

8/9/21

Question No.

प्रश्न संख्या

G53 Test (11)

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Ans 1) Household Savings rate refers to the proportion of income saved by people for future and speculative purposes.
(Ex - Savings increased during covid times for health emergency times).

Contribution to Growth of Indian Economy

- ① Savings act as the source of future expenditure by the people.
- ② Investment done into capital market, real estate with the saved money.
- ③ More amount of savings reflect the controlled inflation or high income of an individual.
- ④ Further it reflects reduced expenditure by individual on basic needs - health, food, covered by social security net.
- ⑤ Savings can also help in emergency times - saving economy from downturn or slowdown.

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However a decline in savings rate has been witnessed showing -

(A) Rise in indebtedness & distress -

(1) Due to high out of pocket expenditure since COVID times.

(2) Increased inflation $\rightarrow$ More expenditure.

(3) Indebtedness due to vicious cycle of poverty and overgreasing of loans.

(B) Increased consumption and expenditure -

(1) Due to rise of consumerist culture and out of need shopping culture.

(2) Less concerns about future and living for present needs.

(3) Growing up of economy after the COVID Pandemic.

However a certain amount of savings of households acts as a shield against uncertain events.

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Ans 2) The decline of FDI investments in India has been witnessed since the COVID Pandemic due to a combination of several factors.

Factors behind the decline

- ① International slowdown due to impact on economy by COVID and increased trends of deglobelization.
- ② US's Tight Monetary Policy - leading to pulling out of funds by investors to get better interest rates in the USA.
- ③ Reduced demand and production - affecting the consumption and hence reduced profits for Indian companies.
- ④ Stringent policies of Government - On various investments procedures leading to regulatory cholestrol.
- ⑤ Lack of Ease of Doing Business - due to multiple approvals and checks, red tapism and corruption.

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- ② Cases of frauds by Indian companies - like IHL further reducing investor confidence for investments.

Required corrective measures

- ① Moving towards Full Capital Account convertibility with reduced stringent norms
- ② Integrating the procedures of checks by various ministries → ease of doing Business.
- ③ Increasing the sectors with 100% FDI limit in automatic route (leaving the security concerning sectors)
- ④ Allowing companies to set up industries for localized production (Ex - Apple after leaving China).
- ⑤ Increasing the realization of MoU's done at the Investor Summits.
India needs to build investor confidence to achieve the target of 5 billion \$ economy by 2025.

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Ans 3) Subsidies refers to the direct or indirect support provided to the farmers to better their economic growth.
(Ex- Fertilizer subsidy, direct transfers under PM KISAN etc).

Subsidies impact on -

④ Crop diversity

① MSP support to farmers determines the diversity of crops in India (Ex: Rise in MSP of pulses → increased production).

② Support to horticulture production through National Horticulture Mission.

④ Cropping patterns

① Mostly restricted to monoculture patterns due to high MSPs on rice and wheat.

② Further electricity and water subsidies allow unlimited access → high production of water intensive crops.

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- ③ Under the Millet programme, growth of coarse cereals is being promoted.
- ④ Agricultural sustainability
- ① Soil Health Card scheme to check the soil quality.
- ② Promotion of Nano urea and urea coated urea for better efficiency.
- ③ Paramparagat Kishi Vikas Yojana for organic farming.
- ④ PM Kisan Yojana to provide sustainable income for farmers.

However subsidies have following issues-

- ① High fiscal burden (Rs 2 L crore)
- ② Distorted and monocropping patterns.
- ③ Uncontrolled use of fertilizers.
- ④ Disputed by WTO members (subsidies).

Thus sustainable use of subsidies by government and farmers must be done to ensure an evergreen revolution.

