



“Awards for Excellence in District Skill Development Planning (DSDP Awards)” under SANKALP in 2018.

**Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF)** → will acquire academic expertise and technical competency in understanding the overall skill ecosystem along with being attached to District Skill Committees | help them manage the skill development planning at the district level through the mechanism of formulating District Skill Development Plans | first pilot MGNF which had 69 fellows working across 69 districts was successful.

19. **Samarth Scheme** | launched by the Ministry of Textiles | address the skill gap in the textile sector | will supplement the efforts of the textile industry in providing gainful and sustainable employment to the youth | provide a program which demand-driven, placement oriented and National Skills Qualifications Framework(NSQF) compliant | will supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organized textile and related sectors, covering the entire value chain of textile. It excludes Spinning and Weaving | provide for skilling and skill up-gradation in the traditional sectors of handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture, and jute | targets to train 10 lakh persons | implemented through the Textile industry, government institutions and Reputed training institutions/ NGOs/ Societies active in the textile sector.

20. **Securities Appellate Tribunal** | is a statutory body established under the provisions of Section 15K of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 | To hear and dispose of appeals against orders passed by the SEBI, PFRDA, IRDAI | has the same powers as vested in a civil court. Further, if any person feels aggrieved by SAT's decision or order can appeal to the Supreme Court | consists of a Presiding Officer & Two other members | Location of Tribunal – Mumbai.

**Securities and Exchange Board of India** → is a statutory body established in 1992 in accordance with the provisions of the SEBI Act, 1992 | To protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote and regulate the securities market | is a quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial and quasi-executive body.

21. **Digital Intelligence Unit** | Nodal agency to deal with unsolicited commercial communication (UCC) and financial fraud related complaints, especially in the digital space | main function will be to coordinate with various Law Enforcement Agencies, Financial Institutions & Telecom Service Providers to investigate any fraudulent activity involving telecom resources | Telecom Analytics for Fraud Management and Consumer Protection (TAFMCP) system will be created at 21 License Service Area level.

**Telecom Regulatory Authority of India** → Established by an Act of Parliament (Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997) | To regulate telecom services, including fixation/revision of tariffs for telecom services | amended in the year 2000 to establish a Telecommunications Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) to take over the adjudicatory and disputes functions from TRAI.