India an Emerging Leader after Pandemic:
A Strategy for the Development of new India

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ARTICLE HISTORY

ABSTRACT

Purpose: The purpose of this paper was to examine how India is emerging as a leader after pandemic crises. It looks at the different strategies in different sectors for development and a leader during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Design/Methodology/Approach: This paper uses community interpretations through their online social communication. The perceptions on how engaged the Indian community felt during the pandemic were studied by collecting and analyzing their postings on social media as well as from newspapers.

Findings: The findings suggest that transformation from informal into formal sector, make in India as a growth driver, Growth oriented reforms, strengthening banking system of India, Best monetary policy, changes needed strengthening governance and planning of India, developmental planning, economic planning, responsible leadership, open communication, collective consciousness and mindful action are the effective ways for the development of new India to positively engage stakeholders and influence community response during a pandemic.

Originality/value: This paper contributes to the literature of strategy for the development of new India during crises. It is an attempt to link ways/strategies with development of New India and its impact on pandemic crisis in a novel way, filling a void in the literature. This review will help the readers to understand how differently India responded to the pandemic and is emerging leader. Only time will tell how well India has faced the outbreak.

Paper type: Interpretive paper

KEYWORDS Pandemic | Covid-19 | Manufacturing Sector | Indian Reforms | Indian Investment | Indian Banking Sector

Introduction

India has always been an example for the rest of the world at different point of times. India has been a tendency to accept and adopt the changes from ancient times to till now, maybe it is related to invasions during ancient times or in medieval time may be the colonial regime rule during the modern time. Indian mass has always been same but what changes; were the ruling regimes with new cultures, rules, regulations, etc. But Indian always adopted the changes and fought with the tough.

During colonial rule India face Bengal famine (1943), Police atrocities, Heinous acts like, Rowlett Act 1919, etc. After Independence India faces "EMERGENCY 1975", Economic Crisis 1991, USA sanctions after POKHRAN, Economic slowdown 2008, etc. After facing all these India has always been in a position with full potential to stand again and emerge like better than earlier.

Today, India faces a huge crisis named "COVID-19" a pandemic. India shows much better results and strategies than other world in comparison to developed countries those who have high class facilities. Today, whole world looking India for their help may be in Pharmaceutical such as HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE, SAARC EMERGENCY FUND, etc.

Relook again towards a question:

There were so many turns came in past from where India can emerge as a leader but India always lost that opportunity due to internal reasons, political reasons, economic reasons, etc. At the same time China always grab these opportunities and attained growth very rapidly.

But world always put up a question about China that, Is China's growth peaceful? But no as such question ever rises about India. World always look India as a sustainable and cooperative leader.

Hence, now it is again an opportunity for India to take the lead in the world order in a time when the whole world know the reality about China, how china behave after COVID 19 spread all over the spread, and not ready to accept the blame that this virus originates from the Wuhan's wet market and use the veto in the United Nations Security Council to stop such discussion.

India's New Strategies in different Sectors for development and a Leader:

1. Agriculture: -

In India after the Independence we were facing a huge food crisis but we overcome with the help of "Green Revolution" and now we are a food surplus country. But it was good for that time when we were facing this crisis. Now we need to relook again about this strategy because now India faces all together negatives of this.

It is high time for India to convert Indian Agriculture into an Industry called "Indian Agriculture Industry" not just a sector which is completely depend upon the support of state. Now we need an agriculture industry like as same as secondary sector, service sector, etc. where state only play role of facilitator.

The vision in India toward farmers is only to increase the income, for example we have a vision of "Doubling the Farmers Income by 2022". Only increase in income is not a good idea we have to make our farmers; skilled in agricultural activities, make them literate about agriculture science, make educated their children so that they can invest this agricultural knowledge in farming along with their parents, make them technological friendly, ensure real-time news about weather conditions and market.

