

Start → 12:00
End → 3:00pm

2064

VISION IAS™

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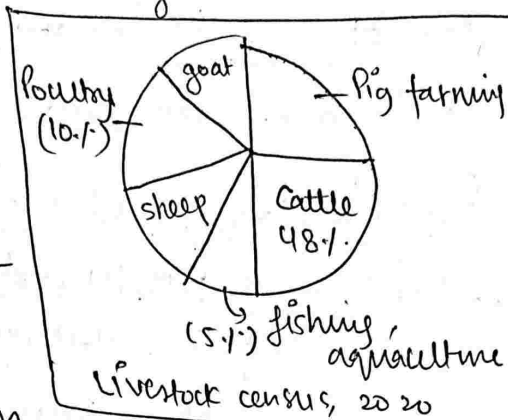
Q-1

Livestock Census 2020, revealed, ^{that} India has largest livestock in world. Women contribute a significant chunk of workforce in care, feeding and of livestock simultaneously with agriculture

WOMEN CONTRIBUTION :-

1. Women fulfill
nutritional requirement
of livestock -

through fodder collection
from field



2. Milking of cows, buffaloes is undertaken by them

3. Fishing collection, sorting in coastal areas

4. Traditional medication for diseases in
Cattle

5. farm yard manure - preparation through
com dung collection. com dung cakes for
alternative fuel is prepared by women.

6. Sowing and harvesting of fodder for
livestock.

7. other services etc → Bathing
cleanliness maintenance
etc

Issues faced by women

1. low credit due to lack of collateral (land ownership)
2. high amount of manual labour (milking, fodder collection) due to limited mechanisation
3. Dual burden of agriculture (farming) and cattle / livestock keeping
4. low awareness about diseases / vaccine availability / availability of veterinary services by women
5. women keep livestock for house needs, less focus on commercialisation eg: MILK SELLING
6. Poor extensional services due to lack of awareness about them eg: livestock insurance
7. less processing of livestock product limits their income

Thus a women-central livestock policy is the need of hour to push greater value realisation and doubling women farmer's income

- (2) Supreme Court, ordered to implement ONORC to tackle issues of hunger during Covid-19.
ONORC - refers to one Ration Card applicable at every place in India to access food service

SIGNIFICANCE of ONORC :-

1. Reduce inclusion and exclusion error
eg: migrants, poor etc
2. Interoperability among states on grain distribution through ANNAVITRAN PORTAL
3. People can access/afford Ration through Public distribution at any fair price shop even if not present at home state
thus reduces hunger and poverty
4. ONORC - also provides DIGITISATION, of Ration Cards, which will prevent ghost beneficiaries
5. Addhar seeding of Ration Cards will help identify leakages, consumption patterns and targeted delivery, and remove INTERMEDIARIES
6. Smooth functioning of PDS through fair price shops will ease migrants, urban poor's pain

However there are some lacunae

- 1) digitisation of Ration Cards still in process
leaving many behind
- 2) Aadhar seeding still not complete fully
- 3) issues in fair price shops like
 - internet connectivity
 - electricity
 - ↳ lack of limit of scale (b)
device
- 4) diversions in food grain, poor quality
grain replaces good quality
- ⑤ Increasing accessibility, affordability
reducing malnutrition through ONORC
would hence depend on sound
digital and administrative reforms
within government

- (3) Climate change refers to increasing overall temperature of earth, which has direct impact on Agriculture. IMD has reported rise in temperature upto 0.6°C since 1850s to 1990s in India

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON AGRICULTURE

1. Shift in agricultural belt towards Poles
 ex: wheat and Barley shifting to Arctic
2. Rise in pest and weed, affect both LIVESTOCK and CROPS → due to more warmer temperatures.
3. LIVESTOCK productivity decline due to pest infestation, invasive species proliferation
 ex: SENNA SCPTABILIS in Mudumalai Reserve
4. Reduced productivity due to temperature shocks, heat stress, water stress ex: RICE.
5. huge food wastage due to events like flash floods, landslides etc
7. intermittent monsoon - increasing vagaries for farmers.

thus water saving Agri technology is very important as highlighted by ASTHOK DALWAI COMMITTEE [DRIP IRRIGATION, SPRINKLER IRRIGATION]

SIGNIFICANCE OF WATER-SAVING TECHNOLOGY

1. Water use efficiency (40%/- water saved by it Dalwai Committee)
2. energy efficiency (reduce Carbon /CO₂/CH₄ emission)
 ex: solar powered irrigation technology
3. Increased productivity → food security
 (increase upto 50% (Dalwai committee) → buffer for extreme climate events)
4. Drip & sprinkler irrigation
 - Reduce pest growth
 - Reduces weed growth
 - Improves cattle health
 - ex: HYV seeds of fodder through micro irrigation
5. improve fertilizer efficiency through FERTIGATION
 thus reduces Agri-runoff in rivers / lakes

Thus water saving technologies can support new varieties like SABHAGIDHAN (Paddy) in new areas like North-east to ensure food security.

4 Nanofertilizers refers to fertilizers made up of nanoparticles of nutrients like calcium, nitrogen, magnesium. eg: NANO UREA contains nanoparticles of nitrogen (47.)

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

- 1) Reduces fertilizer import bill (India - higher importer) as technology can be indigenised
- 2) Reduces labour cost to farmer, as easy to apply (often liquid in nature)
 reduces weed growth
uniform application within less time
- 3) nanofertilizer often cause less than conventional fertilizer made from natural gas/ammonea etc
 eg: nano urea ₹400 / litre
 conventional = >1000 / Bag.

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS :-

- 1) Reduces run off from fields as highly efficient in absorption due to nanoparticles.

