



DISCOVERY IAS

with
**CBP
SRIVASTAVA**



**RESOURCE
BOOKLET**

2021

**ASSESS YOURSELF
WITH CBP SRIVASTAVA**

S::2021 M 02 B 09

DISCOVERY IAS B-14(Basement), Commercial Complex, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi - 110 009

011 4707 6055

9873 703 231

9313 058 532

discoveryiasacademy@gmail.com

Discovery_IAS_Official

Discovery_IAS_Official

discoveryias.in

**THIS PAGE
INTENTIONALLY
LEFT BLANK**

DAY -1

Q.1. How far do you think that the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has been effective in its role as a global terror watchdog? Discuss. [Paper II: International Organisations/Paper III: Internal Security]

Answer Format:

- 👍 Introduction to FATF and its mandate.
- 👍 Role played by it as a terror watchdog.
- 👍 Parameters to include any country in the grey list.
- 👍 It's impact on the countries.
- 👍 Challenges before it.
- 👍 Conclusion.

SOURCE ARTICLE

Pakistan to remain in 'Grey List' of global terror financing watchdog FATF

Pakistan Prime Minister Imran Khan. The FATF warning comes at a time the country is facing multiple economic challenges

Pakistan to remain in the increased monitoring 'Grey List' of global terror financing watchdog FATF, said its president Marcus Pleyer on Thursday.

"Pakistan remains under increased monitoring (grey list). The Pakistan government has two concurrent action plans, with a total of 34 action plan items. It has now largely addressed 30 of the items," said Pleyer.

Pakistan has been on the Paris-based FATF's grey list for deficiencies in its counter-terror financing and anti-money laundering regimes since June 2018.

Moreover, three other countries are onto the FATF list: Jordan, Mali and Turkey. They have all agreed on an action plan with the FATF.

Pakistan was retained on the FATF 'grey list' for failing to effectively implement the global FATF standards and over its lack of progress on investigation and prosecution of senior leaders and commanders of UN-designated terror groups.

FATF President had said Pakistan will remain on the grey list till it addresses all items on the original action plan agreed to in June 2018 as well as all items on a parallel action plan handed out by the watchdog's regional partner - the Asia Pacific Group (APG) - in 2019.

Pleyer had noted that "Pakistan has made significant progress and it has largely addressed 26 out of 27 items on the action plan it first committed to in June 2018." He, however, had added that the item on financial terrorism still needed to be addressed which concerned the "investigation and prosecution of senior leaders and commanders of UN-designated terror groups".

Pakistan opposition parties have continued to slam the Imran Khan government over its failure to get the country removed from the FATF grey list.

Q.2. India has taken a strategic step in the form of being a part of Middle Eastern Quad. Do you agree that it would not be easy for India to show her strong presence in the region? Discuss. [Paper II: International Relations]

Answer Format:

- 👍 Introduction to Middle Eastern Quad and its members.
- 👍 Why was it needed?
- 👍 A comparison of the quads in the Middle East and in Indo-Pacific.
- 👍 What could be the role of India and how will it face the challenges?
- 👍 Conclusion.

SOURCE ARTICLE

New Quad signals India's strategic shift in Middle East

Nearly three decades after Prime Minister P V Narasimha Rao broke from the past and normalised relations with Israel in January 1992, India is taking a major step in framing the Jewish state within its larger Middle East policy. Until now, the South Bloc factored Israel in its policy vis-a-vis Washington. However, during his five-day visit to Israel this month, External Affairs Minister Dr S Jaishankar laid the foundations for a larger regional approach with Israel as a pivot, through a virtual meeting with his American, Emirati and Israeli counterparts. Already there are suggestions that the 'minilateral' could include like-minded countries like Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan and France.

The new and mini Quad (comprising India, Israel, the UAE and the US) is innovative, non-confrontationist and hence will be enduring. The other one comprising Australia, India, Japan and the US, the seeds of which were sown in 2007, is hampered by a host of security challenges. These countries were brought together primarily due to their concerns vis-a-vis Chinese strategic ascendance, and the Quad faced a host of political and economic hurdles. With China as their largest trading partner, none have the luxury of being openly anti-Beijing. Opposition to China being the common (if not the only) unifier presented a negative view of the Quad. Moreover, when the US needed a stronger framework, it settled for AUKUS without any prior notification or consultation with other members of Quad.

