

Current Affairs

UPSC Prelims 2024

LECTURE-04

By Kinshuk Sir





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Topic

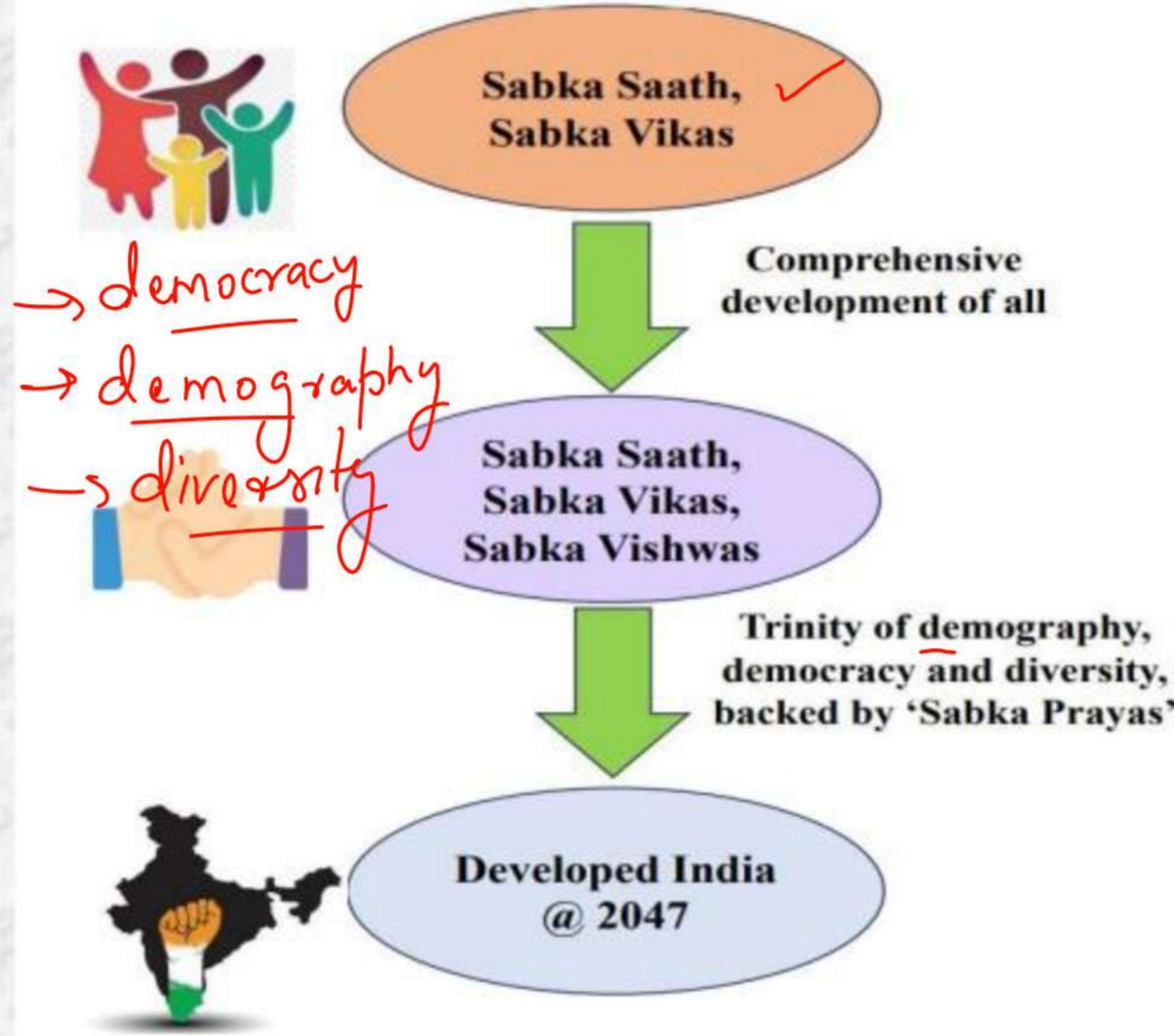
- **Understanding Indian budget**
- **India-France Relations**

Understanding Indian Budget

Viksit Bharat by 2047

Vision: Prosperous Bharat in harmony with nature, modern infrastructure and opportunities for all

Development Mantra →



Focus Areas (1/2)

Garib Kalyan, Desh ka Kalyan

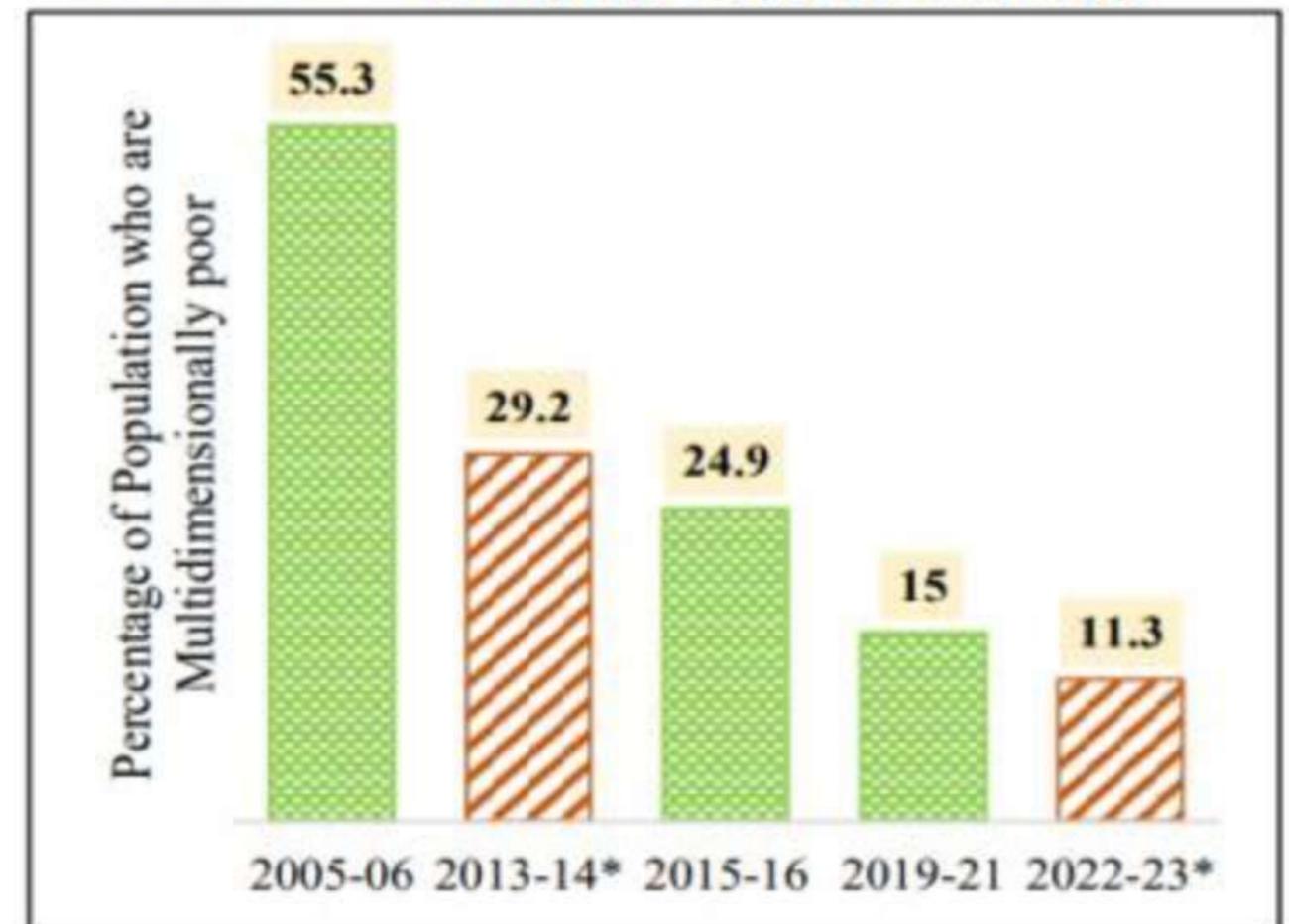
DBT has led to savings of ₹2.7 lakh crore

