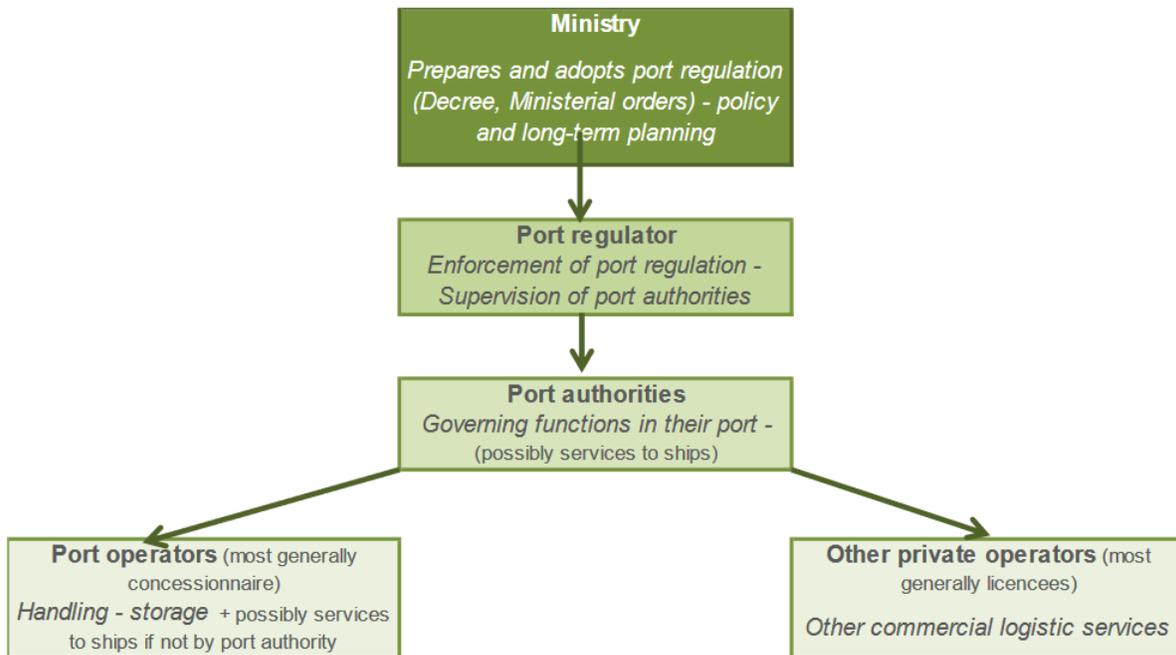


1. Landlord Major Port Model

Topic: Economy



In News: Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNP) has become the first major landlord port in India following the awarding of a private tender to expand Jawaharlal Nehru Port Container Terminal (JNPCT).

More on the Topic:

- In the **landlord port model Public Private Partnership**, the publicly governed port authority acts as a regulatory body and as landlord while private companies carry out port operations—mainly cargo-handling activities.
- Here, the port authority maintains ownership of the port while the infrastructure is leased to private firms that provide and maintain their own superstructure and install own equipment to handle cargo.
- In return, **the landlord port gets a share of the revenue from the private entity.**
- The role of the landlord port authority would be to carry out all public sector services and operations such as the award of bids for cargo terminals and dredging.

Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNP):

- Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) or JLN Port, is located in Navi Mumbai's Raigad district, this port on the Arabian Sea is accessed via **Thane Creek**.
- Mumbai Port is **India's largest port by size and shipping traffic**. The port is situated in a natural harbour with water reaching depths of 10-12 meters, allowing easy docking and passage for large cargo ships.

What is a public-private partnership (PPP)?

- A public-private partnership (PPP) is a funding model for public infrastructure projects and initiatives such as a new telecommunications system, public transportation system, airport or power plant.
- **Government agencies represent the public partner at a local, state and/or national level.** The private partner can be a privately-owned business, public corporation or consortium of companies with a specific area of expertise.

Source: Indian Express

2. 'Green Energy Open Access' Rules

Topic: Economy



In News: Ministry of Power has notified Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022.

More on the Topic:

- Objective of the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022 is to accelerate our renewable energy programmes.



- According to the rules, green open access is allowed to any consumer. Limit of open access transaction has also been decreased from 1 MW (megawatt) to 100 kW for green energy.
- This will also enable small consumers to purchase renewable power by means of open access.
- There will be transparency in approval process of open access applications. According to the rules, approvals are required to be granted in 15 days, otherwise it deemed to have been approved subject.
- It will be done through a national portal.
- Tariff for the green energy will be determined by appropriate commission.
- Rules provides for cap on increasing cross-subsidy surcharges and do away with additional surcharge.
- It will incentivise the consumers to go green as well addresses the issues pressing the growth of open access in India.
- Consumers will receive certificates if they consume green power.

