



# **Roadmap to Revive Andhra Economy**

**Strategy &  
Recommendations**

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## Executive Summary

The socio-economic crisis precipitated by the fallout of COVID19 pandemic and the intermittent lockdown undertaken to contain the spread of the virus has adversely impacted millions of households, especially the vulnerable and deprived households. It has pushed multiple such poor income households to further shocks of loss of income and livelihood. This deleterious impact is more pronounced in the rural economy, where employment remains highly skewed towards the informal and organized sector, without adequate social securities to absorb this economic shock.

The Central government and the state governments have initiated cash transfers, economic packages, and short-term measures to address the liquidity crunch with a view to raise consumption demand. The question that remains is whether the cash transfers are the one solution to attain the same, what are the other social securities imperative in the short-run, and long-run to generate more employment, capture the reverse trends of migration(return-migration), provide a safety net and food security? What are the policy changes that can be brought about through policy redesigning, enhanced collaboration with civil societies and NGOs at the grassroots level along with effective implementation? In this regard, this paper addresses the most crucial factors which are at the crux of revamping the rural economy; the MGNREGA and its future, Enhanced and Inclusive Food Security, Promotion of Entrepreneurship for farmers and MSME units and most importantly ensuring the last mile connectivity through the village secretariat volunteers and civil societies.

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## Introduction

The outbreak of COVID-19 poses multiple challenges across the globe, the most pressing of which besides the health challenge, remains the revival of the rural economy. The rural economy was already suffering from the high levels of agrarian distress, lack of economic opportunities coupled with the cracks into the food security. However, with the sudden lockdown imposed most of the informal migrant workers are in distress and reverse migrating (from urban to rural). This has consequently also led to a shortage of labour and breakage of supply chain further evinced by the ILO which denotes that about 400 million informal sector workers will be impacted at varying degrees.

Secondly, the agrarian crisis has been further aggravated with the disruptions to the agriculture supply chain, distress selling of farm products, delay in sowing and harvesting of crops due to the unavailability of products such as seeds, tractors, ancillary support and medicines for crop protection. India has been a major exporter of crops as per APEDA in 2018-19 which was pegged to the tune of Rs 685 billion. Currently, post the lockdown, the country has just initiated the exports, leaving an immense loss during the past two months.

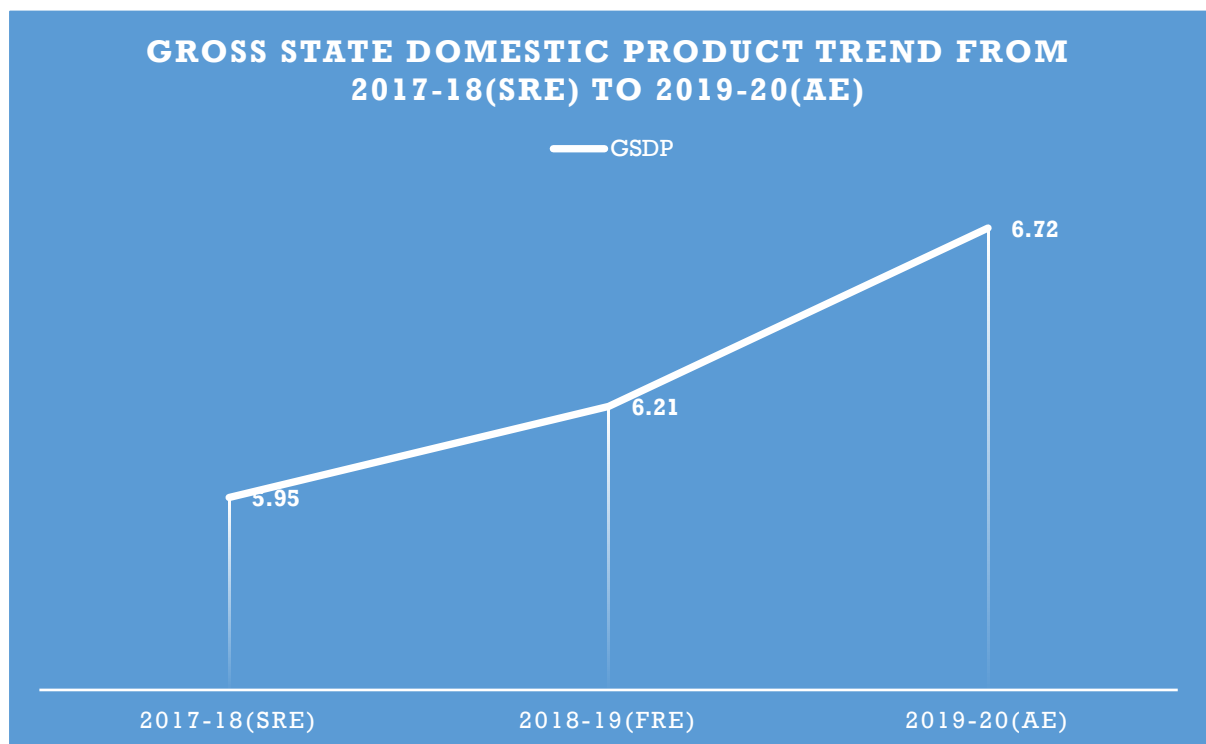
The next big rural adverse impact is on the MSME & SME which includes small industrial units, businesses/traders, and shops that manage a decent size inventory and employ numerous direct and indirect employees. Post lockdown, their businesses are shut owing to financial viability which also leads to immense livelihood loss. MSME units are wary of some of the interventions undertaken by the government which includes the collateral loans as its very uncertain regarding the demand for their products even when activities have slowly begun. Hence this sector faces huge losses and liquidity crunch making them highly vulnerable. At this point, it becomes imperative to reconfigure the socio-economic infrastructure and policies to make it more inclusive and ensure maximum coverage.