25 crore people moved out of Multi-dimensional poverty

Credit assistance to 78 lakh street vendors under PM-SVANidhi



Decline in Headcount Ratio



* Projections

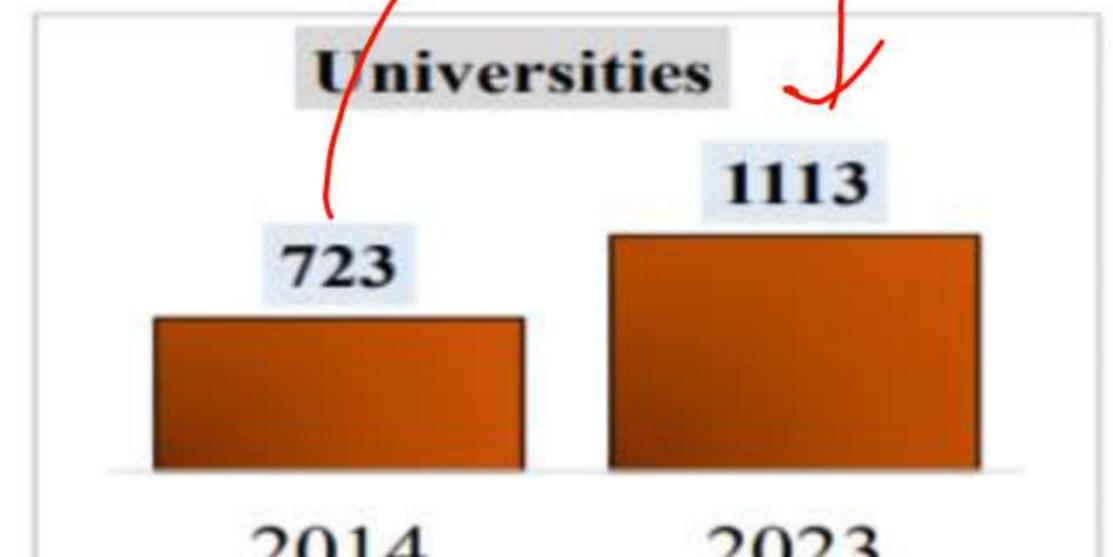
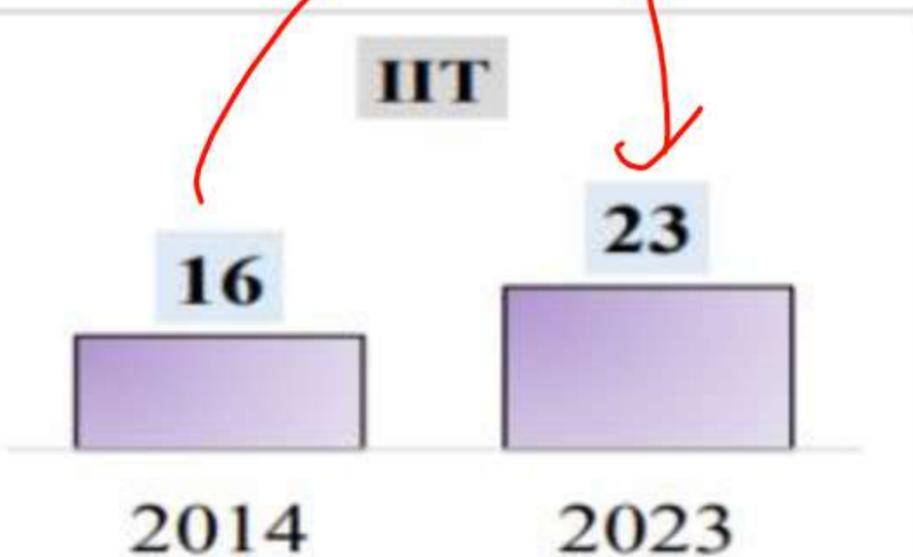
Empowering the Youth

1.4 crore youth trained under Skill India Mission

Fostering entrepreneurial aspirations of Youth-43 crore loans sanctioned under PM Mudra Yojana



Increase in PM-SHRI Budget Allocation



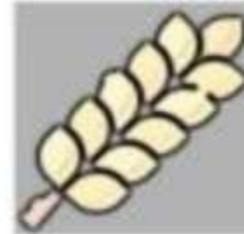
Focus Areas (2/2)

Welfare of Farmers-Annadata

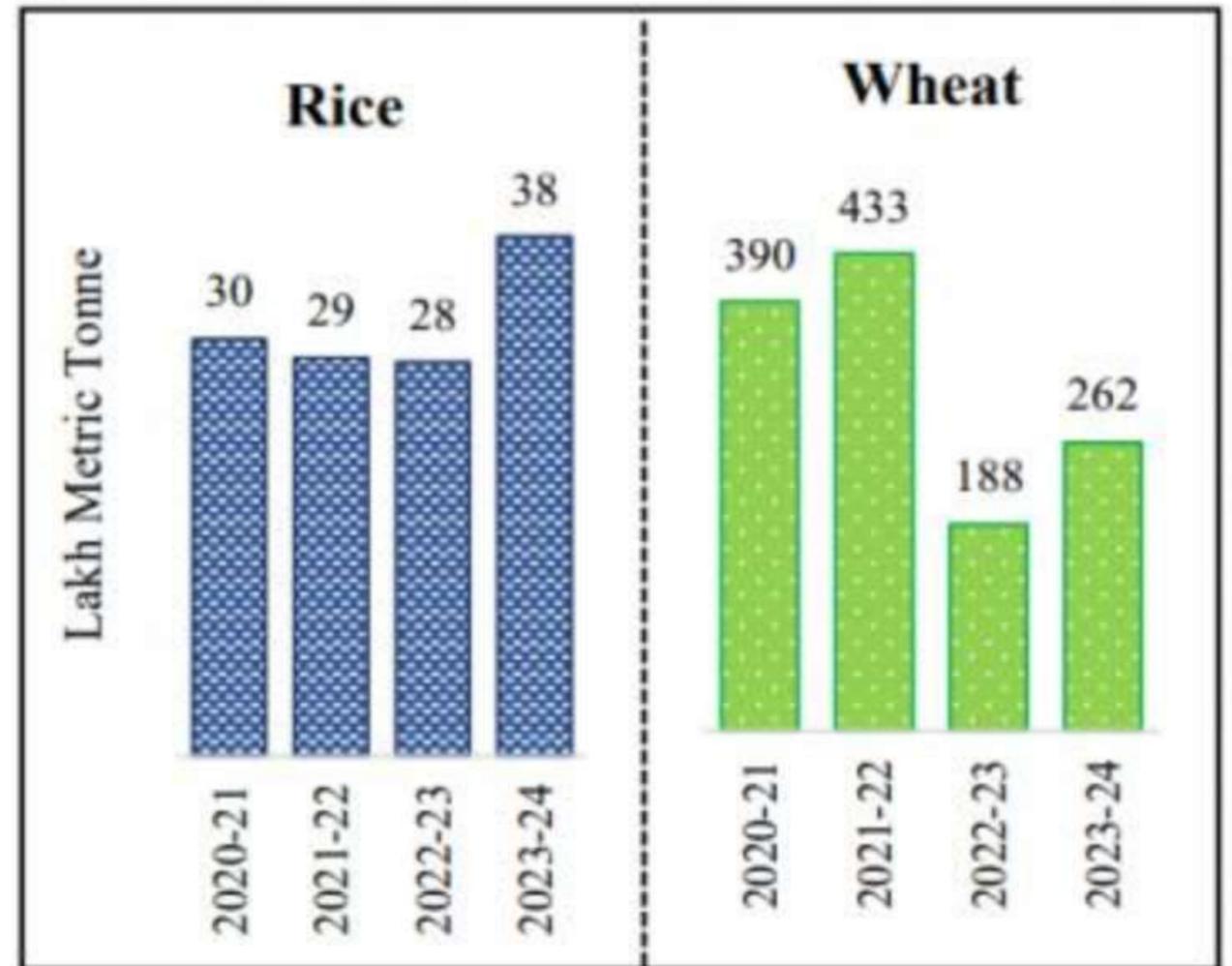
Direct financial assistance to 11.8 crore farmers under PM-KISAN

Crop Insurance to 4 crore farmers under PM Fasal Bima Yojana

Integration 1,361 mandis under e-NAM, supporting trading volume of ₹ 3 lakh crore



Increasing Procurement of Wheat and Rice



Nari Shakti

30 crore Mudra Yojana loans disbursed to women entrepreneurs

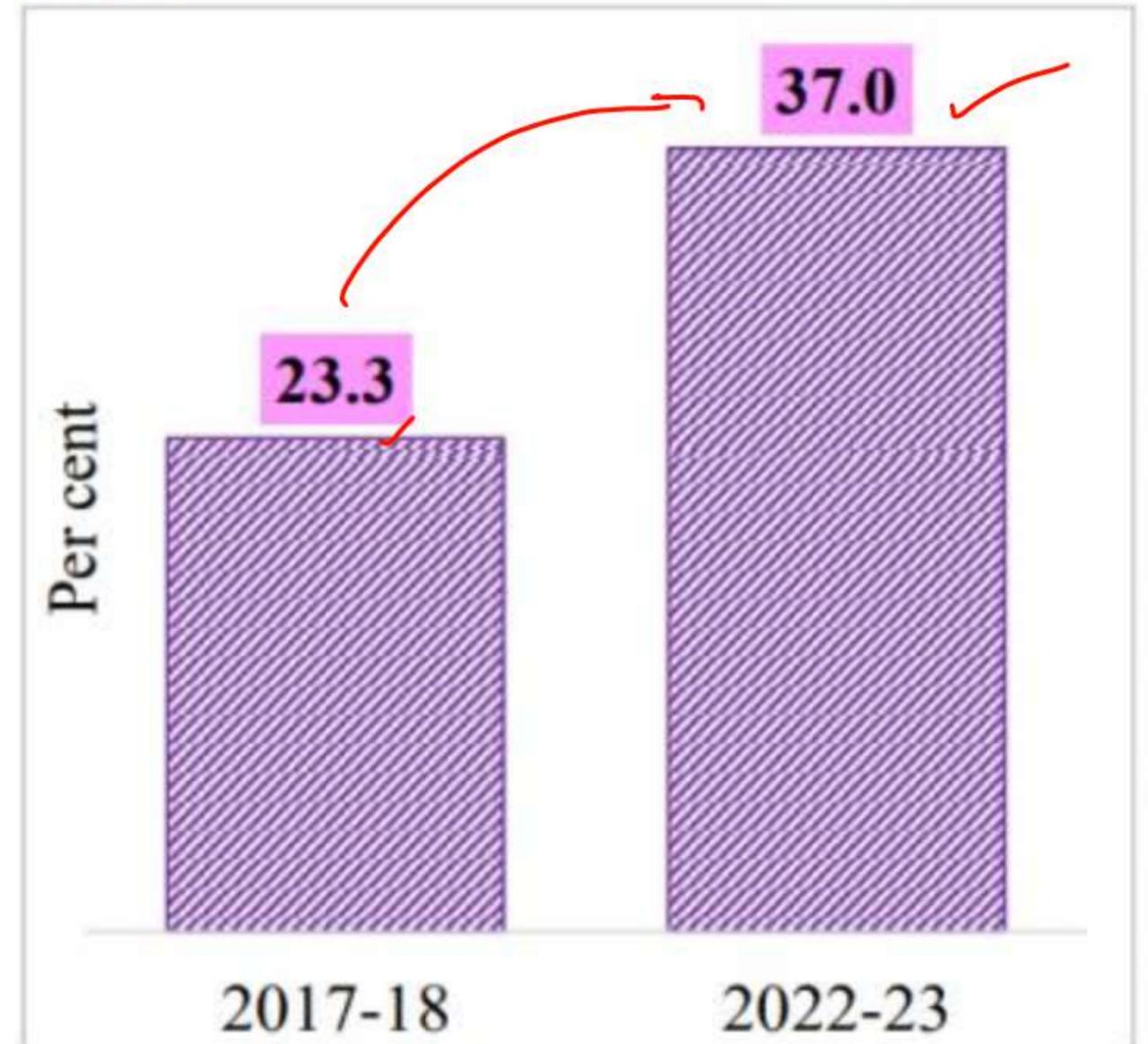
Increased female enrolment in higher education by 28 per cent in 10 years