Indian agriculture sector demands 360-degree change. Because the whole system is under the ambit of misuse or underuse. For example: The land availability in India is ,159.65 million hectares whereas Israel has 317000 hectares and the cereal yield kg per hectare is 2647.2 at the same time Israel has 3043.5 that is 15 percent more than India. Hence, there is a need to revisit and rebuild a new model for "NEW INDIA" and there is need of:

- "AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL" in line with GST COUNCIL, to make agricultural reforms more expressive and representative.

- Revisit cropping patterns as per "AGO-CLIMATIC-GEOGRAPHIC" Zone Model, for example: Production of rice should be sustainable only in south India or in water intensive geographic zones not in northwest regions, wholly depend on groundwater (not a sustainable method).

- "AGRICULTURE RESEARCH CENTRES" at Panchayat level in a cluster form (5 Panchayats in one cluster). Students villages from farmer's families are allowed to do research there because they know the ground realities better. These centers are connected to the experts at district level and to the state level and to the national level research centers.

- "MBA COURSE IN AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT", our farmers do not know the management of resources at pre, during and post-harvest in sowing, cutting, selling, marketing, etc. They just harvest and sell it for the money. This course deals with the management of every activity under the title of MBA "minimum input maximum output".

- "CLIMATE SMART VILLAGES" for repeating atmosphere initiated catastrophes; it is basic to grow

the usage of atmosphere brilliant towns of ICAR. smart villages of ICAR.

- "MARKETING AND NEGOTIATING CENTRES "at Panchayat level in a cluster form to deal with low prices and so called "urban-bias" with the mandis and companies.

- "DIGITAL PERISHABLE AVAILABILITY PLATFORM" like vegetables, fruits, milk locations and prices available at platform so direct access can be possible in retail to consumer.

- "A FARM DATA AGENCY" should be set up which can combine, gather, and keep up ranch information accessible at different stages, better focusing of appropriations and emotionally supportive network of different improvement programs.

- "Simplicity OF FARMING INDEX" is essential as to learn the advancement made by national and state governments on the key markers of cultivating. Cultivate collaboration and intensity federalism other than empowering states which are lingering behind to get up to speed.

- "INDIAN AGRICULTURE SERVICES" need to be established on the line of Agriculture Research Services of USA in effectively dealing with increasing drought and flood and other extreme events.

These can transform Indian agriculture from the image of low grade (fully depend on government's support) to the industry or sector level. These are the models which can make the foundation of India strong to build a high tower building over it.

Manufacturing Sector: -

After Independence the debate was about the industrial and growth models meaning in which direction we shall proceed to make India self-sufficient and develop. India follows; HarodDamodar model, Mahalanobas model, Rao-Manmohan model, Special Economic Zone, Public Privatization Partnership, National Manufacturing and Investment Zones, and very recent Make In India model.

After introduction LPG (Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization) in 1991, India no doubt achieves high growth rate and increase in GDP. But India is suffering from a disease after onwards known as "Dutch Disease" refers to only development of one sector and other sector is somehow lagging behind, in case of India it is manufacturing sector.

Now it is time to India that we should fill up the vacuum in the manufacturing sector. To do this we have to make efforts but strategic and direction oriented efforts to make India as a hub of Manufacturing.

In India all the startups, entrepreneurship, came only in the service sector in which India is already a leader (about 57 percentage of contribution in Indian GDP). The reason is to do something in service sector, there is a need of knowledge in computer and the technology, which can be gained by itself and then start doing the work, except funding no other hindrance is there. It can be start which the help of peer group, college friend group, etc. The work is mostly to develop Applications, Websites, Softwares, Outsourcing, Cafe services etc.(Kumar, 2008)

In India we thought that after completion of colleges suddenly somebody stand and come to became an entrepreneur and gives rise to the company that is completely wrong idea. That is the reason why in India there is no explicit organization which helps to the entrepreneurship from the side of governments.

We have make efforts to produce entrepreneurs at from the very starting point of graduation level. But our education system involves our students in the assignment making, weekly test, etc. so called memory checkers totally wastage of young age during graduation, an age which is like a wet clay where ideas come and go very rapidly.

