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WRITING MAINS

NEXT IAS

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : NESRIN P FASIM

Roll No. : ..... Contact No. .....

e-mail: ..... Date of Examination : .....

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Online ☑

CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024

Test-06	ECONOMICS OPTIONAL
Dated : 11-08-2024	*Complete Syllabus: Paper-II*

Time Allowed : Three Hours | Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

There are ***EIGHT*** *questions divided in* ***Two sections*** *and printed in* ***ENGLISH.***

Candidate has to attempt ***FIVE*** *questions in all.*

Question No. 1 and 5 *are compulsory and out of the remaining, any* ***THREE*** *are to be attempted choosing at least* ***ONE*** *question from each section.*

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission. Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum- Answer (QCA). Booklet in the space provided.

No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of question shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off. Attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question cum Answer (QCA). Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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(For filling by Examiners only)

Q. No.	Page No.	Max. Marks	Marks	Total	Signature
1. (a)	4	10			
1. (b)	6	10			
1. (c)	8	10			
1. (d)	10	10			
1. (e)	12	10			
2. (a)	14	15			
2. (b)	17	20			
2. (c)	21	15			
3. (a)	24	20			
3. (b)	28	15			
3. (c)	31	15			
4. (a)	34	15			
4. (b)	37	20			
4. (c)	41	15			
5. (a)	44	10			
5. (b)	46	10			
5. (c)	48	10			
5. (d)	50	10			
5. (e)	52	10			
6. (a)	54	15			
6. (b)	57	20			
6. (c)	61	15			
7. (a)	64	15			
7. (b)	67	15			
7. (c)	70	20			
8. (a)	74	20			
8. (b)	78	15			
8. (c)	81	15			
Grand Total					

Remarks

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Observations:

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SECTION-A

Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

Q.1 (a) Examine the role of poverty alleviation program before 1991.

India had a huge number of poor people at the beginning of 1947 due to the insensitive policies like Drain of wealth and deindustrialisation by the British.

Poverty alleviation programs before 1991 and their role

① Intensive Area Development Program to improve the areas specifically.

② Provision of food grains during Inter-war periods in 1960s and 1970s → to reduce the dependence of food from foreign sources and ensuring self-sufficiency.

③ Garibi Hatao Programme under 5th Five Year Plan to provide

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resources to the poor and take out poor from extreme poverty.

④ Green revolution to ensure access to sufficient food grains and food security.

⑤ Introduction of normal PDS system to the extremely poor in the 1980s.

⑥ Provision of education to people by building many schools and IITs → ensures more R&D as well as education.

⑦ Enhanced availability of services at subsidised prices during 1980s — liberalisation.

⑧ Small scale industry promotion - to generate employment.

However poverty could be reduced initially but it had got less full fledged support which later were aggravated but reduced.

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Q.1 (b) Explain the growth of iron and steel industry in India before 1947.

Iron and steel industry is the lifeline of Indian economy still now. The growth of iron and steel before 1947 can be traced as:

- Introduction of Bokaro iron and steel plant at eastern India due to the presence of huge quality of coal, water and cheap labour at the area.
- The British supported them because of need of creation of Railway industry growth (ie the need for a railway wagon plant - created at Bihar, West Bengal).

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- Encouraged the provision of backward and forward linkages at agriculture and industry later.

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Q.1 (c) What was Gadgil's contribution towards devolution of taxes?

The Gadgil formula is still used widely in India's devolution of taxes, especially in the case of special category states.

Special category states are those states that needs extra budgetary support due to their scale of underdevelopment compared to other states. In case of Centrally Sponsored schemes, they will get a share of 90:10 as against 75:25 for centre share: State share in the other states.

For proper devolution of central taxes share to State Government, Gadgil advised to follow devolution based on:

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(1) Population share of the state economy which is mainly a component of efficient utilisation.

(2) Efficient use of income distance from high GSDP state for better equitable allocation of funds to the needy states.

(3) Considering area of state for the better idea to improve development.

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Q.1 (d) Explain the reasons for unemployment in India before 1991.

Before 1991, India had faced issues of unemployment and there were instance of poverty and low growth.

Reasons for unemployment in India before 1991

① Presence of huge scale disguised unemployment in agriculture with low marginal productivity.

		1951	1971	1991
Agriculture ⇒	share in GDP	53%	42%	29%
	share in labour	73%	68%	65%

Shows no sufficient reduction in share of labour force with decline in share in GDP.

② Low labour-intensive industrialisation - most of the industries focused on capital-intensive industrial growth which made many of them jobless.

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(3) Disproportionate participation in education and skilling — only the wealthy and rich got access to education and others suffered due to lack of provision for universal education.

(4) Less number of employment opportunities at government sector ~~with low~~.

