

- ~~Ques~~
- ~~If mention what
are the other factors for
growth & what are the issues
with them.~~
- ~~India's potential growth could have
been propagated by private expenditure
household expenditure, but the present
COVID-19 triggered economic situation
leaves little scope for them.~~
- ~~demand for
government
due to falling
due to export
due to protectionism
& covid.~~
- ~~Government expenditure is the most
effective one as:~~
- Brings a sense of stability & prevents the economy from a free fall
 - Acts as a stimulus to boost private & household expenditure & as well.
 - Countries across the globe are witnessing a government stimulated recovery
 - Need to provide social security, employment opportunities to the vulnerable.
- ~~• The recent GST receipts suggest that the customer expenditure has also risen, which means that Govt.'s push & stimulus are showing positive results.~~
- Wⁿ better
structure.
about expenditure
multiplier
effect
↳
living
economy
Demand
↳
growth*

Impediments in increasing Govt Expenditure:

- ① Restrictions by FRBM Act, 2003 on the fiscal deficit targets.
- ② Revenue to the Govt. itself have fallen which impacts expenditure capability.
- ③ Sovereign ratings of the country demand a sustainable debt and fiscal prudence.
- ④ High Govt. expenditure may also become inflationary.

Way forward

- Rethink the FRBM Act to create necessary amendments
- Govt. disinvestments should be speedened.
- Infrastructure investment to be undertaken.

The boost through expenditure by Govt should be so channelised that it is then sustained by market & households.

The Union Budget 2020 brought in major changes to the taxation landscape of the country.

① Income Tax

1. It introduced an option of opting

for a lower income tax rate, provided present exemptions are

forgone eg. Travel expenses (LTC)

This step gives citizens the freedom of choice to reduce the complexities of their tax burdens.

2. Announced introduction of faultless assessment and inspections

This step will go a long way in enhancing compliance, reducing

litigations and may improve the tax base.

3. Taxpayer's Charter

To outline the rights and quality

of service to be expected by the IT Department.

mention the
new rules
no exemption

issues.
saving behaviour
will be affected
loss of revenue

② Dividend Distribution Tax

- It abolished the DDT that was applicable on companies when they paid dividends to investors.
- DDT will now be charged on the investor on receipt of dividend as income.
 - It comes as a big relief to corporates who have been demanding the same.
 - Brings India at par with international best practices.

The impact of these changes should be suitably assessed so as to continue in the path of reform.

Increased
Revenue

disposed off

35

Ques 3

Free of human presence

Critical Wildlife Habitats (CWH) are areas recognised under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 whereas the rights of tribals will not be applicable due to the criticality of the area as wildlife habitat.

Tribals can even be evicted from these regions to ensure its sanctity is maintained.

Objective

- safeguard habitat of animals
- Reduce human-animal conflict.

Alternative areas can be provided to tribals.

Reasons for its under performance

- lack of clarity in provisions
 - It assumed a conflict between tribals and the habitat, where there need not necessarily be one.
 - Judicial delays and challenges against forced eviction.
 - Tribal Rights activists prevent it from being suitably operationalised.
- mention for example in mining project etc.

(5)

- It also breaks the fine harmony & balance of the region.
- Resistance by tribals.

way forward

EIA
Use of tech
Proactive planning
Safeguarding
Tribes

Thus, the policy made must be appreciative of tribal habitats & their cultural co-existence with wildlife.

Need for integrated approach, safeguarding tribal rights

Undertake impact assessment of CWH

Awareness generation amongst tribals in-situ.

H

*You miss of
the 1st part* The CWTI released by Niti Ayog suggests that India is undergoing its worst ever water crisis.

Now climate change is affecting water availability. Availability of water is a basic human right and to uphold it the Govt. launched the Jal Jeevan Mission.

mission details features

- * Ensure functional tapwater in all ~~households~~ ^{areas} by 2024
- * Emphasises on Har Ghar Neel Se Jal
- * It includes greywater management, reuse.
- * Pond revitalisation and community water resource revamp.

*find question
carefully*

The Jal Jeevan mission will bring respite to people as:
o Women won't need to travel long distances to collect water.
o It will be a community-led programme viewing water as a public resource.

- Add:
- source augmentation
 - rural development
 - employment opportunities
 - functional water thus preventing it from depletion.
 - It will lead to behavioral change
 - where water is to be used responsibly.
- In the 2nd part
- Water Use Associations to be created.
 - Need for social audit of the scheme.
 - Expansion to rural areas.
- Thus, Jal Sevaan Mission along with Jal Shakti Abhiyan will help reduce the water stress faced particularly by rural areas.
- Report
- River basin management committee
- pollution
- greywater recycling
- groundwater
- water waste reduction
- electricity subsidy
- agri. wastage
- challenge with member
- part 1
- will reduce further raising
- concerns
- with
- the advent
- of climate change
- it becomes crucial
- to