We have to engage our engineers and science students in research laboratories and make them compel that is all about your assignments and weekly tests where within a semester you have given a paper or a single sheet idea about the problems assign to you.

So what will happen is happened is students engage themselves in searching and exploring the ideas and try to connect with others and make ourselves aware about the happenings in the industrial environments.

Facilitate them to make connections with the industries through online conversations and find out the new ideas and problems facing the industries, this thing makes facilitate in ensuring funding from industries as per their idea.

But today what happens is all the things are at different borders, somebody have idea among the crowd of lakhs, that idea engage ourselves in assignment making, test preparation in short rote learning, college-industries-students have no collaboration (only at the papers to show during admission time), as far as funding from private sector is concerned, it is a vague question. Hence these all are present at different poles today.

Another thing is that we see engineers and science students (B.Sc.) with different aspects. But actually B.Sc. science students are the platform upon which engineers can make models and upon these models industries can build reality.

Hence there is a need of continuous conferences and conclaves where "science-engineers-industries" can come and discuss the need of the today and discuss the future to build and research new.

To facilitate all these things there is a need from the colleges, universities to come together and take the course of action and set an example that IITs are not the only platform where entrepreneurs can produce. Each and every college in India can boost the India's growth.

NOW FROM THE GOVERNMENT'S SIDE:

In the manufacturing sector 360-degree holistic planning is needed for a country to develop a product or any part or device, etc. The cycle starts as follows: -

•	KNOWLEDGE gives rise to IDEA gives rise to ENTREPRENEUR. Up to entrepreneur we deal above. Now onwards the role of government starts.

•	ENTREPRENEUR wants support from now onwards at each and every step which starts from an idea to a company.

•	There is a need of "Incubation-cum-laboratories" centers which should be available at college level possibly in a cluster form, where those students can make ourselves engage whose idea can gain momentum from college laboratories and passed by "cluster college committee".

•	Then a full fledge "Incubation center" should be available at state level, where all the cluster entrepreneurs meet and give rise to reality of their ideas.

•	Then a "NATIONAL LEVEL INCUBATION-CUM– CLEARANCE" center where our ministries should facilitate our entrepreneurs with all the clearances and supports may be it is capital requirement, paper clearances etc. so that a sharp idea can convert in an organization.

•	This can be a model which can facilitate the entrepreneurship in India.

Informal Sector as a Step in India's Growth:

After pandemic it is somehow not a good idea to talk about data of informal sector in India because India before pandemic already has been accounting around 85 percent of informal sector. Now after job losses it will became higher but we need to take it as a positive note and stand again with full potential and again write a growth story.

There is always a clamour about converting informal sector into formal sector, but the word convert is not good and justified. Because a conversion made a pressure on them and that is why this sector finds out loopholes in the system and resist ourselves from being formal.

No doubt there are so many benefits of being formal from employee sides; like. written contract, legal minimum wages, paid leaves, social security, government benefits.

But from employer side there are less benefits as per employer's point of view hence they bypass ourselves from being formal.

From government's view there are benefits like unorganized sector comes under the direct ambit of tax regime and control.

But after all the ball is in the sphere of employer because they are the job generator and giver hence we need to make policies something like these, that informal sector does not convert but it can gradually itself take the shape of formal sector with the help of government initiative, working environment, and profit making. Because if we force them to convert then they resist but if we can facilitate them then they can transform gradually.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INFORMAL AND FORMAL SECTOR:

Of course there are strong linkages between the formal and informal sectors, which influence the profitability and/ or survival of both. But these linkages are not the means through which the organized pulls the unorganized into its own fold.

There are so many outsource work which can transfer to unorganized sector by organized sectors. Informal or unorganized sector can provide the daily services to the formal or organized sector in terms of transport, food, etc.

WHAT IS THE ROADMAP TO TRANSFORM INFORMAL INTO FORMAL?

