

PIB NEWS ANALYSIS

Ministry of Women and Child Development to celebrate 5th Rashtriya Poshan Maah 2022:

- Ministry of Women and Child Development to celebrate 5th Rashtriya Poshan Maah 2022:
- Triggering Gram Panchayats for Poshan Maah with focus on “Mahila and Swasthya” and “Bacha aur Shiksha”- Sashakst Naari, Saakshar Bacha, Swastha Bharat
- Activities on Anemia Camps, Promotion of indigenous toys for learning, Gender sensitive rainwater conservation at Anganwadi, Growth Measurement drives etc. will be conducted across the country
- Linking traditional foods with local festivals during the month
- POSHAN Abhiyaan is Government of India’s flagship programme to improve nutritional outcomes for children under 6 years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Launched by Hon’ble Prime Minister, POSHAN (Prime Minister’s Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nutrition) Abhiyaan aims to address the challenge of malnutrition in a mission-mode. Focusing on the aims of POSHAN Abhiyaan, Mission Poshan 2.0 (Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0) has been launched as an integrated nutrition support program to strengthen nutritional content, delivery, outreach and outcomes with focus on developing practices that nurture health, wellness and immunity to disease and malnutrition.
- The Ministry of Women and Child Development is celebrating the 5th Rashtriya **Poshan Maah 2022 from 1st to 30th September 2022**. This year, the objective is to trigger Poshan Maah through Gram Panchayats as *Poshan Panchayats* with key focus on “*Mahila aur Swasthya*” and “*Bacha aur Shiksha*”.
- The month long event will witness intensive activities across the country for awareness about nutrition at the ground level through sensitization drives, outreach programmes, identification drives, camps and fairs with special focus on pregnant and lactating women, children below six years and adolescent girls, in order to realise the vision of ‘Swastha Bharat’.
- At the Panchayat level, awareness activities will be conducted by local functionaries under the guidance of the concerned District Panchayati Raj Officers and CDPOs. Poshan Panchayat Committees will work closely with field level workers (FLWs) – AWWs, ASHAs, ANMs – to support problem solving and enabling service delivery through Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHNDs), and other relevant platforms to ensure all pregnant and lactating women, children below six years, and adolescent girls receive basic Integrated Child Development services.

- Awareness drives on Anganwadi Services and good health practices will also be organised. Growth Measurement drives will be conducted to bring more beneficiaries under the ambit of Anganwadi Services. Growth Measurement drives under *Swasth Balak Spardha* will be conducted by States with the help of AWWs, AWHs, ASHA, district functionaries and agencies such as Lions Club, Rotary Club etc. Health camps for anemia check-ups will be especially organised at AWCs for adolescent girls.
- Further, land will also be identified for Nutri-Gardens or *Poshan Vatikas* at or near Anganwadi Centres (AWCs).
- Special focus will be given on the importance of rainwater conservation among women at Anganwadi centers and on traditional foods in tribal areas for healthy mother and child.
- Under the State – level activities, ‘*Amma ki Rasoi*’ or Grandmother’s Kitchen of traditional nutritious recipes will be organised. Extensive efforts will be made to link traditional foods with local festivals during the month.
- A national level toy-creation workshop will also be organized to promote use of indigenous and local toys for learning in Anganwadi Centres.
- In States/UTs, women and child development depts. through Anganwadi workers and helpers and health and family welfare departments through ASHA, ANM, primary health centers, community health centers, school education and literacy department through schools, Panchayati Raj departments through panchayats and rural development through self-help groups etc. will carry out various thematic activities and spread the message of the importance of holistic nutrition throughout the month to ensure a healthier future for women and children.
- Rashtriya Poshan Maah serves as a platform to bring focus to the discourse of nutrition and good health. In the 5th Rashtriya Poshan Maah the aim is to convert *Jan Andolan* into *Jan Bhagidari* to fulfill the Hon’ble PM’s vision of a *Suposhit Bharat*.

Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) – Quarterly Bulletin [April – June 2022]

Introduction

Considering the importance of availability of labour force data at more frequent time intervals, National Statistical Office (NSO) launched Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in April 2017.

