

Education Related Government Schemes 2023

Traditional Knowledge Digital Library

The Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) is a pioneering initiative of India, under the joint collaboration of the **Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and the Ministry of AYUSH**.

- It was established in **2001** to prevent exploitation and to protect Indian traditional knowledge at Patent Offices worldwide.
- The TKDL includes India's rich traditional knowledge related to the systems of medicine from classical/traditional books related to **Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Sowa Rigpa as well as practices of Yoga**.
- The information from the ancient texts of medicine and health existing in local languages such as **Sanskrit, Hindi, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Tamil, Bhoti**, etc. have been digitized in **five international languages, namely, English, French, German, Spanish and Japanese** in the TKDL database as prior art.
- TKDL is the first of its kind prior art database globally, and has proven to be an effective deterrent against bio-piracy. While being recognized internationally as a unique effort, TKDL has set a benchmark in TK protection around the world, by demonstrating the advantages of proactive action and the power of strong deterrence.

Objectives of TKDL

Traditional Knowledge Digital Library was conceptualized to overcome the language and format barrier by systematically and scientifically converting and structuring the available contents of the ancient texts – currently focused on Indian Systems of Medicines (ISM)- into **five international languages**.

This is done with the help of information technology tools and an innovative classification system - Traditional Knowledge Resource Classification (TKRC). Widening Access of TKDL Database to Users besides Patent Offices.

The opening up of the TKDL database to users will be a new dawn for Indian Traditional Knowledge, with the following benefits:

- The step will help in integrating and co-opting traditional knowledge with current practices towards enhancing innovation and trade,
- It will facilitate wider adoption of Indian traditional medicines, while also propelling new manufacturers and innovators to gainfully build enterprises based on India's valuable knowledge heritage,
- The TKDL can cater to a vast user base that would include businesses/companies, research institutions: public and private; educational institutions: educators & students; and others: ISM practitioners, knowledge holders, patentees and their legal representatives, and government, among several others,
- It will also inculcate thought and knowledge leadership through Bharatiya Gnana Parampara, under the New Education Policy 2020.

Steps Taken to Protect Ancient and Traditional Knowledge of Indigenous Medicinal Systems

- ❖ As per the extant Government of India approvals in place, access to the Database is given to patent offices worldwide that have signed Non-Disclosure access agreements with the CSIR. Fourteen Patent Offices including the Indian Patent Office (Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks), have been granted access to the TKDL database. The CSIR-TKDL Unit also files third-party observations and pre-grant oppositions on patent applications related to Indian traditional knowledge based on the TKDL evidences.
- ❖ The defensive protection through TKDL has been effective in safeguarding Indian traditional knowledge from misappropriation and is considered a global benchmark. A total of 418885 formulations including 119269 in Ayurveda, 236399 in Unani, 54689 in Siddha, 4151 in Yoga and 4377 in Sowa Rigpa have been transcribed so far into the TKDL database (data as on March 25, 2022).
- ❖ As on March 25, 2022, 265 patent applications have been either withdrawn/deemed withdrawn or amended or set aside on the basis of TKDL evidence thus protecting Indian traditional knowledge.
- ❖ The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)-Traditional Knowledge Digital Library Unit has signed a Non-Disclosure Agreement with the National Biodiversity Authority for evaluating and identifying modalities for possible inclusion of information from the People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) into the TKDL database. The Register is a tool for formal recording and maintenance of comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal or any other use.

Ramakrishna Mission's Awakening Programme

Union Minister for Education and Skill Development & Entrepreneurship **Shri Dharmendra Pradhan** launched the **Ramakrishna Mission 'Awakening' Program** for students of **classes I to V**.

- It is an initiative towards ensuring overall personality development of a child in line with the philosophy of **National Education Policy (NEP), 2020**. It has shifted its approach from rote learning towards application of knowledge
- It is for the students of classes I to V.
- Ramakrishna Mission's 'Awakening' Program aims to enable children to build **"ATMASHRADDHA" (Self-esteem)** and make responsible choices.
- Ramakrishna Mission's 'Awakening' Program helps them to find solutions for all Life Problems.

Background of Ramakrishna Mission's Awakening Program

- Ramakrishna Mission, Delhi branch, in 2014, Started the Awakened Citizen Program (ACP) for middle school students.
- About 6,000 Schools (KVs, JNVs, Government and private schools) involving 55,000 teachers and 12lacs students benefitted under ACP.
- A program called 'Awakening' on the basis of **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020** has been designed and piloted across 126 schools.

