

WEBINAR HANDOUT



Yojana and Kurukshetra

Yojana and Kurukshetra (July 2020)

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Webinar Link: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/recording/4029168464860861699>

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1. ETHICAL WEALTH CREATION FOR A SELF-RELIANT INDIA :

“Self-reliant Citizens For Self-reliant India”

- **A self-reliant India will be built by self-reliant citizens.** India is a family of 130 crore Indians. For Indians to be self-reliant, the social compact between the Government and citizens has, in essence, to be one where **“government actively supports personal responsibility, rather than government support substituting personal responsibility or community responsibility.”**
- The expenditure that is spent on subsidies **must instead be utilised for education and continuous skill/ resource development of our citizens.**

Need of Inclusive Growth for Self-reliant India

- As gaping inequalities in various countries demonstrate, **GDP growth cannot be the sole objective of economic development.**
- **Trickle- down economics** – which holds that if GDP goes up, the incomes of all (or most) will, too – simply does not seem to work.
- For instance, in many countries and sectors, **incomes of unskilled workers have stagnated even while the sector (country) has experienced growth in its sectoral contribution (GDP).** Such an inequitable pattern of economic development cannot be consistent with a self-reliant India. **Self-reliance can only be achieved through economic policies that increase equality while generating growth.**

Importance of Private Enterprise in making Self-reliant India

- Self-reliance means **recognising the complementary roles of the private sector and the government.** Specifically, self-reliance cannot be achieved without recognising that **market forces and private enterprise can take care of our needs during normal times.** Therefore, promoting private enterprise has to be an important component of self-reliance.
- In fact, Indian businesses have always clubbed **Riâdhi (Wealth and prosperity) and Siddhi (skill) together**, thereby internalising the fact that expertise and success cannot be decoupled.
- Specifically, the **Government to build self-reliance must support the development of Riddhi and Siddhi** in the following ways : Our citizens learn skill, which is Siddhi (M), We must support our MSME and SMEs by providing them skilled labour. The Siddhi (W) of workers will create Riddhi(M) for both MSMEs and workers, We must invest in R&D and innovation like Digital Economy, Medical Research: All M, We must endeavour to reach new technological heights by using earth’s resources meaningfully, We should aim to help the rest of the world through both M and W

Importance of Small Firms in making Self-reliant India

- Self-reliance means that **Indian firms focus on producing goods and services** that cater to the needs of our huge population.
- The development strategy for a self-reliant India **can benefit from small and medium enterprises producing goods and services** that are tailored to the needs of the large number of consumers at the base of the income pyramid.

- By creating development models that cater to the needs of the poor consumers, **a self-reliant India can help others and thereby occupy its rightful place as a global economic power.**

Importance of Agriculture in making Self-reliant India

- Agriculture is crucial to India's economic transformation. Increasing productivity and output in the agricultural sector would, **beyond improving food security and the balance of payments** (through reduced food imports and increased exports), **sustain agro-processing, the manufacturing of agricultural inputs, and a host of services upstream and downstream from farms, creating employment and boosting incomes across the economy.**
- **Successful agricultural transformation will reduce the pressure arising from urban migration and the dilemmas it poses—for instance, whether to use scarce resources to build urban infrastructure, including housing and and finally, the increase in productivity in agriculture will result in higher incomes.**

India needs its age old tradition of Ethical Wealth Creation

- For more than three-fourths of known economic history, **India has been the dominant economic power globally.** till about 1750 AD, India accounted for **more than one-third of the world's GDP.** This year's Economic Survey establishes clearly that **India dominated the global economy because our age-old traditions commended "ethical wealth creation" as a noble human pursuit.**
- For instance, **Kautilya's Arthashastra is a treatise on creating Arthia,** which is the Sanskrit word for wealth. Other Indian literature also **recognises wealth creation as a worthy human pursuit.**
- To ensure that economic development occurs without detrimentally impacting the planet, **ethical wealth creation advocated in the Indian ethos now needs to become a global model for development.**
- India needs to take the **lead in exemplifying it domestically.** Specifically, India needs to lead **"frugal innovation"** so that we use mother earth's resources as less as possible to **maximise welfare for a large proportion of humanity**

Self-reliance is Not Doing Everything Yourself'

- Self-reliance implies **recognising that when we depend on others for help,** there will be times when such help will not be forthcoming. As the times we seek help may be the times when we are most vulnerable, self-reliance implies **building the necessary capability to be independent at the most vulnerable times.**
- Instead, **self-reliance requires delineating sectors that are strategically critical to the nation and investing in these sectors so that our dependence during vulnerable times is minimised.**

2. JAM TRINITY :

Context

The Government has been **actively promoting the use of digital technology and establishing nationwide online platforms to boost policy implementation, essential operations and transparency during COVID-19 crisis. Aarogya Setup has proved to be an invaluable tool in the fight against the pandemic and the JAM trinity is acting as a safety net and helping millions who need immediate monetary aid.**

The promise of easy identification and transfer of government benefits and funds has been tested against the need for rapid delivery during the pandemic.