The objective of PLFS is primarily twofold:

- to estimate the key employment and unemployment indicators (viz. Worker Population Ratio, Labour Force Participation Rate, Unemployment Rate) in the short time interval of three months for the urban areas only in the ‘Current Weekly Status’ (CWS).
- to estimate employment and unemployment indicators in both ‘Usual Status’ (ps+ss) and CWS in both rural and urban areas annually.
- On the basis of the data collected in PLFS, four Annual Reports of PLFS corresponding to the periods July 2017 - June 2018, July 2018 - June 2019, July 2019 - June 2020 and July 2020 - June 2021 covering both rural and urban

areas giving estimates of all important parameters of employment and unemployment in both usual status (ps+ss) and current weekly status (CWS) have been released.

- Besides these Annual Reports, fourteen Quarterly Bulletins of PLFS corresponding to the quarter ending December 2018 to quarter ending March 2022 have already been released. In these quarterly bulletins estimates of labour force indicators, viz., Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker population ratio (WPR), Unemployment Rate (UR), distribution of workers by broad status in employment and industry of work in the Current Weekly Status (CWS) for urban areas have been presented.
- The present Quarterly Bulletin is the fifteenth in the series for the quarter April – June 2022.

PLFS fieldwork during COVID-19 pandemic

- The field work for collection of information in respect of the samples allotted for the quarter April-June, 2022 was completed by 04.07.2022 for the first visit samples and by 30.06.2022 for revisit samples. Canvassing of revisit schedules is continued to be undertaken in telephonic mode, since June 2020, as per actual reference periods of the samples. The telephonic mode was initially adopted in order to minimize the physical interaction with informants so as to contain spread of COVID virus and to cope up with pandemic related restrictions. For about 95.40% of the revisit schedules for the period April-June, 2022, information was collected over the telephone.

B. Sample Design of PLFS

- A rotational panel sampling design has been used in urban areas. In this rotational panel scheme, each selected household in urban areas is visited four times, in the beginning with ‘First Visit Schedule’ and thrice periodically later with a ‘Revisit Schedule’. The scheme of rotation ensures that 75% of the first-stage sampling units (FSUs)[1] are matched between two consecutive visits.

C. Sample Size

- At the all-India level, in the urban areas, a total number of 5,721 FSUs (UFS blocks) have been surveyed during the quarter April – June 2022. The number of urban households surveyed was 44,660 and number of persons surveyed was 1,73,271 in urban areas.

1. **Conceptual Framework of Key Employment and Unemployment Indicators for the Quarterly Bulletin:** The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) gives estimates of Key employment and unemployment Indicators like the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Unemployment Rate (UR), etc. These indicators, and ‘Current Weekly Status’ are defined as follows:
 - a. **Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR):** LFPR is defined as the percentage of persons in labour force (i.e. working or seeking or available for work) in the population.
 - b. **Worker Population Ratio (WPR):** WPR is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the population.
 - c. **Unemployment Rate (UR):** UR is defined as the percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force.

- d. **Current Weekly Status (CWS):** The activity status determined on the basis of a reference period of last 7 days preceding the date of survey is known as the current weekly status (CWS) of the person.
2. The Quarterly Bulletin for the quarter April – June 2022 is available at the website of the Ministry (<https://mospi.gov.in>). The key results are given in the statements annexed.

Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the First Quarter (April-June) of 2022-23

