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MK Yadav Sir

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LIVEMINT

Page 1

DRUG LICENSING

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Health & Regulation)

New licensing policy to boost drug safety

Proposed changes aim at uniformity in licensing across India

Priyanka Sharma
priyanka.sharma@livemint.com
NEW DELHI

The Union health ministry has proposed sweeping changes to its drug licensing programme, aiming for uniformity across India to boost drug safety, after cough syrups made in the country were allegedly linked to the deaths of children overseas, two people familiar with the development said.

The proposal also follows a government expert panel emphasizing the need for uniform implementation of documentation and dossier-based approval processes for drugs manufactured in the country to ensure consistent quality and safety. The health ministry has shared the draft with the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) for inputs.

A lack of uniformity in rules, officials noted, results in poor enforcement of regulations, inadequate development of testing infrastructure, and discrepancies in the competence of regulatory officials. The lack of uniformity is mainly because the central government and the states both issue licences for drug manufacturing in India.



"By bringing uniformity in the drug regulatory mechanism, the government will be able to ensure safe, effective and quality drugs. It will make sure that pharma companies especially the smaller ones, are strictly following the GMP guidelines," said former drug controller of Delhi Atul Nasa.

Indian health officials fear that contaminated medicines could seriously harm the country's reputation as a supplier of medicines to the world and have taken several steps to enhance the safety of drugs.

Last year, the World Health Organization found that cough syrups made in India contained toxins, diethylene glycol and ethylene glycol, linked to the deaths of at least 70 children in The Gambia. India, however, denied any connection

TURN TO PAGE 6

Context: The Union health ministry has recently **proposed significant changes to its drug licensing program**, aiming to establish uniformity throughout I**ndia to enhance drug safety**.

- This move comes after domestically manufactured cough syrups were reportedly associated with the tragic deaths of children.

Drugs Related Regulations in India

- **The Drugs and Cosmetics Act:** The primary purpose of these regulations is to oversee and regulate drugs and cosmetics within the country.
- **Scope**: These guidelines pertain to the issuance of licenses for the production of Ayurvedic, Siddha, and Unani medicines.
- **Mandatory Compliance**: Manufacturers are obligated to conform to specified criteria for both licensing manufacturing units and medicines. This includes providing evidence of safety and efficacy and adhering to Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP).

Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO)

- **About:** CDSCO establishes standards and measures to ensure the safety, effectiveness, and q**uality of drugs, cosmetics, diagnostics**, and medical devices within the country.
- **Export Regulation**: CDSCO plays a role in regulating the export of drugs from India.
- Manufacturers with CDSCO **certification can export drugs to other countries**, expanding India's pharmaceutical presence internationally.

Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI)

- **Licensing Approval**: The DCGI serves as the department head of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) under the Government of India.
  - One of their **primary responsibilities is approving licenses** for specific categories of drugs, including blood and blood products, IV fluids, vaccines, and sera within India.
- **Standard Setting**: DCGI plays a pivotal role in establishing standards for the manufacturing, sales, import, and distribution of drugs across India.

PIB

Sept 15

GOVERNMENT E-MARKETPLACE

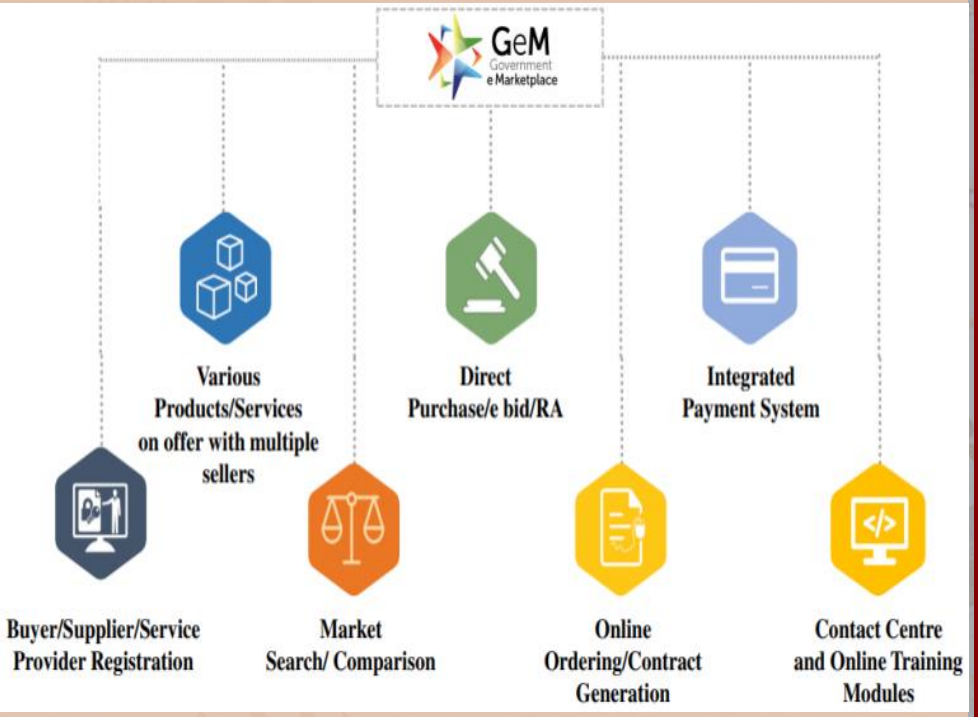
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Government Scheme)