- ~~Try dividing
your questions into
smaller parts & then
answer each part~~
- Cooperative farming entails farmers coming together to share resources like land, seeds, fertilisers, credit, transportation, etc. to benefit from economies of scale.
- ~~What are the woes of farmers?~~
- ~~economy of scale~~
- ~~Woes of farmers~~
- Cooperative farming can end woes of farmers.
1. Enhance the quality of inputs - seeds, fertilisers, etc.
 2. Greater availability of credit / access to cooperative farming -
 3. Better investment in post-harvest infrastructure, like storage facilities, transportation -
 4. Extension services within the groups.
 5. Better awareness about market conditions
 6. Greater bargaining power in markets

- Future in India
China
issue of land records*
- Modern Land
Leasing Act 2016*
- Cannot end woes of farmers
1. Handlers farmers position remains weak.
2. Lack of trust for land sharing & resource sharing.
3. Poor awareness within groupings about farming practices.
4. Need capacity building for financial management
5. Concerns about elite capture of benefits
- Way forward!
- Statutory Model Laws to be adopted.
 - Interlink with FPOs & FPs.
 - Need to bring awareness to banks, traders about the cooperative farming model.
- Thus, with 85% small & marginal farmers, economies of scale is a pertinent challenge as mentioned by Ashok Dalal committee

H

10

Ques 6 What were the features of A.A? Assam Accord was signed between the Students Association, Indian Govt, and Assam Govt. in 1985.

With current crisis of Naga Peace Accord, there have been voices to adopt Assam Accord as a model accord.

Can be a model Write full subheadings

• It included all the major stakeholders involved.

It was successful in bringing down violence in Assam.

① border crisis management It helped mainstream Assam as an important state of North East.

• It acknowledged the main concerns of Assam-

1. Illegal migrants from Bangladesh (provision for NRC)

2. cultural safeguards (Article 6(a) of the Accord)

Should not be a model

- every tribal grouping and state in Northeast is unique in its history, culture, challenges

- Assam Accord left some challenges that are still unresolved.
eg. The Bodo land demand.

The menace & hawk caused by NRC is evident in Assam.

- Border crisis of other states may be different due to the other countries (eg. Myanmar, China)
- Modern border crisis management is much different from the scenario existing in 1985.

All solutions:
Diplomatic efforts
internal security
inclusive development
better rule

Thus, instead of looking for one model, each state should be treated based on their unique demography & border challenges



Ques :- Livestock sector contributes 25% to Agni GDP and provides employment to 21 million people.

Role in Inclusive Growth of country

Livestock

1. It is more equitably distributed

amongst the population than land.

2. Women empowerment can

be a major goal through livestock management.

3. Livestock acts as social security for the vulnerable

(Bank on Credit)

Good point

• reducing disparity
• addressing climate change

4. It can act as a source of additional income for farmers
(Doubling the farmers' income
— Dalwai Committee)

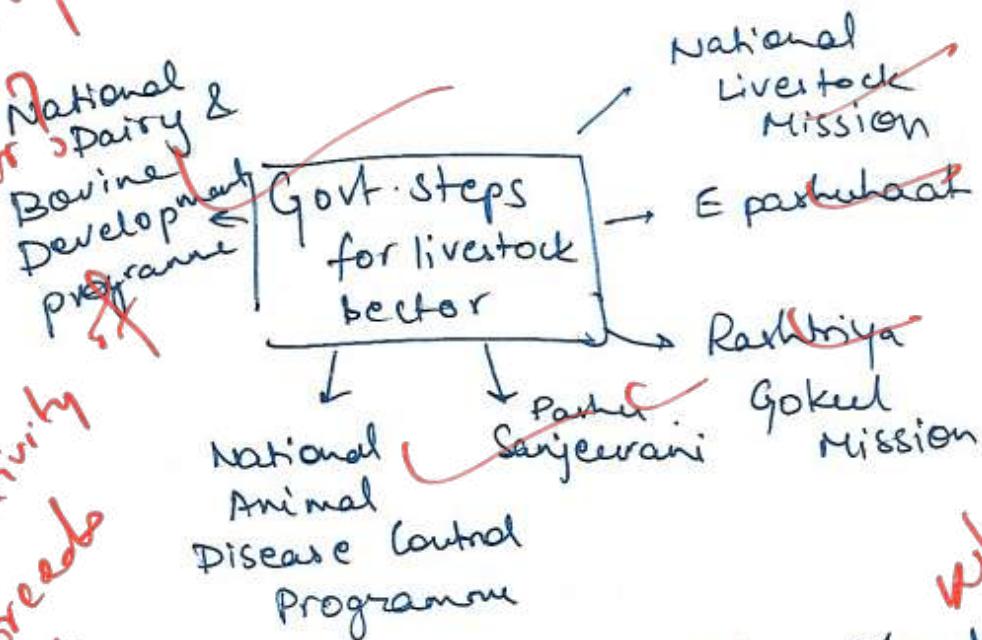
5. It acts as a source of employment
- animal rearing, value addition.

6. Export potential of dairy and dairy products can be exploited

*what are
the challenges
faced by
livestock sector*

- disease
- low productivity
- indigenous breeds
- thickening milk
- Price fluctuation

7. It also acts as a source of food & nutritional security for the people.



Recently under Atmanirbhar Bharat

Animal Husbandry Infrastructure

Development Fund was also launched

to boost the livestock sector.

*What more
needs to
be done?*

*Mendhar
Kothi cooperative*

(H)

(14)

Ques 8

Shipping plays an important role in India's economy (with 90% trade by volume & 75% trade by value being undertaken through ships).

