



TATHASTU
Institute of Civil Services

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS



7th December, 2023

53/1, Upper Ground Floor, Bada Bazar Road, Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi -110060

www.tathastuics.com

9560300770, 9560300554

enquiry@tathastuics.com



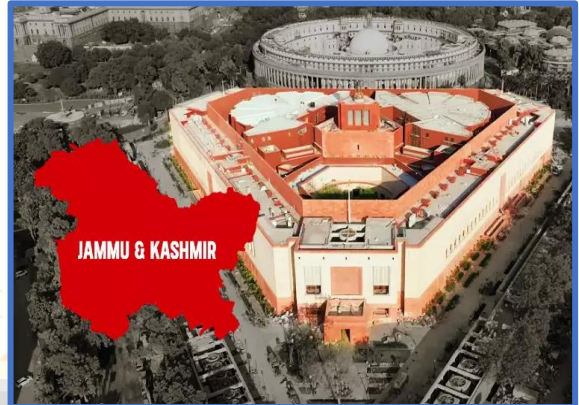
S.NO.	TOPIC
1.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR REORGANISATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2023
2.	NATIONAL MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI): A PROGRESS REVIEW 2023
3.	PRELIMS POINTERS

JAMMU AND KASHMIR REORGANISATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2023

SOURCE: [THE HINDU](#)

WHY IN NEWS?

- *The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Bill, 2023, and the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2023, have become noteworthy due to their recent passage in the Lok Sabha.*
- **Legislative Changes in Jammu and Kashmir:**
 - ✓ *The bills pertain to amendments in the legal framework of Jammu and Kashmir, focusing on reservation policies and the reorganization of the legislative assembly.*
- **Enhancements in Reservation Policies:**
 - ✓ *The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Bill, 2023, introduces changes in the reservation criteria for jobs and admissions in professional institutions.*
 - ✓ *This addresses social and educational backwardness, including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other specified classes.*




KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR REORGANISATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2023:

- **Seat Reservations:**
 - ✓ The bill aims to reserve seats in the yet-to-be-constituted 114-seat Jammu and Kashmir Assembly for "Kashmiri migrants, people displaced from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir [PoK], and Scheduled Tribes."
- **Increase in Assembly Seats:**
 - ✓ The total number of seats in the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly will increase from 107 to 114, with the addition of nine seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes.
- **Nomination Powers of Lieutenant-Governor:**
 - ✓ The Lieutenant-Governor is empowered to nominate three members in the Assembly, including two from the Kashmiri migrant community (one being a woman) and a representative of people from PoK who sought refuge in India after the wars with Pakistan.
- **Voice for Kashmiri Migrants:**

Making changes

A look at the J&K Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill and the J&K Reservation (Amendment) Bill

- The Reorganisation Bill increases the total number of seats in the J&K Assembly to 114 from 107
- Nine seats are reserved for the Scheduled Tribes for the first time
- It also empowers the Lieutenant-Governor to nominate three members to the Assembly - two members from the Kashmiri migrant



Point of view: Home Minister Amit Shah speaks in the Lok Sabha on Wednesday. PTI

- community, with one nominee being a woman, and one member from among the people from PoK who took refuge in India following the wars with Pakistan in 1947, 1965 and 1971
- The Reservation Bill seeks to replace the term "weak and underprivileged classes (social castes)" in the J&K Reservation Act, 2004 to "other backward classes"



- ✓ The reservation of seats for Kashmiri migrants, **displaced in the 1990s**, aims to ensure their **strong representation** in the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR RESERVATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2023:

- **Term Replacement:**
 - ✓ The bill seeks to replace the term "weak and underprivileged classes (social castes)" in the Jammu and Kashmir Reservation Act, 2004, with "Other Backward Classes" as declared by the Union Territory.
- **Reservation Criteria:**
 - ✓ The 2004 Act deals with reservation in appointments and admissions in professional institutions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other Socially and Educationally Backward Classes.
- **Response to Opposition Claims:**
 - ✓ Union Home Minister Amit Shah addressed the Opposition's claim that **amending the law is not valid due to the legal challenge** to the principal Act passed on August 5, 2019.
 - ✓ He argued that the **Supreme Court has not stayed the implementation**, and there is "status quo."