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Ans 4) Precision Agriculture refers to the efficient, controlled and designed agriculture practices through the integration of latest technology (Ex- AI, Internet of Things, Micro Irrigation etc)

Principles of Precision Agriculture-

- ① Taking care of production at micro level to improve productivity.
- ② Increasing efficiency of fertilizers, land output and water use to get better output (Ex- sprinkler, drip irrigation)
- ③ Study of weather and crop patterns through technology.
- ④ Predicting the crop yield with AI models based on climate conditions.
- ⑤ Minimize the efforts of human labour through increased technology.
- ⑥ Betterment of farm mechanization through drones and efficient tools (currently 46% in India).

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⑧ Integration of various stages of farming through technology.

Role of Internet of Things

- ① Connecting various devices under single control unit , better management of soil, growth, moisture levels etc.
- ② Reduced efforts of humans on manual jobs and better opportunity to focus on post harvest jobs.
- ③ Stakeholding of various inputs available through proper record management.
- ④ Real Time Information of markets due to Internet connectivity.
- ⑤ Best possible efficient productivity due to Internet integration.

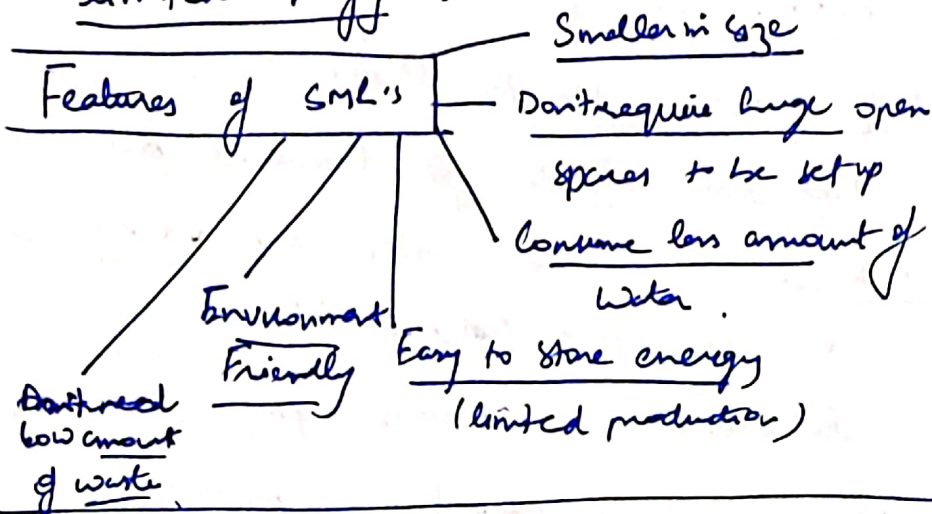
Thus digital literacy and Internet penetration needs to be improved to promote precision agriculture through IoT.

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Ans) Small Modular Nuclear Reactors are the smaller versions of big nuclear reactors requiring less infrastructure to produce limited energy.



SMR's as safer alternative to conventional Nuclear Power Plants

- ① less risks of nuclear disasters - As seen in the case of Chernobyl and Fukushima in Japan.
- ② Operate with less amount of nuclear fuel to produce small output ⇒ Easily manageable.
- ③ low amounts of nuclear radiation produced.
- ④ Radioactive waste is small in amount

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and easily manageable.

- ⑤ Water required as coolant and moderator is smaller amount $\Rightarrow$ More eco friendly.
- ⑥ Can easily fulfill energy needs of a small town.
- ⑦ less space required $\Rightarrow$ Right To Habitatio-
of people and animals not taken away.

However some issues with SMR's

- ① Produces very small amount of energy compared to conventional reactors.
- ② Large number of setups to be done to meet the energy targets from nuclear energy (Currently just 2% of total).
- ③ Still produces radioactive waste which requires underground disposal $\Rightarrow$ might contaminate.

But SMR's is the right step for India to achieve its 3 stage nuclear programme targets.

Ans 6) Zoonotic diseases refers to the diseases spread through animals to human beings (Ex - SARS, COVID, Zika virus etc).

