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MK Yadav Sir

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GOVERNMENT E-MARKETPLACE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

Procurement by CPSEs via GeM grew by 74% in Apr–Jul

State-run firms account for 53% of all transactions

NIKESH SINGH
New Delhi, 21 August

The procurement of goods and services by central public sector enterprises (CPSEs) through Government e-Marketplace (GeM) grew 74 per cent to ₹42,510 crore during the first four months of 2023-24 over the corresponding period in the previous year.

The finance ministry has told them to ensure 100 per cent procurement through the portal. Such procurement increased from ₹7,027 crore in 2020-21 to ₹45,928 crore in 2021-22. It further went up to about ₹1.06 trillion during 2022-23. "We are holding continuous engagement and workshops with CPSEs to help them adhere to the guidelines by facilitating their procurement process on the portal, which is expected to push it to ₹1.5 trillion in FY24," a senior finance ministry official told Business Standard.

GeM is an online platform for public procurement in India, launched in 2016 by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, to create an inclusive, efficient, and transparent marketplace.

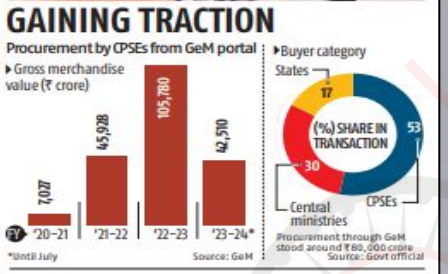
"To ensure effective compliance with the guidelines of the finance ministry, chief executive officers/heads of the CPSEs will be required to certify to the secretaries of the ministry or department concerned that only those goods and services which are not available on the portal have been procured outside GeM," the official added.

NTPC, Steel Authority of India Ltd, Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd, and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation are some of the CPSEs that are leading the procurement drive. In February, the finance ministry also asked CPSEs to arrive at their procurement potential for FY24 and upload that on a dedicated dashboard created by GeM.

The GeM portal gross merchandise value (GMV) stood at around ₹80,000 crore at the end of July. Of that, CPSEs accounted for around 53 per cent, followed by central ministries at 30 per cent, and states at 17 per cent. In 2022-23, total procurement on the portal stood at around ₹2 trillion. In 2021-22, it was ₹1.06 trillion. Procurement through the GeM portal is a criterion in memoranda of understanding of CPSEs and it affects their performance evaluation ratings. In June, Union Minister of Commerce and Industry Piyush Goyal expressed confidence that GeM's procurement for FY24 would exceed ₹3 trillion. "Saving taxpayers' money through increased use of GeM results in better utilisation for public welfare projects. Data analytics will be offered in the new system," he added.

In a workshop on procurement by CPSEs through GeM organised in May, Atul Sobti, director general, Standing Conference of Public Enterprises, said procurement was one of the most important aspects of a business.





Context: The procurement of goods and services by central public sector enterprises (CPSEs) through **Government e-Marketplace (GeM)** grew 74 per cent to Rs 42,510 crore during the first four months of 2023-24 over the corresponding period in the previous year.

Government e-Marketplace

- **About**: GeM is a contactless, paperless and cashless online marketplace that replaced the **Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D) in 2016.**
- **Origin**: The initiative was launched on August 9, 2016 by the **Ministry of Commerce and Industry**, Government of India with the objective to create an open and transparent procurement platform for government buyers.
    - It was created in a record time of 5 months to **facilitate online procurement of goods and Services.**
- **General Financial Rules, 2017**: The purchases through GeM by Government users has been authorized and made mandatory by the Ministry of Finance by adding a new Rule in the General Financial Rules, 2017.
- **Nodal Authority**: The platform is owned by GeM SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) which is a **100 per cent Government-owned, non-profit company under the Ministry of Commerce and Industries**, Government of India.
    - The Government of India has made it mandatory for sellers to display the 'country of origin' on products to be sold on GeM portal.
- **Key Features:**
    - It is a **one stop portal** to facilitate online procurement of common use Goods and Services.
    - The portal is **open for all government buyers**— Central and State Ministries, departments, public sector enterprises etc.
    - **Private buyers cannot buy on the platform** but private people can sell products to government bodies through the portal.
- **Significance of GeM:**
    - Transparent and Cost-effective Procurement.
    - Promotion of Atma Nirbhar Bharat.
    - Entry of Small Local Sellers.

