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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



MK Yadav Sir

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CHABAHAR PORT

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – IR)

Use Chabahar port, India tells Central Asian countries

Kallol Bhattacherjee
NEW DELHI

India has urged Central Asian countries to use the port of Chabahar located on the southeast coast of Iran to enhance connectivity and trade with India and other countries in the world.

Participating in the sixth Regional Dialogue of Secretaries of Security Councils/National Security Advisers on Afghanistan in Kyrgyz capital Bishkek, India's Deputy National Security Adviser Vikram Misri called for an "inclusive and representative" government in Afghanistan and said the approach towards the Taliban-ruled country should be based on consensus.

During his interaction with delegates from Iran, Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, Mr. Misri invited "Central Asian neighbours to utilise the Chabahar port as well as the Shahid Beheshti terminal at the port for maritime trade with India and other countries of the world," said a source privy to the discussion that focused on terrorism, drug trafficking apart from connectivity in the region.



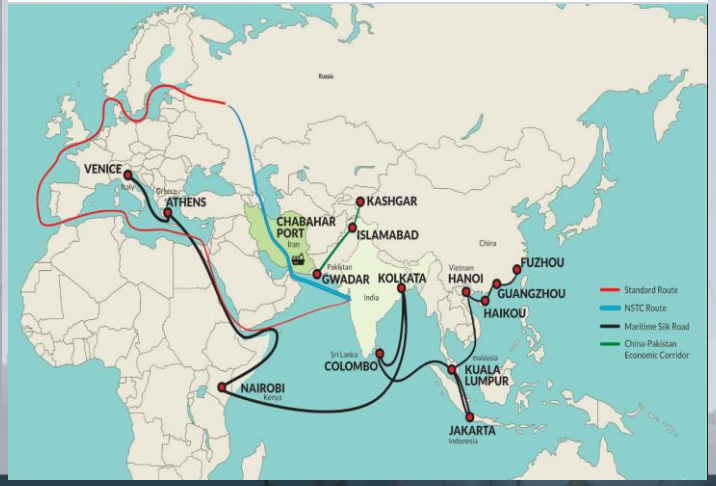
The Chabahar port is located on the southeast coast of Iran. FILE PHOTO

India has not recognised the Taliban outfit which came to power in August 2021 after the end of the U.S. occupation. Last November, the old embassy of Afghanistan that was being run by diplomats aligned with the old regime of President Ashraf Ghani shut down and the facilities have been taken over in Delhi, Mumbai and Hyderabad by diplomats who did not leave India.

The discussion at Bishkek came days after barely a fortnight after the head of the Indian 'technical team' at Kabul participated in a discussion in Kabul with the stakeholders in Afghanistan that was chaired by the Taliban's Foreign Minister' Amir Khan Muttaqi. India's participation at the regional discussion had raised eyebrows. On February 15, India highlighted 'legitimate economic and security interests in Afghanistan' and argued that New Delhi 'steadfast with its policy in support of peace, security and stability in Afghanistan.'

Immediate priorities

"Our common immediate priorities include providing humanitarian assistance, ensuring formation of a truly inclusive and representative government, combating terrorism and drug trafficking and preserving the rights of women, children and the minorities," the Indian side stated in Bishkek.



Context: India has urged Central Asian countries to use the port of Chabahar located on the southeast coast of Iran to enhance connectiv- ity and trade with India and other countries in the world.

Chabahar Port

- **History**: Indo-Iranian collaboration on Chabahar port dates back to 2003. It is only during the PM visit in **2016,** he pledged up to $500 million to develop and operate Iran's Chabahar port as **part of a trilateral engagement** between **India, Iran and Afghanistan**.
- **Location:** Chabahar port is located in Iran's south-eastern Sistan and Baluchestan province.
  - Located on the edge of the **Indian Ocean (located on the Gulf of Oman),** it is the only deep-sea port in Iran with direct ocean access.
- **Consist of two ports**: Chabahar Port consists of two separate ports called Shahid Kalantari and Shahid Beheshti.
  - Its geographic proximity to countries such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India, as well as its status as a key transit centre on the burgeoning **International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC)**, gives it the potential to develop into one of the most important commercial hubs in the region.