POLITICAL CHANGES AND DEVELOPMENTS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR POST ARTICLE 370 ABROGATION:

- **Introduction of Panchayati Raj Institutions:**
 - ✓ **Establishment:** All three tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions set up.
 - ✓ **Grassroots Democratic Process:** Efforts to enhance democratic representation at the local level.
- **District Development Council Elections (Nov-Dec 2020):**
 - ✓ **Democratic Hopes:** Elections held in all 20 districts, aiming for democratic governance at the grassroots.
 - ✓ **Complaints:** Concerns raised by some DDC chairpersons about limited influence in development planning.
- **Formation of People's Alliance for Gupkar Declaration (PAGD):**
 - ✓ **Unlikely Unity:** Traditional rivals NC and PDP, along with other parties, joined forces under PAGD in 2020.
 - ✓ **DDC Polls:** PAGD fielded candidates in DDC elections, securing 112 seats.
- **Delimitation Commission (Constituted on March 6, 2020):**
 - ✓ **Constituent Change:** Three-member commission, led by Justice Ranjana Desai, formed for delimitation.
 - ✓ **Seat Adjustments:** Jammu and Kashmir's Assembly seats revised, with increased representation for Jammu and Kashmir divisions
 - ✓ **Reserved Seats:** Recommendations for reserved seats for STs, SCs, and nomination provisions.
- **Protests Over ST List Inclusion:**
 - ✓ **Expansion of ST List:** Centre's proposal to include new groups in the ST list triggers widespread demonstrations.

BusinessToday.In

ARTICLE 370

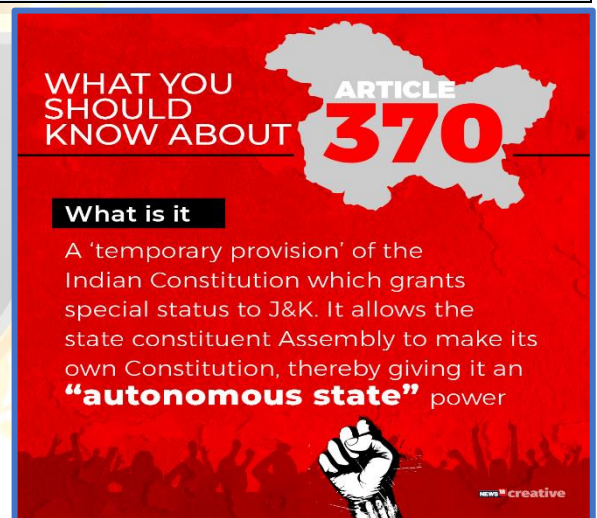
Before	After
Article 370 accorded special status to J&K	J&K will be like any other Indian state or union territory
J&K residents had dual citizenship of Kashmir and India	J&K residents will have single citizenship of India
State Assembly tenure: 6 years	Union Territory assembly tenure: 5 years
J&K had its own flag	Indian national flag prevails
Centre's authority limited to external affairs, defence, finance, communication	Centre responsible for administrative, local regulations also
State assembly defined 'permanent residents' of the state	Kashmiris won't need permanent resident certificate
Non-residents of J&K could not permanently settle in the state	Any Indian can settle in Kashmir
Non-residents could not buy immovable property, acquire land	Anyone can buy property, land in Kashmir
Kashmiri women married to non-Kashmiri could not inherit property	Kashmiri women married to non-Kashmiri can inherit property



- ✓ **Gujjar-Bakerwal Concerns:** Gujjars and Bakerwals protest, fearing dilution of their political empowerment.
- ✓ **Counter Demonstrations:** Paharis, intended beneficiaries, plan supportive marches.
- **Reduction in Stone Pelting and Militancy:**
 - ✓ **Decreased Stone-Pelting Incidents:** Significant drop from 618 (2019) to 76 (Jan-Jul 2021).
 - ✓ **Decline in Injuries to Security Forces:** Reduced from 64 (2019) to 10 (2021).
 - ✓ **Civilian Injuries from Pellet Guns:** Decreased from 339 (2019) to 25 (2021).
 - ✓ **Law and Order Improvement:** Only 20 law and order incidents reported in 2022.
- **Arrests of Militants and OGWs (Over-Ground Workers):**
 - ✓ **Increased Arrests of OGWs:** Rose from 82 (2019) to 178 (2021).
 - ✓ **Decline in Terrorism Acts:** 32% decrease in terrorism acts (Aug 2019-June 2022).
- **Development Projects:**
 - ✓ Launch of various projects for road and rail connectivity, healthcare, education, tourism, and sports.
 - ✓ **54 projects sanctioned** under the Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP).
 - ✓ Implementation of flagship schemes like **Ayushman Bharat, Ujjwala Yojana, PM Kisan Samman Nidhi, and PM Awas Yojana.**

