

Analysis of the President’s Addresses to Parliament from 2019 to 2023

The Constitution requires the President to address Parliament on its first sitting of every calendar year. In this address, the President outlines the major policy priorities of the government. This note highlights key announcements in the President’s Address from 2019 to 2023, and the current status of the initiatives with respect to these items.¹ Data Sources have been indicated in the endnotes.

Economy and Finance

Economic Growth: India has become the 5th largest economy in the world. (2023)

- India became the fifth largest economy in the world in 2021 in terms of GDP at current prices. In 2022, its GDP was recorded at USD 3.4 trillion (Rs 198 lakh crore).²

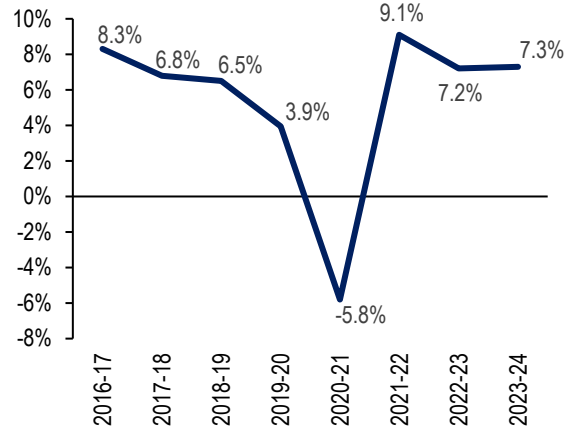
Table 1: GDP and GDP per capita in 2022

Country	GDP (in USD trillion)		GDP Per Capita (in USD)	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
USA	25.4	1	76,330	9
China	18	2	12,720	71
Japan	4.2	3	33,823	33
Germany	4	4	48,718	22
India	3.4	5	2,411	141

Note: Rankings are out of 190 countries.
Sources: World Bank; PRS.

- GDP growth rate registered a decline between 2016-17 and 2020-21 (COVID year). In both 2022-23 and 2023-24, GDP is estimated to grow at a rate above 7%.

Figure 1: GDP Growth at constant prices (in %)

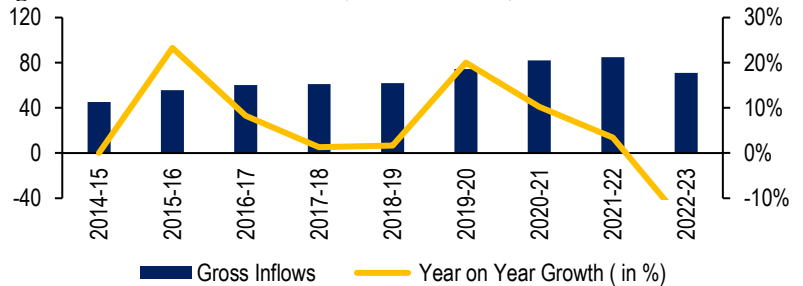


Sources: Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation; PRS.

Foreign Direct Investment: FDI inflows are increasing. (2019)

- Between 2014-15 and 2022-23, Gross Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows increased at a compounded annualised rate of 5.9%.³ FDI inflows in 2022-23 were 16% lower than the previous year.
- Total FDI inflows for the first six months of 2023-24 (April-September 2023) were USD 33 billion, 18% lower than the FDI inflow during the same period in the previous year.^{4,5}

Figure 2: FDI flows into India (in billion USD)

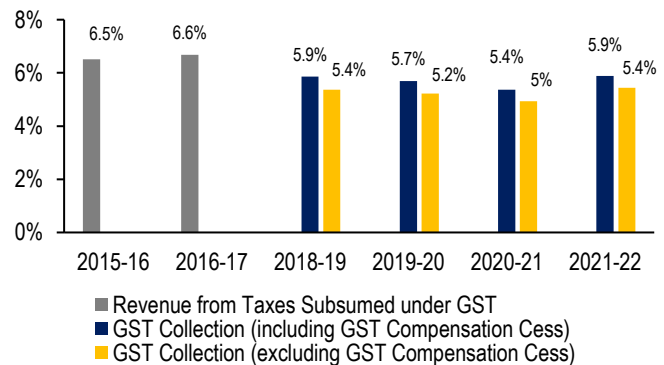


Sources: Quarterly Fact-Sheet, Factsheet on Foreign Direct Investment, Department for Promotion of Industry and Trade; PRS.

Tax reforms: With the implementation of GST, the concept of ‘One country, One tax, One market’ has become a reality. Steps to further simplify the GST will continue. (2019)

- In April 2017, Parliament passed the Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017.⁶ It levies a uniform indirect tax on similar commodities across the country. It subsumed taxes such as sales tax and VAT.
- Revenue realisation for taxes subsumed under GST has been lower than the pre-GST period (see Figure 3). Until 2022, states were assured of an annualised growth rate of 14% in taxes subsumed under GST.⁷ This was ensured through compensation of revenue shortfalls.
- After the compensation period ended in June 2022, states with a greater reliance on compensation such as Punjab, Puducherry, and Goa may be adversely impacted.

Figure 3: GST Revenue as a % of GDP



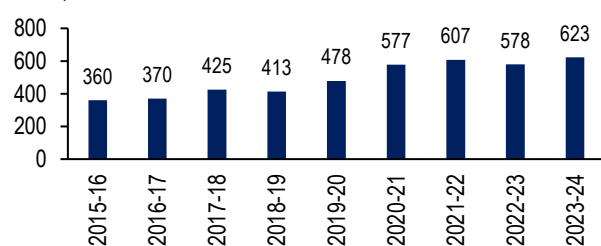
Note: Tax-to-GDP for 2016-17 does not include Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, and Haryana due to unavailability of data. GST revenue refers to the combined GST earnings of the Union and states GST. Chart excludes 2017-18 as GST was introduced for part of the year.
Sources: GST Network; Union Budget Documents; MoSPI; PRS.

- In September 2021, the GST Council had constituted a committee to review the existing GST structure and recommend measures to rationalise the structure.⁸ The committee submitted an interim report on rationalisation of taxes in July 2022.⁹ It was reconstituted in November 2023.¹⁰

Foreign Exchange Reserves: Foreign Exchange Reserves are growing. (2019)

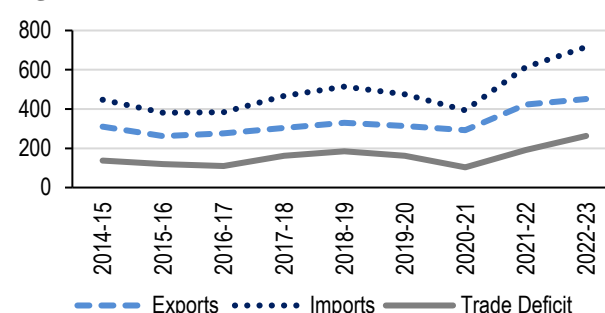
- **Foreign Exchange:** As of December 2023, foreign exchange reserves stood at USD 623 billion, 11% higher than reserves of USD 563 billion in December, 2022.¹¹ Between 2015-16 and 2022-23, foreign exchange reserves grew by 1.7 times (annualised increase of 7%) (see Figure 4).
- **Foreign Trade:** Between 2014-15 and 2022-23, India's merchandise imports grew faster than exports (see Figure 5). As a result of this, trade deficit has widened during this period.¹² In 2022-23, India's merchandise trade deficit was recorded at USD 263 billion, 38% higher than the previous year.¹³
- During the first nine months of 2023-24 (April-December), India has observed merchandise trade deficit worth USD 188 billion, 13% lower than the same period in the previous year (USD 212 billion).
- India has consistently observed a surplus in trade in services. Between April-December 2023, India's trade surplus in services was USD 119 billion, 14% higher than the same period in the previous year.

Figure 4: Foreign Exchange Reserves (in billion USD)



Note: Figures for 2023-24 are as of December 2023, for all other years the figure is as on the last day of the respective financial year.
Sources: Foreign Exchange Reserves, Database on Indian Economy, RBI; PRS.

Figure 5: Annual merchandise trade (in billion USD)



Sources: India's Foreign Trade – US Dollars, Database on Indian Economy, RBI; PRS.

Direct Benefit Transfer: Through direct benefit transfer, monetary benefits worth more than Rs 27 lakh crore have reached beneficiaries under more than 300 schemes. (2023)

- The Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) programme was started in January 2013.¹⁴ As of January 2024, cumulative benefits worth Rs 34 lakh crore have been transferred through DBT.¹⁵
- 314 schemes are being delivered through DBT as of January 2024. These include MGNREGS, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana.¹⁵ In 2023-24 (until January 2024), Rs 4.2 lakh crore have been disbursed through DBT. The Ministry of Finance estimated that as of March 2022, adoption of DBT had led to savings worth Rs 2.7 lakh crore.¹⁶

Table 2: Amount disbursed through DBT

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24*
Number of Transactions (in crore)	36	124	129	145	180	179	166	145
Amount Disbursed (in Rs crore)	74,689	1,90,871	3,29,796	3,81,632	5,52,527	6,30,265	7,16,396	4,21,500

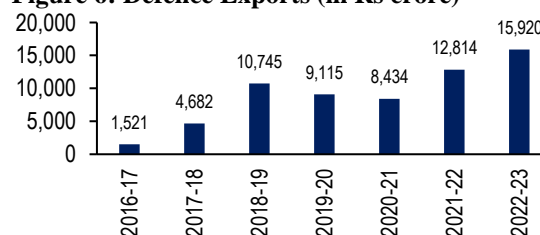
Note: Data for 2023-24 is as of January 30, 2024.
Sources: DBT Website; PRS.

