

1.

With ^a536 million strong livestock, India has the largest number of livestock of in the world which contributes to about 5% of gross value added in agricultural GDP.

Women contribution

- According to Livestock census 2019, women are the primary caretakers of livestock in most rural households.
- In the 75% of rural households that own livestock, women engage in milk collection, cattle cleaning, grazing, etc.
- "Pashu sakhis" are women-led SHG groups that aid livestock rearing initiatives.
- cooperative societies like Amul & Nandini also see active women participation in livestock rearing.

Issues Faced

→ Productivity of Indian livestock is about 50% lower than world average.

⇒ women need to work harder to obtain same results.

→ lack of training & capacity building

(eg) National livestock mission came to tackle this

→ low adoption of technology ⇒ high manual labour needed.

→ Low access to medical aid for livestock.

(eg) Frequent diseases { Black Quarter
foot & mouth disease

In line with Article 48, there is a need to adopt technological innovations in livestock sector to ~~alleviate~~ ^{ease burden on} women to
⇒ inclusive growth.

2.

The ONDC scheme aims to create a national interlinked system via which a person can access PDS and ration facilities from anywhere in the nation provided they have their Aadhaar card.

(How it will benefit).

→ migrant workers will gain

(eg) During March 2020 lockdown, 40 million migrant workers left cities.

→ Urban poor who make up 19% of urban population (NITI Aayog) will gain right to food in line with NFSA 2013.

→ Daily wagers will be insulated against wage fluctuation affecting their nutritional intakes.

→ It will also ease intra country migration.

→ (Shanta Kumar committee) also supported this system.

To what extent?

It will only be fully efficient if some
caveats are plugged -

→ Need to identify ration beneficiaries better.

(eg) As per CAG, 51% PDS beneficiaries have
not been correctly identified.

→ leakage in PDS system ⇒ will reduce
ONORC's effectiveness as noted by Wadhwa
Committee.

→ Aadhaar seeding of ration cards needs to
be accelerated first ⇒ better collaboration
with UIDAI required.

→ Awareness generation needed.

→ Tech adoption will boost the initiative. (eg)
As seen in UP's ration system.

• ONORC can help achieve zero hunger
(SDG 2) and ~~can~~ meet India's vision of
being a Welfare state (Art 38) that caters
to needs of the least well off sections.

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3.

According UN chief Antonio Guterres-

"Global warming has ended
global boiling has begun".

This climate change is bound to affect Indian
agriculture which makes up 16% of our
GDP and 45% of our labour force.

(Agricultural production & productivity)

→ As per Economic Survey 2020, the average
annual real rate of growth of agriculture
has stagnated in recent years.

→ (Ashok Gulati) notes that climate change
is one of the reasons why India's crop
productivity is 50-100% lower than China
for most crops.

→ Climate change ⇒ water sources drying up.
⇒ rain impacted. ⇒ agri impacted.

eg) 52% Indian agriculture is still rainfed.

→ Natural disasters due to climate change

⇒ crops affected

→ (PM - FBY)

Page

Climate smart water technique need of
the hour are -

- 70% groundwater extraction is attributed
to agriculture $\Rightarrow$ unsustainable.
 - Water guzzling crops like rice & wheat
are destabilizing environment.
 - Israel's success with drip irrigation
 $\Rightarrow$ inspiration for India.
 - National Water Policy 2012 encourages use of
water saving tech in agriculture.
 - National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
(2010) also highlights need to make
water efficiency a priority.
- Thus, in line with RBI's recommendation,
a second Green Revolution which uses
water smart tech and biotech ~~is~~ is the
need of the hour to combat climate
change threat.

4.

Nanofertilizers leverage nano-technology to enhance the efficiency fertilizers to boost agricultural production which stands at 315 MT in FY 23.

Economic

- Needed in smaller amount $\Rightarrow$ lower cost
- Long lasting impact on soil
 $\Rightarrow$ replacement cost lower.
- can boost nanotech & R&D sector in India which is only @ 0.7% of GDP currently.
(target = 2%)
- Fillip to "Bharat" fertilizer scheme.

Environmental

- lower use $\Rightarrow$ soil quality maintained.
- Their use $\nearrow$ Encouraged by soil health card scheme
- in line with PM-PRANAM
- soil erosion is minimised
- groundwater contamination due to fertiliser leaching kept under check
- methane emissions from traditional fertilizers is reduced.

Concerns

- High initial costs of development of nano fertilizers $\Rightarrow$ diverts funds away from other agri investments (eg) canal construction
- Belief that nano-fertilizers can penetrate food $\Rightarrow$ bioconcentration
- Concern that soil biodiversity and local fauna will be impacted $\Rightarrow$ violates Kunming-Montreal framework (2022)
- low awareness w.r.t how to use them
- Can enhance agri divides since rich farmers may benefit more.

