

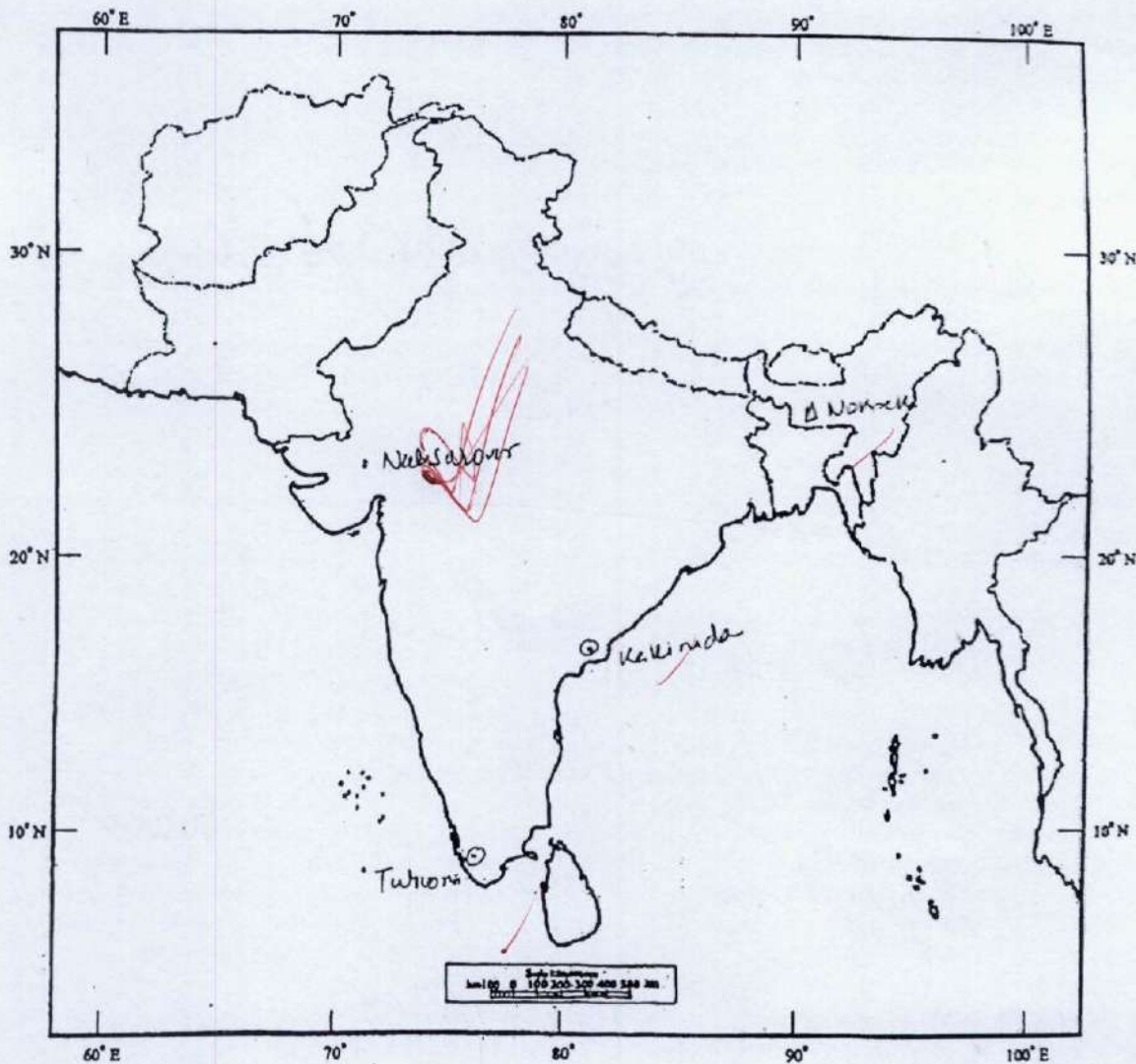
DIRECTION IAS

Work on geopolitical ideas
you have weaker hand with

Contemporary ideas have
coherent charac to entire
syllabus that link must
evolve in writing

INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, NEPAL, MYANMAR
(BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA



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Ans 1

(a)

Nal Sarovar

It is Ramsar site in Gujarat. It is saline water ~~set~~ lake. Indian Wild Ass is a prominent visitor here. It is facing threats of encroachment and needs to be conserved.

(b)

Twiconn

(iii)

Kakinada

It is a city located on the delta of Krishna - Godavari Rivers.

(iv)

Angar

(v)

Nokrek

It is a peak in biodiversity area.

Meghalaya. It is very important.

Q3

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
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in this part)

1(b)

Mahila - e - Haat

It is a new ~~to~~ market place where women entrepreneurs would be able to sell their products online.

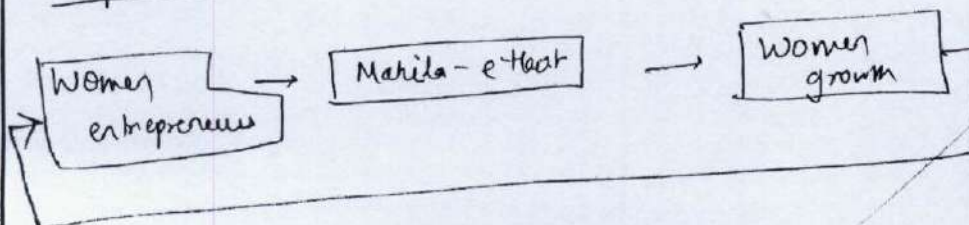
Advantages

Women in India faces socio-economic discrimination. All traditional market places are dominated by men with no facilities like toilets. Therefore, this will provide an alternative to them.

Women in India are often involved in making customised products like handicrafts, toys etc. These items have vivid consumers all round the world. E-commerce would be a better place to engage with them.

Better profit realization → e-market place would be free of middlemen, therefore, they can realise better profits.

Women, will feel empowered by connecting to customers directly. This will even encourage more women. This can be seen as positive feedback system to women empowerment.



