

WEBINAR HANDOUT



Yojana and Kurukshetra

YOJANA (NOVEMBER 2020) AND KURUKSHETRA (OCTOBER 2020)

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KURUKSHETRA-OCTOBER 2020

1. WATER CONSERVATION: INITIATIVES AND FUTURE STRATEGIES

Context

India is generating 140 BCM of wastewater annually, mismanagement of wastewater which also contaminates groundwater, lacking liquid waste management, poor sanitation conditions and poor hygiene habits have contributed to a major portion of the population suffering from water-borne diseases.

Key facts

- The per-person disease burden due to unsafe water and sanitation was 40 times higher in India than in China and 12 times higher than in Sri Lanka in 2016.
- The disease burden from unsafe water and sanitation was 5 per cent of the total in 2016.
- As per the Global Health Observatory data repository of the World Health Organisation (WHO) quotes the number of diarrhoea deaths from inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene as 2,43,551 (total of all age groups).

Water conservation as per the Constitution of India

- As per the Indian Constitution, Water and Sanitation are state-subjects under **List II of the Seventh Schedule**.
- The Central Government plays an advisory role, and therefore, with the formulation of various policies and the Model Bills, the Centre is making efforts to develop and manage the projects.
- In 2019, the Prime Minister launched the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) worth Rs 3.6 lakh crore to supply piped water to every rural household.
- It also implements source sustainability measures as mandatory elements, such as recharge and reuses through greywater management, water conservation and rainwater harvesting.
- **The Jal Jeevan Mission** is based on a community approach to water and will include extensive IEC as a key component of the mission.
- **Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY)** plays a key role in drought proofing, thereby improving climate resilience in select water-stressed areas, creating better job opportunities through improved skill development, etc., all leading ultimately to the sustainable management of groundwater.
- In pursuit of competitive & cooperative federalism and keeping in view the criticality of water for life, **NITI Aayog** has developed a Composite Water Management Index (CWMI).
- It is an important tool to assess and improve the performance of States/Union Territories in the efficient management of water resources.
- Some states initiated programmes which solved the local water problem, such as **Jalyukt Shivar in Maharashtra, Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan in Rajasthan, Neeru Chettu in Andhra Pradesh etc.**

Way forward

In order to achieve sustainable development in the country, we have to look for solutions which may result in overhauling of the present

- Improved water supply and sanitation and improved water resources management boost countries' economic growth and contribute greatly to poverty eradication.
- It is high time that along with the public good, water should be treated as the high-value economic good.
- There is a need to introduce water markets to make more productive use of water and contribute to sustainable water management.
- The cost of water security has to be distributed to different stakeholders and the entities and communities which are harming the resources have to pay for their right to be a polluter.
- The pollution tax should be regarded as a part of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR).
- New strategies to support Public-Private Partnership in the Water Sector: Governments can play a role in helping to attract new investors by enabling public and private actors to earn returns commensurate to the risks they take.
- Governments may consider providing risk mitigation to long-term investment projects where it would result in the more appropriate allocation of risks and their associated returns.
- Similarly, public money can be used to cover parts of the risks that private financiers (debt or equity) are unable to take.

Conclusion

- All these structural reforms, if implemented in phase and detailed manner, can immensely benefit the existing programmes and schemes of both state and central government.
- It will decrease the overall dependency on the government sector and make the sector self-reliant, attractive and profitable for the number of investors which is a crux for growth of not only any sector but the entire country.

2. IMPACT AND PROGRESS OF NAMAMI GANGE PROGRAMME

Context

- Namami Gange programme, implemented by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) is an integrated mission for the conservation of Ganga and its tributaries.
- A comprehensive Ganga River Basin Management Plan (GRBMP) was developed by a consortium of seven IITs.
- The vision is to restore the wholesomeness of the River by ensuring Aviral and Nirmal Dhara, and maintaining its geo-hydrological and ecological integrity.
- Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach is followed with multisectoral and multi-agency interventions such as (I) pollution abatement (Nirmal Ganga), (II) improving ecology and flow (Aviral Ganga), (III) strengthen people river connect (Jan Ganga) and (IV) facilitate diversified research, scientific mapping studies and evidence-based policy formulation (Gyan Ganga).

