



NEWS ANALYSIS

25 JULY 2024

Today's Prelims Practice Question

The application of Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer Technology is

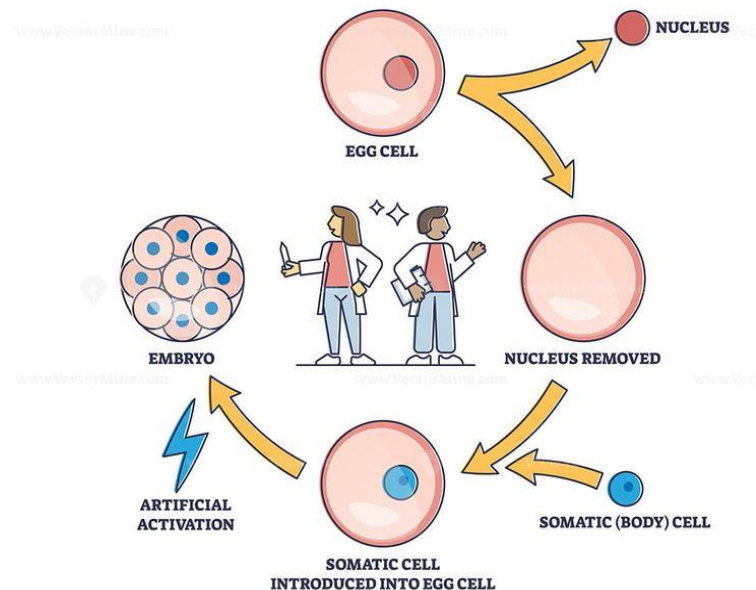
- a) Manufacture of biodegradable plastics**
- b) Reproductive cloning of animals**
- c) Production of biolarvicides**
- d) Production of organisms free of diseases**

Explanation

Correct Answer : b)

- ❑ In genetics and developmental biology, somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT) is a laboratory strategy for creating a viable embryo from a body cell and an egg cell.
- ❑ The technique consists of taking an enucleated oocyte (egg cell) and implanting a donor nucleus from a somatic (body) cell. It is used in both **therapeutic and reproductive cloning**.

SOMATIC CELL NUCLEAR TRANSFER



Today's Prelims Practice Question

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism is a plan to tax carbon-intensive products, such as iron and steel, cement, fertiliser, aluminium and electricity generation, is proposed by

- a) UN Environment**
- b) European Union (EU)**
- c) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)**
- d) World Trade Organization (WTO)**

Discuss the unemployment scenario of India and what measures can be taken to tackle this unemployment wave.


APPROACH OF THE ANSWER

1. Introduce by writing the unemployment scenario of India.
2. Discuss the reasons for large scale unemployment in India.
3. Suggest measures can be taken to tackle this unemployment wave in India.

Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) data show an increase in the worker to population ratio (WPR) from 34.7% in 2017-18 to 38.2% in 2019-20. This is a reversal of the previous trend which showed a decline in WPR after 2004-05. The change also implies that employment has increased at a much faster rate than growth in population.


Causes of Unemployment in India

- ❑ **Social Factors:** In India the caste system is prevalent. The work is prohibited for specific castes in some areas.
- ❑ In big joint families having big business, many such persons will be available who do not do any work and depend on the joint income of the family.
- ❑ **Rapid Growth of Population:** Constant increase in population has been a big problem in India. It is one of the main causes of unemployment.
- ❑ **Dominance of Agriculture:** Still in India nearly half of the workforce is dependent on Agriculture. However, Agriculture is underdeveloped in India.
- ❑ **Fall of Cottage and Small industries:** The industrial development had adverse effects on cottage and small industries. The production of cottage industries began to fall and many artisans became unemployed.

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- ❑ **Immobility of Labour:** Mobility of labour in India is low. Due to attachment to the family, people do not go to far off areas for jobs.
 - ❑ Factors like language, religion, and climate are also responsible for low mobility.
 - ❑ **Defects in Education System:** Jobs in the capitalist world have become highly specialised but India's education system does not provide the right training and specialisation needed for these jobs.
 - ❑ Thus many people who are willing to work become unemployed due to lack of skills.

Way Forward

- ❑ **Rethinking Our Economic Development Models:** The rising share of industry and services in national income without a sizable increase in employment puts a serious question mark on the relevance of conventional models of economic growth and development.

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- ❑ **Generating Employment in Manufacturing and Services:** There is also an urgent need to generate much more employment in the manufacturing and services sector compared to the number of jobs they have offered in the recent past. This should include:
 - ❑ Changes in labour laws which discourage industry to adopt labour-intensive production
 - ❑ Employment-linked production incentives
 - ❑ Special assistance for labour-intensive economic activities
 - ❑ **Promoting Labour Intensive Industries:** There are a number of labour intensive manufacturing sectors in India such as food processing, leather and footwear, wood manufacturers and furniture, textiles and apparel and garments.
 - ❑ Special packages, individually designed for each industry are needed to create jobs.

Immunity for president and Governors absolute

Is immunity for the President and Governors absolute?