2. Reduces Nitrogen emission from agri-fields
3. Required is lesser amount than
conventional urea [ep: NPK = 4:2:1 recommended
but used in 25:5:1]
4. Increased productivity following scientific
use
5. decreases the pest and weed ep: NEEM
coated urea

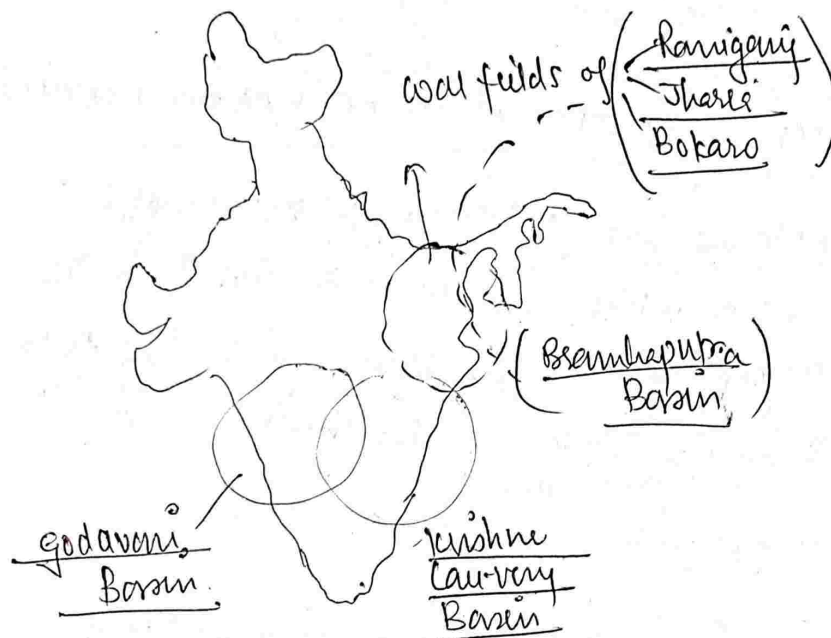
CONCERNS IN APPLICATION OF NANO FERTILIZER

1. contains less nitrogen :- not benefit
soils which are prone to use high N_2
concentration (challenges in shifting to nano
fertilizer)
ep: Nano urea = 4% Nitrogen
traditional urea = 48%.
- 2) subsidy provided for conventional fertilizer
ep: NPK.
- 3) behavioral changes to shift to nano urea,
trust issues
- 4) lower scale of commercialisation, hence
low availability to deep rural pockets

Plants like in KALOL for manufacture of
Nano Urea are a push to nano fertilizers

- ⑤ Natural gas is a carbon based fuel, which is essentially ~~carbon based~~ ~~derived from~~ a lesser polluting fuel than carbon based fossil fuel (40% less emission than petroleum)

natural gas availability in India



Role in socio-economic progress -

1) Reduce import Bill of petroleum and diesel (crude oil)

2) can be used for transport mobility

Compressed natural gas (CNG)

3) can be ^{in automobiles} cooled & stored, requires less storage ^{after cooling - 1/600th of volume}

- 3) has variety of uses → e.g. domestic, commercial piped natural gas (PNG)
- 4) low pollution (low GHG emission) (40% less than diesel and petroleum). ⇒ Reduces climate change / air pollution.
→ cleaner fuel for household ⇒ improve health of families.

Challenges in India

- 1) Natural gas is made from coal gasification of imported coal - adds to import. Bill
- 2) Indian coal = high ash coal - low technology availability for such coal.
- 3) Natural gas distribution and transmission infrastructure = pipeline infrastructure.
- 4) Safety issues = highly inflammable, leaks in household, industry.
- 5) Not completely Carbon neutral.

Thus adding infrastructure and safety measures is necessary to exploit it. Simultaneously it should be complemented with unconventional sources like solar / wind etc

① human-wildlife conflict refers to antagonistic relation between humans and wildlife in which one is harmed due to other.

There have been increasing instances of human-wildlife conflict due to :-

1. Habitat fragmentation which compels animals to move to cities / rural periphery
2. encroachment of forests by humans through Roads, Railways, bridges for mobility and increasing traffic on such roads
3. Agriculture expansion on boundaries of forest also attract animals like elephant towards paddy fields etc.
4. Poor mitigation strategies in event of such happening
5. light pollution - causing forest's ecosystem undergone change - leads animals wander here and there
6. other reasons → lack of food in forest
→ inhospitable forest conditions like FOREST FIRE, water scarcity

(7) Noise pollution refers to the unwanted sound which increases to levels such that it is irritating and ~~causes~~ hampers other activities (Noise > 200 decibels)

Urbanisation refers increasing growth of urban areas (35% population urban = census 2011)

LINKAGE BETWEEN NOISE POLLUTION and URBANISATION

1. urban activities like construction and demolition cause noise pollution
2. increasing celebration of festivals in urban areas
 (Diwali - cracker bursting) = on rise due to URBAN culture
 (Holi - DJ songs on roads)
Ganeshutsav - DS songs all night
3. increasing activities like announcements for political program
party culture in urban areas
4. Urbanisation and industrialisation closely linked hence noise in industrial process
Steel cutting / iron clamping
heavy product manufacturing

Effects of NOISE POLLUTION ON HUMAN HEALTH

1. decreased cognitive capabilities of children due to long term exposure
2. Affects vulnerable population
 - ↳ Elderly (81+ population)
 - ↳ Risk of heart disease
 - ↳ depression
 - ↳ Pregnant women
 - ↳ uneasiness
 - ↳ affect fetus
3. It leads to complications like
 - ↳ dizziness
 - ↳ headache
 - ↳ migraine
 - ↳ nausea etc
4. Noise pollution also decreases life of material things
5. Affects certain birds/animals, reduces their interaction with human ecosystem
affects pets in hospitals and house
6. Other effects
 - ↳ lowers productivity
 - ↳ loss of interest in work
 - ↳ lack of concentration in office
 - ↳ poor work performance