- Mention logistics cost is 13% compared to 8% of developed nations.
- the high logistics cost mars the shipping industry as:
 - High turn-around time in ports.
 - Poor port mechanisation.
 - Congestion of roads that lead up to ports (e.g. JNPT)
 - Need for maintenance and dredging.
 - Interconnectivity of ports is poor.
 - Lack of MIS system in ports for supply chain management.
- Use Howchar!

The present port model works on Treaty model with complete ownership by the Govt.

The Major Port Authorities Bill brings about the following changes

- Provides greater autonomy to all the 12 major ports in India.
- Shift from trusteehip model to Landholder Model (^{Lord} recommended by Niti Aayog) - private player
- Ports will now competitively reduce turn-around time, etc.
- Enhanced competition to give a boost to sector with greater efficiency

Concerns

- Connectivity to inland areas - inland shipping
- Unions are against such privatisation.
- Ports have security implications as well.

Govt. should thus corroborate the step with push for the Sagarmala Initiative that deals holistically with challenges of port-

Pharmabota



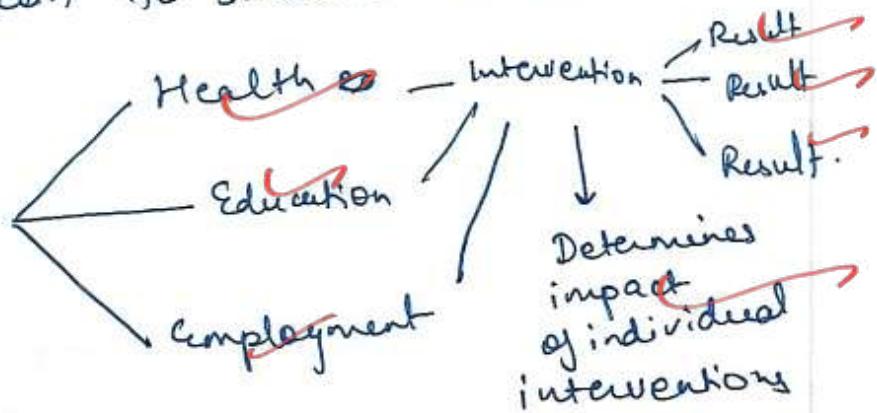
RCT method which is member based

the mid day meal scheme

points:

- evidence based policies
- people's participation
- lack of banners

Randomised Control Trials is a method used to undertake studies about complex problems by breaking them down to smaller constituents.



Popularity

- It helps tackle complex social problems based on evidence research & analysis.
- It led to the trio of Abhijit Banerjee, Esther Duflo & Michael Kremer receiving Nobel Prize for Economics 2019.
- It has been successfully deployed in developing countries in their research work.

- Criticisms**
- High cost of deployment.
 - Interventions are given at random, thus everyone's quality of life not improved.
 - As complexity of problem increases, RCT becomes less applicable as its interpretation becomes of importance.
- RCT has become a game-changer in economics and development dynamics and must be promoted as a research tool in Indian academic circles.
- Advantages**
- Better data
 - timely data
 - more participation

H

The 26/11 Mumbai Attacks exposed several vulnerabilities in our internal security leading to course corrections.

Challenges

- Vulnerability of long coast (7500+ km)
- terrorist groups are relying on intelligence and creating planned operations.
- Radicalisation.
- Most cities on coast are vulnerable.
- Need for faster deployment of forces.

Steps taken by GOI

1. Setting up of NIA, 2008 for gathering intelligence & investigating terrorism.
2. National Security Guard for faster deployment.

3. NAT GRID intelligence network

4. Three tier coastal surveillance

Talk about
Operation Sagar

Navy

Coast
Guard

Marine
Police.

- Operation Sagar
- IMAC
- CCNS Project

What more
needs
to be done?

35

With the opening up of Indian Economy in 1991, exports have played a major role in India's growth.

Economic Survey 2019 mentions the three pillars for the virtuous cycle of growth:



Mention how exports increased from 315 billion \$ to 18 billion \$.

India's position in exports is relatively poor accounting for 1.7% of global exports.

India's Exports needs a paradigm shift.

1. from Diversification to Specialisation

India needs to create a niche for itself in a few products as mentioned by Economic survey 2019.

2. from capital intensive to labour intensive products

At present service & software products

deministrate our exports, which needs to be changed to ~~to industries like~~
leather products, textiles, etc

3. from low income countries to High income countries

India's exports need to penetrate

high value markets much more like China did with the European market.

4. Engage with the Global Value Chain

Our tariff systems ~~need to be so~~ tweaked for India to truly benefit from the value chain. e.g. future joining of RCEP

5. Need to emphasise on Network products that help in improving niche specialisation & growth in all countries involved.

6. Agricultural Exports

• Agricultural Export Policy 2018

suggests changes:

- High value crops & perishables
- Look for new markets & produce
- Develop a Brand India

7. Need for state-led export growth

Steps taken for the shift

1. The newly launched Revision scheme in replacement of MEIS.
2. States' Export Preparedness Index by Niti Aayog.
3. Export Credit Guarantee Scheme.
4. Recapitalisation of EXIM Bank.