Two, the new Middle Eastern Quad is different and will be more challenging for India than the Indo-Pacific one. It will

not be a talk shop like others where India is a member. Besides the hype and photo ops, what were the tangible gains for India? Statements and declarations are not a substitute for deliverables. The new Quad is framed as an economic forum, akin to the ASEAN in its earliest stages. Initial reports highlight cooperation in infrastructure, trade, technology, health and big data aimed at economic growth. Even cooperation in maritime security would involve freedom of navigation for all littoral and non-littoral states, and ensuring safe passage for oil and non-oil cargo, especially in the Persian Gulf region.

Three, unlike the Indo-Pacific Quad, the Middle Eastern one does not appear to be aimed at any particular country, ideology or group. There is no one to gang up against. Though Iran could be a concern for some, others do not see Tehran as an existential threat. While there would be a greater exchange of ideas, some would not sign up with Israel for an aggressive posture or actions. Both the UAE and India have reasons to develop stronger ties with Iran, while the Biden administration is less virulent on Iran than its predecessor. However, there is an unintended benefit; since the mini-Quad enhances New Delhi's regional importance, Iran would have to accommodate India in its Afghan policy.

Four, since economic cooperation is the prime focus, the Quad will not progress only on the shoulders of the Ministry of External Affairs. The economic wing within embassies (introduced in the mid-1990s following economic reforms) will have to be scaled up, and the South Bloc will have to bring in other government

and non-government players to fructify the forum. This means more business suits and fewer bandhgalas if this Quad is to succeed. This will not be easy either. If the economy is the driver, then the private sector will also have to scale up their size and imagination. Even three decades after economic liberalisation, their presence beyond the borders is negligible and they still operate mainly as sub-contractors, vendors and suppliers.

Five, Rao's decision to normalise relations with Israel offered India an opportunity to reshape its Middle East policy. But that it took nearly three decades to happen underscores the regional complexities and India's inhibitions in pursuing a more assertive policy with Israel. While Prime Minister Modi dehyphenated Israel and Palestine, devising a regional policy on the former had to wait until the Biden administration. Interestingly,

Jaishankar's third visit to Israel in four years began from Abu Dhabi, where he held discussions with the Emirati officials.

And six, this Quad will push India to transform itself. While the US might be more lenient towards Indian stretchable time, Israel and the UAE are impatient countries. Their economic transformation was achieved with greater attention to efficiency, lessening cost and reducing lead-time in deliveries. Their preference for technology and innovation is partly motivated by their 'wanted-it-yesterday' mode of operations. India, on the other hand, is eloquent in its promises and miserly in deliverables. Not an ideal partner for the work culture of Israel and the UAE. Hence, the success of the new Middle Eastern Quad rests on India moving away from rhetoric, focusing on the deliverables and hopefully, improving its work culture and efficiency.

**THIS PAGE
INTENTIONALLY
LEFT BLANK**

DAY - 2

Q.1. In which circumstances is the consent of the Attorney General required to initiate proceedings for contempt of court? Discuss the important provisions of the Contempt of Court Act 1971. [Paper II: Constitution/ Governance]

Answer Format:

- 👍 Concept of contempt of court and its significance.
- 👍 Significance of and situations when AG's consent is required to initiate proceedings.
- 👍 Provisions in the Contempt of Court Act 1971
- 👍 Types of contempt.
- 👍 Significance of the provisions.
- 👍 Conclusion.

SOURCE ARTICLE

Why is consent of A-G required to initiate contempt proceedings?

What is the law on contempt of courts, and why is the consent of the Attorney General required to initiate contempt proceedings? Under what circumstances is the AG's consent not needed?

Attorney General for India K K Venugopal on Tuesday granted consent to initiate criminal contempt of court proceedings against comic illustrator Rachita Taneja for allegedly scandalising the judiciary through her tweets and illustrations.

A law student had brought the tweets and illustration by Taneja — made in the context of the Supreme Court's decision to grant bail to Republic TV editor-in-chief Arnab Goswami who was arrested for allegedly abetting a suicide — to the notice of the AG.

What is the procedure for bringing a criminal contempt of court case against an individual?

The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, lays down the law on contempt of court. Section 15 of the legislation describes the procedure on how a case for contempt of court can be initiated.

In the case of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General or the Solicitor General, and in the case of High Courts, the Advocate General, may bring in a motion before the court for initiating a case of criminal contempt.

However, if the motion is brought by any other person, the consent in writing of the Attorney General or the Advocate General is required.