Thus solutions like, noise absorbing materials, better home structure, minimizing unwanted noise in party, clubs etc can be a solution

- ⑧ Indian space policy, 2023 outlines India's strategy for space development in next decades to compete with other space agencies.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SPACE POLICY 2023 :-

1. defines vision, mission and goal of India's space program
2. Sufficient private participation outlined to push innovation
3. greater push to commercialisation of space based technologies for socio-economic development.
eg: information / communication technology
Satellite data
4. greater portion of expenditure on research and development in space policy.
5. Gives due focus to India's upcoming missions like —

→ gegengem

- Chandrayan-3
- Shukrayaan (to Venus)
- Aditya L1 (for sun)

G. Also concerns Idea of Indian space
Station by 2023.

7. push to msme's for greater indigenisation
and innovation through IDEX,
SRISAN PORTAL

However several challenges like :-

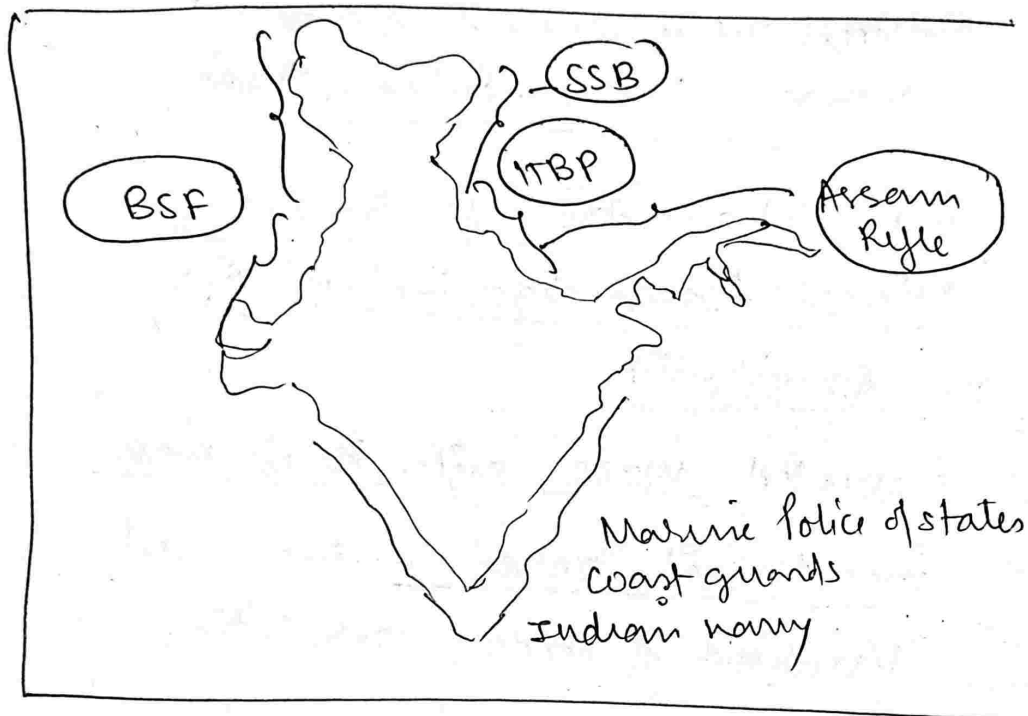
- 1) financial constraints - 6% Budget of defence in R&D
- 2) lack of coherent export promotion policy
- 3) limited technology and human skill
- 4) high cost of exports,
- 5) dependence on foreign technology.

Thus Indian Space Policy surely targets the lacunae, however greater political will is required to make it a Reality

(9)

Special frontier force are the frontier
(Border) guarding forces like Assam Rifles
BSF, CAPF and ITBP.

They protect Indian frontiers through
Village and security drills



Mandate of special frontier force :-

- 1) to protect the integrity of Indian borders
- 2) local population cooperation and coordination
through village guards

- 3) Cooperation with neighbouring countries
Security mechanism
- 4) Application of force in event of transgression
to uphold peace and security

achievements :-

- 1) Reduced the number of Border led
aggression from Pakistan, China
- 2) improved border infrastructure
(Border Roads organisation) increasing
connectivity
- 3) prevented war since Kargil war
- 4) maintained peace - increased
livelihood of border population

Thus special frontier force helps in
maintaining security and
integrity of India

- ⑩ Maritime security refers to security of India's coastal areas and ocean routes. India has a long coastline 6570 km which makes it vulnerable to maritime transgression and threats.

SIGNIFICANCE OF MARITIME SECURITY [STRATEGIC]

1. Reduces instances of Terrorism through maritime routes (eg: 26/11 Mumbai terror attack)
2. To tackle piracy, illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing (IUU) in Indian EEZ
3. To protect Indian Sea lanes of communication (SLOC) and choke points like Malacca etc
4. India's 90% of trade by volume and 70% by value passes through maritime routes having important trade points like Bab-Al-Mandeb, Strait of Hormuz
5. To averse China's Malacca Dilemma, i.e. China block Malacca Strait and Chinese footprint
6. To improve Coastal infrastructure and benefit coastal population
7. Maritime network plays a significant role in

INDO-PACIFIC Policy of IndiaECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE

- 1) increase EXIM through maritime routes
- 2) connect to Regional trade centres ~~thru~~ Maldives
Sri Lanka