Gradual adoption of nano-fertilizers complemented by confidence building measures amongst farmers can allow for creation of a robust agro-economy

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5.

Natural gas is a crucial economic input
in many activities. due to which ~~more~~
adequate & equitable access to it can
help create a well rounded growth process

Economic

→ Rural-urban i.e.
Bharat-India divide
will dissipate as
rural economy gets
a boost.

→ 80% of Indian poor
living in rural
areas will benefit

→ Traditionally slow
growing states like
that in North East
will gain

⇒ Inclusive
Growth
(u/A 38)

Social

→ Reduce gap b/w
haves & have nots

→ vulnerable communities
like tribals to
benefit.

→ Women dependence
on timber burning
or coal burning for
fuel will reduce

⇒ their economic
empowerment.

→ Social
justice
ensured
(preamble).

Challenges

- India's energy demand grows by 4% per year → large supply needed.
- Distribution channels are often limited -
 - (eg) gas pipelines need to be more widespread.
- Inequities in income ⇒ unequal access
 - (eg) 22% population is below poverty line (Tendulkar Estimate, 2011).
- High extraction cost of natural gas.

In the long run, to meet ~~her~~ ^{our} Panchamta goal, India should seek to move away from natural gas to renewable sources like solar, wind, nuclear energy.

National Mission for clean energy

→ move in right direction

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6.

The Tiger Census 2022 blamed rising human-animal conflict in western India for the decline in the number of tiger there. This highlights the growing concern about the same.

Reasons

→ Encroachment into animal habitats by urbanization

(eg) leopards are occasionally spotted in metropolitan too.

→ Climate change ⇒ changing behavioural patterns in animals.

⇒ they are moving beyond their usual habitat

→ deforestation & habitat destruction ⇒ rising conflicts.

→ lack of food ⇒ animals enter villages & prey on cattle.

Measures

- Designated spots for wildlife preservation
(eg) 450+ national parks.
- EIA (under EPA 1986) is a must for ecologically sensitive projects which displace wildlife.
- relocation of animals that have developed man-eating tendencies.
- The National Board for Animal Welfare (under PM) monitors prevalence of such conflicts.
- WPA 1972 also has provisions pertaining to the same.

Peaceful co-existence of both humans & wildlife is needed for a sustainable environment.

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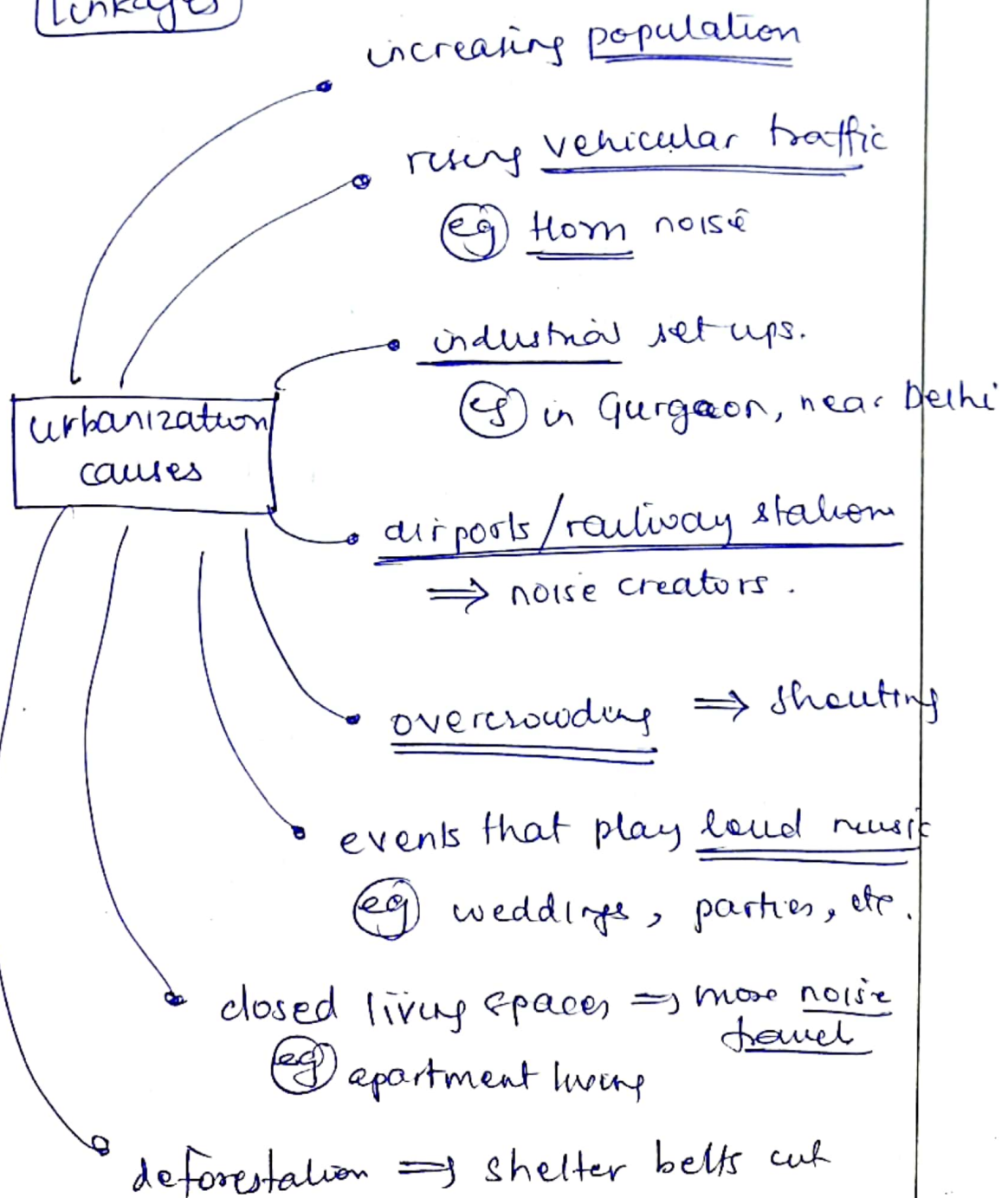
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7.