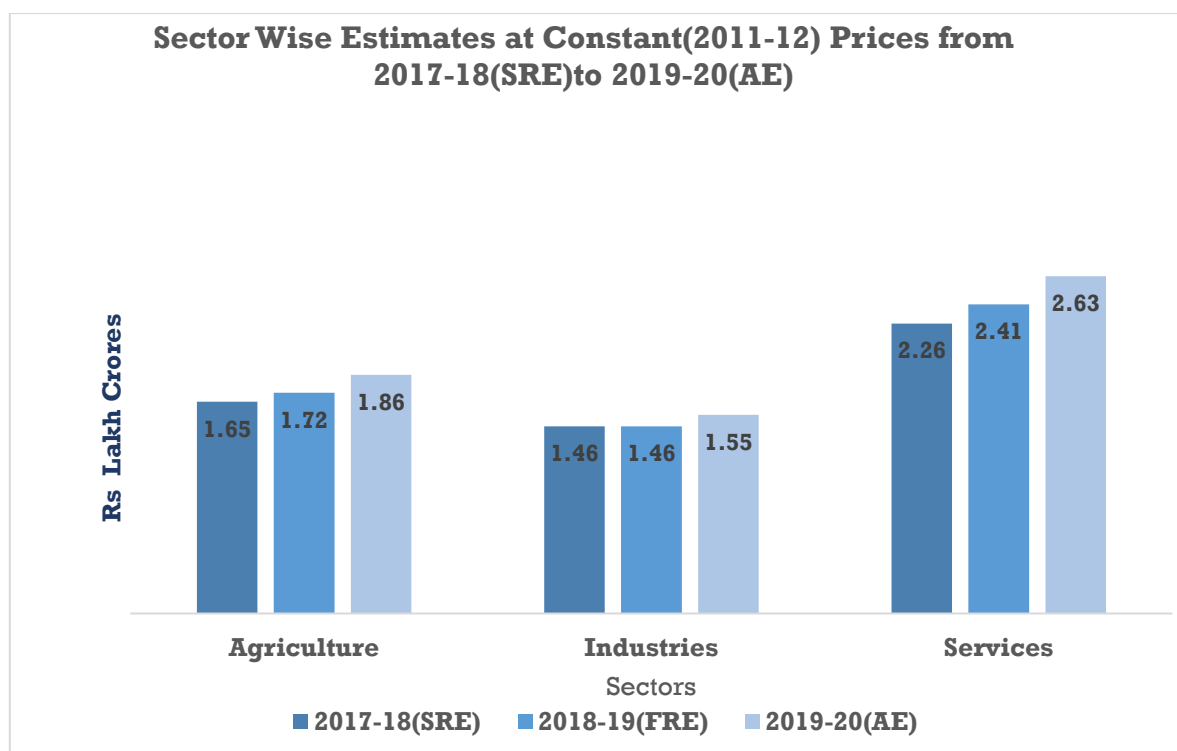
## Andhra Pradesh: State Perspective

### Socio-Economic Profile

The Gross State Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh, during the year 2019-20, at constant prices is pegged at Rs 6.72 Lakh Crores as per the Andhra Socio-Economic 2019-20. During the same year, the agriculture sector recorded an estimate of Rs 1.86 Lakh Crores, Industries sector Rs 1.55 Lakh Crores and the Services sector 2.63 Lakh crores. The Andhra budget for the financial year 2020-21 projects the Gross Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh for 2019-20 (at current prices) to be Rs 9,72,782 Crore. The total expenditure for 2020-21 is estimated to be Rs 2,24,789 crore, with a 28.6% increase over the revisited estimates of 2019-20. This budget focuses on welfare policies including income support to women and street hawkers, vendors through the YSR Cheyutha Scheme and Jagananna Thodu Scheme, among others. These policies introduced in the current budget addresses the importance of employment generation at these pressing times.