1. The National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is releasing in this Press Note the estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the April-June quarter (Q1) of 2022-23, both at Constant (2011-12) and Current Prices. This is in accordance with the release calendar of National Accounts.
2. Quarterly estimates of GVA at Basic Prices by kind of economic activity and expenditure components of GDP for the years 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 at Constant (2011-12) and Current Prices are given in **Statements 1 to 4**.
3. Real GDP or Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Constant (2011-12) Prices in Q1 2022-23 is estimated to attain a level of ₹ 36.85 lakh crore, as against ₹ 32.46 lakh crore in Q1 2021-22, showing a growth of 13.5 percent as compared to 20.1 percent in Q1 2021-22.
4. Nominal GDP or GDP at Current Prices in Q1 2022-23 is estimated at ₹ 64.95 lakh crore, as against ₹ 51.27 lakh crore in Q1 2021-22, showing a growth of 26.7 percent as compared to 32.4 percent in Q1 2021-22.
5. The Quarterly Estimates of National Accounts are indicator based and data sourced from various Ministries/ Departments/ Private Agencies serve as valuable inputs in the compilation of these estimates. The sector-wise estimates have been compiled using indicators like (i) Index of Industrial Production (IIP), (ii) financial performance of listed companies in the Private Corporate Sector based on available quarterly financial results for these companies, (iii) Crop Production Targets for 2022-23, (iv) Production Targets for Major Livestock Products for 2022-23, (v) Fish Production, (vi) Production/ Consumption of Cement and Steel, (vii) Net Tonne Kilometres and Passenger Kilometres for Railways, (viii) Passenger and Cargo traffic handled by Civil Aviation, (ix) Cargo traffic handled at Major Sea Ports, (x) Sales of Commercial Vehicles, (xi) Bank Deposits & Credits, (xii) Accounts of Central & State Governments, etc., available for Q1 2022-23. Percentage changes in the main indicators used in the estimation are given in the **Annexure**.
6. GDP is derived as the sum of the gross value added (GVA) at basic prices, plus all taxes on products, less all subsidies on products. The total tax revenue used for GDP compilation includes Non-GST Revenue as well as GST Revenue. The latest information available on the website of Controller General of Accounts (CGA) and Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) have been used for estimating taxes on products and subsidies on products at Current Prices. For obtaining Taxes on Products at Constant Prices, volume extrapolation is done using volume growth of taxed goods and services and aggregated to get the total volume of taxes. Latest available data on the CGA and CAG websites for Revenue Expenditure, Interest Payments, Subsidies etc., was used for estimating Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE).

7. Improved data coverage and revision in input data made by source agencies would have a bearing on subsequent revisions of these estimates. Estimates are, therefore, likely to undergo revisions for the aforesaid causes in due course, as per the release calendar. Users should take these into consideration while interpreting the figures.
8. The next release of quarterly GDP estimates for the quarter July-September, 2022 (Q2 2022-23) will be on 30.11.2022.

Statement 1: Quarterly Estimates of GVA at Basic Prices for Q1 (April-June) 2022-23 (at 2011-12 Prices)

Industry	(₹ Crore)				
	April-June (Q1)			Percentage Change Over Previous Year	
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	462,006	472,258	493,325	2.2	4.5
2. Mining & Quarrying	68,000	80,243	85,423	18.0	6.5
3. Manufacturing	387,448	577,249	605,104	49.0	4.8
4. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	67,901	77,297	88,640	13.8	14.7
5. Construction	131,437	225,166	262,918	71.3	16.8
6. Trade, Hotels, Transport, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	331,582	445,454	559,723	34.3	25.7
7. Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	787,925	805,847	880,313	2.3	9.2
8. Public Administration, Defence & Other Services*	347,501	369,150	466,380	6.2	26.3
GVA at Basic Prices	2,583,801	3,052,664	3,441,826	18.1	12.7

* Public Administration, Defence & Other Services category includes the Other Services sector i.e. Education, Health, Recreation, and other personal services

Statement 2: Quarterly Estimates of Expenditure Components of GDP for Q1 (April-June) 2022-23 (at 2011-12 Prices)

Expenditure Components	(₹ Crore)				
	April-June (Q1)			Share in GDP (%)	
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23
1. Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE)	1,532,170	1,753,400	2,207,981	54.0	59.9
2. Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE)	429,241	408,789	414,210	12.6	11.2
3. Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	654,479	1,063,543	1,277,806	32.8	34.7
4. Change in Stocks (CIS)	-1,995	43,907	36,262	1.4	1.0
5. Valuables	3,790	23,329	34,839	0.7	0.9
6. Exports	523,643	737,146	845,323	22.7	22.9
7. Imports	517,454	833,455	1,143,736	25.7	31.0
8. Discrepancies	79,724	49,775	12,439	1.5	0.3
GDP	2,703,598	3,246,434	3,685,125	100.0	100.0
GDP (Percentage change over previous year)		20.1	13.5		

