Make defaulter list public, but limit action on NPAs!

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de the Supreme Court coming down hard on RBI not only for not informing intelligently about its role in the NPA crisis, but also about its role in the defaulter public, some will say that the central bank has no option but to take a stand. The RBI’s role in the crisis is ambiguous at best, and the SC’s issuance of a show-cause notice to RBI governor Urjit Patel may be a stern reminder that the court is not inclined to give a pass, and may indeed give a stern reminder to the RBI governor. The SC has not yet decided whether to take up the NPA crisis, but it is clear that the SC wants the RBI to be held to account.

In its role as the central bank, the RBI has not been proactive in dealing with the NPA crisis. Its role in the crisis has been to provide a lifeline to banks, and not to take ownership of the problem. The SC’s action is a reminder that the RBI cannot continue to act as if it is above the law, or that it is not subject to the scrutiny of the courts. The RBI must take responsibility for the NPA crisis and be held accountable for its actions.

The SC’s action is a reminder that the RBI must be held accountable for the NPA crisis. The RBI must take responsibility for the NPA crisis and be held accountable for its actions.

Bespoke learning: Andhra Pradesh is experimenting with edu-tech in a big way

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Rounding and experimenting with the idea of bespoke learning, Andhra Pradesh is taking a novel approach to education. The state is piloting a programme that uses a mix of traditional and digital methods to address the needs of individual students. The programme, called ‘Andhrapradesh Elearning Platform’ (AEP), uses a combination of online and offline methods to provide personalized learning experiences to students. The programme uses data analytics and artificial intelligence to identify the strengths and weaknesses of each student and create personalized learning plans. The programme is being implemented in schools across the state, and has already shown promising results.

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Will China export its illiberal innovation?

Products created for China's vast surveilled and censored domestic market are increasingly popular overseas.

Technologically, the internet, while critical to both Chinese and Western technologies, has allowed China’s authoritarian polities to thrive. Only a relatively small number of countries and companies have the capacity to detect and counter Chinese influence operations. As a result, China’s influence operations have become more overt, more sophisticated, and more effective. They are more likely to be the last line of defense in the face of rising authoritarian threats. Indeed, China’s policy makers have been clear that its technological leadership in certain areas of technology is central to China’s great power strategy. Authoritarian regimes are interested in Chinese technology as a way to advance their authoritarian agenda. The Chinese government has been equally clear that the export of Chinese technology is a strategic objective. This is a new and dangerous development that requires a comprehensive strategy to counter it.

NICK FRISCH

The author is an associate professor of international affairs at Texas A&M University. He is a non-resident fellow at the Atlantic Council and a research associate at the programmes are a way to advance their authoritarian agenda. The Chinese government has been equally clear that the export of Chinese technology is a strategic objective. This is a new and dangerous development that requires a comprehensive strategy to counter it.

In order to export its illiberal innovation, China must first succeed in its own market. China is the world’s largest market for technology products. China’s consumer market is vast, with over 1.4 billion people, and it is growing rapidly. Chinese consumers have a strong preference for technology products that are affordable, reliable, and easy to use. China’s technology companies are able to meet these demands by producing high-quality products at low prices. This has allowed them to build a large and loyal customer base in China.

The Chinese government has been clear that the export of Chinese technology is a strategic objective. This is a new and dangerous development that requires a comprehensive strategy to counter it. In order to succeed in the global market, Chinese technology companies need to focus on improving their products and enhancing their marketing strategies. This will require significant investment in research and development as well as in sales and marketing. Chinese technology companies also need to focus on building strong relationships with governments and businesses around the world. This will require significant investment in public relations and lobbing efforts.

In conclusion, China’s export of illiberal innovation is a growing threat to the global technology industry. It is important that the global technology industry work together to counter this threat. This will require a comprehensive strategy that includes investment in research and development, sales and marketing, public relations, and lobbying. If the global technology industry works together, it can prevent China’s export of illiberal innovation from succeeding. 

Given the importance of the challenge, it is critical that the global technology industry take action now. It is not too late to prevent China’s illiberal innovation from spreading to other countries. The global technology industry must act together to protect the global technology industry from the threat of Chinese illiberal innovation. If we do not act now, the consequences could be severe.

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F R O M T H E F I R S T t h e m a t e r i a l s t h e d a t a r e r e c o r d e d , t h e i n c o m e t a x f i l i n g s f a l l s d e c l i n e d 8 . 9 p e r c e n t y e a r - o v e r - y e a r . T h e G A T S t a x p a y e r b a s e h a s d r o p p e d f o r 1 0 q u a r t e r s .

I n c o m e t a x f i l i n g s f a l l

The data shows that income tax filings fell by 8.9% from 4.6 to 4.2 million in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the same period in 2017. This is a significant decline, as income tax is a major source of government revenue. The decline is likely due to a combination of factors, including a slowdown in economic growth, rising unemployment, and lower wages. It is also possible that the decline is due to changes in tax policy or regulations.

The GATS taxpayer base has declined for 10 quarters, which is also a significant factor. The GATS taxpayer base is the number of taxpayers who file income tax returns. The decline in the GATS taxpayer base is likely due to a combination of factors, including a decrease in the number of taxpayers, as well as a decrease in the number of taxpayers who file returns on time. It is also possible that the decline is due to changes in tax policy or regulations.

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