**Figure 1: Data source: Andhra Socio-Economic Survey 2019-20**



**Figure 2: Data source: Andhra Socio-Economic Survey 2019-20**

The state of Andhra Pradesh has about 35,000 plus confirmed cases. The state is primarily an agrarian economy engaging a lot of its citizens in agriculture and allied industries. During these COVID times most of these tenant farmers are not able to afford the rent on land etc. and all the cash transfers go into such unseen expenditure. These push to a trend of distress selling making them all the more vulnerable. The state, which is resplendent with good water reserves also faces issues of severe water stress and exploitation as identified by the Jal shakti Abhiyan, there are about nine districts of Andhra, facing severe water stress. Along with this, there is the double burden of being flood and drought prone during the monsoons. All of these make Andhra vulnerable to climate changes and variability, impacting employment and food security. MSME, is one of the major other employers of the state. It employs around 70.69 lakh people. Most of these MSMEs (barring the ones making essential services) are deeply impacted with the lockdown. Further disruption in the supply chain and the trend of reverse migration hinders the sustenance of the MSMEs. In this paper, we lay down the roadmap to revive the rural economy of Andhra by revamping the MGNREGA, MSME and recommendations to ensure better food security amidst the crisis.

## Roadmap to Revive Rural Economy

### Our Approach

To arrive at a roadmap strategy for Andhra's rural economy, we followed a multi-stakeholder engagement approach. For gauging the beneficiary perception, we interacted with the prominent FPOs, NGOs, and civil societies including the Foundation for Ecological Survey, APMAS, Rayal Seema Harijana Girijana, among others. The role of NGOs in Andhra in implementation of policies, the challenges met out by them, the importance of collaborations, farmer's distress, infusion of best practices etc were the key topics in the discussion agenda. Some substantial case studies and key interventions undertaken by the NGOs were also discussed indepth.



Our second set of consultations and key informant interviews include the ones with the Members of Parliament from the state and key nodal persons from departments including the Rural department and Gram Volunteers dept of Andhra. Our report draws the attention of policymakers and other important stakeholders some of the challenges in reviving the rural economy with possible suggestive measures as a way forward. Our previous research experience in the State of Andhra with substantial primary research conducted in order to generate more employment opportunities and mitigate distress through MGNREGA, Enhanced PDS Distribution for Andhra have also been incorporated in this report.

## Revamping of MGNREGA for Andhra Pradesh during COVID 19

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### Context

The economic dormancy created by COVID-19 has resulted in millions of laborers losing their jobs and they are forced to move back to their villages. Social distancing measures have exacerbated their misery as the local jobs have vanished too. This unusual reverse migration has affected several States and Andhra Pradesh is one such state prepping for the return of its migrant workers from Gujarat and Maharashtra. According to the NSSO 68th round, the RNFE employment is almost over 42%. However, at the same time, a significant 58% are still dependent on agriculture. In 2019 about a Sectoral Growth Rates of Non-Agricultural Rural Employment 1999-2000 to 2009-2010 2 million Indians have migrated from their home base in search of employment. With the reverse migration leading to a surplus pool of labour in rural India, and given the usually inelastic demand for agricultural products, what is needed is the creation of livelihood that enables engagement of workers in the non-agricultural or non-farm sector. This in turn will help to grease the economic wheels by generating effective non-agricultural demand which is expected to put the economy back in track again. Taking the MGNREGA wage as a major indicator of return from non-farm employment, as of 2019-20, the MGNREGA wage rate remains significantly lower than the minimum agricultural wage rate (MAWR) for all states except Nagaland. Particularly, the gap between MGNREGA and MAWR is quite high in Andhra Pradesh, Goa, and the Union Territories. A revision on wages specifically in line with the MAWR becomes a necessary instrument for rural livelihood sustainability in times of Covid-19<sup>1</sup>. In this situation, it is imperative that employment guarantee programmes like MGNREGA should be restructured so that it can fill the gap by providing medium-term assured employment during this period.

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<sup>1</sup> Livelihood Generation in times of Covid-19 Scope and Opportunities, Panchali Banerjee, Debashree Chakraborty available at <http://www.swaniti.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Livelihood-Generation-in-times-of-Covid-19-Scope-and-Opportunities.pdf>



## **Key measures that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh can initiate under MGNREGA**

### **Create opportunities for capital intensive high value jobs paying higher wages**

- Encourage departments like road and transport, to utilise/ involve 50 % of all works under PMGSY to be from the MGNREGA pool
- Follow the West Bengal model to involve MGNREGA workers for projects under Railways, warehouse construction and other such higher wage jobs
- West Bengal's initiative of establishing fly ash kiln to locally manufacture bricks has significantly increased the efficiency of works as these locally manufactured bricks can directly be used in MGNREGA construction works. Such a model can be utilized for Andhra Pradesh
- Mandate the department of housing and urban affairs to utilise MGNREGA workers for all projects under PMAY and other state sponsored affordable housing schemes