(5) Low private sector growth due to License Raj → no adequate jobs at private sector.

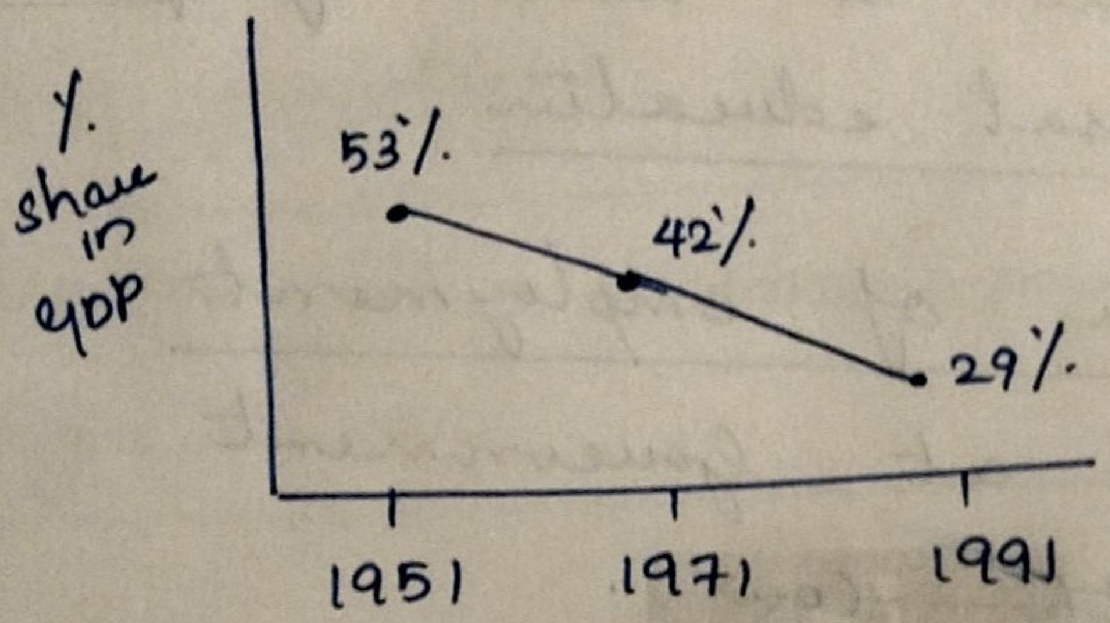
(6) Provision of laws such as stringent Industrial Disputes Act & Contract Labour Act which led to laying off workers ~~to be~~ be furnished by government → never made industrialists Labour friendly.

All of there were responsible for unemployment and subsequent ~~mines~~ on fare as jobless growth.

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Q.1 (e) Examine the growth of agriculture in India before 1991.

Agricultural growth before 1991 was aided by several factors. Let's examine its sectoral share to GDP



⇒ % share of agriculture in GDP.

Growth of agriculture before 1991

① ~~Attained self suffi~~

② Initial stages (1951–1964) ⇒ In this ~~fase~~ phase, there was less self-sufficiency and agricultural productivity was very much low (only below 72 million tonns production). There was dependence on food grains from foreign countries. There was less focus due to ~~co~~ huge capital intensive industries

③ Growth stage (1967–1991) ⇒ The

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green revolution aided self-sufficiency in agricultural production with food grain production reaching around 108 million tonnes at the end of green revolution. It enhanced growth of wheat, rice and cereals.

There were also growth of allied sectors through Government's focus on Yellow revolution and Operation Flood for the oilseeds, poultry, milk production, ed..

Even though only the first plan and 3rd plan was entirely devoted for agriculture, the green revolution was a welcome step.

During 1980s or to 1990s, agriculture suffered minor set backs but it emerged as resilient.

At present, the growth of agriculture at only 1.4% GVA is alarming & need sufficient steps.

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Q.4 (a) What are the steps taken for internationalisation of rupee? 15

Internationalisation of Rupee refers to the use of rupee in the international markets freely in exchange of other currencies and promoting investments abroad through Rupee.

Benefits of internationalisation of rupee

① Encouraging more visibility of Indian currency abroad.

② Promotion of trade and investment

③ Can enhance more investment to India owing to Rupee's presence and stability.

④ Promotion of more international market share for India.

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Steps taken for Internationalisation of Rupee

(1) Establishment of GIFT city at Gujarat

→ encouraging financial transaction with the outside countries

→ promotion of International trade facilitation

→ Connecting the firms and banks in India with the foreign IFSCs.

→ encourage stability.

(2) Liberalised Remittance scheme to be increasing its limits ($2,50,000 can be transfered from India to foreign areas → improving NIIP).

(3) Easing norms of FDI inflow
- opening up to more automatic routes.