Ministry of Defence leads as top procurer on Government e-Marketplace (GeM); Contributes 16 percent of the overall Gross Merchandise Value

Context: Recently, the Ministry of Defence has risen to prominence, surpassing 56 other Ministries/Departments participating in the **Government eMarketplace (GeM)**, achieving the highest rankings in both order value and order quantity.

Government eMarketplace (GeM)

- **About:** It is an online public procurement platform in India.
- **Launched:** In August 2016
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India
- **Objective**: To create an open and transparent procurement platform for government buyers to facilitate the online procurement of goods and services.
- **Other details:** Private individuals **are not allowed to make purchases** on the platform, but they are permitted to offer their products to government entities through the portal.
    - **It is a completely paperless, cashless** and system driven e-marketplace that enables procurement of common use goods and services with minimal human interface



WHOLE PRICE INDEX (WPI)

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

RED FLAGS Wholesale prices could rise later in September as base effect wanes and crude prices, rising since July, weigh on index

Wholesale Inflation Dips for Fifth Month to 0.5% in Aug

Experts say enough room for RBI to continue holding rates

Our Bureau

New Delhi: Wholesale inflation declined for the fifth consecutive month in August to 0.52% from 1.4% in July providing further comfort to the Reserve Bank of India to hold rates ahead of the RBI's Monetary Policy Committee in early October, experts said.

"With fall in commodity prices driving deflation in core WPI on YoY basis (which implies lower input costs for producers), currently there is limited pressure on consumer prices, resulting in broadly stable CPI core inflation. This is likely to comfort the RBI," said Rahul Bajoria, head of EM Asia (ex-China) economics, Barclays.

RBI last raised policy rates to 6.5% in February and has not instituted a rate hike since. The RBI's MPC is scheduled to meet from October 4-6, 2023.

Earlier this week, retail inflation eased more than expected as decline in food prices brought down consumer inflation to 6.8% for August. Experts indicate that further fall in tomato prices along with the ₹200 price cut in LPG cylinders is likely to bring inflation around 5.5% in September.

However, they say wholesale prices could rise later in September as the base effects wane and crude oil prices that have been rising since July weigh on WPI index.

"The degree of WPI deflation has been coming down and is likely to turn into inflation in the September print," said VK Vijayakumar, Chief Investment Strategist at Geojit Financial Services.

Crude prices rose 7.5% sequentially in August easing the decline in WPI to 6% in August from 12.8% in the previous month, according to data released on Thursday.

Sequentially, 3% rise in fuel and power index drove the wholesale price index up 0.33% in August from the previous month.

"We could expect WPI inflation to enter the positive territory next month onwards. Additionally, rise in global crude oil prices and deficient rainfall domestically pose an upside threat," said Rajani Sinha, chief economist, Care Edge.

But this is unlikely to make a significant dent on wholesale inflation. Gaura Sengupta, economist, IDFC First Bank, projects wholesale inflation to average 0.2% in FY24, which she believes will upset government's nominal GDP target.

"Nominal GDP growth for FY24 is likely to undershoot Union Budget Estimate of 10.8% YoY, due to deceleration in GDP deflator growth," Sengupta pointed out, noting that it "represents downside risk to tax collection growth and this is reflecting in current tax collection trend."

Care Edge projects WPI inflation to average 1-2% in FY24.

NOT A WHOLESALE DECLINE

Food articles continued to post double digit growth with 10.6% in August, compared with 14.3% in July, owing to 48.4% inflation in vegetables. Manufactured products, which account for two-thirds of the weight in the wholesale basket, continued to be in deflationary territory with a 2.37% decline in August, compared with 2.51% in previous month.