43 per cent of female enrolment in STEM courses

1 crore women assisted by 83 lakh SHGs to become Lakhpati Didis



Rise in Female Labour Force Participation Rate



Strategy for Amrit Kaal (1/5)

Sustainable Development

Commitment to meet 'Net Zero' by 2070

- Viability gap funding for wind energy
- Setting up of coal gasification and liquefaction capacity
- Phased mandatory blending of CNG, PNG and compressed biogas
- Financial assistance for procurement of biomass aggregation machinery



Rooftop solarization-1 crore households will be enabled to obtain up to 300 units of free electricity per month



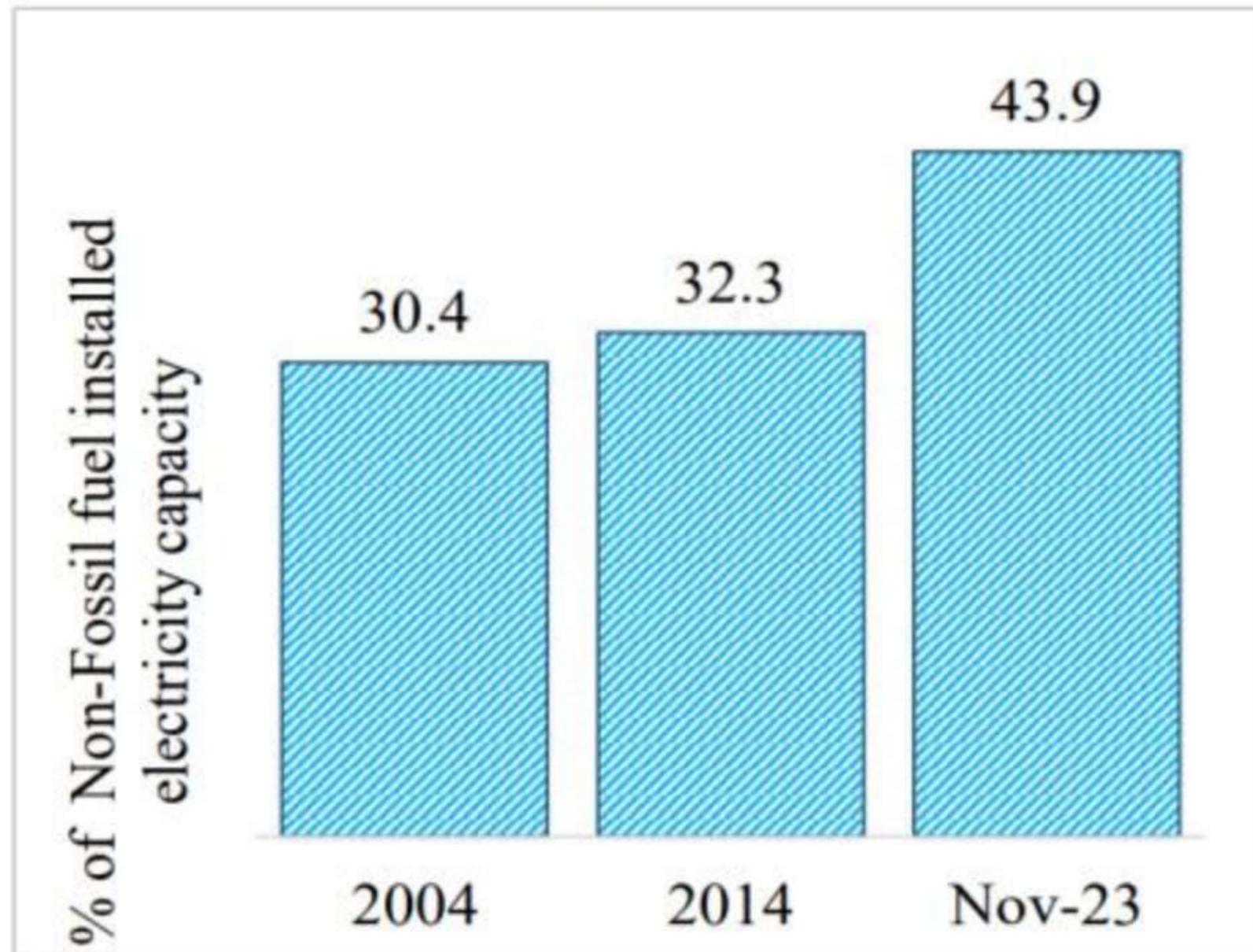
- Adoption of e-buses for public transport network
- Strengthening e-vehicle ecosystem by supporting manufacturing and charging



New scheme of biomanufacturing and bio-foundry to be launched to support environment friendly alternatives



Per cent increase in Non-Fossil Fuel installed electricity capacity



- >10 crore LPG connections released under PMUY
- 36.9 crore LED bulbs, 72.2 lakh LED Tube lights, and 23.6 lakh Energy efficient fans distributed under UJALA
- 1.3 crore LED Street Lights installed under SNLP

Strategy for Amrit Kaal (2/5)

Infrastructure and Investment

Implementation of 3 major railway corridor programmes under PM Gati Shakti-to improve logistics efficiency and reduce cost



Promotion of foreign investment via bilateral investment treaties to be negotiated



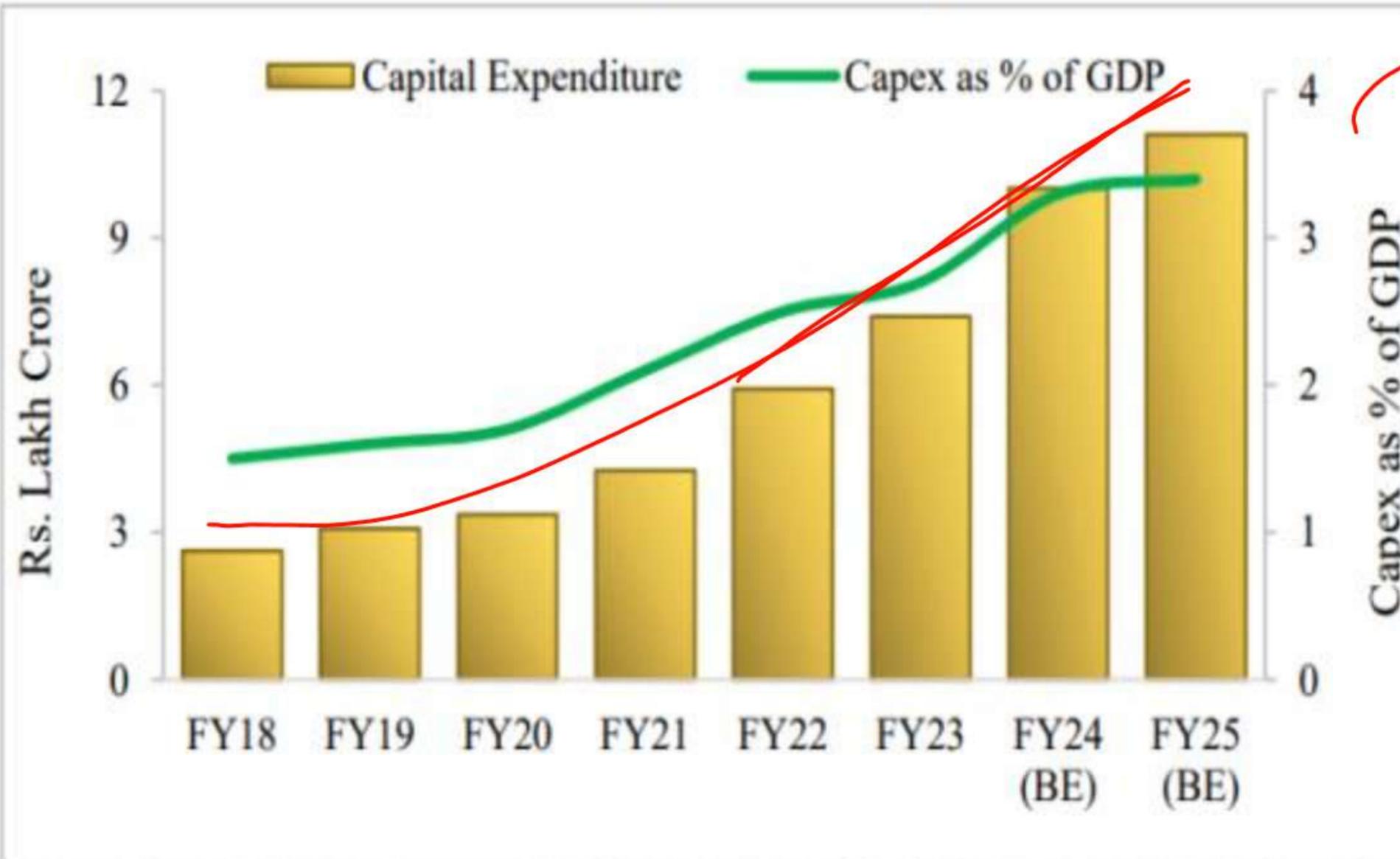
Expansion of existing airports and comprehensive development of new airports under UDAN scheme