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④ Improved number of currency swap agreements — recent one with UAE, Australia.

⑤ Creation of more service exports to outside.

⑥ FEMA

But the internationalisation can have some negative impacts

① International crises affecting India's economy.

② Fluctuation in exchange rate partly affecting India.

③ Lack of efficient regulation.

But internationalisation must be promoted inorder to promote dedollarisation and promote Indian investments.

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Q.4 (b) Critically examine the requirements and challenges of full capital account convertibility in India. 20

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Convertibility of rupee simply refers to the method of easiness to convert the Indian rupee to other currencies and vice versa.

India now follows the system of complete current account convertibility → i.e., the convertibility in the current account of BoP

But according to Tarapore committee recommendations, we follows only Partial capital account convertibility, which means we have only little conversions possible in capital account of BoP.

Requirements of capital Accounts convertibility

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① To encourage huge capital investments and trade flow to India. the investors at abroad would be able to easily invest in India and they could have a validity in investing in India.

② Helpful in correcting the current account balance. It helps in ensuring that the BoP is balanced to create stable economic conditions.

③ Improved internationalisation of rupee and wider acceptance of Rupee across the world.

④ Improved access to External commercial borrowings for the Indian firms — paving way for wider opportunities.

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(5) Increased flow of FDI and hence higher growth.

Challenges of Full Capital Account convertibility in India

(1) Rupee may be subject to variations in external market fluctuations — Threat to stability of rupee.

(2) May worsen Net International Investment position.

(3) Can lead to disproportionate growth in certain sectors — (eg) financial sector without concern for other sectors.

(4) Fluctuations in exchange rate can disproportionately impact India.

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(5) Managed floating system may not work in tandem and can lead to issues.

At present, what India needs is an increase in its stability of rupee which would help India in its growth and external growth.

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Q.4 (c) What are the steps taken to promote infrastructure development in recent past? What can be their possible impact? 15

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Infrastructure development boomed in India with around spending ₹11 lakh crores in capital expenditure in the recent budget of India.

Steps taken to promote infrastructure development in recent part

① Improved capex to now around 3.2% of GDP in 2024 budget.

② Steps to enhance public-private partnership models such as Hybrid Annuity model, Swiss model, BOT model. → led to ~~more~~ projects like National highways development by NHAI.

③ Gatishakti Yojana → to enhance the multimodal connectivity involving Road, Rail and Air.

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④ National logistics policy aimed at reducing logistics cost and improving efficiency.

⑤ Bharatmala Pariyojana for road connectivity.

⑥ Sagarmala for development of key ports to enhance trade.

⑦ National Asset monetisation Pipeline - aiming to collect 26.5 lac cr from 2021-26 through leasing out

⑧ Dedicated freight corridors.

⑨ Digital Public Infrastructure for digital connectivity and growth such as Aadhar, UPI, Common Service Centres, etc.

Possible impacts of infrastructure

① Creates multiplier impact in

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the economy through more capital investments following social overhead capital investment (Unbalanced growth).

② Establishes linkage effect with all sectors through connectivity

③ Encouraging agricultural growth and reducing its wastage

(Eg) Krishi Udaan - perishable goods transport).

④ Encourage accelerator impacts in the long run →

Investment ⇄ output

⑤ Established industrial corridor for manufacturing growth promotion.

Infrastructure is much needed for high economic growth as said by Kuznets. So we must try to incorporate them for a Viksit Bharat @ 2047

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SECTION-B

Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

Q.5 (a) Explain and analyse crony capitalism.

Crony capitalism refers to the system in which the political system disproportionately ~~unfavourably~~ provides benefits to private sector or huge corporates creating huge scale inequality and repercussions in economy.

Methods of crony capitalism

① Granting licenses or tenders to the close acquintances by public authorities
   ② 2g spectrum scam.
② Helping in tax evasion by the public officials to private people.
③ Intentionally creating projects to benefit specific corporates.

Analysis of crony capitalism

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Negative impacts:

① Creates loss of government exchequer and government's GDP

② Lack of equity and creation of inequality, especially in wealth and income.

③ Huge scale diversion of eligible funds of poors.

④ May create inflationary tendencies.

⑤ Loss of public trust in governance.

Solution
- → Better governance transparency (eg. RTI)
- → Ensure increased role of CCI
- → Scrutiny by Election Commission, especially during elections.

There needs to be curb on crony capitalism in order to provide a just & equal society.

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Q.5 (b) What is NFSM for oil palm and oil seeds?

National Food security Mission for oil palm and oil seeds were developed to bring about self-sufficiency in vegetable oil for India as India is completely import dependent on the vegetable oil from other countries like Russia, South America, etc..

Objectives of NFSM for oil palm & oil seeds

---

① Provide adequate support for land acquisition

② Enhancing better technology for increased production

③ Regulate imports through tariff.

