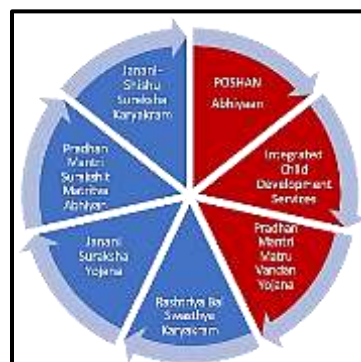


Figure: Schemes for Maternal and Child Health
Source: Kurukshetra magazine data

Prime Minister's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nutrition or POSHAN Abhiyaan: by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India (GoI).

- Launched in 2018, it is India's flagship National Nutrition Mission.
- It aims to **enhance maternal nutrition** by employing technology, behaviour change communication, community engagement and cross-sectoral convergence.
- Programs to improve maternal diets include take-home rations (THR) and hot cooked meals for pregnant and lactating women, micronutrient supplements, food fortification, and delivery of food staples through the Public Distribution System (PDS).
- It also includes cash transfers, nutrition-sensitive agriculture diet education and counselling under the scheme.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India.

- It refers to a number of programs implemented by the GoI for the enhancement of the nutritional status of the children in the country.
- Aimed towards children under the age of six as well pregnant and breastfeeding women and they are provided with take-home rations comprising micronutrient fortified food.
- The ICDS guidelines recommend that 50% of the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) of the nine micronutrients iron, calcium, zinc, folic acid, and Vitamins A, B1, B2, B3 and C, should be included in the take-home ration.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY): by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India.

- It was part of the National Food Security Act of 2013, extended to the whole country in 2017.
- It is covered under the ICDS umbrella.
- Under this scheme, a **cash incentive** of Rs. 5000 would be provided directly in the account of Pregnant Women (PW) and Lactating Mothers (LM) for the first living child of the family in three instalments.

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY): by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

- A **conditional cash transfer scheme**, launched in 2005 as a part of the National Rural Health Mission, JSY is a safe motherhood intervention.
- It **encourages institutional deliveries** so that maternal, as well as infant mortality, is reduced.
- Implemented in all states and Union Territories (UTs) with a special focus on the Low Performing States (LPS) (states with less than 25% institutional delivery rates).
- Along with the pregnant women, it also offers cash incentives to ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) for promoting institutional delivery.

Janani-Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK): by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

- Under this scheme, **better facilities for women and child health services** are ensured.
- It aims to provide **completely free and cashless services** to pregnant women and sick newborns (up to 30 days after birth) in Government health institutions in both rural & urban areas.

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA): by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

- It aims to provide assured, comprehensive and quality **antenatal care, free of cost, universally** to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month.
- A minimum package of antenatal care services is guaranteed to women in their 2nd/3rd trimesters of pregnancy at designated government health facilities.
- The PMSMA requires OB&GYN specialists, radiologists and physicians to provide particular Antenatal Care (ANC) services at government health institutions.
- It also includes a component of **engagement with the private sector** which includes motivating private practitioners to volunteer for the campaign.

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK): by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

- It envisages Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services for children upto 18 years of age.
- Children diagnosed with identified selected health conditions are provided early intervention services and follow-up care free of cost.

Suggestions for improvement:

There is a need to re-energise the Jan Andolan component. The main areas for action in the space of public health nutrition in India are:

- **Policy Strengthening** by:
 - Adapting and adopting evidence-based success stories
 - Using financial levers for maximum impact
 - Restricting of marketing and advertising of unhealthy foods targeted at children and other vulnerable groups
 - Applying effective food labelling laws
 - Pursuing agricultural policies emphasising quality, nutritious and sustainable food production practices
 - Investment in public policies to reduce food waste
 - Demonstrating leadership and commitment
- **Addressing Logistic Challenges** by:
 - Ensuring convergence and coordination between various departments
 - Vaccination drives must be strengthened to increase immunisation coverage
 - Under-utilisation of funds, as well as shortages of supplies, must be eliminated
 - Better planning and better use of the collected data
 - Improved monitoring and surveillance
- **Improve education, research and their dissemination** by:
 - Encouraging actions on evidence-based systemic drivers
 - Engaging youth ambassadors and messengers
 - Embedding healthy and sustainable food education into school curricula
 - Ensuring capacity building mechanisms
 - Engaging a multidisciplinary team on a common nutrition problem

Q1. Consider the following statements with reference to maternal and child health in India:

1. Under the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA), private medical practitioners are encouraged to volunteer for the campaign.
2. The incidence of anaemia among children has declined from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4) to NFHS-5.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Poor maternal nutrition during and throughout pregnancy increases the risk of poor child health as well.