Significance Of The Port

- **Bypass Pakistan:** India can bypass Pakistan in transporting goods to Afghanistan.
- **Connectivity:** Chabahar port will boost India's access to Iran, the key gateway to the INSTC that has sea, rail and road routes between India, Russia, Iran, Europe and Central Asia.
- **Countering China:** It will be beneficial to India in countering Chinese presence in the Arabian Sea which China is trying to ensure by helping Pakistan develop the Gwadar port. Gwadar port is less than 400 km from Chabahar by road and 100 km by sea.
- **Import:** There will be a significant boost in the import of iron ore, sugar and rice to India. The import cost of oil to India will also see a considerable decline.

SWAMINATHAN COMMISSION

Syllabus GS Paper 3 – Economy)



What Swaminathan panel said

Farmers demanding legal guarantee for MSP have invoked recommendations of the National Commission on Farmers, which said MSP should be 'at least 50% more than the weighted average cost of production'

HARIKISHAN SHARMA
NEW DELHI, FEBRUARY 16

M S Swaminathan (above) in Ludhiana in February 2010. Protesting farmers gathered at the Shambhu border on Wednesday.

Context: The first of the 12 demands made by protesting Punjab farmers in their email sent to the government on February 6 was for a law to guarantee the procurement of all crops for all farmers at MSP, and for the determination of crop prices as per the recommendations of the Dr Swaminathan Commission.

Swaminathan Commission

- **Establishment of the National Commission on Farmers (NCF)**: On November 18, 2004, the Ministry of Agriculture formed the NCF under Prof Swaminathan, comprising various members.
- **Objectives**: The commission was tasked with suggesting strategies for food and nutrition security, and enhancing the sustainability of farming systems.
- **Submission Period:** Between December 2004 and October 2006, the NCF presented five comprehensive reports, totaling 1,946 pages.
- **Formula Omission**: The commission did not provide the specific formula for MSP calculation, a demand currently advocated by farmers' unions.
- **National Policy for Farmers, 2007**: Aimed to improve the economic viability of farming and increase farmers' net income. It is approved by the government based on the draft NPF.

Key Recommendations Of The Swaminathan Committee

- **MSP Recommendation**: The NCF recommended that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) should be at least 50% more than the weighted average cost of production.
- **Addressing Agrarian Crisis and Farmer Suicides**: The NCF identified incomplete land reforms, water quantity and quality issues, technological fatigue, adverse meteorological factors, and farmer suicides as key challenges.
- **Agriculture to the Concurrent List:** The NCF proposed adding 'agriculture' to the Concurrent List of the country's Constitution to address agrarian crises effectively.
- **Protection of Agricultural Land and Forests**: The commission recommended preventing the diversion of 'prime' agricultural land and forest to the corporate sector for non-agricultural purposes.
- **Regulation of Agricultural Land Sale**: The NCF advised establishing a mechanism to regulate the sale of agricultural land based on specific conditions to safeguard farmers' interests.
- **Reforms in Irrigation Sector**: The commission advocated for reforms to ensure sustained and equitable access to water for farmers.
  - It also recommended increased investment in the irrigation sector, previously allocated under the now-defunct five-year plans.

Key Difference

- **The government sets MSP** at 1.5 times the Cost of Production (CoP), where Cop is A2+FL.
- **The Swaminathan Commission**, however, suggests that CoP should be based on C2, proposing the 'C2+50 per cent' formula for setting MSP.

PIB

Feb 16

OPERATION NANHE FARISHTEY

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Govt Policies)

During January 2024, RPF reunited over 549 children under Operation 'Nanhe Faristey'

Context: The Railway Protection Force (RPF) is unwavering in its commitment to safeguarding railway property, passenger areas, and the well-being of travelers. In the month of January 2024, RPF continued to ensure the safety, security and comfort of passengers, while also assisting Indian Railways in delivering reliable freight transport services to its customers.

Operation 'Nanhe Faristey'

- **About**: A dedicated child-rescue initiative by the Railway Protection Force (RPF) across the country.
  - It also identifies and prevent the inflow of children who are illegally brought to the city, mainly to work as child labourers
- **Aim:** To work towards ending Human Trafficking through Railways.
- **Dedicated authority:** Railway Protection Force (RPF)
- **Nodal ministry:** Ministry of Railways.