India has more than 38 crore(380 million) Jan Dhan bank accounts which have been used to transfer government benefits to around 590 million people in 2018-19.

The JAM trinity is also the **'enabler' for the country's Direct Benefit Transfer programme (DBT) which uses an electronic method to streamline delivery of cash transfers under government welfare schemes.**

How is JAM Trinity so powerful?

The Jan Dhan scheme is proving to be a boon for millions of Indians seeking financial assistance during the ongoing countrywide COVID-19 lockdown. Its **strong interlinkage with the mobile linked Aadhaar scheme has facilitated swift transfer of money into bank accounts of beneficiaries without pilferage or corruption.**

Following are the key benefits that highlight JAM as an imperative in the current times :

- JAM is promoting online transactions among the beneficiaries, use of ATMs and payment cards instead of physical visits to the banks.
- It has helped minimise avenues of corruption irregularities, wrongdoings and pilferages. It has also therefore, promoted the ease of doing business.
- In the long run, JAM will make the rural population get acquainted with the concept of 'saving'.

Introducing

Aarogya Setu

मैं सुरक्षित | हम सुरक्षित | भारत सुरक्षित

An App that connects the people of India with health services, in our combined fight against COVID-19.

Why Aarogya Setu?

- Protect yourself & the community from COVID-19
- Precision tracking of the spread of COVID-19
- Access curated and relevant advisory
- Self-assessment test for infection mitigation
- Help and support at hand

Protect One | Protect All | Protect India

Significance of Digital Technology in Governance

- **Platforms like Aarogya Setu and MyGov have been widely appreciated, endorsed and used by millions of Indians today.** As a result, critical COVID-19 related information dissemination, especially treatment protocols and healthcare services, are being enabled largely online on digital multimedia.
- **Social media and online platforms have emerged during this crisis as key mediums that connect citizens with governments** and allow all users to access the most credible information. These are truly powerful interfaces, amid the lockdown, that connect all people remotely and with minimal cost.
- **The use of technology to monitor the COVID-19** has been rolled out not only across the country through Aarogya Setu (available in 11 languages) but **also at the state level through a host of apps** including in Punjab (Cova Punjab), in Himachal Pradesh (Corona Mukh Himachal), Uttarakhand (Uttarakhand Covid-19 Tracking System), Chhattisgarh (Raksha Sarv; in collaboration with the start-up Mobcoder), Gujarat (SMC Covid-19 Tracker), Maharashtra (Mahakavach), Goa (Test Yourself Goa; with Innovaccer; and COV ID Locator), Odisha (Odisha Covid Dashboard), Puducherry (Test Yourself Puducherry), Tamil Nadu (COVID-19 Quarantine Monitor), Karnataka (Corona Watch), Kerala (GoK Direct-Kerala).

Relevance of JAM in COVID-19

- 6.93 crore farmers were benefited through the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) to help farmers tide over the COVID-19 crisis through DBT.
- Rs. 1,400 crore disbursed to about 2.82 crore old age people, widow and disabled people under the National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP).
- 2.16 crore construction workers received financial support from the Building and Construction Workers' Fund managed by state governments.
- The government is providing free LPG refills for the next three months to over 5.3 crore poor women under the Ujjawala scheme and Rs. 50 lakh insurance cover for healthcare workers.

Conclusion

Adoption of the digital technology as a counter to the COVID-19 in India has been at record levels, for example- Aarogya Setu app reached 100 million users. **India has perhaps the largest such infrastructure in the world.** This infrastructure has **helped in transferring the money directly and immediately to the poor and needy during COVID-19 crisis.**

3. MAKING FARMER SELF-RELIANT :

Context

On the front of agriculture and food production, **India is a self-reliant nation having a record output of cereals, fruits, vegetables and highest production of milk in the world.**

But farmers, the drivers of self-reliance, remained at the edge struggling with **low income, diminishing profitability and risk-laden livelihood.**

Concerned with the plight of farmers, the **Government of India made a clarion call for doubling farmers' income by 2022** and devised a sound roadmap to achieve the target. Reforms were initiated **along several verticals ranging from crop and livestock insurance, income support schemes, easy credit flow, promotion of agripreneurship to agriculture marketing and organising farmers in business groups.**

How Government is mitigating risks and securing livelihood

In order to **mitigate risk and regain reliance in agriculture sector**, the Government of India **launched a comprehensive crop insurance scheme in 2016** that provides coverage from pre-sowing to post-harvest against natural causes.

