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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



MK Yadav Sir

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THE HINDU

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CWMA

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Polity)

Ask CWMA to reconsider Cauvery water release order: Karnataka to SC

The State tells Supreme Court that the southwest monsoon has failed miserably; says the CWMA had not considered the fact that distress in the Cauvery basin could not be assessed solely on the basis of inflows into four reservoirs

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The Karnataka government on Wednesday moved the Supreme Court for a direction to the Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) to reconsider its September 18 decision to ensure a flow of 5,000 cusecs of river water to Tamil Nadu till September 29.

The State urged the court to direct the CWMA to reconsider its decision of September 18 after taking a fresh recommendation from the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee.

"This water year of 2023-24 has begun on a bad note. The southwest monsoon which feeds the catchment in Karnataka has failed miserably. Even at the reservoir level, which covers a part of the catchment, the shortfall is 53.42%. If the shortfall is considered up to the inter-State border Biligundulu, where flows are accountable, shortfall and distress would be much more than 53.42%," the Karnataka application said.

Karnataka said it had cumulatively ensured 3,10,404 cusecs as against 2,91,000 cusecs.

"Therefore, Karnataka has ensured 19,404 cusecs more than what the CWMA had ordered," its application underscored.

Karnataka said the CWMA had not considered the fact that distress in the Cauvery basin could not be assessed solely on the basis of inflows into four reservoirs.



A view of the Cauvery in Mandya district. The southwest monsoon which feeds the catchment in Karnataka has failed miserably.

Put aside politics, stand together: Siddaramaiah

The Hindu Bureau
BENGALURU

Reiterating that Karnataka will not release Cauvery water, Chief Minister Siddaramaiah urged Members of Parliament from the State to put aside politics and speak together as one voice. "There is no question of releasing water. Put aside party politics and stand together," he said.

The Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister, who were scheduled to meet Jal Shakti Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat on Wednesday, would meet him on Thursday.



Context: The **Karnataka government recently approached** the Supreme Court, requesting the **Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA)** to review its decision made on September 18, which mandated a flow of 5,000 cusecs of river water to Tamil Nadu until September 29.

Cauvery Water Management Authority CWMA

- It has been created as per the Cauvery Management Scheme earlier framed by the Centre and approved by the Supreme Court.
- **Formation**: February 2018 by instructions of the Supreme Court
- **Composition**: Chairman, a secretary and eight members.
- Out of the eight members, **two will be full time**, while **two will be part-time** members from the center's side.
- Rest four will be part-time members from the states.
- **Functions**: To ensure the enforcement and adherence to the directives of the Supreme Court concerning the "storage, allocation, management, and oversight of Cauvery waters."
    - It will also offer **guidance to the states on implementing** measures to enhance the **efficiency of water utilization**.

Cauvery

- **About**: It is the largest river in the Karnatka state.
- **Known as**: Dakshina Ganga **(the Ganges of the South)** and considered one of the sacred rivers of India.
- **Origin**: Bramahagiri Hills near Madikeri in Coorg.
- **Tributaries**: Harangi, Hemavathi, Lakshmanatirtha, Kabini, Shimsha, Arkavati, Suvarnavathi or Honnuholé, Bhavani, Lokapavani, Noyyal.

INDIAN EXPRESS Page 19

IRAN NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – International Relations)

President Raisi of Iran urges US to show it wants to return to 2015 nuclear deal

Biden, Netanyahu also hold talks, vow to normalise Israel-Saudi ties

AGENCIES
UNITED NATIONS, SEPT 20





(Right) Israel's Ambassador to the UN Gilad Erdan shows a sign in support of Iranian women as Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi (above) began addressing the 78th Session of the UN General Assemblyin New York. Reuters

EXPLAINED

Curbing Tehran's n-arsenal

AFTER TAKING office in January 2021, Joe Biden tried to negotiate a revival of the nuclear pact under which Iran had curbed its nuclear program in return for relief from US, EU and UN sanctions. US and European officials have been searching for ways to curb Tehran's nuclear activities since breakdown of indirect American-Iranian talks a year ago.