Factors leading to zoonotic disease

- ① Encroachment of animal spaces by human beings.
- ② Increased consumption of animal based products.
- ③ Lack of animal disease treatment.
- ④ Rise of Antibacterial Resistance due to unreasonable use of antibiotics.
- ⑤ Unhygienic practices in animal farms and related industries.
- ⑥ Use of biological resources as weapons for warfare.
- ⑦ Genetic engineering techniques causing

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changed immunity of organisms against
disease.

- ⑥ Climate change effects leading to
increased potential of viruses and bacteria
to harm individuals.

Recent examples of Pandemics

- ① COVID-19 Pandemic - By SARS-CoV
virus, suspected to be spread from
Pangolinis.
- ② Swine Flu - Thorough spread of
virus from pigs to humans.
- ③ Zika virus - Spread through the
Aedes Egypti mosquitoes.

Scientific developments and better
international cooperation can ensure
a fight against zoonotic diseases.

Ans) About 100 people died in recent Mathura stampede caused due to religious meetings of a local godman.

Major challenges in crowd control

- ① Large number of people — due to religious sentiments.
- ② Lack of awareness about measures to be followed in such situations.
- ③ Lack of administrative oversight.
- ④ Collusion between the organisers and administration for lax implementation of rules.
- ⑤ Lack of post disaster preparedness
(Fire vans, Ambulances).
- ⑥ Lack of crowd management efforts and poor infrastructure faults.

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Measures required to prevent stampede events

- ① Limiting the number of attendees based upon carrying capacity of a space.
- ② Adherence to permission requirements from local administration.
- ③ Ensuring lane based movement of people during entry and exit.
- ④ Promoting use of e-technology instead of physical movements.
- ⑤ Ensuring security infrastructure against fire, stampedes etc.

Safety must be the priority at public events for human lives.

Ans 9) The UN High Seas Treaty aims to conserve the biodiversity in the high seas region (beyond the exclusive economic zone (200nm)).

Importance of UN High Seas Treaty

- ① Conservation of biodiversity
- ② Thorough checks on unregulated, uncontrolled and illegal fishing.
- ③ Preventing sea floor trawling.
- ④ Preservation of coral reefs and other important endangered species.
- ⑤ Prevention of oil spills leading to creation of dead zones.
- ⑥ Preventing marine pollution through discharge of waste and plastic pollution.

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① Fair and equitable resource sharing

(A) Prevent illegitimate and unequal control of states on resources (Ex - China on South China Sea).

(B) Solving disputes on claims of resources on a region (Ex - poly national nodules in Indian ocean region).

(C) Promoting sustainable extraction of resources from the high seas with permission from International Seabed Authority.

(D) Equitable use rights for all countries.

UN High Sea Treaty is there to ensure better cooperation for global marine conservation (SDG 14).

Ans 9) Generative AI refers to the use of patterns, data and inputs to generate unique content through the use of Artificial Intelligence (Ex - Chat GPT, Bard)

New cyber Threats caused by Generative AI

- ① High number of deepfakes being generated. Promoting misinformation material against the dignity of individual.
- ② Cyber fraud crimes by producing false voices to extract money from people.
- ③ Spreading misinformation through faking leaders voices (Ex - Indian then morphed video in Pakistan election)
- ④ Spreading fundamentalism and radical views to increase hatred

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and commercial clothes.

- ⑤ Use of generative AI to forge documents → Illegal business emerging.

With recent Blackley declaration framework,
India needs to —

- ① Update cyber security policy to include AI crimes.
- ② Securing critical infrastructure through NCIPC from AI threats.
- ③ Fact check units to check the authenticity of information.
- ④ Grievance redressal units as mandated under Digital Media Ethics code.

Use of AI must be balanced between fundamental rights and public order through doctrine of proportionality.