ARTICLE 370: A BRIEF OVERVIEW

- **Introduction (1949):**
 - ✓ **Temporary Provision:** Added to the Indian constitution on **October 17, 1949**, as a temporary measure.
 - ✓ **Special Status:** Granted **Jammu & Kashmir the authority to draft its own Constitution**, limiting the legislative powers of the Indian Parliament.
- **Origins and Inclusion:**
 - ✓ **Drafting by N Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Included as **Article 306 A** in the draft constitution.
 - ✓ **Empowered J&K Constituent Assembly:** Granted authority to **recommend the application of specific articles from the Indian Constitution to the state.**
- **Scope and Powers:**
 - ✓ **Constituent Assembly's Role:** Empowered the J&K Constituent Assembly to decide which Indian Constitution articles would be applicable.
 - ✓ **Presidential Power:** **Article 370, Clause 3**, gave the President the authority to amend its provisions.
- **Article 35A (1954):**
 - ✓ **Introduction:** Stemmed from Article 370
 - ✓ **Presidential Order:** Introduced through a **Presidential Order in 1954**, based on the J&K Constituent Assembly's recommendation.
 - ✓ **Special Provisions:** Empowered the J&K legislature to **define permanent residents and grant special rights and privileges.**
- **Modification in 2019:**
 - ✓ **Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 2019:** Issued by the President of India on August 5, 2019.





- ✓ **Focused Changes:** Modified Article 370 itself, not a revocation.
- ✓ **Government Action:** Empowered the Government of India to make **specific adjustments in the application of Article 370.**

CHALLENGES OF THE RECENT AMENDMENTS:

J&K Reservation (Amendment) Bill:

- **Controversy Over Constitutional Validity:**
 - ✓ The amendment faces opposition, **raising questions about its constitutional validity.**
- **Potential Polarization:**
 - ✓ Reservation based on specific criteria may **lead to political and social polarization.**
- **Implementation Challenges:**
 - ✓ Ensuring **effective implementation and addressing concerns** of diverse communities may pose challenges.

J&K Reorganization (Amendment) Bill:

- **Opposition Contention:**
 - ✓ Some opposition members challenge the amendment, **citing potential legal issues and questioning the timing.**
- **Historical and Political Controversies:**
 - ✓ References to historical decisions and political figures, such as **Jawaharlal Nehru, create controversies and may impact bipartisan cooperation.**
- **Security and Terrorism Concerns:**
 - ✓ Despite the **commitment to a "zero-terror" plan**, challenges remain in **fully curbing terrorism**, as highlighted by opposition members.

WAY FORWARD FOR JAMMU AND KASHMIR AMENDMENT BILLS (2023):

- **Engage in Constructive Dialogue:**
 - ✓ **Inclusive Consultation:** Foster open and **inclusive dialogue with stakeholders**, including political parties, **community leaders, and legal experts**, to address concerns and build consensus.
 - ✓ **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Implement **public awareness campaigns** to inform citizens about the amendments, **dispel misinformation, and ensure a well-informed public discourse.**
- **Legal Scrutiny and Compliance:**
 - ✓ **Constitutional Review:** Subject the amendment bills to **thorough constitutional review**, ensuring compliance with **legal principles and addressing any potential discrepancies.**
 - ✓ **Collaboration with Legal Experts:** Seek collaboration with **constitutional law experts and scholars** to **strengthen the legal foundation of the amendments.**
- **Enhanced Security Measures:**
 - ✓ **Comprehensive Security Strategy:** Develop and implement a comprehensive security strategy **aligned with the "zero-terror" plan**, focusing on **intelligence gathering, border control, and counter-terrorism efforts.**
 - ✓ **Community Engagement:** Involve local communities in **security initiatives, fostering cooperation and trust** to create a shared responsibility for maintaining peace.
- **Address Historical Concerns:**
 - ✓ **Historical Reconciliation:** Initiate a platform for **historical reconciliation, acknowledging past decisions and addressing grievances**, especially those related to historical figures like Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - ✓ **National Unity Narratives:** Promote **narratives that emphasize national unity and shared history**, fostering a sense of common identity and purpose.
- **Empowerment Initiatives:**



- ✓ **Community Empowerment Programs:** Implement programs that empower marginalized communities, including Kashmiri migrants and PoK refugees, providing them with educational, economic, and political opportunities.
- ✓ **Skill Development:** Focus on skill development and job creation initiatives to enhance the socio-economic well-being of displaced communities.
- **Transparent Implementation:**
 - ✓ **Transparent Governance:** Prioritize transparency in the implementation of the amendments, ensuring that processes are clear, accessible, and accountable.
 - ✓ **Regular Reporting:** Provide regular updates and reports on the progress of the amendments, addressing concerns and demonstrating commitment to democratic principles.