'**Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)**' is a **low premium policy** in which farmers are required to **pay only 2%, 1.5% and 5% of the sum insured for kharif, rabi and commercial/ horticultural crops respectively.** Not only farmers, but tenant farmers and sharecroppers engaged in cultivation of notified crops are eligible for crop insurance policy.

How has this policy benefited the farmer against a natural crisis?

During the recent lockdown period scheme functioned smoothly **making payment of claims worth over Rs. 6,400 crore.** To make the scheme more effective and attractive to farmers, the **Government has comprehensively revised the operational guidelines making provision for payment of 12% interest per annum to farmers if claims are not settled within 10 days of prescribed time-limit.** A new provision also envisages **add-on coverage for damage by wild animals on pilot basis.**

Based on the increasing awareness of farmers and rising popularity, **the scheme envisages an increase in coverage from the existing 23% to 50% of the Gross Cropped Area in the country.**

Reforms for Small and Marginal farmers

- Nearly 85% of such land holdings belong to **small and marginal farmers**, who being unorganised, **are unable to realise good value for their produce.**
- To address this specific concern, the **government started organising them into Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)** who have better bargaining power vis-a-vis the bulk suppliers of produce and bulk buyers of inputs.
- **National Rural Livelihood Mission (under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana)** has initiated organising small and marginal women farmers into producer groups to **increase market access and value addition of farm produce.**

Reforms in Procurement

- The Government accepted and implemented the recommendation to hike **Minimum Support Prices (MSPs)** at levels of one and half times the cost of production (2018-19).
- Accordingly, the Government increased MSPs of all mandated kharif, rabi and other commercial crops with a return of 1.5 times over all India weighted average cost of production for the season 2018-19.
- For large scale indebtedness of farmers, a **unique and innovative Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme** was launched to provide institutional credit to farmers to meet their various needs related to farming.
- Government has waived processing fee, inspection, ledger folio charges and other service charges for short term, crop loans up to Rs. 3 lakh. **Interest subvention** is also provided on such loans for a period of one year in case of timely repayment.
- Under a special drive, all PM-Kisan beneficiaries have been brought under the ambit of KCC and a flexible limit of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000 is provided to marginal farmers based on the land holdings and their credit needs.
- Recently Under 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat Package' a special drive was launched to provide KCC to 1.5 crore dairy farmers associated with milkunions and milk producing companies within two months.

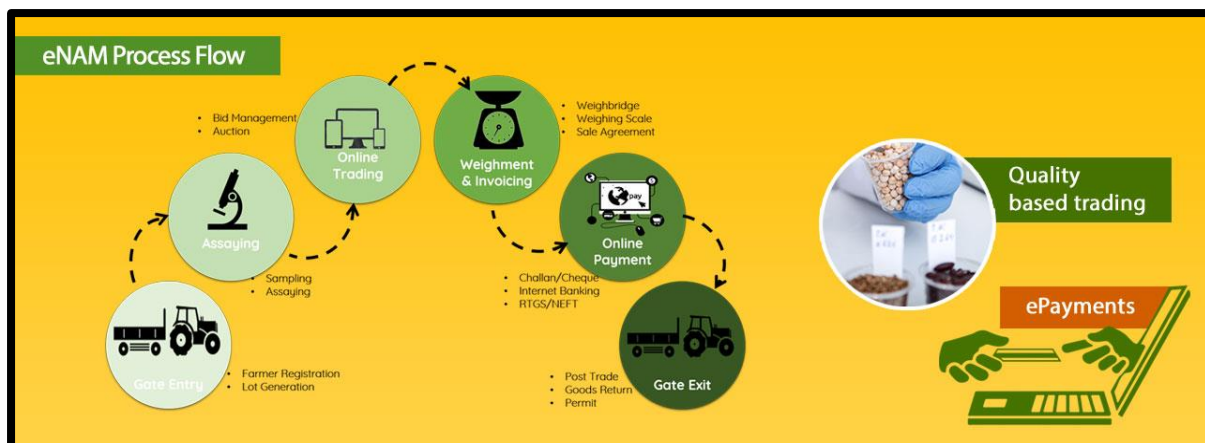
Reforms in Trade and Marketing

The Government of India initiated a comprehensive reform programme in the agriculture marketing and trade sector to ensure better returns to farmers, especially to small and marginal ones who do not have large volumes to sell. Such banners easily fall prey to middlemen or brokers and lose a large sum as transaction cost.

A unique electronic trading portal was launched popularly called **eNAM (Electronic National Agriculture Market)**, this digital initiative aims to integrate existing agricultural mandis on an online platform to realise the vision of 'One Nation, One Market'.

During COVID-19 lockdown crisis, three new modules of eNAM were launched to facilitate farmers.