Does Article 361 grant absolute to the Governor even against criminal charges?

Krishnadas Rajagopal

The story so far:

A three-judge Bench headed by the Chief Justice of India D.Y. Chandrachud has impleaded the Union government and sought assistance from the Attorney General of India to decide if a “blanket” immunity granted under Article 361 to the President and Governors, while in office, from criminal proceedings undermines fairness, constitutional morality and violates fundamental rights to equal protection of the law and fair trial.

What is the case?

The question came up in a petition filed by a contractual woman employee with the Raj Bhavan who has accused West Bengal Governor C.V. Ananda Bose of sexual harassment and molestation.

The woman, identified as ‘XXX’ in Supreme Court records to protect her identity, said the “absolute immunity” given to the Governor is based on the

victorian belief that the “King can do no wrong”. She said the police have treated her complaint against the constitutional authority in a “cavalier manner” citing the immunity clause. She said the only option left to her is to wait for the Governor to demit office for the investigation to commence on her complaint of gender violence. She, however, fears that the delay in the criminal investigation against such a powerful person may eventually deny her justice during trial. She has urged the court to mandate the State of West Bengal through its police machinery to carry out an investigation. The employee has also asked the court to frame guidelines and qualify the extent of the immunity.

Do Governors have immunity?

Article 361 (1) provides that the President and Governors are not answerable to any court for acts done in exercise and performance of their powers and duties.

However the first proviso to Article 361(1) allows the conduct of the President

to be reviewed by any court, tribunal or body designated by either House of Parliament for the investigation of a charge under Article 61 (impeachment for violation of the Constitution). The second proviso to Article 361(1) holds that the immunity cannot stop a person from suing the Centre or State concerned.

The clause in question before the Supreme Court in the current case is clause (2) of Article 361 which mandates that “no criminal proceedings whatsoever shall be instituted or continued against the President, or the Governor of a State, in any court during his term of office”. The apex court has decided to interpret clause (2) of Article 361 to determine when exactly could criminal proceedings be instituted against a President or Governor. In short, the court has decided to rattle the protective cover of immunity to see if it is “unfettered or unbridled”.

Interestingly, the Constituent Assembly debates on Article 361 (Draft Article 302) in September 1949 show that a Member had indeed found the language of clause

(2) vague. The discussion concerned the phrase “during the term of his office” in Article 361(2). The Member had queried if this would mean the President or a Governor could enjoy immunity by continuing in office despite committing a criminal act. The question was left open.

What are the arguments raised?

The petitioner argues that a bar on criminal proceedings under Article 361(2) does not extend to illegal acts or those which “strike at the roots” of a citizen’s fundamental rights. The alleged actions of Governor Bose infringed upon her right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution, she submitted. The immunity under Article 361 cannot impair the police’s powers to investigate the offence or even name the perpetrator in the complaint/FIR. No part of the powers of the Governor provide for him to sexually abuse employees, the employee said.

The Supreme Court, in *Rameshwar Prasad vs. Union of India*, had interpreted that ‘civil immunity’ under Article 361(4) did not take away the power of citizens to challenge the actions of the President or Governors on the ground of ‘malafides’. An analogy could be drawn to interpret criminal immunity the same way. The petition referred to a Madhya Pradesh High Court ruling in *Ram Naresh vs State of Madhya Pradesh*, which had held that the immunity would not impair the police’s powers to investigate an offence, which included recording the Governor’s statement.

THE GIST

A three-judge Bench has impleaded the Union government to decide if a “blanket” immunity granted under Article 361 to the President and Governors, while in office, from criminal proceedings undermines fairness and constitutional morality.

The question came up in a petition filed by a contractual woman employee with the Raj Bhavan who has accused West Bengal Governor C.V. Ananda Bose of sexual harassment and molestation.

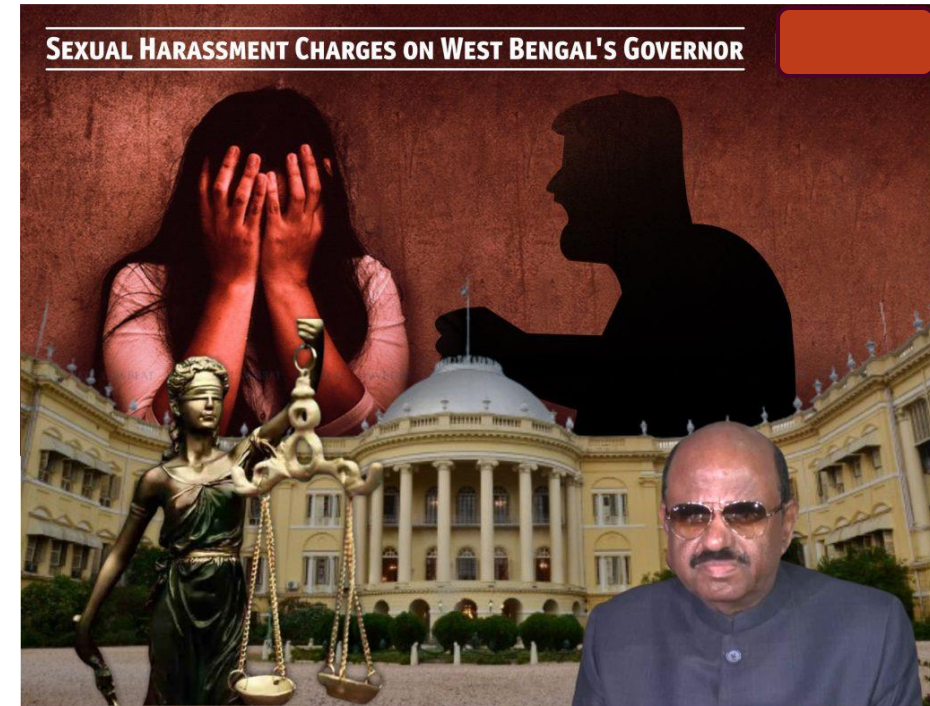
The petitioner argues that a bar on criminal proceedings under Article 361(2) does not extend to illegal acts or those which “strike at the roots” of a citizen’s fundamental rights.