Downhill Trek

- **WPI** deflation eases slightly
- **Crude** prices & manufactured products rise sequentially
- **Vegetable**, onion prices still high, food inflation in double digits

What experts say:

- WPI to be inflationary from Sept
- Crude and diminishing base effect to play a role
- WPI inflation to stay low, depressing nominal growth



(% change, YoY)	Jul-23	Aug-23
Primary Articles	7.57	6.34
Food Articles	14.25	10.6
Vegetables	62.12	48.39
Onion	7.13	31.42
Crude & Natgas	-13.66	-1.93
FUEL & POWER	-12.79	-6.03
Mfg Products	-2.51	-2.37

Source: Ministry of Commerce

Fitch Retains India FY24 Growth at 6.3%, Flags Inflation Risks over El Nino Threat

New Delhi: Fitch Ratings on Thursday retained India's growth forecast for current fiscal at 6.3% citing economic resilience despite tighter monetary policy and exports weakness, but upped year-end inflation projection on El Nino threat.

The Indian economy grew 7.8% in the April-June quarter on strong services sector activity and robust demand.

"India continues to show resilience despite tighter monetary policy and weakness in exports, with growth outpacing other countries in the region," Fitch said, projecting 6.% growth for current fiscal and 6.5% for next fiscal. – PTI

Context: The annual inflation rate, based on the **All India Wholesale Price Index (WPI)**, for the month of August 2023 (compared to August 2022), recently **improved to (-) 0.52%, marking a positive** shift from the (-) 1.36% recorded in July 2023.

Wholesale Price Index (WPI)

- **About:** The WPI is a gauge used to monitor and record fluctuations in the prices of bulk goods at the wholesale level within India.
- **Published by**: Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- **Base year**: WPI has been revised from 2004-05 to 2011-12 in 2017.
- **Formula**: WPI = (Total value of the basket of goods and services at current prices / Total value of the basket of goods and services at base year prices) x 100
- **Component of WPI**: Manufactured products = 65% approx (64.2% now)
  - Primary articles = 20% approx (22.6% now)
  - Fuel and power = 15% approx (13.1% now)

	WPI	CPI
Released By	Office of Economic Advisor (Ministry of Commerce & Industry)	National Statistics Office (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation)
Measures	Goods only	Both Goods & Services
Items covered	697	448(Rural Basket) 460 (Urban Basket)
Base year	2011-12	2012

THE HINDU

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BHOJ WETLAND

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env & Eco)

NGT tells M.P. govt. to stop motorised boats, cruise in wetlands

Context: Recently, the **National Green Tribunal (NGT)** ordered **Madhya Pradesh government to stop** the operation of cruise vessels as well as other motor-propelled boats in the Bhoj wetland.

Bhoj Wetland

- **Dual Reservoirs**: These lakes consist of two interconnected **human-made** reservoirs situated within Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
- **Upper and Lower Lakes**: The Upper Lake is locally referred to as Bhojtal or Bada Talaab, while the Lower Lake is known as Chhota Talaab.
- **Biodiversity Richness**: These lakes boast significant biodiversity, particularly concerning macrophytes, phytoplankton, and zooplankton.
- **Diverse Fish Population**: With over 15 different types of fish, the lakes are home to a variety of aquatic species, including vulnerable ones such as turtles, amphibians, and aquatic invertebrates.
- **Ramsar Designation**: In 2002, these lakes were officially **designated as Ramsar sites,** recognizing their international importance for wetland conservation.

National Green Tribunal (NGT)

- **Established**: Under the National Green Tribunal Act 2010.
- **Principal Place of Sitting**: New Delhi
- **Other four place**: Bhopal, Pune, Kolkata and Chennai
- **Composition:** Chairperson, the Judicial Members, and the Expert Members.
- **Tenure**: 5 years and are not eligible for reappointment.
- **Appointment**: The Chairperson is appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India (CJI).
- **NGT is mandated** to make disposal of applications or appeals finally **within 6 months** of the filing of the same.
- **Important Facts About NGT:**
  - The Tribunal shall not be bound by the procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
  - It shall be guided by principles of natural justice.
  - However, the Tribunal is vested with the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure for discharging its functions. It has both original and appellate jurisdiction.