Railway Protection Force (RPF)

- **About:** An armed railway police force of the Union under railway ministry.
- **Act:** Established by the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957
- **Objective:** The better protection and security of railway property and passenger area.
- **Power:** To search, arrest, enquire, and prosecute offenses committed under the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act 1966 and the Railways Act, 1989 (amended from time to time)

Railway Ministry Other Initiatives

- **Operation Jeevan Raksha**: The RPF's vigilant and swift action saved the lives of 233 passengers who had accidentally fallen while de-boarding or boarding moving trains, narrowly avoiding being caught under the wheels, at platforms and railway tracks in the month of January 2024, under Operation 'Jeevan Raksha.'
- **Meri Saheli" Initiative**: RPF takes the security of women passengers seriously and launched the "Meri Saheli" initiative. Providing security to women passengers.
- **Operation "Uplabdh"**: In the fight against touts, RPF arrested 379 individuals in the month of January 2024 and took legal action against them as per the law. Additionally, they seized future reserved railway tickets, valued at Rs. 44.46 lakhs.
- **Operation Sanraksha**: In a resolute effort to maintain passenger safety and protect railway services, RPF arrested 53 individuals involved in the perilous act of stone pelting on running trains in January 2024.
- **Operation Seva:** With a humanitarian approach, RPF provided assistance to 227 elderly, sick or injured passengers during their rail travels in the month of January 2024.

DTE

Feb 16

CRUSTACEA OF GENUS PARHYALE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env and Eco)

Researchers find new crustacean in Odisha's Chilika lagoon



Chilika Lakes

- **About**: Asia's largest brackish water lagoon, Chilika is **located in Odisha**, India, at the Bay of Bengal's mouth where the Daya River flows.
- As the **largest coastal lagoon in India** and the world's second-largest, Chilika was declared a Ramsar site in 1981, reflecting its significance for biodiversity and socio-economic factors.
- **Chilika became the first Indian waterbody** to be recognized as a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention.
- **Kalijai Temple** - Located on an island in the Chilika Lake.
- **Migratory Birds**: Amur Falcons, Bar-headed Geese, Black-necked cranes, Marine turtles, Dugongs, Humpback Whales, etc.

Context: Researchers at Odisha's Berhampur University have discovered a new species of marine amphipod — a shrimp-like crustacea of genus Parhyale — from the state's Chilika Lake, Asia's biggest brackish water lagoon on India's east coast.

Crustacea of Genus Parhyale

- **About:** The new species has been named Parhyale odian after Odisha's native language, Odia, as the species was collected there
- **Distinctive Characteristics**: The new species is brown in color and approximately eight millimeters in length.
  - It possesses 13 pairs of legs, with the first pair utilized for prey capture and feeding, according to Patro.
- **Unique Morphological Feature**: Parhyale odian stands out among 15 known species due to the presence of a stout robust seta on the male gnathopod's propodus, distinguishing it from its counterparts.
  - **Historical Context**: Stebbing first documented the genus Parhyale in 1899, originating from the Virgin Islands. The genus encompasses 15 species globally, inhabiting marine and brackish water environments across various regions.
  - Parhyale species are cosmopolitan, commonly found in intertidal and littoral areas, often beneath stones with attached vegetation or in
  - isopod burrows, as per researchers' observations.

Ecological Significance of Amphipods

- Amphipods, including Parhyale species, play a crucial role in marine ecosystems, forming a vital component of the marine food chain.
- They serve as valuable indicators for assessing the impacts of climate change and monitoring the health of coastal ecosystems.
- Ongoing research aims to elucidate the specific ecological roles of amphipods in both coastal and marine environments, contributing to a deeper understanding of their ecological significance.

PIB Feb 16

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCs
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Polity)

National Commission for Scheduled Castes submits Report to President of India

Context: The Vice-Chairman (Chairman In-charge) recently submitted the Annual Report 2022-23 of the National Commission of Schedule Caste to the President of India at Rashtrapati Bhawan.