Maritime Anti piracy Act - SIGNIFICANCE :-

1) defines the term
"PIRACY" hence
reduces ambiguity

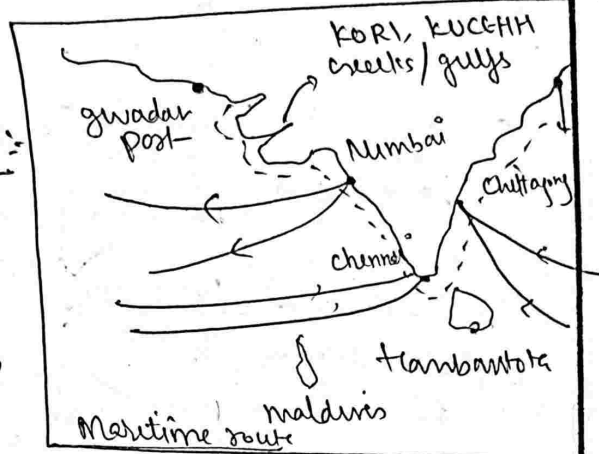
2) Applies to Indian
EEZ - holistically

3) also includes HIGH SEAS and areas out of
jurisdiction

4) includes punishment

Capital punishment
life imprisonment
penalties

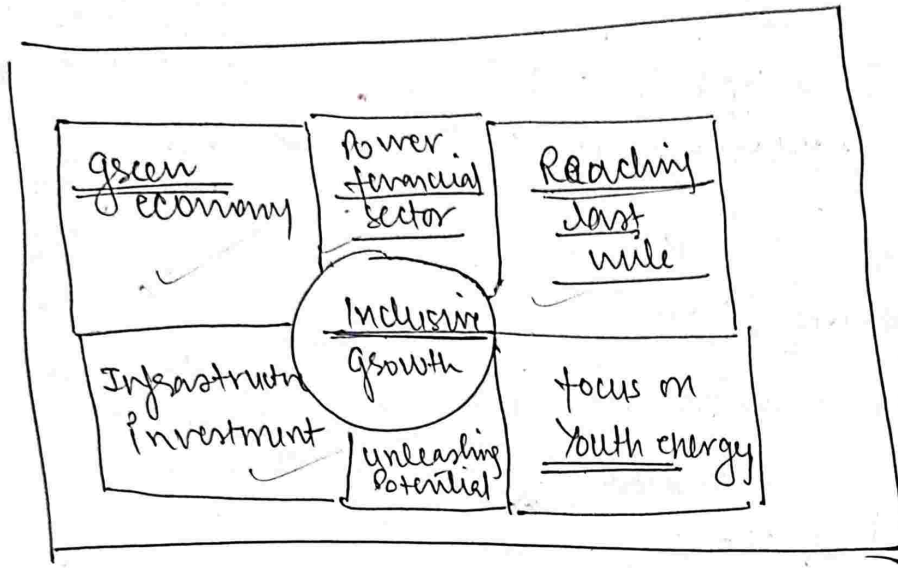
5) Allow for seizure of vessel
in response to piracy.



Anti-maritime piracy Act has strengthened
India's maritime security by providing a
holistic legislative framework.

11. Budget 2023-24 outlined the seven socio-economic priorities in ensuring development of India.

The Saptarishi (Seven areas)



SIGNIFICANCE OF SAPTARISHI IN PROMOTING INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT →

1. GREEN ECONOMY → Reduces climate change effect

concept of climate justice reinforced on International Platforms

ensure new employment opportunities

increases response and mitigation to tackle climate change events

example → (E20 initiative)
① Methanol and ethanol economy
② flex fuel and electric vehicle

BSVI norms

② Biomass based energy, hybrid energy generation

eg: Jaisalmer $\left(\begin{array}{l} 150 \text{ MW - wind power} \\ 600 \text{ MW - solar power} \end{array} \right)$

④ circular economy - extended producer responsibility

Reaching last mile → infrastructure for communication, transportation

eg: e-governance, UDMANI, PRAGATI, JAN Sukha (Postal)

GATI SHAKTI, DAM Privity

Digital connectivity (Nation e-governance Plan)

Lowering financial sector → efficient and debt sustainability

eg: Trishon
Sudradhanush to
tackle NPA

Reducing NPA
credit mobility

2) NARCL, IDRCL, IBC code

4) Ruppee-Rouble agreement

3) prompt corrective action

Infrastructure and investment → new employment opportunities

huge asset
capitalisation

eg: National Monetisation
Pipeline (NMP) - catch cross asset mobilisation

NIP (National Infrastructure pipeline)

↳ 40% in Road/Railway port

Multi Modal Logistic park (MMLP)

Focussing on Youth energy - through reskilling
Upskilling, education and health
allocation

- eg: . Nation skill development framework
- Atal innovation mission
 - B.R. Ambedkar Scholarship for SC/ST
 - STEM Scholarship for women
 - Residential school for physically challenged
 - Universal immunisation program

Unleashing potential - atmanirbhar Bharat
↓
PLI scheme
defence indigenisation
(target \$ 5 Billion export)

All this would help in increasing
Innovation, infrastructure and higher
economic growth, by increasing
Capacities in all > sectors. Which
would lead to an inclusive
growth in India.