### **Diversify job roles and specifications under MGNREGA**

- Make new notifications to the current specified job specifications under the MGNREGA for Andhra Pradesh
- Utilize a special pool of MGNREGA workers who are semi-skilled to undertake solar installations under PM-Kusum and other solar installation projects. Andhra has the highest off-grid installations, state can effectively capture this
- This is the current season of shrimp harvest and farming in Andhra Pradesh, govt can utilise this opportunity to increase the coverage of MGNREGA pool for construction of warehouses and cold storage units, especially along the coastal districts

### **Linking the Bank Shakhi and Pashu Sakhi Model to MGNREGA and NRLM**

- Rope in more Bank Sakhis (Women Bank Agents) and Pashu Sakhis (Women working in livestock extension service) to bring bank credit and animal husbandry service to the doorstep of the rural household for stopping transmission.
- Inject liquidity in the rural economy and strengthen rural livelihood in convergence with NRLM activities such as creation of masks. The wage component could be paid by MGNREGA

### **Focus on Water Conservation Project under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan**

- Utilize MGNREGA in helping the state to tide over the water crisis through water conservation when COVID-19 as the reverse migration could increase water distress as the summer season is looming around.
- The government can seize this opportunity to push the water conservation drive and provide employment simultaneously

### **Converge MGNREGA with on-going agricultural other activities**

- As currently observed due to restricted travel within the districts and non-functioning of mandi's (Grameen markets), agricultural households are unable to transport produce. State government can make a special notification for Migrant workers under MGNREGA to help transport produce to rural haats or mandis.
- Department of rural development can look into absorbing migrant workers under MGNREGA to work as paid agricultural labourers for a simulated period during the current cropping season.
- Allowing inter-state migrant workers in MGNREGA in place of where they are stuck. Example: Allowing Rayalaseema migrants stuck in Guntur. Around 60 thousand to 1 lakh people migrate from Kurnool to Guntur for working on the chilli farms. Due to COVID many people while going back home are stranded at different locations. Provision should be made that the stranded labourers could be used in MGNREGA project
- Allowing the boulder removal activities for land development under MGNREGA, especially in the fallow lands.

### **Convergence with local MSME**

- MSME are the backbone of the nation and are facing labour shortage and losses.
- With reverse migrants influx from other states tie-up MSMEs to counter the distress
- Special provision could be provided to MSME where a certain amount of labour payments could be covered through MGNREGA

### **Create a special grant / short term capital loan for MGNREGA workers to expand coverage**

- As more migrant workers will return back to their villages, there will be a massive surge in demand for work. To match this sudden surge in demand, the department of RD with the support of RBI can create a short-term capital loan for these workers under new provisions of MGNREGA
- This can be provided in the form of an interest-free loan for a period of three months, given under MGNREGA for individuals who want to start some small entrepreneur activity in the village. As a reversal effect, this might increase job creation and more man-days for other MGNREGA workers
- Similar provisions already exist under the Integrated watershed programme, where short term loans are provided for procurement of seeds to boost agri related activities

### **Lemon Grass Cultivation for Fallow Land through MGNREGA**

- Aromatic Plants helps the farmers in increasing their income and lemongrass is the most suitable for Andhra Pradesh
- The lemongrass has great demand in the international market as it is used in soaps, perfumery, cosmetics, and beverages.
- The watershed development and cost of tiling for the project could be taken through MGNREGA, while the other costs of seeds and processing could be taken through Agriculture or Horticulture department

### **Converging all construction, up-gradation and renovation activities**

- State departments on a year-round basis have schemes that specifically focus on up-gradation and renovation of the government-owned building, staff quarters etc
- All such contracting processes must take into include a percentage of MGNREGA workers on as and need basis.
- State governments must mandate that no award of contract for such bidders should happen without mandatory inclusion of MGNREGA workers.