Way forward

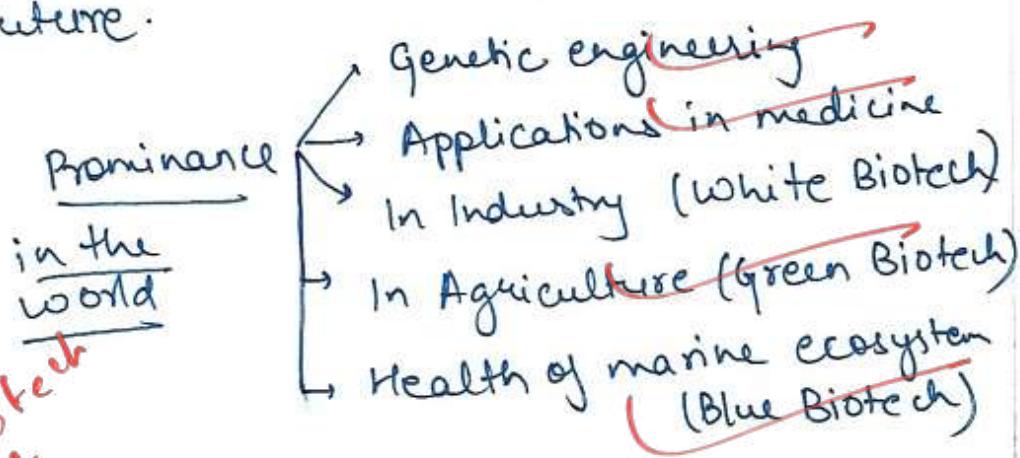
- Need to capitalise on post COVID new markets - Supply Chain Resilience Initiatives.
- Adopt Sujit Rhaela Committee recommendations eg. Elephant Bonds, FTAs

Thus, the New India growth story is to be charted by a re-invigorated export scenario, including our local presence in the global space.

6

Ques 12.

Biotechnology is considered to be a sunrise sector with wider implications as the technology of the future.



~~Effect of climate change in various sectors~~

~~New biotech~~

~~CC in India~~

~~Help fight climate change~~

~~Decline~~

Climate Change is the major challenge faced by the world & India in particular.

Biotechnology's role in mitigation of climate change

(i) In Agriculture

- Biotech can be used to create climate resilient crops
- Usage of polluting fertilisers, pesticides can be reduced.
- Alternatives to meat can be found which can prevent methan release.

- Prevention of post harvest losses and ensuring food security in the wake of climate change.
- eg. Govt. launched Biotech Kisan in this light.

(iii) Transport

- Biotech can be used to form biofuels and other such less polluting inputs for transport.

(iii) Marine Biotech

- The negative consequences of climate change can be mitigated by using cryobanks etc. to preserve species.

(iv) flora & fauna

- Biotech can be used to preserve species from being extinct from the harms of climate change.
- Gene-editing can increase resilience

(v) Bioinformatics

This subfield of biotechnology can be used to systematically collect and store data regarding impact of climate change.

(vi) Genetic mapping of India

Indigen Project & BioGenome India can be used to form a prototype to study India specific health concerns caused by biotech.

Way forward

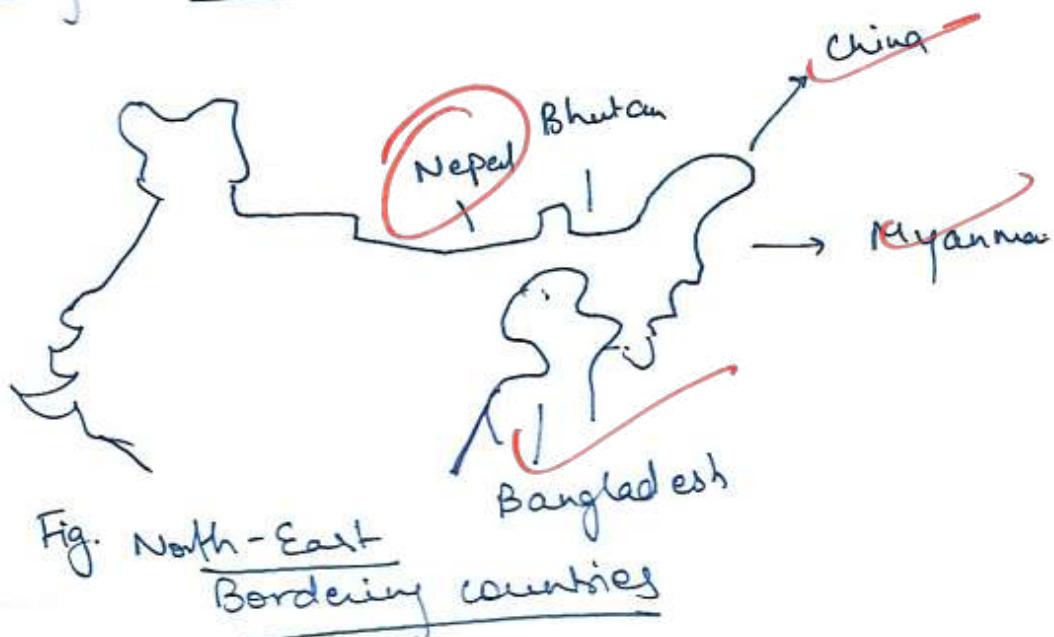
- Invest in R & D in Biotech
- Creation of regulator for the sector
- Global partnerships
- Develop Bioethics norms.