With 35% Indian population living in cities, noise pollution is become a cause of concern.

Linkages



EFFECT

→ "noise" is classified as a pollutant under Air Act 1981

→ mental distress ⇒ health issues.

(eg) 1 in 7 Indians now suffer from mental illnesses (ICMR).

→ rising pulptation, stress level, hypertension (eg) rising heart attacks among young people.

→ disrupts circadian rhythm ⇒ sleep cycle altered

→ mood swings

shelter belts to block noise
(eg) trees

solution

noise pollution
Guidelines 2000.

police supervision to ensure no loud noise @ night

A noise pollution free environment will improve quality of life of citizens & protect their health (SDG3)

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8.

The Indian Space Policy 2023 will guide India as it consolidates its position as a space superpower following the success of Chandrayaan III.

Catalyst

— provides clear vision for Indian space projects -

(eg) ~~Space~~ Shukrayaan - Venus
Aditya - Sun.

— Aids international collaboration

(eg) Collab. with Russia for Gaganyaan

— * Allows privatization ~~and~~ and PPPs

(eg) Agnikul, and other space startups.

→ Helping global south.

(eg) PSLV & GSLV launching
satellites for Philippines.

→ Move towards sustainable space
policies.

(eg) Fillip to NETRA which will combat
space debris.

→ Space exploration ⇒ knowledge
diplomacy under Space policy

(eg) India signing Artemis Accord
with USA.

→ Rising fund allocation to ISRO.

The Indian Space Policy 2023 will
not only help explore the realms
of space but will also protect India's
strategic interests (eg) via NavIC

as envisioned by Vikram Sarabhai →

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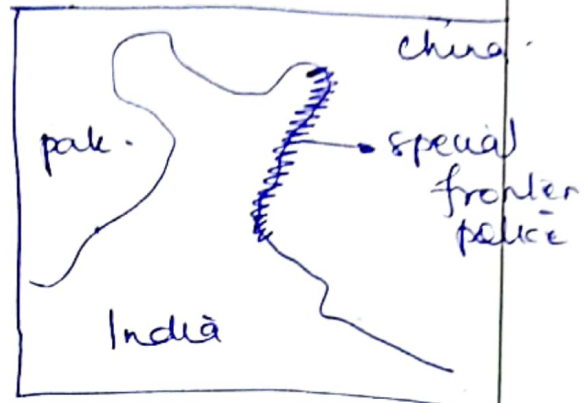
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9.

The Special Frontier Police guards the Indo-China border along the line of Actual control

Mandate



- To secure Indian borders
- curtail cross border attacks
- counter Chinese aggression near Aksei Chin & Sakohgam valley
- Protect Siachen Base
- Weed out infiltration attempts
- detect & destroy cross border drug smuggling, arms provision, etc.

Achievements

- Secured the geo-strategically important regions of Ladakh & Jammu Kashmir.
- prevented Chinese intrusion.
- crack down on underground terrorist activity in the region.
- Helped maintain peace & stability post revocation of Article 370.
- Upholding India's territorial security & national interests

The recommendation of Madhukar Gupta committee can also be extended to India's border with China to protect national sovereignty.