Mahila - e - Haat will also have additional gains like inclusion in financial & digital spheres.

but there are few impediments

✓ availability of electricity & internet in pockets where women work

✓ lack of branding and market value of such units

Therefore a bridge course to make women entrepreneurs feel comfortable to such platforms should also be provided.

Role of IRETC

10)

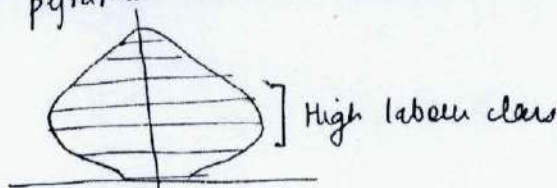
Demographic dividend

It refers to the economic opportunity which a country has, when it has maximum population in younger age group.

It means dependency ratio is less and hence there are more young people.

Philosophical basis → This thought links population growth with ~~attach~~ economic development which is different from Malthus thought process.

Pyramid - Age pyramid look like this

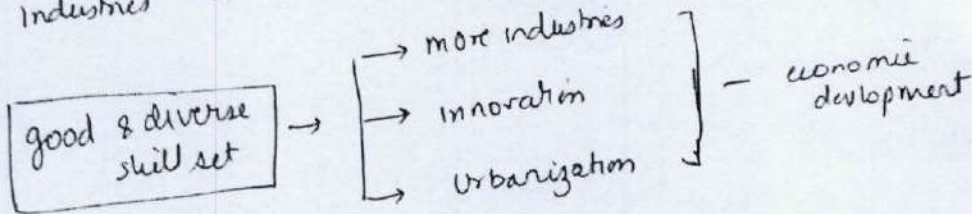


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Opportunities it offer :

1) Young generation are biggest consumers as well as savors. They save for their old life. Hence we can expect good demand and investment in form of pension schemes etc.

(2) A good number of people in working age group provides a pool of different skill set, which is a definite condition for Alfred Weber's industrial location. Hence Industries would tend to increase.



Prerequisite condition:

India is also going through demographic dividend phase till 2050 but this only represents an opportunity. Demographic dividend would be encashed only and only if youth is skilled and educated. If government fails to create enough opportunities, then this can be turned into a liability.

Problem of demographic dividend if gone wrong:

Drug Abuse

Crime

Riots - Stone Peltor in JNU.

Therefore, skill India Mission, RUSA are extremely essential to reap the benefits.

Ans 1(d)

Literacy pattern

Literacy is one of the essential characteristics of population. In India, any one who can read and write a higher name in any language (above age of seven) is considered as literate.

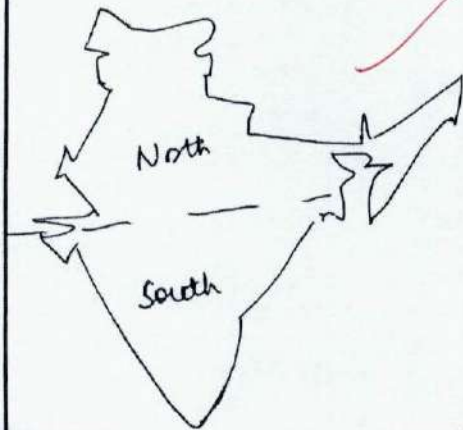
Literacy pattern in India is skewed with overall literacy of around 70%.

Pattern variables

(1) Gender divide: Males are more literate than women. This has bearing on population growth of country. According to Cairo declaration, if women are illiterate, then population growth / fertility rates are high.

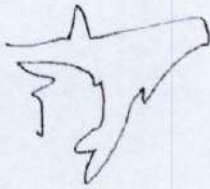
(2) Rural-urban divide → Rural areas which have less access to primary education and more acceptance of illiteracy in society creates this divide.

(3) North & South divide → North being agriculture society, does not laid emphasis on literacy as well as southern states are much more industrialised. Therefore, there is divide with more literacy in southern states.



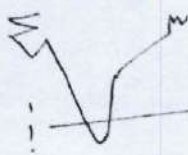
(4) Other social divide - SC/ST and other backward classes have relative less literacy rates.

(4) Special Cases



North Eastern states high literacy rate than North India. In spite of division on ethnic faults, these area have good literacy number.

Literacy area if graduates can become a growth pole of this properly utilised.



Lakshadweep Island

Have literacy of around 70% which is one of the highest in India

Literacy rates have bearing on both social as well as economic growth.

1(c)

Gender dimension of migration
Migration means relative change in area of residence.

Causes of gender migration

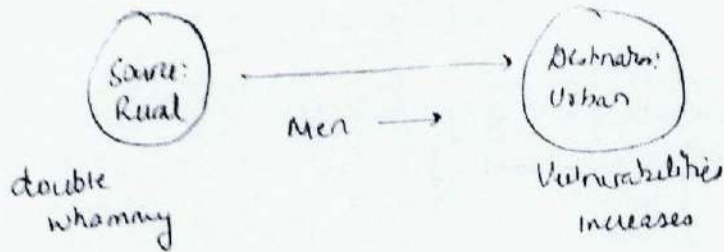
- Marriage = Among rural India, 70% of rural-rural migration take place because of marriage
- Economic development = As Kaveshin stated, while migrating, more young boys will migrate, therefore girls do migrate but in then boys for economic and educational reasons.

Consequences of Migration on women

Source: Rural Areas

Women faces double whammy because they have to take care of farms as well as children. India is going through the phase of rural to urban migration mostly. In this scenario, when men leaves, entire burden falls on women.