The main requirement to transform the informal into formal is the data. There so many works at the ground level through which people can earn money and livelihood. We have to categorize them as: -

First category is of like pickle making, sweater weaving, handloom work, traditional craft work, cloths stitching home services etc.

Secondary category should be of skilled workers like ITI mechanics, carpenters, etc.

Third category is like of construction worker, sundry workers, jammers, rickshaw pullers etc.

STRATEGY: -

For first category, government should come out with an online platform at Panchayat level and ward level;

This platform is connected with mobile apps where the business person has to be enrolled with the panchayat and ward office with their Aadhar identity.

Then each and every transaction should be happened through this app.

In this whole process government has only one role and that is data collector and nothing else. Second thing which government should do is that use "NUDGE" to join the people in this process and tell them the benefits of it like:

- They can avail loans from banks on the basis of their transactions through app and the government backing.

- Government can make target specific schemes and policies.

- They can get access of the e-com websites from where they can sell their products all around.

- Indian culture can be promoted and spread all around.

- In quite some period of time they can be converted into an organization.

For Second category, there is a need to reskill them as per today's requirement of industries such as skill in computer operation, technology oriented mechanical work, robotic carpenting, etc.

So that industries can suck these workers and make their employment as formal.

There is a need of "depository" of every skilled worker at every level may be at Panchayat level then district level and then at national level.

So that India should have proper classification of skilled workers in different sectors.

After these classifications, we can inculcate these categories in the "MGNREGA" for those workers who do not take advanced skills. Government can give employment these workers at their construction sites such as construction Pradhan MantriAwasYojana , Infrastructure building etc.

Hence through this MGNREGA can come up as an ocean stone in formalizing the workers.

For third categories, we have to help them in supporting and making their livelihood better. It is old fashioned now to talk about labour reforms, basically what happened is legislative bodies can enact the laws but their implementation is approximately negligible. Rajasthan recently tried to reform the labour laws and enact them but no as such improvement can be seen there.

Hence for third category focus should be on the provisions of universal social security like universal basic income instead of flexible labour laws which can be by pass easily. For this they have register ourselves with proper information about their jobs, income etc.

Like this we discuss how we can get the proper data and transform the informal sector into formal. We have to respect the "informal" sector which provide the majority of Indians with opportunity to earn income and gives rise to the practical innovations and widespread entrepreneurship.

Make in India as a Growth Driver for Manufacturing Sector:

Make in India required an alternate sort of crusade: rather than the ordinary insights loaded paper ads, this activity required informing that was enlightening, all around bundled and in particular, valid. It needed to

(a) Inspire trust in India's abilities among potential accomplices abroad, the Indian business network and residents on the loose;

(b) Provide a system for a tremendous measure of specialized data on 25 industry parts; and

(c) Peach out to a tremendous neighborhood and worldwide crowd through web based life and continually keep them refreshed about circumstances, changes, and so on.

DRAWBACKS: -

- Relied too much on foreign capital for investment and global market for produce.

- This build an inbuilt uncertainty as domestic production had to be planned according to the demand and supply condition elsewhere.

- After consumption and investment deficit called as twin deficit, there is another third deficit in Indian economy, which is called "implementation deficit". These three results in the stalled projects.

- Swadeshi being made with foreign capital.

REFORMS NEEDED: -

"Investment is all about confidence and confidence is all about perception". Hence, Investment must be attracted not demanded. Investment offers are not one size fits for all meaning based on the economic activity investor can generate, as per incentives can be offered.

FOR FOREIGN INVESTMENT: -

Foreign Investment can only be invested when the things can be ensured. Firstly, cost of investment has to be reduced in getting the clearances and implementing the projects. Secondly, availability of job oriented skilled workforce. Thirdly, compliance of contracts and fast resolution of cases in the court of law.

SOLUTIONS: -

First, can be resolved when there should be a single window for getting registration and implementation. This window can be facilitated online from where these clearances automatically be getting.