10

India's 7500 km long maritime boundary makes it vulnerable to maritime threats from both state & non state actors

Strategic well being

to counter terror attacks

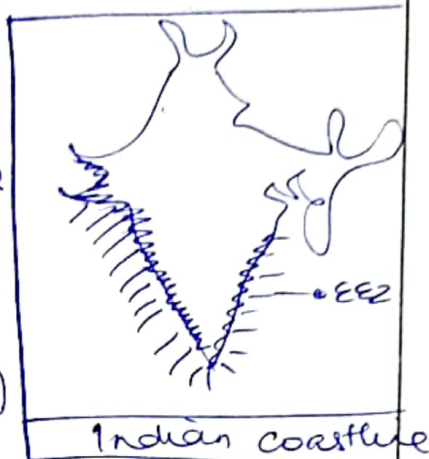
(eg) 26/11 in Mumbai

China's string of pearls

uses maritime route to choke India.

crimes facilitated (eg) Ship carrying

Rs 12,000 crore drug caught in Kerala, 2022.



Economic

> 90% Indian trade is via maritime route

To tap ocean resources we need security

(eg) polymetallic nodules, tidal energy

sustainable fishing (eg) India is 2nd

largest fish producer

Maritime Anti Piracy Act — 2022

Uses Indian defense to crack down on piracy threats.

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→ IPC did not contain any provision
w.r.t piracy → the act fills this
gap.

→ Proposes punishments upto death
penalty for pirates in the
region.

→ Will safeguard chokepoints like
Malacca, Strait of Hormuz that
are breeding grounds for pirates

→ Will counter the terror of pirates
⇒ fullip to trade, security,
(shared prosperity) in IOR

According to an old saying -

"Those that command the sea, rule
the world"

thus, in line with India's growing
stature as a (superpower), maritime
security is crucial for economic
& strategic prosperity.

11.

Budget 2023-2024 has set India in place to achieve rapid growth in the Amritkaal to accelerate progress towards the target of becoming a developed nation by 2047.

(Seven Priority Areas)

→ Growth

↳ to replicate the "golden period of growth" India experienced during 2003-08.

→ poverty eradication

↳ for the 15% Indian population still living in multidimensional poverty (NITI Aayog)

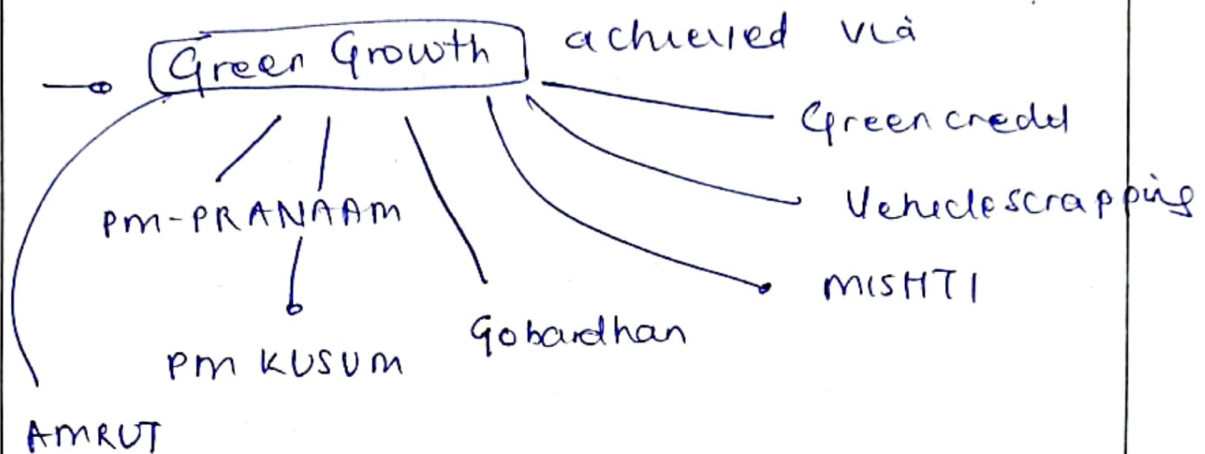
→ Combating fiscal deficit = 6.4%

↳ fiscal prudence in line with FRBM 2002 and ~~Acts~~

N. K. Singh Commission

→ controlling inflationary pressures

↳ meet mrc target of 4% ± 2%



→ manufacturing boost - to revive a stagnating manufacturing sector.

→ ~~Agricultural rejuvenation~~

→ Employment generation

↳ currently, unemployment = 8%

Inclusive development

→ combats inflation = "tax on poor"

→ employment generation is a

sustainable way out of poverty as
per former planning commission member

Anur Maira $\Rightarrow$ inclusiveness

— growth $\Rightarrow$ trickle down effect as per

Jagdish Bhagwati

$\Rightarrow$ all sections benefit.

— poverty eradication $\begin{cases} \text{social justice} \\ \text{concentration of} \\ \text{wealth hindered} \end{cases}$

— fiscal prudence

(u/A 39)

$\Rightarrow$ inter-generational equity since
we will reduce debt burden for
future.