LIVEMINT

Page 1

UDAN SCHEME

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Infrastructure)

Govt wants to know why UDAN didn't always fly

Anu Sharma
anu.sharma@livemint.com
NEW DELHI



Data shows that 260 flights and routes are operational under the scheme. HT

The civil aviation ministry will soon start a detailed evaluation of routes awarded under the government's regional connectivity initiative, known as the Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN) scheme, which offers flight subsidies to underserved or unserved destinations.

The assessment will aim to determine the reasons behind airlines' failure to launch flights or continue flying them despite the subsidy offer, two officials familiar with the development said on condition of anonymity.

The detailed assessment is happening at a time about 46% of the total flights, which started operating under the regional connectivity scheme (RCS), have been discontinued due to low demand, lack of support from state governments and infrastructure constraints. The government auditor has also raised concerns about the lower-than-anticipated success of the scheme.

Government data shows that 260 flights and routes are operational under the UDAN scheme as of date. Of the 1,154 routes awarded under the scheme, spanning Phase 1 to Phase 4 until 16 May, airlines have initiated flights on only 475 routes.

One of the officials said one of the objectives of the study is to understand the factors that resulted in an inactive route and to identify the shortcomings. The scheme, launched for a period of 10 years in October 2016, may be tweaked based on the results of the study if the government decides to extend its tenure.

"The study will focus on what went right for the UDAN routes which started operations after being allocated and what went wrong for routes which were allocated but did not commence flights," the official said.

"The idea is to identify the areas where either the policy support was not sufficient to support an airline and the areas where an airline was completely responsible for failing to start flights despite policy support," the person added.

TURN TO PAGE 6

Context: The civil aviation ministry will soon start a detailed evaluation of routes awarded under the government's regional connectivity initiative, known as the **Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN)** scheme, which offers flight subsidies to underserved or unserved destinations.

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Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN)

- **About**: UDAN is a **regional connectivity scheme** spearheaded by the Government of India (GoI).
  - It aims to **develop smaller regional airports** to allow common citizens easier access to aviation services.
  - This scheme is a part of the **National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP)** and is funded jointly by the GoI and the state governments.
- **Salient features:**
  - The scheme duration is **for 10 years.**
  - Airlines participating in UDAN are selected through a **competitive bidding** process.
- **UDAN 1.0**: Under this phase, **5 airlines companies were awarded** 128 flight routes to 70 airports (including 36 newly made operational airports)
- **UDAN 2.0**: In 2018, the Ministry of Civil Aviation announced **73 underserved and unserved airports.**
  - For the first time, helipads were also connected under phase 2 of UDAN scheme.
- **UDAN 3.0**: Inclusion of **Tourism Routes under UDAN 3** in coordination with the Ministry of Tourism.
  - Inclusion of **Seaplanes** for connecting Water Aerodromes.
  - Bringing in a number of routes in the North-East Region under the ambit of UDAN.
- **UDAN 4.0:** The 4th round of UDAN was launched in December 2019 with a special **focus on North-Eastern Regions**, Hilly States, and Islands.
  - The airports that had already been developed by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) are given higher priority for the award of **VGF (Viability Gap Funding) under the Scheme.**
  - Under UDAN 4, the operation of helicopters and seaplanes is also been incorporated.