National Commission for Scheduled Castes

- **About:** It is a constitutional body that works to safeguard the interests of the scheduled castes (SC) in India.
- **Set up**: It was set up as a national level advisory body to advise the government on broad policy issues and levels of development of Scheduled Castes.
- **Article 338 of the constitution:** It provides for a National Commission for the Scheduled Castes.
  - The constitution provides duties to investigate and monitor all matters relating to safeguards provided for them, to inquire into specific complaints and to participate and advise on the planning process of their socio-economic development etc.
- **Composition**: It consists of chairperson, vice-chairperson and three other members.
- **Appointed by**: President by warrant under his hand and seal.
- **Tenure**: Determined by President of India

Reports of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes

- **Annual Report Submission**: The commission presents an annual report to the President.
- **Presidential Submission to Parliament**: The president places all such reports before the Parliament, along with a memorandum explaining the action taken on the recommendations made by the Commission.
- **State Government Report Forwarding:** The President also forwards any report of the Commission pertaining to a state government to the state governor.
- **Legislative Presentation**: The Governor places it before the state legislature.

Functions

- To examine and oversee issues concerning the constitutional and legal protections for the SCs.
- To address particular grievances concerning the violation of rights of SCs.
- To contribute insights and recommendations during the socio-economic development planning for the SCs and assess their advancement under Union or state jurisdictions.
- To submit reports to the President periodically, including an annual report, detailing the effectiveness of these safeguards.

FINANCIAL EXPRESS

Feb 16

GULF STREAM

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 – Geography)

‘The Day After Tomorrow’: Collapse of Gulf Stream possible by 2025, new study warns of climate crisis

Context: A recent scientific study estimates a timescale for the collapse of the Gulf Stream between 2025 and 2095, with a central estimate of 2050, if global carbon emissions are not reduced.

Gulf of Stream

- **About:** It is an ocean current that carries warm water up the eastern coast of the United states and Canada and on to western Europe.
- **Influence on Florida's Climate**: The Gulf Stream affects the climate of Florida's east coast, maintaining warmer winters and cooler summers compared to neighboring southeastern states.
- **European Impact of the Gulf Stream**: Extending towards Europe, the Gulf Stream contributes to warming western European countries, altering their climate significantly.
- **England's Climate and the Gulf Stream**: Despite its northern latitude similar to cold regions of Canada, England experiences a much warmer climate, largely due to the warming effect of the Gulf Stream.
- **Causes the Gulf Stream**: Large system of circular currents and powerful winds, called an oceanic gyre. There are five oceanic gyres on Earth. The Gulf Stream is part of the North Atlantic Subtropical Gyre.
- **Ocean Dynamics**: The ocean is a dynamic system characterized by continuous movement and circulation.
- **Warmth from the Gulf to Norway**: The Gulf Stream transports warm water from the Gulf of Mexico to the Norwegian Sea.
- **Thermohaline Circulation**: Colder, denser water sinks as warm water flows in, initiating thermohaline circulation.
- **Southward Flow**: The denser water eventually flows southward, reaching the depths of the ocean and traveling towards Antarctica.



Other Ocean Currents

- Labrador Current, North Equatorial Current, North Equatorial Counter Current (NECC), South Equatorial Current, South Equatorial Counter Current (SECC), Kuroshio Current, Alaska Current and California Current.

DTE Feb 16

AEMLAP
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env and Eco)

CMS COP14: Action plans for African-Eurasian migratory landbirds, other avian species adopted

Context: The 14th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS COP14) adopted an action plan for improving the conservation status of migratory landbird species in the African-Eurasian region.

African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP)

- **Objective of AEMLAP**: Developing a strategic framework to conserve, restore, and sustainably manage populations of migratory landbird species and their habitats.
- **Synergy with AEWA, CAF, and Raptors MOU:** Complementing the efforts of AEWA, CAF, and Raptors MOU to restore the status of all African-Eurasian migratory bird species.
- **Focus Areas**
  - **Habitat Conservation**: Addressing habitat loss and degradation as critical threats to migratory landbird species throughout the flyway.
  - **Research and Monitoring**: Emphasizing the importance of research and monitoring in understanding and conserving migratory landbird populations.
  - **Education and Information**: Promoting awareness and education as crucial elements in the conservation of migratory landbirds.
  - **Taking and Trade, and Other Issues**: Addressing challenges related to taking and trade, as well as other threats such as diseases and collisions.