Statement 3: Quarterly Estimates of GVA at Basic Prices for Q1 (April-June) 2022-23 (at Current Prices)

Industry	(₹ Crore)				
	April-June (Q1)			Percentage Change Over Previous Year	
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	782,413	847,042	994,818	8.3	17.4
2. Mining & Quarrying	65,418	109,285	174,255	67.1	59.5
3. Manufacturing	453,728	749,346	866,134	65.2	15.6
4. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	115,605	128,982	174,750	11.6	35.5
5. Construction	170,899	345,254	458,046	102.0	32.7
6. Trade, Hotels, Transport, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	425,389	625,258	909,298	47.0	45.4
7. Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	1,038,123	1,145,774	1,383,178	10.4	20.7
8. Public Administration, Defence & Other Services*	605,213	672,314	890,176	11.1	32.4
GVA at Basic Prices	3,656,789	4,623,254	5,850,655	26.4	26.5

* Public Administration, Defence & Other Services category includes the Other Services sector i.e. Education, Health, Recreation, and other personal services

Statement 4: Quarterly Estimates of Expenditure Components of GDP for Q1 (April-June) 2022-23 (at Current Prices)

Expenditure Components	(₹ Crore)				
	April-June (Q1)			Share in GDP (%)	
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23
1. Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE)	2,295,743	2,846,871	3,971,441	55.5	61.1
2. Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE)	648,496	660,772	731,661	12.9	11.3
3. Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	800,027	1,443,837	1,896,948	28.2	29.2
4. Change in Stocks (CIS)	-1,970	49,431	48,392	1.0	0.7
5. Valuables	4,459	31,869	49,797	0.6	0.8
6. Exports	748,963	1,128,349	1,463,323	22.0	22.5
7. Imports	671,810	1,158,549	1,807,101	22.6	27.8
8. Discrepancies	49,535	124,210	140,274	2.4	2.2
GDP	3,873,443	5,126,789	6,494,736	100.0	100.0
GDP (Percentage change over previous year)		32.4	26.7		

Percentage Change in Main Indicators

S. No.	Indicators	Q1 2021-22	Q1 2022-23
1	Production of Rice	6.4	1.9
2	Production of Coal	7.9	31.2
3	Production of Crude Oil	-3.4	0.6
4	Production of Cement	57.8	17.1
5	Consumption of Steel	104.2	10.8
6	Total Telephone Subscribers	3.6	-2.5
7	Sales of Commercial Vehicles	234.4	112.2
8	Purchase of Private Vehicles	111.3	51.5
9	Cargo Handled at Major Sea Ports	26.5	8.9
10	Cargo Handled at Airports	118.6	-1.7
11	Passengers Handled at Airports	366.3	226.3
12	Railways		
	(i) Net Tonne Kilometers	52.8	19.4
	(ii) Passenger Kilometers	5559.6	170.7
13	Aggregate Bank Deposits	9.8	8.6
14	Aggregate Bank Credits	6.1	13.3
15	Revenue Expenditure less Interest Payment and Subsidies (Centre)	-12.8	11.9
16	Export of Goods & Services	50.7	29.7
17	Import of Goods & Services	72.5	56.0
18	CPI General Index	5.6	7.3
19	IIP		
	(i) Mining	27.5	8.9
	(ii) Manufacturing	53.0	12.7
	(iii) Electricity	16.8	17.1
	(iv) Metallic Minerals	94.8	-6.5
20	WPI		
	(i) Food Articles	4.0	11.5
	(ii) Minerals	16.4	14.2
	(iii) Manufactured Products	10.5	10.3
	(iv) All Commodities	12.0	15.7