- **FPO Module on eNAM:** This enables FPOs to conduct trade of commodities from their collection centres declared as "Deemed Market" or "Sub Market yards".
- **Warehouse based Electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (eNWR) trading:** For eNWR based trading, WDRA accredited warehouses from Andhra Pradesh (23) and Telangana (14) have been declared as deemed market by respective State Governments. **Rajasthan Government has recently declared 138 State Government & cooperative warehouses as sub market yards.** Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Punjab have initiated amendments in their respective acts to facilitate warehouse based trade.
- **Logistics Module:** This facilitates transportation of the commodities from farm to Mandis and from Mandis to warehouse/consumption centres.



The e-NAM is being implemented by the Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC), being the lead agency for the project under the aegis of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India, with the support of all the e-NAM States/UTs, State Marketing Boards, Mandi secretaries, Supervisors, Quality Assayers, Weighment Operators, Service Providers, Farmers, FPOs, Traders and eNAM team.

National Agriculture Market (eNAM), a pan-India electronic trading portal was launched on 14th April 2016, by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, with the aim of networking the existing Mandis on a common online market platform as "One Nation One Market" for agricultural commodities in India.

Recently included logistics module facilitates transportation of commodities from farm to mandis, and from mandis to warehouses or consumption centres.

Global Trade of Agricultural Produce

India produces a wide variety of food items that can be exported to selected nations for enhanced returns to farmers, but the potential remains untapped due to various trade policies that proved detrimental to global trade of agricultural products.

The Government has recently initiated a comprehensive 'Agriculture Export Policy' aimed at doubling agricultural exports and integrating Indian farmers and agricultural products with the global value chains. To promote and facilitate export of Indian agri-produce at new destinations, it has created agri-cells in many Indian embassies abroad that take care of agricultural trade related issues.

However, import duties have been raised and provision of 'Minimum Import Price' (MIP) was imposed on selected commodities to protect the domestic growers and their livelihood from cheap import of the commodity.

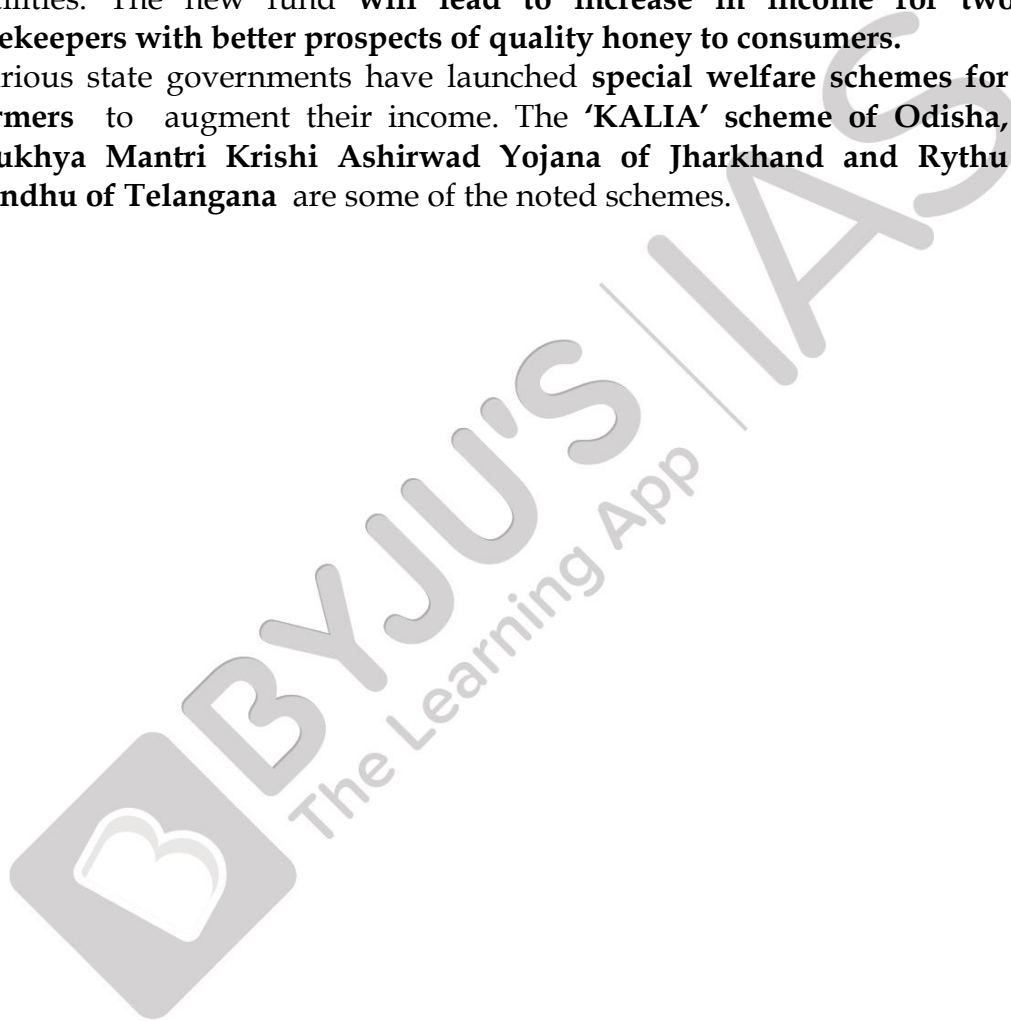
Building Infrastructure, Creating Value Chains