NATIONAL MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI): A PROGRESS REVIEW 2023

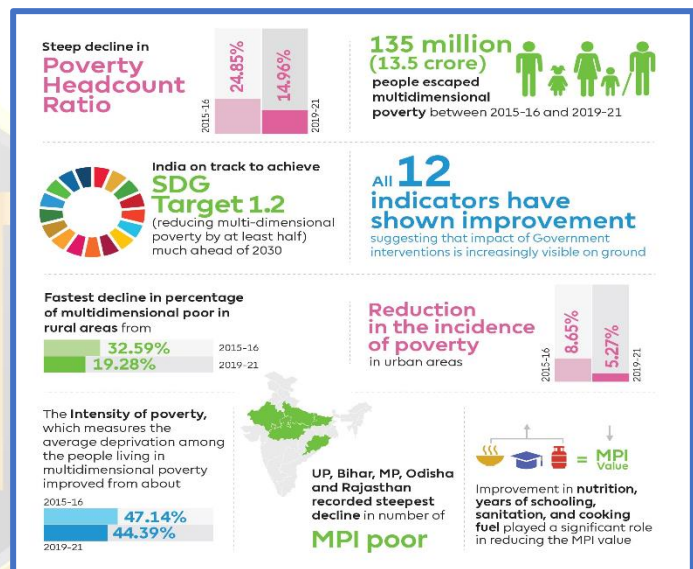
SOURCE: [UNEP](#)

WHY IN NEWS?

- The **National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) report for 2023** released by **NITI AAYOG** offers comprehensive estimates of multidimensional poverty in India, covering **36 States & Union Territories and 707 administrative districts**.
- The data is derived from the **5th round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5)** conducted between **2019-21**.
- The report evaluates changes in **multidimensional poverty from the previous survey (NFHS-4, 2015-16)**.
- Beyond just **identifying the number of poor (headcount ratio)**, it delves into the intensity of poverty, providing insights into the severity of deprivations.
- This holistic approach **enhances the understanding of poverty dynamics in the country**.

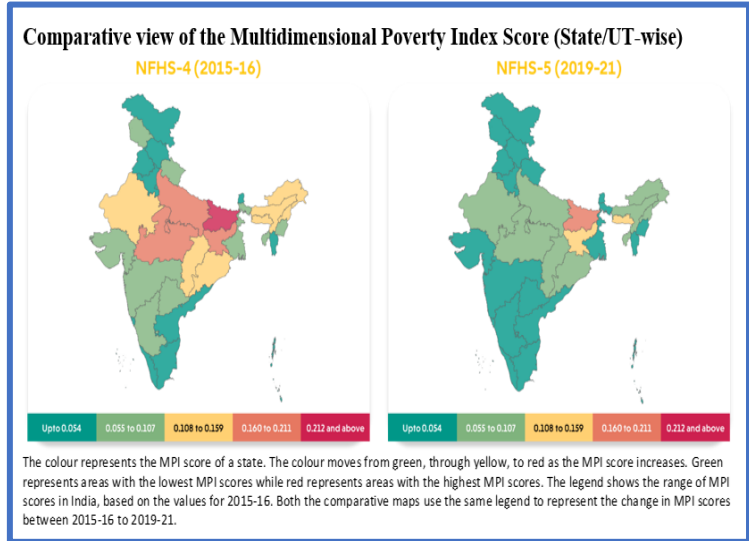
Key Highlights of MPI Progress Report 2023:

- **Significant Reduction in Multidimensional Poverty:**
 - ✓ **135 million individuals** escaped multidimensional poverty between **2015-16 and 2019-21**.
 - ✓ India's national MPI value **nearly halved, decreasing from 24.85% to 14.96%**.
- **Positive Impact of Government Interventions:**
 - ✓ Improved indicators suggest the **increasing visibility of government interventions**.
 - ✓ **Progress in nutrition, years of schooling, sanitation, and cooking fuel** contributed to reducing the MPI value.
- **Intensity of Poverty Improvement:**
 - ✓ The Intensity of Poverty, measuring average deprivation, **improved from 47.14% to 44.39%**.
 - ✓ Nutrition, schooling, sanitation, and cooking fuel improvements played a significant role.
- **Early Achievement of SDG Target 1.2:**
 - ✓ **India is on track to achieve SDG Target 1.2** (reducing multidimensional poverty by at least half) well ahead of 2030.
- **Disparities Across Rural and Urban Areas:**
 - ✓ **Rural areas** experienced a faster reduction in MPI value compared to urban areas.
 - ✓ Proportion of multidimensional poor in **rural areas: 19.28%, urban areas: 5.27%**.
- **State-wise Progress:**
 - ✓ **Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Rajasthan** recorded the **steepest decline** in the number of MPI poor.
- **Fastest Absolute Reduction in MPI:**
 - ✓ **Bihar** showed the **fastest reduction in MPI value** in absolute terms.
 - ✓ **Uttar Pradesh** had the most **significant number of people** escaping multidimensional poverty (**3.43 crore**).



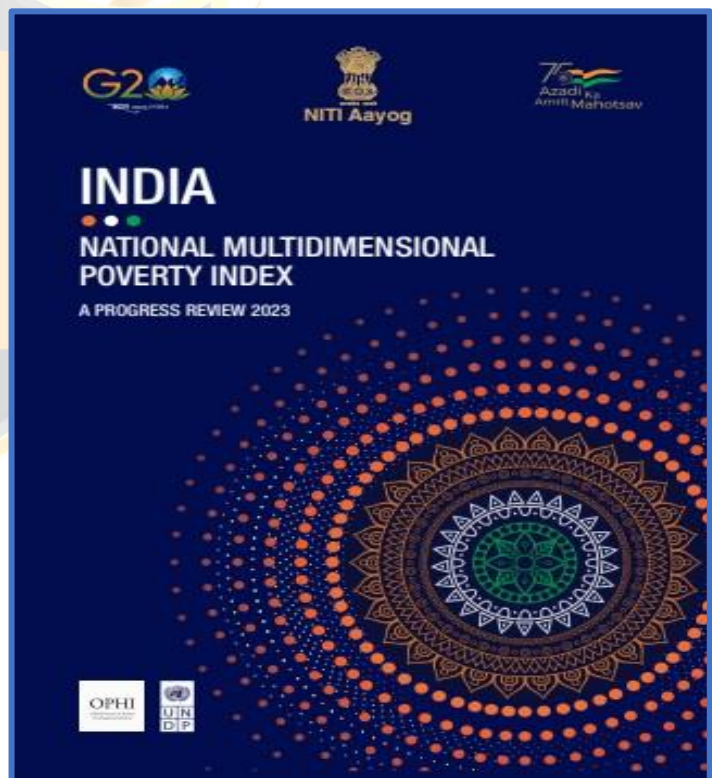


- **State and UT Performance:**
 - ✓ States and UTs displayed **notable improvements in MPI scores from 2015-16 to 2019-21.**
- **District-level Analysis:**
 - ✓ Disaggregated estimates at the district level showed the **most rapid reduction in MPI in districts of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan.**
- **Indicator-wise Comparison of Deprivations:**
 - ✓ Statistically significant reduction in **deprivations across all 12 indicators.**
 - ✓ **Sanitation and cooking fuel** saw the most substantial reductions.



NATIONAL MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (NATIONAL MPI):

- **Initiative by NITI Aayog:**
 - ✓ **NITI Aayog, serving as the nodal agency, takes responsibility for constructing an indigenized index to monitor States and Union Territories (UTs) in addressing multidimensional poverty.**
- **MPI Coordination Committee (MPICC):**
 - ✓ NITI Aayog establishes the MPICC, an **inter-ministerial committee**, including relevant ministries and departments.
 - ✓ The committee spans areas such as **health, education, nutrition, rural development, drinking water, sanitation, electricity, and urban development.**
 - ✓ MPICC's composition draws from the multidimensional nature of the **index indicators, ensuring cross-sectoral perspectives.**
- **Technical Rigor and Robustness:**
 - ✓ MPICC collaborates with survey implementers, including the **International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.**
 - ✓ Technical partners, **such as OPHI and UNDP**, contribute expertise, ensuring the technical rigor and robustness of the national MPI.
- **Cross-Sectoral Perspectives:**
 - ✓ The composition of MPICC, enriched by experts from the **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)**, brings cross-sectoral perspectives.