Mention
UMIIV
(MANA)
Project

Thus, India needs to prepare itself to fully utilise the arsenal of biotechnology.



Indian borders in Northeast India have been a live wire for many reasons with cross border movement of insurgents being the main concern.



Policing in the borders is undertaken by various wings of the Central Armed Police force.

India-Bangladesh Borders | Challenges

- It is policed by the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) personnel.
- Illegal migrants movement into India from Bangladesh. *Rohingya issue*
- This problem is acute in Assam

(27)

(28)

2. Smuggling of livestock overborder
3. Movement of arms, drugs and illegal wildlife trade
4. Difficult terrain due to the riverine borders, making it difficult for surveillance
5. Inadvertent movement of people into each other's borders.
6. Concerns of radicalisation of youth taking place on either side
7. The border areas are densely populated which causes major challenges.

Steps to counter the challenges

1. Integrated checkpoints that have been recognised by forces on either side.
2. Use of Technology - for e.g. the

You can divide
solutions into:
• Diplomatic
• Developmental
• Security related

BOLD-QIT system was deployed in the borders for better surveillance.

3. De-radicalisation programmes.

4. Border Area Development Programme to meet challenges of local populace.

5. More political engagement for tackling insurgent movements

eg. Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty.

6. Drives like Operation Sunshine undertaken with Myanmar can be done with Bangladesh as well.

The policing of Indo-Bangladesh borders should thus be a model to duplicate through convergence of technology and cooperation.

bis

29

Ques 14.

India's Manufacturing has been long neglected after our transition from agriculture to the service sector, with a mere 16% contribution to GDP.

Make in India launched in 2014

Started a manufacturing movement

as:

- Automobile sector manufacturing showcased political commitment to revive manufacturing.
- Goal to create 100 mn manufacturing jobs.
- Identified 25 manufacturing industries to be focused on.
- Emphasised on FDI attraction.
- Ease of Doing Business jumped with India now ranked at 63.
- Target of increasing manufacturing's contribution to 25% by 2022.

This movement though well begun, needs to be taken forward for

a post-Covid world.

Atmanirbhar Bharat paves such a way for Make in India 2.0 as:

- ① Emphasis on self-reliance to build manufacturing capacity.
 - ② There is a push for small and medium industries
eg. Scheme to formalise S&M food processing units.
 - ③ India to build up on the pharmaceutical manufacturing.
— Pharma parks → Medical Device Parks
 - ④ Emphasis on Electronics sector production through performance linked initiative scheme
 - ⑤ Make in India 2.0 should be vocal for Local with global outlook to further our indigenous products.
- Special liquidity scheme
indigenous defence production
Srijan for the

⑥ The Labour law reforms are a step in the direction towards Make in India 2.0.

Challenges

- Investment & exports
- Protectionism & trade war
- Need to emphasise on Assembly in India as was suggested in Budget 2020

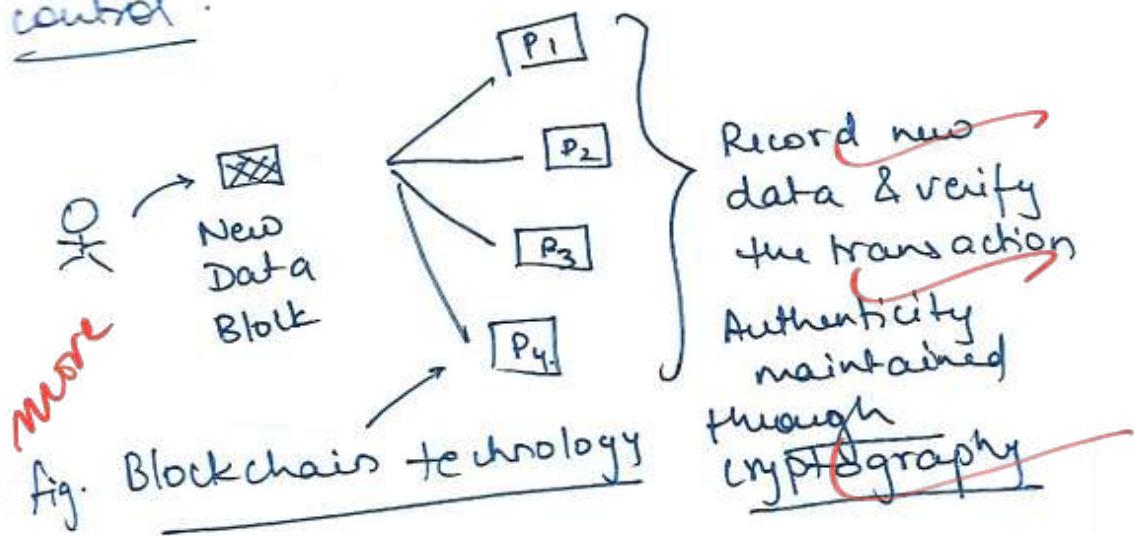
Way forward

- identify short-term & long term industry specific goals.
- Diversify markets.
- Need for more EoDB (e.g. Enforcing contracts, etc.)
- wider Industry - academia collaboration