Source: Indian Express

3. Participatory Notes

Topic: Economy

PARTICIPATORY NOTES



P-NOTES ARE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS THAT ENABLE INDIVIDUAL FOREIGN INVESTORS TO INVEST ANONYMOUSLY IN INDIAN EQUITY MARKETS.

FOREIGN INVESTORS



NO KYC DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR P-NOTE INVESTORS



FIIS, FOREIGN BANKS & BROKERAGES



INVEST IN INDIAN STOCKS ON BEHALF OF THESE INVESTORS

In News: Investment in the Indian capital markets through participatory notes (P-notes) declined.

More on the Topic:

- P-notes are issued by registered Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) to overseas investors who wish to be a part of the Indian stock market without registering themselves directly. They, however, need to go through a due diligence process.

How Do Participatory Notes Work?

- Participatory notes are **offshore derivative instruments with Indian shares as underlying assets.**
- Brokers and foreign institutional investors registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) issue the participatory notes and invest on behalf of the foreign investors.
- **Brokers must report their participatory note issuance status to the regulatory board each quarter.**
- The notes allow foreign investors with high net worth, hedge funds, and other investors, to participate in the Indian markets without registering with the SEBI.
- **Investors save time, money and scrutiny associated with direct registration.**

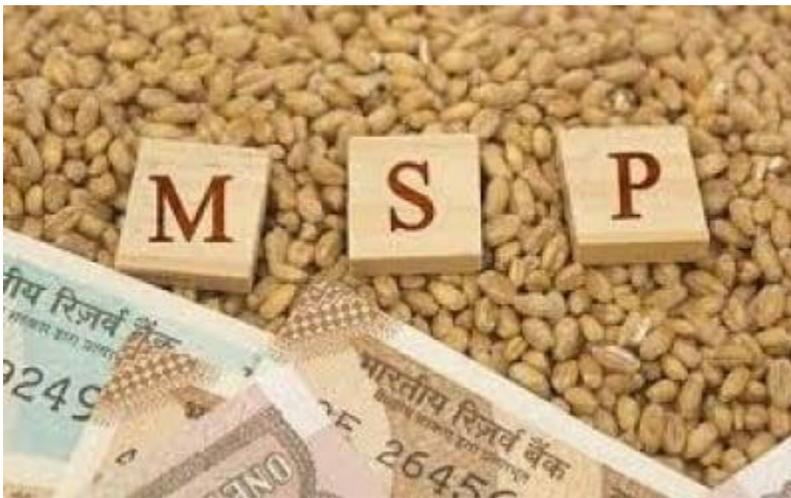
Concerns:

- SEBI has no jurisdiction over participatory note trading. Although foreign institutional investors must register with the Indian regulatory board, the participatory notes trading among foreign institutional investors are not recorded. Officials fear this practice may lead to the P-Notes being used for money laundering or other illegal activity.

Source: Hindu

4. Government Panel on MSP & Natural Farming

Topic: Governance



In News: The government has notified a committee to “promote zero budget based farming”, to “change” crop pattern keeping in mind the changing needs of the country, and to make MSP (minimum support price) more “effective and transparent”.

More on the Topic:

Mandates on MSP:

- The committee will provide “**suggestions to make available MSP to farmers of the country by making the system more effective and transparent**” and will also give suggestions on “**practicality to give more autonomy to Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and measures to make it more scientific.**”
- The committee will recommend measures to “**strengthen the Agricultural Marketing System as per the changing requirements of the country to ensure higher value to the farmers** through remunerative prices of their produce by taking advantage of the domestic and export opportunities.”

Mandates on zero budget based farming:

- The committee has been tasked to provide suggestions on 5 points regarding natural farming including “**suggestions for programmes and schemes for value chain development, protocol validation & research for future needs and support for area**

expansion under the Indian Natural Farming System by publicity and through involvement and contribution of farmer organizations”.

MSP:

- Minimum support price (MSP) is a “minimum price” for any crop that the government considers as remunerative for farmers and hence deserving of “support”.
- It is also the price that government agencies pay whenever they procure a particular crop.
- **The Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) recommends MSPs for 22 mandated crops and fair and remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane.**
- CACP is an attached office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. It is an advisory body whose recommendations are not binding on the Government.
- **The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA)** of the Union government takes a final decision on the level of MSPs.
- CCEA is chaired by the Prime Minister of India.