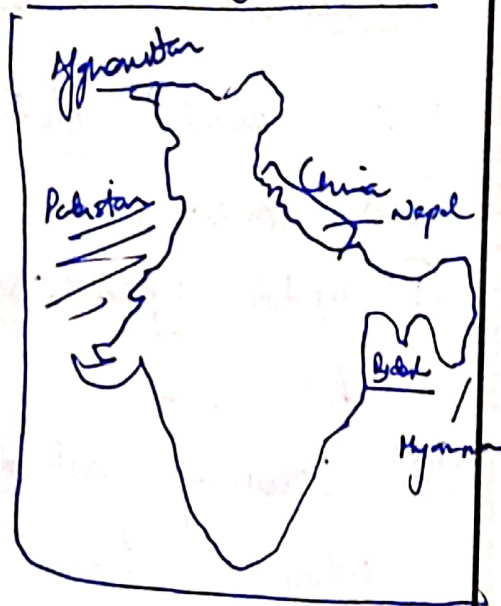
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Ans) Protection of borders is directly proportional to the stability in neighbouring states.

Pressure on border security due to crisis in neighbouring states :-



① Pakistan - The increased control of Army after recent elections has led to risks of terrorism rising in the Kashmir region.

② Myanmar - Due to rising ethnic conflicts and military coup since 2020, the rise in illegal trade and refugee crisis.

③ Bangladesh - Recent ousting of PM Sheikh Hasina has led

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to rising of border security and
rise of terror activities in the region
is suspected.

- ④ Nepal - Frequent changing
government, open borders and
increasing role of China & Money
laundering, Terrorists activities etc.

Way forward

- ① Ensuring democratic government
reval in these states.
- ② Regulated relations with military
regimes in Myanmar & Pakistan.
- ③ Reinforcing the SAARC spirit
for better cooperation.

You can change your friends but
not your neighbours - hence cooperation
is crucial for border security.

Ans 11) Just 4% of India's workforce is skilled while it is 80% in USA and 96% in South Korea — India Skills Report 2022.

Person without skill = liability for growth

- ① Lack of employment for the unskilled (46% of graduates are unemployed).
- ② Increased dependency on the working members.
- ③ Lower per capita contribution to the GDP of country.
- ④ Limited exploitation of demographic dividend (upto 2055).
- ⑤ Limited contribution of women in economic growth.

Importance of infusing relevant skills to realize demographic dividend

About 65% of India's population is in the working age population, however we are still witnessing high unemployment rates

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and lower growth rate. Thus skill building can help as -

- ① Improving employability of the younger workforce through vocational training in educational institutes.
- ② Exploiting the service sectors like e-commerce, food processing, technical textiles etc through better skills.
- ③ Ending disguised unemployment at farms by skilling people for low skills jobs.
- ④ Improving manufacturing sector GDP contribution and share in employment (Just 18% currently).
- ⑤ Women's role can be improved by skilling for hand home based production activities (Ex - food processing, weaving etc)
- ⑥ Skilling the old age for exploiting the opportunities in silver economy & reduced dependency.

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Recent initiatives by government for young Indians

- ① New Education Policy - Introduced compulsory vocational education and by choice subject combination for better skills.
- ② PM Vishwakarma - To train the people in local crafts for better income.
- ③ Skill India & Start up India - By skilling promoting entrepreneurship (More than 1 crore people skilled).
- ④ Atal Innovation Labs - To promote research and development among the youth through infrastructural support.
- ⑤ SHG program - For women to come together, further helped by Mudra Yojana.

Skilled India is the way to

Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat

Ans 12) Aviation sector has witnessed a rise with increase of middle and lower middle class people using the mode of transportation better.

Factors propelling India's aviation sector

- ① Better government support - In regulating fares to make it easy for all to afford the flight fares - under UDAN scheme.
- ② Improved infrastructure - Number of airports have been doubled to 150 in last 10 years.
- ③ Ensuring last mile connectivity - By improving accessibility of airports in Tier 3 to 6 cities.
- ④ Ease of doing business - Through New Aviation Policy and improved FDI norms through automatic route.
- ⑤ Improvement as a logistic means - For heavy freight - Ex - Kushin UDAN.

⑥ Privatization of Air India - Reduced government expenditure and better efficiency in operation.

⑦ Integration of Technology to better the customer experience - En - Digitalization (faceless automation) at airports.