Thus, Make in India 2.0 is an idea whose time has come with the opportunity provided by Covid crisis.

b.s

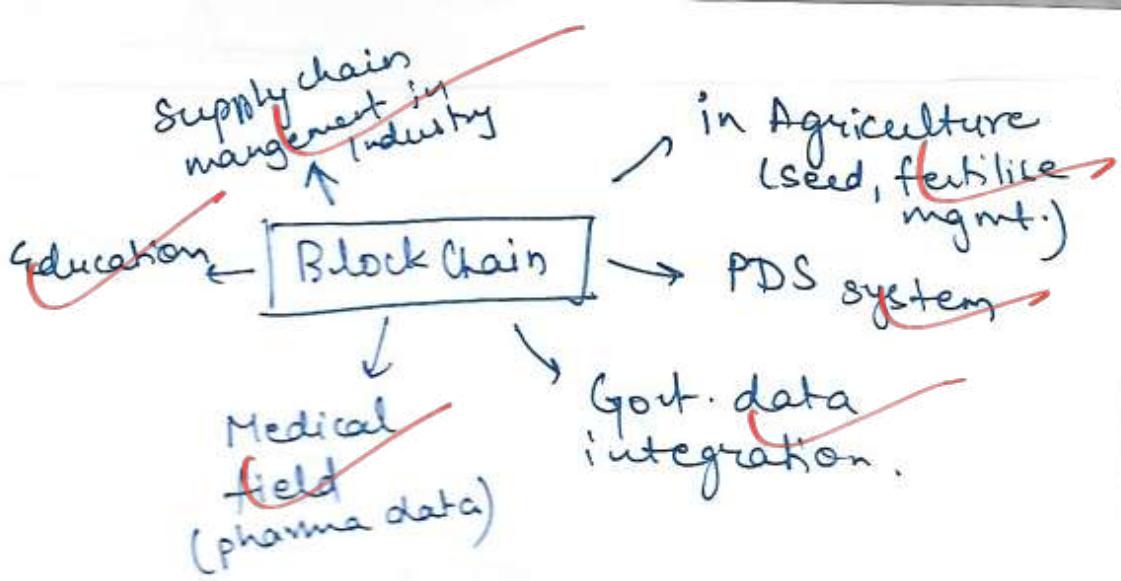
Blockchain technology is a distributed ledger where transactions are distributed recorded and verified by all the nodes in the network without a centralised control.



The blockchain technology thus is a secure form of creating and verifying exchanges on a peer-to-peer basis.

It is considered as the backbone of cryptocurrency like Bitcoin.

The blockchain technology has immense scope for application in various fields.



Challenges in the field

- It does not have an established regulator.
- Concerns about cyber attacks to the system.
- Lack of Research and Development in the field by India & Govt.
- Can be misused by nefarious elements.
- Data mining and privacy issues.
- Lack of computing facilities in developing countries.
- Poor awareness about the technology.

Solutions

The SC has removed the ban by RBI on cryptocurrency based on blockchain which opens the door to:

- ① Creating regulatory sandbox for R&D.
- ② Pilot basis adoption by Govt. in certain processes.
- ③ Awareness generation & incorporation in curriculum.
- ④ Develop a regulatory mechanism after stakeholder consultation.

Blockchain technology has potential to revamp how data is collected & stored, and India should not be left behind in assessing its vitality.

65

35

Ques 16

CRISPR Technology has revolutionised genetic engineering thus earning the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 2020.

a) CRISPR Technology

- It is a gene - editing technology which uses Cas-9 as molecular scissor.
- The target gene is cut and desired gene can be inserted.

Farming Advantages

- It can be used to tackle genetic disorders.
- Its usage in agriculture can help solve challenges of climate resilience and food security.
- Its ease of usage ensures that it has wider adoption amongst researchers and practitioners alike.

Emerging concerns of its misuse

- The recent case of Chinese scientist using it on ~~infant~~ twins raised ethical issues.
- Concerns of creating 'designer babies'
 - Its externalities on human usage is still not well known.
 - It may create and widen inequalities amongst people based on affordability and choosing traits
 - Religious ethics about intervening with creation of God.
 - Its nefarious use could lead to creating human clones, may be used in suicide missions, etc
 - Concerns about informed consent as people are not well aware of its implications.
 - May be used to create bioweapons

*triggering
unknown
mutations*

Draft DNA
Technology
Bill
2019

Measures to best use its application

1. Need for a regulator to deal with genetic modifications stronger than the present GEAC.
2. following the 'precautionary' and 'no harm' principle in its adoption.
3. Need for trained personnel in the usage of such technology.
4. Investment in R&D, with global collaboration & best practices
5. Clear guidelines about SOPs, consents & bio-ethics to be released.

The CRISPR technology can change the way we approach medicine, agriculture and human life thus must be adopted with due deliberations.

Ques 12

The planet vs profit debate tends to tilt towards the economic development side as the consequences to the environment are often considered to be secondary to human needs.