In the recently announced 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat Package', a major emphasis was laid on development of infrastructure in agriculture sector due to its proven potential for increasing self-reliance in farmers,

- A cluster-based approach in aspirational districts will be promoted to realise the vision of 'Vocal for Local with Global Outreach'. For example, Mango in

Uttar Pradesh and Orange in Maharashtra will get a filip in trade; benefitting a large number of associated farmers.

- **An agri-infrastructure fund of Rs. 1 lakh crore will provide finance to Primary' Agricultural Co- operative Societies (PACS), FPOs, agri-preneurs, agri-startups etc. to develop farm-gate infrastructure for farmers.**
- **An Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund of Rs. 15,000 crore is being created to support private investment in dairy processing, value addition and cattle feed infrastructure.**
- **Beekeeping will be supported with a fund of Rs. 500 crore for infrastructure development related to marketing, storage, post- harvest and value addition facilities. The new fund will lead to increase in income for two lakh beekeepers with better prospects of quality honey to consumers.**
- **Various state governments have launched special welfare schemes for farmers to augment their income. The 'KALIA' scheme of Odisha, Mukhya Mantri Krishi Ashirwad Yojana of Jharkhand and Rythu Bandhu of Telangana are some of the noted schemes.**



4. GANDHI'S APPROACH OF SELF-RELIANCE :

Context

Self-reliance is a vision that indicates towards activities that are self-supporting in economic terms and indicate reliance on one's own resources and having means to an end. India had a self-reliant economy and society since the Indus Valley Civilisation, which was based on traditional methods of production, be it agriculture or non-farm practices.

The involvement of the community for development was widely being discussed in the development debates. The focus of the strategy was on **participation of people in the development process instead of any agency** being made responsible to bring about the desired welfare and development.

There must be a system which is **'people centric' and is a participatory model of development** where the community at the grass root level is prominent and **has involvement in socio-political and economic transformation.**

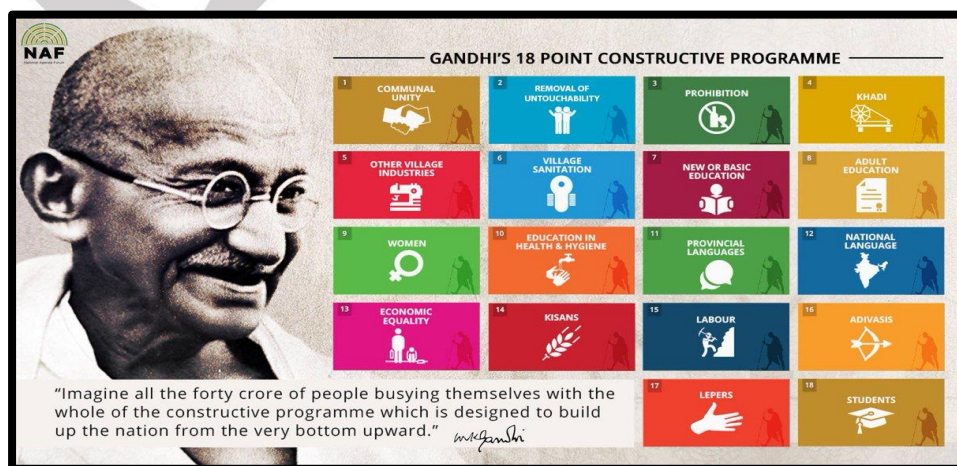
Gandhi's ideas on Self-Reliance

The economy and political views of Mahatma Gandhi strongly reflected his philosophy of life. The *Hind Swaraj* was his initial treatise which described his vision about self-sufficiency of village communities in basic aspects of life.

- He also stated about the **ecological degradation associated with industrialism.** He was not against industries but against industrialism.
- His idea of **economic development focused on making villages self-reliant.**
- He **stressed on the need for village revival** through revival of its economic activities.
- His ideas also got **reflected in his concept of Swadeshi.** His scheme of village revival spoke about **self-sufficiency in cloth and food production.**

Constructive Programme of Gandhi

Gandhi described the **Constructive Programme as complete independence** through truth and non-violent means, with independence of each humble unit without distinction of race, colour or creed. It was a **programme of individual change, followed by social change and faith in the following for Poorna Swaraj.**



- He envisioned to build a strong civil society so that the benefits of independence could percolate down to the masses.
- He basically intended to bring a radical modification at all levels and all spaces. *Khadi* and other village industries were always in focus within his schemes.
- He believed in the non-violent power of the peasants who form the backbone of production and should be empowered but never exploited for any political purpose.