TIMES OF INDIA

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ASEAN - INDIA FTA

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Trade)

India, Asean to review 13-year-old trade pact

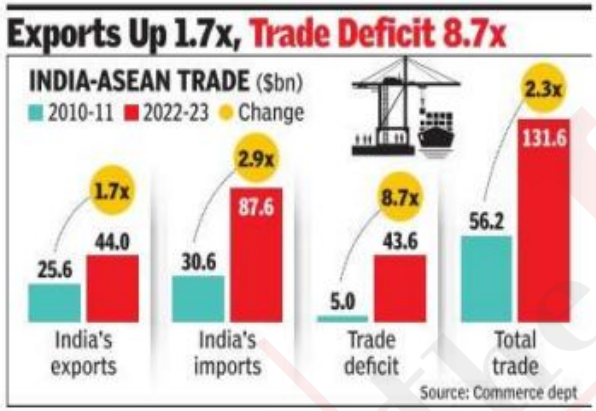
TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: India and Asean — the country's second largest trading partner after the European Union — on Monday agreed to review their 13-year-old trade agreement.

The move follows repeated attempts from New Delhi, which believes the agreement is not benefiting Indian exporters with commerce minister Piyush Goyal calling it "most ill-conceived".

India's concerns stem from some of its exports, such as steel products, not getting full benefit of the treaty. Besides, there are complaints of Chinese products, such as set-top boxes, finding their way into India through an Asean nation taking advantage of the concessional duty rate offered under the trade treaty.

"Today, in a significant development, India and Asean agreed for a time-bound review of the Asean-India Trade in Goods Agreement. Both sides agreed for a quarterly negotiation schedule, aiming to complete the review in 2025...



The FTA review is expected to expand and diversify India's exports to the Asean region and address the present tariff asymmetry," the commerce department said on Monday.

A review, which is usually done every year or two, has been long overdue as the agreement did not mention a date. One of the concerns with the agreement was that the Manmohan Singh government, due to pressure from the external affairs ministry, agreed to split the goods and services negotiations, which resulted in India not extracting the maximum benefit.

But the exercise is fraught with the risk that Asean may demand further liberalization from India in return of agreeing to some of its demands. Besides, unlike the European Union, the 10-nation Asian trading bloc sees each member offer a different set of concessions while seeking a uniform proposal from its partner. India had agreed to eliminate tariffs on 70% of the products from Asean countries, which was lower than what was agreed to with others such as Japan (85%).

Context: India and the **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)** have agreed to review their trade pact by 2025, less than a month after India's trade minister called the agreement unfair to the Indian industry.

- The decision came at a **meeting of economic ministers** from the two sides in Indonesia.
- The **ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITIGA)** was signed in 2009.

ASEAN–India Free Trade Area (AIFTA)

- It is a **free trade area** among the ten member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and India.
- It came into force from **January 2010.**
- Under the pact, **two trading partners** set timelines for eliminating duties on the maximum number of goods traded between the two regions.
- The ASEAN-India Free Area **emerged from a mutual interest** of both parties to expand their economic ties in the Asia-Pacific region.
- **India's Look East policy** was reciprocated by similar interests of many ASEAN countries to expand their interactions westward.

THE HINDU

Page 1

SUMMONING OF ASSEMBLY

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Polity)

No Governor's assent; Manipur Assembly session a non-starter

Raj Bhavan did not issue notification to convene the Assembly on Monday, though the State Cabinet had recommended holding a Special Session to Governor Anusuiya Uikey; Congress says constitutional machinery has broken down in State

Rahul Karmakar
GUWAHATI

The 60-member Manipur Assembly failed to hold a Special Session on Monday to discuss the ethnic violence in the State as the Raj Bhavan did not issue a notification to convene it despite a recommendation from the State Cabinet.

An official statement on August 4 said the Cabinet had recommended to Governor Anusuiya Uikey the summoning of the fourth session of the 12th Manipur Legislative Assembly on August 21. This followed a similar request from the government on July 27.

"The Special Session could not be held as we did not receive the requisite notification from the Governor," a senior official said, declining to be quoted. Such notification is required to be issued 15 days ahead of a session. The previous session of the Assembly was adjourned *sine die* in March, more than a month before the clashes started on May 3.