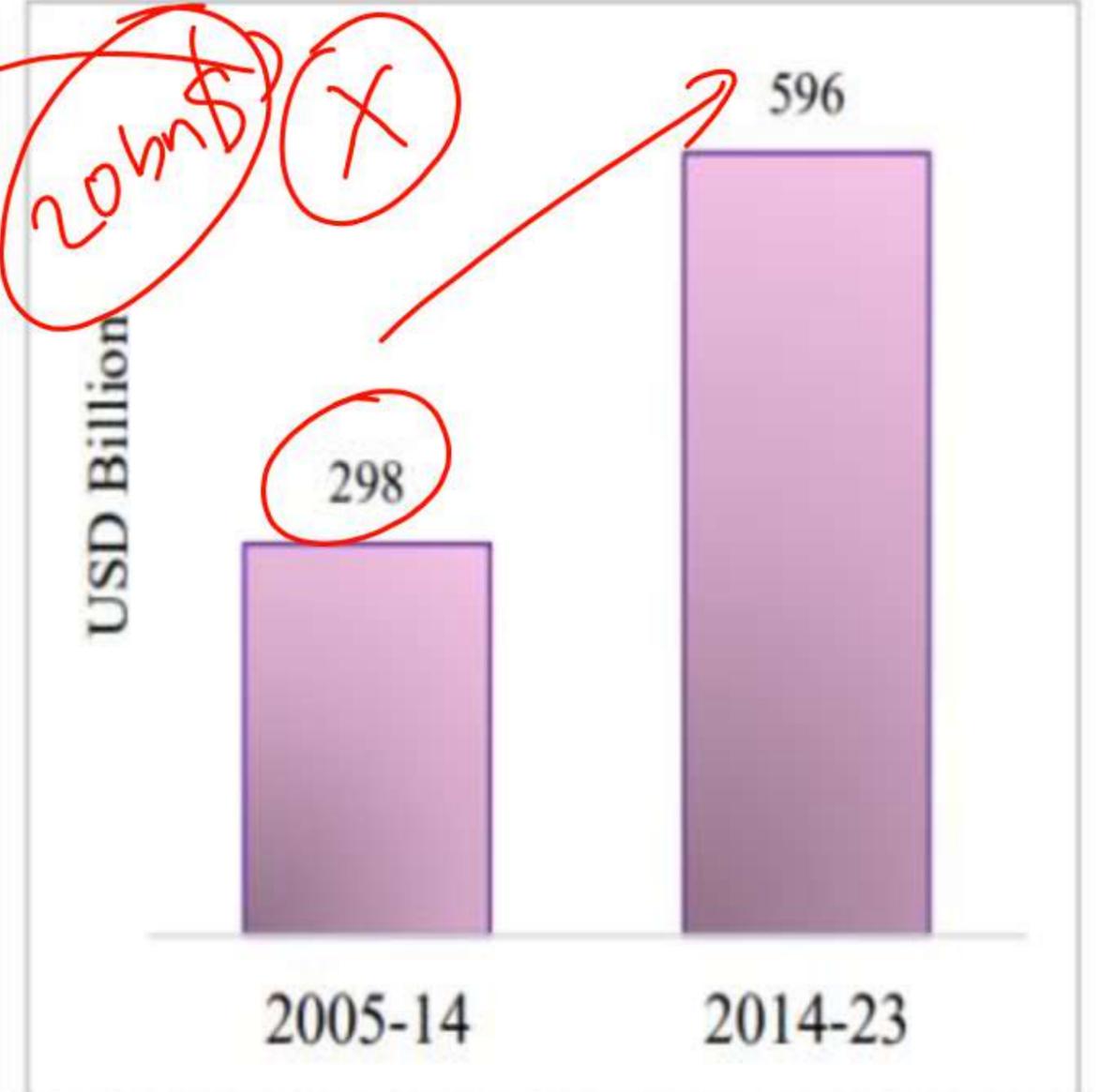
Promotion of urban transformation via Metro rail and NaMo Bharat



Increase in Capital Expenditure



Doubling of FDI Inflow



Strategy for Amrit Kaal (3/5)

Inclusive Development (1/2)

Aspirational District Programme to assist States in faster development, including employment generation



Inclusive Development in Aspirational Districts (112)



Health



Encourage Cervical Cancer Vaccination for girls (9-14 years)



Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 to be expedited for improved nutrition delivery, early childhood care and development



U-WIN platform for immunisation efforts of Mission Indradhanush to be rolled out



Health cover under Ayushman Bharat scheme to be extended to all ASHA, Angawadi workers and helpers



Strategy for Amrit Kaal (4/5)

Inclusive Development (2/2)

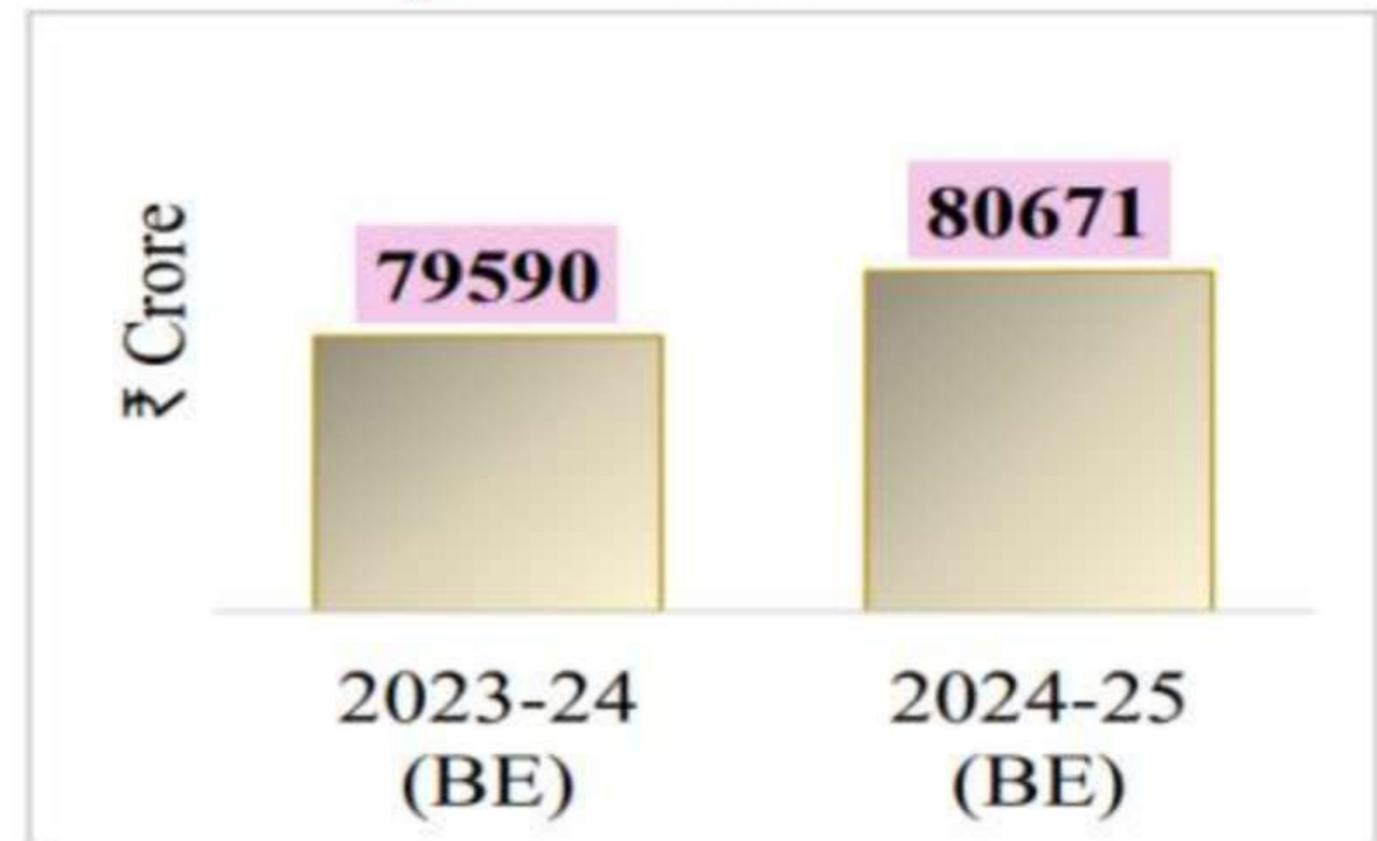


Housing

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Grameen) close to achieving target of 3 crore houses, additional 2 crore targeted for next 5 years

Housing for Middle Class scheme to be launched to promote middle class to buy/built their own houses

Increased allocation for PMAY





Tourism

States will be encouraged to undertake development of iconic tourist centres to attract business and promote opportunities for local entrepreneurship

Long-term interest free loans to be provided to States to encourage development



G20 meetings in 60 places presented diversity of India to global audience

Projects for port connectivity, tourism infrastructure, and amenities will be taken up in islands, including Lakshadweep

Strategy for Amrit Kaal (5/5)

Agriculture and Food Processing

Government will promote private and public investment in post-harvest activities



Application of Nano-DAP to be expanded in all agro-climatic zones



Atmanirbhar Oilseeds Abhiyaan-Strategy to be formulated to achieve atmanirbharta for oilseeds