IRAN'S PRESIDENT Ebrahim Raisi said Tuesday that his country will never give up its right "to have peaceful nuclear energy" and urged the United States "to demonstrate in a verifiable fashion" that it wants to return to the 2015 nuclear deal.

Addressing the annual meeting of the UN General Assembly, Raisi said the American withdrawal from the deal trampled on US commitments and was "an inappropriate response" to Iran's fulfillment of its commitments.

Then-President Donald Trump unilaterally pulled the US out of the accord in 2018, restoring crippling sanctions. Iran began breaking the terms a year later and formal talks in Vienna to try to restart the deal collapsed in August 2022.

Iran has long denied ever seeking nuclear weapons and continues to insist that its program is entirely for peaceful purposes – points Raisi reiterated Tuesday telling the high-level meeting that "nuclear weapons have no place in the defensive doctrine and the military doctrine" of the country.

Meanwhile, US President Joe Biden and Israeli PM Benjamin Netanyahu pledged Wednesday to work together toward a landmark pact to forge diplomatic ties between Israel and Saudi Arabia.

Meeting for the first time since Netanyahu returned to power in December, both leaders signalled a desire to ease strains in their relationship, but Biden also made clear he was determined to discuss their differences.

US officials expected efforts to counter Iran's nuclear program to be raised in their conversations.

The IAEA director general also said Monday he asked to meet Raisi to try to reverse Tehran's uncalled for ban on "a very sizable chunk" of the agency's inspectors.

Raisi made no mention of the IAEA inspectors but the European Union issued a statement Tuesday saying its top diplomat, Josep Borrell, met Iran Foreign Minister Tuesday and raised nuclear deal and the inspectors as well as Iran's arbitrary detention of many EU citizens as well as dual nationals.

Israel's UN Ambassador Gilad Erdan walked out of the assembly hall when Raisi got up to speak, carrying a sign with a picture of Mahsa Amini, the 22-year-old Kurdish-Iranian woman who died in police custody in Iran last year.

Context: Iran's President recently said that his country will never give up its right to have peaceful nuclear energy and urged the United States to demonstrate in a verifiable fashion that it wants to return to the **2015 nuclear deal.**

Iran Nuclear Agreement

- **About:** It is a landmark accord reached between Iran and several world powers, including the United States, in July 2015, effective from 2016.
- **Also known as:** Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).
- **Agreement:** Iran agreed to dismantle much of its nuclear program and open its facilities to more extensive international inspections in exchange for billions of dollars' worth of sanctions relief.
    - It also agreed to implement a protocol that would allow inspectors from the **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)** to access its nuclear sites to ensure Iran would not be able to develop nuclear weapons in secret.
- **Brokered by:** 5 permanent members of the UN Security Council (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and Germany—collectively known as the P5+1. The European Union also took part.
- **Withdrawal of USA**: Former President Donald Trump withdrew the United States from it in 2018.
- **Significance of JCPOA for India:** Energy security, Regional connectivity, Peaceful environment etc.

DTE

Sept 21

SUDAN CONFLICT

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - International Relations)





Context: More than **1,200 children under the age of five** died in Sudan from suspected **measles and malnutrition** in nine camps in White Nile State recently, according to United Nations agencies.

Sudan

- **About:** It is a country in Northeast Africa and is Africa's third-largest country by area and the third-largest by area in the Arab League.
- **Capital:** Khartoum.
- **Border:** Central African Republic to the southwest, Chad to the west, Egypt to the north, Eritrea to the northeast, Ethiopia to the southeast, Libya to the northwest, South Sudan to the south, and the Red Sea.