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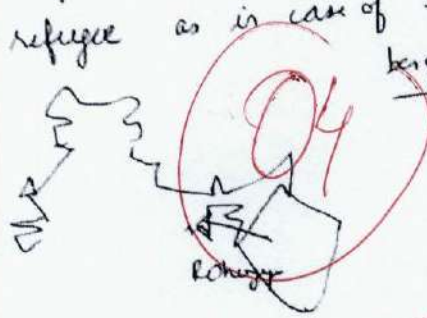


Destination:
 Since more men migrate than women Therefore sex ratio of urban cities gets low. eg Delhi has low sex ratio

Low sex ratio results in increase in crime against women. Therefore vulnerabilities increase.
 Women who migrates from to urban areas feel vulnerable due to unsafe public transport and housing facilities in cities

Threats to migratory women

Women face more threats in comparison to men. If the push factors are political prosecution, climate refugee as in case of Syria, Rohingyas. They have less linguistic power and become victims of trafficking & sexual abuse.



Gender migration borne out of pull factors shows a sign of prosperity.

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Ques
Education is essential for social - economic development of country. It is essential for a country like India, which is undergoing a demographic dividend phase.

There are many ways of providing education:

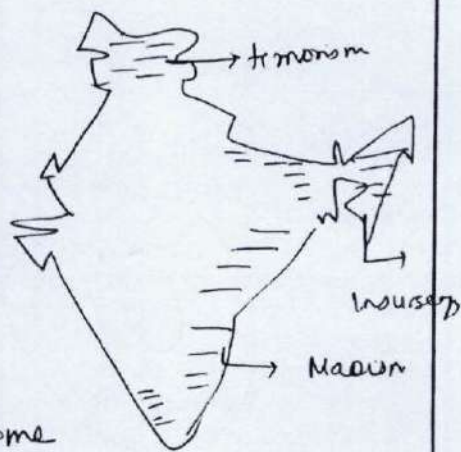
- Traditional ways
- digital classrooms
- online education without brick & mortar classrooms

Scope of Online education in India

(1) Brick & mortar schools are expensive to construct. Moreover, they face existential threats in areas affected by left wing terrorism, insurgency and terrorism (JLk)

Violence affects functioning of schools in various manners:

☐ Areas affected by violence



☐ Violence

- Skilled teachers don't want to come
- Teacher absenteeism is high
- Dropout rates are high due to radicalisation
- School infrastructure is highly affected.

Online education can be easily availed on mobile devices which have good penetration in these areas.

Therefore, both methods can be used here to complement.

(2) Shortage of teachers

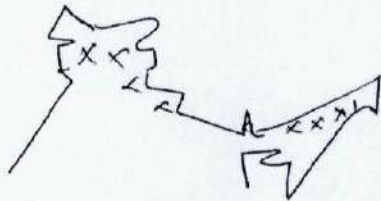
Nearly, all states due to financial consideration is expressing shortage. Online education can solve this, as one teacher's recording can be used again and again.

(3) Tribal literacy

Tribals, particularly PVTGs are facing low of culture as teacher's cadre is usually dominated by dominant tribes. PVTGs' tribal teachers are low in number. Therefore these resources can be used.

(4) In remote Area where physical linkage are not proper or are prone to natural disasters like landslides, rainfall, winter, snowfall etc.

xx Himalayan region



Online education can help in completing syllabus and offer education in remote Areas

(5) Quality of teachers → Teacher's skill set are often not upto the mark. Therefore, online education can augment their skills.

Diksha portal launched for teacher's education is a lauded step.

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(6) It can complement in increasing learning of students
Visuals, Videos, audio can help bridge the
learning gaps.

Case study: Online education in Buxar district, Bihar.
A warlike affected area, is now witnessing growth in
enrollment due to installation of online education
awareness in traditional setup. Absence of teachers is complemented
by online education.

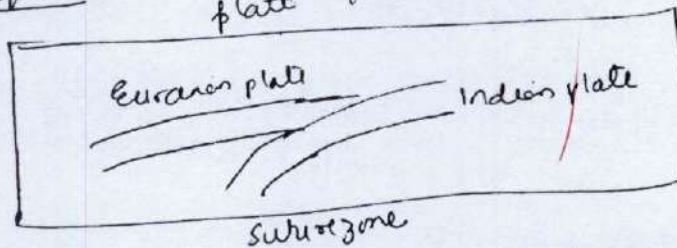
Online education if cannot replace but can complement the
traditional way in a beneficial manner.

Ans
Q(b)

Himalayas, the young fold mountains are vulnerable
to number of hazards, by the very fact ~~that~~ of
their existence.

Landslides - Mountainous area are prone to landslides
due to slope and rainfall.

Earthquake - Himalayas are located on edge of two converging
plate India & Eurasia



Forest Fires: - Indian monsoon is preceded by dry and
hot months, due to which foliage on floor of forest
like chir get fire. This is also essential for regeneration.

Mudflow → In case of excessive rainfall, steep slopes may
result into mudflow.

However, in the recent times, Kedarnath tragedy, increase in number of forest fires, ~~for~~ increased frequency of landslides and floods (TEU flood, 2014) has shown that Himalayas are evolving a node of natural hazards.

Reasons :-

- ① Population growth → Increase in population has led to widespread encroachment on slopes, deforestation. In addition to this tourism which is unmanageable has led to haphazard growth of cities like Shimla, Dehradun etc.

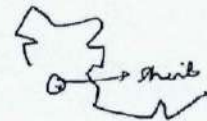
This has disturbed the fragile ecosystem of these areas.

Case Study: Kedarnath Hazard

Cloud burst turned into a hazard of such a wide scale because of encroachment of river plain by makeshift camps, hotels and parkings.

~~Case Study: Shimla~~

Water crisis in Shimla, recently happened due to ~~the~~ overuse of spring in Gummee region adjoining Shimla. Moreover, the traditional systems of water harvesting are ~~are~~ more in use. Due to which exploitation of groundwater is rampant. One of Shimla's spring lost its purity due to mixing of untreated sewage water which cause jaundice in the city.