Ramsar Convention

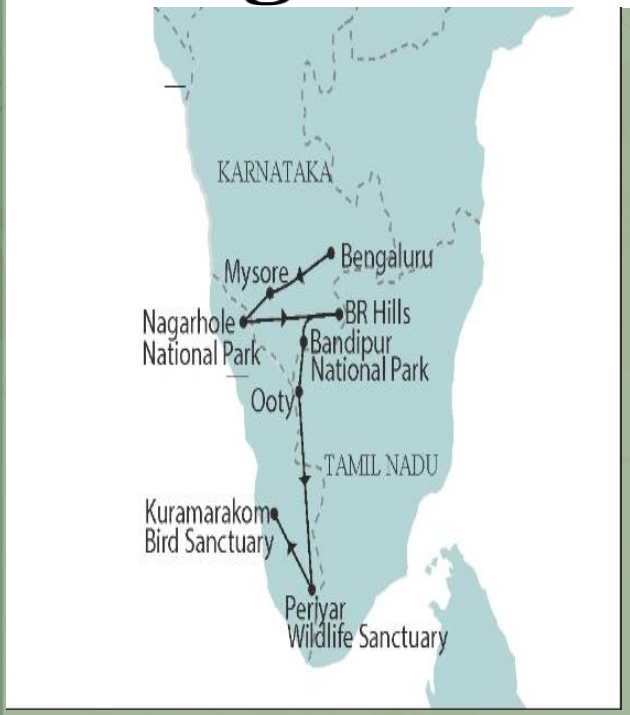
- **Convention Signed**: On 2nd February 1971
- **Aim**: To preserve the ecological character of their wetlands of international importance.
- **It is named after Ramsar, the Iranian city** where the treaty was signed in 1971, and places chosen for conservation under it are given the tag 'Ramsar site'.
- India currently has 75 Ramsar sites.

INDIAN EXPRESS Sept 15

BANDIPUR TIGER RESERVE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env & Eco)

Forest Department directs ESZ monitoring committee to take action against illegal cottages in Bandipur Tiger Reserve



Context: The **Karnataka Forest Department** recently directed the **Bandipur Tiger Reserve's eco-sensitive zone (ESZ)** monitoring panel to act against illegal cottages built within the reserve's ESZ.

Bandipur Tiger Reserve

- **Established**: In 1931 as Venugopala Wildlife Park
  - Expanded with the **name Bandipur Tiger Reserve** under **Project Tiger** in 1973.
- **Location**: Two contiguous districts (Mysore and Chamarajanagar) of Karnataka and located at the tri-junction area of the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala
- **Rivers**: It is surrounded by River Kabini in its north and River Moyar in its south.
- **Vegetation**: Dry deciduous to tropical mixed deciduous.
- **Flora**: Rosewood, Indian kino tree, sandalwood, Indian laurel, clumping bamboo, giant clumping bamboo etc.
- **Fauna**: Wild Asian elephants, bengal tiger, gaur, sloth bear, golden jackal, dhole, four-horned antelope, etc.

Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ)

- **About**: ESZ are areas in India notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), GoI around Protected Areas, National Park and Wildlife sanctuaries.
- **Range:** 10 Kms
- **Prohibited activities**: Commercial mining, saw mills, establishment of major hydroelectric projects (HEP), commercial use of wood, Tourism, discharge of effluents or any solid waste or production of hazardous substances are all prohibited.

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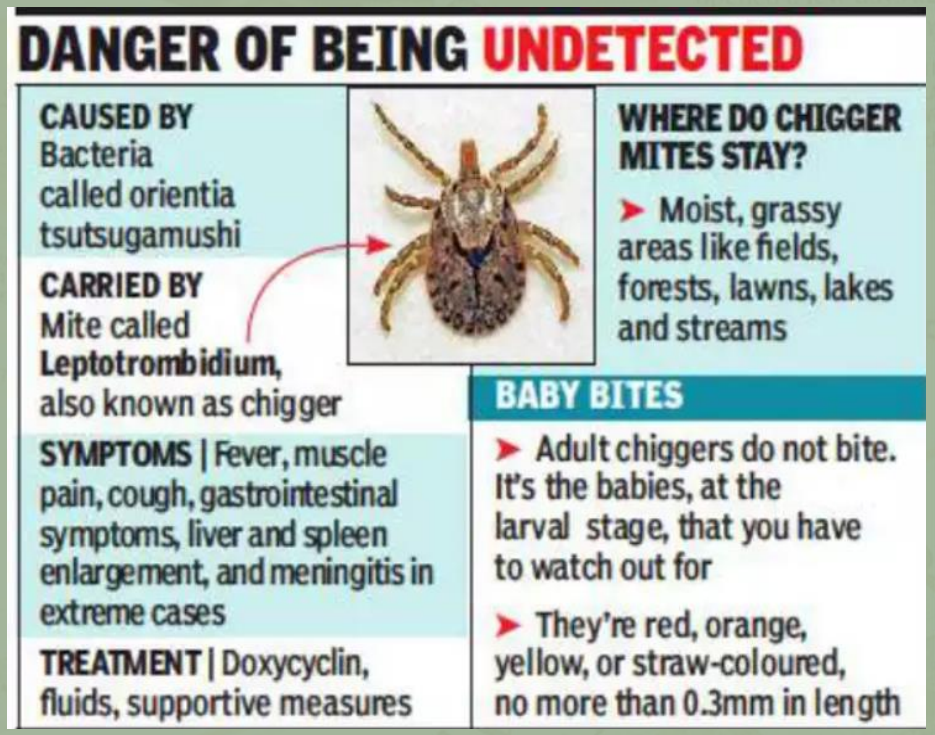
Sept 15

