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1)

Union Budget 2024-25 changed the taxation rate for long term capital gains (LTCG) and securities transaction tax (STT)

Changes bought

1) Increased LTCG tax rate from 10% to 12.5%.
2) Increased the rate of STT
3) Removed the indexation benefits on sale of property.
4) Increased the exemption limit for LTCG to ₹1,25,000 from ₹1,00,000

Impact of changes

A) ON INDIA'S SAVINGS →

↳ Increased tax rate will urge investor to not invest in assets and save more

↳ shifting from investment to

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savings
↳ More preference to sovereign gilt bonds for savings

(B) ON INVESTMENT REGIME →
↳ Tendency of investment in short term assets
↳ Deter investor from investing in securities, assets for long term
↳ Investment decision based on Inflation rate
↳ No tax upto gain of ₹1,25,000 but after that huge tax @ 12.5%.
↳ FDI and FII might be affected.

Thus, Increased tax rate may impact the investment regime and can impact the small investors more but necessary to widen the tax base & for fiscal prudence & consolidation.

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2)

India ranks 62 in Inclusive Development Index and thus, need for Inclusive growth.

> Indi's welfare scheme shifting from input based approach to outcome based enforcement

1) Focus on development → Education (SWAYAM), Health (Ayushman Bharat)

2) Subsidy rationalisation → Food distribution (Poshan, MDM) instead of food subsidy

3) Outcome focused → PLI scheme, MGNREGA and not based on input

4) Inclusive schemes → Nai Roshni, Udaan, Sweekruti

5) Sustainable → PM Krishi sinchayi Yojana, climate rob resilient scheme

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How this approach fostered Inclusive growth

1) Women empowerment → 55%. PM Jan Dhan Account held by women, 99%. SHGs are women led.

2) Financial Inclusion → 55 cr PM Jan Dhan Account, PM Shram Yogi Bima.

3) Protecting Minority → Forest Rights Act, PESA Act prevent tribal rights

4) Poverty Alleviation → MGNREGA, Awas Yojana, Food (PM AAY)

5) Human skills Development → Skill India Mission, PMKVY, STRIVE

6) Political Inclusive growth → Reservation to women, SC, ST, other.

Thus, to achieve SDGs & (Inclusive Growth), there is a need to focus on outcome based welfare schemes and should be based on 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikaas, Sabka Vishwaas'.

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3)

India agriculture sector contributes ~16-17% of GDP but employs 48% of workforce

India's agriculture is rainfed which makes it susceptible to climate change as →

↳ Frequent disruptions in rainfall
↳ Increased frequency of heat waves, cyclones, extreme weather events
↳ Lack of climate resilient crops
↳ Lack of alternative irrigation source

Importance of quality irrigation in climate adaptability of agriculture

1) Sustainable Yields → Not linked to rainfalls, climate
2) Water utilisation → Better utilisation through drip, bubble irrigation
3) Better Planning → Not wait for rainfall predictions
4) Infrastructure → Better development &

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provides for automation, mechanization

5) Insurance → serves to protect from monsoon failure.

6) Climate resilient crops → Bajra, Ragi can be grown

Measures to improve efficiency of available irrigation practices

1) Micro irrigation → Adoption of drip, Bamboo, sprinkler irrigation.

2) Diversification → Dominated by canal wells only

3) Mechanisation → only 7% and 8% dominated by trailer by value

4) Climate resilient crops → shifting from water intensive crops

5) collaboration → Learning from Israel success stories.

Israel became water surplus region from water drought by focusing on micro irrigation and thus steps like soil health card, PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojana can also help India

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4)

India is the largest owner of livestock and the sector contributes ~30% of agricultural GDP.

Importance of livestock in Indian agriculture

1) Diversification → Provides extra source of income to farmer

2) Women empowerment → ~80% are women led, owned

3) Nutritional Benefit → Dairy Products, Meat help to fulfill Nutritional needs

4) Trade → Fulfil the dream of 2 billion $ from exports

5) Financial empowerment → Providing employment opportunities, income

6) Ancillary support → cow dung as manure, grazing & other activities

Investment in animal husbandry in contributing Indian agriculture

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1) Infrastructure → Investment in storage, warehouse, seeds

2) Sustainable practices → Using cow dung as manure, grazing

3) Support to farmers → Loan, grants to farmers

4) Technology adoption → Agro silvi-culture, Pastoral agriculture, aquaculture

5) Youth → Attracts youth due to increased incentives, startup promotion

6) Food Processing → Providing backward & forward linkages

Thus steps taken like

- Rashtriya Gokul Mission
- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
- National Artificial Insemination Program.