Saptarishi is thus a master plan to
reach \$ 10 trillion GDP by 2032
and fulfil India's SDGs

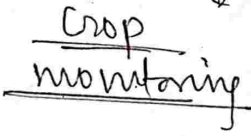
(12)

Blockchain technology is a new generation technology which is decentralised and is not controlled by any user. It has "anonymity" as the key concept
uses → crypto currency, dark web access etc

ROLE OF BLOCKCHAIN IN LAND RECORD

DIGITISATION :-

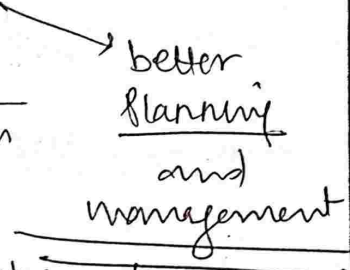
1. Blockchain technology is free and open source : hence greater innovative and customisable product suited to land record digitisation can be made
2. It would lead to digital revolution as blockchain technology is free of cost
3. improved access to real-time land record data would help in



Crop monitoring



Reduced litigation



better planning and management
4. Creation of centralised database for farmer's land record, with UNIFORM features language validity etc

4. Complements and supplements capacity of government in digitisation due to Poor quality data
5. Access to enhanced security as data is now stored in Blockchain and is anonymous - reduces chance of corrupting the data
6. Improved security of land rights of farmers as data and records are available perpetually, at all times.

However Blockchain technology also have several limitation :-

1. Data Privacy may be compromised rendering farmers vulnerable.
2. Lead to commercialisation of agri-data can be used by financial sectors for their benefit (insurance sellers etc)
3. Skill and expertise required to access Blockchain and land record data
4. Blockchain requires huge energy for

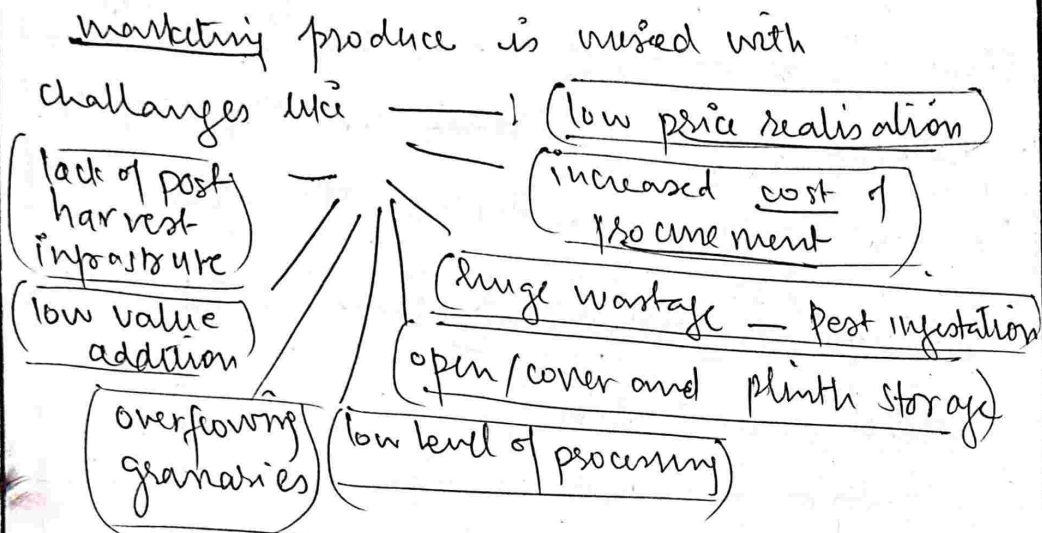
- operation, also
5. It may lead exclusion of landless labourer & women farmers
 6. Poor quality of data, different linguistic features can limit their digitisation
 7. Prone to attack by hacker, issue of cyber crime may increase.

Thus increasing Capacities in data storage
data processing and data security would
be key features to decide the
efficiency of Blockchain based land
Record digitization

(13)

Public-private partnership refers to a concession agreement between government entity and a private entity to develop a particular infra/subject at pre decided terms and conditions. eg: (BOT) (Build operate transfer)

India's Storage, Transportation and



All this cause low price realisation, arising need of (PPP) in such areas.

SIGNIFICANCE of PPP in Transportation, Storage, marketing

1) STORAGE:

1) Cold chain availability is very low
hence private firms can develop

Cold chain Storage infrastructure

- 2) temperature controlled freight wagons
for horticulture transportation via
railway and sea

(Similar to Bharat gaurav train)

- 3) FCI could outsource private firms to
encourage storage infrastructure in
areas which have less infrastructure like
North-east and East India ⇒ increasing
uniform availability of storage.

- 4) specialised storage areas / temperature
controlled to be taken in participation
for

1)	MEAT SECTOR
2)	FISHERIES.

eg: KISAN SUVIDHA Portal - connects farmers to
Storage options.

IN TRANSPORTATION →

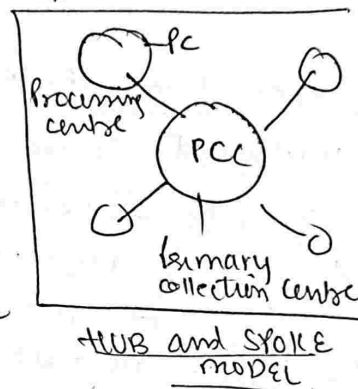
- 1) technology development for real time tracking
of food grain movement

⇓
would reduce intermediaries and enhance
efficiency

- 2) Web based application for movement of produce both INTER-STATE and INTRA-STATE ensuring greater interoperability.

IN MARKETING :-

- 1) Private markets could be established similar to Rythu Bazar in Andhra Pradesh
- 2) increases HUB and SPOKE model availability of processing infrastructure to increase value addition to increase high farmgate value
- 3) undertake advertisement for value added products through news/TV channels
- 4) upgradation of Post harvest infrastructure provide correct gradation of food grains



This RPI will help in doubling farmer income, creating off farm employment opportunities and reduce load on government- PSEs like FCI, Warehousing Cooperatives.

14

Public distribution system covers 67.1% of Indian population, It provides highly subsidized food grains (₹ 3/2/1 - Rice/wheat/coarse grain) to the poor and vulnerable people through nation wide fair price shops.