However some challenges still persists -

① Dynamic pricing $\Rightarrow$ Unaffordability for common population.

② Huge demand during festivals and events
 $\Rightarrow$ Can't be met due to limited number of planes.

③ Still infrastructure lacks in most of the small towns $\Rightarrow$ less accessibility with respect to rail and roads.

④ Climate affecting the operations of flights $\Rightarrow$ People prefer trains.

⑤ Huge losses to new small airports due to less customer availability.

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- ⑥ Increased Public-private Partnerships and Privatization of operations & Supervise services.

Thus reforms are required such as -

- ① Limit on increase of prices during high demand times.
 - ② Increasing the number of planes to meet the increasing demand.
 - ③ Study of passenger loss in an area before creating infrastructure to prevent losses.
 - ④ Increasing ease of doing business and promoting foreign investments through better integration.
 - ⑤ Subsidy to ports for improving accessibility and affordability.
- The aviation sector can ensure flight of India towards a better future.

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Ans 13) Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO's)
refers to the collective efforts by a group
of farmers to improve productivity and
better realization of prices.

Role of FPO's

(A) In addressing issue of fragmentation

Currently average landholding size in India
is 0.9ha with more than 85% farmers
being small and marginal.

Thus FPO's can ensure -

- (1) land pooling and consolidation to
realize economies of scale;
- (2) less chances of losses due to higher
production with combined lands.
- (3) Share in income based upon the
contribution.
- (4) Better efficiency in procurement
and application of various farm inputs
(fertilizers, seeds, water etc)
- (5) Better planning on cropping patterns
and moving away from monocropping.

⑥ Promoting Integrated Farming system
and Agro Forestry → Better income realization

⑤ In addressing lack of modernization

Just 1% of agritech penetration in Indian
farms and 46% modernization of machinery

Then FPO's can ensure -

- ① Better availability of input credit for
procuring latest machinery and tools
(Ex - TDT, Drums etc).
- ② Pooled land can ensure better credit
from institutionalized agencies for modernization
- ③ Risk sharing principle will promote
more innovation.
- ④ Higher efficiency possible due to better
chances of skilling with combined
workforce.
- ⑤ Easy availability of latest technology
with united workforce on farms
(Less exploitation by providers).

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के लिएInitiatives of Government

- ① Budget 2023-24 announced for reaching the target of 10000 FPO's by 2027.
 - ② Kisan credit card scheme for better credit availability.
 - ③ PM Sampada Yojana promoting FPO's to work in food processing through creation of Mega Food Parks.
 - ④ Computerization of PAC's for better institutional credit.
 - ⑤ Streamlining the registration procedures of FPO's through reduced regulatory cholesterol.
- Collective action of farmers through FPO's can aid in doubling of farmers income faster (Balwari Panel).

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Ans 14) Food processing sector has been
growing as a sunrise sector in Indian
economy and will contribute 500 billion
₹ by 2025.

Food processing as strongest growth engine
of Indian economy

- ① Aiding in doubling of farmers income
through better price on processed foods.
- ② Increasing exports from India
(Ex-processed meat) = 8% of total exports
from India
- ③ Reducing food wastage due to prolonged
and inefficient storage - 4% (Shanta
Kumar committee)
- ④ Women led growth - 60% of workforce
in the sector → better income redistribution
- ⑤ Reduced exploitation of farmers at
the APMC mandis getting low prices
of crops.
- ⑥ Aids capital investment back on farms.

Challenges of the sector

④ Upstream

- ① Production of crops gets impacted because of extreme weather events (rainfall, hurricanes etc)
- ② Low productivity / land due to poor soil quality and lack of farm mechanization
- ③ Subsistence based agriculture $\Rightarrow$ less farmer interested in processing.
- ④ Procurement issues - Delays cause perishing of food products.