**Figure 3: Workers during NAREGA works in Vizianagaram. (Photo | EPS)**

## Enhanced and Inclusive Food Security

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### Context

The Central government has taken some measures to extend its safety net programs and keep its food supply intact and reach out to the most vulnerable and poorest sections of the society through some of the initiatives such as the Garib Kalyan Yojana and One Nation One card. Through the Garib Kalyan Yojana additional ration of 5 kg of low-cost rice/wheat per month, free 5 kg of either rice or wheat, and 1 kg of preferred pulses per month is offered to the ration card holders. The one nation card enables the portability of food entitlements for migrants who don't fall under the and under this scheme free food grains of 5 kg of rice or wheat and 1 kg of Chana or Pulses benefitting approximately 8 crore migrant workers. However the data from the ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution shows that in the month of June only 13 per cent of 8 lakh metric tonnes of free food grains allocated for returning migrant workers under the Atmanirbhar Bharat package have actually reached migrants during May and June

The state of Andhra Pradesh too has taken many nodal frontline measures for food security which includes the one -time support of Rs 1,000 to all rice card holding families for buying essential commodities including groceries and vegetables. The government also has notified that it will be providing free ration to NGOs running old age homes and childcare institutions. It includes 10 kg of rice and 1 kg of red gram dal per resident. Some of the other governance mechanisms also include mobilizing village secretariat volunteers to ensure the delivery of food to remote areas. For every 50 households one village volunteer is placed who delivers and transfers the pension and the ration and any other benefit announced by the government. The government has set up an additional 471 temporary Rythu Bazars (farmers market) increasing its number from the existing 100 Rythu Bazar. This aims to increase the availability of essentials in abundance to citizens in every corner of the state and also ensure that farmers garner fair prices for their products and targeting to minimize the chance of distress selling. However, with the opening up of economy and intermittent lockdowns being a common phenomenon, it is essential to ensure there are no cracks into the food security to sustain lives and livelihood. Given below are such best practices and recommendations to enhance the PDS.

## Recommendations to improve food security through the public distribution system

### Active vs Inactive Shops Vs Distribution%

The state has around 28, 599 Fair Price Shops for distribution of ration in the state. Apart from the 699 Fair Price Shops in the no connectivity areas, 4847 Fair Price Shops are closed in the districts. The higher percentage of inactive shops in the district of Srikakulam has directly hampered the distribution % of ration in the district. A high number of Fair Price Shops are inactive (closed) in the district which creates issues for the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries are unable to procure the ration. From the above chart it is evitable that there is a correlation between inactive shops and distribution percentage.

S. No.		Total Shops	Active Shops	Inactive Shops	% of Inactive Shops	Distribution %
1	Anantapur	2963	2409	554	18.70%	73.18%
2	Chittoor	2895	2355	540	18.65%	71.48%
3	East Godavari	2192	1953	239	10.90%	57.50%
4	Guntur	2715	2277	438	16.13%	65.46%
5	Kadapa	1646	1278	368	22.36%	69.73%
6	Krishna	2277	1965	312	13.70%	65.61%
7	Kumool	2034	1644	390	19.17%	67.70%
8	Nellore	1780	1487	293	16.46%	61.72%
9	Prakasam	2114	1748	366	17.31%	65.38%
10	Srikakulam	1967	1166	801	40.72%	38.07%
11	Visakhapatnam	1649	1488	161	9.76%	61.53%
12	Vizianagaram	1299	1145	154	11.86%	73.15%
13	West Godavari	2006	1775	231	11.52%	64.53%

The village secretariat played a role in delivering the dry ration during the first months of lockdown however with the monsoons and drought periods ahead, it is to be reviewed and looked into as to how can the last mile-delivery of these food grains can be ensured. **For example as a pilot in the most climate stressed areas of Andhra of rice dispensing machines (Vietnam's new entrepreneurship model) will enable in addressing the challenges met during the door-to-door model especially during the peak times of floods and droughts.**



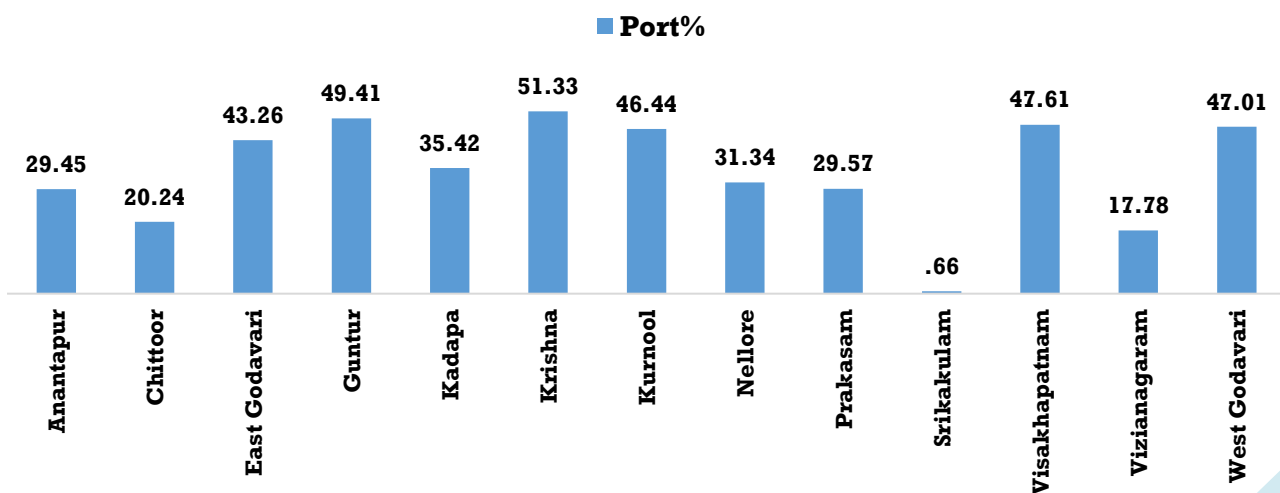
**Mid-day meal and extension of food to lactating mothers:** Another issue flagged is that the mid-day meals through ICDS are not reaching the beneficiaries and most of the Anganwadi are closed across the country; with the exception of a few states like Kerala which is ensuring the delivery of mid-day meals at home. The nutritious food intended for lactating mothers remains a concern, as specific districts of Andhra already report high levels of Anaemia and during pregnancy this remains all the more a matter of grave concern.