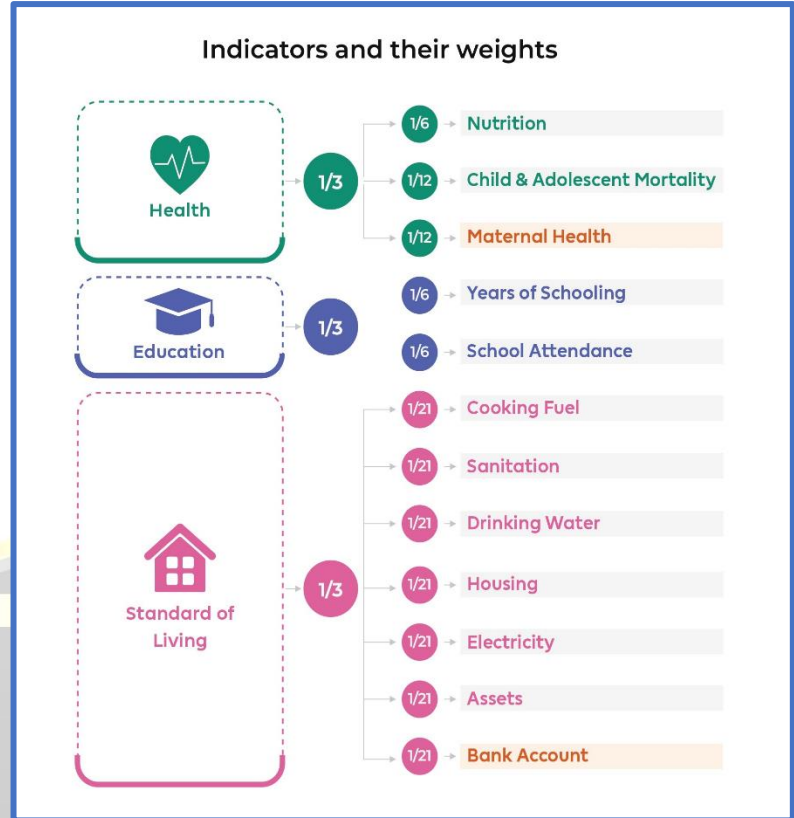




- ✓ This holistic approach informs policies and **interventions necessary to enhance achievements at the household level.**

DIMENSIONS OF THE NATIONAL MPI:

- **Health Dimension:**
 - ✓ Includes specific health-related indicators.
- **Education Dimension:**
 - ✓ Comprises indicators related to educational well-being.
- **Standard of Living Dimension:**
 - ✓ Encompasses indicators reflecting the living conditions of households.



Sub-indices of the National MPI:

- **Headcount Ratio (H):**
 - ✓ **Objective:** Measures how many **individuals in the population are considered** multidimensionally poor.
 - ✓ **Calculation:** Proportion of multidimensionally **poor individuals divided by the total population.**
- **Intensity of Poverty (A):**
 - ✓ **Objective:** Assesses the **average proportion of deprivations experienced** by multidimensionally poor individuals.
 - ✓ **Calculation:** **Sum of the weighted deprivation** scores of all poor individuals divided by the total number of poor individuals.
- **Purpose of the Sub-indices**
 - ✓ **Headcount Ratio (H):** Provides information on the percentage of the population living in multidimensional poverty.
 - ✓ **Intensity of Poverty (A):** Offers insights into the depth or severity of poverty experienced by individuals.

CHALLENGES IN INDIA:

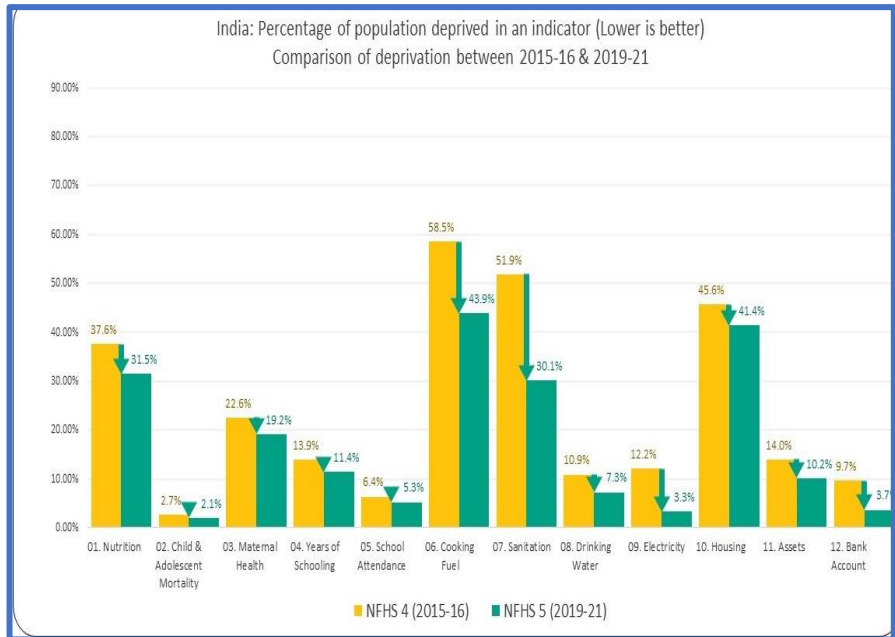
- **Data Reliability and Source Concerns:**
 - ✓ **Reliance on National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 4 and 5 data for MPI estimation** raises questions about reliability, especially considering the **controversies surrounding NFHS 5**, which was blocked for alleged unreliability.
- **Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic:**
 - ✓ The MPI estimates **do not fully account for the severe economic impact** of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-21, including loss of livelihoods, reverse migration, and disruptions in health and education services.
- **GDP Decline and Economic Shock:**
 - ✓ The MPI reduction contrasts with a significant decline in GDP growth from 8% in 2015-16 to 3.78% in 2019-20, and a slump of -6.60% in 2020-21.



✓ The economic shock may have **intensified poverty challenges**.

➤ **Limited Coverage of Variables:**

- ✓ Aggregation with **uniform weighting in MPI overlooks nuances**.
- ✓ Factors like criminality among **State MPs**, which correlates with **higher MPI**, point to the need for a more **comprehensive set of variables**.



➤ **Rural-Urban Dynamics:**

- ✓ **While urbanization is associated with higher MPI**, the impact is **less than proportionate**, potentially due to reverse migration during the pandemic.
- ✓ Understanding **rural-urban dynamics** is crucial for accurate poverty assessments.

➤ **Education and Health Expenditure Decline:**

- ✓ **State-level decline in educational expenditure** raises concerns as education spending correlates with lower MPI.
- ✓ Health expenditure, **while rising**, may not have met the demands of the pandemic.

➤ **Criminal Involvement in Governance:**

- ✓ The **rising share of Members of Parliament with criminal backgrounds**, associated with higher MPI, indicates **governance challenges**.
- ✓ Corrupt practices diverting funds from **social safety nets** may hinder **poverty alleviation efforts**.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVE TO REDUCE MPI:

Initiative	Objectives
<i>Poshan Abhiyan</i>	✓ Reduce deprivations in health , particularly addressing issues related to nutrition.
<i>Anaemia Mukt Bharat</i>	✓ Combat and reduce instances of anemia , contributing to improved health outcomes.
<i>Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)</i>	✓ Enhance sanitation facilities nationwide , resulting in a swift 21.8 percentage points improvement in sanitation deprivations .
<i>Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)</i>	✓ Improve access to clean drinking water , contributing to the overall reduction in multidimensional poverty.
<i>Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)</i>	✓ Provide subsidized cooking fuel to households , leading to a significant 14.6 percentage points improvement in cooking fuel deprivations.




Saubhagya	✓ Ensure electrification of households , contributing to low deprivation rates in electricity access .
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)	✓ Address housing needs, aiming to improve living conditions and reduce housing-related deprivations.
Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	✓ Promote financial inclusion by increasing access to bank accounts , aligning with the broader goal of poverty reduction and the SDG target.
Samagra Shiksha	✓ Enhance educational outcomes by addressing issues related to schooling , contributing to the reduction of educational deprivations.