Pollution Abatement (Nirmal Ganga):

- **Sewerage Infrastructure** -The largest source of pollution in Ganga is the flow of untreated municipal sewage. Under Namami Gange, a total of 151 sewerage infrastructure projects have been sanctioned to create/rehabilitate 4874 MLD treatment capacity in the Ganga basin.
- **Faecal Sludge Management** - Faecal sludge and Septage treatment is a good option in developing a mix of solutions with centralised and decentralised STPs.
- **Industrial Pollution** - To control the industrial pollution in Ganga, all the Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) were identified and annual inspection undertaken by independent expert institutions such as IITs, NEERI, NITs leading to improved compliance by industries.
- **Solid Waste Management:** The mission has directed its focus on solid waste on ghats and in the vicinity of the river with regular cleaning of river banks, installing screens/filters to trap solid waste, ban on single-use plastics and periodic third-party inspections.
- **Rural Sanitation** –NMCG facilitated the construction of around 11 lakh household toilets in 4465 identified Ganga bank villages
- **Water Quality Central Pollution Control Board** monitors the water quality of River Ganga through 97 manual stations. The important parameter of Dissolved Oxygen (DO) to be more than 5 mg/litre is now met throughout the river length. There is an improvement in meeting Biological Oxygen demand (BOD) to be less than 3mg/litre at several stations.

Ecology and Flow (Aviral Ganga):

- **Ecological Flow:** For the first time, the ecological flow was notified for River Ganga in October 2018, formally establishing the right of a river over its own water with far-reaching implications for river health.
- **Wetland Conservation:** Wetlands are important for Nirmalta, Aviralta and also for economy, ecotourism, groundwater recharge and supporting biodiversity. The mission is working for their protection and conservation and integrating to basin level.

- **Afforestation:** The mission got a scientific plan for afforestation along the entire length of Ganga developed by Forest Research Institute and started its implementation. Natural, urban and agricultural riverscapes are covered in this plan.
- **Biodiversity Conservation** - A comprehensive project is under implementation with Wildlife Institute of India (WII) to map biodiversity hotspots for the entire length of Ganga and scientific improvement of habitat, species. NMCG spearheaded the campaign for conservation of Gangetic Dolphin, the National Aquatic Animal leading to the announcement of Project Dolphin.
- **Sustainable Agriculture:** NMCG promotes this through organic farming, eco-agriculture and medicinal plantation. The organic farming corridor along Ganga has been proposed at the National Ganga Council meeting for sustainable development.
- **Small River Rejuvenation:** A GIS-based district wise inventory of small rivers is being created along with district-level interventions with convergence with MGNREGA. Small rivers rejuvenation is key to Aviral and Nirmal Ganga.

People River Connect (Jan Ganga):

- **Ghat and Crematoria**-They play a crucial part in people's relation with river Ganga and hence attempt is made to improve amenities and sanitation.
- **Jan Bhagidari-Community** and stakeholder groups have been developed such as Ganga Vichar Manch, Ganga Praharis, NYK Ganga Doots, Ganga Mitras, Ganga Task Force with ex-serviceman, NCC, NSS etc. They undertake several activities continuously to connect people.
- **Ganga Amantran Abhiyan**-This was the largest social outreach program through adventure sports connecting people from Deoprayag to Ganga Sagar last year through a 35-day long rafting expedition.
- NMCG regularly conducts several activities to connect youth and others such as 'Great Ganga Run', a marathon which was attended by around 20,000 people and regular Cleanathons on river banks.
- **Ganga Quest:** During the lockdown, an innovative online national quiz on Ganga to connect school/college students drew an overwhelming response with 11.5 lakh participants.
- **Clean Ganga Fund** is another innovative step to create an avenue for people and corporates to donate and take up specific projects for this national cause.

Research, Policy and Knowledge Management (Gyan Ganga):

- **LIDAR Mapping:** A landmark project with Survey of India which will for the first time provide data on drainage, flood plains etc. This will enable better project formulation, monitoring, regulation and conservation.
- **Microbial Diversity Mapping:** Namami Gange in partnership with CSIR-NEERI is studying Water Quality and Sediment Analysis to understand the Special Property of Ganga River and also the impact of human intervention on microbial diversity.
- **Cultural mapping** of the entire length of Ganga for natural, built and intangible heritage, taken up through INTACH, has the potential for protection of rich heritage and development of tourism and traditional livelihood opportunities.