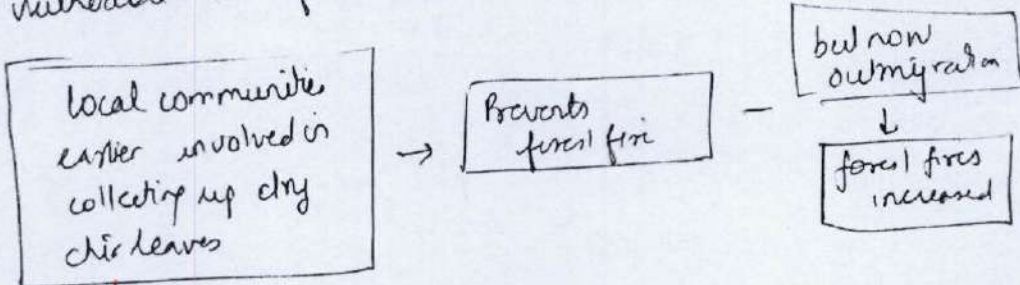


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illmanagement, unplanned urbanizations are the reason for such extent of hazards

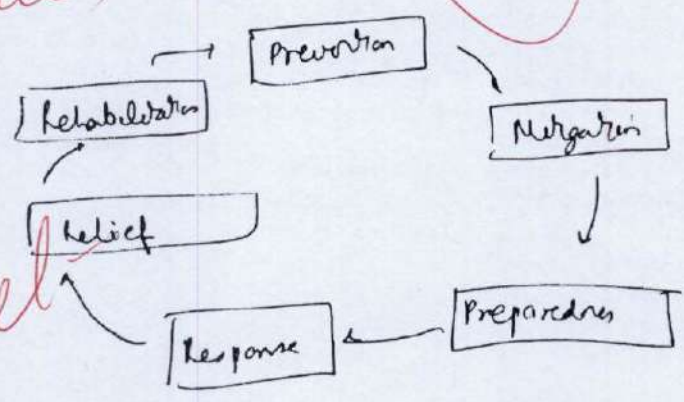
(2) Migration in Uttarakhand

Nearly 700 ~~towns~~ villages in Uttarakhand are ghost villages. Change in rural landscape vulnerable to forest fires. Garkwal ~~dist~~ region of Dist Migration has caused Now, Uttarakhand is more



You must be
Sequential
as the
Pollower
DCA
booklet

Solution
growth pole like eco-tourism, organic agriculture has to be identified to arrest out-migration. Moreover the role of local communities have to be increased in all the cycle of disaster management from prevention to Rehabilitation



Unless, local communities' participation is ensured, disaster managed is incomplete.

Random selection is permitted

Ans (c)

Solid Waste Management is a big issue in Urban cities. It has resulted into air pollution, land pollution and death of animals. It is also a huge health hazard.

Reasons for problem

- High amount of waste generated due to use and throw tendency, Consumerism
- Indifferent attitude of people towards environment
- No segregation of waste at source
- Informal solid waste workers
- Lack of capability of Urban government to tackle the waste.

Effective ways

- (1) Changing attitude of people → The most preventive step is less amount of waste is generated.
- ✓ Plastic Polythene bag replaced with cloth, jute bag.
 - ✓ Reusing of things by donation
 - ✓ Use of ceramics instead of disposables in public functions.

Case Study: Kochi

With efforts of local administration, Kochi is now plastic free.

* Hotels owners provide a discount on take away if food is taken in utensils

* Vendors charge for ~~plastic~~ bags, therefore people get their own bags.

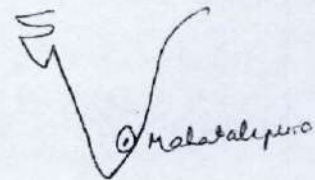
By effective awareness drives and cooperation of all stake holder, solid waste management especially of plastic was ensured.

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(2) Segregation of Waste → Installation of two dustbins at public places and at homes, can make life of waste collectors easier.

Organic waste → Compost
Dry waste - can be recycled

Case Study: Matabalipuram
With help of Hand in Hand, an NGO,
this ancient town is able to achieve
100% segregation



(3) Strengthening of Urban governance
Urban government should be strengthened with training, capacity building. Recycled plants should be installed to convert ~~waste~~ waste either into energy or other products.

(4) Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 should be implemented in letters and spirits to ensure effective management.

Environment is a common good, therefore, it requires participation of all stake-holders.

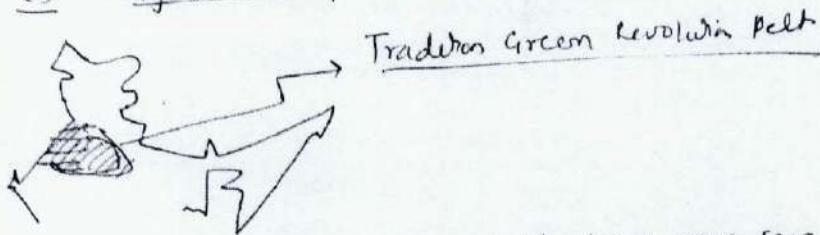
Urban areas can further use decentralised competency at collective urban like parks etc to bring down the burden of urban governments.

Kusum project for rural areas serves the same benefit.

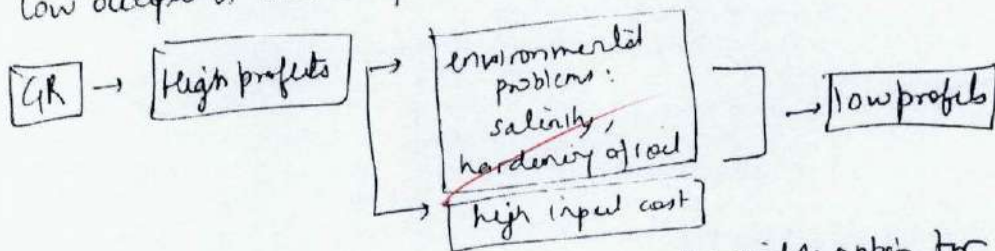
Ans (3)

Rural youth is facing problems of unemployment because

(1) Agricultural productivity is going low



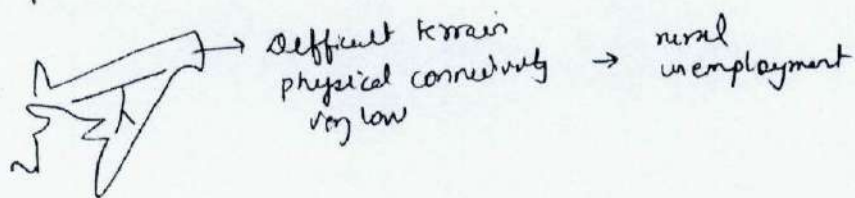
Punjab, Haryana, western UP which have once seen prosperity are now in shambles due to low productivity. High input cost of pesticides & fertilizers against the low output is decreasing the profits realization.