Statement 1 is correct: The PMSMA scheme aims to provide assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care, free of cost, universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month. It includes motivating private practitioners to volunteer for the campaign

Statement 2 is incorrect: Children suffering from anaemia has increased from NFHS-4 (59%) to NFHS-5 (67%).

Q2. The UN Sustainable Development Goal 2.2 calls to “end all forms of malnutrition”. Which schemes in India are formulated to achieve this target? Explain.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

5. Progressing Nation through Make in India

Context:

- In September 2021, Make In India Scheme completed its 7th year. An evaluation of the MII is thus necessary to chart the future course for India's economy.
- India's service sector is helping it to combat the aftershocks of the pandemic waves, however, growth in manufacturing has not been to expected levels despite the availability of cheap labour and other resources. Therefore there is a strong push required for India's manufacturing sector further.

Mains Paper

General Studies 2

Syllabus:

- Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.

General Studies 3

Syllabus:

- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment.

Major Government Initiatives so far:

- **Make in India initiative:**
 - This initiative aims to **facilitate investment** and **foster innovation** while boosting **skill development**.
 - Spearheaded by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, it aims to **attract global investments** and make **India a global manufacturing hub**.
 - It also aims to improve India's rank on the **Ease of Doing Business** index by eliminating unnecessary laws and regulations, making bureaucratic processes easier, and making the government more **transparent, responsive and accountable**.
 - MII focuses on the following 25 sectors including:
 - Automobiles
 - Automobile components
 - Aviation
 - Biotechnology
 - Chemicals
 - Construction
 - Defence manufacturing
 - Electrical machinery
 - Electronic systems
 - Food processing
 - IT & BPM
 - Leather
 - Media and Entertainment
 - Mining
 - Oil and Gas
 - Pharmaceuticals
 - Ports and shipping
 - Railways
 - Renewable energy
 - Roads and highways
 - Space
 - Textile and garments
 - Thermal power
 - Tourism and hospitality
 - Wellness

- **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme:**
 - The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme has become a key stone of MII in recent times and has been **successful in attracting a lot of investment** from firms which were looking to diversify their manufacturing away from China after 2019.
 - An outlay of Rs 1.97 lakh crore for the PLI Schemes for 13 key sectors was announced in the Union Budget 2021-22, with an **aim to create national manufacturing champions and generate employment** opportunities for the country's youth.
- **Modern Infrastructure:** The Government is developing **Industrial corridors and smart cities** to provide the smart infrastructure based on state of the art technology with modern high speed communication and integrated logistic arrangements.

Significance of the Initiatives:

- India is now 4th among the world's most attractive investment destinations.
- According to the United Nations, India is forecasted to grow 10.1 percent in 2022 to become the fastest growing major economy of the world.
- India is in top 50 in Global Innovation Index 2021
- India is the 7th most valuable nation brand in the world.
- Both MII and PLI are expected to push production worth 500 billion USD in 5 years.



Figure: Benefits of MII

Potential of India:

- India has a large domestic market with a large middle class and young demography with an increasing purchasing power.
- It has the largest pool of workers, engineers, scientists, and tech-workers across diverse skill categories.
- India's industrial ecosystem is also rapidly maturing.
- All these things make India a viable option for global investment and growth, and make India a manufacturing hub.

Major Sectoral Success Stories:

Defence:

- Defence exports have been a success story for Make In India. India's defence exports have increased from ₹1,521 crore in 2016-17 to ₹8,434.84 crore in 2020-21.
- Several International defence manufacturing firms are coming to India to produce in India.

Manufacturing Sector:

- By 2025, the manufacturing sector of India is expected to reach USD 1 trillion and contribute about 25 percent to India's GDP.
- According to the World Bank, In India in 2016 manufacturing contributed about 16 percent to the country's GDP which was higher than the global average of 15 percent.

Automobiles:

- Global car majors are rapidly increasing their investments in India to cater to growing domestic demand. These manufacturers plan to leverage India's competitive advantage (low cost manufacturing) to set up export-oriented production hubs.
- The Indian automotive industry is already the fifth largest in the world and is expected to be the third largest by 2030.

Retail:

- Over 10 percent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and around eight percent of employment is contributed by the robust and rapidly rising retail sector.
- India is the fifth largest global destination in retail space owing to its large young and large middle class population.