⑤ Downstream

- ① Chain of distribution to the final market and consumer are inefficient due to poor logistics.
- ② High costs of distribution $\Rightarrow$ Expensive for the consumer.
- ③ Increasing awareness of home based cooking $\Rightarrow$ Demand fluctuations.
- ④ Low shelf life of processed foods (e.g. - millet flour) etc.

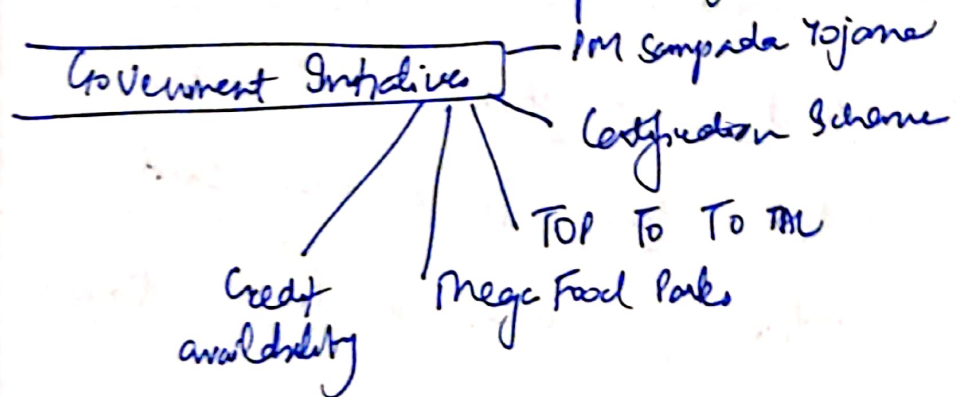
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Measures needed to strengthen food processing sector

- ① In farm processing units - To promote food processing to prevent food wastage.
- ② Creation of cold storage infrastructure.
- ③ Improving efficiency of logistics (reduce expenditure to 5-7%)
- ④ Remove intermediaries and promote contract farming (Direct procurement from farms).
- ⑤ Studying customer demand and choices (Ex - increased demand for organic products)



India needs a post-harvest revolution
now after successful green revolution

Ans 15) The green revolution of India transformed it from a net food importer to exporter within a 30 years period by tripling the agricultural output.

Role of Dr MS Swaminathan and Dr Ch Rao

- ① Studying about the core issues of Indian agriculture that led to low productivity and crop failures.
- ② Advocated for introduction of high quality high yield variety (HYV) seeds to improve the output per unit area.
- ③ land based studies to find the potential areas for achieving food sufficiency (areas of Punjab, Haryana and Western UP).
- ④ Irrigation studies to meet the demands of crops and understanding the need of better infrastructure.

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⑤ Getting the scientific study of requirement of essential nutrients to the soils for better productivity (e.g. NPK fertiliser).

⑥ Better availability of high quality and efficient pesticides to reduce the farmers' losses out of crop losses.

⑦ Further GM crops were studied and introduced GM cotton as genetically resistant to pest attacks → Increased cotton productivity.

⑧ Agricultural statistics were studied to improve the know-how on input-output cost-benefit ratio, farm/productivity.

However the great contribution though made India the Atmanirbhar in agricultural production, but with some issues -

① Inequality across regions - lag of eastern India in agricultural development → rise in social inequality.

- ② Moved towards West-mid system affecting the soil quality and over production leading to wastage.
- ③ Low farm mechanization with continued manual farming $\Rightarrow$ lower output realization.
- ④ High use of pesticides and fertilizers $\Rightarrow$ Decline in soil quality and groundwater pollution.
- ⑤ Export of water due to high water intensity crops.

Thus we need an evergreen revolution through -

- ① Regulated use of fertilizers and pesticides (PM KISAN).
- ② Promoting organic farming and integrated farming system.
- ③ Focus on neglected regions north east and eastern India.
- ④ Promoting diversity in crops and focusing on climate smart agriculture.

Ans (6) Artificial Intelligence is created out of efforts to produce human like intelligence from machines through the techniques of machine and deep learning.