— green growth to ensure all sections can
enjoy healthy environment (u/A 21)

The Septarishi will help India
reduce inequalities (SDG 10) &

entire -

"Sabka saath, sabka bikaash."

Q:

Blockchain refers to a growing list of records (called blocks) that are linked together using cryptoc^{graphy}currency. As a peer to peer network, any subsequent modification requires the consent of all.

(Digitization of Land Records).

→ NEED.

- 45% labour engaged in agriculture
⇒ land is their backbone.
- low land record data hinders
govt. initiatives
(eg) land reforms in 1960s
- access to certain schemes needs
proper land records
(eg) PM KISAN PBT is only
extended to landed
farmers

→ BLOCKCHAIN'S ROLE

- can create a (big data base) that can democratically be accessed by all.
- Help accelerate the process of land mapping via drones
- Fillip to satellite mapping like NISAR & Remote Sensing Satellite
- will augment DILRMP & SVAMITVA scheme . ⇒ faster digitization of land record.
- can further use the entangled photons (Nobel 2022) to build robust blockchain networks that can use cryptography to safely store data.

→ IMPACT OF USE OF BLOCKCHAIN

→ Land digitized records ⇒ collateral
for farmers

⇒ access to formal finance.

(eg) As per NSO 70th round — 40%.

Indian farmers still depend on
informal lending

→ Prevent land disputes

→ Ease land acquisition

⇒ rise in EoDB

(eg) in 2020, India was ranked
63rd in WB's EoDB index.

Hence blockchain's used in land
record digitization will not only

provide a fulfil to Digital India

mission but also help in

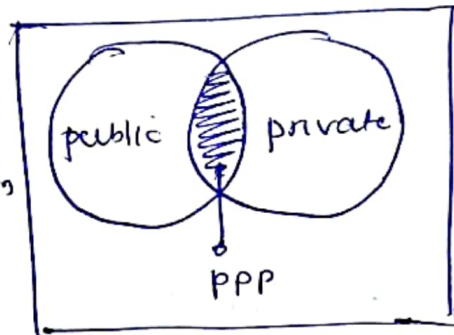
poverty eradication (SDG 1)

14

PPP are arrangements b/w the public
& private sector to provide public
service or assets (eg) Adani group
working on Delhi-Mumbai expressway

STORAGE

- As per NITI Aayog,
only 10% Indian
food is under
cold storage



- private collaboration $\Rightarrow$ necessary
finance & expertise to develop
storage

TRANSPORT

- In India, National highways make
up 2% of road length but carry
40% cargo $\Rightarrow$ need for PPP to
accelerate
road development

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→ Madia Kelkar committee (2006) recommended
use of PPI to develop transport infra.

(eg) Delhi-meerut highway

(eg) Expansion of ~~PRR~~ KISAN Rail
& KISAN Udan initiative

Marketing

→ e-choupal (developed by ITC) have
allowed Indian farmers to ~~produce~~
market in international markets.

→ e-NAM also had contribution from
private players.

→ further, PPI can reduce farmer
dependence on 'mandi' (under APMC
Act).

brings in funds

expertise

(eg) Adani group
developing
Vizianagaram
port.

advantage
of PPI

social development

(eg) Nestle training
dairy farmers

fillip to agricultural
growth

However, some concerns—

- Crony capitalism may hinder progress
(eg) Allegations against Adani group.
- Bidding process for PPP $\Rightarrow$ zero
sum activity $\Rightarrow$ waste of society's resources
- Allegations that politically connected firms will win PPP bid.
- Need for govt. supervision is indispensable to gain farmer confidence.
- Private players may exploit vulnerable farmers.
(eg) As per NCRB, farmers accounted for 6.6% national suicides in 2020

PPP should be pursued with caution to ensure it is a tool of development for not just agricultural produce but also economy. This will make the private sector a "partner in progress"

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The SMART-PDS system aims to leverage ICT to provide subsidized food grains to ~~vulnerable~~ ensure food security & resilience against unforeseen events like natural calamities

(Transformation potential: food security)