The motion or reference made for initiating the case will have to specify the contempt of which the person charged is alleged to be guilty.

But why does the Attorney General have to grant consent?

The procedure in cases of criminal contempt of court, which means the publication of material that scandalises or lowers the dignity of the court or prejudices or interferes with the proceedings of the court, the consent of the Attorney General is required under the law.

The objective behind requiring the consent of the Attorney General before taking cognizance of a complaint is to save the time of the court. Judicial time is squandered if frivolous petitions are made and the court is the first forum for bringing them in. The AG's consent is meant to be a safeguard against frivolous petitions, as it is deemed that the AG, as an officer of the court, will independently ascertain whether the complaint is indeed valid.

Is the AG's consent mandatory for all contempt of court cases?

The AG's consent is mandatory when a private citizen wants to initiate a case of contempt of court against a person. Before such a plea can be filed, the Attorney General must sign off on the complaint, determining if it requires the attention of the court at all.

However, when the court itself initiates a contempt of court case, as it did in

the case of Prashant Bhushan recently, the AG's consent is not required. This is because the court is exercising its inherent powers under the Constitution to punish for contempt and such Constitutional powers cannot be restricted because the AG declined to grant consent.

The three-judge Bench headed by Justice Arun Mishra reiterated this position in the Prashant Bhushan case. "As far as the suo motu petitions are concerned, there is no requirement for taking consent of anybody, including the learned Attorney General because the Court is exercising its inherent powers to issue a notice for contempt. It is equally well settled, that once the Court takes cognizance, the matter is purely between the Court and the contemnor. The only requirement is that the procedure followed is required to be just and fair and in accordance with the principles of natural justice," the court had said.

AG Venugopal had repeatedly objected to the court's initiation of contempt proceedings against Bhushan during the course of the hearing.

And what happens if the AG denies consent?

If the AG denies consent, the matter all but ends. In August, AG Venugopal had refused to grant consent to initiate criminal contempt proceedings against actor Swara Bhasker for allegedly making derogatory comments against the Supreme Court. Last week, he turned down a request to initiate contempt proceedings against author Shefali Vaidya as the tweets were made over a year ago. The law has a limitation period of one year for bringing in action against an individual.

The complainant can, however, separately

bring the issue to the notice of the court and urge the court to take suo motu (on its own motion) cognizance. If the court does take suo motu cognizance, as it did in the case of Prashant Bhushan, the consent of the senior-most law officer is not required.

Article 129 of the Constitution gives the Supreme Court the power to initiate contempt cases on its own, independent of the motion brought before it by the AG or with the consent of the AG.

"The Supreme Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself," Article 129 states.

What happens after the AG has granted consent?

Once the consent of the Attorney General is given in writing, a notice under The Contempt of Courts Act is served personally on the person against whom the proceedings are sought to be initiated by the court. If the court decides not to serve the notice personally, the law requires the court to record the reasons for it.

If the court is satisfied that the alleged contemnor is likely to abscond or evade judicial proceedings, it can order attachment of property of a value that it deems reasonable.

Once the notice is served, the alleged contemnor may file an affidavit in support of his defence, explaining the nature and circumstances of her remarks. The case is required under the Act to be heard by a Bench of at least two judges. The court then takes into account any evidence available to check the affidavit, and pass appropriate orders.

Q.2. Discuss the guidelines recently given by the Supreme Court on anticipatory bail. How will it impact the criminal justice system in India? [Paper II: Governance/Constitution]

Answer Format:



☑ Concept of anticipatory bail.

☑ Cases in which is granted.

☑ SC's guidelines.

☑ India's criminal justice system.

☑ Impact on the criminal justice system

☑ Conclusion.

SOURCE ARTICLE

Supreme Court's guidelines on grant of bail after chargesheet is filed

ROMIT N. SAHAI breaks down the Supreme Court's order yesterday in the case of Satender Kumar Antil vs. Central Bureau of Investigation & Anr. in which it laid down guidelines for grant of bail to an accused after the filing of the chargesheet.

YESTERDAY a two judge division bench of the Supreme Court, after previously hinting its intent to lay down guidelines on the issue of granting of bail, finally issued the same. This is a positive step towards the seemingly underrealized notion of 'Bail, not Jail'.

The guidelines issued came as voluntary suggestions from Additional Solicitor General S.V. Raja and Senior Advocate Sidharth Luthra, who were representing the CBI and the petitioner, respectively, in the matter before the apex court.