SCRUB TYPHUS
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env & Eco)

Scrub typhus in Odisha: Changing climate may have a role behind outbreak, says expert

Context: The recent upsurge in scrub typhus cases in Odisha has highlighted the influence of climate on the increased prevalence of this highly contagious disease.

- A 2022 study looked into clustering of **scrub typhus cases in children in three contiguous** adm
- inistrative districts in **South India over five years**. It found temperature, humidity and rainfall had a major role in the incidence of scrub typhus.



Scrub Typhus

- **About**: Scrub typhus is a potentially life-threatening infection caused by Orientia tsutsugamushi bacteria, posing a significant public health risk in South and Southeast Asia.
- Mites carrying the disease are generally found in the bush, jungle and paddy areas, so the disease is also called jungle or bush typhus.
- **Transmission**: People contract scrub typhus through the bites of infected chiggers, which are larval mites.
- **Common Symptoms**: Fever, headache, body aches, and sometimes a rash.
- **Treatment**: Scrub typhus requires treatment with the antibiotic doxycycline, suitable for individuals of all ages.
- **Vaccine**: Currently, there is no available vaccine for preventing scrub typhus.

Typhus Fever

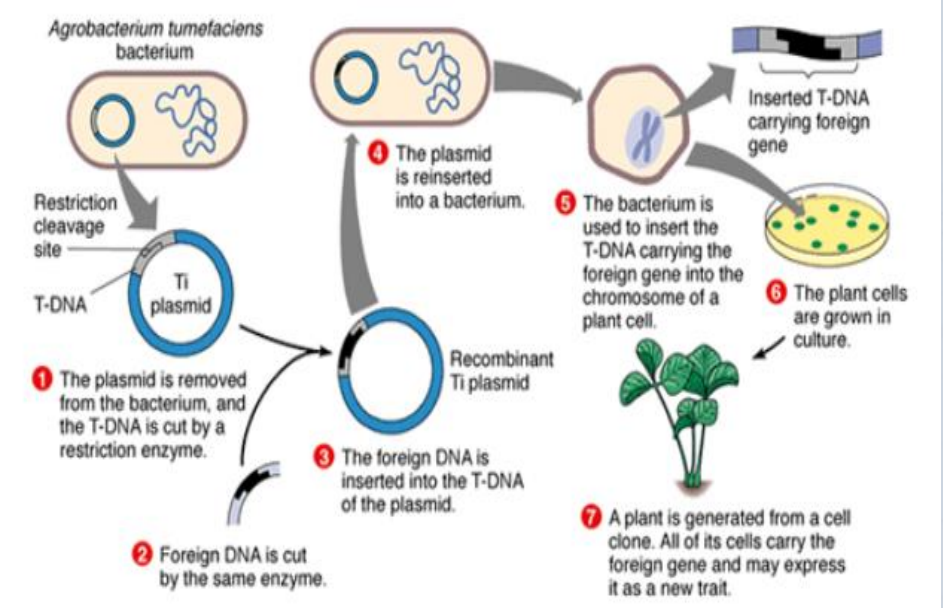
- **About**: Typhus fevers encompass a collection of diseases caused by various bacteria, including epidemic typhus, scrub typhus, and murine typhus.
- **Epidemic Typhus**: Epidemic typhus is triggered by Rickettsia prowazeki and transmitted by body lice.
- **Scrub Typhus**: Scrub typhus, on the other hand, results from Orientia tsutsugamushi bacteria and is spread by chiggers.
- **Murine Typhus**: Murine typhus is caused by Rickettsia typhi and transmitted by fleas.