Context

- The Supreme Court has agreed to examine if the immunity granted to the President and Governors under Article 361 violates fundamental rights and constitutional principles.

What is the case?

- The Supreme Court is examining a petition filed by a contractual woman employee of the West Bengal Raj Bhavan, who has accused **Governor C.V. Ananda Bose of sexual harassment and molestation.**
- The petitioner argues that the **“absolute immunity”** granted to the Governor under Article 361 of the Constitution **undermines her fundamental rights and the fairness of the legal process.**
- The petitioner argues that the Governor’s immunity caused negligent handling of her complaint by police, **delaying justice and hindering investigations.**
- The Supreme Court will determine if **Article 361(2) immunity is absolute** or can be challenged in serious cases like **sexual harassment.**



Does Article 361 Grant Absolution to the Governor against Criminal Charges?

- **Scope of Article 361:** Article 361 does grant significant immunity to Governors, **shielding them from criminal proceedings during their term**. However, the immunity is not absolute.
- **Judicial Precedents:** Previous court rulings have indicated that while Governors enjoy immunity under Article 361, **this does not prevent judicial scrutiny of their actions**, especially if those actions infringe upon fundamental rights.
- **For example**, in the case of ***Rameshwar Prasad vs. Union of India***, the Supreme Court stated that civil immunity does not preclude challenges based on malafide actions.



- **Potential for Legal Challenge:** The current case may set a precedent for how **Article 361 is interpreted** regarding criminal acts committed by Governors.
- If the court finds that immunity does not apply to acts that **violate fundamental rights, it could pave the way for accountability** and legal recourse for victims of misconduct by constitutional authorities.
- **Conclusion:** The Supreme Court's interpretation of Article 361 could **redefine the immunity of Governors, potentially allowing criminal proceedings for actions violating fundamental rights**, thereby ensuring accountability and justice for victims.



India committed to FTA with UK

India committed to FTA with the U.K., says Modi

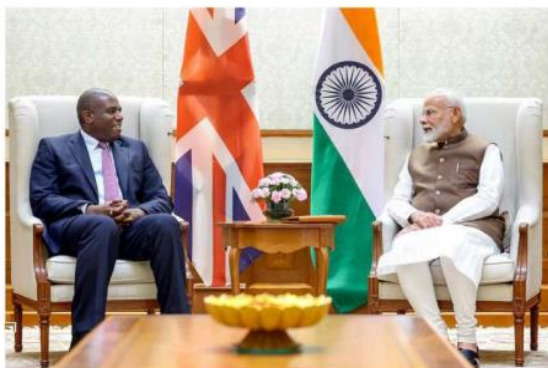
British Foreign Secretary David Lammy refers to 'unique living bridge' between the two countries, and says they are working together on climate action and creating opportunities for businesses

Kallol Bhattacharjee
NEW DELHI

India is committed to concluding a Free Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom, said Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Wednesday, after meeting the visiting Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs David Lammy – the highest ranking official from the United Kingdom to visit India since the Labour government won a landslide victory in the recent election.

"[I] appreciate the priority accorded by PM Keir Starmer to broaden and deepen the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership. Remain committed to elevating the ties. Welcome the bilateral Technology Security Initiative and the desire to conclude a mutually beneficial FTA," Mr Modi said.

Mr. Lammy was hosted by External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar for a round of talks where the two sides exchanged ideas on a wide range of issues. Mr. Jaishankar said the two sides should cooperate on "global matters on global plat-



Strengthening ties: Prime Minister Narendra Modi in a meeting with U.K. Foreign Secretary David Lammy, in New Delhi on Wednesday. ANI/@NARENDRAMODI_X

forms", indicating that India is seeking collaboration with the U.K. to deal with globally relevant issues like climate action.

"We are both countries which have a big global presence in different ways. So I think it's also important India and the U.K. work together on global issues and in global platforms," said Mr. Jaishankar.

After meeting Mr. Modi, Mr. Lammy referred to the

"unique living bridge" that connects India with the United Kingdom and said the two sides are building on "climate action while creating opportunities for British and Indian businesses". India and the U.K. have been discussing the FTA for several years now and have been caught up in a protracted negotiation.