Identified Threats

- **Habitat Loss and Degradation**: Recognizing habitat loss and degradation as the primary threats to migratory landbird species.
- **Taking and Trade**: Acknowledging the potential negative impact of taking and trade for economic and cultural purposes on certain migratory landbird populations.
- **AEMLAP's Vision**:
- **Adequate Monitoring and Conservation**: Striving to adequately monitor landbird species, identify and mitigate threats, and improve conservation efforts along the African-Eurasian flyways.
- **Preservation of Habitats**: Aiming to preserve and sustainably manage habitats crucial for the well-being of migratory landbird species.

FINANIAL EXPRESS

Feb 16

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION (EFTA)
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – IR)

India rejects EFTA's data exclusivity demand in trade pact talks

Context: India has rejected the demand of the four-nation European Free Trade Association (EFTA) for 'data exclusivity' provisions in the free trade agreement that both sides are negotiating.

European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

- **About:** It is the intergovernmental organisation of Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.
- **Set up**: In 1960 by its then seven Member States for the promotion of free trade and economic integration between its members.
- **Objective**: Facilitates free trade and economic integration among member states within Europe and globally.
- **History**: EFTA was founded by the Stockholm Convention in 1960.
- **Advisory Bodies**: The EFTA Parliamentary Committee, The EFTA Consultative Committee, The EEA EFTA Forum.
- **Goal**: Fosters free trade and economic integration among its members both within Europe and on a global scale.

Governance

- **EFTA Council and Decision-Making**: The highest governing body of EFTA is the EFTA Council, convening eight times a year at the ambassadorial level and twice a year at the ministerial level, overseeing key decision-making processes.
- **Regulatory Bodies**
  - **EFTA Surveillance Authority (ESA)**: Ensures adherence to European Economic Area (EEA) regulations in Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway.
  - **EFTA Court**: Based in Luxembourg, resolves disputes related to EEA agreement interpretation and implementation.
- **Administrative Hub**
  - **EFTA Secretariat:** Headquartered in Geneva, facilitates relations between member states and manages EFTA's free trade agreements (FTAs).

INDIAN EXPRESS Page 23

XIAOKANG BORDER

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 – Geography)

China's 'defence villages' along LAC, which it is populating

AMRITA NAYAK DUTTA
NEW DELHI, FEBRUARY 16

CHINESE NATIONALS have started to occupy several of their model "Xiaokang" border defence villages, along that country's border with India's Northeastern region, *The Indian Express* has learnt.

EXPLAINED DEFENCE

Since 2019, China has been building villages along the Line of Actual Control (LAC), which separates India and China, but they were unoccupied until a few months ago.

Some villages along the LAC, opposite the Lohit Valley, and the Tawang sector of Arunachal Pradesh, are now being occupied by residents, according to the senior officials familiar with the matter. This was first reported by *The Indian Express* on Thursday.

What are China's 'Xiaokang' border defence villages?

China has constructed 628 "Xiaokang" or "well-off villages" along India's border with the Tibet Autonomous Region for more than five years now. These have been constructed all along the LAC, including the Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh borders.

The structures include mostly double-storey, large, and spacious buildings. The construction for most of these planned villages has already been completed, according to officials familiar with the development.

The actual purpose of these villages has remained unclear, but they are understood to be dual-use infrastructure, for both civil and military purposes. The Indian strategic community looks at them as a way to assert Chinese claims over certain areas along the LAC. Therefore, they have been a concern for the Indian military.

The length and, at some places location, of the LAC has been a bone of contention between India and China for years. While India considers the LAC to be 3,488 km long, China says it is around 2,000 km.

What is the legal status of these villages in the Chinese system?

A new law on China's land borders was brought into effect from January 1, 2022. The law was passed in 2021 by the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress — China's "rubber-stamp" Parliament — for the "protection and exploitation of the country's land border areas".

According to China's official news agency *Xinhua*, "The law also stipulates that the state shall take measures to strengthen border defence, support economic and social development as well as opening-up in border areas, improve public services and infrastructure in such areas, encourage and support people's life and work there, and promote coordination between border defence and social, economic development in border areas."



Thus, this border law would appear to cover the border defence villages programme.

How has India responded to the law?

The Indian government announced the Vibrant Villages Programme in 2022 to develop its border villages into modern villages with all amenities, and as tourist attractions. The programme builds on the existing Border Area Development Programme (BADP) under the Union Ministry of Home Affairs.

Under the programme, India plans to develop 663 border villages into modern villages in the first phase. Of these, at least 17 such border villages along the borders with China in Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh, have been selected for development as a pilot project.