Pharmaceuticals

- India is the largest provider of generic drugs globally. The Indian pharmaceutical sector supplies over 50 percent of global demand for various vaccines, 40 percent of generic demand in the US and 25 percent of all medicine in the UK.
- Globally, in terms of pharmaceutical production by volume India ranks 3rd and by value it ranks 14th. The domestic pharmaceutical industry has a strong network of 3,000 drug companies and 10,500 manufacturing units.

Major Challenges for the manufacturing sector:

- Higher initial risks and supply chain risks in current times.
- Lack of entrepreneurial culture.
- Large number of MSMEs that do not become big due to regulatory cholesterol and **peter pan syndrome**.
- Inefficiencies of scale of small firms.
- More Red tapism.
- Lack of skilled workforce especially in manufacturing.

Way forward:

- Linking education and vocational training via Industry-Academia linkage.
- Incentivising the MSME and small firms to become big.
- Easy initial credit for setting up manufacturing units.
- Further removing the red tape to almost zero.
- Taking the PLI scheme to more sectors.

Conclusion: The COVID-19 pandemic and shutdown of global value chains has signified the importance of having a robust domestic manufacturing sector for essential items, pharmaceuticals, food products etc. Hence, upscaling the Make in India project will go a long way in making India a global manufacturing hub and a self-reliant India.

Q1. Consider the following statements:

1. In terms of pharmaceutical production by volume India ranks 14th in the world and by value it ranks 3rd.
2. Indian defence exports have risen by more than 5 times between 2016-17 and 2020-21.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: In terms of pharmaceutical production by volume India ranks 3rd in the world and by value it ranks 14th.

(**Logic:** India is known for low cost drugs. It means our volume of production should be better than our value so we cant be rank 3rd by value and 14th by volume simultaneously)

Statement 2 is correct: India's defence exports have increased from ₹1,521 crore in 2016-17 to ₹8,434.84 crore in 2020-21. It is an increase of 5.5 times approximately.

Q2. Evaluate the performance of the Make in India scheme? What are the challenges and way forward regarding the manufacturing sector in India?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)



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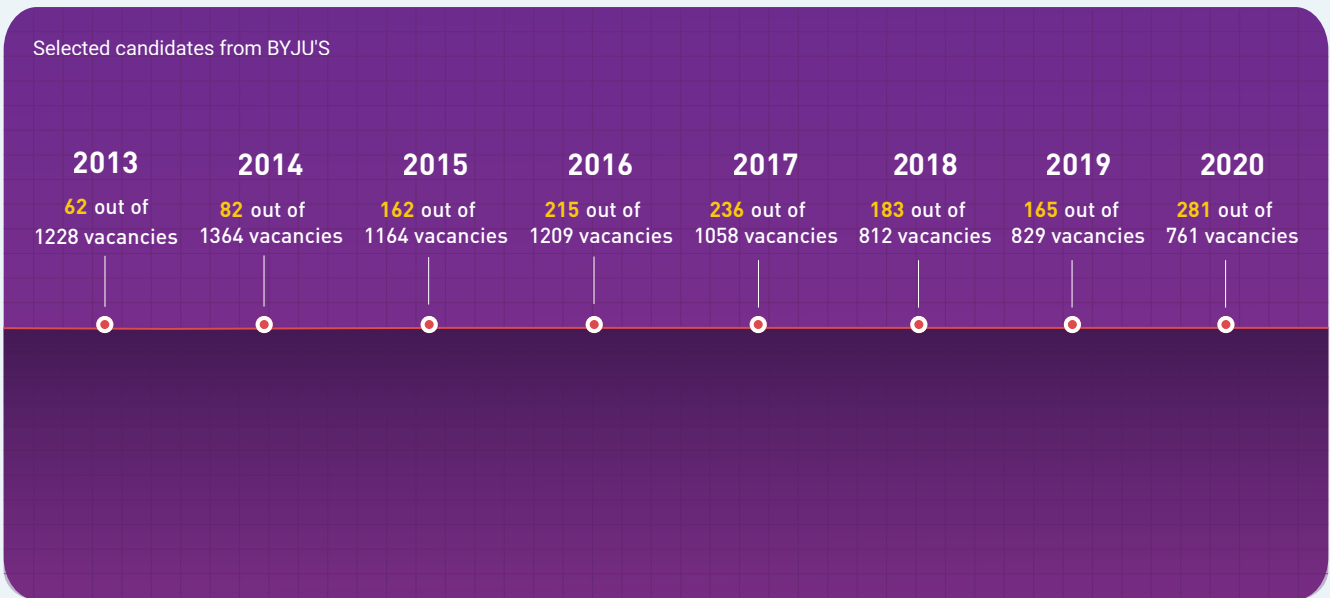


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