④ Provide export promotion for

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oil seeds and less import duty for its raw materials via KODTEP scheme.

(5) Increased subsidy for oil seeds for cultivation, especially at states like Gujarat for groundnut oil.

Benefits of NFSM
- → self sufficiency for oil seeds
- → Linkage effects
- → Huge scale support to agriculture.

Hence NFSM for oil palm & oil seeds is a welcome step that needs further support from Government.

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Q.5 (c) What are the main steps taken for fishery sector development?

Fisheries is one of the most productive sectors in India's economy. In the world, India is the 2nd largest producer of fisheries after Japan.

Main steps for fishery sector development

(1) PM-Matsya Sampada Yojana to provide subsidies to aquaculture and adequate support for fisheries development at marine and inland areas.

(2) National Aquaculture mission for the efficient growth of aquaculture.

(3) Encourage port development and marine infrastructure through Sagarmala programme - enhancing

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the port-led connectivity.

(4) Ensuring free fish food stock to the fish farmers.

(5) Recent announcement for Blue Economy 2.0 — as part of which development of Coastal production hubs at South India.

(6) Biofilter methods.

Challenges:
- → turbulent sea & hard access to
- → Market issues — (eg) adding chemicals
- → Less food processing ways

India could enlargen its food processing sector through PM-Kisan Sampada Yojana for efficient delivery of cold storage & further processing of fish production in India.

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Q.5 (d) Explain the trends of rural wages in last two decades.

Rural wages refer to the wages received by the rural population from economic activities like agriculture or small scale industrial sector.

In last 2 decades from 2000 to 2024, there has been fluctuations in rural wages with recent reports citing its fall due to:

① losses of monsoon dependence by the farmers → leads to reduces productivity → low wages to agricultural labourers.

② Large scale devastation by low agricultural growth

③ Lack of huge scale industrial development and less economies of scale at

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rural areas.

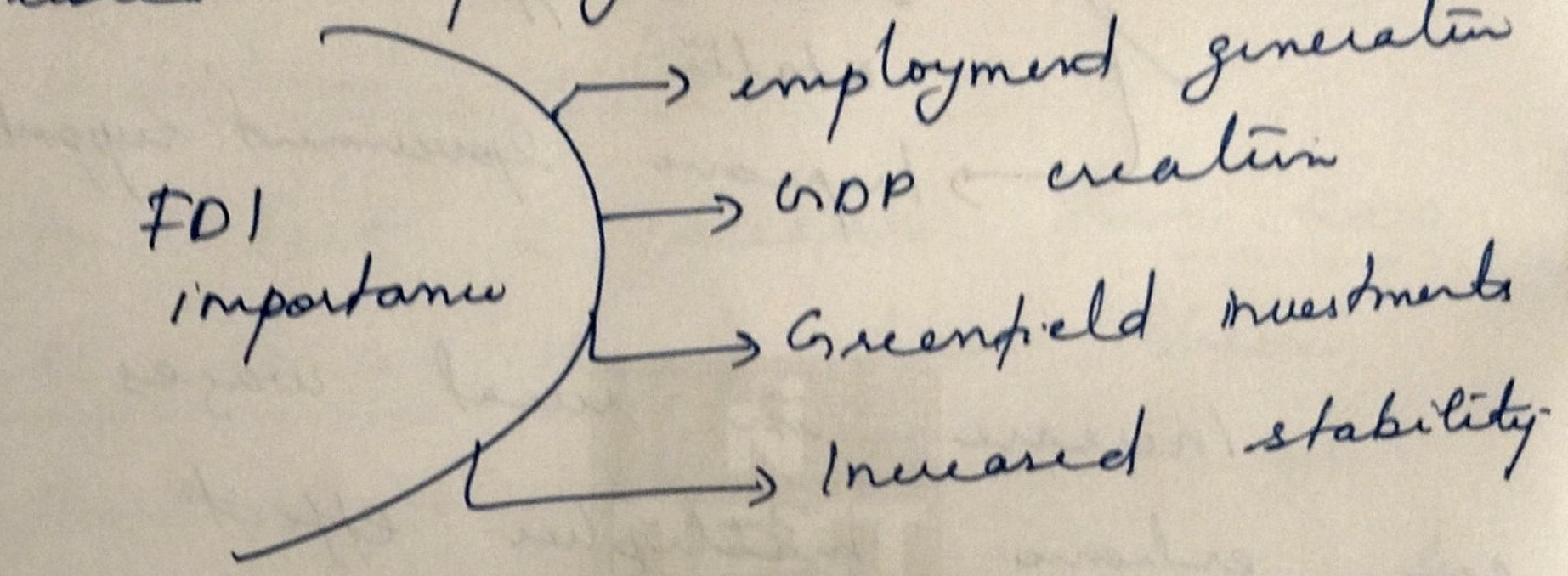
Methods to improve
- → legalisation of MSP
- → Fixing minimum wages by Labour bureau + efficient implementation
- → Improve Government support.