Defence and Internal Affairs

Defence Exports: Defence exports have grown by six times. (2023)

- In 2022-23, India recorded defence exports worth around Rs 16,000 crore.¹⁷ This was more than 10 times higher than the defence exports in 2016-17 (Rs 1,521 crore).
- Key exports include: (i) platforms such as the Akash Missile System, (ii) armoured vehicles, (iii) ammunitions, (iv) thermal imagers, and (v) body armours.¹⁷ Steps taken by the central government to increase defence exports include: (i) simplifying standard operating procedure for exports, (ii) extending

Figure 6: Defence Exports (in Rs crore)



Sources: Press Information Bureau; PRS.

testing facilities of the Ministry of Defence to prospective exporters, and (iii) delegating powers to various defence PSUs to find export opportunities.¹⁸

Modernisation: *The government is rapidly taking forward the work of modernisation of the army and the armed forces. (2019)*

- Modernisation involves the acquisition of state-of-the-art technologies and weapons systems to upgrade and augment defence capabilities of the forces.
- Table 3 presents expenditure on modernisation as a part of the overall defence expenditure. Expenditure on modernisation has ranged between 20%-25% of the defence budget.
- Rs 1,33,534 crore has been allocated towards modernisation in 2023-24.¹⁹

Table 3: Expenditure on Modernisation in proportion to the overall defence expenditure (in Rs crore)

Years	Expenditure	% of Defence Budget
2014-15	64,960	23
2015-16	62,149	21
2016-17	69,394	20
2017-18	73,204	19
2018-19	76,398	19
2019-20	91,364	20
2020-21	1,19,152	26
2021-22	1,14,271	23
2022-23 (RE)	1,23,078	21
2023-24 (BE)	1,33,534	23

Note: RE refers to Revenue Estimate, BE refers to Budgeted Estimate.
Sources: Union Budget Documents of various years; PRS.

Left-wing extremism: *Left-wing extremism, which was a major threat to security in previous decades has now been confined to a few districts. (2023)*

- The number of districts reporting left-wing extremism (LWE) has reduced from 96 in 2010 to 45 in 2022.²⁰
- Between 2010 and 2022, both reported incidents, and number of deaths of civilians and security personnel have declined.²¹
- In 2015, the central government launched the National Policy and Action Plan to tackle LWE.²² The policy envisages a strategy consisting of security measures and development interventions to tackle LWE.
- Government actions in LWE states involve: (i) strengthening of Special Forces of the Police, (ii) construction of Fortified Police Stations, and (iii) dedicated expenditure on training and meeting operational needs of security forces.²²

Table 4: Incidents related to LWE

Year	Incidents	Deaths
2010	2,213	1,005
2011	1,760	611
2012	1,415	415
2013	1,136	397
2014	1,091	310
2015	1,089	230
2016	1,048	278
2017	908	263
2018	833	240
2019	670	202
2020	665	183
2021	509	147
2022	531	98

Note: Deaths includes those of security personnel and civilians.

Sources: Press Information Bureau; PRS.

Citizenship to certain victims of persecution: *Government is fully committed to protecting the victims of persecution due to their faith. In this regard, efforts will be made to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955 while protecting the linguistic, cultural and social identities. (2019)*

- The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was passed by Parliament in December 2019.²³ It makes migrants who are Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, eligible for citizenship. The eligibility only extends to them if they entered India before December 31, 2014. It also reduces the period of naturalisation for such group of persons from 11 years to five years.
- Rules under the Act are yet to be framed.^{24,25} The Amendment Act has been challenged in the Supreme Court.

Development in J&K: *All necessary steps for the development of Jammu and Kashmir and to provide a safe and peaceful environment to its residents will be taken. (2019)*

- In August 2019, Parliament adopted a resolution to abrogate Article 370 of the Indian Constitution.²⁶ The Article limited legislative powers of Parliament to matters related to defence, external affairs, communications, and central elections for the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K).
- Parliament also passed the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, 2019. The Bill reorganised the erstwhile state of J&K into: (i) the Union Territory (UT) of J&K with a legislature, and (ii) the UT of Ladakh without a legislature.²⁷ In December 2023, Parliament passed Bills: (i) increasing the number of seats in the J&K legislature and providing reservation to Scheduled Tribes, and (ii) extending reservation to women in the J&K legislature, and to Other Backward Classes of J&K in employment.^{28,29,30}
- In 2021, the central government also announced the J&K Industrial Policy 2021-30 and the J&K Land Allotment Policy, 2021-30. These provide: (i) single window clearances for industrial land, (ii) sales incentives for small enterprises, and (iii) stamp duty exemption for new industrial units.

- Since the launch of the new Industrial Policy, J&K has received around 5,300 investment proposals worth Rs 66,000 crore (as of March 2023).³¹ Between 2020-21 and 2022-2023, around 1,500 companies (Indian and multi-national) have invested in J&K.³² Table 7 highlights investment in J&K since 2017-18.

Table 5: Terrorism-related incidents in J&K

Year	Incidents	Deaths
2014	222	75
2015	208	56
2016	322	97
2017	279	120
2018	417	146
2019	255	124
2020	244	101
2021	229	83
2022	242	63

Note: Casualties include civilians and security forces

Sources: Annual Reports 2020-21 to 2021-22, Ministry of Home Affairs; PRS.

Table 6: Infiltration in J&K

Year	Infiltration Attempts	Infiltration
2014	222	65
2015	121	33
2016	371	119
2017	419	136
2018	328	143
2019	216	138
2020	99	51
2021	77	34
2022	53	14

Sources: Annual Report 2020-21 and 2022-23, Ministry of Home Affairs; PRS.

Table 7: Investments in J&K (in Rs crore)

Year	Investment
2017-18	841
2018-19	591
2019-20	297
2020-21	412
2021-22	377
2022-23	2,153

Sources: Unstarred Question No.2081, Rajya Sabha, Ministry of Home Affairs, March 14, 2023; PRS.

Agriculture

Financial assistance to farmers: Financial assistance of more than Rs 2.25 lakh crore has been provided to farmers under PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi. (2023)

- PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi provides landholding farmers an annual income support of Rs 6,000.³³ Between 2018 and 2023 (until November), Rs 2.8 lakh crore has been transferred.

Table 8: Disbursement of funds under PM-KISAN

Year	No. of beneficiaries (in crore)	Amount released (in Rs crore)
2018-19	3	6,323
2019-20	8.8	48,739
2020-21	10	61,931
2021-22	10.9	67,121
2022-23	10.7	58,258
2023-24*	9.2	38,660
Total	-	2,81,032

Note: *2023-24 data is as of November 22, 2023. The number of beneficiaries is cumulative.

Sources: Unstarred Question 308, Lok Sabha, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare; PRS.

- The number of beneficiaries covered in 2023-24 declined in comparison to previous years. (See Table 8). In 2022-23, it became mandatory for farmers to provide land details and seed Aadhaar with active bank accounts to receive benefits.³⁴ This may have led to de-duplication of beneficiary accounts. E-KYC is mandatory for beneficiaries.³⁵ As of July 2023, E-KYC was pending for about two crore farmers.³⁶

Minimum Support Price: Government decided to implement the recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee report and increased the MSP to at least 1.5 times of the cost of production. (2021)

- Minimum Support Price (MSP) is the assured price at which the central and state governments procure agricultural produce from farmers.³⁷ The Swaminathan Committee had recommended that MSP should be at least 1.5 times the weighted average cost of production.

Table 9: Minimum Support Price for 2023-24 (in Rs per quintal)

Crop	Cost of Production		MSP	MSP as a proportion of A2+FL
	A2+FL	C2		
Paddy	1,455	1,911	2,183	1.5
Wheat	1,128	1,652	2,275	2
Maize	1,394	1,797	2,090	1.5
Jowar	2,120	2,833	3,180	1.5
Moong	5,705	7,218	8,558	1.5
Tur	4,444	5,993	7,000	1.6

Sources: Kharif and Rabi Policy Report (2023-24), Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices; PRS.

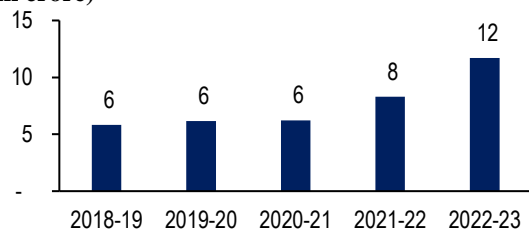
- A2+FL does not account for certain other costs such as rent and interest on capital assets (C2 in Table 9 is the cost of production after including these costs).

- In the Union Budget 2018-19, the central government announced that MSP will be fixed at a minimum of 1.5 times the cost of production. Table 9 shows MSP for major crops for 2023-24. For all crops, MSP has been set at least 1.5 times the A2+FL cost of production recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. A2 indicates the actual cost incurred to produce the crop, and FL indicates the cost of family labour.

Crop Insurance: *The small farmers of the country have also benefited from the new changes in the crop insurance scheme. More than Rs. 1 lakh crore have been given as compensation to about eight crore farmers. (2022)*

- The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched in 2016 to provide farmers with affordable crop insurance against non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest stage.³⁸
- Under PMFBY, both farmers, and the state and central governments contribute to the premium. As of November 2023, claims worth Rs 1.13 lakh crore have been paid to farmers.³⁹

Figure 7: Applications insured under PMFBY (in crore)



Sources: Unstarred Question no. 2609, Lok Sabha, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare; PRS.

Free food grains to the poor: *Under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKAY), Rs 3.5 lakh crore has been spent to provide free food grains to the poor. (2023)*

- The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) was introduced in March 2020 and was made available till December 2022.⁴² Under the scheme, beneficiaries of the National Food Security Act were provided an additional five kg of foodgrains above their monthly entitlements.
- 80.5 crore beneficiaries were covered under PMGKAY.⁴³ The expected expenditure was assessed to be Rs 3.9 lakh crore. Rs 3.1 lakh crore was released as of December 31, 2022.⁴⁴

Farm laws: *Three Farm laws were passed. (2021)*

- Three farm laws were passed by Parliament in September 2020.^{45,46,47} These laws sought to: (i) assist barrier-free trade of farmers' produce outside the markets notified under various state Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee Acts, (ii) provide a framework for contract farming, and (iii) restrict the regulation of supply of certain crops including pulses, cereals, potatoes, and onions to extraordinary circumstances such as war, famine, and extraordinary price rise.
- In 2021, the laws were repealed by the Farm Laws Repeal Bill, 2021.⁴⁸

Irrigation facilities: *64 lakh hectares of land has been developed with irrigation facilities under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana and Atal Bhujal Yojana. (2019)*

- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched in 2015. It aims to (i) enhance physical access of water on farms, (ii) increase the cultivable area under assured irrigation, and (iii) improve on-farm water use efficiency.