"I am travelling to India in my first month as Fo-

reign Secretary because re-setting our relationship with the Global South is a key part of how this government will reconnect Britain for our security and prosperity at home," Mr. Lammy had said in a statement ahead of his departure, calling India the "emerging superpower of the 21st century", one of the fastest growing economies, with the world's largest population.

CONTEXT

- India is committed to concluding a **Free Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom**, said Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Wednesday, after meeting the visiting Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs David Lammy- the highest ranking official from the United Kingdom to visit India.

- **The Comprehensive Strategic Partnership.** Remain committed to elevating the ties. Welcome the **bilateral Technology Security Initiative** and the desire to conclude a mutually beneficial FTA."
- India is seeking collaboration with the U.K. to deal with globally relevant issues like **climate action**.
- India the "emerging superpower of the 21st century", one of the fastest growing economies, with the world's largest population.



INDIA & FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

Free Trade Agreement (FTA):

- It is a pact between two or more nations to reduce barriers to imports and exports among them.
- Under a free trade policy, goods and services can be bought and sold across international borders with little or no government tariffs, quotas, subsidies, or prohibitions to inhibit their exchange.
- The concept of free trade is the opposite of trade protectionism or economic isolationism.

India and FTAs:

- After India opted out of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) in November 2019, the 15-member FTA grouping that includes Japan, China and Australia, FTAs went into cold storage for India.

WHAT IS RCEP?

Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)
is a proposed free trade agreement with 16 nations:

10 Asean nations

Brunei
Cambodia
Indonesia
Laos
Malaysia
Myanmar

Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Vietnam

6 others

Australia
China
India
Japan
South Korea
New Zealand



- But in May 2021 came the announcement that **India-European Union** talks, which had stalled in 2013, would be resumed.
- Both sides are now engaged in internal preparations to take these various strands of work forward.
- Bilateral free trade agreements of India are being negotiated with the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, Australia and Canada.
- The agreement with the UAE and Australia were finalised

Way Forward

- India's trade policy framework must be supported by economic reforms that result in an **open, competitive, and technologically innovative Indian economy.**
- **Nationalism, populism, nativism, and protectionism** exploit people's sense of being left behind and excluded from the system.



Grasslands in kutch likely to host cheetahs from Africa

Grasslands in Kutch likely to host cheetahs from Africa

While the Gandhi Sagar sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh is the preferred location for the next lot of imports, Banni in Gujarat is also getting readied to house some of the big cats to land in India

Jacob Koshy
NEW DELHI

Some of the next batch of cheetahs being brought in from Africa, as part of the next phase of Project Cheetah, may be sent to a cheetah-breeding and conservation centre being built in the sprawling grasslands of Banni in the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, senior officials in the Environment Ministry told *The Hindu*.

While the Gandhi Sagar sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh is the preferred location for the next lot of wild cats, with Banni being considered a potential habitat for over a decade, officials say there is a surge in activity to set up basic infrastructure in Banni and get it ready this year.

"The next [lot of] animals will go to Gandhi Sagar. However, the Gujarat government is setting up suitable enclosures in Banni where cheetahs can be bred. If all goes to plan, there is no reason (the site) cannot be readied in the next six months and some animals sent there," an official told *The Hindu*.

Banni is a vast grassland in the southern part of Kutch and extends to near-



Banni is a vast grassland in the southern part of Kutch and extends to nearly 3,500 sq km. VIJAY SONE/BJP

ly 3,500 square kilometres. While that is plenty of space, more than that available in Kuno and Gandhi Sagar, there is barely enough prey to sustain a viable population.

Antelope species such as chinkara and blackbuck – the prey for the cheetah – are present in the Banni landscape but not enough for the big cat. "It will take years for enough prey, and practically this means chital – the main prey for the cheetahs in India – needs to be brought into these grasslands. There isn't an official plan yet but it is a site that is under consideration," the official added.

While the Madhya Pradesh Forest Department is tasked with managing the

cheetahs at Kuno in Madhya Pradesh, an expert steering committee gives scientific input on managing the programme. This includes recommending future sites for introducing fresh batches of cheetahs at regular intervals.

Of the 20 adult cheetahs brought to Kuno since September 2022, 13 survive. Additionally there are 13 cubs, making it 26 animals overall. However, the maximum capacity (in terms of available prey) of the Kuno reserve is for 21 adult animals.