ROLE OF SMART-PDS →

1. Reduce mishman and exclusion error and ensure better targeting [only 50% avail benefits]
 - eg: Aadhar seeding of ration cards
 - Reduces ghost beneficiaries
2. Reduces leakage of food grains
 - eg: GPS tracker in trucks (used by HARYANA GOVT) to track movement, halting locations etc
3. ensure correct measurement and distribution
 - eg: e-point of scale device at fair price shops
4. Increased transparency eg: Real-time monitoring
 - efos to update
 - used amount
 - left stock balance
 - Beneficiaries list

2. lack of 24x7 electricity for e-PDS
Poor internet connectivity, lack of digital infrastructure
3. social issues like discrimination with SC/ST in distribution of food grains (given Poor quality food)
4. Cyber security risk
 as PDS and associated information constitute critical information infrastructure
5. digitisation of Ration Cards still in process and adhar seeding still not completed

Thus a greater overhaul in terms of accessible digital products, increased digital infrastructure coupled with awareness and digital literacy is needed to realise potential of SMART-PDS

(15) Marine heat wave (MHW) as defined by World meteorological organisation (WMO) is the average increase of 5°C in the temperature of ocean/seas that last for at least 4-5 days. It usually refers heating of the ocean.

EFFECTS ON MARINE ECOSYSTEM →

- 1) Induces FISH KILL ZONE and DEAD ZONE due to lower oxygen level and low sunlight penetration, causes CORAL BLEACHING.
- 2) It affects marine biodiversity and range of Nekton, benthic species affect the plankton formation, sea grass formation and kelp ecosystem, CORALS.
- 3) It affects marine ecosystem capacity to act as a SINK of Carbon dioxide.
- 4) It increases temperature of coastal areas causing eruptions in temperature.

- 5) high intensity formation of tropical cyclone at increasingly high rate
(due to high sub surface sea temperatures)

Associate challenges → storm surges
→ coastal floods

- 6) distorts Monsoonal flow, causes
irregularity in cooling - heating - evaporation
cloud formation

changes →

Intermittent Rainfall

uneven spread

flash flood

cloud burst

- 7) distorts equatorial transport from Equator to Pole
eg: Anti meridional oceanic circulation irregularities
(AMOC)

EFFECTS ON ECONOMIC SYSTEM DUE TO MARINE HEATWAVE :-

- 1) Crash of fishing industry
↓ ↓ affects fisherfolk's
lives ↓ opportunities of coastal people

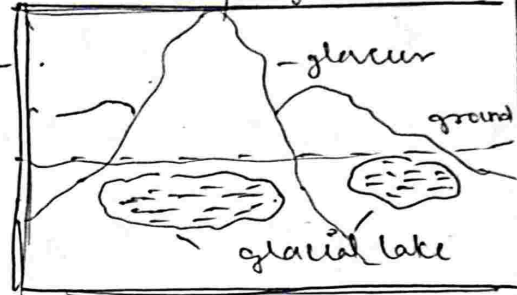
- 2) reduction in export (of sea food, sea fishes)
causing lower dollar inflow
- 3) adverse weather pattern → cyclonic storms
affects maritime transportation
and EXIM activities
- 4) increases cost of disaster risk reduction,
mitigation strategy, infrastructure in
coastal areas
- 5) threaten socio-economic capital in
event of cyclones in coastal areas
affects critical information infrastructure
energy infra^c Nuclear
energy on coasts
(Kudamkulam) etc
- 6) reduces oceanic services like → coral
harvesting
↓ for medicinal
purpose
sea weed harvesting

Thus a greater push to mitigate MAW is to
pressure the atmosphere through GREEN ways
thus committing ourselves to PARIS
Agreement (1.5°C limit) and GLASGOW
commitment

(16)

Glacial lakes are huge pool/lake of water beneath a melting glacier. Himalayan ecosystem has thousands of glacial lakes in its vicinity.

CAUSES of glacial lake outburst flood



when these lakes comes to surface and coupled with increased water level they flow into adjoining areas with high speed and is called glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF).

CAUSES ARE :-

1) high temperature in glaciers

Imp $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{decreasing no of cold days in Himalaya} \\ \text{increasing no of hotter days} \end{array} \right)$
Reported =

caused increased rate of glacier melting

2) glacial landslide and avalanches

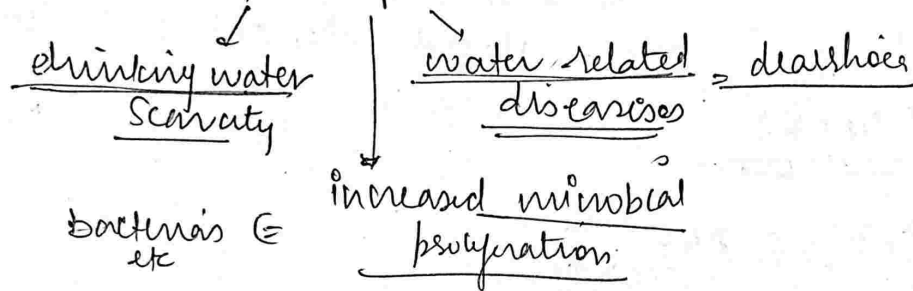
exerting huge pressure on glacial lakes

3. high GHG (greenhouse gas) emission causing unmarginably high ice/snow recession e.g.: Black carbon effect on Karakoram glacier.

4. greater infrastructure — causing huge water leakage e.g.: NTPC Farooq Visthmad in Dhaukundi

IMPACT OF GLOF :-

1. water security compromised



2. instances of flash floods, water transgress into habitation affect life

3. Agriculture affected — crop loss and huge wastage

4. higher rate of water speed — causing huge SOIL erosion, limit productivity of soil

5. increased lubrication due to water can cause landslides in upper reaches.