What is the need of Ramakrishna Mission's Awakening Programme?

- To progress the social transformation in India.
- To inculcate values and wisdom in students.
- Value-based education is as important as Science based which will help in building future-ready and socially conscious generation.

What is Ramakrishna Mission?

- Swami Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897. This mission was named as Ramakrishna because he was the Guru of Swami Vivekananda.
- Its objective was to bring the noblest ideas to the doorstep of even the poorest and the meanest.
- Ramakrishna Mission works in the area of value-based education, culture, health, women's empowerment, youth and tribal welfare and relief and rehabilitation.
- Its motto is **"ATMANO MOKSHARTHAM JAGAD HITAYA CHA"** which means **"For one's own salvation and for the welfare of the world"**.
- It is based on modern version of Advaita Vedanta- a School of Indian Philosophy.

Who was Swami Vivekananda?

- He was born as **Narendranath Datta** on **12 January 1863**.
- 12 January is celebrated as National youth day
- He preached '**neo- Vedanta Philosophy**'
- He is best known for his speech at the **World Parliament of Religion in Chicago in 1893**
- He established **Ramakrishna mission** and **Belur Math**.

PM SHRI

Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced a new **centrally sponsored scheme**, as many as **14,500 schools will be "upgraded" across India** to showcase the components of the **National Education Policy, 2020**

It was launched on 5th September 2022, on the occasion of Teachers Day.

It is under the **Ministry of Education**, the scheme will be called PM SHRI Schools :PM Schools for Rising India.

While there are exemplary schools like Navodaya Vidyalayas, Kendriya Vidyalayas, the PM SHRI will act as **"NEP labs"**.

What are the key features of National Education Policy(NEP)?

The school curricular structure and teaching style divided into various stages – foundational, preparatory, middle and secondary.

1. New Curricular and Pedagogical Structure (5+3+3+4);
2. The foundational years (pre-school and grades I, II) will involve play-based learning. At the preparatory level (III-V), light textbooks are to be introduced along with some formal classroom teaching. Subject teachers are to be introduced at the middle level (VI-VIII). Secondary stage (IX-XII) will be multidisciplinary in nature with no hard separation between arts and sciences or other disciplines.
3. Setting up of a new National Assessment Centre, PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development);

What is a centrally sponsored scheme?

A centrally sponsored scheme is one where the cost of implementation is likely to split in the 60:40 ratio among the Union government and the states/Union Territories.

How will PM SHRI schools will be different from Kendriya Vidyalayas or Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas or other Central Government Schools?

Kendriya Vidyalayas or **Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas** are under Central Sector Schemes i.e fully funded by central government. While KVs largely cater to children of Union government employees posted in states and UTs, JNVs were set up to nurture talented students in rural parts of the country. But, PM SHRI schools will be upgrading the existing schools which are run by the Centre, states, UTs and local bodies. This essentially means that PM SHRI schools can either be KVs, JNVs, state government schools or even those run by municipal corporations.

Which schools will be the PM SHRI schools come up?

The Centre has not yet released the list of schools that have been chosen for this purpose. It has however announced that the PM SHRI schools will also “offer mentorship” to other schools in their vicinity. These schools will be equipped with modern infrastructure including labs, smart classrooms, libraries, sports equipment, art room etc. It will also develop as green schools with water conservation, waste recycling, energy-efficient infrastructure and integration of organic lifestyle in curriculum.

Schemes for Elementary Education:

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan:
- Mid Day Meal
- Mahila Samakhya
- Strengthening for providing quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM)

Schemes for Secondary Education:

- Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
- Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage
- National Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Scheme
- Scheme for construction and running of Girls’ Hostel for students of secondary and higher secondary schools
- Scholarship schemes for Minority students
- National Scholarships
- Scheme of Vocational Education
- Girls Hostel Scheme
- National Scheme of Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education

MAARG Portal

The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has launched a call for startup applications for registration on the **MAARG portal, the National Mentorship Platform by Startup India.**

What is the purpose of MAARG Portal?

To further boost the Indian startup ecosystem, currently ranked 3rd largest globally, Startup India is focused on catalysing the startup culture and building a strong and inclusive ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship in India.

What is the full form of MAARG Portal?