The government's estimate is that India will need to import anywhere between 10 and 12 adult cheetahs every year for the next five years to groom a sus-

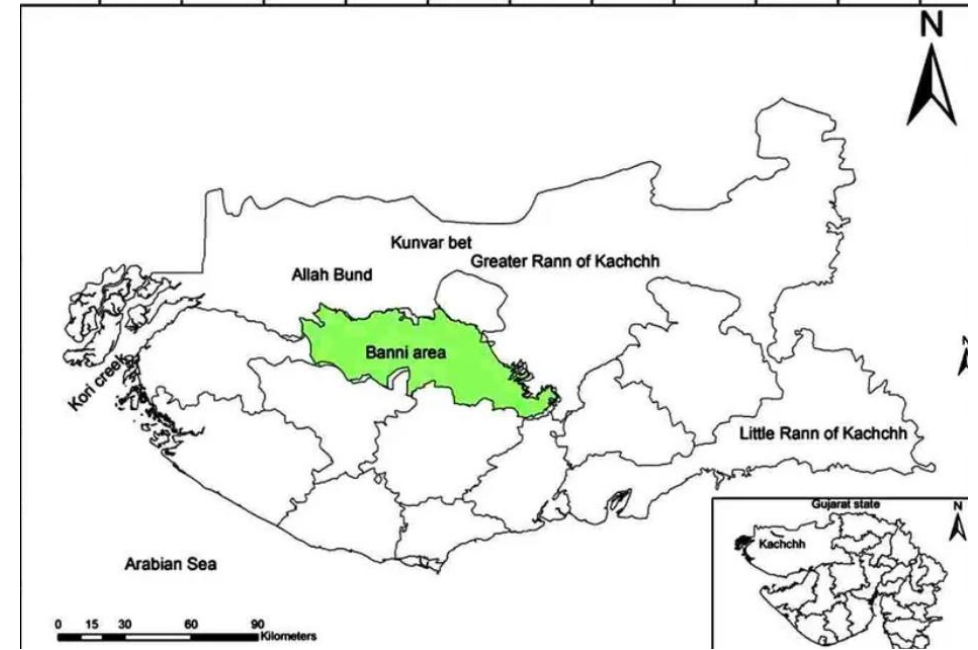
tainable breeding population. "One attractive aspect of Banni is that there are no leopards. So with enough prey, we can over time sustain a larger population. But this is a long-term plan," an official said.

In October, all of the cheetahs in Kuno are expected to be released into the wild. Currently, most of them are in the bomas, or large enclosures that are a kilometre wide and long. These animals were brought in after infections and acclimatisation problems led to fatalities. Following the release of all the animals into the wild, preparations for the next batch are expected to begin – again from South Africa and Namibia.

Context

- Some of the next batch of cheetahs being brought in from Africa, as part of the next phase of **Project Cheetah**, may be sent to a **cheetah-breeding and conservation centre** being built in the sprawling grasslands of Banni in the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat.

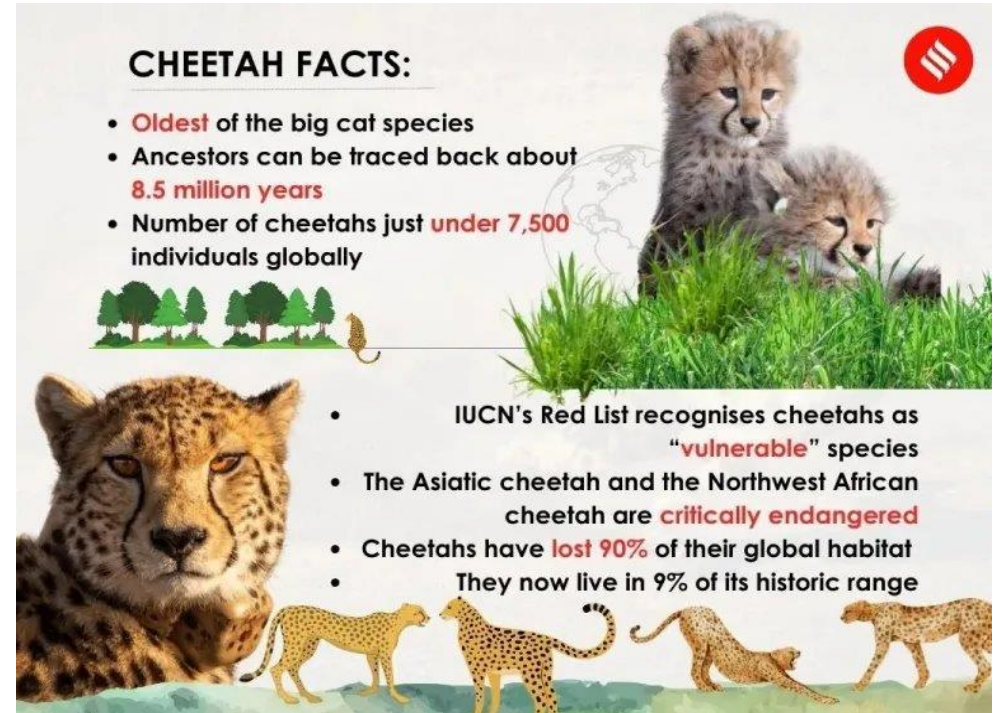
- **Banni is a vast grassland in the southern part of Kutch and extends to nearly 3,500 sq.km.**
- While that is plenty of space, more than that available in **Kuno and Gandhi Sagar**, there is barely enough prey to sustain a viable population.
- **Antelope species such as chinkara and blackbuck** - the prey for the cheetah - are present in the Banni landscape but not enough for the big cat.
- "It will take years for enough prey, and practically this means chital - the main prey for the cheetahs in India - needs to be brought into these grasslands.