His thoughts were futuristic and his ideas encompassed some thinkable and very workable propositions about self-sufficient villages which would lead to:

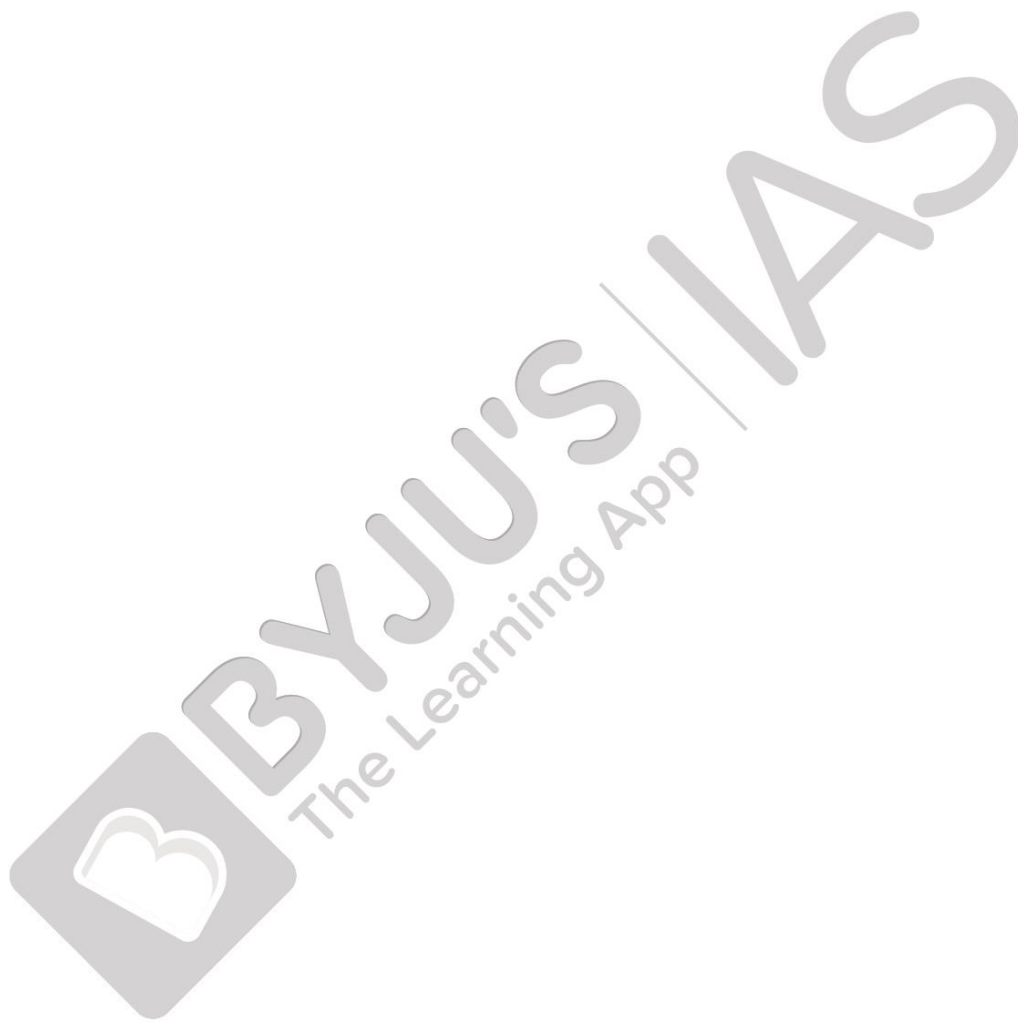
- Villages becoming small units of production, using machinery which are labour facilitating and not labour replacing.
- Protection of the artisan economy and dying of traditional handicrafts which have the potential to create a world market.
- Revival of agriculture and allied activities (agro-based and other non-farm activities) to generate livelihoods.
- Generation of economic activities which are not dependent on land but yet provide livelihoods.
- Check on village out migration due to seasonal unemployment in agriculture.
- Lessening of ecological impact on the environment due to overutilization of resources for mass production and consequent pollution.
- Utilisation of local specificities in terms of resources and traditional knowledge.
- Self-sufficiency in terms of power through renewable sources and water through its own waterworks, thus making science and technology serve in the villages.
- Lessening of the development divide and contrasts between villages and cities.

The Contemporary Relevance

- The interconnections and interlinkages across nations in the contemporary world have led to interdependencies that have created the present economic order.
- **Being a signatory of the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations (2015) India** needs to ensure “that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance”.
- Such goals, in order to be achieved, **demand a comprehensive planning with inclusion of elements from the grass root level so that they reflect on the realities.**
- The **socio-geographical-cultural diversities delimit the scope having a uniform action plan for development.** The local specificities, identities and endowments need to be taken into consideration for any development approach.
- Gandhi mentioned that **“the Constructive Programme is designed to build the nation bottom up”** and that is conceivable with the involvement of the grass root level representatives for self-reliance and self-containment.