Comprehensive programme for dairy development to be formulated

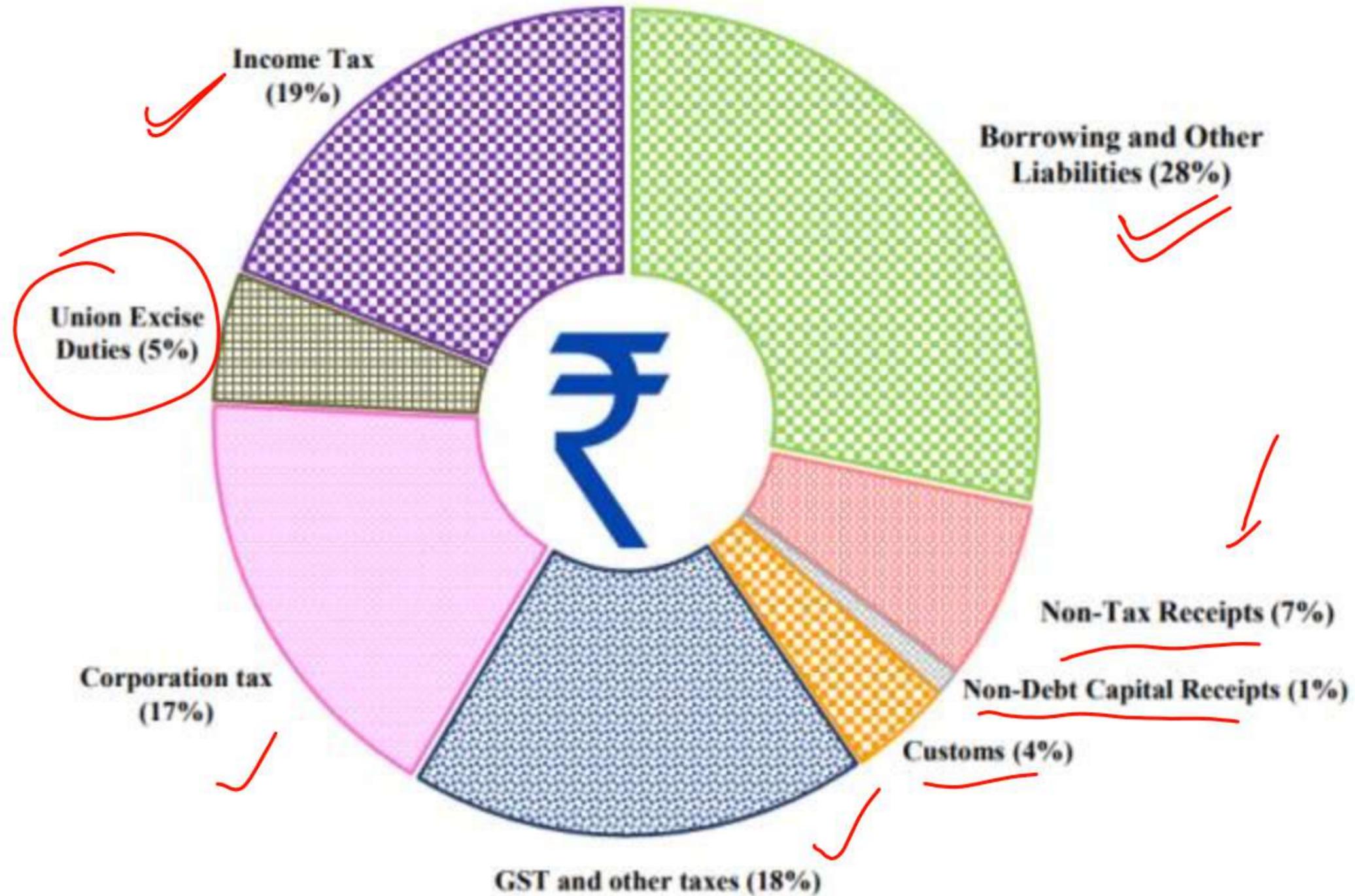


Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana to be stepped up to enhance aquaculture productivity, double exports and generate more employment opportunities