Therefore, agriculture has become not a viable option for them. Less skills don't land them jobs in cities. Therefore, they remain unemployed.

(2) Non farms sector & Unemployment

Physical linkages (roads), digital connectivity and financial inclusion (availability of credit) is low in rural India. Therefore it is difficult to set up non-farm sector employment.



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B) Growth of service sector in India

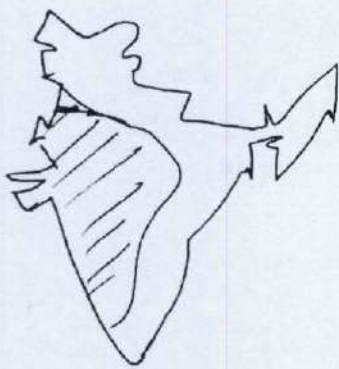
Korten's model of growth advocates for industrial phase after agricultural phase. But India has skipped the stage. Therefore, more labour intensive industries are also not up to the level.

On the other hand, service sector requires English speaking highly skilled youth.

As a result, rural youth migrates to urban areas and do informal low wages jobs like pulling a rickshaw or domestic helper.

(4) Climate Change - Future Threat

With number of hottest day and driest day increasing (Economic Survey 2010), there are added danger of further hit of unemployment in rural areas.



☑ Dry land areas - without irrigation facilities will face a severe hit.

This will further increase the unemployment rates in rural India.

(5) Non availability of basic infrastructure like internet & electricity keep their aspirations low.

Government Schemes

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sinchai Yojna, ASPIRE, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Yojna are some of efforts to eradicate youth unemployment.

Rural areas should be developed on lines of Sarva Mission to ensure growth of area with basic infrastructure. This basic infrastructure will create bigger jobs.

with basic
with staff
approaches

Ans 3
(b)

India shows the highest burden of diseases in non-communicable section. 40% of Indian children are malnourished and 50% of women are anaemic. 70% of the expenditure in Health is out of pocket - expenditure. India Health sector faces a lot of challenges.

(1) Regional disparities

(a) Rural - Urban divide

With 70% of Indians reside in rural areas but number of bed is highly skewed in favour of urban areas.

Open defecation in rural areas further increases the incidence of health problems.

(b) Gender divide - Due to traditional mindset of ~~population~~ population, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the women still

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eat in the last due to which they suffer from malnourishment. 70% of women do not have access to sanitary napkins as menstruation is a taboo in some parts. Child marriage and home delivery are biggest reasons for high Maternal Mortality Ratio. Therefore, challenge lies in the change in attitude

(C) Tribal belts

Sickle cell Anemia, malnourishment are very high among tribals. Remote location, lack of awareness, taboos and genetic disorders become reasons for bad health of tribals.

(d) Less workforce

The number of availability of doctors, ^{paramedical} staff, palliative care less gives space to quacks in healthcare.

(e) High cost of drugs, additional healthcare and nutritious food.

This further increases the incidence of diseases.

(f) Environmental Hazards - Air pollution in Urban cities, lifestyle disease like cancer, diabetes incidence have increased the risk. Therefore, health care has become interdisciplinary subject. A close coordination with urban development is required.

(y) Lack of funds - less than 1% of GDP is spent on the health infrastructure.

Solution

National Health Policy is a step in right direction. It should be followed in letter & spirit. National Nutrition Mission is another laudable step in direction of wellness of society. More work needs to be done in urban health.

Ans (c)

Smart City does not have any standard definition but it aims for

- provision of basic facilities like drinking water, ~~sanitation~~ sanitation
- Smart governance which ensures participation of citizens
- using Information & communication technology for enhancing service delivery.

Approach

a) Regional balance - It has asked the participation from each state. Therefore, it has underlying principle of regional equality.

- ✓ Significant progress to remove disparities of North and South states.
- ✓ North Eastern states would be benefited.

(b) Bottom to top Approach - Multi level planning

Cities were asked to give plans and estimates were chosen on the basis of the details submitted.

(c) Participation of Private Sector

Private sector's participation is ensured through special purpose vehicle.

This is significant as it will ~~help~~ help in reducing the financial burden of government. More investment from private sector will refuse innovation.

(d) ~~Factor~~ ^{Sister} cities

Functional classification of cities are used for pairing cities with sister cities in international level.

This will help in better planning for eg. Varanasi is linked with traditional city of Japan, Kyoto.

(e) Good governance

Increasing transparency, participation are all essential components of good governance.

However, the approach can be criticised as.