Conclusion

The mission and measures towards **self-reliant India with emphasis on the micro, small and medium enterprises align with the vision of Gandhi fundamentally**. The revision and roadmap could go a long way in **protecting and promoting the interests and earnings of the rural masses**.



5. DIGITAL DEFENCE AGAINST COVID-19 :

Context

Coronavirus has created a sense of existential fragility by exposing vulnerabilities of health systems across the globe. In what has become a prolonged struggle for preserving life vs saving livelihoods. Millions have lost their jobs and are staring into an uncertain future.

Amidst this crisis, digital technologies have emerged as a savior and helped people to learn, adapt and work – from – home. **The Virtual world has provided solutions for the real world problems at a scale and pace that has not been encountered earlier.**

This article collates and examines some of these the **fight against the coronavirus as well as aided rapid recovery and built resilience into institutions and people.**

Digital Initiatives

Mobile Applications

- Mobile App based contact tracing has been found to be **tremendously useful in identifying potential cases and gathering information about the spread of disease** as it saves precious time spent by field health and public safety officials through traditional **methods of interviewing the infected person, tracking down all the recent contacts they can recall, and getting those people to self-isolate and test themselves before they pass on the virus.**
- **Australia was the first to develop COVIDSafe app** using a bluetooth signaling protocol that allows **health officials to access crucial information about a person's interactions if they contract the virus.**
- **South Korea's Center for Disease Control and Prevention runs COVID-19 Smart Management System,** a contact tracing smartphone app that helps the authorities to **analyse the movement of affected patients and those in quarantine.**
- **Hong Kong has mandated each new arrival in the region to download the StayHomeSafe app.**
- India has launched its own Bluetooth and GPS enabled contact tracing app, Aarogya Setu that endeavors to generate information about the health and COVID-19 safety status of an individual as well as his/her precinct.
- **Aarogya Setu provides for speed and quality in collection of data at the national level** and then transmission of information at the local level **to inform the field level functionaries and assist in their functioning.**

Open-source Technologies in Combatting COVID-19

- **Open-source technologies can bring to the fore a broader set of important concepts** such as accessibility of information, open standards that enable all stakeholders to contribute and rapid prototypes that can lead to rapid discoveries.
- Singapore's Government Technology Agency decided **to offer the protocol that powers the TraceTogether contact tracing app to the open-source community.**

- The Israeli government recently released **the Shield open-source app, which collects location data from users' phones in an attempt to determine if they might have been exposed to coronavirus.**
- **NextStrain is an open-source application** that tracks the evolution of viruses and bacteria, collects all the data around the world from labs that are sequencing the SARS-CoV-2 genome, and **centralises them in one place in the form of a genomic tree.**
- **Kerala's CoronaSafe Network** is also working on similar lines with two major components: **Corona Literacy Mission to create awareness on COVID-19** and **Corona Care Centre for converting educational institutions into hospitals to offset shortages.**

Tele-health Technologies

- Telehealth technologies allow patients to **be seen and diagnosed remotely by doctors via an audiovisual, real-time, two-way interactive communication system.**
- Given the high transmission rates of the disease, especially within hospitals, telehealth technologies can be a **cost-effective means to filter those with moderate symptoms from the severe cases**, thus keeping the hospital's carrying capacity off-load.
- **Sheba Medical Centre**, the largest hospital in Israel, **launched a remote patient-monitoring program.**
- In India, digital health platforms have partnered to form a platform that brings services for online consultations, home lab-testing (sample collection from home) and e-pharmacy together.
- **E-Sanjeevani is the national teleconsultation service** launched by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Innovative platforms have emerged in other domains of healthcare and management of diseases such as Diabetes, TB, Skin diseases etc., that are trying to emulate the real-life experience by giving patients the option of adding their regular doctor to the platform.
- Meanwhile, **a plethora of e-pharmacy and home lab-test solutions offer doorstep delivery**, so that people don't have to unnecessarily step out and fear the risk of exposure.

Drones

- Drones are being **deployed on the front line to contain the spread of the novel coronavirus.** Drones have been effectively used to facilitate aerial broadcasting, to spray disinfectant, conduct aerial thermal-sensing, monitor traffic and deliver medical supplies in infected areas.



- South Korea has deployed them to **help disinfect areas in Daegu, an epidemic hotspot.**
- Indian cities have also effectively deployed drones to disinfect over-congested slums and colonies. Moreover, police in various states have made effective use of drones to expand surveillance and make live announcements
- The Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched a **GARUD portal to fast track conditional exemptions given to government agencies for COVID-19 related Remotely Piloted Aircraft System or drone operations.**

Robots

- Robots have been used by many countries to **provide services and care for those quarantined or practicing social distancing.** Robotics developers have responded quickly to public health concerns raised during the pandemic.
- Los Angeles-based Dimer UVC Innovations, has developed germ-killing robot 'GermFalcon' which can be used for sanitising airplanes.