WAY FORWARD: NITI AAYOG'S COMMITMENT

- **Significant Decline:**
 - ✓ India witnessed a **substantial 9.89 percentage points** reduction in multidimensional poverty from 2015-16 to 2019-21.
- **Rural Impact:**
 - ✓ Rural areas experienced the **fastest decline, from 32.59% to 19.28%**, contributing significantly to overall poverty reduction.
- **State-wise Progress:**
 - ✓ Uttar Pradesh **recorded the highest decline, with 3.43 crore people escaping poverty**, followed by Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.
- **Sectoral Contributors:**
 - ✓ **Improvements in nutrition, schooling, sanitation, and cooking fuel** played pivotal roles in driving down poverty levels.
- **SDG Target Achievement:**
 - ✓ **India is on track to achieve SDG Target 1.2**, aiming to reduce multidimensional poverty by at least half, well before the 2030 deadline.
- **Government Initiatives:**
 - ✓ Flagship programs like **Poshan Abhiyan, Swachh Bharat Mission**, and others were instrumental in achieving positive outcomes.
- **Continued Support:**
 - ✓ NITI Aayog **reaffirms its commitment to sustained collaboration**, technical support, and policy guidance for **further poverty reduction efforts**.



PRELIMS POINTERS:

TOPIC	DISCRIPTION
<p>Garba dance of Gujarat makes it to UNESCO list</p>	<p>WHY IN NEWS?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Gujarat's traditional dance, Garba, has been inscribed in UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage, marking its 15th cultural element from India. <p>SINGNIFICANCE OF GARBA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Description of Garba: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ UNESCO describes Garba as a ritualistic and devotional dance performed during the Hindu festival of Navaratri, dedicated to the worship of feminine energy. ❖ Historic Achievement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ This makes Garba the 15th cultural element from India to be inscribed on UNESCO's list, with the last addition being Kolkata's Durga Puja two years ago. ❖ Under 2003 Convention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ The inclusion follows the provisions of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage. ❖ Committee's Evaluation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ The approval was granted at the 18th session of UNESCO's Intergovernmental Committee for Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Republic of Botswana. ❖ Cultural Significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Garba is recognized for its inclusive nature, transcending socio-economic, gender, and religious structures, fostering equality and strengthening social bonds. ❖ Boost for Tourism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ The inclusion is expected to boost tourism activities in Gujarat, enhancing the state's cultural heritage and attracting both domestic and international tourists. 
<p>Supplementary Demands for Grants</p>	<p>WHY IN NEWS?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Government's Request: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ The government has sought Parliament's approval for an additional net spending of Rs 58,378 crore in the current fiscal, primarily allocating funds for MGNREGA and fertiliser subsidies. ❖ Spending Areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ The supplementary demands include allocations for fertiliser subsidy (Rs 13,351 crore), Department of Food and Public Distribution (Rs



7,000 crore), Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (Rs 9,200 crore), and Ministry of Rural Development for MGNREGA (Rs 14,524 crore).

ABOUT SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

❖ **Supplementary Demand for Grants:**

- ☛ Needed when the authorized amount for a service in the current fiscal year is insufficient.
- ☛ Presented and passed by Parliament before the financial year ends.



OTHER TYPES OF GRANTS:

❖ **Additional Grant:**

- ☛ Granted for **new services not in the budget.**

❖ **Excess Grant:**

- ☛ Granted when **spending exceeds the budgeted** amount.
- ☛ **Voted by Lok Sabha** after the financial year.

❖ **Vote of Credit:**

- ☛ **Granted for unforeseen** and indefinite demands.
- ☛ Acts like a **blank cheque for the Executive.**

❖ **Exceptional Grant:**

- ☛ Granted for **special purposes outside** the annual service.

❖ **Token Grant:**

- ☛ Granted for **new service by reappropriation.**
- ☛ **Involves a nominal sum (Re 1)** and requires Lok Sabha approval.

MONUMENT MITRA SCHEME

WHY IN NEWS?

- ❖ The **Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)** has developed a framework for **engaging with the private and public sector** companies to develop and provide **amenities at protected monuments** through CSR funds.
- ❖ Revamped version of the “**Adopt A Heritage program 2.0**” was launched on **4th September, 2023** by **Union Minister of Culture** to enhance visitor’s experience with a view to make them visitor friendly.

AIM OF THE SCHEME

- ❖ Ensuring **quality amenities and facilities at heritage, natural, and tourist sites.**
- ❖ Active participation of **private and public sector organizations.**



MONUMENT MITRAS



- ❖ **Corporate entities** involved in the scheme as part of **Corporate Social Responsibility.**
- ❖ Collaborate to **provide amenities.**

ABOUT THE SCHEME:

- ❖ **Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Culture**, for monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India.
- ❖ **Applicability: All centrally protected heritage** properties.
- ❖ **Key Focus: Quality and inclusive provision** of amenities and facilities.
- ❖ **Process: Private and public sector organizations collaborate as "Monument Mitras."**