INDIAN EXPRESS

Sept 15

BT COTTON
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Agriculture)

Why India's falling cotton production is a worry



BT Cotton

- **About**: is a genetically modified organism (GMO) or **genetically modified** pest resistant plant cotton variety, which produces an insecticide to combat bollworm.
- **Commercially grown in India**: Bt (Bacillus thuringiensis) cotton
- **Approved for Cultivation by**: The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC).
- It a joint venture between Monsanto and Mahyco.

Context: The pink bollworm has taken a toll on the fibre crop (cotton), even as new "mating disruption" technologies to control the pest are showing promise.

Cotton

- **About**: It is one of the most important commercial crops cultivated in India and accounts for around 25% of the total global cotton production.
- **Species of Cultivated Cotton**: Gossypium arboreum and Herbaceum (Asian cotton), G.barbadense (Egyptian cotton) and G. hirsutum (American Upland cotton).
- **Major States**: Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Pink bollworm

- It is one of the most destructive pests of cotton.
- **Scientific name:** Pectinophora gossypiella
- **Distribution:** Originally native to India, it is now recorded in nearly all the cotton-growing countries of the world.

TIMES OF INDIA Page 1

REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE ACT
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Polity)

6-year ban for convicted netas inadequate, amicus tells SC

'Govt Employees Get Dismissed After Conviction'

Dhananjay.Mahapatra
@timesgroup.com

> Even a Class IV employee would be terminated from service, once convicted for an offence involving moral turpitude, not to speak of Class I, II and III employees... CVC, NHRC and other such bodies bar convicted individuals... from becoming members or chairpersons... **the law (Section 8(3) of RP Act) has put convicted politicians on a different footing** –Vijay Hansaria | Amicus curiae

> There are no specific 'service conditions' laid down in respect of elected representatives even though MPs and MLAs are public servants... **Their conduct is bound by propriety and good conscience, and they are expected to generally work in the interest of the nation...** There is no justification for the challenge to the constitutional validity of Section 8(3) of the Representation of the People Act –Centre in 2020

New Delhi: Days after the Supreme Court agreed to take up the issue of convicted politicians' eligibility to contest elections, amicus curiae Vijay Hansaria on Thursday told the SC that while government employees got dismissed on being convicted, a similarly placed politician only got disqualified for six years.

Highlighting the disparity, the senior advocate, who is assisting the SC in the matter relating to fast-tracking of trials in criminal cases against sitting and former MPs/MLAs, said, "As per service rules applicable to central government and state government employees, a person convicted for any offence involving moral turpitude is liable to be dismissed from service. "Even a Class IV employee would be terminated from service, once convicted, for an offence involving moral turpitude, not to speak of Class I, II and III employees and persons holding any office under the All-India Services Act, 1951, and the Rules framed thereunder."

The amicus reeled off a list of statutory authorities, including the Central Vigilance Commission, NHRC and other such bodies which bar individuals convicted of offences involving moral turpitude from becoming members or chairpersons to argue that the law has put convicted politicians on a different footing. It was manifestly arbitrary that such convicted people could become members of Parliament and assemblies, he argued.

Hansaria was recently told by a bench headed by CJI D Y Chandrachud that it would separate the challenge to the validity of Section 8(3) of the Representation of the People Act from expediting trials against politicians. The court had asked the amicus to give detailed submission on the provision.

Interestingly, the Centre in December 2020 had dissuaded the SC from testing the constitutional validity of Section 8(3) of RP Act, rejecting the comparison between government servants and politicians.

▶Not to test Act validity, P 17

Context: The Supreme Court has indicated their intention to separate the challenge to the validity of **Section 8(3) of the Representation of the People Act** from the process of expediting trials involving politicians.

Representation of the People Act 1951

- **Constitutional Authority**: India's electoral system is governed by Articles 324 to 329, which are part of Part XV of the Indian Constitution.
- **Parliamentary Authority**: According to the Constitution, the Parliament holds the authority to enact laws related to both Parliament and State Legislature elections.
- **Article 324**: Establishes the Election Commission of India, tasked with ensuring the fairness and integrity of elections.
- **Enactment of Electoral Laws**: In accordance with these constitutional provisions, Parliament enacted the Representation of the People Act (RPA) in 1950 and the Representation of the People Act in 1951.
- **Scope of RPA**: These acts regulate elections to the Houses of Parliament and State Legislature, determine eligibility criteria and disqualifications for membership in these bodies.