- **Climate Scenario Mapping**-Partnering with IIT, Delhi to map out high-resolution long term climate scenarios to improve understanding and scientifically estimate the impact of climate change on water resources in the Indo-Gangetic Plain for basin-scale water resources management.
- **Spring Rejuvenation**- Namami Gange is leading spring rejuvenation projects with IIT, Roorkee and Survey of India to assess the impact of land use land cover change or impact of natural or anthropogenic precipitation variability and mapping of sources of springs for taking up their rejuvenation. It is likely to be the base for a major program for Himalayan Spring Rejuvenation by NITI Aayog.
- A project for **aquifer mapping** has been started with a focus on paleo-channels in parts of Ganga Yamuna doab in Kausambi-Kanpur stretch, which will help in planning for aquifer recharge with potential for increasing the flow of river Ganga during the lean season.
- **New Paradigm of Planning for River Cities**: Project to mainstream river health in urban planning and development a framework for Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) has been initiated with the National Institute of Urban affairs. Innovative urban river management plan (URMP) framework is being developed with a template for Kanpur.
- **EU water partnership and German collaboration** for the technology and knowledge transfer for River Basin Management, E-flow assessment and Policy for Reuse of treated wastewater.
- **Arth Ganga**: Namami Gange is now leading to the development of the Arth Ganga model linking economic development of the Ganga Basin with ecological improvement and Ganga Rejuvenation.

Conclusion:

- Nature has the capacity to regenerate itself if human interventions are controlled and the same was witnessed during the national lockdown period.
- Sustainable development increasingly depends upon the successful management of urban growth and water resources.
- Ganga Rejuvenation is critical for the implementation of the 2030 agenda of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Namami Gange has developed a framework for river rejuvenation which is now being followed for several rivers beyond Ganga basin.

3. HAR GHAR JAL

Water Scarcity in India:

- According to a 2018 National Institute for Transforming India, the NITI Aayog report, India is facing the "worst water crisis in its history" which is threatening "millions of lives and livelihoods".
- The crisis is only going to get worse and by 2030 the country's water demand is projected to be twice the available supply, which may further create severe water scarcity for crores of people and may lead to an approximate loss of 6 per cent in its GDP point then.
- India has more than 18 percent of the world's population but it only has four per cent of the world's renewable water resources of which farmers consume almost 90 per cent of the available groundwater.
- The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) 76th round, July-December 2018, informs that one in every five (21.4 percent) households in India have piped drinking water connections.
- In rural India, just 11.3 per cent of households receive potable water directly at homes whereas about 42.9 per cent of the households in the rural areas use hand pumps as the principal source of drinking water.
- In urban India, 40.9 percent of households receive piped water into the dwelling as the principal source of drinking water.