Second, can be resolved when the government is ready to take care of the cost involved in given the training to the hires through tax exemption per unit new employment or bearing the training cost. There is one another strategy which can be discussed later.

Third, can be resolved if Government of India can establish a tribunal explicitly for foreign business entities as per the international laws so that these companies cannot go against our law of land and force the contracts in the International court of law.

FOR INDIAN INVESTMENT: -

India have good enough raw material. We export raw material because we do not have value addition in supply chain.i.e. add something in the raw material as far as the manufacturing products are concerned. At the another side china made the same thing and establish ourselves as a global leader in manufacturing.

Hence what is required for adding value or made a full product and getting investment.

- We have to develop R&D's (Research and Development) at the college/university levels in a cluster form with the name of "MAKE IN INDIA R&D's". The whole research equipment's and requirements are of the world class levels so that quality can be ensured. Time bound projects to the college students can be given and collaborate these labs with direct Industries.

- To setup these world class labs Government of India can an altogether unique fund with the name of "INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT FUND" in which 1percent income is deducted from each and every salary earner may be it is tax payer or not. Basically it is not burdened to anyone because let's say anyone can earn Rs10,000 per month then their contribution is Rs100 very much affordable.

- Colleges can facilitate their infrastructure as per requirement for the training in the foreign companies. Meaning College provides the training to their students as per requirement during course time and the industry training providers gives lecture online to these students. So training cost can be reduced.

- For facilitating infrastructure Government of India can issue "GDP LINKED BONDS" which are Indian rupee denominated and coupon (interest) is correlated with the GDP growth rate.

- For private sector then can invest in Make in India and raise the fund through "MAKE IN INDIA BONDS AND EQUITIES" which are categories as per 24 sectors and linked with the corporate profit.

- In this first we have catch the low hanging fruits like recently high demand of generic drugs during COVID 19 meaning Pharmaceutical sector, Textile sector, Leather industry.

- Electronic industry can be well flourished in India because both the things are present at the same time demand and consumption in India. For example, Mobile phone industry.

If we see the potential of Make in India, it is huge because Indian economy is around 90 percentage of consumption base economy meaning production is ready for consumption.

STRENGTHENING BANKING SYSTEM OF INDIA: -

Indian banking system always having a support of Government of India. That is the reason why Indian banking system always been able to absorb the external shocks. But today's scenario is different because shock is not from outside but it is from inside or internal, that is the reason why so many cases of "corporate transgression" came out due to unethical activities.

The confidence of the depositors is getting rid of from the banking system. This is not the good sign for our banking system. Basically the expectations from the banking sector is that it can helps the MSME sector to evolve and Government of India to invest.

To make our banking system governance stronger and transparent there is a need of reforms today. These cases are clearly visible that here the cases are related to the discretionary powers of bank managers in approving small loans and the influencing and misuse of public money by the Promoter cum Board of Director.

Second Administrative Reform Commission's fourth Report stated that where there is a discretion the changes are much higher of corruptions and second is to the collusive

corruption where both the parties willingly misuse the public resource at the cost of the society at large.

Hence there is a need of systematic reforms and they may be like this: -

- There is a need of formation a new body "LOAN DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT AUTHORITY(LDIA)" which will have the authority to approve loans to the Corporates and MSME's, no loan application can be approved and selected by the bank authorities. They have to pass it to LDIA and they will see all the aspects of the approval.

- This body will also appoint the independent directors in the board of directors and these independent directors should have fixed tenure so that they cannot be hesitate to oppose the wrong decisions by dependent directors.

- This body will also handle the "INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT FUND" as discussed during MAKE IN INDIA.

- There is a need of removal of block from Priority Sector Lending which is for MSME sector. Because what banks have done is they at the end of fiscal year distribute the loan without enquiry much and this leads to the misuse of this fund and not targeted correctly.

- Hence Loan work of MSME sector will be held by this body and along with this make two type of funds dedicated to the MSME sector.

