

YOJANA MAGAZINE ANALYSIS

(December 2023) (Part 2/3)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

PART 1/3

- INDIA'S MOONSHOT
- REGIONAL RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM

PART 2/3

- INDIA'S GROWING STATURE: A RISING SUPERPOWER
- MERI MAATI MERA DESH

PART 3/3

- INDIA'S INDUSTRY SECTOR
- AGRI & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

TOPICS (PART 2/3)

- INDIA'S GROWING STATURE: A RISING SUPERPOWER
- MERI MAATI MERA DESH

INDIA'S GROWING STATURE: A RISING SUPERPOWER

There has been a **tremendous change in India's trajectory** over the last nine years.

India has **now entered the period of Kartavya Kaal**, which will provide a golden opportunity for India to achieve unprecedented levels of scientific, technological, economic, and social progress.

Today, India has emerged as a Vishwa Mitra (global friend), a Vishwa Guru (global teacher) and a Vishwa Vaid (global physician).

CHALLENGES IN FRONT OF THE WORLD

- Conflicts in Asia & Europe
- Shocks of the Covid 19 pandemic.
- Inefficient multilateral bodies.
- Supply disruptions of key essential commodities
- Global Warming

INDIA'S LEADERSHIP

It is at a key point of inflection in geopolitical tumult that India has set an example for the rest of the world through its leadership of the G20, its values-based approach,

its emphasis on global cooperation, and a human-centric vision of peace and progress for all.

India has emerged as a leader on many fronts namely:

- Successfully promoting the ideals of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.
- Inclusion of African Union in G20
- Vaccine assistance to more than 100 countries.
- Environment conservation efforts like formation of ISA, CDRI, OSOWOG, Indo Pacific
 Oceans Initiative (IPOI)

CLIMATE CRISIS

Climate change and environmental degradation have emerged as two of the world's greatest challenges, with the potential to create unimaginably adverse consequences for future generations. It is here that India has pointed to a different path for ameliorating the situation, beyond science, technology, and the exploitative mercantilism that characterises the fissures between the developed West and the distressed Global South.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIA:

- Mission LiFE
- Achievement of INDCs adopted in Paris in 2015 before time. (2030). India is the only
 G20 country to do so. India also have submitted its updated INDCs in 2021.

CLEAN ENERGY

At the G7 summit in June 2022, PM Modi highlighted India's efforts towards clean energy.

- India has the world's first fully solar-powered airport.
- India's big railway system will become net zero in this decade.
- We achieved the 40 per cent energy capacity target from non-fossil sources nine years before time.
- India is the 3rd largest producer of renewable energy in the world now. (4th largest wind energy capacity & 5th largest solar energy capacity)
- Multilateral/Bilateral international agreements of India:
 - US-India Strategic Clean Energy Partnership (USISCEP).
 - EU and India Clean Energy and Climate Partnership (CECP).

SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE

During & after the Covid 19 pandemic, **supply chain disruptions** were faced not only by India but many across the Globe. Especially for a New age product: semiconductor chips. Following steps have been taken by India in this regard:

In December 2021, the government announced a nearly \$10 billion Production-linked incentive (PLI) scheme to encourage chip manufacturing in India.

- In March 2022, the union cabinet approved the **Semicon India programme** to develop the semiconductor and display manufacturing ecosystem.
- The **Trilateral supply chain resilience initiative**, launched in collaboration with **Australia and Japan**, is another significant step in addressing the supply chain crisis.

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

India has emerged as one of the **fastest-growing digital economies** in the world. There has been **rapid digitalisation in India** in the past few years. On **1 July 2015**, the Prime Minister launched **Digital India** to transform India into an empowered digital economy.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- Technology adoption by the government has ensured a remarkable increase in transparency in governance.
- In 2021, India reported 48 billion real-time digital transactions, or 40 per cent of the global total. Interestingly, this is nearly three times higher than China and seven times greater than the combined real-time payments volume of the world's leading economies: the US, Canada, the UK, France, and Germany.

INDIA AS A VISHWA VAID

India has traditionally excelled at contributing to the global good, as evident during the
 Covid-19 pandemic, when it provided free vaccines to nearly 100 countries and
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sent food aid and humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, Ukraine, and several African countries.

- Yoga is also another major contribution of India to the world. The popularity of this
 practiced has been on the rise in the post Covid era.
- During Covid, the government promoted Ayurvedic medicine or simple home remedies to boost natural immunity. It is not an alternative to allopathic medicine, but a complement to it.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF MILLETS

On the food security front, recognising the **potential of millets** to meet domestic and global nutritional needs, the Government of India proposed to the united nations that 2023 be declared the **International Year of Millets (IYoM- 2023)**.

This proposal garnered support from 72 countries, and on 5 March 2021, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) officially declared 2023 as the International Year of Millets.

MERI MAATI MERA DESH

The **Meri Maati Mera Desh** campaign is a tribute to the **veers and veeranganas** who have made the **supreme sacrifice** for the country.

In the spirit of Jan Bhagidari, the campaign comprises many activities and ceremonies conducted across the country at Panchayat/village, Block, urban Local Body, state and national levels.

WHICH ACTIVITIES WERE PLANNED?

The activities included:

- The building of Shilaphalakam (a memorial) to express heartfelt gratitude to all the bravehearts who have made the supreme sacrifice;
- 'Panch Pran' pledge taking by the people at shilaphalakam;
- Planting of saplings of indigenous species and developing 'Amrit vatika' (vasudha vandhan), and
- Felicitation ceremonies for honouring the freedom fighters and the families of deceased freedom fighters (veeron ka vandan), among others.

AMRIT KALASH YATRA

The 'Meri Maati Mera Desh' campaign also includes the Amrit Kalash Yatra, which comprises a collection of mitti (soil) and rice grains from over 6 lakh villages in rural areas and from wards in urban areas, which is sent to block level (where mitti of all villages in the block is mixed) and then to the state capital.

The **mitti from the state level** is sent to the **national capital**, accompanied by thousands of Amrit Kalash Yatris.

The Amrit Kalash Yatra witnessed all the states and UTs represented by their respective blocks and urban Local bodies putting mitti from their Kalash in one giant Amrit Kalash in the spirit of 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat'.

HOW DID THE CAMPAIGN PERFORM?

The campaign became a massive success.

- With over **2.3 lakh shilaphalakams built** in 36 states/UTs;
- Nearly 4 crore Panch Pran pledge selfies uploaded;
- 2 lakh plus 'veeron ka vandan' programmes nationwide;
- More than 2.36 crore indigenous saplings have been planted;
- 2.63 lakh Amrit Vatikas created under the vasudha vandan theme across the country.