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (2016=100) – July, 2022

- The Labour Bureau, an attached office of the M/o Labour & Employment, has been compiling Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers every month on the basis of retail prices collected from 317 markets spread over 88 industrially important centres in the country. The index is compiled for 88 centres and All-India and is released on the last working day of succeeding month. The index for the month of July, 2022 is being released in this press release.
- The All-India CPI-IW for July, 2022 increased by 0.7 points and stood at 129.9 (one hundred twenty nine point nine). On 1-month percentage change, it increased by 0.54 per cent with respect to previous month compared to an increase of 0.90 per cent recorded between corresponding months a year ago.
- The maximum upward pressure in current index came from Housing group contributing 0.37 percentage points to the total change. At item level Cooking Gas, Electricity Domestic, Potato, Onion, Gourd, Mango, Banana, Chillies Dry, Cooked Meal, Wheat, Wheat Atta, Arhar Dal, Tur Dal etc. are responsible for the rise in index. However, this increase was largely checked by Tomato, Poultry Chicken, Soyabean oil, Sunflower Oil, Mustard oil, Palm Oil, Rice, Apple, Lemon, Radish, Garlic, Drum Stick etc. putting downward pressure on the index.
- At centre level, Udham Singh Nagar recorded a maximum increase of 3.8 points followed by Jalpaiguri and Jalandhar with 3.3 and 3.2 points respectively. Among others, 9 centres recorded increase between 2 to 2.9 points, 32 centres between 1 to 1.9 points and 24 centres between 0.1 to 0.9 points. On the contrary, Salem recorded a maximum

decrease of 4.1 points. Among others, 2 centers recorded decrease between 2 to 2.9 points, 3 centers between 1 to 1.9 points and 11 centres between 0.1 to 0.9 points. Rest of 3 centres' indices remained stationary.

- Year-on-year inflation for the month stood at 5.78 per cent compared to 6.16 per cent for the previous month and 5.26 per cent during the corresponding month a year before. Similarly, Food inflation stood at 5.96 per cent against 6.73 per cent of the previous month and 4.91 per cent during the corresponding month a year ago.

➤ **All-India Group-wise CPI-IW for June, 2022 and July, 2022**

Sr. No.	Groups	June, 2022	July, 2022
I	Food & Beverages	130.0	129.7
II	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	144.4	144.4
III	Clothing & Footwear	127.0	127.2
IV	Housing	118.9	121.0
V	Fuel & Light	172.8	178.2
VI	Miscellaneous	125.9	126.1
	General Index	129.2	129.9

CERT-In hosts Cyber Security Exercise “Synergy” for 13 countries as part of International Counter Ransomware Initiative- Resilience Working Group

Exercise “Synergy” aims to exchange best practices among Member-States to build network resiliency against ransomware & cyber extortion attacks

Exercise conducted by CERT-In in collaboration with Cyber Security Agency of Singapore

- Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) under Ministry of Electronics & IT, Government of India, in collaboration with Cyber Security Agency of Singapore (CSA), today, successfully designed & conducted the Cyber Security Exercise “Synergy” for 13 Countries as part of the International Counter Ransomware Initiative- Resilience Working Group which is being led by India under the leadership of National Security Council Secretariat(NSCS).
- The theme of the exercise was “Building Network Resiliency to counter Ransomware Attacks”. The exercise scenario was derived from real life cyber incidents, in which a domestic level (limited impact) ransomware incident escalates to a global cyber security crisis.

- Exercise “Synergy” was hosted by CERT-In on its exercise simulation platform. Each State participated as a National Crisis Management Team having composition from different government agencies including National CERTs/CSIRTs, Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA), Communication & IT/ICT Ministry and Security agencies.
- The specific objective of the exercise was to Assess, Share and Improve strategies and practices among Member-States to build network resiliency against ransomware & cyber extortion attacks.
- Exercise “Synergy” was successful in meeting its objectives and provided insights for better coordination & cooperation among CRI Member States to build network resiliency and counter ransomware attacks.