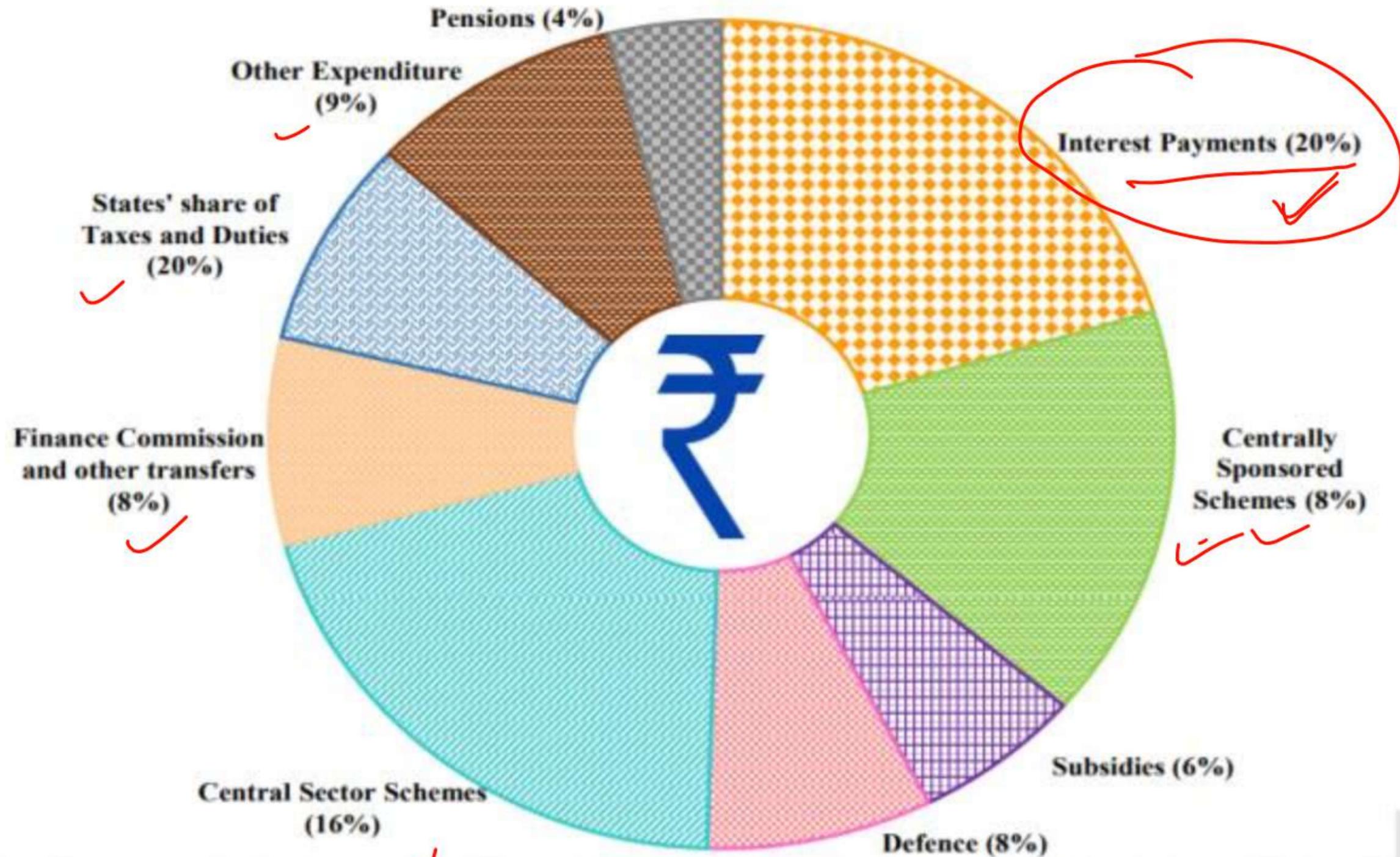


5 Integrated Aquaparks to be set up

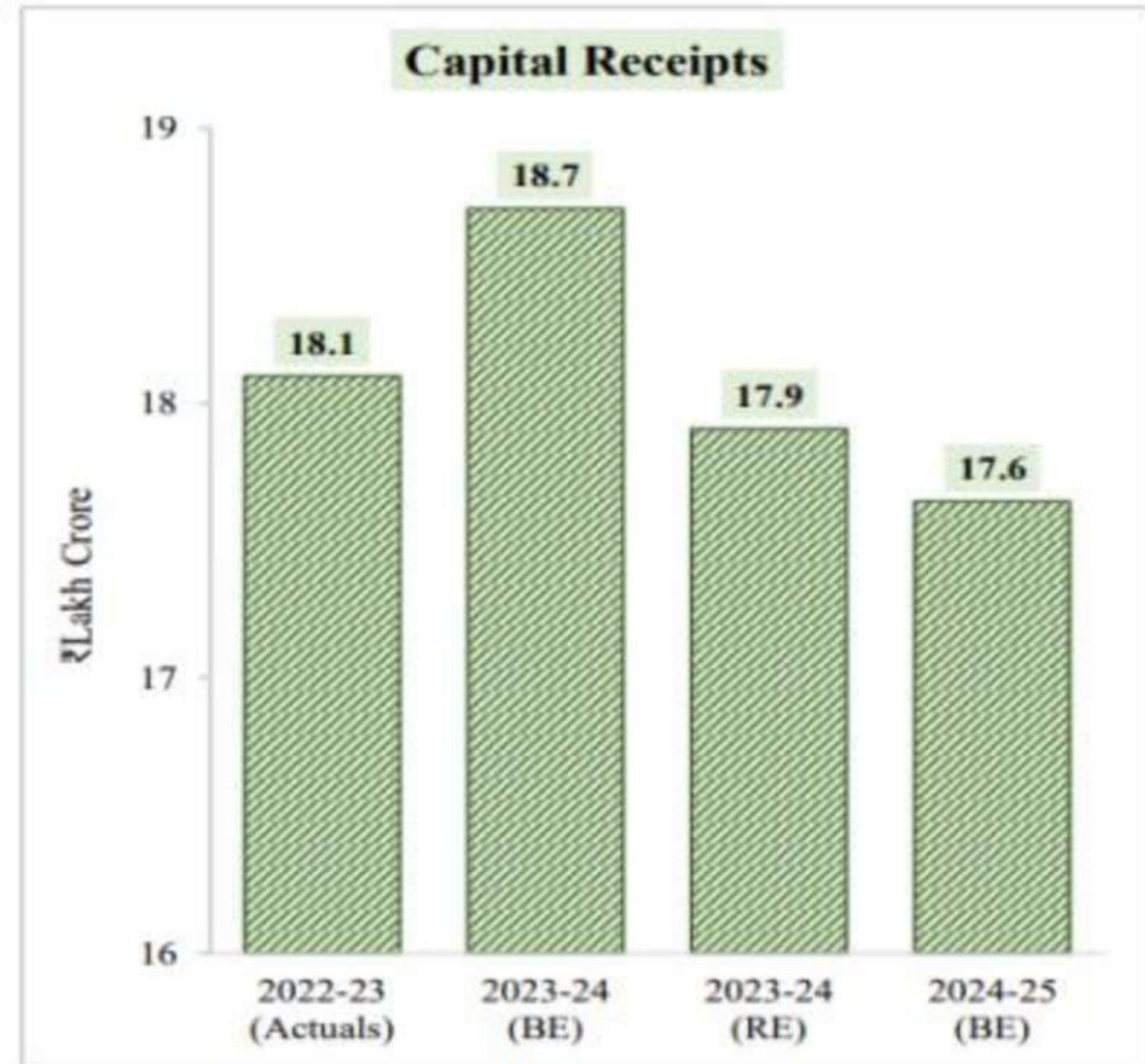
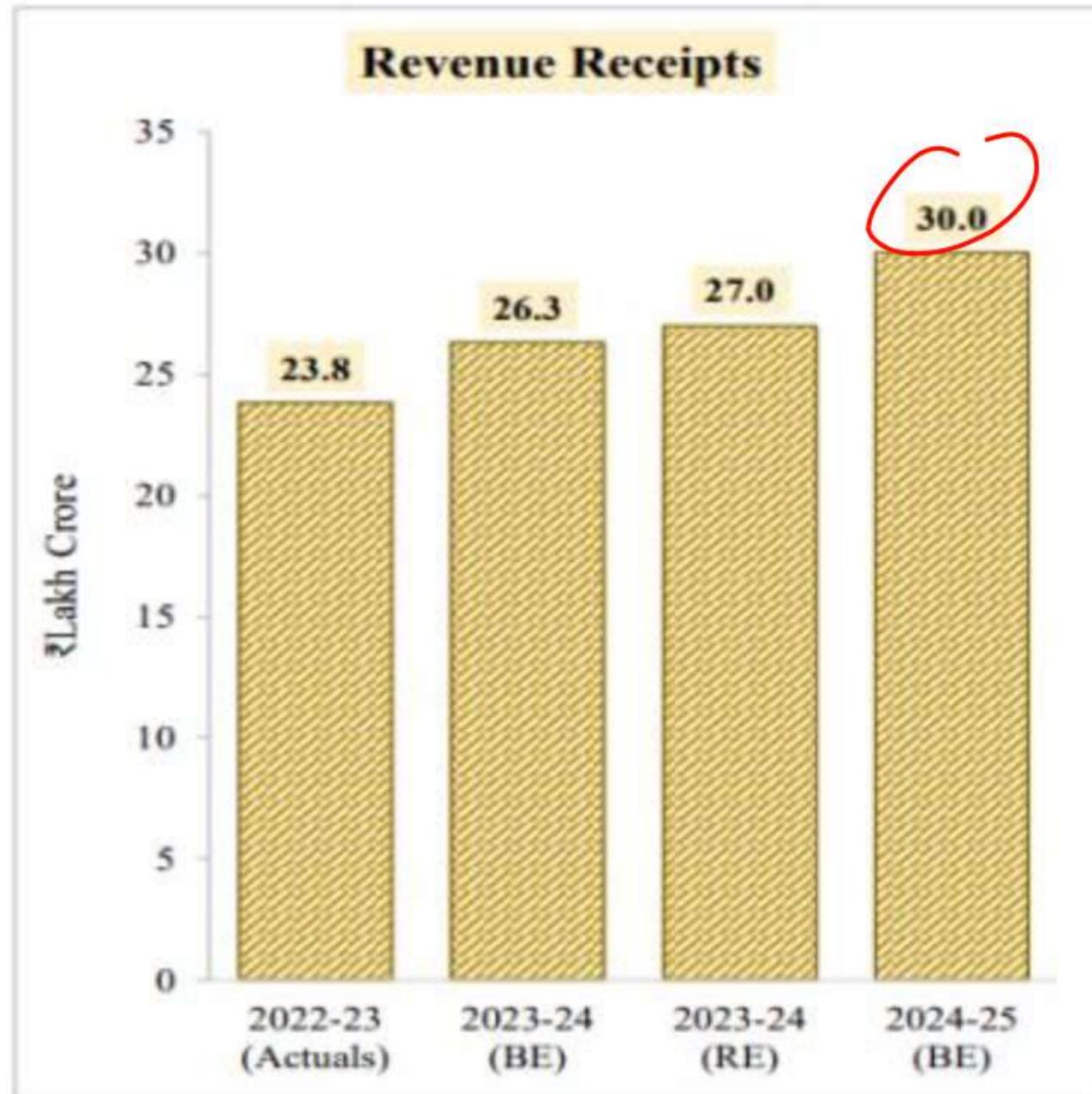
Rupee Comes From