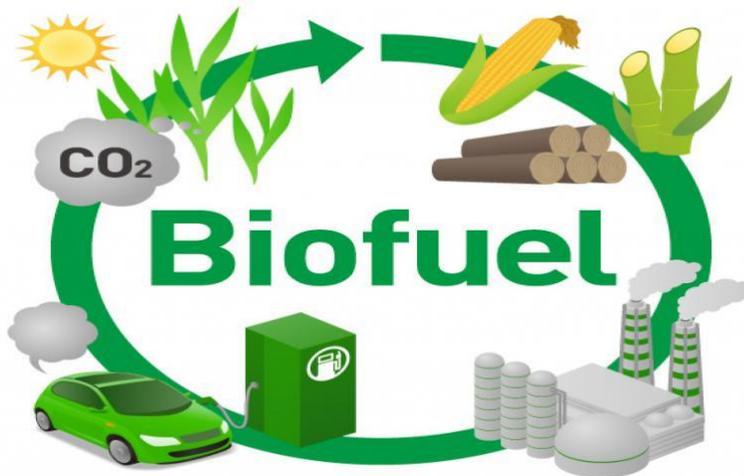
Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF):

- Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) means raising crops without using any fertilizers and pesticides or any other external materials. The word Zero Budget refers to the zero cost of production of all crops.

Source: Indian Express

5. Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN Yojana

Topic: Government Schemes



In News: Government had notified The Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN Yojana for providing financial support to integrated bio-ethanol projects.

More on the Topic:

- The scheme will be supported financially by **Viability Gap Funding (VGF)** to Second Generation (2G) Integrated Bioethanol Projects using **lignocellulosic biomass and other renewable feedstock**.
- **Centre for High Technology (CHT)**, a technical body under the aegis of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG), will be the implementation Agency for the scheme.
- The current scheme envisages **setting up of 12 Commercial scale Second Generation (2G) Bioethanol projects and 10 demonstration scale 2G Bioethanol projects** based on non-food biomass feedstocks and other renewable feedstocks.

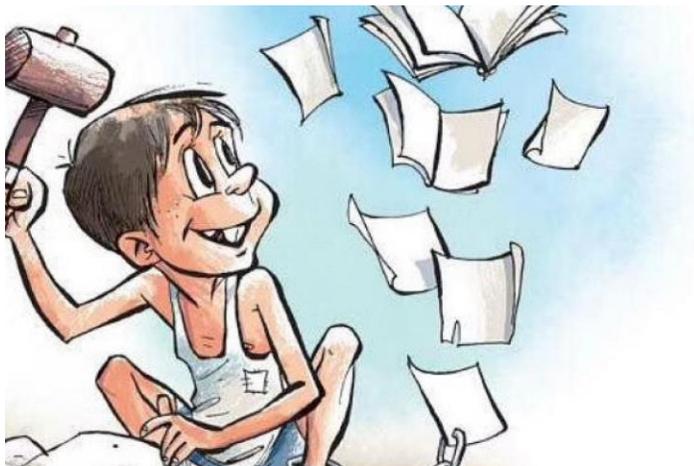
The objectives of the scheme are given below:

- Establish **commercially viable projects for 2G Ethanol production**.
- Provide **remunerative income to farmers for their otherwise waste agriculture residues**.
- Address **concerns of environmental pollution caused by burning of biomass/ agriculture residues**.
- Help in **meeting the targets envisaged in Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) programme** promoted by Government of India & Government of India vision of 10% reduction in import dependence by way of reducing the use of fossil fuels.
- To create **rural & urban employment opportunities**.
- To contribute to Swachh Bharat Mission by supporting the aggregation of non-food biofuel feedstocks such as waste biomass and urban waste.
- Indigenisation of second generation biomass to ethanol technologies.

Source: Business Standard

6. National Child Labour Project (NCLP) scheme

Topic: Government Schemes





In News: The Centre has informed the Parliament that it does not have any data on child labour in the country and a reason for this is the drying up of budgetary provisions meant for the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) scheme, which was monitoring the problem for about three decades.

More on the Topic:

- Under NCLP Scheme, **the children in the age group of 9-14 years are withdrawn from work and put into NCLP Special Training Centres**, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system.
- **The children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system** through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- Further, to ensure the effective enforcement of the provisions of the Child Labour Act and smooth implementation of NCLP Scheme, **a dedicated online portal named PENCiL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour)** is developed in order to make the NCLP successful through better monitoring and implementation ensuring the timely disposal of work with transparency.
- Under this Scheme, funds are provided directly to the District Project Societies who in turn engage and allocate the funds to NGOs/Voluntary Agencies/Civil Societies Organisation etc. for **running of Special Training Centres**.

Source: Business Standard