Increase in rural wages can enhance multiplier effect and help growth of economy.

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Q.5 (e) What are the trends in FDI in recent past? Why has it changed?

The FDI refers to the investment made to an unlisted company or above 10% shares in a listed company in India.



Trends in FDI at recent part

Post 1991, FDI has increased owing to the passing of FEMA act with necessary provisions like 100% automatic route being an added advantage.

1991-2010 - adequate growth.

2nd —do—

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The FDI has been more concentrated on service sector rather than manufacturing sector and agricultural sector.

This has been because of the huge level of opportunities offered to it at India and higher returns.

In recent years, there has been a trend of shifting FDI from greenfield investments to brownfield investments which are majorly aimed at no new plant development but only growth through existing plant. This leads to many issues & less growth.

However FDI has been a major driver of growth for India over the years.

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Q.7 (a) Critically analyse the government policy of promoting clean energy. 15

Clean energy refers to the extraction of energy from renewable energy resources and those energy resources which produce less emissions and carbon footprint.

Government policy of promoting clean energy

(1) Dedicated National Mission on Clean energy ⇒ National Action Plan for Clean energy consisting of 8 missions like :

Some of them →
- National Solar mission
- National Mission on sustainable agriculture
- National mission of on enhanced energy efficiency

(2) Promotion of solar energy

*PM-KUSUM ⇒ to generate solar energy attached to the solar panels at farmers lands.

* Recent announcement of provision of solar roop tops of 1 crore

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households.

* One sun, one world, one grid (OSOWOG).

(3) Enhancing the potential of Green Hydrogen through National Green Hydrogen mission

* Recent inauguration of a steel plant completely run on green hydrogen is a welcome step.

Green hydrogen ⇒ no carbon emissions due to production through electrolysis.

(4) Provision of creation of offshore wind energy with global wind energy council and IRENA.

(5) Ensuring promotion of Electric Vehicles through schemes like FAME-I & FAME-II and provision of New EV policy in March 2023

However the Government programmes faces several criticisms

(i) Promotion of EV → may add to

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more E-waste generation as well as the wastage from batteries like Nickel-higher.

② The solar cells are not free of emissions. They can generate probable issues.

③ Green hydrogen has issues such as lack of adequate storage facilities → reduces its efficiency.

④ Government not have joined Global methane pledge and Powering Past Coal Alliance gathers international criticism on the matter

Better solutions:
- → producing more clean energy with less wastage
- → reducing rice-intensive cultivation (leading to methane emissions).
- → encourage PLI schemes for clean energy start up.

India's goal of achieving Net zero by 2070 depends upon achieving clean energy options.

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Explain the role of fourth industrial revolution on economy. What steps are needed to tackle it? 15

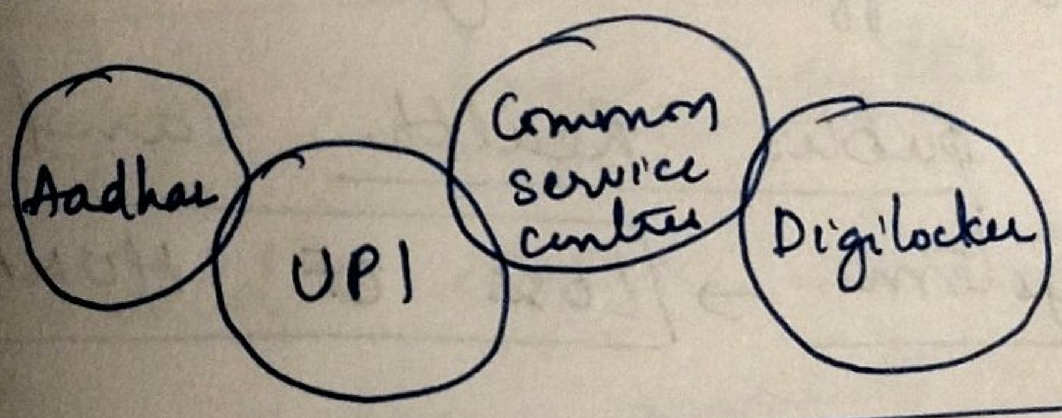
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Fourth Industrial Revolution refers to the recent revolution of 21st century involving the use of digital technology in production systems.

Role of 4th Industrial revolution on economy

① Promotion of easiness in the devolution of benefits

② Digital public infrastructure churning the wheels of economy



⇒ Economic survey (2024-25)

② Promotion of digital payments → can lead to huge business and investment growth.