Table 10: Progress under PMKSY

Component	Focus	Target (in lakh ha) (2015-20)	Achievement (in lakh ha)
AIBP	Provide central assistance to major/medium irrigation projects	7.5	24.4 (2016-22)
Har Khet ko Pani	(i) Minor irrigation and repair of water resources, (ii) restoration and renovation of water bodies, and (iii) command area development and water management	21	4 (2016-22)
Per Drop More Crop	Water use efficiency in farms through micro irrigation	100	67.5 (2015-22)
Watershed Development	Conservation and preservation of natural resources such as soil, groundwater, and vegetative cover.	11.5	14.5 (2015-22)
Total		140	110.5

Sources: Ministry of Jal Shakti, Press Information Bureau; PRS.

- Atal Bhujal Yojana was launched in 2020 with an outlay of Rs 6,000 crore. It focuses on the improvement of ground water resource management between 2020-21 and 2024-25 across 1.37 lakh sq. km area. The scheme is being implemented in seven states including Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.⁴⁹ As of August 2023, 4,769 hectares of land has been brought under different methods such as micro irrigation, and underground pipeline systems.⁵⁰

Agriculture Infrastructure Funds: *Thousands of projects have been approved under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund having a corpus of Rs 1 lakh crore. (2021, 2022)*

- The Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) provides loans for post-harvest management infrastructure and community farming assets. It was launched in July 2020, and has a corpus of one lakh crore rupees. The scheme will be operational from 2020-21 to 2032-33. For loans up to two crore rupees, the scheme provides

credit guarantee, and interest subvention of 3% per annum (for up to seven years) to eligible borrowers.⁵¹ Eligible beneficiaries include farmers, agri-entrepreneurs, farmer groups like Farmer Producer Organisations, Self-Help Groups, and Joint Liability Groups.⁵²

- As of January 23, 2024, 98,753 persons have applied for credit out of which, 47,435 applications have been sanctioned (48%). In value terms, loans worth Rs 34,694 crore have been sanctioned, out of which Rs 21,135 crore have been disbursed.⁵³

Labour

Labour Codes: 29 Central labour laws have been amalgamated into 4 Labour Codes (2021)

- In September 2020, Parliament passed three Codes regulating labour. These are: (i) the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, (ii) the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, and (iii) the Code on Social Security, 2020.^{54,55,56} In 2019, The Code on Wages, 2019 was passed by Parliament, subsuming four existing Acts to regulate wage and bonus payments of employees in any industry, business, trade or manufacturing sector.⁵⁷ These Acts are yet to be brought into force.
- Central and state governments have published draft Rules under these four Codes for public feedback.⁵⁸ As of July 2022, 31 States/UTs had published draft Rules under the Code on Wages, 2019, 26 under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, 25 under the Code on Social Security, 2020, and 25 under the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 respectively.⁵⁹

Pension scheme for farmers and labourers: Coverage of 60 lakh farmers, agricultural labourers, labourers from the unorganised sector and traders under various pension schemes (2021).

- In 2019, the central government launched three pension schemes for small and marginal farmers, workers in the unorganised sector, and traders.^{60,61,62} These are: (i) Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana (PM-SYM), (ii) National Pension Scheme for Traders and Self-Employed Persons (NPS- Traders), and (iii) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana (PM-KMY). The schemes are voluntary with a contributory mechanism. They assure a minimum pension of Rs 3,000 per month upon maturity at the age of 60.
- Under PM-SYM, there was a cumulative target of registration of three crore beneficiaries between 2020-21 and 2022-23.⁶³ However, only 49 lakh beneficiaries have registered as of January 2024.⁶⁴ One of the reasons was the presence of separate pension schemes in states like Rajasthan, Haryana for unorganised workers, where they do not have to pay any contribution requirement.⁶³
- NPS-Traders also has a target of enrolling three crore beneficiaries by 2023-24. As of January 2024, 53,739 beneficiaries have been enrolled.^{65, 66} Under PM-KMY, 19.5 lakh beneficiaries were enrolled as of January 2024.⁶⁶

Loans to street vendors: Under the PM SVANidhi scheme, loans have been given to about 40 lakh street vendors. (2023)

- The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs launched PM-SVANidhi in 2020 to assist street vendors affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.⁶⁷ The scheme has been extended till December 2024.⁶⁸ The scheme provides street vendors with collateral-free working capital loans, with a 7% annual interest subsidy.⁶⁹ Initially, a loan worth Rs 10,000 was provided. Subsequently, second loans up to Rs 20,000 and then up to 50,000 were also extended upon repayment of earlier loans.⁷⁰ The scheme incentivises digital transactions by vendors through cash back facility. 33.2 lakh street vendors have completed digital transactions since the scheme's inception.⁷¹
- The Ministry has received around one crore applications under PM-SVANidhi as of January 2024.⁷¹ As of January 2024, around 60 lakh beneficiaries have been provided with loans amounting to about Rs 10,000 crore. 44% of the beneficiaries are women.

Table 11: Number of loans under SVANidhi (in lakhs)

Loan Term	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Target *	Loans disbursed as % of target	Loans repaid
1st term (Rs 10,000)	63.1	59.6	75	79%	24.6
2nd term (Rs 20,000)	17.7	16.7	22.6	74%	3.3
3rd term (Rs 50,000)	2.5	2.3	2.9	79%	-

Note: * Target to be achieved by March 2024.

Sources: PM-SVANidhi Website and Dashboard, as accessed on January 24, 2024; PRS.

Health

Ayushman Bharat: More than 50 crore individuals have been provided the facility of free treatment under the PM Ayushman Bharat Yojana. About 50% beneficiaries are women. (2023)

- The Ayushman Bharat–Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) provides cashless treatment of up to five lakh rupees per family per year, at any empanelled hospital.⁷² 10.7 crore families (approximately 50 crore individuals) are covered under the scheme.⁷³ To be eligible for the scheme, rural households must fall within one of the six deprivation criteria listed in the Socio-Economic Caste Census, 2011.⁷⁴ States have the flexibility to include beneficiaries beyond the SECC database.
- As of January 22, 2024, 30.5 crore Ayushman Bharat Cards have been issued.⁷⁵ 49% of the cards have been disbursed to women and 51% to men.⁷⁵
- Between 2020-21 and 2022-23, 3.8 crore claims were submitted, out of which 3.5 crore claims were paid (92%).⁷⁶
- As of January 2024, 28,682 hospitals have been empanelled out of which about 57% are public hospitals.⁷⁵
- Over the five years between 2018-19 and 2022-23, fund utilisation for the scheme averaged around 60% of the budget estimate.⁷⁷ The Standing Committee on Health (2023) has observed that an annual allocation of Rs 6,000–7,000 crore as the Centre's share for the scheme is insufficient for 33 states/UTs.⁷⁷

Primary Healthcare: Target to set up about 1.5 lakh 'Health and Wellness Centres' in all rural areas by 2022. (2019)

- The Ayushman Bharat scheme aims to convert existing Sub-Health Centres (SHCs) and Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCs) into Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs).⁷⁸ Each HWC will cover a population of 3,000-5,000 people and provide services including: (i) care in pregnancy and child-birth, (ii) childhood and adolescent healthcare services, and (iii) screening and basic management of mental ailments and emergency medical services.⁷⁸
- As of December 18, 2023, 1.6 lakh SHCs and PHCs have been upgraded to HWCs (renamed as Ayushman Aarogya Mandir).⁷⁹

Medical Education: More than 260 medical colleges were opened between 2014 and 2022. The number of seats for graduate and postgraduate medical students has doubled between 2014 and 2022. (2023)

- Between 2012 and 2022, the total number of medical colleges (including public and private colleges) increased from 355 to 648 (83%).^{80,81} During this period, seats in undergraduate medical education increased from 44,302 to 96,277 (117%). In post-graduate medical education, seats increased from 22,503 to 64,059 (185%).^{80,82}

Affordable Medicines: Medicines are being provided at low cost through 9,000 Jan Aushadhi Kendras (2023)

- The Jan Aushadhi Scheme aims to make quality medicines available at affordable prices through Jan Aushadhi Kendras.⁸³ These are pharmacies that receive an incentive of 15% of their monthly purchases of pharmaceutical products.⁸³ The incentive is capped at Rs 15,000 per month, and five lakh rupees in total.⁸³
- As of November 30, 2023, 10,006 Jan Aushadhi Kendras were functional across the country.⁸⁴ The government aims to expand the number of Jan Aushadhi Kendras to 25,000 by March 2026.⁸⁵

Education and Sports

National Education Policy: Keeping in mind the global requirements and challenges in the 21st century, the government has announced the National Education Policy. (2021)

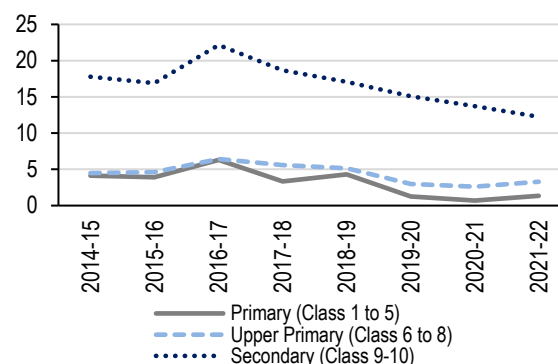
- The National Education Policy, 2020 (NEP), released in July 2020, highlights goals to be achieved in school and higher education.⁸⁶ These include: (i) universal access at all levels of schooling, (ii) new curricular and pedagogical structures, (iii) multidisciplinary education, and (iv) a Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 50% in higher education.⁸⁶
- **National Curriculum Framework:** In 2023, the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) for School Education was released.⁸⁷ It incorporates the four-stage design of school education envisioned in the NEP. These stages are: (i) foundational (ages 3-8), (ii) preparatory (ages 8-11), (iii) middle (ages 11-14), and (iv) secondary (ages 14-18). The NCF also delineates goals for proficiency at each stage of education.
- **NIPUN Bharat Mission:** The NIPUN Bharat Mission was launched in July 2021 to help achieve the NEP's objective of universal foundational literacy and numeracy among children up to Class 3 by 2026-27.⁸⁸ It involves setting targets for literacy and numeracy and provides funding and guidance to states.⁸⁸ As per the National Achievement Survey, between 2018 and 2021, proficiency of Class 3 students in language dropped by 4%, and in mathematics by 5%.^{89,90}