Government Initiatives

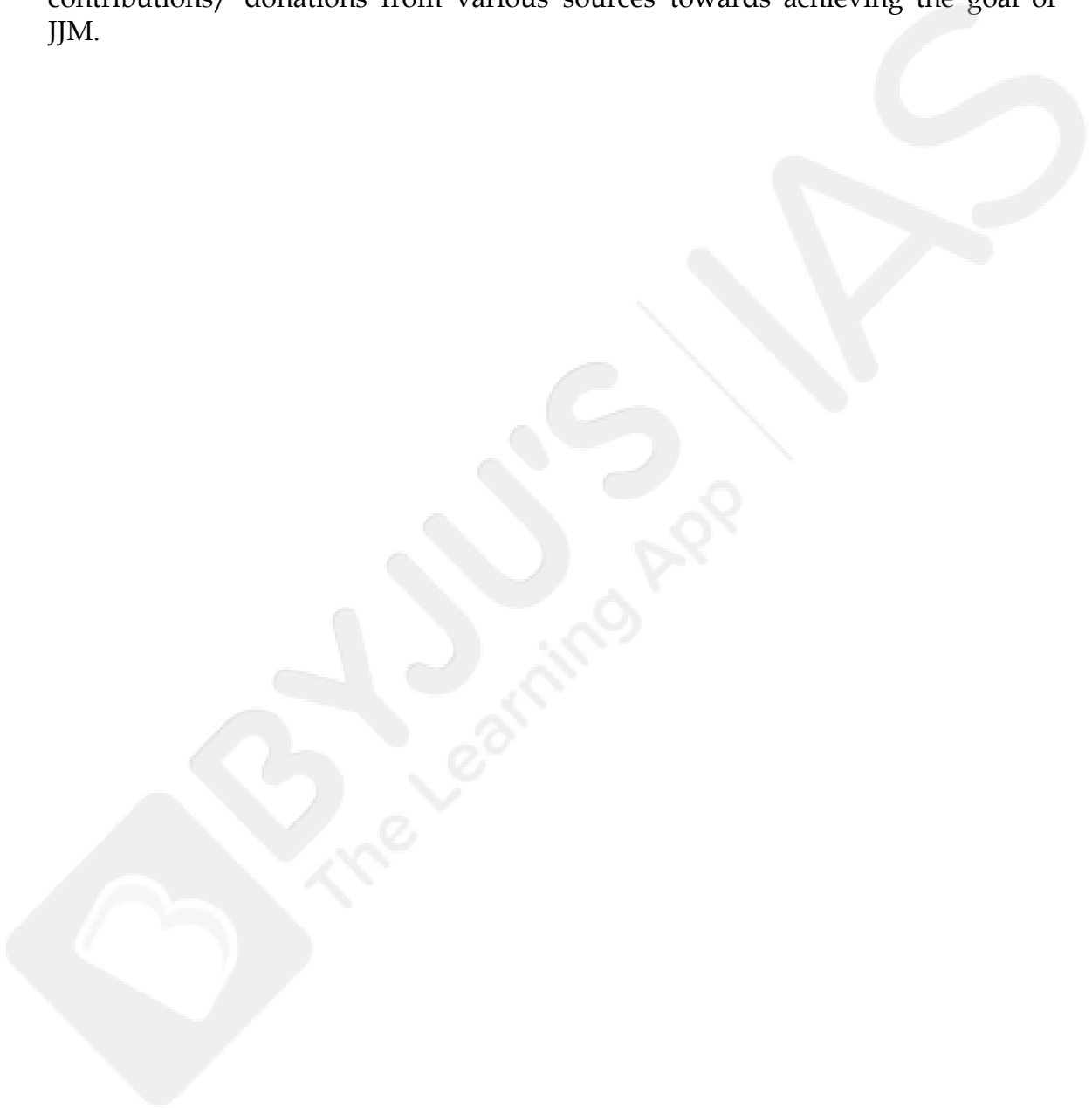
The Ministry of Jal Shakti, created in 2019, has integrated various departments and ministries dealing with water resources and water supply under one roof, with the aim to assure "availability of potable water for all."

Salient or Key Features of the Mission

In a report published on the occasion of completion of one year of the Jal Shakti Ministry, it has highlighted important features of the mission as:

- Emphasis is on 'service delivery' rather creating infrastructure; Gram Panchayat and/or its subcommittee, i.e. Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC) / Paani Samiti or a user group to plan, implement, manage, operate and maintain their own water supply system.
- Safe water to be ensured in water quality affected areas on priority. Other priority areas are water-scarce areas, aspirational districts, SC/ST majority villages/habitations, villages under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) and PVTG habitations.
- Villagers to be skilled as masons, plumbers, electricians, fitters, etc. so as to ensure long-term maintenance of water supply systems.
- GPs/ VWSCs/Paani Samitis to be provided ten per cent of the 'in-village infrastructure' cost as a performance incentive after completion of the scheme and successful demonstration of operation and maintenance.
- Strengthening and setting-up of water quality testing laboratories at State, district and block levels to monitor the quality of water supply and open those to the public.

- Five persons, preferably women, in every village to be trained to check the quality of water supply using simple ready-to-use test kits.
- The Public Financial Management System is mandatory to be used for all financial transactions to ensure transparency as well as tracking of funds.
- The Ministry of Jal Shakti has set up an Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) for monitoring of physical and financial progress and the same is linked with the dashboard.
- Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh (RJK) has been set up to mobilise and accept contributions/ donations from various sources towards achieving the goal of JJM.