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Balance regional growth is not promoted i.e.
smart cities will develop in islands of prosperity
in sea of disparities. It will further suck up
investment, people, innovation from adjoining
rural areas in accordance to ~~past~~
Gunnar Myrdal's cumulative causation model

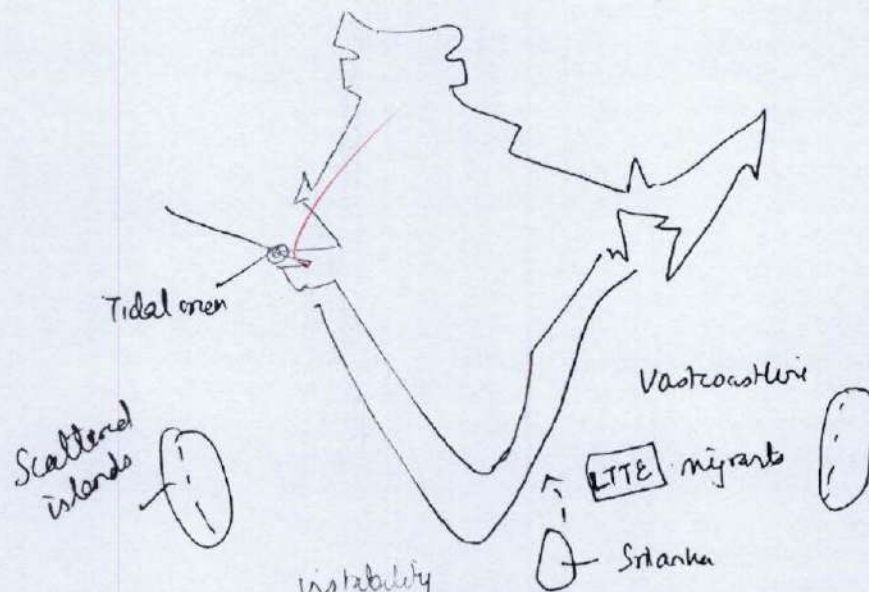
Therefore, it is required that smart cities
should move in hand in hand with
Smart villages (Rurban Mission) so that
prosperity does not remain concentrated to
few cities.

Ans 4
(a)

Maritime Security is of utmost importance as 26/11 Mumbai attacks has exposed the vulnerabilities of Indian maritime security.

Concerns

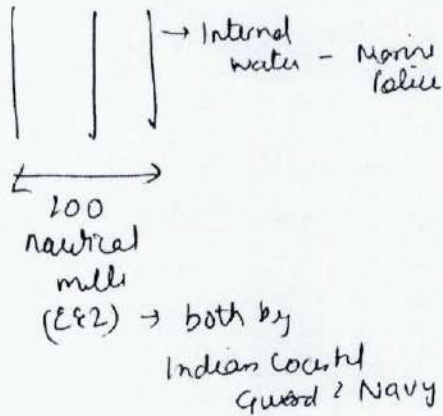
- ① Vast coastline of 7517 km is difficult to monitor and coordinate.
Presence of large number of sandbars, islands also make process difficult.
- ② Sir Tidal Creek is a disputed area between India and Pakistan. Its surveillance is particularly difficult as it becomes murky in monsoon ~~over~~ time. In 26/11 attacks, terrorists occupied an Indian boat at this place only.



- ③ International fears
Both Sri Lanka and Maldives are not freed from political instability. Therefore there are dangers to

relieve LTTE from Sri Lanka and radicalised people from Maldives

④ Multiple Agencies



IG, Navy, Police force all these are responsible. Capacity, modernisation and coordination among them is low

⑤ Geo strategic position in Indian Ocean.



Indian Ocean is facing a lot of traditional and non-traditional threats like smuggling & piracy, which makes security a more concern for India.

Steps : → India has diplomatist talks to acquire bases in Maldivic, Seychelles, Ethiopia etc.

India & France has agreed to use each other bases. By this agreement, India can get access of Reunion Island.

India is developing chokbar port.

National efforts

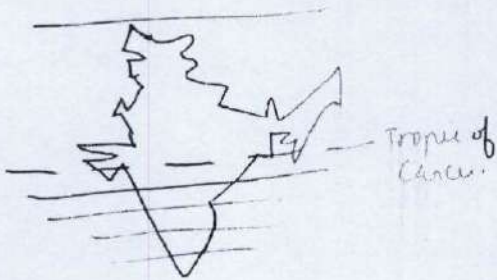
*Humanitarian
Strategic
Trade*

India has launched Sagarmala project which has component of strategic port development at Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Launching of Central Marine Police Force is also on cards.

Ans 4
(6)

Solar energy has acquired a dominant position in energy mix due to various reasons

- ① its aim was higher in National Action Plan for Climate Change. 100 GW of solar energy has to be created against 75 GW of other energy
- ② Vast Potential



India is a tropical country, hence receiving sunshine adequately. Moreover location at tropics is more favourable due to less cloud cover, hence insolation is more at tropics.

India's monsoon season is concentrated in four months, therefore ample sunshine can be used during other months.

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Areas like Rajasthan and Jharkhand receive high radiation and also don't have adequate agricultural growth which can inhibit land acquisition.

③ Climate Change

In the comparison, Wind energy is more susceptible to climate change but solar energy is not affected by it.

④ Decentralised production

Roof top of houses could be used, which is additive advantage as other energies could not be decanted to such a level.

⑤ International Solar Alliance has been formulated which will further increase innovation in this area.

⑥ Side effects are minimum

Water projects require deforestation and can cause floods as well. While solar energy does not have any such negative point.

⑦ It will increase employment and can aid in removing rural distress.

Maintenance of solar equipments requires skilled workforce. Rural unemployed youth can fill the place.

⑧ Agricultural distress → Farmers can install solar pumps which will make electricity as well as pump water for them.

Due to these virtues, solar energy is receiving extra sources and investment.

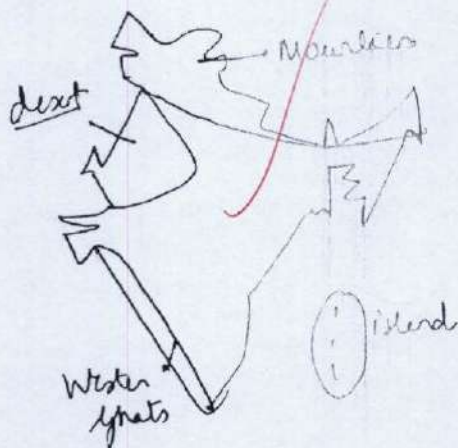
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However, there are impediments like ~~very~~ falling price of solar electricity, USA is disputing at WTO, dependence of India on other countries for silicon and other raw material. China seems to be dumping solar equipments for disrupting solar markets. Hence, a comprehensive approach should be followed to get green widely.