- **PM Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI):** Under PM SHRI, 14,500 schools will serve as exemplar schools in terms of NEP objectives.⁹¹ The scheme will cover a five-year period from 2022-23 to 2026-27. As of December 2023, 6,207 schools (43% of the total) have been given funds worth Rs 630 crore.^{91,92}
- **Higher Education:** Policy decisions undertaken to implement objectives of the NEP in higher education include: (i) issuing the National Credit Framework to tabulate and transfer credits for various academic and vocational achievements, (ii) setting up the Academic Bank of Credits to digitally store earned credits, and (iii) providing multiple entry and exit points in higher education.^{93,94,95}

School dropout rates: The government has taken several initiatives such as constructing separate toilets and providing sanitary pads in government schools. This has led to a sharp reduction in the dropout rate. (2023)

- In August 2014, the Ministry of Education aimed to construct separate toilets for girls and boys in government schools within one year.⁹⁶ By August 2015, 4.2 lakh toilets were constructed in about 2.6 lakh government schools. These include 1.9 lakh toilets for girls.⁹⁶
- Additionally, under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyaan, 4.1 lakh boys' toilets (93% of the target under the scheme) and 5.4 lakh girls' toilets (96% of the target) were constructed as of December 2022.⁹⁶
- State and central government schools with functional girls' toilets increased to 94% in 2021-22.⁹⁷

Figure 8: Dropout rates in school education



Sources: Unified District Information System for Education Plus Dashboard, Ministry of Education; PRS.

- Dropout rates for each level of education has reduced since 2016-17 (see Figure 8). However, they still remain high at the secondary level (12% in 2021-22).

Higher Education: More than 300 new universities and 5,000 colleges have been set up in the past eight years (2023). Rs 37,500 crore has been sanctioned through the Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) for the modernisation of 75 educational institutions (2020).

- The GER in higher education increased from 22% in 2012-13 to 28% in 2021-22. During the same period, the GER for SCs increased from 16% to 26%, while for STs increased from 11% to 21%.^{98,99,100,101}
- Between 2012-13 and 2021-22, registered universities increased from 667 to 1,168 (75%).^{102,101} In this period, registered colleges increased from 35,525 to 45,473 (28%).^{101,102} These include public and private institutions.
- HEFA was established in 2017 to finance infrastructure development in premier educational institutions of India.¹⁰³ In 2022, HEFA was expanded to cover all educational institutions under higher education, school education, and institutions under the Health Ministry.¹⁰⁴ HEFA was established with a corpus of Rs 10,000 crore, and is tasked to source additional Rs 90,000 crore through market borrowings and government bonds.¹⁰³
- As of September 2023, loans worth Rs 36,644 crore have been sanctioned by HEFA to 101 institutions, of which Rs 18,294 crore has been disbursed (50%).¹⁰⁴ These include loans sanctioned to 22 IITs (Rs 7,005 crore), 12 AIIMS and institutions under the Health Ministry (Rs 4,508 crore), and 7 IIMs (Rs 2,249 crore).¹⁰⁴

Economically Weaker Sections: Government has provided 10% reservation for the economically weaker sections of the general category of our society. (2019)

- In January 2019, government passed the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019 which provides for 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in education and public employment.¹⁰⁵ The amendment was challenged for granting reservations on the basis of economic criteria, and for excluding SC, ST and OBCs from its ambit.¹⁰⁶ In 2022, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of the Act.¹⁰⁶
- As of 2021-22, 6.6 lakh students have been admitted to higher educational institutions under EWS category.¹⁰¹

Sports: Schemes like Khelo India and Target Olympic Podium are being implemented to spot and nurture sporting talents from across the country. (2023)

- The Khelo India programme was launched in 2016 to: (i) encourage participation of youth in sports, (ii) create sports infrastructure at grassroots, and (iii) identify and guide talent through existing or new academies.¹⁰⁷ As of December 2023, 960 Khelo India Centres have been set up against 1,523 proposed centres.¹⁰⁸ As of July 2023, around 40,000 athletes have participated in 11 editions of Khelo India games.¹⁰⁹
- As of December 2023, Rs 2,836 crore has been sanctioned for various sport infrastructure projects under the Khelo India programme.¹¹⁰ 62% of this amount has been released and has been used to complete 178 projects. These projects include: (i) multipurpose halls, (ii) athletic tracks, (iii) hockey fields, and (iv) football fields.^{111,112} With the exception of 2021-22, the actual expenditure under the Khelo India scheme has fallen

short of the targeted amount by 30%.

- The Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) was launched in 2014 to extend all requisite support to probable athletes identified for the major international events.¹¹³ These athletes are identified through consultation with National Sports Federations and National coaches/experts of relevant sporting disciplines.¹¹⁴ Support extended to them includes: (i) foreign training, (ii) medical support, and (iii) out of pocket allowances.¹¹³
- As of August 2023, 269 athletes and two hockey teams (Men and Women) have been included in the TOPS programme. All seven medal-winners for India in the Tokyo Olympics (2020) and 17 out of 19 medal-winners in Paralympics (2020) were part of the TOPS programme.¹¹⁵

Social Justice

Backward Classes: *The National Commission for Backward Classes given constitutional status (2023)*

- The Constitution (102nd) Amendment Act, 2018 was passed by the Parliament in July 2018.¹¹⁶ It confers constitutional status upon the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC). The NCBC was constituted under the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993.¹¹⁷ The NCBC is responsible for examining complaints regarding inclusion or exclusion of groups within the list of backward classes, and advise the central government in this regard.

Minority Students: *The Government has provided scholarships to 4.5 crore students from minority communities since 2014 (2022)*

- The Ministry of Minority Affairs implements three scholarship schemes for notified minorities: (i) pre-matric scholarships, (ii) post-matric scholarships, and (iii) merit-cum-means based scholarships.¹¹⁸
- In 2023-24, Rs 433 crore was allocated towards the pre-matric scholarship, Rs 1,065 crore towards the post-matric scholarship, and Rs 44 crore towards the merit-cum-means based scholarship.¹¹⁹ See Table 12 for data on beneficiaries of these scholarships.
- Some scholarships for minorities were discontinued from 2022-23 onwards because of (i) provision of collateral free and affordable loans under other agencies, and (ii) inconsistency with the NEP, 2020 and the Right to Education Act, 2009.¹²⁰ These include the Maulana Azad National Fellowship which supports minority students pursuing M.Phil or PhD and Padho Pardesh Scheme which supports minority students to study abroad.¹²⁰

Table 12: Number of scholarships awarded (in lakh)

Year	Pre-Matric	Post Matric	Merit-cum-Means
2012-13	64.4	7.6	0.7
2013-14	77.9	8.9	1.0
2014-15	75.0	9.1	1.4
2015-16	51.8	6.7	1.3
2016-17	41.5	6.2	1.2
2017-18	53.1	7.0	1.2
2018-19	56.9	6.8	1.2
2019-20	55.7	7.4	1.2
2020-21	52.4	6.6	1.2
2021-22*	57.1	7.2	1.3

Note: 2021-22 is as of December 6, 2022

Sources: Ministry of Minority Affairs, Press Information Bureau; PRS.

Transgender Persons: *Transgender (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 implemented (2020)*

- The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 was passed in November 2019.¹²¹ The Act prohibits discrimination against transgender persons, and penalises physical, sexual, emotional abuse against transgender persons.¹²¹ A transgender person is defined as someone whose gender does not match the gender assigned at birth.¹²¹
- Under the Act, a transgender person will have the right to self-perceived gender identity.¹²¹ They have to obtain a Certificate of Identity, which will confer rights and be proof of their trans identity.

Women and Child Development

Maternal and Child Health: *Work is being done towards protecting the health of infants and pregnant women through various initiatives like Rashtriya Poshan Abhiyan, free health check-ups and financial assistance to pregnant women (2021)*

- **Rashtriya Poshan Abhiyaan:** Rashtriya Poshan Abhiyaan (subsumed the National Nutrition Mission) was set up in December 2017.¹²² Poshan Abhiyan was launched with an outlay of Rs 9,046 crore between 2017-18 and 2019-20.¹²² The scheme targeted to annually reduce: (i) undernutrition by 2%, (ii) anaemia amongst pregnant women and children by 3%, (iii) low birth weight by 2% and (iv) stunting from 38.5% in 2015-16 to 22% by 2022.¹²²

- About 10 crore people are eligible beneficiaries of the Poshan Abhiyaan.¹²³ Out of this, close to 9 crore registered beneficiaries are children aged between 0-6 yrs.¹²³ As of December 2023, close to 9.6 crore people have availed services under the scheme.¹²³
- In 2022, the programme was re-aligned with Poshan 2.0 and Mission Saksham Anganwadi.¹²⁴ The objective of these programmes is to improve nutritional content, delivery and outcomes.

Table 13: Change in Relevant Indicators

Area	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Undernutrition	36%	32%
Anaemia amongst Women	50%	52%
Anaemia Amongst Children	59%	67%
Wasting	21%	19%
Stunting	38%	36%

Sources: NFHS-4 and NFHS-5; PRS.