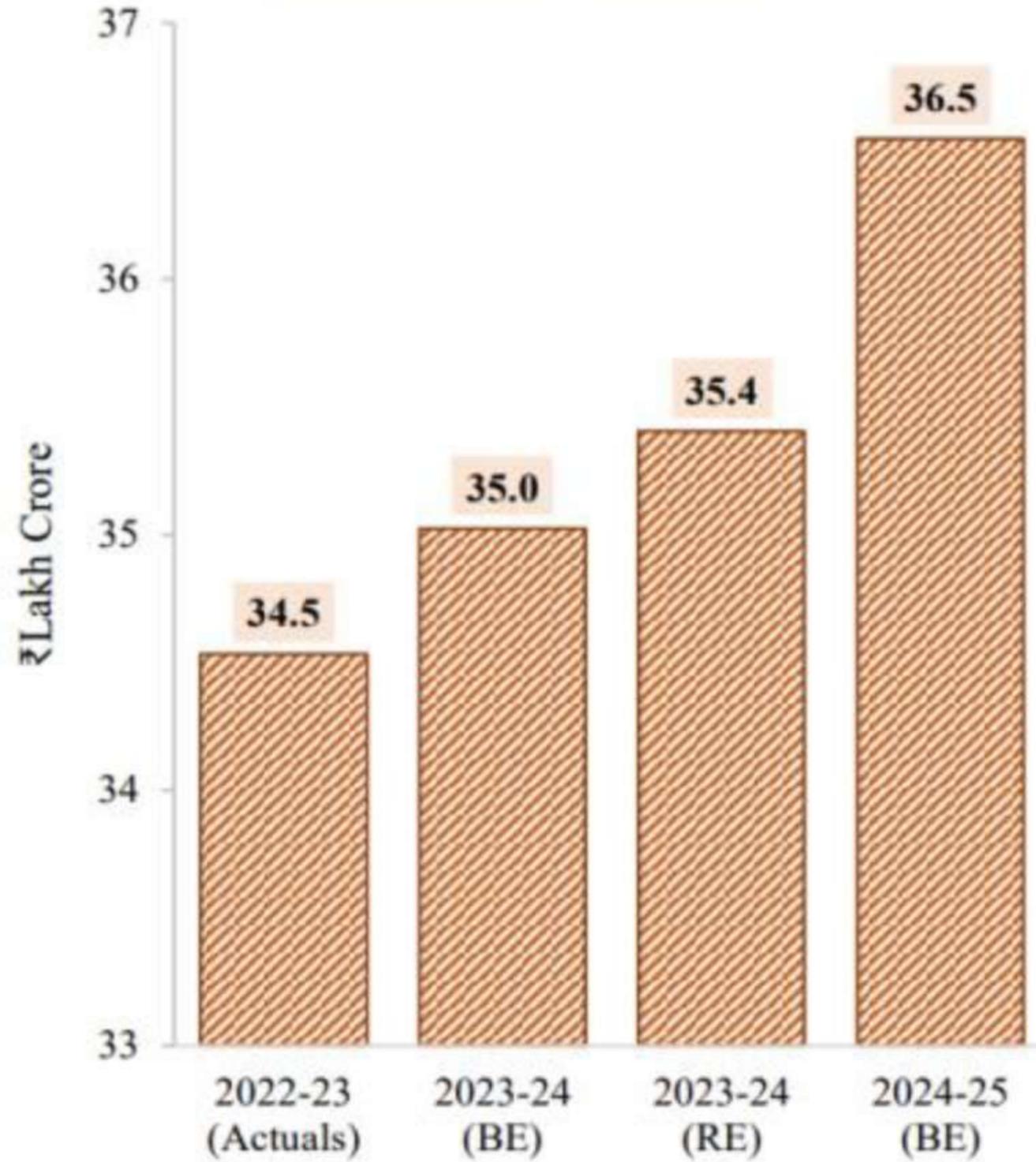
Rupee Goes To



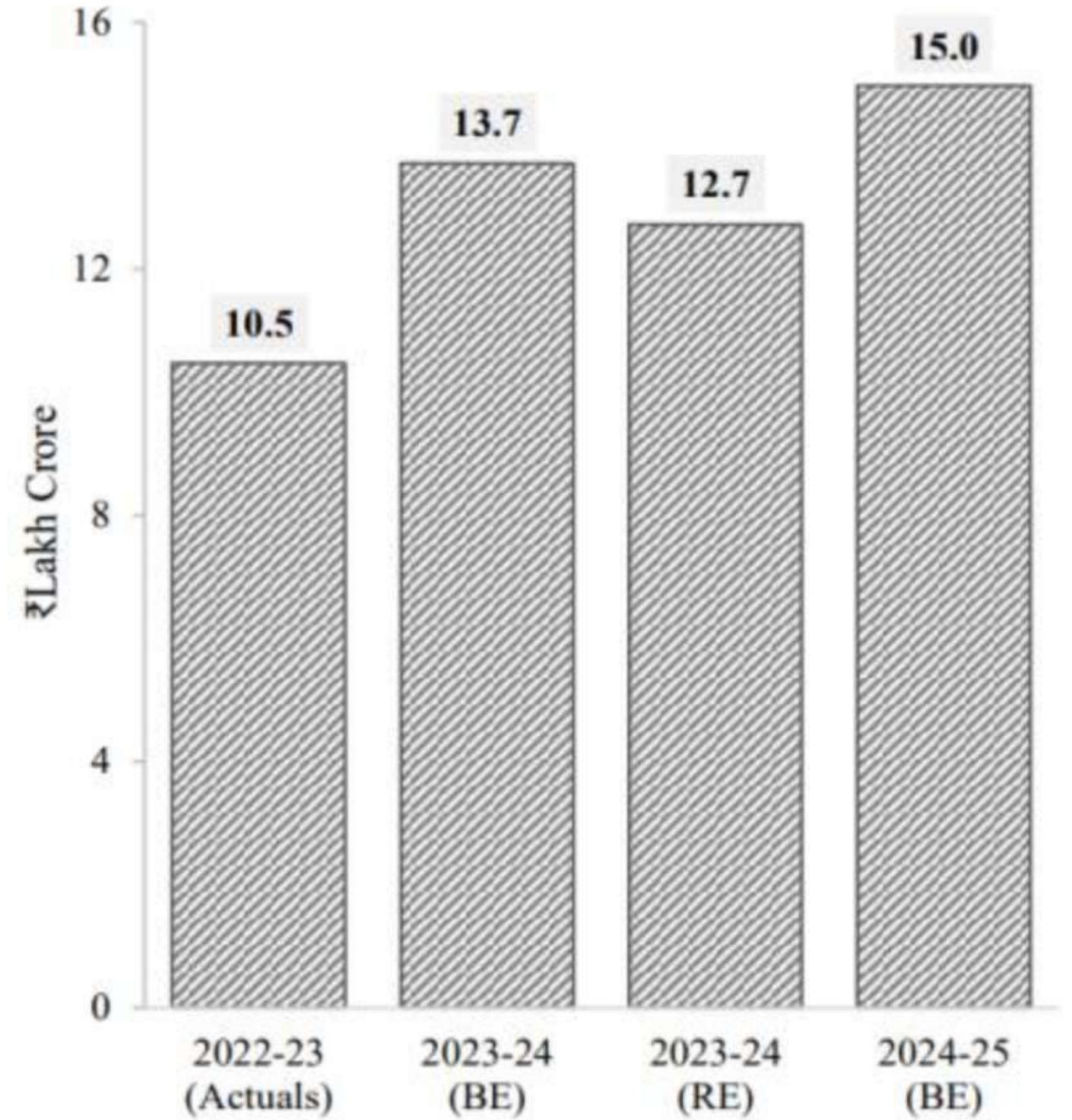
Receipts and Expenditure



Revenue Expenditure



Effective Capital Expenditure



India-France Relations

History:

India and France share a long connection **since the times of the Mughal Emperor.**

A French gentleman named Francois Bernier visited India and **became Mughal emperor Aurangzeb's physician among others.**

The engagement between India and France in this phase can be termed as a relationship where **'the Orient met the occident'** and curiosity about each other's culture grew rapidly between the two countries.

Indian soldiers fought along with French Soldiers in the **First World War.** According to India's defence ministry, **over 1.3 million Indian soldiers (both from British India and French India) had participated in World War I.** ✓

Chirac agreed to be the **Chief Guest on 1976 Republic Day,** when India was under Emergency & facing criticism from Western democracies

India-France Relations

Areas of Co-operation

Defence Cooperation: France became India's second-largest defence supplier from 2017-2021, it has been a reliable partner for India in the military aircraft domain since the 1950s.

Supply of 36 Rafale Jets and 6 Scorpene class Submarines

Supporting India's interests:

France was one of the first P5 countries to stand firmly with India while the world turned away in the wake of the Pokhran nuclear tests of 1998, conducted under the prime ministership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

In August 2019, after Article 370 was repealed in Jammu and Kashmir, France maintained its position that the abrogation of the special status was India's internal matter.

France has reiterated its support for India's bid for a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and its accession to the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), referring to New Delhi as a "major player" in the global arena.

India-France Relations

Strategic ties:

France was the first country to finalise a Civil Nuclear Deal with India after the NSG waiver

India and France Strategic Partnership agreement was signed in 1998

France has developed space cooperation with India for more than 50 Years. France helped India to launch many of its communication satellites in the beginning of India's space journey

Economic Ties

France has emerged as the 11th largest investor in India, with an FDI inflow of US\$ 10.5 billion from April 2000 to March 2023.

70 Indian companies employing over 8,000 employees in France

Trade relations between India and France have witnessed steady growth, with bilateral trade reaching an impressive US\$ 13.4 billion in 2022-23, marking a significant **7.72%** increase from the previous year.

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India-France Relations

Irritants:

Economy:

No Free trade deal

France is a member of the EU, but No great progress on the India-EU Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA).

Strategic Importance

→ UNSC Reforms

→ EU

→ Unconditional support

→ IOR

What is Ladakh's demand on Gilgit- Baltistan

Context: In January this year, Ladakh's two key socio-political conglomerates, the Leh Apex Body (LAB), representing several Buddhist religious and political parties, and Kargil Democratic Alliance (KDA), representing Muslim religious groups and local parties, submitted a memorandum to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) as part of an ongoing dialogue between the Centre and the newly-carved Union Territory over a series of fresh demands from the region.



What is Ladakh's demand on Gilgit- Baltistan

Ladakh at a Glance

Ladakh spread over 59,146 square kilometres, was a part of the Kashmir division of the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir.

It was carved out as one of the Union Territories, the other being J&K, out of the State on August 5, 2019, as the Centre ended the special constitutional position of the region provided to it under Article 370.

However, unlike the UT of J&K, Ladakh does not have a legislature. However it has two elected hill councils, the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council-Kargil (LAHDC) and LAHDC-Leh.

Leh for many decades, supported the demand for UT status. However, Kargil, after the events of 2019, has been insisting on reunification with Kashmir.



What is Ladakh's demand on Gilgit- Baltistan

Demands of Ladakh

Both districts joined hands to launch a major campaign for the restoration of Statehood with a legislature.

Earlier, Ladakh would send four members to the J&K Assembly and two members to the State's legislative council.

There is also a unanimous cry for special status under the Sixth Schedule and Article 371 of the Constitution of India on the lines of Mizoram, Tripura, Sikkim and other northeastern States.

People of Ladakh argue that opening up the region to outsiders and outside investment will impact "the most ecologically fragile and sensitive areas."



What is Ladakh's demand on Gilgit- Baltistan

What' the demand?

The memorandum highlights **the fact and seeks extension of territorial control up to Gilgit-Baltistan**. The memorandum impressed upon the Centre **to make "attempts to include this area into Ladakh"**. It demanded reservation of seats for Gilgit-Baltistan once a legislature is granted to the region.

The fresh memorandum to MHA underlines that **"empowering the locals will foster stability in the region, further enhancing the foreign policy"**.

It pointed out that the understanding of the locals of the harsh terrain of Ladakh has always proved helpful in military and logistic operations



DAP vs Nano DAP

Context: Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative's (IFFCO's) Nano DAP, containing 8% Nitrogen and 16% Phosphorus by volume. Unlike conventional DAP, which comes in granular form, IFFCO's Nano DAP is in liquid form.

Significance of DAP:

DAP, or di-ammonium phosphate, is the second most commonly used fertiliser in India after urea.

It is high in phosphorus (P) that stimulates root establishment and development — without which plants cannot grow to their normal size, or will take too long to mature.