Ans 4(c)

Tourism is a potential sunrise industry in India which could be game changer if significantly developed.

① Vast potential in terms of physiographic diversity

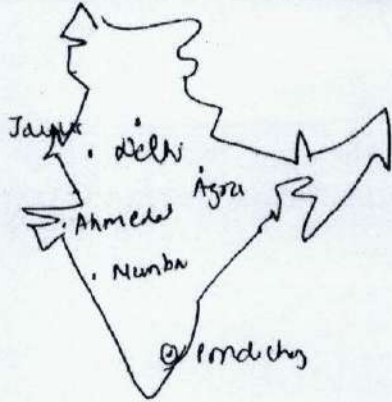


Specific attraction

- Hill stations like Dehradun, Shimla
- Shola forest in Western Ghats
- Nivine island - Mizuki in Brahmaputra
- Limestone caves in Bhatnag in Andhra & Nicobar

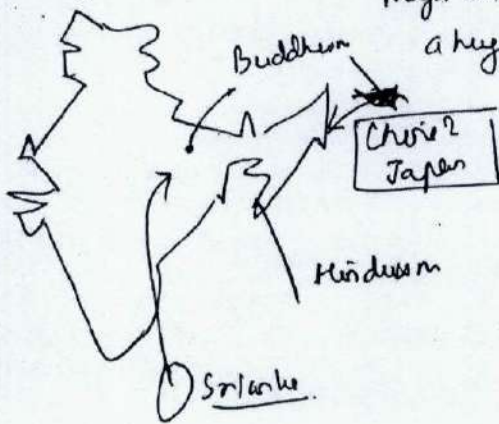
India is endowed with natural as well as cultural wealth.

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Cultural wealth with 35 Unesco's world heritage sites

Religious diversity - India is birth place of many religions. Major shrines are located in India. This is a huge gain for international tourism



Significance
Regional development → North Eastern States, Himalayas states, Rajasthan can immensely develop due to their natural wealth.

Employment generation in hospitality & related sectors like handicrafts, logistics etc can reap the benefits of demographic dividend.

Local people and women employment is preferred under hospitality sector, therefore it would fulfill the aim of inclusive development.

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Soft power - It will further enhance our soft power in India which can be used to tackle the China's hard power.

Economic development - It has multiplier effect on logistics, hospitality, export and industries. Therefore, overall it helps in economic development.

Steps required

Swadesh darshan scheme based on thematic tourism is an excellent approach towards retaining tourism. As it helps in attracting all genres of tourist as well as help in retaining them longer.

Bed & breakfast scheme should be encouraged as it gives employment to local people.

With Adequate steps for ensuring security and promotion, tourism can be another growth pole.

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Coastal Shipping

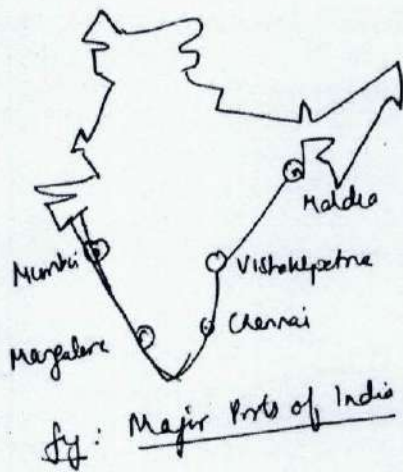
It is one of the transport methods by which trade happens.

Importance - It has gained prominence even more after globalisation. As it can carry huge items in relatively cheaper price from one place to another.

India receives 90% of trade volume by shipping.

It has emerged as one of the growth poles in country for developed.

India also launched Sagarmala Project to increase port led development.

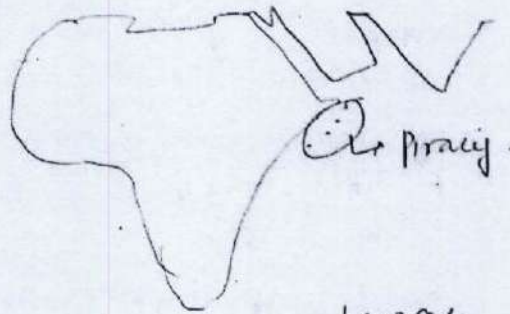


→ Threats to Environment

- X Coastal shipping has increased the incidence of oil spilling which affects the marine life.
- X Moreover, it has increased noise pollution in the sea.
- X Ballast water cause transfer of alien species

→ Threats faced by Coastal Shipping

Piracy is one major threat faced by shipping sector.



Coastal shipping ^{become} has one of arena of geopolitics with each country trying to dominate. This is strong of fear theory and India's Chahbar port are both evidence of this.

(b)

Rural development - It is highly desired process and it is basis for inclusive development.

Significance

- ✓ Sustainability of cities is ensured if rural areas are developed, otherwise migration would continue to happen.
- ✓ Inclusive development - There is rural-urban disparity which is undesirable, therefore it will ensure inclusive development.
- ✓ Food security → With rural development, agriculture would also develop and therefore, food security can be ensured.

U.P.S.C.

Government Steps

RUrban Mission along with different schemes for different sectors.

MSME → ASPIRE
Agriculture → Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sichee Yojna,
Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna

Skills - Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Yojna.

Electricity - Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Tejelt Yojna

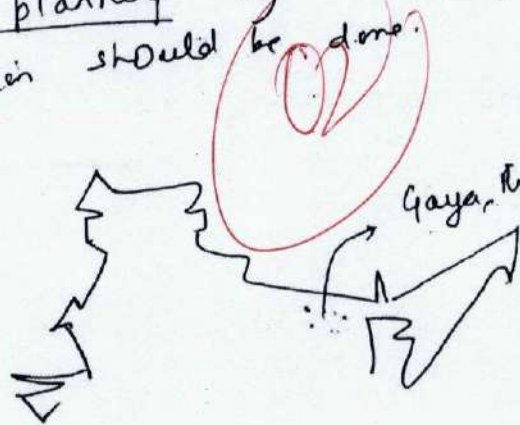
further steps required :

Strengthening Multi-level planning and encouraging bottom to top planning.