However risk of AI has been complemented with its challenges to intellectual property of individuals -

- ① Increased use of copyright violations through efficient AI algorithms.
- ② AI can easily copy the voice of artists → Against intellectual property
(Ex - AI used to reproduce songs in voice of Taj Mahal).
- ③ Wrong use of famous voices for criminal purposes. Ex - Blackmailing, cyber frauds (Fake KBC calls).
- ④ Lack of regulatory control on AI because of claims of originality due to creation by AI algorithm.

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⑤ Production of deepfakes - Against the dignity of individuals (Ex - Keshavan Madhane case).

⑥ Intermixing of original content to produce new content → Against copyright principles.

⑦ Patents of products and processes being used by AI to develop new products. However this is against the intellectual property rights of individuals.

Balancing AI with intellectual property

① Promoting intellectual property creation with ideas of individual and technical support of AI (Ex - Writing codes).

② Restricting the AI development models to limits of copyright and other rights of any country.

③ Including unique AI models as a type of intellectual property.

- ④ Ensuring permission based access to intellectual property of other individuals to the AI model.

Required Steps

- ① Updating the WTO TRIPS agreement to include the challenges and opportunities with AI.
- ② Updating the national legislations based upon AI developments.
- ③ Adopting a global resolution to cooperate on uses of AI in IPR regime.
- ④ Following the Bletchley declaration.
- AI being the future can't be neglected and hence must be integrated into intellectual property domain through better cooperation and regulation.

- ⑫ As per Madhav Gadgil committee, over 64% of the Western Ghats area is endangered and must be declared an ecosensitive zone.

Significance of Western Ghats

- ① Home to huge biodiversity with wide range of flora and fauna (Ex - lion Tailed Macaque).
- ② The climatic conditions are diverse depending upon the altitude and thus supports multiple species.
- ③ Habitat to tribals which live in synergy to the natural environment.
- ④ The orographic rainfall provides water availability for the survival of biodiversity.
- ⑤ Prevent the desertification of land through rainfall by monsoon winds.

Threats faced by this region |

① Natural Threats

- ① prone to landslides (Idukki, Waynad).
- ② Huge amount of rainfall causes low binding of soil $\rightarrow$ loss of nutrients.

② Anthropogenic Threats

- ① Destruction of biodiversity through deforestation in the region.
- ② Disturbance of natural balance by human interference in ecologically sensitive zones.
- ③ Increased climate change impacts causing loss of biodiversity.
- ④ Extinction of rare species due to unregulated and illegal trade.
- ⑤ Flooding of the region due to encroachment of lands around lakes.

Measures taken by the government

- ① Kasturirangan committee report - 36%
area as ecologically sensitive zone &
restricting human interference.
- ② National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries
To preserve the biodiversity of the
region.
- ③ Promoting building of lost water
springs - under Amarat Sagar Mission.
- ④ Environmental Impact Assessment
and PESA norms for getting
community permission on development
projects.

SDS 15 - Life on Land required
to be followed to maintain the
health of Western Ghats.

Ans (b) The 28th COP of UNFCCC concluded in Abu Dhabi, UAE aimed to achieve the targets of Paris Climate Deal to limit the rise of temperature to 1.5°C from pre industrial levels.

Major Outcomes of 28th COP

- ① Global Goal on Adaptation - Adopted to ensure adaptation capacities building against climate change.
- ② Global Biofuel Alliance - led by India to improve the adaptation and usage of biofuels at global level to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.
- ③ Tripling the ^{Renewable} ~~Non-renewable~~ Energy capacity
- Taking it to levels of 11000 GW by 2030 worldwide.
- ④ Operationalization of Loss and Damage Fund

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To provide climate finance to the developing and underdeveloped by the developed world.

① Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels
To end the use of fossil fuels by 2050 with swift transition.

② Green Credit Initiative -

To promote the trading of green efforts by countries and individuals.

Green Credit Initiative

① Aimed to promote trade of actions done to ensure environmental health (Ex - green buildings, afforestation etc.)

② Not just industries but also individuals allowed to trade for their green actions and earn green credits.