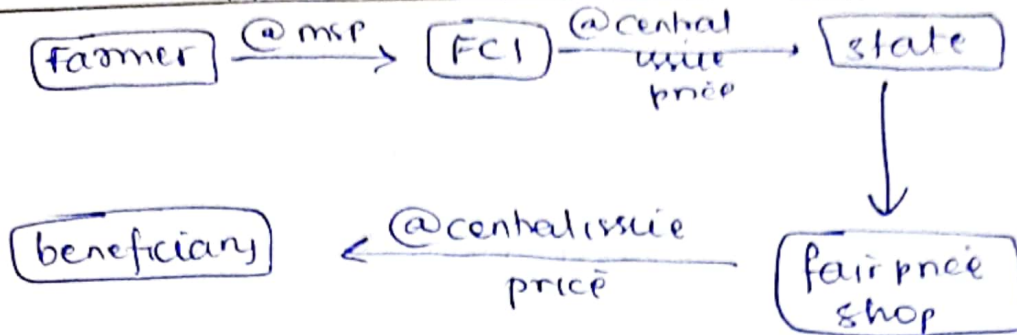
- can aid PDS which provides 30,000 crore worth of commodities annually.
- The 16 Lakh beneficiary families will gain easier access to PDS
 - (eg) via SMS based notification when PDS food has arrived.
- Will curb leakages & corruption at the 5 lakh fair price shops.
 - (eg) via biometric safety

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PDS in India.

Beyond food security

→ By weeding out corruption

⇒ clean economy.

⇒ boost to economic growth.

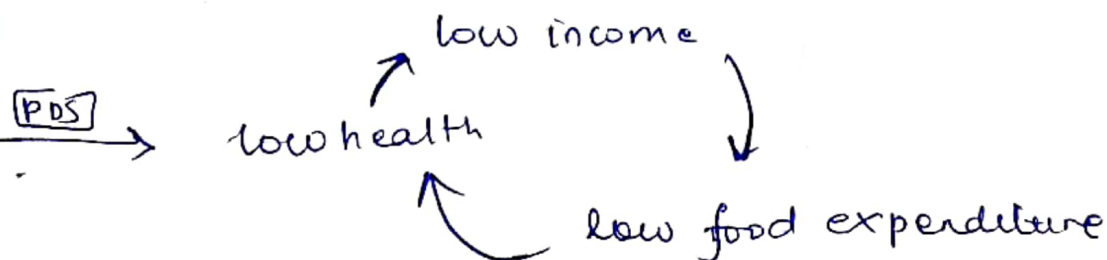
→ By enhancing food security ⇒ healthy

⇒ demographic dividend

⇒ "affluence before ageing"

(eg) 2/3 Indian population is b/w 18-59 years of age.

→ Help escape vicious cycle of poverty



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• promote equitable distribution by
allowing the poor to access govt.
opportunities.

(eg) currently top (1%) Indians hold
(40%) wealth (coxfam)

• MSP regime - which aids SMARTPS
⇒ supports farmers.

(eg) As per Abhijit Banerjee, MSP
has helped alleviate rural poverty

• Social justice ensured.

⇒ welfare state created
(U/A-38)

The benefits of a Smart-PPS will be
such that Nobel Laureate (Amartya)

Sen suggests it should be extended
to all, and not just to
targeted beneficiaries

15-

Marine Heat waves have become a
rising concern due to climate change
raising their frequency & intensity

Causes

- Heating of the globe due to global warming
(eg) Experts predict that the Paris
COP target of 2°C is likely
to be breached.
- Evaporation patterns contribute to
their formation
- Hot winds and air masses facilitate
their move.
- Volcanic eruptions under ^{water} ~~ground~~
(eg) in the mid Atlantic Ridges
like mt. Helena

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marine ecosystem

→ marine ecology is very sensitive to
temperature fluctuations

(eg) corals

→ Will contribute to extinction of species

(eg) Dugong in Gulf of Mannar.

→ Hampers Lisbon Ocean Declaration
(2022) 's call to protect ocean
diversity.

→ Plant diversity in water impacted.

→ Sea turtles migration patterns affected

(eg) olive Ridley Turtles in
Bhetarkantha

economic losses

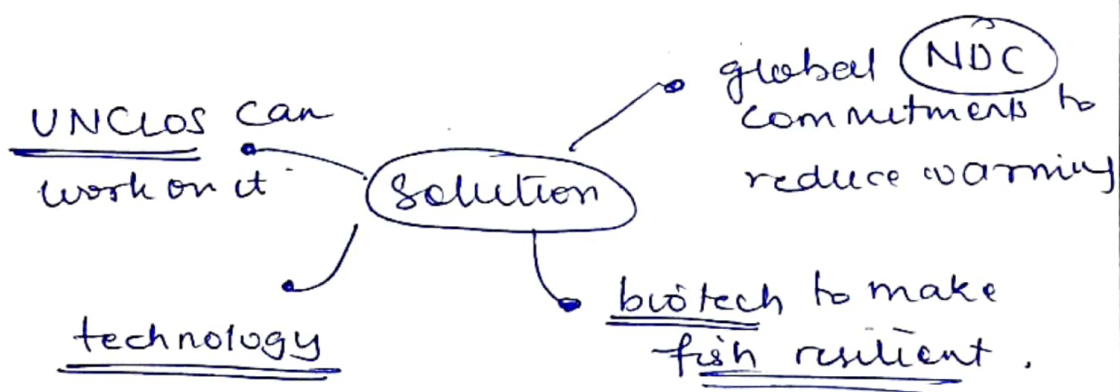
→ India has 10% of world's fish
diversity ⇒ under threat

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- Aquaculture revenue takes a hit
⇒ blue economy hindered.
- Trade routes may be impacted.
Will affect the \$1 trillion trade India
had in FY23.
- Mineral resources in water like
gas hydrates may come
under stress



We need to protect our marine & other ecosystems in line with Article 48A & PM Modi's words @ US Congress.