The combined Index of Eight Core Industries increases by 4.5 per cent as compared to the Index of July 2021

Final growth rate of Index of Eight Core Industries for April 2022 revised to 9.5% from its provisional level 8.4%

INDEX OF EIGHT CORE INDUSTRIES (BASE: 2011-12=100) FOR JULY, 2022

- The combined Index of Eight Core Industries increased by 4.5 per cent (provisional) as compared to the Index of July 2021. The production of Coal, Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel, Electricity and Cement industries increased in July 2022 over the corresponding period of last year. ICI measures combined and individual performance of production in selected eight core industries viz. Coal, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel, Cement and Electricity. The Eight Core Industries comprise 40.27 percent of the weight of items included in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP). Details of yearly and monthly indices and growth rates are provided at Annex I & II respectively.
- Final growth rate of Index of Eight Core Industries for April 2022 is revised to 9.5% from its provisional level 8.4%. The growth rate of ICI during April-July 2022-23 was 11.5% (P) as compared to the corresponding period of last FY.

The summary of the Index of Eight Core Industries is given below:

Coal –Coal production (weight: 10.33 per cent) increased by 11.4 per cent in July, 2022 over July, 2021. Its cumulative index increased by 26.6 per cent during April to July, 2022-23 over corresponding period of the previous year.

Crude Oil–Crude Oil production (weight: 8.98 per cent) declined by 3.8 per cent in July, 2022 over July, 2021. Its cumulative index declined by 0.5 per cent during April to July, 2022-23 over the corresponding period of previous year.

Natural Gas - Natural Gas production (weight: 6.88 per cent) declined by 0.3 per cent in July, 2022 over July, 2021. Its cumulative index increased by 3.5 per cent during April to July, 2022-23 over the corresponding period of previous year.

Petroleum Refinery Products–Petroleum Refinery production (weight: 28.04 per cent) increased by 6.2 per cent in July, 2022 over July, 2021. Its cumulative index increased by 11.7 per cent during April to July, 2022-23 over the

corresponding period of previous year.

Fertilizers –Fertilizers production (weight: 2.63 per cent) increased by 6.2 per cent in July, 2022 over July, 2021. Its cumulative index increased by 11.3 per cent during April to July, 2022-23 over the corresponding period of previous year.

Steel –Steel production (weight: 17.92 per cent) increased by 5.7 per cent in July, 2022 over July, 2021. Its cumulative index increased by 6.5 per cent during April to July, 2022-23 over the corresponding period of previous year.

Cement –Cement production (weight: 5.37 per cent) increased by 2.1 per cent in July, 2022 over July, 2021. Its cumulative index increased by 13.3 per cent during April to July, 2022-23 over the corresponding period of previous year.

Electricity –Electricity generation (weight: 19.85 per cent) increased by 2.2 per cent in July, 2022 over July, 2021. Its cumulative index increased by 13.1 per cent during April to July, 2022-23 over the corresponding period of previous year.

Coal Ministry Aims to Enhance Coal Production to 1. 23 Billion Ton by 2024-25

Tori-Shivpur-Kathautia Railway Line to Provide up to 125 Million Ton coal evacuation capacity

Third Railway Line on the Same Alignment Under Construction at an Additional Capital of Rs. 894 Crore;

Likely to be Operational by May, 2023

- The Ministry of Coal is in the process of enhancing coal production to ambitious target of 1.23 Billion Tonne (BT) by FY 2024-25 to ensure energy security of the country. In order to support the vision, Coal India Ltd (CIL) has adopted an integrated planning approach by strengthening evacuation infrastructure for one billion tonne production and seamless transportation of coal to the end users.

Cabinet approves signing of an MoU between India and Nepal in the field of biodiversity conservation

- The Union Cabinet, chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has approved the proposal of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for signing an MoU with the Government of Nepal on biodiversity conservation, with a view to strengthen and enhance the coordination and cooperation in the field of forests, wildlife, environment, biodiversity conservation and climate change, including restoration of corridors and interlinking areas and share knowledge and best practices, between the two countries.
- The MoU would help in promoting cooperation between the Parties in the field of forests, wildlife, environment, biodiversity conservation and climate change, including restoration of corridors and interlinking areas and sharing knowledge and best practices.