

# **TODAY'S ANALYSIS**

(09 November 2024)

# **TOPICS TO BE COVERED**

- PM VIDYA LAXMI SCHEME
- MAHASAGAR



+918988885050 +918988886060



www.vajiraoinstitute.com info@vajiraoinstitute.com



# **PM VIDYA LAXMI SCHEME**



### Why in News?

- Recently, The Union Cabinet, chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, has approved the
   PM-Vidyalaxmi scheme, which aims to provide financial support to meritorious students
   to pursue higher education without financial constraints.
- This scheme is a part of the government's broader effort to maximize access to quality higher education for Indian youth.

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- The initiative is aligned with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which advocates
  for providing financial assistance to deserving students.
- The scheme will focus on providing collateral-free loans, interest subventions, and credit guarantees for education loans, enabling meritorious students to study in the country's top educational institutions.

### **KEY FEATURES**

- Target Group and Eligibility:
  - Meritorious Students: Any student admitted to one of the top 860 quality higher educational institutions (QHEIs) in India, as determined by the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), is eligible for the scheme.
  - The scheme covers both government and private institutions ranked in the top 100 in the NIRF, as well as government institutions ranked between 101-200.
  - Annual Family Income:
    - Students with a family income of up to ₹8 lakhs will benefit from 3% interest subvention.
    - Students with a family income of up to ₹4.5 lakhs will be eligible for full interest subvention under the Central Sector Interest Subsidy (CSIS).

### • Loan Amount and Financial Support:

- Loan Coverage: The scheme provides education loans to cover the full cost of tuition fees and other related expenses (e.g., accommodation, books).
- Collateral-Free Loans: Loans will be offered without collateral or guarantor requirements, making it accessible to a larger number of students.
- Loan Amount Limit: Students can apply for loans up to ₹10 lakh (for both domestic and overseas education).
- o For loans up to ₹7.5 lakh, the government will provide a 75% credit guarantee to banks to reduce the risk of default.

#### • Interest Subvention:

- 3% Interest Subvention: Students with an annual family income of up to ₹8 lakh, not eligible for other government subsidies, will receive 3% interest subvention on loans up to ₹10 lakh during the moratorium period.
- Full Interest Subvention for Low-Income Students: Students with an income of up to ₹4.5 lakh annually, pursuing technical and professional courses, will receive full interest subvention under the existing Central Sector Interest Subsidy (CSIS) scheme.

Coverage: The scheme will benefit 1 lakh students every year with the interest subvention, with an expected 7 lakh students to benefit by the end of the scheme (2024-2030).

### • Application Process:

- o Unified Digital Portal: The entire process will be streamlined and digital, with a dedicated online portal—PM-Vidyalaxmi. Students can apply for loans and interest subventions directly through this portal, which will be transparent, student-friendly, and inter-operable with all banks.
- Simplified Application: The application process will be simple, and E-vouchers and Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) wallets will be used for the payment of interest subvention, ensuring a seamless experience.

### Additional Support Mechanisms:

- Loan Disbursement and Coverage: The scheme will cover educational loans for students enrolled in quality higher educational institutions. The scope of the scheme includes technical, professional, and general education courses.
- State and Central Government Institutions: All central government institutions, as
   well as top-ranked state institutions, are eligible under the scheme.

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### **BUDGET & FINANCIAL OUTLAY**

- A total outlay of ₹3,600 crore has been allocated for the period from 2024-25 to 2030-31 to support the implementation of the scheme.
- This funding will provide financial assistance to around 7 lakh students, supporting both the loan disbursement and interest subvention components.

# HOW WILL IT COMPLEMENT OTHER SCHEMES?

The PM-Vidyalaxmi scheme builds on existing education financing mechanisms and further strengthens the government's commitment to providing access to education through financial inclusion. Specifically, it will work in conjunction with:

## 1. Central Sector Interest Subsidy (CSIS):

Under this existing scheme, students from families with an income of up to ₹4.5

lakh who are pursuing technical and professional courses from approved institutions get full interest subvention during the moratorium period.

## 2. Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loans (CGFSEL):

The 75% credit guarantee under PM-Vidyalaxmi will reduce the risk for financial institutions and banks, encouraging them to offer loans to students without collateral.

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Together, these schemes will ensure that all deserving students, particularly those from economically weaker sections, have access to quality higher education without the barrier of financial constraints.

### SIGNIFICANCE

### • Promoting Financial Inclusion in Education:

O By offering collateral-free loans and interest subvention schemes, the PM-Vidyalaxmi initiative significantly reduces the financial burden on students and their families, making higher education more accessible, particularly for those from low- and middle-income backgrounds.

# Boosting Higher Education Enrollment:

The scheme targets more than 22 lakh students annually, covering students across diverse fields and institutions. This will help increase access to quality education and create a more skilled workforce in India.