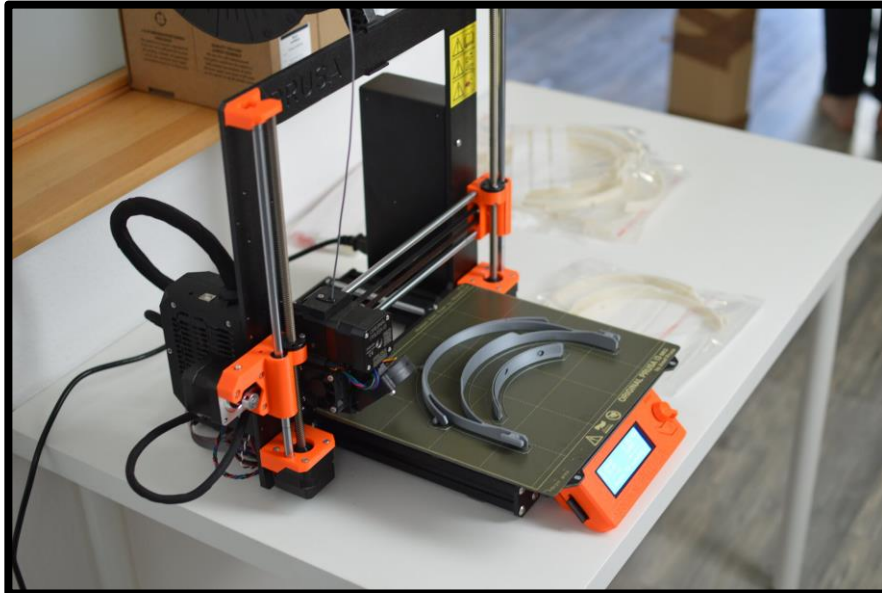


- Robots are increasingly being adopted by India as well. Chennai's Propeller Technologies unveiled **Zafi Medic robots** at Mahatma Gandhi Memorial

Government Hospital that are equipped to deliver food and medicines to COVID-19 patients under quarantine.

Three-dimensional (3D) Printing

- 3D printing can play an important role as a disruptive digital manufacturing technology by boosting production and optimising the supply of specialised and critical medical equipment to treat COVID-19 patients.



- 3D manufacturers are developing 3D-printed face shields and the 3D printed N95 mask designed to filter out airborne particles that could carry the virus.
- 3D technologies are being used in India as well. HP India responded to the critical need of making ventilators available in large numbers by getting over 1.2 lakh key ventilator parts printed in a short span of time





Conclusion

The pandemic has revealed the greater need for affordable healthcare with adequate coverage and inclusive social security for all.

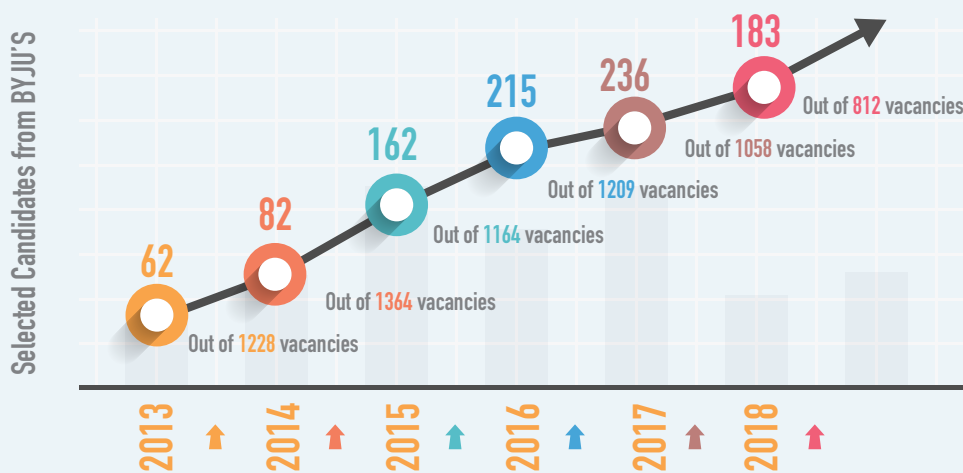
Effective citizen- government-business partnerships by dissemination of technologies, sharing of expertise, establishment of trust-based models, and revamping procedures in consultation with stakeholders can support governments in restarting the economy, restoring livelihoods and rebuilding societies.

Governments as well as enterprises will have to dive deep into the future of work as remote working across sectors is set to become the new norm.

CSE 2018

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