4. SUSTAINING ODF INDIA

Context:

- Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), about 10.28 crore households constructed individual household latrines (IHHL) during 2014-2019, making more than 600,000 villages across the country free from open defecation (ODF).
- The Government of India intends to mobilise and empower almost 260,000 Gram Panchayats (GPs) across the country to be the stewards of the SBM(G)II strategy so that they emerge as the drivers of achieving universal access to safely managed sanitation, and sustaining ODF India.

How Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) II is different from Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) I?

- SBM(G)II interventions are more complex than the interventions of SBM(G) phase I, which focussed on construction of twin-pit IHHL and behaviour change communication through community led total sanitation approach.
- SBM(G) II needs different types of contextual technical solutions for retrofitting, as well as for solid and liquid waste management.
- Further, solid waste management (SWM) involves a series of processes commonly categorised as: segregation, collection, transportation, treatment, recycle or reuse (SWM chain).

SBM (G)-II scope and focus

- **Sustaining the ODF**
 - SBM(G)II intends to ensure that all remaining households get access to toilets, existing toilets are retrofitted to meet safety/technical standards, community sanitary complexes are built for easy access to toilets for everyone.
- **Sustainable Solid and Liquid Waste Management**
 - This component focuses on a) bio-organic waste management, b) plastic waste management, c) liquid waste management, and d) faecal sludge management.
 - SBM(G) II guidelines suggest districts to prepare District FSM Plan, outlining the technology to be adopted and arrangement for sustainable operation and maintenance.
 - The programme highlights the important role of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), and media in achieving and sustaining countrywide safe sanitation practices.
- **Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) –**
 - SBM (G) II recognises PRIs as critical institutions in the planning and implementation of SBM(G)II.
 - The provision for the use of 15th Finance Commission grants to/ by local bodies to fund SBM(G)-II initiatives through convergence at the local level, further strengthens the mandate of the PRIs.
 - It recommends establishment of a District SBM Committee, under the Chair of the District Panchayat with the Co-chair of District Collector/Magistrate. Similarly, MPs/MLAs are recommended as the members of this committee at the district level.

- **IEC and Role of Media**

- 5 percent of the budget is earmarked for a range of social and behaviour change communication strategies and related capacity development work.
- Use of innovative communication strategies including interpersonal communication, mass-media, creatives, use of social media, regular felicitation of champions, leveraging of celebrities and mobilisation of influences such as faith leaders, local leaders, schools, Anganwadi centers, community self help groups are considered important.

Framework for Empowering the PRIs

As SBM(G)II strategy has highlighted, the role of PRIs is critical in achieving safely managed sanitation for all in India.

How the role of PRIs could be strengthened/materialised?

Making sanitation a part of the GPDP framework

- As envisaged in the SBG(G)II guidelines and the Constitution of India, GPs are required to prepare inclusive Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) in a participatory way.
- It is required that sanitation SDGs are part of the GPDP plan, so that they are implemented with priority and ODF is sustained.

Engagement of Block and District Panchayats:

- SBM(G)II guidelines have clearly mentioned the role of the GPs and the District Panchayats (DPs).
- Further, the DPs and Block Panchayats (PSs) should have a critical role in strengthening and supporting GPs within their jurisdiction, in planning and implementation of the sanitation plan.

Engagement of Media As a Tool for Downward Accountability

Role of media is crucial; it could be threefold:

- (i) Sharing information on various aspects of SBM(G) II and entitlements of communities.
- (ii) Supporting PRIs by sharing emerging best practices from across the country for replication with or without adaptations.
- (iii) Identification of gaps and delays in programme implementation and sharing the same with wider public so that the PRIs are held accountable to their citizens.

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5. GREENER HIGHWAYS

Context : Need for Green Highways

- In India, the government has issued the policy document hoping that when this policy is implemented, in letter and spirit, India will become a nation with "Natural Highways".
- India features an entire 46.99 lakh kms of road length and out of which over 96214 kms are National Highways, accounting 2% of total road length. The Highways carry about 40% of the traffic load.
- The Ministry has decided to develop all of the existing National Highways and 40,000 kms of additional roads within the next few years as Green Highways.
- Clearance of forest and tree felling activities are inevitable consequences of highways development.
- The situation becomes critical with incessant movement of vehicles on these roads contributing further in release of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) and other suspended particulate matters.
- High levels of greenhouse gases and extended dust particles in air pose an imminent health threat (for the commuters and also endangers the biodiversity of the region).
- Under such circumstances, it is vital to adopt proactive reduction measures for pollution control on highways.
- One among the ways is to develop a green corridor which works as a vegetation buffer around the pollution source and helps in absorption of GHG gases and collection of dust panicles.