Thus, Horticulture & Livestock sector can play complementary and supporting role in agriculture sector & help doubling farmers income

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5)

Trees in Andhra Pradesh ie Tamil trees have shown the potential of storing tremendous water

Process of water storage & transportation in trees

1) Water absorbed by plant through various Modes
   - ↳ By Roots - Absorption
   - ↳ By Leaves - Transpiration
   - ↳ By Branches - Absorption

2) The Plant stores water in stomata and use it in photosynthesis process

3) Water reaches to every part through the branches of trees

4) Water ie excess is released

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by transpiration and plays a major role in rainfall patterns.

Importance of trees storing & transporting water

1) Maintain Hydrological cycle
2) Helpful in water purification
3) Impact the rainfall pattern of the region
4) Necessary for survival & growth of trees
5) Optimum soil condition & process of photosynthesis

Thus, study & analysis of trees mechanism for water transport & storage can help to find new & effective ways to tackle climate change.

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6)

Artificial Intelligence is expected to add 1 trillion $ in Indian economy (NITI Aayog) and steps have been taken to integrate it in defense sector as well

Importance of AI in military and defence

1) Reduced Human errors → In testing, manufacturing weapons
2) Robots → can do more precise work of surveillance,
3) ISR → Promotes Intelligence, surveillance, Reconnaisance effectively
4) Border Management → Better surveillance & security (BOLD-QRT)
5) Decision Making → Through better data collection, analysis
6) Training → simulation through Virtual Reality Trainings

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7) Weapons → Better & auto controlled weapons

Moreover AI has obtain challenges

1) Ethical challenges → Not able to take right decisions as (ethical)

2) Misuse → can be threat to national security

3) Cybersecurity issues → Vulnerability to attacks, threats.

4) Regulation → no effective regulatory mechanism on AI

5) Research → only 0.6% spend & in defense more expense on salary

6) Safety concerns → chances of failures & other risks.

Steps like National strategy on AI in Defence, ₹100 crore for AI integration in defence are necessary as in today's world of modern warfare tactics, need to be adaptive.

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7) India is the third largest plastic producer in the world (Plastic Makers India)

Concerns on rising menace of plastic pollution

1) Land Degradation → since not biodegradable, affects soil health
2) Disrupts ecosystem → Plastic expected to surpass fishes by 2050
3) Air Pollution → Burning plastics release toxins & have adverse health impacts
4) Bioaccumulation → Enters food chain & can cause choke, death.
5) Other challenges →
   - ↳ clogging of sewage lines
   - ↳ waste management
   - ↳ Polluting water bodies and harming marine species
   - ↳ creating pollution, unclean roads.

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Initiatives taken by Government

1) Plastic waste Management Rules, 2022 → Extended Producer Responsibility to collect & dispose Plastics

2) National Dashboard for Elimination of single use Plastics → Data

3) Swach Bharat Mission → Promoting elimination of plastic

4) International collaboration →
   - ↳ Global Litter Plastic Program
   - ↳ India Plastic ~~Clean~~ Pact
   - ↳ REPLAN
   - ↳ Plastic Pledge

5) Guidelines for Minimum thickness of plastic to be 120 mm and banning single use Plastic

6) Circular Economy → Recycle & Reusing Plastic

Thus, Plastic is non-biodegradable & there is a need to eliminate plastic to achieve the goal of clean India & sustainable development

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8)

Landslides refers to sudden movement of land down the slope. Around 3.6% of area is susceptible.