Section 8(3) of RPA 1951

- **About:** Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, provides for the disqualification of a person convicted of certain offenses from being chosen as, or continuing as, a Member of Parliament or a Member of a Legislative Assembly.
- In 2013, the Supreme Court of India upheld the constitutionality of Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act in the case of **Lily Thomas v. Union of India.**

NAVIC
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Sci & Tech)

NavIC Support to Become Must for All Smartphones

MoS IT says in future, companies using NavIC chips may also be eligible for incentives



Our Bureau

New Delhi: The government will make it mandatory for smartphones to integrate with the made-in-India navigation system NavIC, the minister of state for electronics and information technology Rajeev Chandrasekhar said on Thursday.

The devices can either provide support for NavIC-powered chips or use NavIC chipsets, he added. While 5G phones

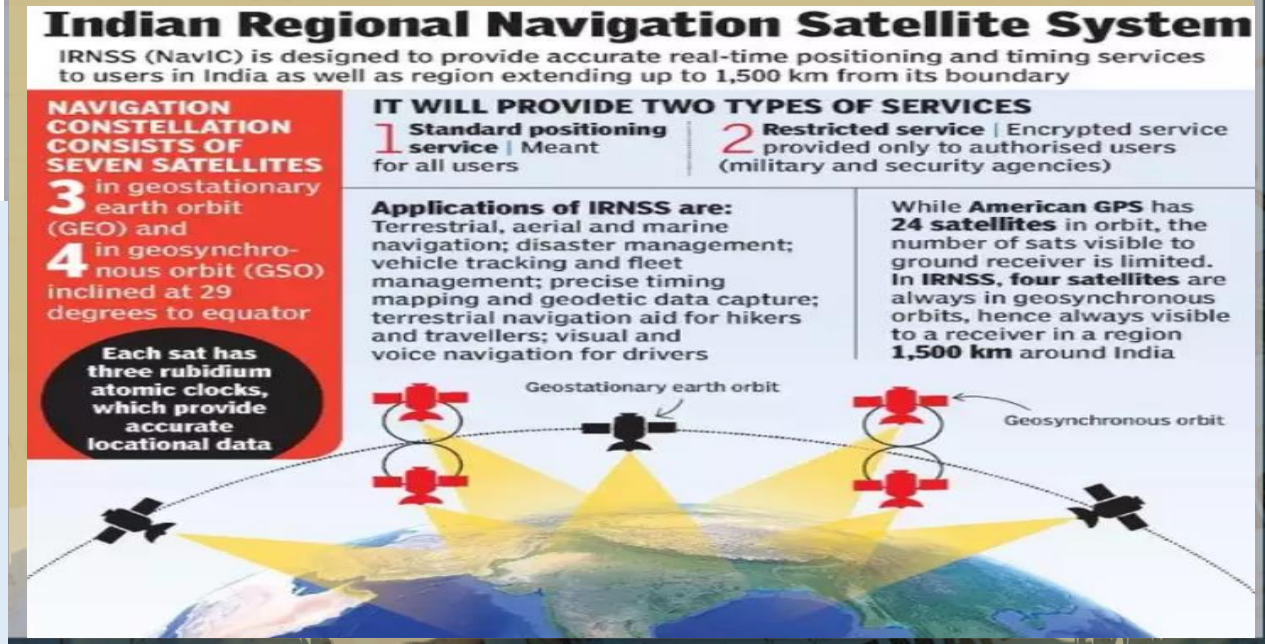
Chandrasekhar said that Apple extending its support for the Indian Space Research Organisation's NavIC was a significant achievement. "The idea and the goal today is that wherever we have the capability in India, we will certainly start pushing platforms to incorporate these in their products. Wherever we have these capabilities, the aim is to incentivise companies to use them as well," he said.

Talks on Since Jan ▸▸ 6

Context: Recently, the Minister of State for Electronics and Information Technology, announced that the **government intends to mandate smartphone** integration with India's own navigation system, **NavIC.**

Navigation with Indian Constellation (NavIC) Technology

- **About:** An autonomous regional satellite navigation system,also known as Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS).
- **Developed by**: ISRO.
- **Coverage Area**: Its purpose is to furnish precise positioning information to users within India and a region extending up to 1500 km beyond its borders.
- **Two Types of Services**: **Standard Positioning Service (SPS)**: This service is accessible to all users, offering basic navigation assistance.
  - **Restricted Service (RS)**: The restricted service is encrypted and exclusively available to authorized users for enhanced security.



System Features

- **Accuracy**: The IRNSS System is expected to deliver position accuracy better than 20 meters in its primary service area.
- **Satellite Configuration**: Presently, the system comprises 7 operational satellites positioned approximately 36,000 km away:
  - **3 satellites reside** in Geostationary Orbit (GEO).
  - **4 satellites are positioned** in an inclined Geosynchronous Orbit (GSO).