### Digital and Transparent Application System:

 The digital nature of the scheme ensures greater transparency, reduces delays, and simplifies the loan application process for students, enhancing their overall experience.

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### • Alignment with National Education Policy (NEP) 2020:

 PM-Vidyalaxmi directly contributes to the NEP 2020 vision of increasing access to higher education for all deserving students by ensuring that financial limitations do not hinder their academic aspirations.

### Support for Merit-Based Admissions:

The scheme encourages merit-based admissions in the country's **top educational institutions**, making it a progressive step towards supporting excellence and skill development in higher education.



# **MAHASAGAR**



- The third edition of MAHASAGAR—a high-level virtual interaction organized by the Indian Navy—was conducted on 5th November 2024.
- During this event, Admiral Dinesh Kumar Tripathi, Chief of the Naval Staff of India, engaged with the Heads of Navies and Maritime Agencies from Indian Ocean Region (IOR) littoral nations.
- The theme of this year's discussion was "Training Cooperation to Mitigate Common
   Maritime Security Challenges in the IOR."

- The interaction focused on addressing shared maritime security challenges in the region through training collaboration and enhancing the maritime security capacities of the countries involved.
- MAHASAGAR—which translates to "vast ocean" in Hindi—represents India's commitment to promoting security, stability, and cooperation in the IOR, with an emphasis on training and capacity building.
- This edition of MAHASAGAR was attended by senior leaders from maritime agencies and naval forces of IOR littoral countries, including Bangladesh, Comoros, Kenya,
   Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, and Tanzania.

### **KEY HIGHLIGHTS**

### **Purpose and Objective of MAHASAGAR:**

MAHASAGAR is an outreach initiative by the Indian Navy, designed to foster
cooperation and dialogue between the navies and maritime agencies of IOR nations.

The goal is to promote the "Active Security and Growth for AII" in the region (SAGAR),
a strategic concept championed by India.

- The event is aimed at strengthening regional cooperation to mitigate common maritime security challenges through joint efforts, including training and the development of necessary maritime capabilities among littoral nations.
- Training cooperation is emphasized as a critical aspect of the region's collective security,
   helping to build skilled maritime manpower to address contemporary challenges like
   piracy, maritime terrorism, illegal fishing, and human trafficking.

### Focus on Training Cooperation:

- The key theme of this edition was the need for collaborative training programs to improve maritime security in the IOR. All participating nations discussed the importance of developing requisite capacities and skilled personnel who can tackle shared security challenges in the maritime domain.
- Training cooperation is vital to ensuring that maritime forces and agencies in the IOR are
  well-equipped to respond to emerging challenges and build a robust maritime security
  architecture that benefits all nations in the region.

# The Strategic Importance of the Indian Ocean Region (IOR):

The Indian Ocean is a critical area for global maritime trade, with over 80% of global oil trade passing through its waters. The region is also home to a complex mix of security challenges, including piracy, terrorism, and illegal activities.

- The IOR is crucial for global maritime security, as it connects vital shipping routes between
   East Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Europe. As a result, ensuring its security is of paramount importance for the peace and stability of the global maritime community.
- The IOR is strategically important for India, which is increasingly positioning itself as a
  regional leader in maritime affairs. India's SAGAR initiative reflects its vision of a
  peaceful, stable, and prosperous Indian Ocean, where all countries work together to
  secure shared interests.

### **Collaborative Maritime Security:**

- The discussions during the MAHASAGAR interaction also focused on how training can lead to the development of maritime security frameworks that are responsive and adaptive to contemporary challenges.
- The participating nations agreed that joint training exercises, sharing of best practices,
   and the use of advanced technologies are essential tools to enhance operational
   effectiveness in safeguarding the IOR's maritime domain.
- The cooperation during MAHASAGAR underscores the importance of regional partnerships in addressing issues such as illegal maritime activities, humanitarian assistance, and disaster relief during times of crisis.

### **INDIA'S ROLE & STRATEGIC VISION**

- The Indian Navy's MAHASAGAR initiative plays a key role in promoting India's maritime leadership in the IOR. As part of its broader Indo-Pacific strategy, India has been proactively engaging with littoral states to strengthen maritime security and foster capacity-building across the region.
- India's SAGAR doctrine underscores the importance of cooperation among Indian
   Ocean nations to ensure that the region remains free from external threats and unregulated activities.
- Training cooperation helps Indian Navy share its knowledge and capabilities with smaller regional players, ensuring that they are better prepared to handle their maritime security challenges, ultimately contributing to regional stability.

### **FUTURE OF MAHASAGAR**

 Since its inception in 2023, MAHASAGAR has become a highly anticipated event in the IOR, and its bi-annual nature ensures that the countries involved can continuously evaluate and refine their maritime security cooperation.



Moving forward, MAHASAGAR is expected to evolve into a more comprehensive training platform with a focus on specialized training in areas such as counter-piracy operations, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, and maritime domain awareness.