Reasons for increased landslide incidence

1) Unsustainable urbanisation → No proper planning, resilience in buildings Eg → Kerala landslide

2) Construction in fragile areas → Himalayas, western ghat construction

3) Encroachment → on water bodies, Increased tourism travel in fragile areas Eg → Kedarnath, sikkim

4) Mining → Rat hole Mining, underground mining

5) Agricultural Practices → Unsustainable manner

6) Land use changes → creates susceptibility of land

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Measures undertaken to mitigate the disaster

1) Susceptibility Mapping
   - ↳ Landslide susceptibility Mapping by GSI
   - ↳ Landslide Atlas - ISRO

2) Sustainable Practices
   - ↳ Terrace Farming
   - ↳ Zoning & Barriers creation

3) Planning →
   - ↳ controlling activities in fragile areas like Himalayas

4) Community Involvement
   - ↳ women, use of indigenous techniques

Thus, landslide should be dealt in a sustainable manner so that it does not cost lives, economy and thus aim for resilient infrastructure

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9)

National security threats are evolving from being geographic like Jammu Kashmir issue, North Eastern issue to thematic like Extremism, cyber threats.

Contemporary challenges of Internal security

1) Cyber threats → ~~Hard women face cyber~~ Cyber attacks of on AIIMS,

2) Fake news → Radicalisation, promoting riots through media

3) Organised crimes → Money laundering, Black Market economy

4) Drug trafficking → Youth has increased addiction

5) Left wing extremism → Prevalent in Naxalbari areas

6) Riots → Meitei issue, communal riots, violence, Insurgency

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Measures undertaken to deal with them

1) Infrastructure strengthening →
   - ↳ ICT like cameras, sensors
   - ↳ cyber security, awareness
   - ↳ Increased officials, Police

2) soft approach →
   - ↳ confidence Building Measures
   - ↳ Development initiatives (Aspirational Development Program)
   - ↳ People-to-People contact

3) control & Regulation →
   - ↳ Punishment for fake News (IT Rules)
   - ↳ stricter enforcement of PMLA, FCO Act
   - ↳ International collaboration on Intelligence, surveillance.

Thus, Internal security must be strengthened to ensure that India can focus on its goal of development and growth & thus achieve 7 trillion $ economy.

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(d)

Border is the first line of contact with India and needs to be secured to prevent it from any threats

Various border surveillance technologies can be used

- Drones, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
- Advanced camera, sensors
- Robot, AI, Quantum technology

Role of technology in India's border security & addressing cross border threats

1) Surveillance → Increased, effective, efficient 24×7 surveillance

2) Reduced human errors → Also ensure better services

3) Early warning → Provides for capacity building & readiness

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4) Deterrence → creates fear in mind of terrorists

5) Optimum utilization → of human resources in training, fighting

6) Capacity Building → Information, Data Analysis, training.

7) Reduced threats → of Attack on army camps, cross border attack.

8) Modern warfare → Provides answer to salami slicing, Bleeding through 1000 cuts techniques

However, there is a need for addressing challenges

- Zero R&D (only 0.67%)
- Privacy, cyber security concerns
- Budgetary, Technical constraints

Now, steps like comprehensive Integrated Border Management System - BOLD-QRT can enhance capacity, strength in border areas and strengthen the internal security.

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11)

India is the third largest country in terms of startup ecosystem and has 100+ unicorns

Success of startups in India
- → 100+ unicorns startup
- → 45% have at least 1 woman director
- → On average creates 10 direct Jobs
- → Innovative solutions - Mitti-cool, Earth Shastra.

Structural Issues faced by startups in India

1) Bureaucratic hurdles → In getting approvals, forms [93 in corruption Perception Index]

2) Investment issues → Mostly to successful and not to initial stages

3) IPR issues → More than a year

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to take care of 1 patterns.
[42 in International IP Index]

4) Workforce → only 4.7% of workforce has received formal training thus an unemployable youth

5) Financial constraint → Lack of loans, grants to innovative ideas

6) Infrastructural issues → Lack of banking facilities, Digital literacy, Internet shutdown.

7) Political challenges → Frequent change in taxation policy, labour laws, GST complex, Internet shutdown

8) Market conditions → Volatile, excessive competition from China

9) Over Regulations → SEBI, MCA, IRDAI, etc.

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Practical solutions to problems

1) Financial Incentives → Fund of Fund scheme for startup, Easy loan, grants, Tax benefits

2) ICT use → MCA21 forms, startup portal for all approvals

3) Strengthening capital Market → Promote venture capital Funding

4) Infrastructure → ₹11.11 lakh cr on capital expense

5) Logistic → Ease of Doing Business (Bharat Mala, Parvat Mala)

6) Skills and Education → Skill India Mission, DIKSHA

Thus, startup India scheme, startup village programme are effective steps to strengthen the startup ecosystem which can help to get out of Middle Income trap.