Maldhari Tribe

- **The Maldharis is a pastoralist tribal group**, living in the Gir National Park, in the Banni Grasslands Reserve area.
- In 2021, the **National Green Tribunal (NGT)** recognized their right to conserve the community forests in the Banni Grasslands area under the **Forest Rights Act, 2006**

- Of the 20 adult cheetahs brought to Kuno since September 2022, 13 survive. Additionally there are 13 cubs, making it 26 animals overall. However, **the maximum capacity (in terms of available prey) of the Kuno reserve is for 21 adult animal**
- India will need to import anywhere between 10 and 12 adult cheetahs every year for the next five years to **groom a sustainable breeding population. one attractive aspect of Banni is that there are no leopards.**
- The cheetahs in Kuno are expected to be released in the wild. Currently, most of them are in the bomas, or large enclosures that are a kilometre wide and long.
- Following the release of all the animals into the wild, preparations for the next batch are expected to begin - again from South Africa and Namibia.



CHEETAH FACTS:

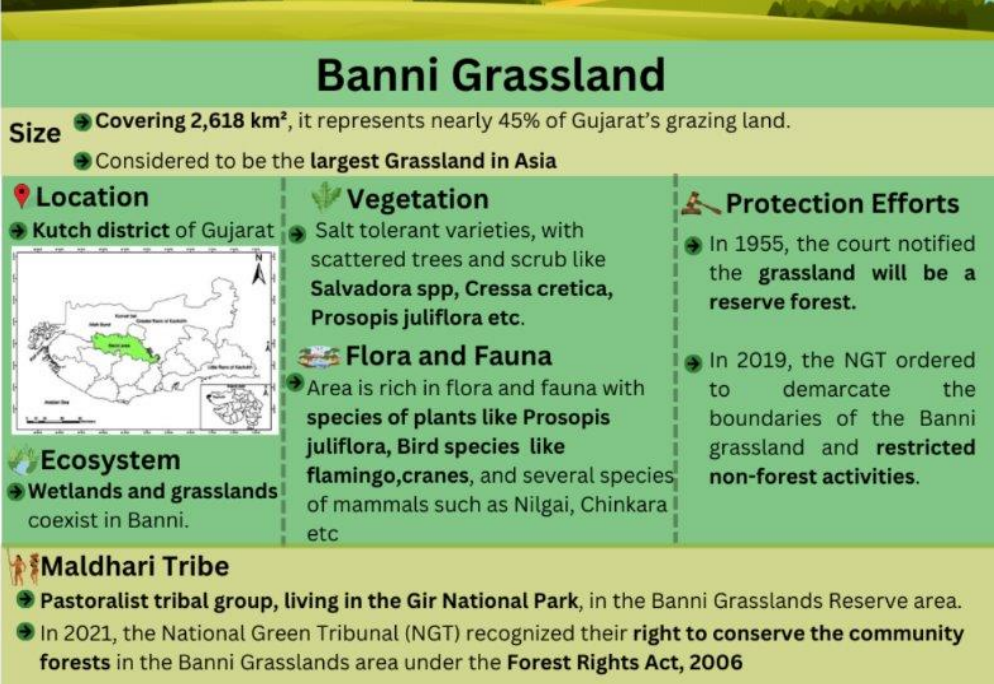
- **Oldest** of the big cat species
- Ancestors can be traced back about **8.5 million years**
- Number of cheetahs just **under 7,500** individuals globally

IUCN's Red List recognises cheetahs as "**vulnerable**" species

- The Asiatic cheetah and the Northwest African cheetah are **critically endangered**
- Cheetahs have **lost 90%** of their global habitat
- They now live in **9%** of its historic range

Project Cheetah

- Project Cheetah is India's ambitious cheetah relocation program aimed at establishing a **self-sustaining population of cheetahs**, which had become extinct in 1950s in the country.
- It is the **world's first intercontinental large wild carnivore translocation project**.
- The **Gandhi Sagar sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh** is the preferred location for the next lot of wild cats, with Banni being considered a potential habitat for over a decade.



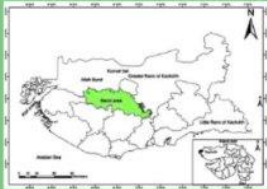
Banni Grassland

Size

- Covering 2,618 km², it represents nearly 45% of Gujarat's grazing land.
- Considered to be the **largest Grassland in Asia**

Location

- Kutch district of Gujarat



Vegetation

- Salt tolerant varieties, with scattered trees and scrub like **Salvadora spp, Cressa cretica, Prosopis juliflora** etc.

Flora and Fauna

- Area is rich in flora and fauna with **species of plants like Prosopis juliflora, Bird species like flamingo, cranes**, and several species of mammals such as Nilgai, Chinkara etc

Ecosystem

- Wetlands and grasslands coexist in Banni.

Protection Efforts

- In 1955, the court notified the **grassland will be a reserve forest**.
- In 2019, the NGT ordered to demarcate the boundaries of the Banni grassland and **restricted non-forest activities**.