- Change in relevant indicators is shown in Table 13. Between 2015-16 and 2020-21, under nourishment, wasting (low birth weight) stunting have reduced. However, prevalence of anaemia has increased.
- Matru Vandana Yojana:** The Pradhan Mantri – Matru Vandana Yojana was launched in January 2017.¹²⁵
- It is a conditional cash transfer scheme provided to compensate for the wage losses of pregnant women and lactating mothers. Under the scheme, beneficiaries are paid Rs 5,000 in three instalments. The scheme also provides for a transfer of Rs 6,000 after the birth of the second child, if the child is a girl.¹²⁶
- As of January 2024, approximately 3.6 crore women had enrolled into the scheme. Out of these, 3.2 crore women were paid cash transfers worth Rs 14,427 crore.¹²⁷

Child vaccination: Under Mission Indradhanush, 3.5 crore infants and 90 lakh pregnant women have been vaccinated (2020)

- Mission Indradhanush (subsuming the Universal Immunisation Programme) was launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in December 2014. It aims to cover unvaccinated or partially vaccinated children and pregnant women in areas having low immunisation coverage.¹²⁸ The programme covers eight life-threatening diseases, including: (i) tuberculosis, (ii) polio, (iii) hepatitis B, and (iv) measles.¹²⁹ It focused on increasing full immunisation coverage for children from 65% in 2014 to at least 90% by 2020.¹²⁸
- As of October 2023, 5.1 crore children and 1.3 crore pregnant women have been fully immunised.¹³⁰
- As per the NFHS-5, full immunisation amongst children between 12-23 months has increased from 62% in 2015-16 to 74% in 2019-21.¹³¹ Similarly, mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus increased from 89% to 92%.¹³¹

Crimes against Women: Penalties for crimes against women have been made harsher and the new penal provisions are being strictly enforced (2019)

- In 2018, the Indian Penal Code and the POCSO were amended to increase penalties for rape against women and children. New offences were added penalising rape and gangrape against women below 12 and 16 years of age.¹³²
- These increased the minimum imprisonment for the rape of a woman below 16 and 12 years of age from 10 years to 20 years. It also increased the minimum imprisonment for the gang rape of a woman below the age of 12 from 20 years to life.¹³² Minimum punishment for rape of an adult woman was also increased from seven years of imprisonment to 10.¹³²

Table 14: Rape against minor girls

Year	Under IPC	Under POCSO
2017	10,059	17,382
2018	9,312	21,401
2019	4,940	25,934
2020	2,640	27,807
2021	3,033	33,036
2022	1,004	37,511

Note: Cases of rape against minors reported under the IPC for the year 2016 is not available.

Sources: National Crime Records Bureau; PRS.

- The Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) was also amended to: (i) reduce the stipulated time for investigating the rape of a child from three to two months, (ii) extend this timeline to all cases of rape, and (iii) deny anticipatory bail to persons accused of raping minor girls below the age of 16.¹³²
- Cases of rape against minors registered under the IPC have reduced, while cases registered under the POCSO have increased (Table 14).
- While reported crime against women has increased, reported cases of rape against women has decreased. Chargesheeting rate of overall crimes against women has also reduced (see Table 15 and Table 16).

Table 15: Crimes against women

Year	Incidences	Crimes per lakh	Chargesheeting rate (in %)	Conviction rate (in %)
2014	3,37,922	56.3	91%	21%
2015	3,27,394	53.9	89%	22%
2016	3,38,954	55.2	78%	19%
2017	3,59,849	57.9	80%	25%
2018	3,78,277	58.8	77%	23%
2019	4,05,861	62.4	76%	24%
2020	3,71,053	56.5	79%	30%
2021	4,28,278	64.5	77%	27%
2022	4,45,256	66.4	76%	23%

Sourcess: National Crime Records Bureau; PRS.

Table 16: Cases of Rape against women

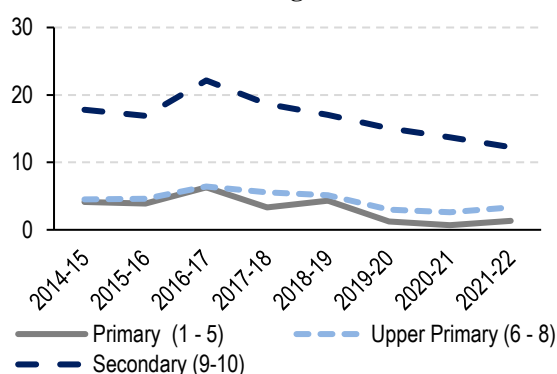
Year	Overall	Chargesheeting rate (in %)	Conviction rate (in %)
2014	36,735	96%	28%
2015	34,771	96%	29%
2016	38,947	88%	26%
2017	32,599	92%	27%
2018	33,977	85%	27%
2019	32,033	82%	28%
2020	28,046	82%	39%
2021	31,677	80%	29%
2022	31,516	78%	27%

Sources: National Crime Records Bureau; PRS.

Sex ratio and dropout rates for girls: The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao initiative has yielded positive results and there has been an improvement in the number of girls enrolled in schools. (2022)

- The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao initiative aims to address declining child sex ratio.¹³³ It seeks to: (i) prevent gender-biased elimination, (ii) ensure survival, protection and education of the girl child.¹³⁴
- Sex ratio at birth has improved from 914 girls to 1000 boys in 2005-06 to 929 girls to 1,000 boys in 2019-20, as per the National Family Health Survey.¹³⁵
- As per the Ministry of Education, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of girl students in classes 1-8 was around 100% between 2014-15 and 2021-22.¹³⁶
- GER for girl students in classes 9-10 has improved from 76% in 2014-15 to 79% in 2021-22. For girls in classes 11-12, the ratio has improved from 46% in 2014-15 to 58% in 2021-22.

Figure 9: Gross enrolment ratio for girls across different levels of schooling



Sources: Unified District Information for Education Plus; PRS.

Industry

Exports: India has become a major exporter of mobile phones. Over the last few years, the export of toys has increased by 60%, while imports have decreased by 70%. (2023)

- Between 2014-15 and 2021-22, India's exports of mobile phones increased from Rs 1,566 crore (USD 0.25 billion) to Rs 35,696 crore (USD 4.4 billion) (68% a year).^{137,138} In the first seven months of 2023-24 (up to October), India has exported mobile phones worth Rs 64,823 crore (USD 7.8 billion).¹³⁹ India's mobile phone imports have reduced from Rs 48,609 crore in 2014-15 to Rs 6,685 crore in 2022-23.¹⁵⁵
- In 2020, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology had announced a Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for manufacturing, assembly, testing of mobile phones or its specific components.
- It offers 4-6% incentive on incremental sales of products manufactured in India.¹⁴⁰ This scheme is expected to generate production worth Rs 8.1 lakh crore and exports worth Rs 4.9 lakh crore by 2025-26.¹⁴⁰ As of June 2023, production worth Rs 3.3 lakh crore has been generated, along with 62,000 direct jobs (30% of the targeted jobs).¹⁴⁰ As of August 2023, proposals of 32 companies have been accepted under this scheme.¹⁴¹
- Between 2016-17 and 2022-23, India's toy exports increased at an annualised rate of 16%, while imports reduced at an annualised rate of 11%.¹⁴² Export of toys includes: (i) video games, festive, carnival and other entertainment articles.¹⁵⁵

Export of mobile phones (in Rs crore)

Year	Exports
2014-15	1,566
2015-16	1,477
2016-17	1,367
2017-18	11,396
2018-19	27,225
2019-20	22,870
2021-22	35,696

Sources: Unstarred Question No. 2805, Rajya Sabha, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, March 24, 2023; PRS.

Table 17: Toy Exports and Imports (in USD million)

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24*
Exports	135	153	203	239	239	327	326	244
Imports	320	368	372	344	178	110	159	157
Trade balance	-185	-215	-169	-105	61	217	167	87

*Data for 2023-24 is from April to November. Note: Negative sign represents deficit.

Sources: Unstarred Question No. 3222 Lok Sabha, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, August 9, 2023; Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry; PRS.

Startups: *The government seeks to establish 50,000 startups by 2024. (2019)*

- The Startup India scheme was launched in January 2016.¹⁴³ As of January 25, 2024, 1.2 lakh startups have been recognised by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).¹⁴⁴ As of April 2023, recognised start-ups had self-reportedly created 10.3 lakh jobs.¹⁴⁵
- Initiatives to promote startups include: (i) Fund of Funds for Startups scheme, set up with a corpus of Rs 10,000 crore to meet their funding needs, (ii) the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups to guarantee loans given to DPIIT recognised startups, and (iii) income tax exemption for three consecutive years for recognised startups incorporated after April, 2016.¹⁴⁶ As of April 2023, 41% of the registered startups belonged to three states – Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Delhi.¹⁴⁷

PLI Schemes: *For the first time in the country, a Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme worth about Rs 1.5 lakh crore is being implemented in 10 manufacturing sectors. (2023)*

- In 2020, the central government announced PLI schemes across 14 sectors. These schemes involve a budgetary outlay of Rs 1.97 lakh crore with the aim of achieving an additional production of Rs 30 lakh crore over five years.¹⁴⁸ They aim to do so by providing companies with incentives on incremental sales of products manufactured in India, over a given base year.¹⁴⁹ The class of products under the scheme are listed in Table 18.
- By 2022, schemes for all 14 sectors were notified. As of June 2023, 733 applications have been approved under 14 PLI schemes with expected investment of Rs 3.6 lakh crore.¹⁵⁰ As of November 2023, investments of about Rs one lakh crore have been realised.¹⁵¹ The PLI is expected to create 60 lakh new jobs.¹⁵² Investments so far have led to production and sales of Rs 8.6 lakh crore and have created close to seven lakh jobs.¹⁶⁸
- Table 18 shows revised expenditure and budgeted allocation on PLI scheme across sectors for 2022-23 and 2023-24, respectively.

Table 18: PLI schemes and budgetary outlay (in Rs Crore)

Sector/Product	Projected Outlay	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
Auto Components and Automobiles	25,938	11	604
Drones	120	40	33
Advance Chemistry Cell Battery	18,100	1	1
Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing and IT Hardware	57,890	2,203	4,645
Food Processing	10,900	801	1,530
Specialty Steel	6,322	-	-
Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	15,000	694	1,000
Key Starting Materials (KSM)/Drug Intermediates (Bulk Drugs)	6,940	15	100
Medical Devices	3,420	22	100
High Efficiency Solar PV Modules	24,000	-	-
Telecom and Networking Products	12,195	90	0
Textiles and Apparel	10,683	8	5
White Goods	6,238	4	65
Total	1,97,746	3,889	8,083

Note: The PLI scheme for Specialty Steel will be implemented from 2024-25; Data on budgeted allocation for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules is not available; RE refers to Revised Estimate, BE refers to Budgeted Estimate.