③ Encouraging the monetary system to perform well. ④ central Bank

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Digital currency reducing printing cost of money.

④ Easier inter-country transactions like SWIFT system.

Challenges it can cause

① Data privacy at risk — can lead to → financial scams due to identity theft and deepfakes
→ Loss of digital sovereignty.

② Can lead to **bank scams** through hacking or malware issues.
Eg ⇒ Microsoft affected by malware.

③ Can disrupt public health and education systems → **Loss of HUMAN CAPITAL**
Eg → NEET Scam
→ Malware attack at AIIMS

④ More energy consumption through bitcoin mining.

⑤ **Tax evasion** - through illegal online shell companies.

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steps needed to tackle it

① Better rules and regulations

(eg) → Data Protection Act, 2023
→ IT Act, 2000.

② Better awareness generation against cyber crimes

(eg) Recent campaign by RBI, provision of Cyber Swachhta Kendras, I4C

③ Global level laws like recent regulation at EU

④ Ensuring adequate level of password protection and safe and secure bank sites.

⑤ Build more human capital in cyber security professionals

Technology is hence a boon and a bane. Therefore, their use must be limited for maximum economic growth and development.

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Q.7 (c) Explain Evergreen Revolution. How it can be achieved? 20

Evergreen Revolution refers to the attainment of high growth of agriculture coupled with more sustainability that could be through more sustainable agriculture, improving farmers income being main agendas.

WHY EVERGREEN REVOLUTION

↓

to reduce some limitations of green revolution

- → environmental issues like salinity, ground water depletion
- → Inequality among farmers (around 80% of farmers — small & marginal)
- → Interregional disparity (Punjab, Haryana, UP belt ⇒ more).
- → over irrigation

COMPONENTS OF EVERGREEN REVOLUTION

The concept was envisaged by **Dr. M.S. Swaminathan**

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(1) Promotion of sustainable agriculture. and meet nutritional needs.

(2) Provision of more income to farmers (especially small and marginal farmers) ⇒ "Krishi Vaigyanik" to "Kisaan Vaigyanik".

(3) Reduced exploitation on environment by reducing higher urea (presently N:P:K ratio is 8:3:1 instead of 4:2:1)

How can Evergreen Revolution be achieved

I. Institutional level

(1) Promotion of gov. programmes like National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, to promote sustainable methods like precision farming, drip irrigation, fertigation, permaculture, etc..

(2) Irrigation improvement through

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Programmes like Per Drop more crop, PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana ~~like~~ for irrigation subsidy.

(3) Encouraging farmers income to be improved via Minimum Support Price, PM-Fasal Bima Yojana for insurance coverage of entire crop cycle.

(4) Promotion of nutricereals to address malnutrition through promotion of Millet cultivation via Shree-Anna of Government, celebrating 2023 as millet year.

(5) Encouraging alternate sources of income to farmers via food processing industries like PM-Kisan Sampada Yojana.

(6) Encourage farmer literacy and skill enhancement through PM Krishi Vigyan Kendras, provision of

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Soil health card scheme.

F. OTHER MEASURES

① Promotion of Farmer Produce Organisations to improve the method of bargaining power of the farmers.

② Encouraging use of technology in farming from agri start ups to enhance productive efficiency

③ Diversifying dietary needs to millets cultivation and other cereals rather than only rice and wheat oriented.

India presently produces 330 million tonnes of food grains but the agriculture GVA growth rate was just 1.4% in 2023-24 (Economic survey). Only an evergreen revolution can help us rectify it.

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Q.8 (a) What is the role of technology in agriculture? Explain with some steps taken by government. 20

Agricultural sector presents contributes to around 17% of the GDP with around 44% of the labour force employed in it. This marks its inefficiency as a sector in India. Technology can aid it in achieving heights.

ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE

① Ensures efficiency in production

Eqs —
- → Direct seeding of rice → good output + less emissions
- → Drip irrigation, fertigation aiding in more water use efficiency.
- → Soil monitoring through metering ⇒ good application of fertilisers.

② Encourages marketing efficiency through proper price discovery

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and better marketing of agriculture. It can reduce the wastage of resources.

(3) Ensuring proper disposal of inputs like using drones for spraying pesticides.

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

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(1) Digital Agricultural mission -2024 announced recently aids in complete integration of technology to agriculture. It encourages

(a) Digital marketing of produce through E-NAM and Agristack for storage and marketing.

(b) Encouraging Krishi efficiency through drone monitoring of crops through ~~tot~~ Drone Didi scheme.

(2) Enhancing drip irrigation through

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programmes like Per drop more crop.

③ Online monitoring of the insurance sector through PM-Faral Bima Yojana online registration and follow up system.