THE HINDU

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PMMSY
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Government Schemes)

PMMSY: bridging gaps in the fisheries sector

In 2020, when the Indian fisheries sector was preparing for a big leap due to the reforms initiated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, who understood the immense potential of the Blue Economy, and initiated systemic development of the sector, including carving out a Fisheries Ministry, the COVID-19 pandemic threatened to halt the progress. However, the PM turned this crisis into an opportunity by announcing the Atmanirbhar Bharat package for the fisheries sector. A significant sum of ₹20,050 crore was allocated for the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) in 2020, committing the biggest-ever investment in the history of Indian fisheries.

Thanks to this fresh chunk of investment and focused attention, the PMMSY began to address critical gaps in the fisheries value chain from fish production, productivity and quality to technology, post-harvest infrastructure and marketing. It identified key strategic priority areas: marine fisheries, inland fisheries, fishermen's welfare, infrastructure and post-harvest management, cold water fisheries, ornamental fisheries, aquatic health management, and sea weed cultivation, among others.



L. Murugan

is Union Minister of State for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, and Information and Broadcasting

India is now counted among the world's top three countries in fish and aquaculture production

As it completes three years, the PMMSY has successfully pulled inland fisheries from traditional waters, and infused technology, inspiring many talented and enterprising youth to venture into fisheries. Today, young woman entrepreneurs from the Kashmir Valley are efficiently rearing cold water rainbow trout using a recirculatory aquaculture system. Aquapreneurs in Nellore have become successful exporters, thanks to biofloc cultivated shrimps.

The PMMSY has also helped to expand fisheries to non-traditional areas. Almost 20,000 hectares of fresh pond area is being brought under inland aquaculture, and even in landlocked Haryana and Rajasthan, farmers are successfully converting their saline waste lands into wealth lands through aquaculture.

The PMMSY has empowered fisher women to explore remunerative options and alternative livelihoods, such as ornamental fisheries, pearl culture, and seaweed cultivation. A recently launched ₹127-crore Seaweed Park in Tamil Nadu's Ramanathapuram district is a truly pioneering step by the Modi government. The PMMSY has enabled 900 fish feed plants and 755 hatcheries, and is supporting research and genetic improvement of Indian White Shrimp at Chennai, the development of specific pathogen-free brood stock, and domestication of tiger shrimp in the Andaman Islands. India is now counted among the world's top three countries in fish and aquaculture production, and is also the biggest shrimp exporter in the world. The government has recently announced investment of ₹6,000 crore as a sub scheme under the PMMSY, taking total investment into fisheries to more than ₹38,500 crore over the last nine years. As the developmental partnership between fishermen and government gets stronger to harness the potential of the Blue Economy, I wish matinee icon-turned-politician M.G. Ramachandran, who portrayed the lives of the fishing community in the film *Padagoti*, was alive today. He would have definitely been happy to see how Prime Minister Modi, with his sincere efforts and clear vision, has been ably addressing the concerns of fishermen and supporting them on the path of development through the mantra of '*Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas* and *Sabka Prayas*'.

(This is an edited and abridged version of an article by the author.)

Objectives of Scheme

- Fish production
- Fisheries productivity
- Quality of fisheries and aquaculture sectors
- Post-harvest infrastructure and management
- Modernization of value chain
- Welfare of the fishers and fish farmers
- Fisheries management framework

Context: Fish farmers from different states will come together to share their success stories and experiences in Indore, Madhya Pradesh, to mark the third anniversary of the success of the **Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY).**

Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)

- **About:** This initiative represents a flagship scheme aimed at fostering sustainable development in India's fisheries sector.
- **Ministry**: Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying.
- Aim: To drive a blue revolution by promoting the sustainable and responsible growth of India's fisheries sector.
- **Income Enhancement**: The scheme intends to double the incomes of fishers and fish farmers while reducing post-harvest losses from 20-25% to approximately 10%. Additionally, it seeks to create employment opportunities within the sector.
- **Implementation**: As a comprehensive program comprising two distinct components, namely:
  - **Central Sector Scheme**: The central government fully finances the project cost.
  - **Centrally Sponsored Scheme**: States/Union Territories collaborate in implementing sub-components/activities, with cost-sharing arrangements.
    - ✓ **North Eastern & Himalayan States**: 90% central share and 10% state share.
    - ✓ **Other States**: 60% central share and 40% state share.

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