Use of Alternative Clean Energy-based Transport System

- In India, the transport sector is the third-largest energy consumer at 17% of TFC (Total Final Consumption) in 2017, dominated by oil fuels (96%) while 3% natural gas and 1% electric driven transport which accounts for 40% of and 13.5% of total CO₂ emissions.
- The country is slowly transitioning toward cleaner fuels. Numerous policies have emphasised the kinds of field for clean energy transport services, ranging from electricity to hydrogen fuel cells, that require to be introduced in the country. Government is focusing on creating charging infrastructure and a policy framework so that more than 30% vehicles by 2030.

Introducing Greener Highways

- The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), Government of India has promulgated on September 29, 2015 "Green Highways (Plantations, Transplantations, Beautification and Maintenance) Policy – 2015" to develop green corridors along National Highways for sustainable environment and inclusive growth.
- This policy envisages development of eco-friendly National Highways with farmers, NGOs, private sector, institutions, government organisations and also the Forest Departments for economic and sustainable development.
- Mission has decided to formulate comprehensive guidelines for implementation of Green Highways initiatives.

- These guidelines will assist project authorities, plantation agencies and other stakeholders in effective implementation and monitoring of plantation, transplantation, beautification, and landscaping and maintenance activities along National Highways.

Features of Green Highways Policy 2015

- The community involvement through Panchayats, NGOs and other Self- Help Groups (SHGs), in tree plantation and maintenance directly benefits local people by generating employment.
- The region-specific plant species may be selected depending on local conditions like rainfall, climate, kind of soil etc. Possibly, transplantation of existing trees could even be given preference while widening the roads.
- The policy aims at changing the entire process for the avenue plantation and landscape improvement.
- As per the new policy, the necessity of land for tree plantation should be included within the Land Acquisition Plans to enable the pre-planning of the plantation activities in systematic manner in the pre-construction phase of National Highways.
- In the new policy, the clear provisions are made for the responsibilities of the planting agency to make sure that the condition of the site is good enough for the successful establishment of grasses.
- The agency is additionally responsible to supervise all field operations like preparation of surface, sowing of seeds or saplings and quality of planting material used.

Implications of Policy

- The policy will strike a balance between highways development and environmental protection. This might also help to provide employment to the rural people.
- The National Forest Polity envisages 33% of the geographic area should be under forest or tree cover, but the notified forest cover is simply about 22%.
- The implementation of the new Green Highways Policy can help in bridging this gap. 1 % of the entire project cost of all highways projects is proposed to be kept aside for the highway plantation and its maintenance.
- India has defined a green highway that is constructed using the materials that emit no or low concentration of pollutants.

Conclusion

- The Green Road approach strongly addresses the social inequalities and disparity within the society
- It adds poverty alleviation measures by way of the employment creation during construction to the income generating activities through the self-help promotion or local level capacity building.
- Once the Green highways and roads fully satisfy various sustainable development indicators defined under the three themes i.e. social, economic and environment of the sustainable development, the locals would be encouraged to take the ownership of the green roads for the sustainable maintenance.

6. INDIA'S MONETARY POLICY

Role of Monetary Policy

- Monetary Policy is an integral arm of public policy. Its main objective is to ensure that an economy grows steadily along a path in which all available resources such as labour and capital are gainfully employed, or in other words, along its potential.
- When the economy grows at a faster pace, it tends to overheat. Demand races ahead of supply, prices rise much more than people can tolerate, financial markets go through large fluctuations. In these conditions, the task of monetary policy is to cool down the economy so that it returns to its potential.
- On the other hand, when an economy is falling below potential, problems like unemployment, unusually low and unremunerative prices, depressed financial activity, and deficiency in resource use develop.
- In such a situation, monetary policy has to boost the economy and revive it so that it returns to its potential. By dampening these fluctuations of the economy around its potential, monetary policy contributes to overall welfare of the people.

How Monetary Policy can achieve its goal?