④ Enhanced DBT mode of fund transfer via PM-Kisan scheme ensuring ₹6000 for each year in three installments to poor farmers — income support.

⑤ Soil Health card scheme to monitor the soil health and offers scientific advice.

⑥ Encouraging more production of manufacturing sector ~~thro~~ to create backward & forward linkages — ⑦ PLI schemes.

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Tractors
Industry
Machinery
→ Agriculture → Raw materials → Industry.

Challenges in adoption of technology

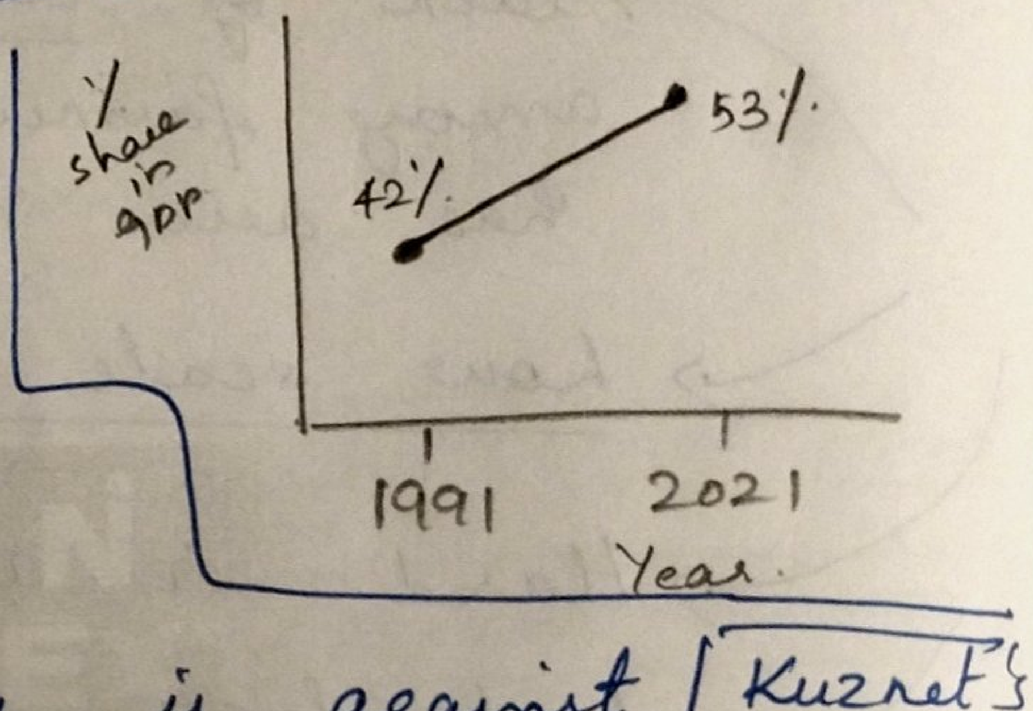
- lack of digital literacy among farmers (30% rural populate has aces to digital services)
- Low scale coverage
- Hard to accept modern technology
- may lead to failure of systems.

This could be improved through better literacy missions to farmes and extension services to be enhanced (Economic survey 2024).

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Q.8 (b) Examine the role of service sector in India's growth after reforms. 15

India's growth story can be rightly called as "Service-led growth", especially after the LPG reforms of 1991.



The service sector broadly includes the trade, communication, IT sector, etc.. This is against [Kuznet's model] of growth.

Role of service sector in India's growth

① Encouraged the growth of service exports → leading to less current account deficit and more gains from trade. The services like consulting services, human resources flow to foreign countries are some of the examples.