**Horticulture:** Subsidizing fruits like banana or including it the public distribution system would be good way to enable in boosting consumer demand, and recovering from the loss suffered by the banana cultivators of Andhra during the lockdown

Provide ready provisions kits<sup>16</sup> (free or subsidised) with essential supplies at ration shops to save people from making trips to faraway markets, thereby reducing their exposure to infection, providing basic supplies without increasing their economic burden, and saving them from being penalized for breaking lockdown rules. Ready rations can also be delivered as mid-day meal rations<sup>17</sup>, or, where possible, at-home deliveries<sup>18</sup>, as started by some states. This will also enable these PDS shops to be one-stop destinations for major essential items related to food.

**Clear communication channels:** Send automatic SMS alerts for Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) or PDS to inform people when their entitlements have been deposited into their bank accounts, reducing the need to make extra visits to the banks to check if they have received their entitlements. Where people have not registered their mobile phones with bank accounts, deploy Bank Mitras to link them. Similarly, for PDS link them with village volunteers

**Portability:** The process of portability cards has brought a bigger challenge for the government as the percentage of portability cards is quite low in the state at 36.91%. Srikakulam has the least portability in the state with 0.66% cards.



In order to enhance this portability, we need to understand the reasons for low portability. The leading cause of the failure was “biometric mismatch” when the system fails to identify the beneficiary biometrically. The difficulty of bringing automation in remote areas in difficult terrain and forest areas due to non-availability of network. The food distribution system will require flexibility to respond to sudden changes in the number of beneficiaries across district boundaries. Other patterns of migration will also put pressure on state distribution systems. For instance, distress migration from one district will put the onus on receiving districts to ensure access to subsidized grains.

**Inter-state migrants:** Civil Societies as well as the NGOs face challenges in tracking the inter and intra districts migrants. This data can not only enable in capturing the migration trends as done by the Foundation of Ecological Security but also aids in mapping the excluded PDs beneficiaries. Extend the eligibility for free ration from being available to only yellow ration card holders (BPL) to orange ration card holders (APL) considering the loss of income by many in the last few weeks. Allow migrants that are not in shelter homes to access rations out of their home states as well introspection of whether the quality of food grains is the deterring factor for migrants from accessing these rations.

**Leverage decentralized systems of active on-the-ground organisations** like NGOs, welfare boards, missionaries, local self-government, trade unions, and community volunteer groups who maintain data about persons in need and can help distribute materials (ensuring last mile delivery). Issue relief passes to volunteers, include them in control rooms, and have regular briefings between district or state administration and NGO representatives. The NGOs of the state has a critical role to play in providing the humanitarian relief measure , as per the Centre’s reply to the Supreme court of India with regard to relief centres and food provided, 84.26 lakh people have been provided meals across the country during the lockdown, of which nearly 37% people were fed by NGOs. In Andhra NGOs fed 92 percent of the people who were provided with meals. The State government has also directed the district administration to set up Special Shelter Centres in urban areas for providing food to homeless and migrant workers.

## Accelerating MSMEs

### Context

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are the backbone of the Indian economy. Nearly 6 crore MSMEs employ approximately 11 crore people, i.e., nearly 40% of India's non-farm workforce. These organizations are also critical to the distribution and supply chains of larger companies, contributing nearly 25% towards India's services GDP and 33% towards total manufacturing output.