Sudan Conflict

- **2019 Coup**: Former Sudanese **dictator Omar al-Bashir**, an ex-army officer, came to power in a military coup.
  - **Transitional Government**: Initially, the military refused to give up power. But as popular protests continued, they agreed to take part in a transitional government made up of both civilian forces and army officers. The transitional government was supposed to remain in charge until democratic elections could be held in 2023.
- **2021 Coup**: There were growing divisions within both the civilian and military sides, as well as increased competition between them. In 2021, the military element of the civilian-military coalition seized full control of the country.
  - In 2021, the **Sudan Armed Forces (SAF)**, led by General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, took control of the government in a military coup.
  - The **Rapid Support Forces (RSF),** led by General Mohammed Hamdan Dagalo has worked alongside the Sudanese army to help keep the military in power.
- **Recent Crisis between SAF and RSF:** The SAF leader Burhan is more inclined towards a transition to civilian rule under international pressure while RSF leader opposed this. Moreover, Burhan wants the RSF to come under a unified command of the SAF.

ADB REPORT

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – IR)

ADB lowers, Ind-Ra raises India's FY24 GDP forecast

RUCHIKA CHITRAVANSHI
New Delhi, 20 September

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) on Wednesday revised India's growth forecast for FY24 to 6.3 per cent, a change of 10 basis points, attributing it to erratic monsoon patterns that are likely to affect agricultural output. Meanwhile, India Ratings and Research has increased its FY24 growth estimate for India to 6.2 per cent, up by 30 basis points, citing factors such as sustained government capital expenditure (capex), deleveraged corporate and banking balance sheets, and the likelihood of subdued global commodity prices.

ADB's latest Asian Development Outlook highlighted that strong private consumption and upticks in both public and private investment are expected to support India's economic growth. The organisation has maintained its growth projection for FY25 at 6.7 per cent, driven by rising private investment and industrial output.

Additionally, ADB revised its inflation projection for India for FY24 to 5.5 per cent, up from the previous 5 per cent. "Food inflation picked up in July due to adverse weather conditions, contributing to a rise in South Asia's overall inflation rate. If India's agricultural output weakens and the rice export ban remains in place, this could escalate food price inflation in developing Asia," the ADB report stated.

India Ratings and Research also highlighted challenges facing the Indian economy, such as global headwinds affecting exports and tighter financial conditions that could lead to rising capital costs. According to the agency's report, meeting the government's FY24 fiscal deficit target of 5.9 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) will be challenging, given that gross tax collection growth has been just 2.8 per cent for the first four months of FY24.

Sunil Kumar Sinha, principal economist at India Ratings, pointed out that despite a strong quarterly GDP growth of 7.8 per cent in Q1 FY24, economic expansion is expected to slow sequentially over the remaining quarters of FY24. Sinha also noted that the long-standing drought in private capital expenditure is showing signs of recovery, with new projects emerging in states like Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Odisha across various sectors, including textile, steel, and power.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on Tuesday also raised its growth forecast for India for FY24 to 6.3 per cent, up from its previous estimate of 6 per cent, aligning with other upward revisions following India's strong performance in the June quarter of FY24.

India Ratings expects the current account deficit to narrow to 1.3 per cent of GDP in FY24, and it predicts average retail and wholesale inflation rates of 5.5 per cent and 1.0 per cent, respectively, for the same financial year.



CHANGING VIEW Growth forecast for FY24 (%)



'Economy doing well even amid unsupportive global conditions'

The Indian economy has started doing well even in an unsupportive global environment, as the Modi-led government implemented various reforms in the past nine years, resulting in improvements in key macroeconomic indicators, according to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) Member Ashima Goyal. But, there is still a long way to go to realise India's full potential, Goyal added. "The UPA government inherited a strong economy and benefitted from a high growth period. But over-reaction to the global financial crisis after 2008 and many corruption scandals weakened the economy," she said. PTI