Sources: Unstarred Question No. 1386, Lok Sabha, Ministry of Planning, July 28, 2021, PRS

Loans to small business: *Under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, 19 crore loans have been disbursed for self-employment. The scheme will be expanded to cover 30 crore people. (2019)*

- The Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) was launched in 2015. Its objective is to provide access to institutional finance of up to Rs 10 lakh to new or existing micro units/ enterprises.¹⁵³ Table 19 indicates the amount disbursed under the scheme up to 2022-23 and its growth in the same.
- As of January 19 2024, 46 crore loans worth Rs 27 lakh crore have been disbursed.¹⁵⁴ Of these, 68% have been extended to women borrowers and 51% to SC, ST and OBC entrepreneurs.¹⁷⁰
- Three categories of loans are provided under PMMY: (i) Shishu (up to Rs 50,000), (ii) Kishore (Rs 50,000 to Rs 5 lakh), and Tarun (Rs 5 lakh to Rs 10 lakh). As of March 24, 2023, 83% of the total number of loans sanctioned under the scheme were below Rs 50,000. This constituted 40% of the total amount sanctioned.¹⁵⁵

Table 19: Loans sanctioned (in crore) and amount disbursed (in Rs crore) under PMMY

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
No. of loans sanctioned	3.5	4.0	4.8	6.0	6.2	5.1	5.4	6.2
Amount Disbursed	1,32,955	1,75,312	2,46,437	3,11,811	3,29,715	3,11,754	3,31,402	4,50,424
Growth in disbursement		32%	41%	27%	-6%	-5%	6%	36%

Sources: PMMY Dashboard; PRS.

Infrastructure and Transport

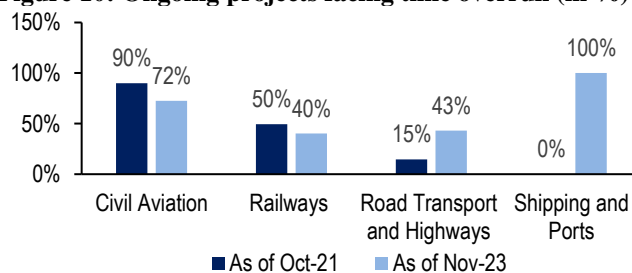
Project Delays: The PM Gati-Shakti National Master Plan was formulated to reduce delays in infrastructure projects. (2023)

- The PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (launched in October 2021) aims to integrate the development of transport infrastructure such as railways, roads, ports, waterways and airports.¹⁵⁶ As of December 2023, 100 infrastructure connectivity gaps were identified under the Plan. In 2023-24, Rs 75,000 crore were allocated for infrastructure projects under the scheme.¹⁵⁷
- Over the years, both time and cost overrun have been observed in infrastructure projects in the central sector. As of November 2023, 845 Central Sector projects (46% of the total ongoing projects monitored) were delayed.¹⁵⁸ Out of the total projects delayed, 76% projects belonged to road transport, railways and petroleum sectors.¹⁵⁸ Reasons for delay include delays in land acquisition, obtaining environmental clearances and financing.¹⁵⁸
- Project delays have led to an overall cost overrun of Rs 4.4 lakh crore, as of November 2023.¹⁵⁸ The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (2023) noted that revised cost estimates and commissioning schedules for many projects are not being reported.¹⁵⁸ Table 20 and Figure 10 provide data on delays and cost overruns of projects falling within rail, road, civil aviation, shipping and ports sectors.

Table 20: Cost overruns in ongoing projects (in Rs crore)

Sector	As of Oct-21		As of Nov-23	
	Amount	In %	Amount	In %
Civil Aviation	1,078	7%	2,028	11%
Railways	1,38,796	53%	2,11,353	52%
Road Transport and Highways	14,651	3%	39,014	5%
Shipping and Ports	-1,005	18%	-7	0%

Sources: Report no. 456 Flash Report, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; PRS.

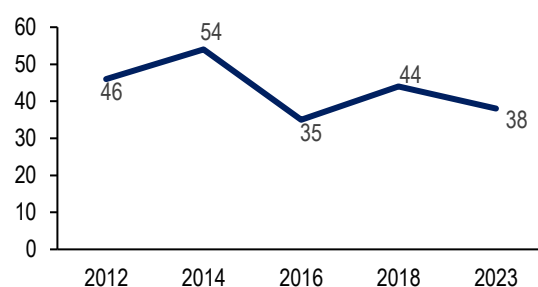
Figure 10: Ongoing projects facing time overrun (in %)

Note: One project was monitored under Shipping and Ports.

Sources: 431st and 456th Flash Report, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; PRS.

Logistics: The National Logistics Policy was launched in 2022, which seeks to reduce the cost of logistics (2023)

- **Objectives:** Key objectives of National Logistics Policy (NLP) include: (i) ensuring optimal utilisation of logistics infrastructure, and (ii) standardising quality standards in the logistics sector.¹⁵⁹
- **Targets:** According to a government commissioned research, the cost of logistics in India in 2021-22 was estimated to be 7.8-9% of GDP, which is considerably lower than 13% of GDP recorded in 2016.¹⁶⁰ In 2023, India ranked 38th in the Logistical Performance Index (LPI), faring better than its rank in 2018 (44).¹⁶¹ Policy targets include: (i) reducing the cost of logistics as comparable to global benchmarks, and (ii) improving India's LPI ranking to be among to the top 25 countries, by 2030.¹⁵⁹
- **Action Plan:** The policy will be implemented through a Comprehensive Logistics Action Plan.¹⁵⁹ The plan identifies key action areas such as: (i) standardisation of physical assets and benchmarking quality standards, (ii) export-import (EXIM) logistics, and (iii) state engagement.
- **Progress:** As of September 2023, the Unified Logistics Interface Platform was formed to ensure digital integration in the sector. A logistics databank has been created to track EXIM cargo and ensure predictability. As of September 2023, 22 States/UTs have notified their Logistics Plans, which are aligned to the NLP.¹⁶²

Figure 11: India's Ranking in the Logistics Performance Index

Sources: World Bank; PRS.

National Highways: The National Highway network has grown by more than 55% during the past eight years. More than 550 districts will be connected by highways under the Bharatmala project (2023)

- India's national highway network grew in length by 83% between 2012-13 and 2022-23.¹⁶³ The year-on-year growth was 6%. As of November 2023, India's highway network is 1.5 lakh km long. The pace of growth moderated from 2018-19 (see Table 22).
- Between 2019-20 and 2023-24, the central government targeted constructing 60,000 km of national highways.¹⁶⁴ As of November 2023, it has constructed 49,500 km of national highway.¹⁶⁵
- Between March 2019 and February 2023, the length of state highways notified as national highways increased from 91,287 km to 1.45 lakh km.^{166,167}

Table 21: National Highways targeted and constructed (in Kms)

Year	Target	Achievement	% Achieved
2019-20	11,000	10,237	93%
2020-21	11,000	13,227	120%
2021-22	12,000	10,457	87%
2022-23	12,200	10,331	85%
2023-24*	13,000	5,248	40%

Note: Figures for 2023-24 are as of November, 2023.

Sources: Unstarred Question No. 2659, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Rajya Sabha, March 16, 2023; Press Information Bureau; PRS.

Table 22: Length of National Highways and Year-on-Year Growth

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Length (in lakh km)	0.79	0.91	0.99	1.01	1.14	1.26	1.33	1.33	1.38	1.41	1.45
Year on Year Growth	10.2%	15.4%	7.2%	3.2%	13.0%	10.7%	4.9%	0.4%	4.0%	2.2%	2.8%

Sources: Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Year-end Review 2022-23, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Press Information Bureau; PRS.

Infrastructure Pipeline: Rs 100 lakh crore will be invested to develop infrastructure over the next five years. (2023)

- The National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) was launched in 2020. Under this pipeline, 6,835 projects with a capital expenditure of Rs 109 lakh crore have been proposed between 2019-20 and 2024-25.¹⁶⁸ As of January 2023, these were expanded to include 9,581 projects.¹⁶⁹
- Transport (42%), energy (25%) and water and sanitation (15%) have the highest share in NIP.¹⁶⁸
- As of February 2023, 1,066 projects (12% of the then approved projects) were completed. At the same time, 4,552 projects (52.3%) were under implementation.¹⁷⁰ Remaining projects are in the development and conceptualisation stage.

Railway Electrification: Indian Railways is moving towards becoming the world's largest electric network (2023)

- As of December 2023, 61,508 route kms have been electrified.¹⁷¹ This is 94% of total broad-gauge route.¹⁷¹

Rail Accidents: Indigenous technology such as KAVACH is being utilised for railway safety. (2023)

- Kavach is an automatic train protection and warning system, which helps prevent collision between locomotives.¹⁷² It initiates automatic application of breaks in case of over-speeding.
- Kavach is currently being implemented on 1,455 route km in South-Central Railways.¹⁷² Kavach works have also been rewarded on 3000 route kms of Delhi-Howrah and Delhi-Mumbai routes. Indian Railways aims to implement Kavach on high-density and highly utilised networks.

Table 23: Rail Accidents and their causes

Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Total Accidents	72	59	54	21	34
Key Causes					
Derailments	53	46	40	16	26
Fire in Trains	3	6	7	3	4
Collision	3	0	5	1	2
Level Crossing Accidents	13	6	1	1	1

Sources: Indian Railways Yearbook 2021-22; PRS.