The next session has to be held before September 2. Article 174 of the Constitution says: "The House or Houses of the Legislature of the State shall be summoned to meet twice at least in every year, and six months shall not intervene between their last sitting in one session and the date appointed for their first sitting in the next session."

Former Manipur Chief Minister and Congress leader Okram Ibobi Singh said the failure of the House to sit for the Monsoon Session pointed to a constitutional crisis.

CONTINUED ON
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DEEP IN DISARRAY
» PAGE 6



Paramilitary personnel stand guard outside the Raj Bhavan during a protest demanding convening of the Manipur Assembly. ANI

SC panel seeks reconstruction of lost documents

NEW DELHI
A Supreme Court-appointed committee chaired by former Jammu and Kashmir Chief Justice Gita Mittal has sought the reconstruction of essential documents lost or destroyed in Manipur during the violence. » PAGE 10

Discretion of the government

- When the Chief Minister appears to have lost the majority and the legislative members of the House propose a no-confidence motion against the Chief Minister, then the Governor can decide on his or her own by summoning the House.
- But the actions of the Governor, when using his discretionary powers, **can be challenged in court.**

Nabam Rebia versus Deputy Speaker 2016:

- The SC held that the Governor can summon, prorogue and dissolve the House only on the **aid and advice of the Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head.** And not at his own.

Context: The **60-member Manipur Assembly** failed to hold a Special Session to discuss the ongoing ethnic violence as the Raj Bhavan did not issue any notification to convene it despite a recommendation from the State Cabinet.

- The **State Cabinet had recommended to Governor** the summoning of the fourth session of the 12th Manipur Legislative Assembly on August 21.
- The **last session of the State Assembly was adjourned sine die** in March, more than a month before the ethnic clashes between the tribal Kuki and the non-tribal Meitei communities started on May 3.

Summoning of assembly

- **Article 174 of the Constitution:** The G**overnor shall from time to time summon the House** or each House of the Legislature of the State to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit.
  - **Article 174 (2) (a)** says a governor may from "time to time" prorogue the House and **174 (2) (b)** allows her or him to dissolve the Legislative Assembly.
- **Article 163**: Although it is the **Governor's prerogative to summon the House,** the Governor is required to act on the "aid and advice" of the Cabinet.
  - So, when the **Governor summons the House under Article 174**, this is not of his or her own will but on the aid and advice of the Cabinet.
  - The **Constitution permits the Governor to summon** the House on recommendation of the Cabinet.
  - But it also adds that she or he would not need their advice if the **Constitution requires her or him to carry out any function at her/his discretion.**

ECONOMIC TIMES

Page 2

NORTHEAST-SPECIFIC SCHEME

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Govt. Policies & Interventions)

Centre Puts Northeast Funding on Fast Track

Issues much-awaited guidelines for key schemes in region

Our Political Bureau

New Delhi: The Centre has begun fast-tracking project approvals for Northeast-specific schemes after the chief ministers there complained of a slowdown, triggering top-level reviews — as first reported by ET on August 14.

The Ministry of Development of North East Regions (DONER) has finally issued the much-awaited guidelines for all major funding schemes — the flagship PM's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-Devine), North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) and for the North Eastern Council (NEC).

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Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE)

- **About**: It is a new scheme for the **Northeastern states** which was announced in the Union Budget.
- **Objectives**:
  - **Fund infrastructure** convergently, in the spirit of PM GatiShakti.
  - **Support social development projects** based on felt needs of the NER.
  - Enable **livelihood activities** for youth and women.
  - Fill the **development gaps** in various sectors.
- **Implementation:** PM-DevINE will be implemented by the **Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER)**, through the North Eastern Council or central ministries and agencies.
- **Time constraints:** Efforts will be made to complete the PM-DevINE projects by **2025-26** so that there are no committed liabilities beyond this year.
- **Significance**: The parameters of N-E states in respect of **Basic Minimum Services (BMS)** are well below the national average and there are critical development gaps as per the **NER District Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Index 2021-22** prepared by NITI Aayog, UNDP and MDoNER.