- First constitute a government sponsored "FUND OF FUND" to support venture capital funds. Second a "CREDIT GUARANTEE FUND" which would go long way in enabling their growth.

- Well calibrated policy interventions and targeted incentives to select industries specially with MSME's leads to high export growth potential.

- Apart from this body there is a need of "CODE OF ETHICS" in each and every sector may be it is public or private and this should be binding in nature. In every three to four years and during the training period organizations have to arrange the lectures on the positives and need of ETHICAL BEHAVIOURS AND CONDUCT in the development of organization in particular and nation as a whole.

- In the ambit of development this body will allocate as a part of social responsibility can adopt certain "geographical areas for increasing financial awareness" among the masses and take proactive measures to bring greater "gender parity" in ownership of financial asset.

Monetary Policy and Changes Needed: -

The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 was revised by Finance Act 2016(India) to establish MPC which will acquire more straightforwardness and responsibility fixing India's Monetary Policy. The fiscal arrangement is distributed after each gathering with every part clarifying his suppositions. The council is responsible to the Government of India if the expansion surpasses the range (2+4 or 4-2) for three back to back months.

REFORMS NEEDED: -

- Due to climate change and disruptions in some vegetables (mostly onion, potato, ginger) the CPI basket is unreasonably shows overall higher inflation, which is actually due to short period of demand and supply mismatch. Hence there is a need to relook the CPI basket along with that need to review the inflation targets set earlier because these are around 5 years old and scenarios got changed a lot now.

- We have also mooted an important reform called "BILATERAL NETTING". Let's assume you and I are banks — I have Rs100 exposure to you and you have Rs90 exposure to me. In the current environment, both of us have to keep Rs.190 capitals aside to cover this. But the risk in the system is only Rs.10 — which is my net position vis a vis you. So actually, we should only be keeping Rs.10 capitals aside. Worldwide, bilateral netting is accepted, but we don't allow this. We have set these capital requirements and too much capital is getting stuck that we can release immediately.

- Secondly, without such a system, you cannot do much in any kind of derivative instruments... For example, the (CREDIT DEFAULT SWAP) market doesn't exist in India because we don't have bilateral netting. If you don't have a CDS market, you cannot have a corporate bond market. This is a very important reform that we need to do that needs a law at some point. Then the RBI can frame the rules.

Strengthening Governance and Planning of India:

"Democracy is an impossible thing until power is shared by all …even…a laborer, who makes it possible for you to earn your living, will have his share in planning for good governance". *Mahatma Gandhi.*

"If constitutional democracy did not make way for social and economic democracy with local planning, there was little hope of political democracy surviving". *Dr. BR Ambedkar.*

India is a greatest democracy in the world and best surviving example in front of the world after Independence instead of having a huge diversity in India. It is good to

appreciate over it but now it is time to come forward and make it develop and world power. India is having four nobles and these are DEMOCRACY, DEMOGRAPHY, DECISIVENESS, and DEMAND.

Democracy requires a person to be "Educated, Enlightened, and Informed" which transforms the Demography into "Human capital" which gives result to the Decisiveness and Demand around the world.

EDUCATION:

To make Democracy strengthen first thing is education. In India we have Right to Education Act, along with Mid-day meal scheme to fill the tummy of students with the education. It is a very appreciating step towards education but today we need to rethink upon the model of availability of schools and teachers.

The Act says: "The Act characterizes the restrictions of neighborhood schools as 1 km strolling good ways from the home of a kid at the essential level (class 1 to 5) and inside 3km strolling separation for upper essential level (class 6 to 8)".

The model is unnecessarily increase the burden of investment cost, teacher's requirement (which are always in short or proxy teachers are present there), very poor outcome almost nil (only for the convenience of government reports which can be liable to quote enrollment is increasing and literacy is increasing) as ASER report also suggested.

Infrastructure is very poor and the children came there only to eat mid-day meal and for playing purpose because teachers also do not get interest in teaching.