③ Will help in increased efficiency of institutionalized market of credits.

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taking it further from RPO and PAT
scheme.

- ④ Incentive based green actions promoted
by individuals → Good for environment

However some issues -

- ① Problems in quantifying the green
actions.
- ② Promotes commercialization of green
activities.
- ③ Green credit can be purchased by
industries to reflect green activities
→ leads to greenwashing of polluting
activities.

The Global Stakeholder of 2023 must lead
the efforts of countries towards
Sustainable development.

(19) Money laundering refers to the actions of converting black money into white through hiding its source and legitimizing its use in formal economy.

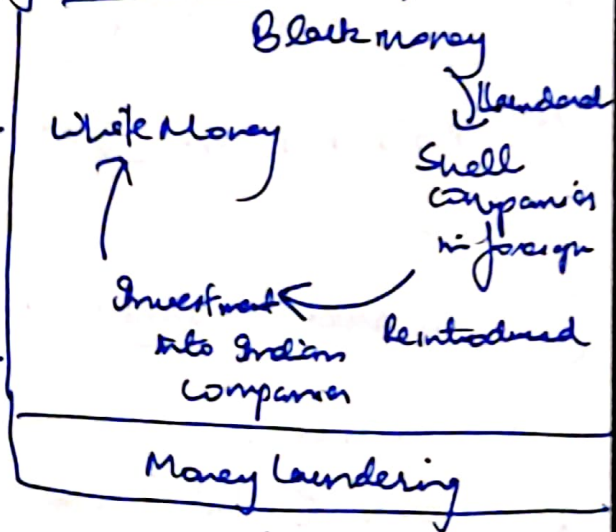
Role of shell companies in Modern laundering

Shell companies are those that are present just on papers for accounting purposes and have no roles in actual output production and no physical purpose.

They aid money laundering through -

① Best place to invest the black or illegitimate money to hide profits and evade taxes.

② In order to save taxes, Indians open a shell company in tax heavens.



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③ Money invested into ten heavens comes back in investments into Real Indian Companies.

④ Further use of Hawala transfers done to hide the movement of money.

⑤ Shell companies thus provide best medium to clean the money of fraudsters.

⑥ Investments into fraud shell companies by foreign investors to promote anti security efforts (terror funding, Naxal funding etc).

Role of recent Amendments to AMLA

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के लिए

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Ans) The north east insurgency combined with organised national and international criminal activities has led to increased ethnic conflicts and insurgencies in the region (Ex- Kuki-Meitei conflict, border tensions between Assam and Myanmar etc.).

Role of Nexus of Crime - Insurgency

④ Link in ethnic conflicts

① The insurgency movements of north east get access to funding through drug trafficking (Golden D) and human trafficking.

② Access to money leads to better access to weapons and arms.

③ Further lack of legal negotiation leads to increased load on local resources

→ Criminal energies (Kidnapping, robbery, killing).

④ The recent Kuker Meik conflict was because of pressure on resources and illegal migration of Chin community from Myanmar.

⑤ Increased demands for separatist movements (Ex - Greater Nagalim).

⑥ Rise in Insurgencies

① Due to money flow and weapons → Insurgency movements are easier.

② Role of China through funding the local insurgents in promoting anti national activities.

③ Crimes against humanity (Ex - rapes, killings) → Fuels insurgency movements.

④ Weakened administration → More insurgency.

Required Measures to be taken

① Strengthening the security architecture through better integration of security

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forces and modernizing border infrastructure
(CBMs, BOLD-QIT).

① End of Free Movement Regime with
Myanmar ⇒ Better security of the area.

③ Developmental Initiatives for the border
areas based on Vibrant Village
programme and UNNATI schemes.

④ Promoting peace talks with the
insurgent groups - Ex - BODO Accords,
Korbi Anglong etc.

⑤ Re-settlement of refugees through
international cooperation with Bangladesh
and Myanmar.

A peaceful and prosperous North
East can be ensured through
SMART model of governance.