SKQ's should be given promotion for women empowerment. Kudumbshree model, which has been successful in Kerala should be adopted.

Spatial planning of region should be done by identifying the growth poles

eg



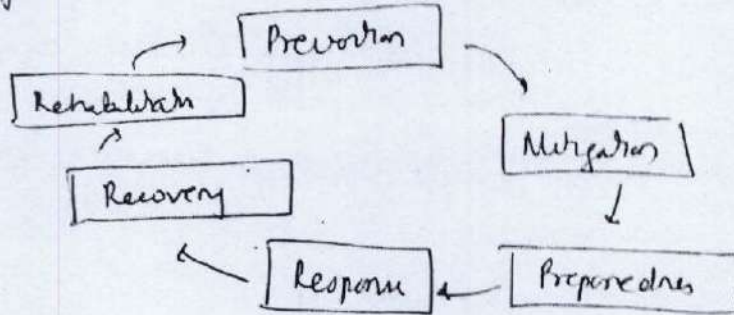
Gaya in Bihar: This agrarian area should be developed as tourist destination of Buddhism.

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(C)

Disaster Management

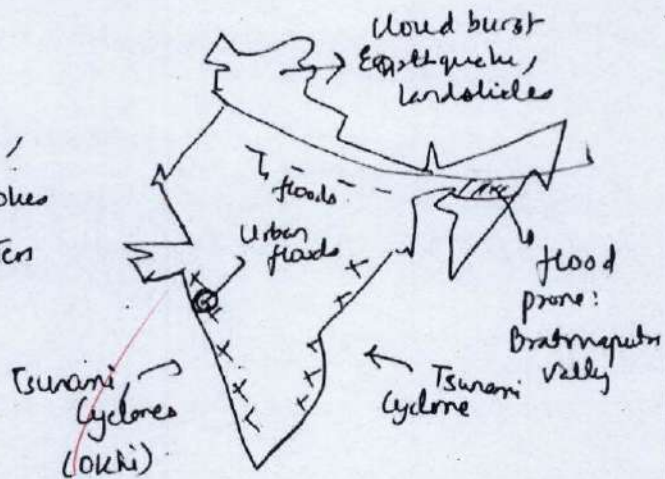
It is a comprehensive cycle of 6 steps as shown in figure



Significance

India is prone to so many disaster, both natural & manmade. Recently climate change has further increased the frequency in disasters eg Kerala floods etc

forest fire, stampede, urban fires, heat strokes are all added disasters



Prerequisite

- ✓ Disaster Management should include local participation
- ✓ Disaster Management should not be after-thought but rather well integrated in the planning

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India's disaster management Architecture

National disaster Management Act which has bodies at three level - National State & district. National disaster response ~~force~~ ^{force} is special force for response and rehabilitation.

Further Improvements

There is need to increase the blending of traditional knowledge with ⁱⁿ forecasting system to make prediction better.

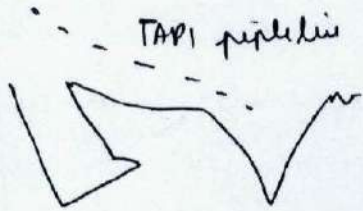
Upgradation of plans should be done timely.

Sendai framework

d)

TAPI

It is a pipeline proposed between Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan & India.



significance

✓ India's energy security would be ensured. India heavily depends upon imports for energy needs.

✓ It can also develop cooperation between India & Pakistan.

Threats:

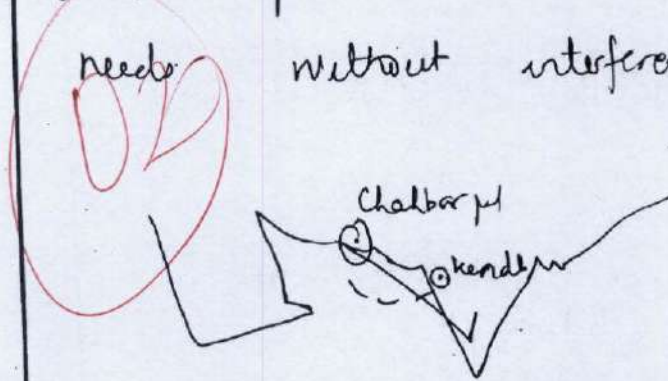
It has not been implemented on grounds due to deteriorating relationship between India & Pakistan. Even, if it comes into existence, it will face threats like terrorism in Pakistan and attack of Taliban in Afghanistan.

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Future predictions:

TAPI pipeline however important, but it is very unlikely to take shape, especially after the introduction of Chahbar Port in picture.

Chahbar port in Iran can fulfill our energy needs without interference from Pakistan.



(e)

Biomass energy

Biomass energy is a huge source of energy which is relatively inexpensive and environmental friendly. It has additive gains in form of waste reduction, which is otherwise a big problem in itself.

eg - Punjab farmers burning rice straw and this resulted into increased air pollution in Delhi.

Form of Biomass energy

- + Biofuel
- + Biogas

Potential
huge livestock wealth and agrarian society.



U.P.S.C.

Significance of Biomass energy for rural India

Decentralised Biogas plants can be used for decomposing the biomass. It will serve three purposes as below.

- 1) It will provide green manure in form of compost which can again reduce the inputs from chemical pesticides and fertilizer.
- 2) It will provide biogas which can be used for energy needs or for selling in markets.
- 3) It will help in cleaning the village premises by converting waste into useful products.
Cleanliness → diseases incidence less.

Urban Areas can also use innovative small biogas plants to recycle their kitchen waste.

Government has announced Efforts 15GW energy from Biomass in its National Action Plan for Climate Change and has opened up centres in Kargil & Ladakh for conversion of biomass into biofuel. National biofuel policy has also mandated increase use of blending.

Further steps
More innovation with scientific assessment is required for biomass utilization.