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12) India has the 4th largest railway network in the world and as per India Rail Vision 2030, aims to achieve 100% electrification & Modernisation of Railways

Effectiveness of Public-Private Partnership in modernisation of railway infrastructure

1) Efficiency → Optimum utilization of private standard services

2) Reduced workload → Government can focus on other major issues

3) Fiscal Prudence → Better service, expense can reduce operational loss

4) World class facility → Provides for adoption of modern technology

5) Responsible → Ensures effective responsibility & accountability of service delivery.

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6) Economies of scale → can undertake large scale modernisation & thus reduce cost

7) Reduced corruption → 93 in corruption Perception Index

8) Timely completion → No stalling of projects.

However PPP can suffers from following challenges

- Responsibility for safety, security
- High upfront capital investment required
- Operational losses of Railways

Thus, Private sector can play important role in infrastructure modernisation of railways

Safety as major challenge for Railway
- → Frequent clashes of trains
- → Loss of human, animal lives on tracks
- → Incidence of fire.

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Measures to improve overall safety Parameter of Railway

1) Using ICT →
   - Kavach (Automated collision Avoidance system)
   - Increased warning, surveillance

2) Safer environment →
   - Aluminium wagon
   - UHSB coaches

3) Assessment →
   - Security drills, Mock runs

4) Institutional Mechanism
   - Responsible for overall safety

5) Funding →
   - Railway Infrastructure Development Fund.

Thus, Railways can contribute effectively in freight & passenger transport & there is a need to strengthen safety, security measures & enhance its capacity & technology.

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13) As per UN, 40% of food is wasted globally. India is self-sufficient in food grain production but still ranks 111 in global Hunger Index.

Issues faced by agriculture Marketing sector

1) Infrastructure → Lack of cold storage, warehouse for storage

2) Food Processing → Lack of food processing industries [only 9.6% of GDP]

3) Intermediaries → Exploiting the farmers by companies, Mandis

4) Certification → PGS scheme not acceptable worldwide for certified organic products

5) Knowledge → on market condition, allied activities not available to farmers.

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Issues faced by agriculture transport sector

1) Perishable nature → Lack of availability of speed transport, cold storage, warehouse

2) Logistic cost → 38 in Logistic Performance Index [13-44.]

3) Indirect access → Lack of direct access to market & thus role of intermediary

4) Financial constraint → not able to purchase own truck

5) Processing → not done to increase shelf life of products

6) Export → Expensive to send to foreign countries.

Initiatives to increase overall efficiency of agriculture

1) Using ICT
   → MKisan, Krishify, agrostack

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↳ e-NAM, NWR

2) Food Processing Industry
↳ Mega Food Parks,
↳ One District One Product

3) Certification →
↳ Branding under Bharat logo for organic

4) Mechanisation →
↳ Loans to farmers - CROPIC
↳ ES TECH, WIND

5) Dedicated Transport →
↳ Rail track (Krishi Rail)
↳ Krishi Udaan

6) Infrastructure →
↳ cold storage, warehouse
↳ FPOs, FPC for investment

Thus, agricultural sector should be strengthened as employs 48% of workforce and provides potential to achieve SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 8 (Inclusive Growth)

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14) India's agriculture export-import policies aimed at making India self reliant in food and became the global exporter of food.

Export - Import policies tilted towards consumers rather than farmers

1) Tariff barriers → on export of sugar, other food crops (wheat)

2) Non Tariff barriers → By other countries [like EU promoting natural farming]

3) Incentives → to exporter on farmers produce.

Impact of Export - Import Policies on Farmers

A) POSITIVE →

↳ Incentives to export food produce

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↳ Handholding & support like ROSTED, Krishi Udaan,
↳ Agri stack, Bharat Tairik Logo helpful in marketing
↳ Providing necessary support, technology
↳ Barriers on import of food.

B) NEGATIVE →
↳ Increased export cost
↳ More role of Intermediaries
↳ Food imported is cheaper
↳ non Tariff barriers affect exports
↳ Lack of food processing industry & financial incentives

Measures to shield farmers from import-export price shocks

1) Insurance → Minimum amount of price for yield

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2) Barriers → using gm quota, non tariff barriers

3) Subsidy → To farmers due to price shock

4) Procurement → At MSP to prevent loss

5) Processing → Increased shelf life & uses of product.