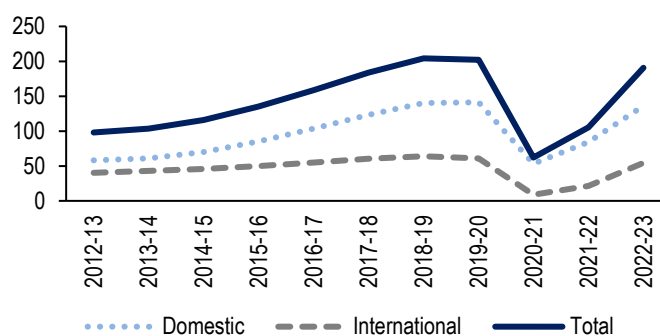
- Rail accidents reduced between 2017-18 and 2021-22 (see Table 23). Derailments constitute roughly 75% of all rail accidents between 2017-18 and 2021-22.¹⁷³

Air Transport: Number of airports increased from 74 in 2014 to 147 in 2022. With the help of the UDAN Yojana, India has become the third largest aviation market. (2023)

- The Regional Connectivity Scheme- UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) was launched in November 2016.¹⁷⁴ It aims to enhance air connectivity in tier-2 and tier-3 towns by identifying routes and providing subsidy and exclusivity to operators.¹⁷⁵
- Between 2014 and 2023, the number of airports has increased from 47 to 148.¹⁷⁴ The government aims to build 220 airports (including helipads and water aerodomes) under UDAN by 2026.

- As of December 2023, 517 routes that connect 29 airports have commenced operations.¹⁷⁶ 501 routes have been cancelled because airlines have shut down, or aerodromes are not ready. Reasons for project delays include delays in land acquisition, environmental clearances, and obtaining licenses.¹⁷⁶
- Between 2012-13 and 2022-23, total passenger traffic in India increased at an annual rate of 7% (see Figure 12). In 2022-23, 14 airlines were operating in the Indian domestic market.¹⁷⁷

Figure 12: Passenger Traffic in India (in millions)



Sources: Handbook of Civil Aviation Statistics 2022-23, DGCA; PRS

Broadband Connectivity: In the past seven years, about 2.5 lakh people were connected to broadband every day. (2023)

- According to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, an average of 8.3 crore people were connected to broadband every year (annual increase of 27%).
- The National Digital Communications Policy, 2018 set goals of: (i) providing universal broadband connectivity at 50 Mbps to every citizen by 2022, and (ii) one Gbps connectivity to all gram panchayats by 2020, and 10 Gbps by 2022.¹⁷⁸
- A broadband connection in India is defined to have a minimum download speed of two Mbps to an individual subscriber. In USA, UK, and China, it is defined to be 25, 24, and 20 Mbps, respectively.¹⁷⁹
- Under the BharatNet scheme, the government plans to connect 2.5 lakh gram panchayats with 100 mbps connectivity.¹⁸⁰ Deadline for the completion of the scheme has been revised several times from March 2019 March 2023.¹⁸⁰ As of December 2023, this has been implemented in 2.1 lakh gram panchayats.¹⁸¹

Table 24: Broadband Subscribers as of March 31st every year (in crore)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24*
Total Subscribers	9.9	15	27.7	41.3	56.3	68.7	77.8	78.8	84.6	86.1
Subscribers Added Annually	5	5.1	12.7	13.6	15	12.4	9.1	1	5.8	1.5

*Data for 2023-24 is as of June, 2023. Sources: Telecom Subscription Reports of Various Years; Telecom Regulatory Authority of India; PRS.

Urban and Rural Development

Housing for All: More than 11,000 houses built everyday under PMAY. Pucca houses to more than 3.5 crore households. (2023)

- The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) was launched in 2015 to provide ‘housing for all’ across urban (PMAY-U) and rural areas (PMAY-G). The schemes were to run till 2022. They have been extended till December 31, 2024.^{182,183}
- Under PMAY-U, 1.1 crore houses were to be constructed as of 2021. As on January 2024, 80 lakh (71%) have been completed and delivered to beneficiaries.¹⁸⁴ As of December 2022, about 5.6 lakh houses could not be delivered due to lack of basic amenities.¹⁸⁵
- Under PMAY-G, 2.95 crore houses were to be constructed till between 2016-17 and 2023-24. As of January 2024, about 2.94 crore houses have been sanctioned (99.6%) and 2.54 crore houses have been completed (86%).¹⁸⁶
- Under PMAY-G, government or public land is provided to landless beneficiaries.¹⁸⁷ 5.5 lakh beneficiaries under PMAY-G do not own any land. Land has been provided to 2.5 lakh of them under the scheme (46%).¹⁸⁸

Rural Road Network: Road network under PMGSY increased from 3.8 to 7 lakh km between 2013-2021. More than 99% habitations connected by road. (2023)

- The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched in 2000, aiming to connect all eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas with all-weather roads.¹⁸⁹ As of March, 2019 PMGSY roads accounted for 21% of the rural road network.¹⁹⁰ 81% of the roads constructed under PMGSY were paved/surfaced.¹⁹⁰

Table 25: Progress under PMGSY

Phase	Objectives	Deadline	Road length sanctioned (in km)	Road length completed (in km)	% Completed
PMGSY-I	Connect habitations with population more than 250 people.	September 2022*	6,29,429	6,23,111	99%
PMGSY-II	Targets the upgrade of 50,000 km of roads to consolidate the existing rural road network.	September 2022*	49,336	48,712	99%
PMGSY-III	Aims to consolidate 1.2 lakh km of roadways through rural links.	March 2025	1,07,513	71,966	67%
RCPLWEA	Aims to improve the road connectivity in 44 worst affected LWE districts and some adjoining districts in 9 States.	March 2023*	12,018	8,483	71%

Sources: PMGSY Dashboard as accessed on January 30, 2024; PRS.

Note: *Target for PMGSY-I was initially March 2019 and for PMGSY-II and RCLPWEA, it was March 2020.

Swachh Bharat Mission: 10 crore toilets built under Swachh Bharat Mission. No poor will defecate in open by 2022. Rural Areas declared Open Defecation Free. (2019-22)

- **Swachh Bharat Mission – Grameen (SBM-G):** SBM-G sought to achieve universal sanitation coverage, eliminate open defecation, and improve cleanliness in rural India by 2019. By October 2019, all villages were declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).¹⁹³ As per the NFHS-5, during 2019-21, 7% of rural households use a shared toilet facility. During this period, 26% rural households practiced open defecation.¹⁹¹
- Phase-II of SBM-G is being implemented from 2020-21 to 2024-25. It has a total outlay of Rs 1.4 lakh crore, and focuses on sustaining the ODF status, and providing villages with waste management facilities.¹⁹² Villages that have these facilities will be designated as ODF Plus.¹⁹³ As of January 2024, 5.1 lakh villages have been declared ODF+.¹⁹⁴ This represents 87% of villages covered under SBM-G.
- **Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban:** In 2019, all urban areas were declared open defecation free.¹⁹⁵ As per a 2020-21 National Sample Survey, 81% people in urban areas had exclusive access to improved latrine facilities within their household premises.¹⁹⁶ About 3% urban households reported having no access to a latrine facility.
- In October 2021, the second phase of SBM-U was launched to focus on segregating solid waste in all cities, scientific processing of waste, and managing wastewater. As of December 2023, 73% of the ULBs (3,547) have functional and well-maintained community and public toilets, i.e., they have achieved ODF+ status.¹⁹⁷ There is some variation across states (as of January, 2024). Targets have exceeded in some states such as Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, whereas in others such as Goa (47%), and Delhi (15%), less than 50% targets have been met.¹⁹⁸

Electric Vehicles: More than 7,000 electric buses under FAME are being added to the public transport fleet. (2019, 2023)

- The Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles in India (FAME) scheme was launched in 2015. Phase I of the scheme included a focus on demand creation, creating charging infrastructure and building a technology platform. It was implemented till March 2019, with a total budgetary support of Rs 895 crore.¹⁹⁹

Table 26: Number of electric vehicles sold under FAME Phase II (as of January 2024)

Vehicle Type	Initial Target	Revised Target	EVs Sold
2-Wheeler	10,00,000	9,68,000	11,85,742
3-Wheeler	5,00,000	1,26,000	1,38,523
4-Wheeler Passenger cars	55,000	11,000	16,991
e-Buses*	7,210	7,090	3,487

*Data is presented as on November 2023. 6,862 e-Buses were sanctioned.

Sources: FAME Dashboard, as accessed on January 30, 2024; Standing Committee Report on Industry; Starred Question 134, Lok Sabha, Ministry of Heavy Industries; PRS.

- Phase-II, which focuses on supporting electrification of public and shared transportation, is being implemented between 2019 and 2024, with budgetary support of Rs 10,000 crore.²⁰⁰ Targets under Phase-II were revised in 2021 to reduce the budget for charging infrastructure and instead allocate it towards demand incentives.^{201,202} Subsidy amounting to Rs 5,789 crore has been given to EV manufactures on sale of 13,41,256 EVs (as of January 2024).²⁰³

Metro Rail Network: Metro Network increased by 3 times in the last 8 years. Metro projects underway in 27 cities. (2023)

- The operational metro rail length has increased from 248 km in 2014 to 872 km as of August 2023.^{204, 205}
- As of August 2023, metro rail projects are operational across 20 cities (11 states/UTs). As of August 2023, 21 project proposals are in various stages of approval across 10 states, of which two have received approval. These are in Kochi and Gurugram.²⁰⁵

Urban Infrastructure: Development of urban infrastructure in cities will lead to economic progress. (2019)

- The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched in 2015 to be implemented across 500 cities (for five years). It sought to develop infrastructure related to basic services such as water supply, sewerage, and non-motorised urban transport. Phase II of the scheme was launched in October 2021 (for five more years) to provide water supply through functional taps to all households in statutory towns, and cover sewage management in the 500 cities covered in phase I.²⁰⁶
- Urban areas are estimated to generate about 72,000 megalitres of sewage per day (MLD). As of March 2021, about 27,000 MLD of treatment capacity is operational. ²⁰⁷ In 2020-21, 63% people had exclusive access to improved Sources of drinking water which was both (i) located in their household premises and (ii) sufficiently available throughout the year.¹⁹⁶

Water, Environment and Energy

Rural Water Supply: 11 crore families have been provided piped water supply under Jal Jeevan Mission in the last 3 years (2023)

- Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) was launched in 2019, to provide a Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household (19 crore households).²⁰⁸ Under JJM, as on January 17, 2024, 74% of rural households (14,16,44,605) have FHTCs at the national level.²⁰⁹ However, in several large states, including Jharkhand, Rajasthan, and West Bengal, less than 50% of households have FHTCs. In Kerala, 52% rural households have FHTCs.²⁰⁹ Tap water connections under JJM are defined as ‘functional’ if they supply adequate quantity of water (55 litre per capita per day) and are fit for drinking with regular supply (all year, on schedule).²¹⁰
- As of 2022, the average duration of water supply in households was three hours per day.²¹⁰

Electricity generation capacity from non-fossil sources: 40% electricity generation capacity by non-fossils achieved 9 years before schedule. (2021, 2023)

- At COP21 (2015), India announced its target to increase India’s installed capacity share of renewable energy to 40% by 2030. This was achieved in November 2021.²¹¹ In line with this, the government has set targets to achieve (i) 500 GW installed capacity from non-fossil fuel resources and (ii) 50% share in renewable energy by 2030.^{211, 212}

Table 27: Installed Capacity as of December 31, 2023

Sources	Capacity (in GW)	Share in total
Coal	215	50%
Solar	73	17%
Hydro	52	12%
Wind	45	10%
Gas	25	6%
Other (Deisel, Bio Power)	11	3%
Nuclear	7	2%
Total	428	

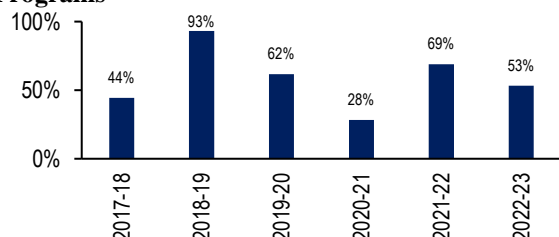
Sources: Installed Capacity Report, Central Electricity Authority; PRS.

- As of March 2023, the installed capacity of non-fossil fuels in India is 43%.²¹³
- The government also set a target for installation of 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by 31st December 2022.²¹⁴ As on March, 2023, India has installed capacity of 172 GW of renewable energy.²¹⁵ However, generation from renewable energy was 23% of the total generation.²¹⁵

Solar Power: Solar power capacity has increased by almost 20 times in the past eight years. (2019)

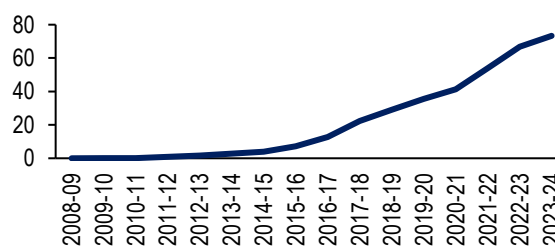
- As of March 2011, India’s solar capacity was 35 MW, which increased to 29 GW as of March 2019. The central government had also set a target of achieving 100 GW of solar power capacity by 2022.²¹⁶ As of December 2023, it is 73 GW.
- Utilisation of funds for Solar Energy Program under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has also been consistently low (see Figure 13). This includes allocations for schemes such as the Rooftop Solar Program, and PM-KUSUM scheme for solarisation of agricultural pumps and farms.

Figure 13: Funds Utilisation for Solar Energy Programs



Sources: Report no.34, Demand for Grants, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Standing Committee on Energy; PRS.

Figure 14: Solar Power Capacity (in GW)



Sources: Installed Capacity Report 2016-23, Central Electricity Authority; Energy Statistics, Central Statistics Office 2008-15; PRS.

Solar Pumps to Farmers: 20 lakh solar pumps are being provided to farmers under the Pradhan Mantri Kusun Yojana (2020, 2022, 2023)

- Launched in 2019, PM-KUSUM seeks to add: (i) 10 GW capacity through small solar power plants, (ii) 20 lakh off-grid solar water pumps, and (iii) 15 lakh grid-connected agricultural pumps. It aims to achieve these targets by March 2026.²¹⁷
- As of November 2023, 141 MW capacity has been added under Component A (1%), 2.78 lakh off-grid solar pumps are installed under component B (14%), and 4,594 agricultural pumps under component C (0.3%).²¹⁸

Free Electricity to Rural Households: Free Electricity Connections to over 2.5 crore people under PM SAUBHAGYA (2020, 2022)

- The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) was launched in 2014 for strengthening the distribution systems to improve access for electrification of rural households and provide free electricity connection to BPL households.²¹⁹ Until 2017, 49 lakh BPL households were electrified.
- Subsequently, the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) was launched in 2017, to achieve universal household electrification by providing electricity connections to all unelectrified households in the country.²¹⁹
- Overall, between the two schemes, 2.9 crore households were electrified as of March 2022.²¹⁹ 29 participating states reported 100% household electrification and the scheme was discontinued in March 2022.²²⁰

Access to Clean Fuel: Every poor will have access to clean fuel by 2022 (2019, 2020, 2022)

- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in 2016 to provide access to clean cooking fuel to poor households across the country. The scheme sought to provide eight crore LPG Connections to the deprived households by March 2020.²²¹ This target was achieved on time.²²²
- PMUY Phase-2 (Ujjwala 2.0) was launched in 2021 to provide additional 1.6 Crore LPG connections with special focus for migrant households. Target under Ujjwala 2.0 was achieved by December 2022.²²¹ An additional 75 lakh connections were extended between 2023-24 and 2025-26, taking overall target under the scheme to 10.4 crore.²²³ Per capita consumption of PMUY Beneficiaries increased from 3 Refills/annum during 2019-20, to 3.8 refills in 2023-24 (as of October 2023).
- The Multiple Indicator Survey conducted by NSS in 2020-21 had showed that only 50% of the rural households used clean fuel for cooking.²²⁴ For urban households, this figure was 92%.²²⁴

Ethanol Blending: Progress towards meeting the target of 20% ethanol blending in petrol is also underway (2022, 2023)

- Ethanol Blending is the practice of blending ethanol with petrol for retail sale. This helps lower emissions and reduces dependence on crude oil. Oil Marketing Companies achieved 10% ethanol blending in 2021-22 and 12% in 2022-23.²²⁵
- In February, 2023, the government began the first phase of selling E20 petrol, which is petrol blended with 20% ethanol.²²⁶ E20 blended fuel was launched at 84 outlets in 11 states/UTs.²²⁶
- The annual ethanol production capacity in the country was 1,244 crore litres as of January, 2023.²²⁷ NITI Aayog estimates the ethanol requirement to increase from 988 crore litres in 2024-25 to 1,350 crore litres in 2025-26.²²⁸

Clear Air: National Clean air program started in 102 cities (2019, 2020)

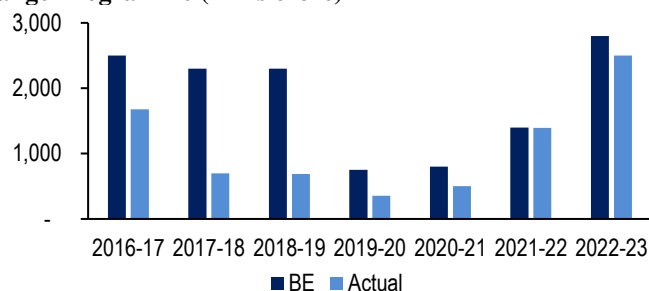
- The Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change launched the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in January 2019, with an objective to improve air quality levels in 131 cities across 24 states.²²⁹ Rs 8,916 crore was released to cities under NCAP between 2019-20 and 2022-23. Out of this, 23% has been utilised as of 2022-23.²³⁰
- Out of 131 cities, 95 cities had shown improvement in air quality in terms of Particulate Matter 10 (PM10) concentrations in 2021-22. On average, the PM10 concentration in these cities decreased by 23% between 2017-18 and 2021-22.²³¹ PM10 is particulate matter which is released through mechanical processes such as construction activities, road dust, and wind.
- NCAP aimed to achieve 20-30% reduction in PM10 concentrations by 2024 with respect to base year 2017. 20 cities met this target of 20-30% reduction in 2021-22 (15% of the total). This target has been further revised to 40% by 2025-26.²³¹

Ganga River Pollution: River Ganga will flow pollution free and uninterrupted by 2022 (2019, 2020)

- The Namami Gange Programme was launched in June 2014. It aims to rejuvenate the river Ganga and its tributaries. The first phase of the scheme ended in March 2021, and it was subsequently extended till March 2026.²³²

- Interventions to rejuvenate the river under the programme include wastewater treatment, solid waste management, afforestation, and biodiversity conservation. As of July 2023, a total of 442 projects have been taken up out of which 254 projects have been completed (57%).²³³ Majority of the projects (193) pertain to creation of sewage infrastructure. Out of these, 106 sewerage projects have been completed (55%).²³³

Figure 15: Fund Allocation and Utilisation under Namami Gange Programme (in Rs crore)



Note: BE is Budget Estimates.

Sources: Demands for Grants, Department of Jal Shakti for various years; PRS.

- In 2020-21, there were 120 Sewage treatment plants (STP) located around Ganga and its tributaries.²³⁴ They had an installed capacity of 2,235 megalitres per day to treat the waste generated near it. However, only 36% of the total waste was being treated.
- Funds under Namami Gange have been underutilised. Actual expenditure under Namami Gange was less than 70% of budget estimates between 2016-21. For three of these years, it was less than 45%.

Green Hydrogen: Hydrogen Mission will attract investment in green energy, and reduce foreign dependence for clean energy and energy security (2023)

- In January 2023, the National Green Hydrogen Mission was launched with a projected outlay of Rs 19,744 crore till 2030. The objective of the mission is to make India a global hub for production, usage and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives.²³⁵
- The target of the mission is to: (i) develop a capacity of 5 MMT (Million Metric Tonne) of Green Hydrogen production by 2030, (ii) reduce fossil fuel imports worth Rs 1 lakh crore by 2030, and (iii) decrease CO₂ emissions by 50 MMT per annum.²³⁶

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