REFORMS:

- There is a need to change the school presence model, instead of present school at every kilometer and every three kilometers. We can build a school every 5 km area which covers radius of 5 km. The infrastructure of the school should be at par with like private schools of high quality and proper floor buildings.

- Provide school bus facility for students to reach on time as like private schools have done.

- Teachers are allowed to teach like in private schools without passing NET/ BTC. Only requirement should be of Graduate and facilitate the teachers in studying more through SWAYAM PORTAL, NPTEL PORTAL AND DIKSHA Programme of MHRD and encourage them to pass these exams.

- So what happened is that there should be no vacancies of teachers only due to this typical requirement and hiring process.

- Management can be transferred to the private sector so that best output can be withdrawn due to the fear of firing. If government employees manage the management they do not have the fear of job loss.

ENLIGHTENEDNESS:

In today's world we all are running behind the high earning sources with the help of better education. Meaning today education is becoming the source of earning only. In this whole process the ethical norms and morality is somehow lacking or left behind.

During Ancient and Medieval India there was a tradition of getting the knowledge of ethics and morality in the "ashramas" of guru and then learn the warrior ship. BUT today this whole concept is eroded in the back of modern education.

No doubt the meaning of education changes as per time passes but the meaning of morality and ethics never be changed.

SOLUTION:

Hence there is a need of inclusion of ethical books at each and every class at from the very starting Nursery class where only these things can be learned that telling lie is a bad thing. etc.

As classes upgraded the content and the volume can be increased with the inclusion of content from all the religious books in a book with secular voice and inclusion of thinkers and great reformers their teachings, etc.

This could have laid the foundation from the very starting point and the result will be seen in the future when they will join services and it must be possible that in future there will be no talking of "CODE OF ETHICS "something like this.
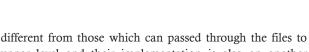
Encourage them to know about their ancient past and mythological past because no mythology tells the wrong lessons.

INFORMATION:

After getting these two things our citizens are now became able in distinguishing the wrong information and right information. They can decide which is good information and bad information or Which is harmful for our social fabric and which is useful for society.

PLANNING FOR INDIA: -

India has three tier government structure.i.e. Union government, State government and Panchayati level (after 73rd constitutional amendment act). But it is seeming that only first two levels are involved in planning and third one has no say in planning. The ground conditions are altogether

different from those which can passed through the files to upper level and their implementation is also an another challenge only because of their nature" One Size Fit for All".

Planning in India has always been a centralization process from the time of erstwhile Planning Commission and now NITI AYOG. In NITI AYOG, no doubt there is a say of state governments also, but still it looks like a central planning.

Hence, there is a dire need for relook into the planning process to boost each and every single aspect of country.

DEVELOPMENTAL PLANNING: -

There is a time to utilize these four D's (as discussed above) and make a plan from ground level.i.e. planning should be start from Panchayat level. Due to constitutional obligation we cannot stop anyone from contesting election by putting educational qualifications or likewise.

SOLUTION:

We should be mandatory through the law that there should be permanent Panchayat office at village level and ward office at urban level with proper digital infrastructure. This office will be held by educated persons. This office has to do three things, data collection, awareness about government schemes and their registration work, planning center and their framing.

As discussed above during agriculture part, informal sector part and others, where there is a need of data collection. This office will do this work of data collection from all the persons within their jurisdiction about,

- Which person is involved in which work?

- Which person is a migrant and where he/she is staying?

- From where immigrant comes to stay here and what work he/she is doing?

- What education is pursuing by the children of that jurisdiction?

- How many of them are government scheme beneficiaries?

- Which person is suffering from which disease?

And the changes/updation can be made as per the time specific. So that government can have a robust data about the citizens and the problem of migration during COVID 19 lockdown can be easily handled.

Second work of awareness about government schemes and policies can be easily spread through this office. A computerize digital hoarding is continuously flash in front of the office so that beneficiaries can come and enroll ourselves at that place of time.