It is thus applied just before, or at the time of sowing



DAP vs Nano DAP

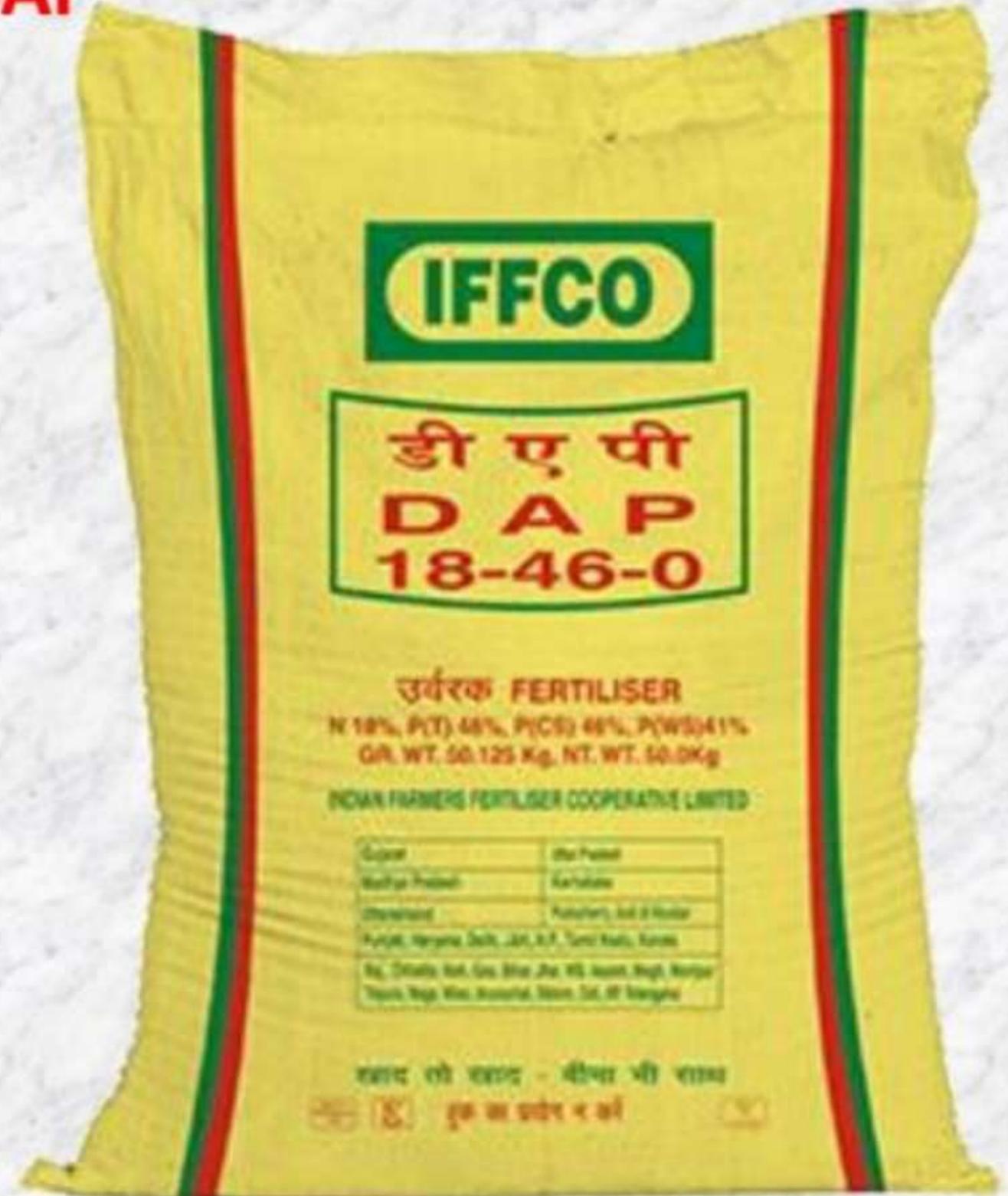
Advantages of Nano DAP

More Surface Area: ✓✓

Nano DAP has an advantage in terms of surface area to volume, as its particle size is less than 100 Nanometre (nm).

This tiny particle size makes Nano DAP more efficient than its conventional counterpart, **enabling the fertiliser “to enter easily inside the seed surface or through stomata and other plant openings”**.

Better assimilation of the fertiliser inside the plant system in turn leads to **“higher seed vigour, more chlorophyll, photosynthetic efficiency, better quality and increase in crop yields.”**



DAP vs Nano DAP

Advantages of Nano DAP

Pocket Friendly:

It is more pocket-friendly than its conventional counterpart. A 500 ml bottle of Nano DAP, equivalent to a 50-kg bag of conventional DAP, is priced at only Rs 600 (compared to Rs 1,350 for the bag).

Also reduction in the Subsidy Burden

600



DAP vs Nano DAP

Advantages of Nano DAP

Handling & Transportation:

For farmers, Nano DAP is also significantly more convenient. Simply put, 500 ml bottles are easier to transport, store, and use than 50kg bags. The fertiliser is sprayed on crops, with a 250-500 ml of DAP, dissolved in water, required per spray, per acre.



DAP vs Nano DAP

Aatamnirbhar Bharat ✓

India currently **imports significant quantities of fertiliser to meet domestic demand.** The adoption of domestically-produced Nano DAP — produced in Kalol, Gujarat — is set to significantly reduce this import burden.

This revolutionary step will not only take Indian agriculture forward in foodgrain production but it will **also make India self-reliant in fertiliser production**

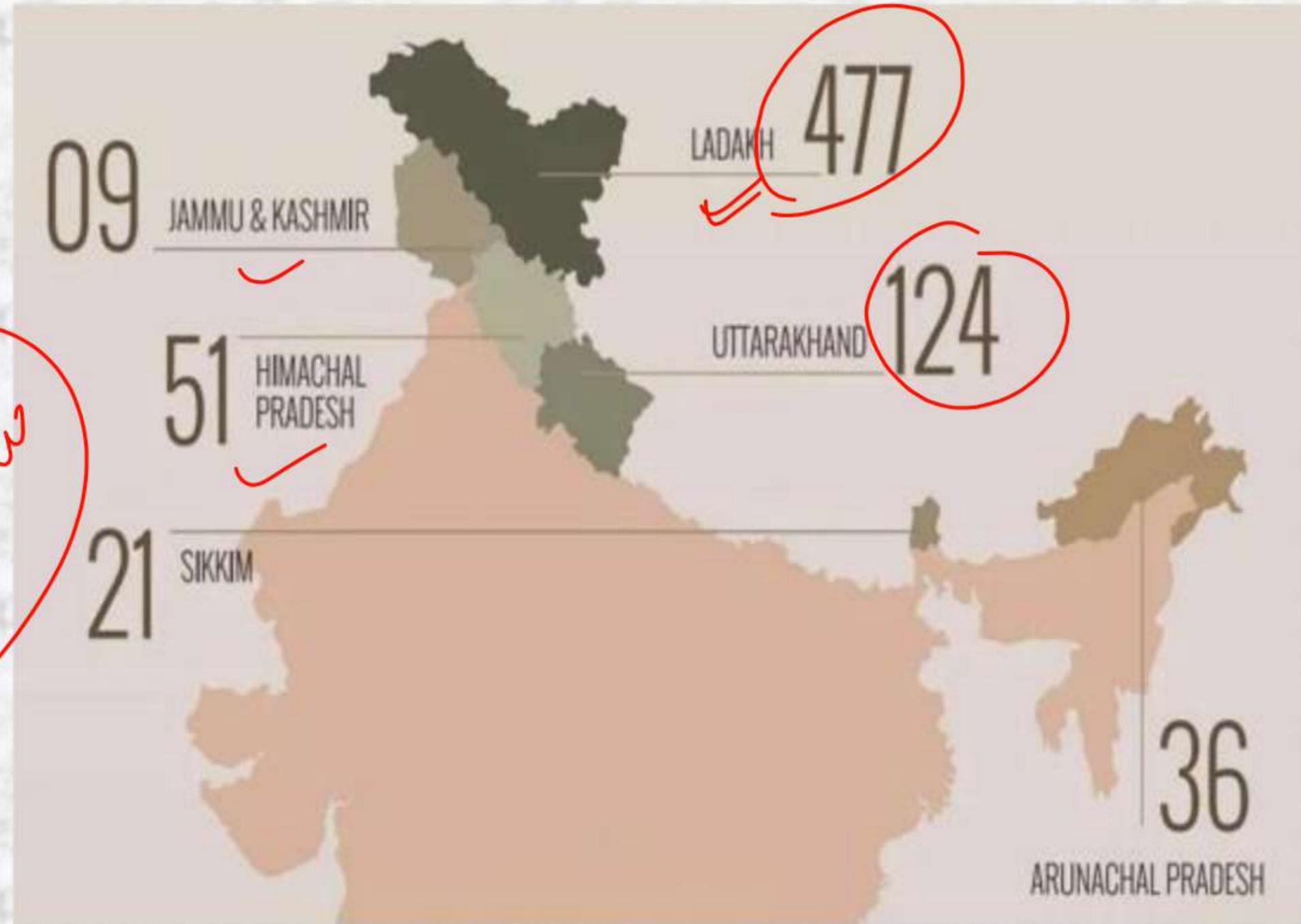


AATMA-NIRBHAR
BHARAT

First ever survey puts India's snow leopard count at 718

Context: The Snow Leopard Population Assessment in India (SPAII) has estimated a population of 718 in Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

*Shook
of snow*



First ever survey puts India's snow leopard count at 718

Snow Leopard

Habitat in India: Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh

It is believed that high-altitude cold desert of Ladakh is home to about half of the Snow Leopards in India

Habitat: steep, rugged terrains with rocky outcrops and ravines. This type of habitat provides good cover and clear view to help them sneak up on their prey.

Conservation Status:

IUCN- Vulnerable (2017-Endangered)

WPA: Schedule 1

CITES: Appendix 1

718



Kaziranga National Park – Two New Mammalian Species Discovered

Context: Two new mammalian species have been added to the list of fauna in Assam's Kaziranga National Park and Tiger Reserve

The two mammals are the **elusive binturong** (*Arctictis binturong*), the largest civet in India also known as the bearcat, and the **small-clawed otter** (*Aonyx cinereus*). Both are listed under **Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972.**

Bear Cat



Kaziranga National Park – Two New Mammalian Species Discovered

Binturong (Bearcat) (VU, App III, WPA-II) CITES
An arboreal mammal native to South and Southeast Asia,
Binturong is not easily found due to its nocturnal and arboreal habits.



Kaziranga National Park – Two New Mammalian Species Discovered

Asian small-clawed otter (VU, App II, WPA-I)

It has a wide distribution range extending through India eastwards to Southeast Asia and southern China.

In India, it is found mostly in the protected areas of West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and some parts of Kerala in the Western Ghats region.

Small-clawed otters have partially webbed feet with short claws, which make them skilled hunters in aquatic environments.

They are primarily found in freshwater habitats where they feed on a diet of fish, crustaceans, and mollusks.

The small-clawed otter was previously reported from the western Himalayas and parts of Odisha.



IUCN
Vulnerable

→ CITES

Indian Rhino or Great One-horned Rhinoceros

Habitat: alluvial flood plains and areas containing tall grasslands along the foothills of the Himalayas

Habitat at Present: Indo-Nepal terai and northern West Bengal and Assam. (Earlier it was also there in Gangetic plains)

the largest of all the Asian rhinos

Population – Around 4000 (2023)

Conservation Status:

IUCN: Vulnerable

WPA: Schedule 1

CITES: Appendix 1



Handwritten red annotations: a circle around the number '4000' and a scribble next to it.



KHAN GLOBAL STUDIES

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THANKS FOR WATCHING