~~steps taken~~

6. Affects livelihood of tribals — cattle / livelihood
livestocks lost, food, foodder unavailability
7. displacement of communities entailing
socio economic challenges.

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT →

- 1) Project Himansh in Himalayan region to
study the impact of climate change
- 2) Indian Institute of Himalayan Research
to give real time data inputs to monitor
such events
- 3) India's glacier protection Policy
- 4) The Himalaya Karakoram-Hindu Kush
Cooperation group (HKHK) with neighboring
countries.

Thus an overarching institutional framework
is the need of hour. Mitigation of climate
change through reforestation,
limiting infrastructure to valleys could be
of immense help.

- ⑦ Radiometric dating refers to dating of carbon to find out the properties such as age, genetic make up of any living species of any species (living/non living) which contains Carbon.

METHODOLOGY :-

- 1) Carbon present in body - due to accumulation and absorption from environment when organism is alive
- 2) once the organism dies, it stops absorbing Carbon from environment
- 3) after dying the accumulated carbon starts decaying in body
- 4) the radiometric dating measures the amount of Carbon left in body to find out how much Carbon decayed in what times.

This helps in knowing ages genetic character of the organism.

limitations associated are:-

1. highly technology intensive process
2. Requires precision and high standards of measurement.
3. Requires skill and mastery and cost
4. limited technology-labs for conducting such high end experiments.

Advantages of using Calum 41 -

- 1) it reduces the exposure to radiation encountered during the process
- 2) helps measure accurate amount of Carbon decay.

Thus a greater push to innovation is
need of hour to more popularise and
effective Carbon dating

- ⑩ e-pharmacy refers to the online selling of medicines through web based portals. It is similar to operation of food delivery. Many e-pharmacy platforms are :- m-pharma, Netmeds, 1mg etc.

Digital health is the ideology of digitalising the health infrastructure with use of ICT (information & communication technology) tools
e.g. Ayushman Bharat digital health mission
ABDM

GROWING CONCERNS OVER E-PHARMACY due to :-

1. reckless medicine sale and purchase due to no regulatory present
contributes to — high antimicrobial resistance (AMR)
|
high antibiotic usage
2. Reliability of prescription uploaded in digital form → may be fake

3. use of single prescription to avail multiple drugs from multiple pharmacies
4. Sale of scheduled drugs through these e-pharmacies remains unchecked
5. Pushes negative Behavioral tendencies regarding health as drugs available easily at doorstep
7. Issues of
 - (Banned medicine) (cough syrups, metformin, contaminated)
 - (expiry of medicines)
 - (low awareness about usage among rural population)
 - (fake medicines)
8. Misuse of prescription to avail drugs having potential harm.

Thus a greater oversight is needed.

WHAT CAN BE DONE :-

- 1) An independent regulator for regulatory oversight on e-pharmacy stores
- 2) Compulsory licensing based on strict investigation of e-pharma

- 3) Sansodring of prescription to enforce true identity and to psuvent EVERGREENING of prescription
- 4) Restricting supply of Scheduled drugs
- 5) taking recourse to information, education and campaign to create awareness among people for responsible use of e-pharma
- 6) push to government recognised - e-pharma sectors or tie ups such as Appollo e-pharma tie up with Hyderabad government hospital.
- 7) enforcing strict punishment and proper code of conduct

Thus a glster legislative framework is needed to enforce regulations for regulating e-pharmacy and protecting people's health

(19)

LWE refers to the enternism in states
like Jharkhand, Bihar, Bengal, Chattisgarh,
Odisha and Karnataka. It started as
an institutional enternism after the
Naxalbari event in 1967 in Bengal.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DECLINE OF LWE

1. Arrest and detention of many left wing
leaders causing LOSS OF LEADERSHIP
2. greater presence of security and
VILL forces in LWE (Red Corridor area)
3. Push to socio-economic reforms such as
Public distribution, scholarship for
education, immunisation program -
reduced the effect of LWE leaders ideology.
4. Surrender of many LWE soldiers/warriors
due to progressive rehabilitative policies
of government
eg: operation SADBHAVNA

5) increased coordination and cooperation with community through

a) SHG proliferation
(Thakchand - school dress stitching
SHG)

b) community policing, tribals as
police (Odisha)

6) greater governance systems giving the
affected tribals the rights of JAR,
JANGAL, JAMEEN of forest

Rights act, land Alienation and
Rehabilitation Act.

7) increase infrastructure development - creating
new opportunities for youth through
National tribal institute (NTI) delhi,
tribal Balwadis, Rastarba gandhi hostel
etc.

Thus report by MHA shows that

① LWE affected areas have decreased
from (90) to (46)

② human rights violation / death of
civilian decreased.

This however not fully signifies the decline/end of LWE in near future as:-

1) Ministry of Home Affairs report =

i) Chattisgarh = highest security personnel death (1009).

ii) Discontent of tribals due to

Forest Rights not
given
uniformly

governance deficit
for rehabilitation

encroachment on natural
resources like

for representation

(NIYAMGIRI BAUXITE MINING)