Global Financial Institutions Compared

WORLD BANK	IMF	ADB	AIIB
1944	1944	1966	2015
188 MEMBER COUNTRIES	188 MEMBER COUNTRIES	67 MEMBERS	57 FOUNDING MEMBERS
US LARGEST SHAREHOLDER	US LARGEST SHAREHOLDER	JAPAN LARGEST SHAREHOLDER	CHINA LARGEST SHAREHOLDER
REDUCE POVERTY & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL	PROMOTE MONETARY STABILITY GOAL	REDUCE POVERTY GOAL	ADDRESS ASIA'S INFRASTRUCTURE GAP GOAL
12,000 STAFF 130 NATIONS	2,600 STAFF 147 NATIONS	3,000 STAFF 60 NATIONS	IN PLANNING
$223 BILLION SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	$370 BILLION SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	$165 BILLION SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	$100 BILLION AND RISING SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
US VETO POWER	US VETO POWER	NO VETO POWER	CHINA TO FORGO VETO
WASHINGTON	WASHINGTON	MANILA	BEIJING

Context: The **Asian Development Bank (ADB)** recently revised India's growth forecast for FY24 to 6.3 per cent, a change of 10 basis points, attributing it to erratic monsoon patterns that are likely to affect agricultural output.

Key Points of ADB Report

- India's economic growth is anticipated to be bolstered by **robust private consumption** and increases in **both public and private** investment.
- The **inflation forecast for India in FY24** has been adjusted to 5.5 percent, an increase from the earlier projection of 5 percent.
- Adverse weather conditions **led to a surge in food inflation in July**, which in turn contributed to an escalation in the overall inflation rate across South Asia.
- According to the report, the **prolonged drought in private capital expenditure** is displaying indications of revival, as fresh projects are emerging in states such as Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Odisha, spanning a range of sectors such as textiles, steel, and power.

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

- **Formation**: 1966.
- **Objective**: It envisions a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific, while sustaining its efforts to eradicate extreme poverty in the region.
- **Headquarters:** Manila, Philippines.
- **Members**: 68 members including India, China and Pakistan.
    - The bank admits the members of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP, formerly the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East or ECAFE), and nonregional developed countries.
- **Largest capital contribution and voting rights**: Japan and the United States (have equal and largest)>China>India>Australia.

TIMES OF INDIA Sept 21

VANADIUM

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1– Geography)

After lithium in Kashmir, rare metal vanadium, key for batteries, found off Gujarat coast





Context: **Vanadium**, a **critical raw material** for many industrial applications, has been found recently in sediment samples collected from the **Gulf of Khambhat in Gujarat**.

Vanadium

- **About:** It is a critical raw material for strategic sectors such as defence and aerospace.
- It is harder than **most metals and exhibits good** corrosion resistance **against alkalis and acids**.
- **Occurrence**: Various minerals, coal, and petroleum, vanadium is the 22nd most abundant element in Earth's crust.
  - It is found in over 60 different minerals, including vanadinite, carnotite, roscoelite, and patronite.
- **Largest Resources of Vanadium**: South Africa and Russia.
- **Traces in minerals like**: Vanadinite, carnotite, roscoelite, and patronite, are known to contain this element.
- **Traces in India**: Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha, and Maharashtra
- **Used For**: Making critical electronic components, vanadium redox flow batteries.

Gulf of Khambhat

- **Location:** South of the Gulf of Kutch
- **Major East-Flowing Rivers**: Narmada and Tapti
- **Earlier known as**: Gulf of Cambay
- There are **some coral reefs around** small inlets in the **western part of the Gulf**.

HINDUSTAN TIMES Page 17

IMEC

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – IR)

Biden, Netanyahu welcome IMEC

Prashant Jha
letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW YORK: US President Joe Biden and Israel's PM Benjamin Netanyahu have welcomed the recent announcement of the India-Middle East-Europe economic corridor (IMEC) on the sidelines of the G20 summit in Delhi.

A White House readout of the meeting between the two leaders in New York on Wednesday noted that they had spoken about progress towards establishing "a more integrated, prosperous, and peaceful Middle East region, including through efforts to deepen and expand normalisation with countries in the region".

In this backdrop, the White House statement said, the two leaders "welcomed the historic announcement made at the G20 to develop the India Middle East Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) through the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Israel". Biden and Netanyahu also "discussed how the project can benefit the entire Middle East region with investment and new forms of collaboration across two continents."