North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)

- **About**: The NESIDS was sanctioned by the Government of India to focus on projects relating to **infrastructure creation** concerning water supply, power and connectivity, and thereby enhancing tourism.
- **Nodal Ministry**: NESIDS is being implemented by the Union **Ministry of Development of the North-East Region (MoDoNER).**
- **Funding**: NESIDS is a central sector scheme with **100% financial assistance from the Union Government.**
- **Financial Assistance and Focus Areas**: NESIDS is a **central sector scheme** (100% funding by central government). Under NESIDS, financial assistance is provided:
  - To **enhance tourism** through physical infrastructure projects relating to water supply, power and connectivity; and
  - To **upgrade social infrastructure** for primary and secondary education and health.
- **Key Benefits:**
  - The assets to be created under the new scheme of NESIDS will s**trengthen health care and education facilities** in the region
  - NESIDS will also **encourage tourism** thereby employment opportunities for local youth.
  - The scheme will **act as a catalyst** in the overall development of the region in the years to come.

PIB August 22

MEITY-NSF RESEARCH COLLABORATION

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Education)

India-USA announces 1st Joint Call for proposal under MeitY-NSF research collaboration

Context: Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology(MeitY) announced its 1st Joint Call for proposals under the **MeitY- National Science Foundation (NSF) research collaboration.**

Key Points

- MeitY-NSF have signed an **Implementation Arrangement (IA) on Research Collaboration** in May 2023.
- This **MeitY - NSF collaborative research opportunity** focuses specifically upon discoveries and innovations in areas of mutual interest as highlighted in the Joint Statement made by Government of India and United State of America during Prime Minister's visit to the US in June 2023.
- Proposals in the areas of **semiconductor research, next generation communication technologies/networks/systems, cyber-security,** sustainability and green technologies and Intelligent Transportation Systems will be considered.

National Science Foundation (NSF)

- It is an **independent agency of the United States federal government** that supports fundamental research and education in all the non-medical fields of science and engineering.
- Its medical counterpart is the National Institutes of Health.
- The NSF **funds approximately 25% of all federally supported basic research** conducted by the United States' colleges and universities.
- In some fields, such as **mathematics, computer science, economics, and the social sciences,** the NSF is the major source of federal backing.

DTE August 22

JAL JEEVAN MISSION
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Health)



World Water Week 2023: Can the Jal Jeevan Mission provide tapped water to all rural households by 2024?

The scheme is making quick progress, but a major part of rural India still remains to be covered

NEXT NEWS >

By Pradeep Kumar Mishra
Published: Sunday 20 August 2023

- **Implementation**: based on a community approach to water and **includes extensive Information, Education and Communication** as a key component of the mission.
  - **Paani Samitis plan, implement, manage, operate and maintain** village water supply systems.
  - These c**onsist of 10-15 members, with at least 50% women members** and other members from Self-Help Groups, Accredited Social and Health Workers, Anganwadi teachers, etc.
  - The committees **prepare a one-time village action plan,** merging all available village resources.
  - The plan is **approved in a Gram Sabha before implementation.**

Context: At the **Stockholm World Water Week 2023** from 20 to 24 August, UNESCO will showcase its longstanding work on water issues through a series of side events.

- In India, **Jal Jeevan Mission** is making quick progress, but a major part of rural India still remains to be covered.
- Under the mission, the government aims to provide tapped water connections to all rural households by 2024.

Key Points

- **India has 193.6 million rural households.** Of these, only 32.4 million or 16.7 percent rural households had tapped water connections at the start of the Jal Jeevan Mission.
- As of January 3, 2023, the number of **rural households with a tapped water connection** had increased to 108.7 million or 56.14 per cent, as per the programme's dashboard.
  - This means the **Mission needs to cover 76.3 million additional rural households** (47.3 per cent) in the next two years.
- So far, **only five states and Union Territories (UTs**) - Haryana, Goa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Puducherry, and Daman and Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli - have achieved the Har Ghar Jal status with tap water supply to all rural households.
- **Two more states** - Telangana and Gujarat - have reported having achieved Har Ghar Jal status and their claims are being verified under the scheme.
- Its success will ensure India maintains its open-defecation-free status and achieves the Sustainable Development Goals on water and sanitation.