In Arunachal Pradesh, villages in the eastern part of the state and the Tawang region have been identified such as Zemithang, Taksing, Chayang Tajo, Tuting, and Kibithu.

What other infrastructure is China developing along the LAC?

China has been constantly building infrastructure all along the LAC, including in Arunachal Pradesh's Tawang region and the Siang Valley.

This includes the construction of new roads and bridges to improve connectivity through the passes. China has been constructing houses and other infrastructure in Bhutanese territory too.

India has also focused on strengthening its border infrastructure and improving forward connectivity with the construction of new roads, bridges, and helipads.

There has been a push to develop alternate routes to the LAC and improve inter-valley connectivity in the Northeast region.

Context: The Chinese people have started occupying several of the country's model 'Xiaokang' border defence villages, along its border with India's northeastern region.

Xiaokang Border Defence Villages

- **About:** China has been building 628 Xiaokang or "well-off villages" along India's borders with the Tibet Autonomous Region for over five years.
- **Structures and Completion**: These villages consist mostly of double-storey, spacious buildings, with construction largely completed, according to officials.
- **Dual-use Infrastructure**: The purpose of these villages remains unclear, but they are perceived as dual-use infrastructure serving both civil and military functions, raising defense concerns.
- **Strategic Implications**: The strategic community sees these villages as a means for China to assert claims over specific areas along the Line of Actual Control (LAC).
- **Contention over LAC**: The exact length of the LAC is disputed, with India estimating it at 3,488 km, while China contends it to be approximately 2,000 km.

Has any law been introduced concerning these villages?

- **Implementation of New Law**: A new law concerning China's land borders came into effect on January 1, 2022.
- **Legislative Origin**: The law was passed in 2021 by the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress.
- **Purpose of the Law:** The law aims to safeguard and utilize China's land border areas effectively.

How is India responding to it?

- **Vibrant Villages Programme**: The Indian government launched the Vibrant Villages Programme in 2022 to modernize border villages and promote them as tourist destinations.
- **Expansion from BADP**: The programme extends and enhances the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) managed by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs.
- **Pilot Project Selection**: At least 17 border villages along the China-India border have been chosen for development as a pilot project.
- **Focus on Arunachal Pradesh**: In Arunachal Pradesh, villages in the eastern region and the Tawang area, including Zemithang, Taksing, Chayang Tajo, Tuting, and Kibithu, are earmarked for development.

ECONOMIC TIMES

Feb 15

SANGAM: DIGITAL TWIN INITIATIVE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Sci and Tech)

DoT unveils 'Sangam: Digital Twin' to harness unified data for infra planning and future design

Context: Recently, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has unveiled the 'Sangam: Digital Twin' initiative..

Sangam: Digital Twin Initiative

- **About:** The Proof of Concept, aimed at demonstrating a product, is divided into two stages and will be carried out in one of India's major cities.
- **Aim**: Showcase innovative infrastructure planning solutions in a real-world context.
- **Model Framework Development:** Create a collaborative model for faster and more effective collaboration.
- **Future Blueprint**: Provide a roadmap for scaling and replicating successful strategies in **future infrastructure projects.**
- **Digital Twin Technology**: Utilizing Digital Twin technology for virtual replicas, enabling real-time monitoring and simulation.
- **Adaptive Feedback Loop**: Iterative experimentation and feedback to adapt to changes for optimal outcomes.
- **Backdrop of Techade Vision 2047**: Breakthroughs in Communication, Computation, and Sensing: Contextualizing the initiative within the decade's technological advancements.

Sangam: Collaborative Leap in Infrastructure Planning

- **Integration of Technologies**: Combining 5G, IoT, AI, AR/VR, AI native 6G, Digital Twin, and next-gen computational technologies.
- **Whole-of-Nation Approach**: Involving public entities, tech industry leaders, startups, and academia for collective intelligence.
- **Transformative Platform:** Bridging the gap between ideas and solutions, paving the way for groundbreaking infrastructure advancements.

Digital-Twin Technology

- **About**: It is a digital representation of a physical object, person, or process, contextualized in a digital version of its environment.
- **Digital twins can help** an organization simulate real situations and their outcomes, ultimately allowing it to make better decisions.

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