~~② Encouraged~~

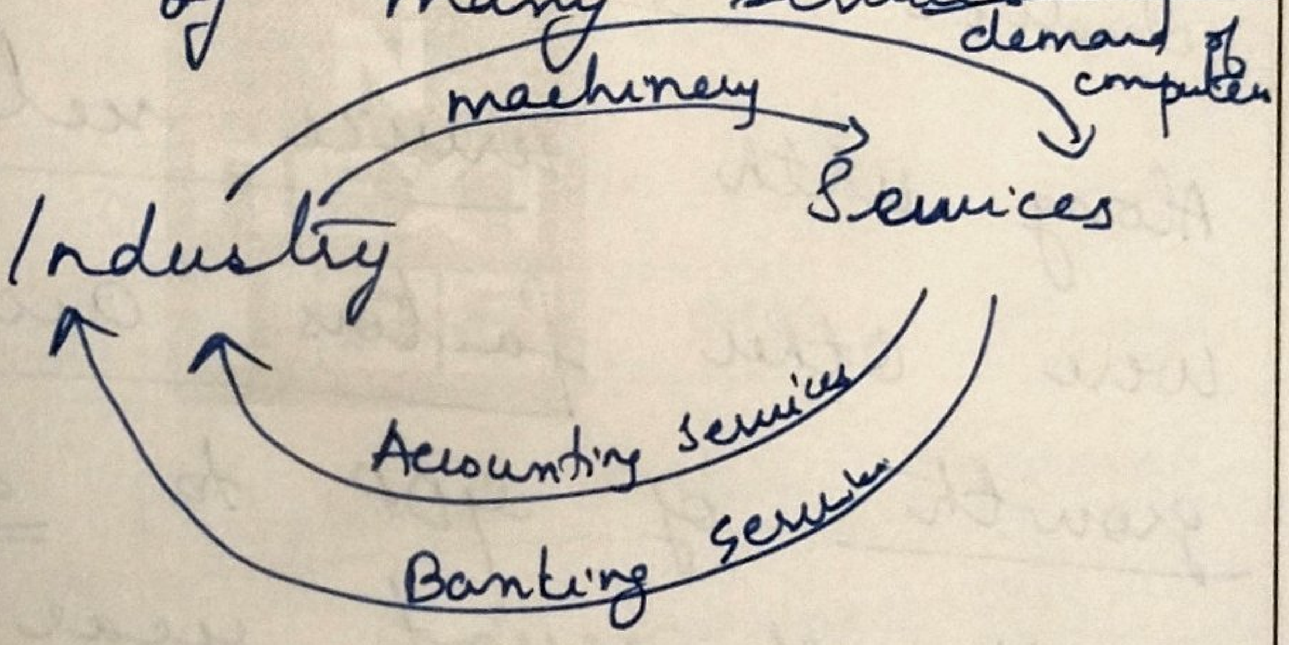
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② More flow of Foreign direct investment to India especially in computer hardware and IT sector boosted India's backward and forward linkages.

③ Aiding other sectors - agriculture and manufacturing sector through provision of many services

For eg:



④ Helped in utilising the quaternary and quinary sector for the development of human capital and the usage of demographic dividend to its fullest extent.

⑤ Encouraging urban ~~more income to~~ development and rising demand for goods — ⑥ IT professionals

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and companies helped Hyderabad to grow as a Tier-1 city.

(6) Provisioning of other services to the lower end sectors like taxi cabs.

(7) Banking services → impetus to India's digital inclusion.

Along with service sector, there were other factors aiding growth of GDP to 8.2% growth of recent year are better including governance and retained growth in industrial sector (9.2% growth in GVA)₂.

~~taken~~

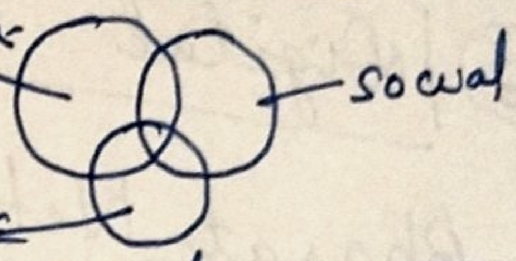
In 2023-24, only 6.7% growth was recorded in services sector which is alarming & should be taken care of.

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What steps have been taken by government to bring inclusive growth in the recent budgets? 15

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Inclusive growth refers to the idea of growth + equity and bringing benefits of growth to all sectors and all sections of society equitably



Steps taken by government in bringing inclusive growth

① Provision of funds for upliftment of the poor through PM-Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana to provide food grains to extremely poor households for free.

② Enhancing employment opportunity and skilling to people

→ Budget 2024 - PM-5 point agenda on employment opportunity (eg. internships, EPFO provisions)

→ Skill India mission

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→ PM-Kaushal Vikas Yojana

→ PM-Rozgar melas to avail jobs to skilled labour force.

(3) Digital inclusion through Bharat Net programme to enhance wifi connectivity; enhancing use of Digital ~~Aayushan~~ India programme.

(4) Health care through enabling access to medicine through PM-Jan Aushadi Kendras, Ayushman Bharat mission, recent Digital PAY ⇒ covers insurance, adequate medical support in primary, secondary and tertiary care.

(5) Financial Inclusion

↳ PM-Jan Dhan Yojana →

its figures have touched around 53.1 crore beneficiaries

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according to recent Economic survey with 15 crore women beneficiaries,

↳ JAM trinity

Jan-Dhan — Aadhar — Mobile

linkage to aid more easy funds in poor's pocket.

⑥ Ensuring efficient food security through PM Ujjwala Yojana, presence of PM-Shri Anna for millets

⑦ Educational inclusivity — encouraging PM-Shri schools for the efficient delivery of education and adequate funding for higher education through National Research Foundation.

We need to build a better India with equal share to all, such that "Sabka Saath Sabka Vikaas" will be fulfilled.