Israel isn't an official part of the IMEC initiative but has welcomed the announcement separately, and observers have linked it to the quiet and public efforts underway to establish normal diplomatic ties between Israel and Saudi Arabia. In its briefings on the corridor, US officials have said the initiative is a part of the American strategy to "lower the temperature" in the region and advance connectivity.

Separately, on Thursday, I2U2 — the grouping that includes India, Israel, US and UAE — is expected to make a major announcement. The details of what is to be unveiled haven't been disclosed yet.

The Biden-Netanyahu meeting came at a difficult time in the bilateral US-Israel relationship, with Washington expressing concern over what is widely seen as the Israeli government's attempts to control the judiciary and its belligerence in West Bank.

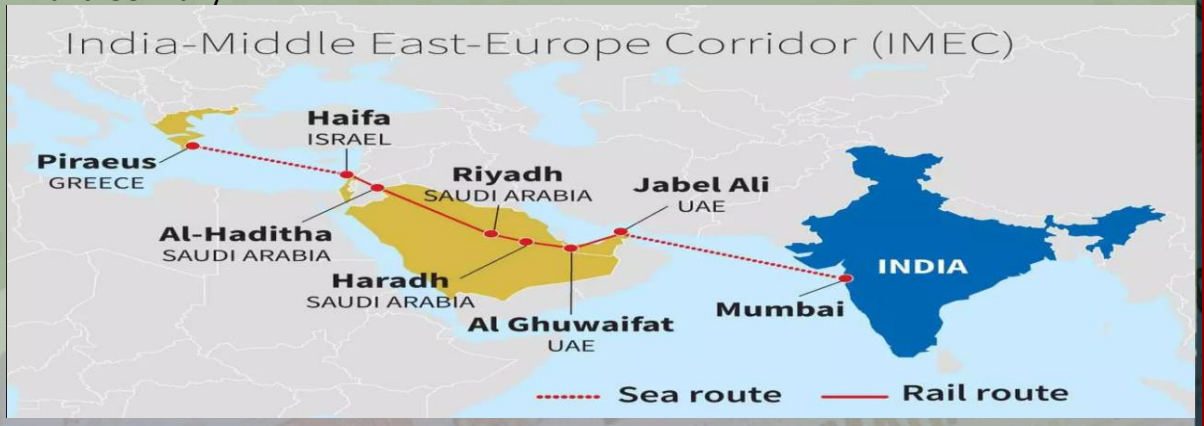
I2U2 Group

- **About**: It is a new strategic partnership, It is also referred to as the West Asian Quad/Middle East Quad/New Quad.
- **Countries involved**: India, Israel, the United Arab Emirates, and the United States
- **Aim:** To enhance cooperation and collaboration in various areas such as water, energy, transportation, space, health, and food security.
- **Objective of this Group**: To promote economic development, scientific innovation, and regional stability.

Context: The US President and Israel's PM have recently welcomed the announcement of the **India-Middle East-Europe economic corridor (IMEC)** on the sidelines of the **G20 summit in Delhi**.

India – Middle East – Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC)

- **About:** The IMEC is being envisioned as a network of **transport corridors**, including railway lines and sea lanes, that is expected to aid economic growth through integration between **Asia, the Arabian Gulf, and Europe**.
- **Aim**: The arrangement will include a railway route that, upon completion, will provide a reliable and cost-effective cross-border ship-to-rail transit network to supplement existing maritime and road transport routes.
- **Part of:** The project is a **part of the Partnership for Global Infrastructure Investment (PGII).**
  - PGII is a collaborative effort by **Group of Seven (G7)** to fund infrastructure projects in developing nations based on the trust principles of **the Blue Dot Network.**
- **Countries involved:** India, USA, Saudi Arabia, UAE, European Union, Italy, France and Germany.



PIB

Sept 21

ONE WEEK ONE LAB CAMPAIGN

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Sci & Tech)

Round-up of One Week One Lab Programme of CSIR-NIScPR

Context: CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Policy **Research (CSIR-NIScPR)** has recently accomplished its **One Week One Lab (OWOL) Programme.** During a week-long time period, NIScPR conducted a series of events focused on different angles of Institute's objectives and mandate.