This anthropocentric way of dealing with environment has been seen as:

- ① Dam projects eg. Narmada Dam.
- ② Western Ghats constructions.
- ③ Creation of highways through wildlife habitats, etc.

(EIA)

The Environment Impact Assessment constituted in 1986 was to ensure that the environmental consequences are taken into account before clearances are given.

The recent amendments to the EIA rules tilts the debate further towards the development over environment as:

(39)

draw &
flowchart
to discuss
factors

2^o
2^o def

- ① It reduces the stakeholder consultation period to 50 days which is too less a time for proper deliberation.
- ② It introduces post-facto clearances of projects which goes against the very principle of EIA.
- ③ It provides wide powers to the Govt. to declare strategic projects without consultations, which would not require public hearings.

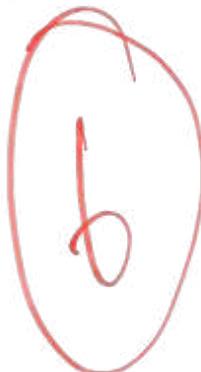
discretionary
powers
many run out
kept out

- ④ It creates provisions for 'critical economic areas' where restrictions regarding industries would not be applicable.
- ⑤ It has extended period of clearance and its validity upto 50 yrs (from present 30 years) thus may perpetuate the challenge of mining.
- ⑥ The compliance report which was needed every 6 months has been changed to every year. (40)

- exempted
- ③ It has ~~extended~~ a long list of projects from public hearing eg. National Highway Project.
 - ④ It also creates certain laxities in baseline data.

Solutions?

As a responsible crusader for the environment in international fora, India should take the lead in striking the right balance between environment & ~~develo~~ development, to bring sustainable development -



Ques 18

Pandemics are diseases that have a wide geographical ~~expans~~ spreading across the globe (e.g. Spanish Flu Covid-19)

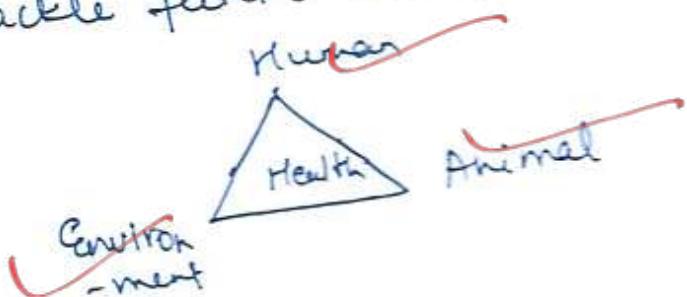
Epidemics are disease prevalent in a local area that occurs due to a sudden outbreak. Epidemics can turn into pandemics if not properly controlled.

Reasons for Pandemics & Epidemics occurring at high rate

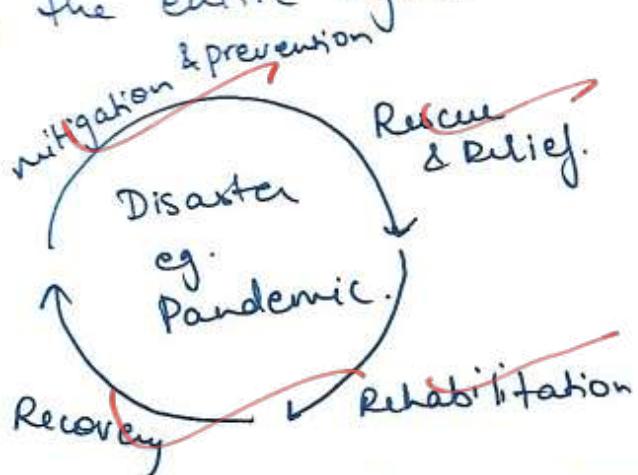
- global connectivity
- climate change
 - ① High interaction between humans and animals that act as carrier. Intermixing among people then spreads the disease (Human to human transmission)
 - ② Climate change is also causing newer diseases to emerge
- Food habit change
 - ④ Wide variety of pathogens (microbes like virus) are still not known to humans, thus absence of research.

(5) Presence of multiple vectors in the animal kingdom. e.g. swine, birds, etc.

A One Health approach is thus needed to tackle future outbreaks.



Pandemic as a disaster is dealt by the NDMA guidelines which deals with the entire cycle.



Talk about:
Epidemic Disease etc
Role of state govt
• Health infrastructure preparedness
• It calls for a stipulated number of beds, medical professionals, etc.

(2) Training

• Health care workers need to be trained.

• Need for more public health & community health researchers

(3) Maintain adequate supply of essentials eg. Masks, etc at present.

(4) Need to adopt isolation, treatment, cure, and rehabilitation approach.

(5) Need for state specific action plans based on infrastructure availability & Gaps.

way forward

- Disaster Management and Health to be put in concurrent list.