Third, the bedrock is that a proper discussion and noting point can be there where time to time each and every person came and note down the requirement as per the area. And within a year a full fledge meeting can be called upon by the Panchayat head. In which there are some eminent persons should be there like teachers, graduates, service persons and business persons of their area which can came and plan for their development and requirement.

Codify this meeting in this office and make it in a proper document and pass it to the "STATE LEVEL PLANNING COMMISSION" to filter these requirements and then pass it to the NITI AYOG.

With this we can get the robust planning and target specific schemes and planning of the government.

ECONOMIC PLANNING: -

Government of India always emphasizing on the top layer of economy meaning only corporate get their position in the economic planning. With this what happened is only formal economy is targeted for the benefits and no others are getting their place in the economic planning.

But today others dimensions of economy also parallely moved with the formal economy. The need is to inculcate these new dimensions. After this pandemic the talking about data is totally a wastage of time because all available data touches to around zero. But the intelligence would be taking the consideration of these dimensions for future planning and these are: -

- **Gig Economy laborers:** Gig laborers are self-employed entities, online stage laborers, contract firm specialists, accessible as needs be laborers and transitory specialists. Gig laborers go into formal concurrences with on-request organizations, for instance Uber or Task Rabbit, to offer types of assistance to the organization's customers.

- **Knowledge Economy laborers**: The information economy is the utilization of information to make products and enterprises. Specifically, it alludes to a high segment of talented laborers in the economy of a region, nation, or the world, and the possibility that most employments require particular aptitudes.

- **Circular Economy**: A round economy is a foundational way to deal with financial improvement intended to profit organizations, society, and the earth. Rather than the 'take-make-squander' straight model, a round economy is regenerative by structure and intends to step by step decouple development from the utilization of limited assets.

- **Sundry workers**: These are those workers which can earn on daily basis with no surety of getting work daily.

Now it is time to think again and remodel the Indian Planning in the direction of leadership and set an example in front of the world that how India set an example after facing a disastrous pandemic and stand again with full potential. Hope India will cash its potential may be of demographic, resources and energy into capital. Definitely we will see India as a world leader one day.

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Annexure 1

Submission Date	Submission Id	Word Count	Character Count
19-Feb-2021	1512941507 (Turnitin)	6535	33836

Reviewers Memorandum

Internal Assessor Statement: The author has clearly noted majority of the Indian sectors and how they have been coping after the COVID hit. The research done seems impressive. It lists down many changes and modifications in our system in recent times, which have been implemented to emerge India as a leader in the pandemic times.

External Critic (National): The article depicts not only the current in form changes, but also the future measures that the centre has taken to improve the flow in economic and developmental fields. The solutions, measures and knowledge provided by the article makes it worthwhile reading.

Outer Reviewer's (Global) observation: Various policies are adequately explained, along with the consequences and results of these implementations. The changes undertaken in various sectors also gives us an insight of where the current priorities of the society lies and what all needs are to be fulfilled at the earliest in our future.

Editorial Excerpt

The article has 04% of plagiarism which is the accepted percentage as per the norms and standards of the journal for the publication. As per the editorial board's observations and blind reviewers' remarks the paper had some minor revisions which were communicated on a timely basis to the authors (Anuj, Deepa, Mukul and Gautam) and accordingly all the corrections had been incorporated as and when directed and required to do so. The comments related to this manuscript are noticeably related to the theme "**India an Emerging leader after pandemic**" both subject-wise and research-wise. The paper examines how India is emerging as a leader after pandemic by looking at the different strategies in different sectors for development. This study uses community interpretations through their online social communication by studying the perceptions on how engaged the Indian community felt during the pandemic. The findings revealed some of the factors such as that transformation from informal into formal sector, make in India as a growth driver, growth oriented reforms, strengthening banking system of India etc. are effective for the development of new India to positively engage stakeholders and influence community response during a pandemic. Overall, the paper promises to provide a strong base for the further studies in the area. After comprehensive reviews and editorial board's remarks the manuscript has been categorised and decided to publish under "**View Point**" category.

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