One Week One Lab Campaign

- **Conducted by:** CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Policy **Research (CSIR-NIScPR).**
- **It will highlight:** India's global excellence in technology, innovation and Start-ups.
- **Objectives:** CSIR's 37 constituent laboratories, spread nationwide, will s**howcase their legacy, exclusive innovations and technological breakthroughs** every successive week.
  - During the campaign each **CSIR lab shall be organizing week-long events** including industry & start-up meet, students connect, society connect, display of technologies, etc.
  - The campaign will **focus on academia and skill development,** where interested students from varying domains get to know about the research activities and facilities of the CSIR laboratories and get a connection with prospects.
  - Industries & MSMEs Meets are targeted to establish an **understanding between Science and Industry based** on the requirement of the society or regional needs and to identify potential industries for co-development of Next Gen technologies and products.
- **Aim: To create networks of Govt- Academia-Industry** for faster deliveries and deployments of technologies.

DST

Sept 21

EARTH'S MAGNETOSPHERE

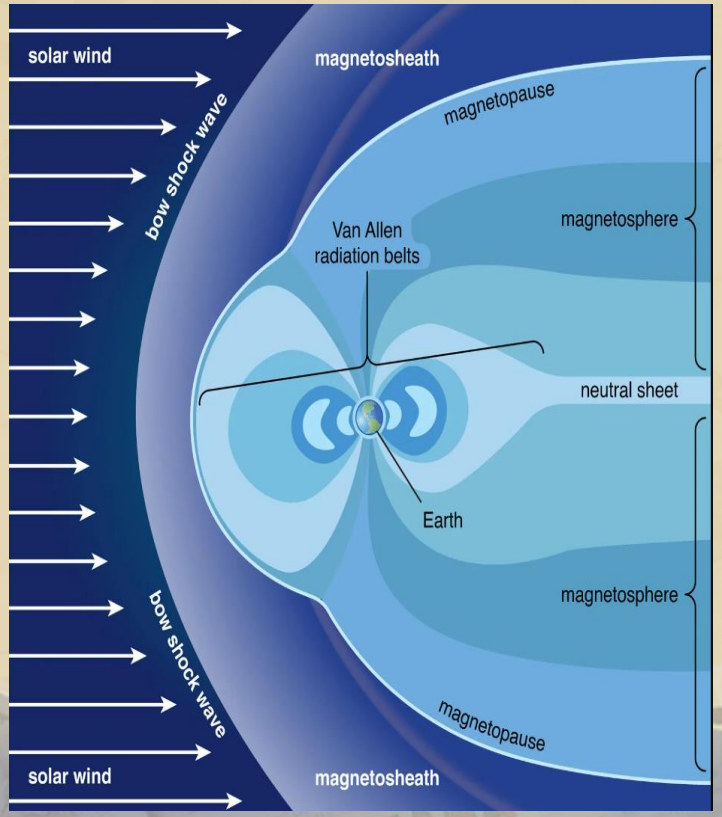
(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 – Geogrpahy)

Study of energetic ion variations during substorm intervals can help improve accuracy of space weather forecasting

Context: Using the data from the **Helium, Oxygen, Proton, and Electron (HOPE) Mass Spectrometer** and Electric and Magnetic Field Instrument Suite and Integrated Science **(EMFISIS) instrument** onboard the **Radiation Belt Storm Probes (RBSP) spacecraft**, scientists conducted a statistical study of 22 substorm events for the period of 2018. They investigated the significant characteristics of **magnetic field depolarization.**

Key Points

- **Magnetospheric substorm: It is a short-lived process** that depends on the magnitude and direction of the **Interplanetary Magnetic Field (IMF),** solar wind velocity, and on the solar wind dynamic pressure.
- **Substorm or brief disturbances in the Earth's magnetosphere** and the resultant magnetic field **depolarization** (reconfiguration of the local magnetic field from stretched tail like to quasi-dipole like) increases heavy ion flux in the **inner magnetosphere**, providing windows for understanding the change and improving the accuracy of space weather forecasting in the future.