and continuing discrimination

2) eruption of violence/discontent in form of movement like Koel Karo Andolan

3) Discontent leads to greater push towards falling prey to LWE ideology

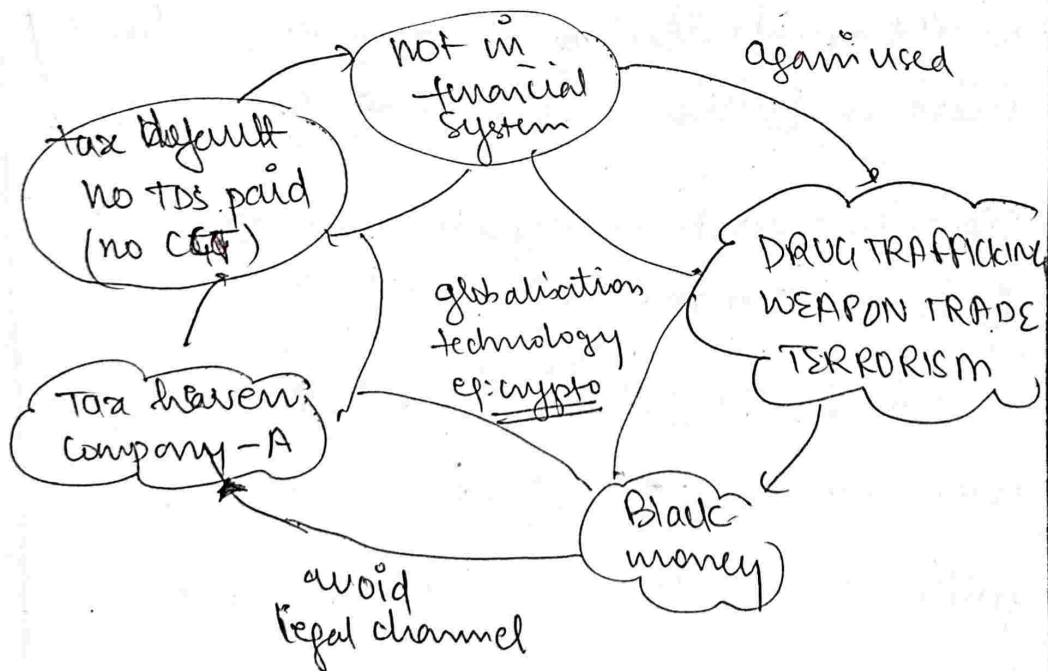
Thus a continuous strategy of socio and economic development is required

until the region is free from

LWE fully.

- 20 Money laundering refers to earning money from illegitimate sources (gambling) illegally and integrating it into legal system to make it legitimate. It involves placement - layering - integration tax crimes - such as default tax, hiding income, shifting to global tax heavens, Round tripping for tax avoidance. one ways to conceal money.

COMMONALITY BETWEEN TAX CRIME AND MONEY LAUNDERING



- 1) Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA)
- 2) Black money Act
- 3) Tax deduction at source
- 4) Foreign exchange act (FEMA)
- 5) Benami transactions act

Challenges in enforcement -

POLITICAL → lack of political will
collusion with crony Capitalistic
powers

Corruption and Trade-off

criminalisation of politics

huge unwarranted asset owned by politicians themselves.

Corporate donations to Political parties

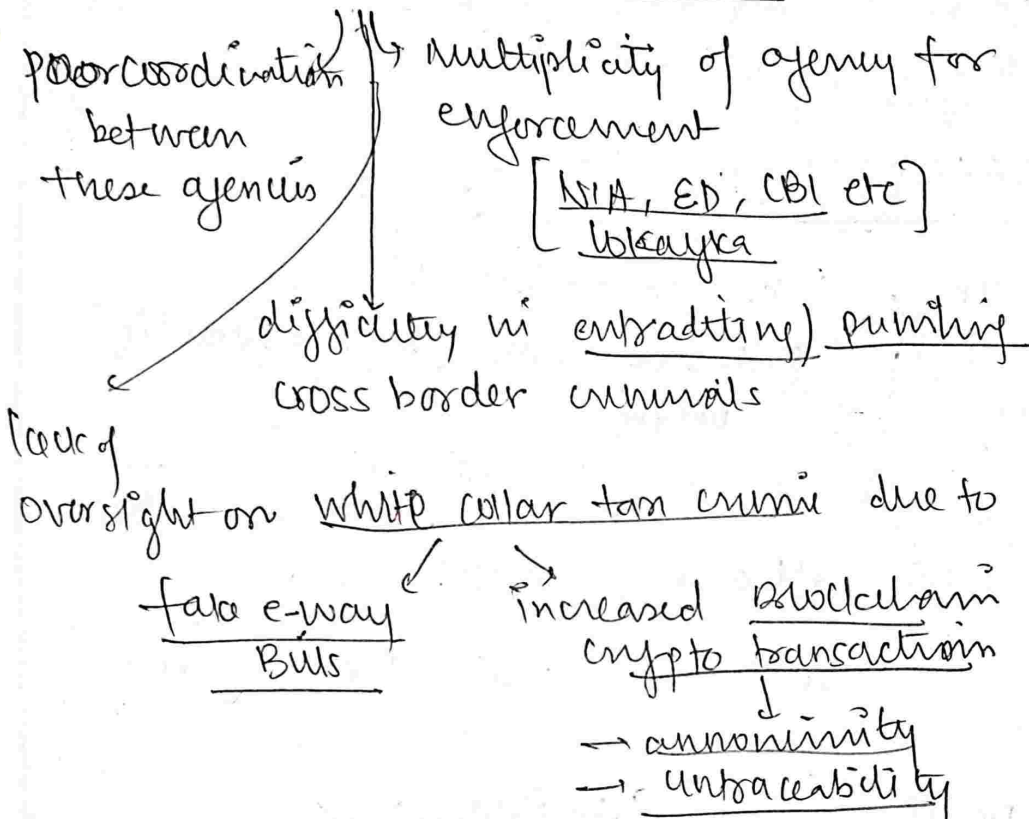
eg:- Electoral Bonds

LEGAL → lack of effective definition of "corruption", money laundering

Institutional loopholes - no single enforcement agency
causing misuse and escape

- 3) Absence of strict and prompt actions
- 4) no law on cross border crime for money laundering eg: VISAY MALLYA escape

OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



thus a overall transformation of legislative as well as institutional framework is needed, conforming to international principles, wisdom sharing etc is required.