Jal Jeevan Mission

- **About**: Launched in 2019, it envisages **supply of 55 litres of water per person per day to every rural household** through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) by 2024.
- **Nodal Ministry**: Ministry of Jal Shakti.
- **Objective**: The mission **ensures functionality of existing water supply systems and water connections,** water quality monitoring and testing as well as sustainable agriculture.
  - It also ensures conjunctive use of conserved water; drinking water source augmentation, drinking water supply system, grey water treatment and its reuse.
- **Funding Pattern:** The fund sharing pattern **between the Centre and states** is 90:10 for Himalayan and North-Eastern States, 50:50 for other states, and 100% for Union Territories.

PIB August 22

MALABAR NAVAL EXERCISE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - IR)

EXERCISE MALABAR -23 CONCLUDES

Context: The **27th edition of Exercise MALABAR,** concluded on the East Coast of Australia off Sydney on 21 Aug 23.

- The exercise saw participation of Ships, Submarines and aircraft from the **Indian Navy (IN), Royal Australian Navy (RAN), Japan Maritime Self Defence Force (JMSDF) and the US Navy (USN).**
- The Indian Navy was represented by indigenously built **Destroyer INS Kolkata, Frigate INS Sahyadri and P8I Maritime Patrol Aircraft.**
- **Other participating units** included RAN ships HMAS Choules and HMAS Brisbane, USS Raphael Peralta, JS Shiranui, along with submarines, fighter aircraft, maritime patrol aircraft and shipborne helicopters.

Exercise Malabar

- **About**: It is a **trilateral naval exercise** but due to the participation of Australia in 2020 & 2021, it has become a quadrilateral exercise.
- **Origin**: It **started off in 1992** as a bilateral naval exercise between Indian and US navies.
  - The first Malabar Exercise in the Bay of Bengal took place in 2007.
  - In 2015, Japan joined the exercise Malabar, making it a trilateral naval exercise.
  - In 2020, the Australian Navy had joined the Malabar Exercise, making it a quadrilateral naval exercise.
    - Earlier, Australia joined the exercise in 2007.
- **Objective**: The aim of the Malabar Exercise of India, US, Japan and Australia is to coordinate for free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific.
- **Locations**: It takes place annually in the Indian Ocean and Pacific Oceans alternatively.
- **Non-permanent members**: **Singapore and Australia** have been non-permanent members previously.
- **Activities:** This exercise includes a **diverse range of activities** such as fighter combat operations and maritime interdiction operations.

Other Naval Exercises

- **INDRA Exercise**: It is a **bi-annual bilateral exercise** between **India and Russia** that began in 2003.
- **Varuna Exercise**: It is an annual exercise between **India and France** usually held in the Indian Ocean or Mediterranean Sea. The last exercise was held in 2021 in the Arabian Sea.
- **Milan Exercise**: It is a biennial Multilateral event. The last exercise was held in 2018, had a participation of 16 countries. It is usually held in **Andaman and Nicobar Islands.**
- **IBSAMAR:** It is a maritime exercise held by **India, South Africa, and Brazil.**
- **SIMBEX**: Held annually between **India and Singapore** since 1994.
- **SLINEX**: Between **India and Sri Lanka.**

DTE

August 22

CHOLERA

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Sci & Tech)