6) Informed choices → Information on market volatility using ICT on harvesting, sowing.

Thus, Export - Import Policies of agriculture should aim at doubling farmers' income & increase India's reach to various markets.

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15) India invented Navi CAR19, to treat cancer patients using CAR-T cell therapy

Working of CAR-T cell Therapy

1) Blood is drawn from patient (Harvesting)
2) T cells are drawn and treated in labs through Chimeric Antigen Receptors
3) T cells are made to identify cancer cells and destroy them (Conditioning)
4) T-cells are multiplied in lab
5) CAR-T-cells are infused into the patient (Transplantation)
6) Observations are made and patient allowed to recover (Recovery)

Effectiveness of CAR-T cell

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1) Precision Therapy → Destroys cancer cell & not other cell

2) No side effects → As not on any medicines

3) Guided medicine → On the basis of need & tailor made

4) No graft issues → As used own blood cells

5) Untreatable disease → Effective treatment for them.

CAR-T cell can be used to treat variety of diseases

- Beta Thalessemia
- Leukemia
- Sickle cell Anaemia

Thus, CAR-T cell therapy works as regenerative medicine with effectiveness in dealing with required disease and cells.

However suffers from following issues

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1) Cytokine issue in large amount as immune response

2) Capacity issue due to lack of funding (0.67% on R&D), trained professional

3) Other factors like sickness, old age, other disease can create challenges

4) Regulation for ethical uses and guidelines needed.

Way forward

- Research & Development
- Regulatory Guidelines
- International collaboration

Thus, Biotechnology has wide applications and can contribute to 350 mn $ by 2030 and therapy like Cas gene, Zyfgen provide treatment to disease

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(b)

India aims to establish Bharat Space station by 2035 and send man to moon by 2040

Main objectives of

Bharatiya Antariksha Station

Orbit space station for research & habitation by 2035

Gaganyaan Mission

Send 3 person (including 1 woman) to moon by 2040

Countries with manned missions into space
- → Russia
- → USA
- → China

Technology needed for successful mission

1) Launch vehicle → MK3 for Gaganyaan & step by step assembling of space station.

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2) Module → for Gaganyaan — (Crew, Orbital, Lander Module)

3) Bharatiya Antariksh station can use 2 technology for gravitation → Toroidal technique
→ Cylinder O' Neill

4) Capacity Building → Oxygen generation, Mask, safety suit, Thermostat suits needed.

5) Equipments → CHASTE, AXPS, ILPS needed for Gaganyaan mission for surveillance, landing

[Challenges associated]

1) Safety concern → Health risk, life risk to astronauts

2) Debris → Increased debris load in space [Project NETRA]

3) Uncertainty → Space is uncertain, solar ejections, asteroids can

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create adverse impact

4) Technological issues → Lack of technology to launch, successfully land & failures

5) Budgetary constraints → More & More funding is required

6) Capacity issues → Adequate scientist not there.

Way forward

- Private sector collaboration
- Increased Budgetary Allocation
- International collaboration.

Thus, India is the sixth largest space economy in world and expected to contribute 1 trillion $ by 2040 & such missions can showcase India's capability & strength to become Vishwaguru.

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Question No. प्रश्न संख्या

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17) India's offshore wind energy has potential of ~30 GW but not yet tapped.

Why offshore wind energy important

1) Consistent supply → As wind more consistent

2) Land challenges → No need for land acquisition & thus displacement

3) Low Maintenance → Long life without maintenance

4) No Pollution → No land, soil, noise pollution.

5) High Potential → Long coastline of 7500 km

However offshore wind energy has certain challenges

1) Costly → ₹7-9/unit cost as

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compared to ₹ 2-3 for other source

2) Technology challenges → not much developed infrastructure

3) Maintenance → Difficulty to maintain

4) Threats → Floods, waves may disrupt working

5) Biodiversity threat → May hamper marine ecosystem

6) Integration → Existing power grids need to be upgraded

7) Discom failure → Frequent & huge ATSC losses of Discoms

Solutions to deal

1) Research → More focus on innovative solutions, infrastructure

2) International collaboration → POWINDIA with European union

3) Obligations → RPOs & other to fundraise.

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4) Incentives → Tax Incentives, Benefits

5) Strengthening DISCOM → Revamped Public Distribution Scheme

6) Infrastructure → Integration with grid, transportation.