Maldhari Tribe

- Pastoralist tribal group, living in the Gir National Park, in the Banni Grasslands Reserve area.
- In 2021, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) recognized their **right to conserve the community forests** in the Banni Grasslands area under the **Forest Rights Act, 2006**

Outlining of urban transforming strategies

An outlining of urban transformation strategies

Cities are home to about 50 crore people, accounting for about 36% of India's population. The urban population has been growing at a steady pace of 2% to 2.5% annually. The ever-growing pace of urbanisation in India calls for sustained investments, with a vision and determination. The maiden Budget of the new government has recognised cities as the growth hubs and offered many options and opportunities for the planned development and the growth of cities.

The issue of housing

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) has been under implementation since 2015 and has provided as many as 85 lakh housing units for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Middle Income Groups (MIG) categories of population, with an investment of about ₹8 lakh crore. Of this, a quarter has been provided by the central government and the remaining by the beneficiaries and State governments. The Budget has proposed to give a further push to the scheme by announcing support for the construction of another one crore such units in urban areas with an investment of ₹10 lakh crore, which will include central assistance of ₹2.2 lakh crore in the next five years, against which ₹30,171 crore has been provided in the Budget for the current year. A part of this allocation will be available to provide interest subsidy to facilitate loans at affordable rates.

The migrant population working in industries has been surviving in general in slums and yearning for a roof over their heads and a functional housing unit close to their workplaces. The Budget has announced new rental housing with dormitory-type accommodation for industrial workers. This is envisaged to be developed in public-private partnership (PPP) mode with upfront financial support under the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme. This is to the extent of 20% from the central government, with the possibility of similar support from the State government.

The core infrastructure requirement for cities includes water supply, sanitation, roads and sewerage systems. Specific to the cities, the Atal



Sudhir Krishna
former Secretary,
Urban Development,
Government of India

State governments, their municipalities and also citizens will have to take forward the provisions outlined in the Budget

Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) provides ₹8,000 crore, which, by itself, may not appear to be very substantial. However, the Finance Minister has announced the availability of the VGF window, provided that the project is taken up as a commercial venture in PPP Mode. Most cities have, over the years, got exposed to the PPP model, and it should be possible to speed up the development of such core infrastructure, where it is unavailable and upgrade it where it exists but is inadequate.

The Budget Speech also mentions a huge investment of ₹11.11 lakh crore for capex in infrastructure. While this would include highways and many other sectors, cities can also make efforts to partake a share in it. Similarly, a provision of ₹1.50 lakh crore is made available to States as an interest-free loan for infrastructure development. States could use this window also, for cities.

The Smart Cities Mission, that was launched in 2015, was provided budgetary support of ₹8,000 crore in 2023-24, which has been scaled down to ₹2,400 crore in 2024-25, to take care of the remnant commitments. However, a new window, the National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM), has been opened in this Budget, with a provision of ₹1,150 crore, with a focus on the digitisation of property and tax records and their management, with GIS mapping. These will help urban local bodies in managing their finances better, and also help property owners.

On city planning

The Budget has declared the intention of focusing on the planned development of cities. Municipalities would get the normal 'Finance Commission Grant' of ₹25,653 crore. In addition, a provision of ₹500 crore has been made for the incubation of new cities. With the development of mass rapid transit systems, cities can embark on transit oriented development, wherein transit hubs can be surrounded by denser development without creating a traffic overload on roads. Moreover, a well-designed mobility plan can conveniently connect cities with their peri-urban areas and 'new cities'. Accordingly, the Budget

has announced an enhanced focus on economic and transit planning, with the orderly development of peri-urban areas utilising town planning schemes. The Budget has also proposed encouraging electric bus systems for cities and has provided ₹1,300 crore for it. E-buses offer an economical and eco friendly operating system, but the main challenge is their higher upfront cost. However, with this budgetary support, it should get going.

Solid waste management

Solid waste management (SWM) is perhaps the biggest challenge that most cities face today. The Budget has announced a special thrust to introduce bankable projects for SWM in collaboration with State government and financial institutions. States and municipalities can also make use of the VGF for this purpose. Cities such as Indore, Madhya Pradesh, have shown the way in making SWM a financially viable proposition.

The Street Vendors Act, 2014, was enacted by Parliament to regulate street vendors in public areas and protect their rights. It also envisaged the preparation of street vending plans and the creation of street-vending zones, with a view to make street-vending a healthy and safe option for consumers and vendors. The Budget has proposed to develop 100 weekly 'haats' or street food hubs in select cities. Perhaps States need not feel constrained with the number and can facilitate all cities in preparing street-vending plans and developing street vending 'haats' in various parts of the city, according to felt needs.

While the Budget has made a slew of provisions, financial as well as procedural, to push for planned urbanisation, cities, represented by the municipalities, and guided by the respective State governments, will have to show the vision and the determination to incorporate all the resources coming not only from the Union Budget but also augmented by their own resources.