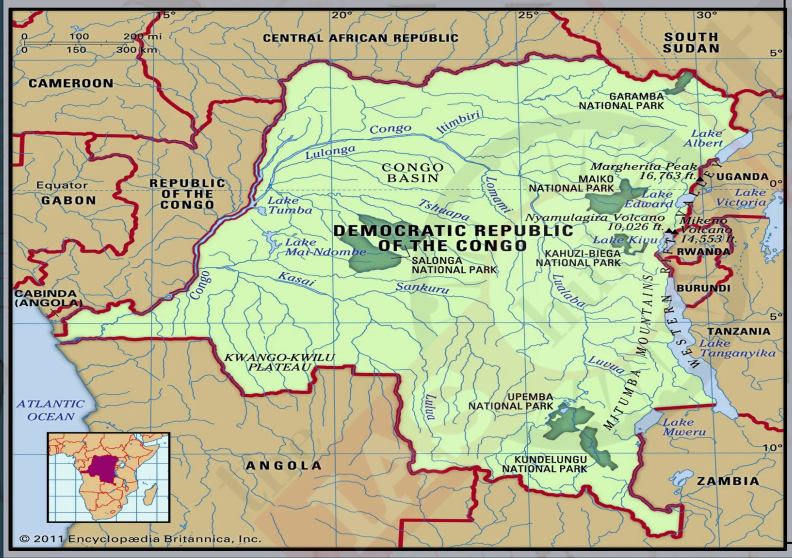
Children in Congo facing worst cholera outbreak since 2017: UNICEF

DRC reported more cholera cases in the first seven months of 2023 than all of 2022

NEXT NEWS >

By Madhumita Paul
Published: Monday 21 August 2023





Context: Since 2017, a spike in conflict and displacement in the **eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)** is pushing children into the worst cholera crisis, warns the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

- In 2017, **cholera spread across Congo**, including the capital, Kinshasa, leading to almost 55,000 cases and more than 1,100 deaths.
- Cholera is mainly linked to insufficient access to safe drinking water and inadequate sanitation.

Cholera disease

- **About**: A life-threatening infectious disease and a **public health hazard.**
- **Caused by**: An ac**ute, diarrheal illness caused by infection of the intestine with the bacterium Vibrio cholerae.**
- **Symptoms**:
  - Profuse watery diarrhoea
  - Vomiting
  - Leg cramps
- **Transmission**:
  - A person may get cholera by **drinking water or eating food contaminated** with the cholera bacterium.
  - The disease can spread rapidly in areas with inadequate treatment of **sewage and drinking water.**
- **Vaccine**:
  - Currently there are **three WHO pre-qualified oral cholera vaccines (OCV),** Dukoral, Shanchol, and Euvichol-Plus.
  - All three vaccines require two doses for full protection.
  - It is not covered in **Universal Immunization Programme (UIP).**

DST

August 22

PATHOLOGY @ HOME TECHNOLOGY

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Sci & Tech)

Portable smart healthcare solutions using new age technologies can be useful in resource scarce and in remote areas

Context: iHub Drishti Foundation at IIT Jodhpur supported by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) under **National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems (NM-ICPS),** has developed several technologies under **Pathology @ Home.**

- These include **tele-medicine application** for video conferencing and scheduling, multilingual chatbot for patients, asynchronous emails and notifications, 3D analysis and collaboration tools, small and low cost, non-invasive, integrated diagnostic devices that are connected to mobile app, augmented reality tools that can help interactive visualization of 3D CT scans as well as multilevel screening.
- The products **translate the lab technology into small portable solutions** that do not require training for their usage and at the same time, provide clinical readings at affordable pricing.

National Mission in Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems:

- **About**: It was launched in 2018 at a total **outlay of Rs.3660 Crores** for a period of five years.
- **Objectives**: It is **comprehensive mission to address technology development**, application development, human resource development & skill enhancement, entrepreneurship and start-up development in CPS and associated technologies.
    - As part of the **Mission implementation**, 25 Technology Innovation Hubs (TIHs) have been established in advanced technologies in reputed institutes across the country.
- **Nodal Ministry:** It is being implemented by **Department of Science & Technology under the Ministry of Science and Technology.**

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