"mata bhoomi, puto Aham
prithvyia"

16.

Glacial lake Outburst floods are a
type of natural disaster that contributes
to the 2% of Indian GDP that is lost
to natural disaster per year (World
Bank).

Causes

→ NATURAL

→ climate change - which has destabilized
weather patterns, caused average
temperature, and affected land
use patterns.

→ Excessive rainfall

(eg) In 2023, Northorn Indian witnessed
56% excess rain fall (IMO)

→ Cloud bursts as seen in Kedarnath
2013

→ ~~the~~ local landslides &
tectonic plate movements

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→ ANTHROPOGENIC

→ pollution ⇒ reduces carrying capacity of lakes

→ Unsustainable tourism in mountain regions.

→ Improper waste disposal (e.g.) only 30% Indian waste is recycled.

→ Rampant urbanization → as has been noted by Mahesh Mishra Committee

IMPACT

→ Flood affected regions ⇒ loss of human life & animals too.

⇒ SDG 15 (life on land) harmed

→ Contributes to the "water as the problem" of climate change phenomenon noted @ COP 27 (2022)

→ Crop destruction ⇒ food security hampered

→ Economic damage ⇒ GDP falls.

→ Ecological imbalance.



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Measures Taken

- PM's ~~10~~ 10 point disaster risk agenda outline proactive measures to combat such disasters.
- NISAR satellite being developed to monitor glacial changes in Himalayas.
- GSI closely tracking the 76 Indian glaciers that are rapidly melting in the Himalayas.
- MoES is also studying ways to combat the outburst floods.
- The National Disaster Management Policy provides guidelines for disaster response.

The Sander protocol should be utilized to prevent GLOFs and ensure economic prosperity & people's right to life (u/A21) is not threatened.

17.

Radiometric dating is a technique used to ascertain the age of an living organism that is usually a plant or animal.

How does it work ?

- Based on the properties of carbon — that is present in all life forms.
- Measures the carbon degradation that the organism has undergone.
- Compares this degradation to the half life of carbon.
- The calculations are used to obtain age of the being.

(eg) old trees & extinct species etc.

↳ radiometric dating determines their age.

Limitation

- Beyond a certain number of years, it can not provide accurate ~~to~~ age since carbon full life would have passed.
- Degradation & decomposition of species ⇒ tough to make calculations
 - eg) This problem was encountered by Pääbo Svolve while studying ancient hominins (Nobel 2022)
- Requires advanced scientific tools.
⇒ India faces a crunch
- Is known to produce contrasting & inconsistent results sometimes

Advantage of Calcium 41

- longer half life.
⇒ more accurate results.
- more easily available
- more economical i.e. cheaper than its alternatives
- Ensures that results are not contaminated by external changes

Radiometric dating allows us to
understand the world around us and
in the process understand ourselves.

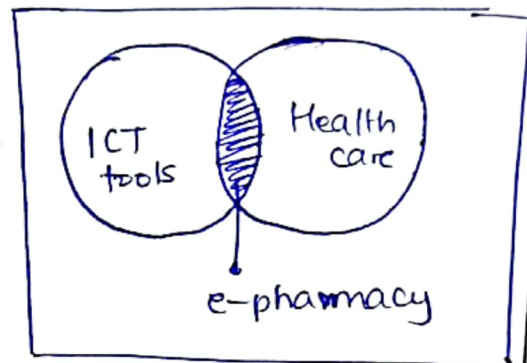
Also, it helps to uphold the
spirit of enquiry (U/A S/A)

18.

The Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission
which aims to bring a digital revolution
in Indian healthcare is promoting the
e-pharmacy initiatives

Growing Concern

- Cases in which
wrong or fake
pharmaceutical
products were delivered by e-pharmacy
firms.
- Personal data i.e. medical needs of
users is recorded → data privacy
concerns have been highlighted by
Sri Krishna committee.
- Presence of foreign firms in
the sector makes it more concerning
↳ data colonization



→ Allegations that personal health data will be misused to allow (advertisers) to target pharma users better.

→ Digital divide ⇒ not all benefit from it
(eg) 600 million people in India lack access to the internet

→ Alleged over-pricing of drugs

↳ anticompetitive practice ⇒ violates Competition Act 2002

Measures Needed

→ Robust regulatory environment to ensure fake drugs are not being sold.