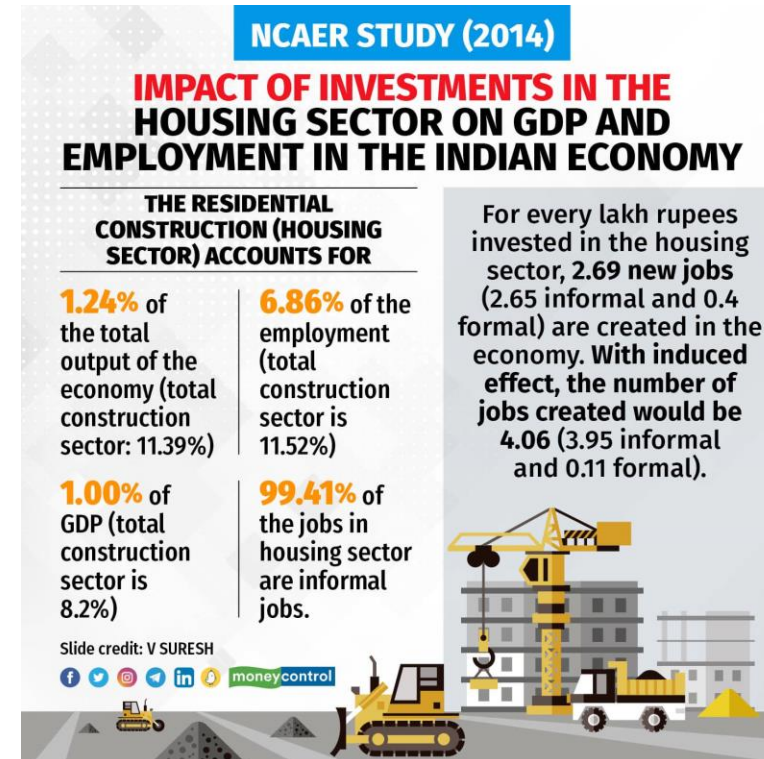
Above all, the participation of citizens would remain the bedrock for the success of any city's development strategy.

Context

- The maiden Budget of the new government has underscored the **critical importance of urban development amidst India's ongoing urbanization trend.** Recognizing cities as pivotal growth hubs, the Budget aims to address various **infrastructure and housing challenges faced by urban areas.**

Housing and Infrastructure Boost:

- **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban):** The Budget proposes to construct one crore housing units in urban areas with an investment of Rs10 lakh crore, supported by central assistance of Rs2.2 lakh crore. This includes provisions for interest subsidies to facilitate affordable housing loans.
- **Rental Housing for Industrial Workers:** A new initiative under PPP mode aims to provide rental housing with dormitory-style accommodation for industrial workers, supported by **Viability Gap Funding (VGF)** from the central government.
- **Core Infrastructure Development:** Funds allocated through schemes like **AMRUT** and the provision of **VGF for PPP projects** will enhance water supply, sanitation, roads, and sewerage systems in cities.



Integrated Urban Planning:

- **National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM):** Introduced with a budget of ₹1,150 crore, NUDM focuses on **digitizing property and tax records using GIS mapping**, aimed at improving urban management and financial planning by local bodies.
- **Transit-Oriented Development (TOD):** Emphasizes the development of mass rapid transit systems to encourage denser development around transit hubs, reducing traffic congestion and promoting economic growth.
- **Electric Bus Systems:** The Budget allocates ₹1,300 crore to promote electric bus systems in cities, aiming for eco-friendly and cost-effective urban transportation solutions.

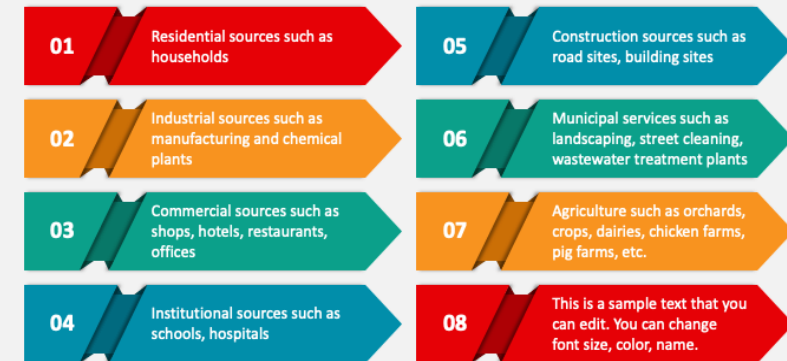


Waste Management and Street Vendors:

- **Solid Waste Management (SWM):** Special emphasis on bankable SWM projects in collaboration with states and financial institutions, utilizing VGF support to replicate successful models like Indore's.
- **Street Vending Hubs:** Proposals to develop 100 weekly street food hubs ('haats') across cities under the **Street Vendors Act**, enhancing vending zones and consumer safety.
- **Citizen Participation:** Acknowledges citizen engagement as pivotal to successful urban development, stressing the role of municipalities and state governments in leveraging both Union and local resources.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

Sources of Municipal Solid Wastes





Thank you

Address

**B-47, Main Road Shivalik
Enclave, Block-B, Shivalik Colony,
Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110017**

Phone Number +91 8178833167