

National Financial Information Registry to be set up to serve as the central repository of financial and ancillary information for facilitating efficient flow of credit, promoting financial inclusion, and fostering financial stability. A new legislative framework to be designed in consultation with RBI to govern this credit public infrastructure. Financial sector regulators to carry out a comprehensive review of existing regulations in consultation with public and regulated entities. Time limits to decide the applications under various regulations would also be laid down. To enhance business activities in GIFT IFSC, the following measures to be taken. Delegating powers under the SEZ Act to IFSCA to avoid dual regulation. 157 new nursing colleges to be established in co-location with the existing 157 medical colleges established since 2014. Centre to recruit 38,800 teachers and support staff for the 740 Eklavya Model Residential Schools, serving 3.5 lakh tribal students over the next three years. Outlay for PM Awas Yojana is being enhanced by 66% to over Rs. 79,000 crore. Capital outlay of Rs. 2.40 lakh crore has been provided for the Railways, which is the highest ever outlay and about nine times the outlay made in 2013-14. Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (UIDF) will be established through use of priority Sector Lending shortfall, which will be managed by the national Housing Bank, and will be used by public agencies to create urban infrastructure in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities. Entity DigiLocker to be setup for use by MSMEs, large business and charitable trusts to store and share documents online securely. 500 new 'waste to wealth' plants under GOBARdhan (Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan) scheme to be established for promoting circular economy at total investment of Rs 10,000 crore. 5 per cent compressed biogas mandate to be introduced for all organizations marketing natural and bio gas. Centre to facilitate one crore farmers to adopt natural farming over the next three years. For this, 10,000 BioInput Resource Centres to be set-up, creating a national-level distributed micro-fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing network. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0, to be launched to skill lakhs of youth within the next three years covering new age courses for Industry 4.0 like coding, AI, robotics, mechatronics, IOT, 3D printing, drones, and soft skills. 30 Skill India International Centres to be set up across different States to skill youth for international opportunities. Revamped credit guarantee scheme for MSMEs to take effect from 1st April 2023 through infusion of Rs 9,000 crore in the corpus. This scheme would enable additional collateral-free guaranteed credit of Rs 2 lakh crore and also reduce the cost of the credit by about 1 per cent. Central Processing Centre to be setup for faster response to companies through centralized handling of various forms filed with field offices under the Companies Act. The maximum deposit limit for Senior Citizen Savings Scheme to be enhanced from Rs 15 lakh to Rs 30 lakh. Targeted Fiscal Deficit to be below 4.5% by 2025-26. Agriculture Accelerator Fund to be set-up to encourage agri-startups by young entrepreneurs in rural areas. To make India a global hub for 'Shree Anna', the Indian Institute of Millet Research, Hyderabad will be supported as the Centre of Excellence for sharing best practices, research and technologies at the international level. ₹20 lakh crore agricultural credit targeted at animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries A new sub-scheme of PM Matsya Sampada Yojana with targeted investment of ₹6,000 crore to be launched to further enable activities of fishermen, fish vendors, and micro & small enterprises, improve value chain efficiencies, and expand the market. Continuation of 50-year interest free loan to state governments for one more year to spur investment in infrastructure and to incentivize them for complementary policy actions. Encouragement to states and cities to undertake urban planning

reforms and actions to transform our cities into 'sustainable cities of tomorrow'. Transition from manhole to machine-hole mode by enabling all cities and towns to undertake 100 percent mechanical desludging of septic tanks and sewers. iGOT Karmayogi, an integrated online training platform, launched to provide continuous learning opportunities for lakhs of government employees to upgrade their skills and facilitate people-centric approach. More than 39,000 compliances reduced and more than 3,400 legal provisions decriminalized to enhance Ease Of Doing Business. Jan Vishwas Bill to amend 42 Central Acts have been introduced to further trust-based governance. Three centres of excellence for Artificial Intelligence to be set-up in top educational institutions to realise the vision of "Make AI in India and Make AI work for India". National Data Governance Policy to be brought out to unleash innovation and research by start-ups and academia. One stop solution for reconciliation and updation of identity and address of individuals to be established using DigiLocker service and Aadhaar as foundational identity. PAN will be used as the common identifier for all digital systems of specified government agencies to bring in Ease of Doing Business. 95 per cent of the forfeited amount relating to bid or performance security, will be returned to MSME's by government and government undertakings in cases the MSME's failed to execute contracts during Covid period. According to a report by Kroll, a corporate investigation and risk consulting firm, actor Ranveer Singh has been named India's most valuable celebrity of 2022, surpassing cricketer Virat Kohli who held the top spot for five years. The report titled "Celebrity Brand Valuation Report 2022: Beyond the Mainstream" reveals that Singh's brand value is \$181.7 million. Virat Kohli, who previously held the top spot, has fallen to the second position with a brand value of \$176.9 million, according to the Kroll report. Kohli's brand value has been decreasing for the past two years since he resigned as the captain of the Indian men's cricket team. In 2020, his brand value was over \$237 million but steeply declined in 2021 to \$185.7 million, resulting in his current second-place ranking. Despite the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, both countries rank higher than India in the World Happiness Report, with Russia ranked 70th and Ukraine ranked 92nd. The report indicates that both countries experienced increased levels of kindness in 2020 and 2021, but in 2022, Ukraine saw a sharp rise in benevolence while it declined in Russia. The World Happiness Report has ranked Afghanistan as the least happy country out of the 137 nations surveyed. The report also highlighted other nations such as Lebanon, Zimbabwe, and the Democratic Republic of Congo as being among the unhappiest countries, largely due to factors such as high levels of corruption and low life expectancy. The World Happiness Report is an annual report published by the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network. It ranks countries based on how happy their citizens perceive themselves to be and provides analysis of the factors that contribute to happiness, such as income, social support, and life expectancy. The report is based predominantly on data from the main life evaluation question in the Gallup World Poll. The first report was published in 2012 and it has been released annually since then, typically in March. The World Happiness Report assesses happiness levels across the world based on various criteria, including both domestic and global factors. Although India has improved its ranking in the report, it still remains quite low compared to many neighboring countries. The report gauges happiness based on feedback from a nationally representative sample of individuals regarding their current life satisfaction levels.