- Need to create a vaccination policy for Covid & pandemic.

better
infra
better funding
clear guidelines
skillings
man power

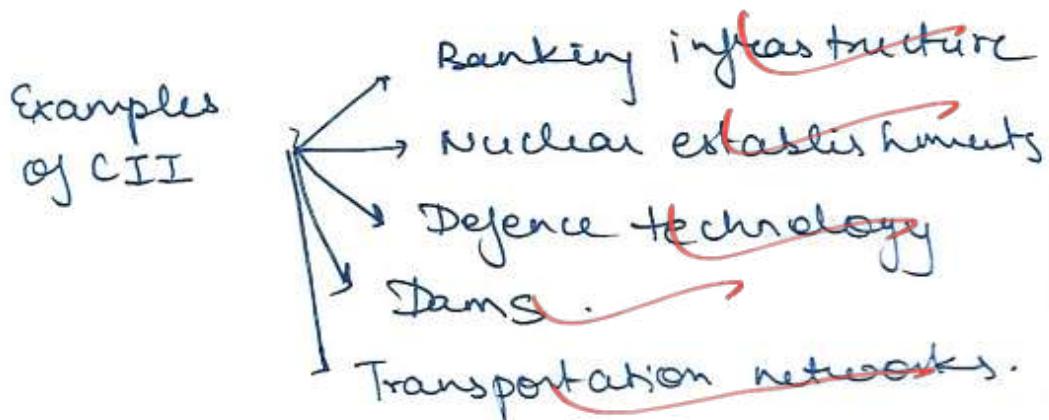
Thus, the present pandemic should be used as an opportunity to enhance preparedness for future re-occurrences.

6.5

44

Que 19

Critical Information Infrastructure are those data and infrastructure, the breach and collapse of which will destabilise the nation's security, economy, ~~or~~ or development



Challenges faced by CII while handling India's internal security

1. ^{to} Vulnerability to cyber attacks

e.g. Kudan Kulam cyber attacks recently

2. Need to update the date infra-

-structure frequently to overcome security challenges

- Infra. & transport
- lack of trained manpower
- dependency on private players
- too much reliance on state & non-state actors
- Honey trap possibilities

(45)

3. Coordination challenges amongst various CIIs.

4. Target for terrorist and other extremist activity *Don't repeat point*

5. Need to maintain secrecy of operations to ensure internal security

At present the National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIPC) has been given the responsibility for protection of CIIs.

Measures to strengthen CIIs

1. Invest in R&D to adopt indigenous technology to prevent vulnerability of foreign dependence

2. Ensure mock drills of attacks on CIIs are undertaken to check for preparedness.

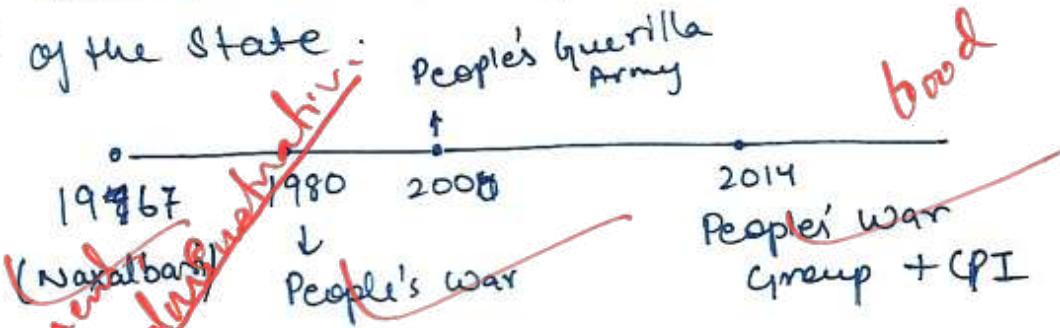
- 3. Audit of preparedness should be undertaken by ~~trustworthy~~ institutions. eg. CAG
- 4. Need to study international best practices of CI~~I~~ safety.
- 5. Special law can be brought out regarding violation of CI~~I~~ integrity & its punishment.

Thus, with the Internet of Things and Grid connectivity being the new norm, safeguarding CI~~I~~ from threats should move beyond the plan of National Cyber Policy 2016 and needs continuous update.



Ques 20

Left wing extremism is the far left ideology that threatens the Indian state with the goal of collapse of the state.



At present, the challenge has been tackled through an integrated approach however there are challenges that remain:

- ① Usage of guerrilla warfare by the LWE.
- ② The tribals are misguided by the LWE leading to a constant supply of LWE workers.
- ③ Mobilisation of resources through urban sympathisers, NGOs, etc.
- ④ Use of IEDs causes death of many CRPF personnel.

- ⑤ LWE prevents development of the region which is the only sustainable solution.
- ⑥ Inter-state mobility of through the Red corridor.

India's steps → National Policy & Action Plan 2015

- (i) Security related →
- Surrender cum Rehabilitation pgm.
 - Deployment of CRBra Battalion
 - Operations Staple Chase & Greyhound
 - Security Related Expenditure Scheme.
- These steps have largely been successful with SRF districts now reduced to about 66.
- (ii) Development related

- Infrastructure creation
 - Assistance for Road requirement plan.
- Mobile connectivity.
- Skill Development → Rashni Scheme
- Residential school for children (Pota Cabin)
- Aspirational Districts Pgms includes LWE districts

The recently announced SAMADHAN plan holistically addresses the challenge of LWE including curbing finance of LWE, harnessing technology, etc.

The Govt. should thus focus on bridging the Governance deficit simultaneously and ensuring grass root democracy in the region (PER)

*Yours,
what more points / few
to be done further.
BJS*