Magnetosphere:

- **About:** A magnetosphere is that area of space, around a planet, that is controlled by the planet's magnetic field.
- **Earth's magnetosphere:** The shape of the Earth's magnetosphere is the direct result of being blasted by solar wind. The solar wind compresses its sunward side to a distance of only 6 to 10 times the radius of the Earth. A supersonic shock wave is created sunward of Earth called the Bow Shock.

Radiation Belt Storm Probes (RBSP) spacecraft: The Van Allen Probes, formerly known as the Radiation Belt Storm Probes (RBSP), were two robotic spacecraft that were used to study the Van Allen radiation belts that surround Earth. NASA conducted the Van Allen Probes mission as part of the Living With a Star program.

DTE

Sept 21

CHILD EDUCATION

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Social Justice)



A new child needs to be enrolled in school every 2 seconds to meet 2030 target: UNESCO

There are now 250 million children not enrolled in school, compared to 244 million in 2021

By Madhumita Paul

Published: Wednesday 20 September 2023

Context: Slow progress on **achieving the target of education for all** set by the United Nations (UN), coupled with socio-economic pressures in many parts of the world, has widened the **global educational gap in the last two years**, according to UNESCO.

Key Points

- There are now **250 million children not enrolled in school,** up by six million since 2021.
- **Ensuring quality education** for all is the fourth of the UN-mandated Sustainable Development Goals.
- A new child has to join school every two seconds from now to achieve the **2030 targets of this goal.**
- This progress has to be supported by **"58 million additional children, adolescents**, and youth in school, and at least 1.7 million more primary school teachers trained to provide quality education", to attain SDG 4.
- **Four out of five countries** have set a goal to advance teacher training and professional development

Right to Education (RTE) in India

- The Constitution **(86th Amendment) Act, 2002** inserted **Article 21-A** in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of **six to fourteen years** as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine.
- The **Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009**, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged **under Article 21-A**, means that every child has a **right to full time elementary education** of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.
- Article 21-A and the RTE Act came into effect **on 1 April 2010.**

PIB

Sept 21

PTP-NER SCHEME

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Govt. Policies & Interventions)

TRIFED to launch Phase 2 of the 'Promotion of Tribal Products for North East Region' (PTP-NER 2.0) scheme from 21st September, 2023

During PTP-NTR 1.0, TRIFED reached out to over 2500 Artisans from 44 Tribes, empanelling 1056 and identifying 1465 for training capsules

Over 3100 tribal products procured by TRIFED during Phase 1

Context: Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) under Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs, would be launching the phase 2 of the 'Promotion of Tribal Products for North East Region' (PTP-NER 2.0) scheme, from 21st September to10th November, 2023.

- In this phase, 29 districts with as many teams of TRIFED, North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation (NEHHDC) - Union Ministry of DoNER, and State Administration teams will travel the North East Region, to once again reach out to tribal artisans and showcase their cultural richness and heritage not only to the Nation but world over.

PTP-NER scheme

- **About**: Ministry of Tribal Affairs have launched Marketing and Logistics Development for the Promotion of Tribal Products from the North-Eastern Region (PTP-NER) for improving the lives of the talented artisans belonging to the Northeast.
- **Type**: Central Sector Scheme
- **Aim**: To strengthen livelihood opportunities for tribal artisans through increased efficiency in procurement, logistics, and marketing of tribal products from North Eastern States
- **States Covered**: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, and Sikkim
- **Nodal Agency**: Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED)
- **Key Features**: Facilitates backwards and forward linkages through incubation support, aggregation, skill and entrepreneurship development, sourcing and procurement, marketing, transportation, and publicity
- **Tribal Artisans Melas (TAMs)**: Central government to organize TAMs in April and May to showcase tribal products. The empanelment of tribal artisans will be done directly or through Tribal Artisan Melas (TAMs).
- **Partners**: North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation (NEHHDC), India Post and North Eastern State Government Departments/ Agencies.

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