Since March this year, COVID-19 has left its impact on all sectors of the Indian economy, especially affecting MSMEs. A precipitous dip in demand, disruption in **supply chains and a two-month long lockdown have together decimated cash reserves and resulted in an existential risk for the sector. To survive this crisis, 70% of India's MSMEs have cut back on their workforce. Further, estimates suggest that 20-40% of MSMEs could permanently close.**



**Figure 4: MSMEs to revive economy, protect jobs**

## Steps Taken by Andhra Government

Factoring the hardships faced by the MSMEs during the Covid-19 pandemic, the **Andhra Pradesh government has come up with a ₹1,110-crore 'ReSTART' policy boost.** This is to provide some relief at a time when the economy has come to a standstill, severely affecting the livelihoods of hundreds of thousands dependent on MSME sector. **In Andhra Pradesh alone, around one lakh MSMEs provide employment to more than 10 lakh people.**

To give a fillip to the industries shut down for two months due to the nation-wide lockdown, the Andhra Pradesh government has offered incentives for their restart. Industrial units that were operating till February are eligible to avail the incentives, according to a government order. The units that operate in certain seasons also can apply for the support.

The ReSTART package includes the payment of all sanctioned but outstanding incentives to MSME units, waiver of three months fixed demand charges, deferment of power minimum demand charges for three months for large and mega units, and working capital loans along with preferential market access.

The ReSTART Policy also includes the release of ₹905 crore of pending incentives to MSME units in two months, waive fixed demand charges towards power for a period of three months from April 20 to June 20 for MSMEs (₹188 crore) and provide ₹200-crore working capital loans by creating a fund to meet their liquidity crisis.

The MSMEs Preferential Market Access Policy will ensure that 25 per cent of government purchases will be from Micro and small units covering about 364 items.

## Short Term Recommendations for Immediate Implementation

**Improve labor availability by creating a Portal/App for two-way interface between labor and government for job matching.**

**Design of specialized courses** from agencies such as National Skill Corp. **in collaboration with industry and integrate them** through online training / certification modules.

Create infrastructures such as schools, hospitals, housing facilities around industrial clusters to enable businesses to attract and retain workforce.

## Recommendations to Revive MSMEs

**Simplify** compliances and processes across starting and running a business to ensure effective utilization of entrepreneurs' time and resources by:

- Enabling the implementation of BRAP (Business Reforms Action Plan 2019) in states by creating implementation guidelines, metrics for success and increased ownership of the center on key recommendations
- Rationalizing compliances through detailed assessment of associated laws (currently 58K compliances in India across sector, state, etc., leading to significant duplication and enhancing complexity, with 50% of these being labor compliances)
- Simplifying seven key processes with highest impact and likelihood of implementation (registering a new business, registering property, construction permits, filling labor compliances, filling environment health and safety (EHS) compliances, availing credit, and tax compliances and payments)

**Digitize and streamline processes** to enable reduction in timelines, decrease parallelization, and ease formalization by creating six key platforms (labor compliance, EHS fillings, tax filings, Information Wizard, central inspection system and single window)

**Decriminalize** nearly 9K compliances with imprisonment which today deter formalization

**Evaluate ease of doing business** at a state level along with objective and measurable criteria, and publish annual scorecard to foster improvement

**Support the sector through private and social partnerships** leading to clear governance of industry associations, support network for MSMEs and compliance on payables by:

- Strengthening the industry body network by rationalizing industry bodies and instituting a governance framework to ensure effective collection and escalation of grievances
- Create an MSME support network which includes a pan-state portal and partnerships with local NGOs, and industry bodies to redirect queries from the portal to relevant local stakeholders

**Create a pipeline of entrepreneurs** by investing in education and incubation by making an entrepreneurship curriculum compulsory in schools, ITIs and colleges, and by promoting tinkering labs, entrepreneurship cells and incubators in every school and college

**Introduce sector-specific initiatives** to create a thriving entrepreneurial ecosystem (priority sectors to be identified for each state) by:



- Setting up land banks/ SEZs with associated physical (plug and play infrastructure, logistics, shared services) and digital (connectivity, marketplace) infrastructure
- Attracting private anchor investors (Indian and international) to build an ecosystem around these hubs, driving demand to MSMEs, and upskilling labor and technology needs
- Creating a branding/marketing campaign around local products, quality and infrastructure, and establishing marketing as a shared service for the hub to enable outreach
- Streamlining access to skilled labor through tie-ups with local institutions for apprenticeship programs, and introducing vocational training around the hub through industry bodies
- Increasing credit availability through focused angel and VC funds as a PPP initiative, and instituting supply chain finance and digital lending platforms with associated awareness

**Climate:** Shaping an entrepreneurial culture requires demonstrating and publicizing tangible growth (e.g., export contracts, new hires, etc.) among cohorts of local enterprises. It also requires mentored support and a showcase of success (and a tolerance for failure) through targeted ‘growth events/celebrations’ which demonstrate the journey of small businesses. The state could enable this while also leveraging ‘growth events’ to bring the local ecosystem of corporate leaders, the government, bankers and VCs to help support MSME cohorts.

Apart from fostering a culture of entrepreneurship, it is essential to ensure easy access to critical enablers, e.g., cost-effective access to land (alternative models such as amortization), power (tariff rationalization, open access) and infrastructure, taxation and incentives, and labor availability (digital platforms, training programs) to help MSMEs truly thrive.