Thus, to achieve the target of Net zero Emission by 2070, offshore wind energy can play an important role & thus should be targeted & focused upon.

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Ib)

Urban areas are vulnerable to many disasters like landslide, earthquake, flood, heat waves, etc.

Reasons for increased disaster in urban areas

1) Urban Planning → No greenery, free space lead to Heat waves,

2) Concretisation → creates urban floods,

3) Encroachment → on water bodies, wetlands lead to extreme weather events

4) Infrastructure → not resilient → Earthquake, Fire risk.

5) Pressure → 68% people expected to live in urban areas by 2050

Why disaster Management complex in mega urban cities

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Question No. प्रश्न संख्या

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1) Population → 40% urban population in Tier-2, 3 cities

2) Infrastructure → not resilient, not following rules, slums

3) Poverty → urban Poverty prevent from adopting techniques

4) Afforestation → no trees, encroachment, deforestation issues

5) Planning → creating sustainable cities destroying previous ones

Measures to be undertaken

1) Sustainable Planning →
   - Providing Parks, greenery
   - Smart cities Mission

2) Climate Resilient infrastructure
   - Sponge cities
   - Agrotile, coral roofs

3) Following safety guidelines
   - Fire safety laws

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↳ Earthquake resilient
↳ Energy conservation, GRIHA assessment

4) Using Technology →
↳ IRDW, India Quake app
↳ Digital Records

5) Greenery
↳ Urban Forestry, Nagar Van
↳ Har Medh Pe Pedh scheme
↳ Miyawaki

Thus, urban infrastructure need to be made resilient and provide for sustainable development to ensure sustainable cities & communities (SDG 9)

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Question No. प्रश्न संख्या

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19)

Today, Internet has posed other threats to internal security as India is the 2nd largest internet user in the world.

Threats posed by social media & networking sites to internal security

- Fake News → Radicalisation, Riots
- Cyber threats → espionage, attacks (Ransomware, Malware, DDOS)
- Rumours, Social Engineering, Propagandising.

Role of Fact Check Units on Spread of fake news controlling

1) Surveillance → Ensure that no fake news can become riots, reason for insurgency

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2) Early warning → Provides social media & citizens of possible consequences

3) Deterrence → On the fake news follower & spread

4) Trust → In the minds of user and follower of news

5) Regulation → control spread of fake news

6) Action → Provides for removal of fake news.

Concerns of press broadcaster & digital Media Participation

1) Autocracy → controlling all information

2) Against rights → consumer has right to choose what they want to follow

3) Bureaucratic Hurdles → Lead to red tapism, Increased formalities

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4) Privacy concerns → Not allow dissent & threat to activist.

5) No Mechanism → To rightly decide what is fake and what is not

6) Over regulation → Against freedom of speech (Article 19)

Way Forward

- Strengthening self governance
- Awareness of citizen on fake news
- Stricter punishment for fake news

Thus, fake news serve as a big concern against social harmony & steps need to be taken like responsible media, citizen awareness to deal with it

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20) Non state Actors are those who are organised & influence security and international relations but do not have any state support

Role of violent Non state Actors in inflicting violence in Kashmir Valley

1) Spreading rumours → creating distrust, anger among youth
2) Organised crimes → Providing arms, drugs to youth
3) Widening gap → Between army & people
4) Disruptions → Frequent conflict & clashes with officials
5) Radicalisation → Negative Induction of youth towards terrorism
6) Disrupting harmony → creating

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divisions & thus disrupting peace

7) Problems → small clashes like pellet throwing on officials turning to violence.

Operation SADBHAVANA to tackle over ground workers & violent Non state Actors nexus

1) Confidence Building Measures → Peer-to-Peer contact attracting youth & building trust.

2) Development → Incentives for infrastructure development, education (Nai Roshni, Udaan)

3) Livelihood → channelise youth energy to more productive areas and providing job.

4) Support → youth and people for intelligence, surveillance to counter terrorism.

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5) Participation → People's involvement in politics, development, career guidance, government jobs

6) Preservation & Protection → of People's cultural rights, respect and protecting them.

7) Information → Preventing fake news, rumours.

Thus Kashmir valley needs an integrated hard & soft approach to effectively tackle terrorism, violence and maintain peace & stability