MAARG portal - Mentorship, Advisory, Assistance, Resilience and Growth, is a one stop platform to facilitate mentorship for startups across diverse sectors, functions, stages, geographies, and backgrounds.

What are the objectives of MAARG Portal?

The objectives of the MAARG portal are –

- To provide guidance according to the sector of the startup, handholding, and support to startups throughout their lifecycle
- To establish a formalized and structured platform that facilitates intelligent matchmaking between the mentors and their respective mentees.
- To facilitate efficient and expert mentorship for startups and build an outcome-oriented mechanism that allows timely tracking of the mentor-mentee engagements

What are the functions of MAARG portal?

The core functions of the portal are as follows:

1. Matchmaking of relevant mentors and Startups
2. Tracker for mentorship interactions and progress
3. Video and audio calls
4. Mobile-friendly portal
5. Recognition for mentors
6. Hosting of customizable mentorship programs for ecosystem enablers
7. Feedback, query, and grievance mechanism for all users

What is date for onboarding of startups?

DPIIT is launching the onboarding of startups on the MAARG Portal with effect from 14th November 2022

Startup India

Startup India was launched by Honourable Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi on 16th January 2016.

Aimed to make India one of the largest and vigorous startup ecosystems, a 19-point Startup India Action Plan was launched in January 2016, which paved the way for a number of policy initiatives to build a strong, conducive, and growth-oriented environment for Indian startups. Five years since the launch of the initiative, India is witnessing a golden chapter in the history of Indian entrepreneurship.

BHASHINI - National Language Translation Mission

Introduction:

- '**Digital India BHASHINI**' seeks to enable easy access to the internet and digital services in Indian languages, including voice-based access, and help the creation of content in Indian languages. It was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi at the inauguration of the **Digital India Week, 2022 at Gandhinagar, Gujarat.**
- BHASHINI stands for **BHASa INterface for India**
- It is under the **Ministry of Electronics & IT.**
- Digital India BHASHINI, as India's Artificial Intelligence (AI)-led language translation platform, will enable massive citizen engagement to build multilingual datasets through a crowd-sourcing initiative called **Bhasha Daan.**

Aim of Digital India BHASHINI:

- This mission aims to empower Indian citizens by connecting them to the Digital Initiatives of the country in their own language, thereby leading to digital inclusion.
- The Bhashini platform will catalyze the entire Digital Ecosystem and is a giant step towards realizing the goal of Digital Government.
- BHASHINI aims to build a National Public Digital Platform for languages to develop services and products for citizens by leveraging the power of artificial intelligence and other emerging technologies.
- BHASHINI also aims to increase the content in Indian languages on the Internet substantially in the domains of public interest, particularly, governance and-policy, science & technology, etc., thus encouraging citizens to use the Internet in their own language

Salient Features:

- BHASHINI shall act as an orchestrator to unify and align a large diverse network across government, industry, academia, research groups and start-ups to bring all their contributions into an open repository.
- BHASHINI will involve the development of a national digital public platform for language to provide universal access to content i.e. boost the delivery of digital content in all Indian languages. This would result in the creation of a knowledge-based society where information is freely and readily available and would make the ecosystem and citizens “Atmanirbhar.”
- Citizens shall be provided easy tools and motivated to contribute towards the languages of their liking through BHASHINI’s crowd-sourcing platform. They will be the prime beneficiaries of this whole initiative.
- Startups will also be encouraged to create innovative applications by using Bhashini’s resources.

Bhasha Daan

Bhasha Daan is an initiative to **crowdsource language inputs** for multiple Indian languages as part of Project BHASHINI. It calls upon citizens to help build an open repository of data to digitally enrich his/her own language. The aim here is to create large datasets for Indian languages, which can be used to train AI models for use by different stakeholders to create products or services for the following:

- Training and benchmark datasets
- Data contributions from government entities, language chapters, communities etc
- Crowd sourcing initiatives
- Open source language models

Categories of Bhasha Daan

- **Suno India:** One can enrich one’s language by typing the audio he/she hears, or by validating the text transcribed by others.
- **Bolo India:** One can enrich one’s language by donating the voice, through recording of sentences. One can also validate the audios recorded by others
- **Likho India :** One can contribute by translating the prompted text. One can also validate the translations contributed by others.
- **Dekho India:** One can enrich one’s language by typing the text seen, or by labelling the image. One can also validate the images contributed by others