Create a **state logistics platform to act as a single window portal for all logistics providers** for certifications and compliances, an **e-marketplace for logistics services** and a data bank for vehicle financing, insurance applications, etc. This would be **Unified Logistics Interface Platform** for hassle free domestic and international logistics utilizing 10+ data sources (e.g., UPI, Jan Dhan Wallet)

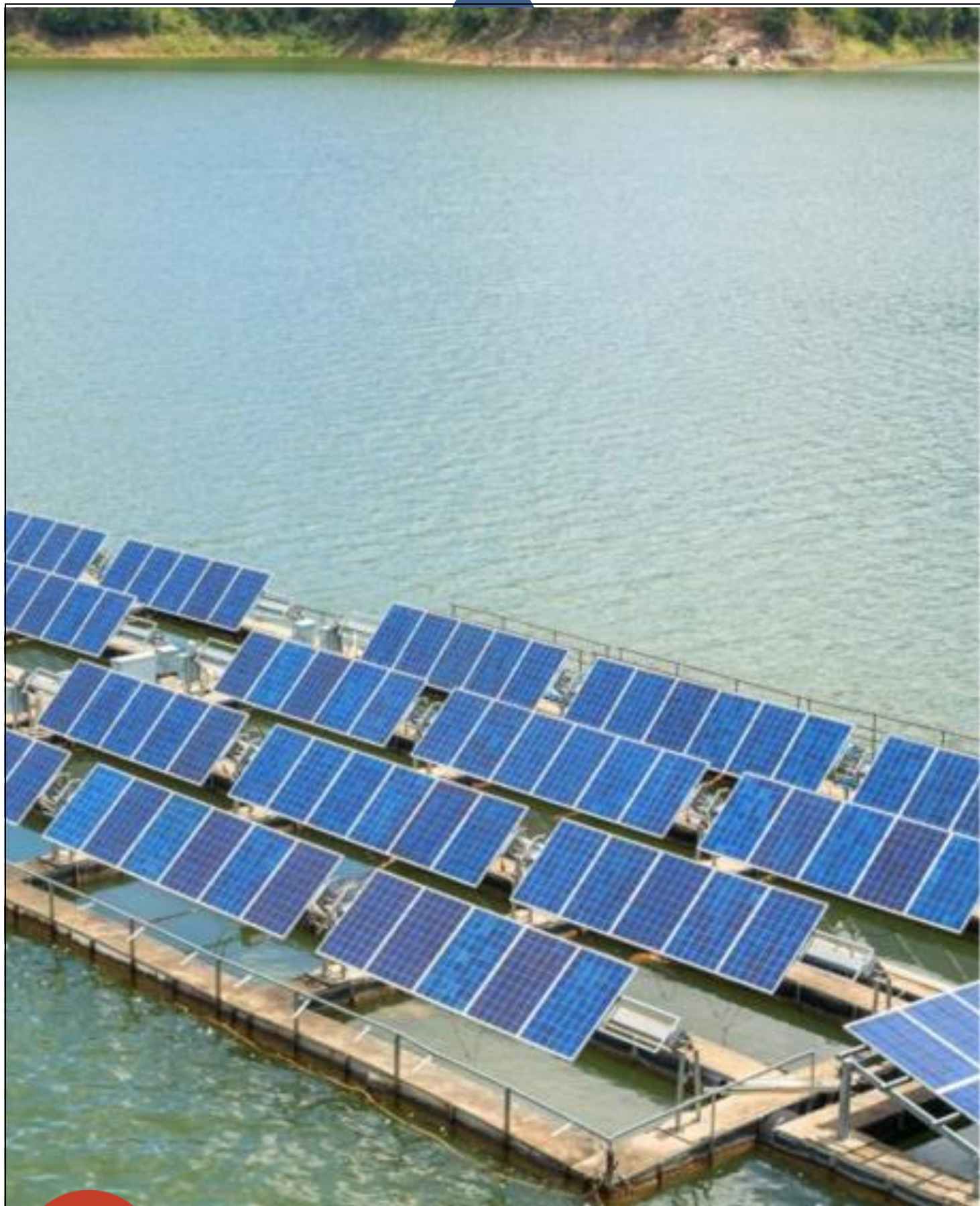
### **Improve warehousing and storage norms through**

- Accelerating the development of designation as Free Trade and Warehousing Zones, in logistics parks and urban centers.
- Standardizing norms for warehousing, packaging, pallets, vessels such as truck bodies etc., across the country and aligning with international standards.

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**Swaniti Initiative is a social enterprise that provides development solutions to improve delivery of public services. We leverage research, data, and in-depth knowledge base of public service delivery to create most impact.**



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