- Monetary policy can achieve its goal by changing the availability of money in times of overheating, it reduces the supply of money so that people spend less, while in times of depressed activity, it expands money supply so that people have more money to spend.
- It can also achieve the same result by changing the cost of money, which is the interest rate.
- The conduct of monetary policy in India has undergone several design alterations over the years. Since 2016, as enshrined in the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act amended in that year.
- India's monetary policy framework underwent a change and a new framework described as flexible inflation targeting or FIT was instituted.
- Under this framework, the primary objective of monetary policy is to achieve an inflation rate of 4 percent, while keeping in mind the objective of growth.

Notable features of FIT

- First, the inflation rate is defined as year-on-year changes (in percent) in the consumer price index (CPI) that is compiled and released to the public every month by the National Statistical Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).
A lower tolerance limit is set at 2 percent and an upper tolerance limit is at 6 percent. This range of +/- 2 percent is intended to enable the conduct of monetary policy to deal with these unforeseen shocks that occur outside its control.
- Second, the definition of the target in terms of the CPI is noteworthy. The CPI measures prices paid by consumers at the retail level. Thus, it captures prices that the common person faces on a regular basis and by doing so, it relates the conduct of monetary policy to everyday life.

- Third, under the new framework, clear rules of accountability have been laid out. CPI inflation has to be kept aligned with the target, but it can deviate from the target on account of unforeseen factors. If, however, there is a continuous deviation of actual inflation from the target's tolerance bands.
- Fourth and perhaps the most important aspect of the new monetary policy framework is its decision-making process. Under the new framework, the decision has to be taken by a six-member committee.

Performance of Monetary Policy Framework

- The monetary policy framework has been regarded in India and internationally as an important reform in the country's economic management.
- India has joined 40 other countries in implementing FIT, and significantly, there has not been a single back slide in the country experience.
- CPI inflation has fallen from double digits and has remained aligned to the target of 4 percent throughout the period of the working of the new framework between September 2016 and March 2020, it has averaged 4.2 percent.
- The currently applicable inflation target of 4 (+/- 2) percent, which was set on August 5, 2016, will continue to guide the conduct of monetary policy in the RBI up to March 31, 2021.
- This is in keeping with international best practices by which across the globe, central banks undertake periodic reviews of the monetary policy framework and goals to ensure that they remain relevant to and appropriate for the changing macro-financial conditions in the economy.
- In India, while FIT as a framework is still relatively new and yet to be fully tested, it has been widely accepted as a key pillar of macroeconomic policy.
- In response to the slowdown in the economy that commenced from early 2018-19 and was followed by the destructive Covid-19 pandemic, the monetary policy interest rate—also called the repo rate—has been reduced by a cumulative 250 basis points starting in February 2019 to 4 percent, which is its lowest level ever.

Conclusion

Monetary policy is all about balancing the desirable and the feasible. Ensuring macroeconomic stability as reflected in low and stable prices is its biggest contribution to strong, sustainable and inclusive growth in India

7. FACILITATING SELF-RELIANCE

Industrial Policy in India over the years

- India's Industrial Policy has evolved over the years, and relevant changes have been introduced based on the exigencies of time. At the time of independence, resource constraints determined where resources were allocated, and special emphasis was placed on the capital goods sector.
- The Industrial Policy 1991 was in response to a challenge, and appropriate changes were introduced to facilitate the transition from a state-regulated economy to a liberalised and globalised economy.

Rethink due to COVID-19

The thinking that the government must reduce its role in directing investments and facilitate market forces in different sectors requires a relook in the light of the Covid-19 pandemic. The government has also announced the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan or Self-Reliant India Movement. The idea behind it is rebuilding economic capabilities and capacities via a number of measures and incentives to reduce dependence on imports, especially imports of critical components. It does not mean isolation rather it promotes engagements with global production chains from a position of strength.