→ A platform akin to ONDC can be created solely for pharma products under pervue of government.

→ Regulating entry of foreign firms into the sector.

- Robust data protection laws.
(eg) Personal data Protection Act 2023.
- Bharat Net initiative for fiberization
 ⇒ will allow equitable access
 → (eg) 400,000 miles of fiberization
 already achieved.
- Collaborating with Indian Medical Association for more robust adoption
 of e-pharmacy.
- Grievance redressal mechanism to
 address issues

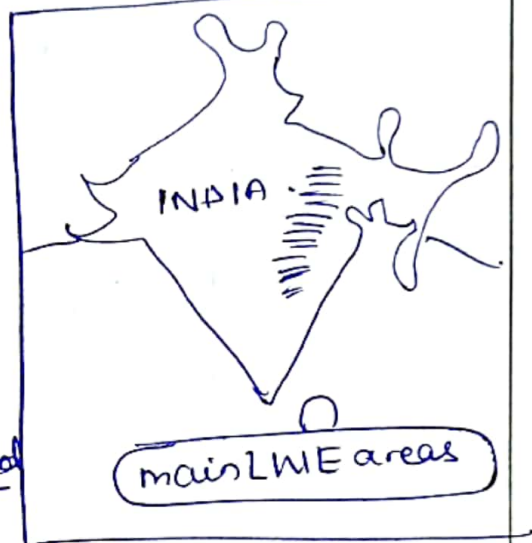
e-pharmacy, with certain precautions,
can help democratize healthcare access,
ensure availability, accessibility, affordability
of medical needs & protect the
right to health (u/A21) of all citizens

19.

Between 2010 and 2021, the LWE violence incidents declined by 75% and death incidents declined by 83% as per the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Factors for decline

- LWE division under Ministry of Home Affairs ensuring concentrated efforts



- Samadhaan doctrine → helped address the issue.
- Deployment of CRPF and CoBRA forces ⇒ curtailed violence.
- state initiatives (eg) Bastar Battalion, Grayhounds in A.P. ⇒ grassroots solutions.

→ Favourable govt. policies

(eg) PESA 1996 ; Forest Right Act 2006.

→ initiatives to counter under-development

(eg) LWE—road connectivity project .

(eg) PM-SHRI & Eklavya schools.

→ livelihood creation for tribals.

(eg) PM-Van Dhan Yojan .

(eg) PM Aadi-Adarsh Gram Yojana .

→ Aspirational district programme in
35 LWE districts → also helped
counter the menace .

Will the decline end?

Some challenges continue which may
not end LWE .

→ Forest (Amendment) Act 2022

↳ tribals have alleged it
violates FRA 2006 .

⇒ protests .

→ Continued depravation

(eg) As per doll census, poverty rate =

India = 22%

Chhatugarh = 39%

→ Foreign backing - from China, Pakistan is believed to continue.

(tech) eg: drone to monitor

Focus on grassroot development

(eg) education, health

Strengthen PESA 1996

Solution to end LWE

Leverage National Commission for ST

Social Justice

international collaboration

[Civil Rights Act 1955
Atrocities Act 1988]

(eg) in SAARC, SCO

→ strengthen

Since independence, India has lost more lives to internal security threats than all of its external wars combined.

∴ Need to address LWE to

Create "Ek Bharat, Shreith Bharat"

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

26.

According to IMF, tax evasion is a significant component of Indian economy where only 5% Indians pay taxes.

Commonalities — money laundering and tax crime
(ML) (TC)

- Both are financial crimes.
- Both destabilize economic structures.
 - (eg) As per IMF, \$ 2-4 trillion are laundered every year in the world.
- Both contribute to black money.
 - (eg) black money = 20% Indian GDP (World Bank).
- Both are used by non-state actors & external agents as a form of invisible warfare.



Use of —

Anti money laundering measures to tackle TC presents challenges. —

Political

- political apathy $\Rightarrow$ compounds TC
- political parties are sometimes themselves accused of ML & TC.
- (eg) To tackle this, electoral bonds introduced.
- Tax crime ~~is~~ by politically connected individuals is allegedly ignored.

Legal

- Legal loopholes exist since ML & TC are not exactly the same.
- TC may not include ML
- law imposing agencies also struggle to make a distinction

operational

- Different agencies monitor ML and TC ⇒ confusion.
- Agricultural Income is exempted from Tax under section 10(1) of Income tax Act 1961 ⇒ as per Kelkar committee - it is a major source of ML.

Thus, a ~~tax~~ policy and law that focuses exclusively on tax crimes will not only stabilize economic health and reduce fiscal deficit (= 6.4% in FY23) but will also create a robust growth process towards a \$5 trillion economy.