An Industrial Policy in the post- Covid world-Measures required

- Industry should be encouraged to drive formulation and development of voluntary standards, by using industry- driven standards setting bodies, if needed.
- Regular participation of identified experts in international standards setting bodies such as International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and Codex.
- Enhancing testing, inspection and certification infrastructure domestically, with private-sector participation.
- Improving infrastructure and reducing logistics costs, which will work from the supply side

Recent Measures Undertaken by the Government

- Make in India 2.0 is focussing on domestic manufacturing of 15 champion sectors like Textile and Apparels, Food Processing, Gems and Jewellery, Pharmaceuticals, Chemicals, Automotive industry, Electronics, Leather and Footwear etc.
- A number of production linked incentive (PLI) schemes in the manufacturing of mobiles and electronics, APIs and medical devices have been approved.
- Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) is in operation for Cellular Mobile Handsets and e-vehicles. NITI Aayog has identified LED Lights, Network Products, Medical Devices, Pharmaceutical Drugs, and Man-made fibre for implementation of PMP.
- To incentivise Make in India and domestic manufacturing, DPIIT has revised its Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order with changes that will promote greater domestic value addition.

- The government has unveiled a National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) covering projects worth Rs. 111 lakh crore (as per the final report of the Task Force) with about Rs. 44 lakh crore worth of projects under implementation.
- The Government has approved the creation of an Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) and Project Development Cells (PDCs) in Ministries/Departments of Government of India to facilitate and streamline investments into India.

Conclusion

- India's share in global value chains (GVCs) is low vis-a-vis other comparable economies.
- The above measures encompassing infrastructure development leading to supply-chain resilience, PMP and PLI schemes in a number of products, promoting Make in India and the sustained drive towards quality and boosting domestic capacity will pave the way for India to make its mark in GVCs in the times to come.
- It will also enable India to take advantage of the opportunity created by multinational companies (MNCs) looking to diversify their supply chains and manufacturing centres.

Congratulations to our toppers

04 Ranks in Top 10 | **09** Ranks in Top 20 | **13** Ranks in Top 50 | **22** Ranks in Top 100



RANK 03

Pratibha Verma



RANK 06

Vishakha Yadav



RANK 08

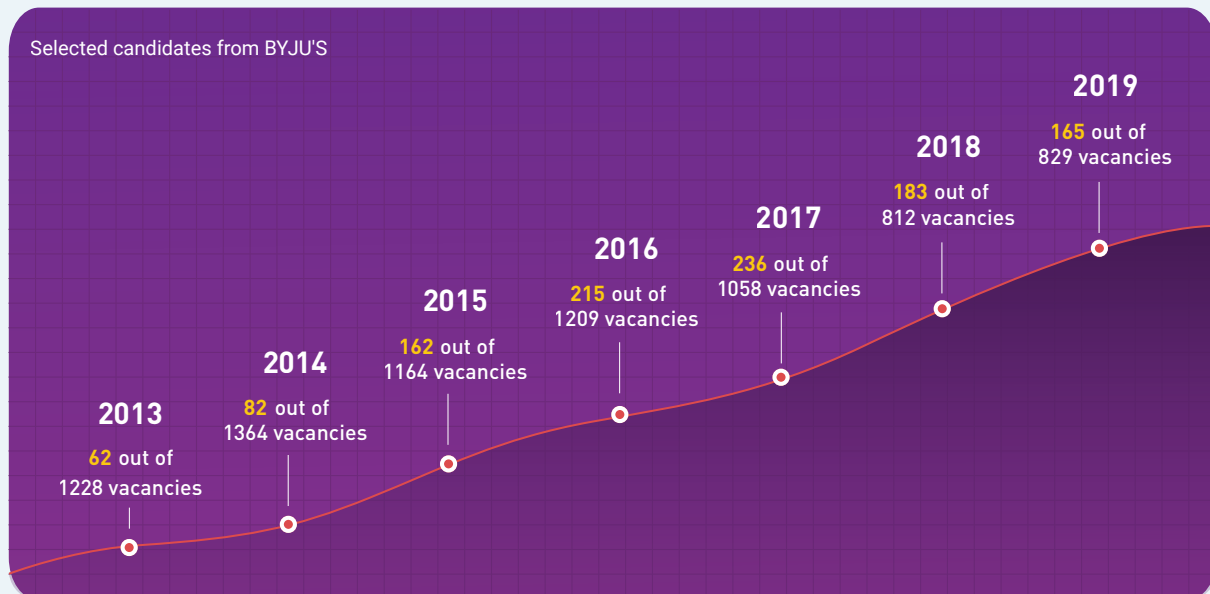
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