The guidelines were issued to fill the lacuna in the intervening period between the completion of investigation and the initiation of trial, that is, the stage when investigation has concluded and chargesheet has been filed, but the accused was not arrested during the investigation.

The guidelines not only lays down the considerations to be borne in mind by the courts but also provides a sequential procedure to be followed when the chargesheet is filed, but the accused is not arrested, with the object of ensuring that the accused is not unnecessarily harassed.

Backdrop

These guidelines have stemmed from observations made in a slew of cases recently decided by the Supreme Court where it was irked on the routine default approach of investigating officers and judicial magistrates to arrest the accused who, during the course of an entire

investigation, was not arrested at all, and at the same time was also cooperative with the entire investigation.

The bench of Justices S.K. Kaul and M.M. Sundresh, while hearing the instant matter in July, had remarked: "Prima-facie, we cannot appreciate why in such a scenario is there a requirement for the petitioner being sent to custody. Be that as it may, it will be appropriate to lay down some principles in this behalf."

In the present case, after the charge-sheet was filed, the accused did not appear before the court that took cognizance of the charge-sheet and instead had filed an anticipatory bail application. Due to his non-appearance, the anticipatory bail application was rejected, and non-bailable warrants were issued.

Aggrieved by the rejection of his anticipatory bail application, a Special Leave to Appeal Petition was filed before the Supreme Court wherein the apex court asked for an explanation for the petitioner's unusual behaviour of deliberately avoiding appearance and filing an anticipatory bail application, especially when there was no immediate apprehension for his arrest as he had not been arrested for the entire duration of the investigation.

The counsel for the-accused stated that as a matter of routine by lower-courts, once the chargesheet is filed, the accused is arrested by the Investigating-Officers or sent to custody by the courts themselves even if a person is not arrested during

investigation; thus he was constrained to defy the summon and apply for anticipatory-bail.

Earlier this year, in its orders in the cases of Siddharth vs. State of UP (heard by a two-judge bench comprising of Justice Kaul) and Aman Preet vs. CBI (heard by the bench of Justices Kaul and Sundresh as well), the Supreme Court, whilst frowning upon the unwarranted and groundless act of arresting an accused at the time of filing of charge-sheet only for the reason of formalizing the charges framed, decided that the same was completely misplaced and contrary to Section 170 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), and that the first plan of action of the lower courts must always be to issue summons and avoid an arbitrary order of arrest.

The Delhi High Court had held in a 2004 judgment that in ordinary course, the police should always avoid arresting the accused whenever possible. This was affirmed as correct by the Supreme Court in Pankaj Jain v. Union of Indian (2018).

Earlier, in M.C. Mehta (Taj Corridor Scam) vs. Union of India (2006) had held that the purpose of section 170 of CrPC is the ascertainment of facts and circumstances of the case so as to form an opinion whether on the material collected, there is a case to place the accused for trial.

The guidelines

The Supreme Court has laid that the foremost conditions precedent for these guidelines to-be applicable are:

- (1) The Accused was not arrested during the investigation and,
- (2) That, the accused cooperated throughout the investigation, including appearing before the concerned investigating officer whenever called.

If these requisite conditions are not met, then these guidelines will not be applicable when the bail application is being considered.

For the purposive application of these guidelines, the Court has also classified the offences by type into four broad categories:

Category A (General Offences)

- Offences punishable with imprisonment of 7 years or less.
- The offence itself is not punishable with death, life-imprisonment or imprisonment of more than 7 years.
- The offence is not an economic offence.

Category B (Heinous Offences)

- Offence is punishable with death or life-imprisonment or imprisonment of more than 7 years.

Category C (Special Offences)

- Offences punishable under Special Acts.
- The Act should contain stringent or special provisions for bail like the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (Section 37), the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (Section 45), the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (Section 43D(5)), and Companies Act (Section 212(6)).

Category D (Economic Offences)

- Economic Offences which are not covered by any Special Act.

The category specific guidelines and procedure laid down by the Supreme Court is as follows:

Category A

After the charge-sheet is filed or the cognizance of complaint has been taken as the case may be (police cases or complaint cases):-

Court will first issue an ordinary summons at the first instance (including permitting appearance through lawyer).

If after service of the summons, the accused does not appear, then an available warrant for physical appearance may be issued.

If the accused still fails to appear, then a non-bailable warrant may be issued.

If, however, the accused moves an application before the non-bailable warrant is executed with the undertaking in the application that the accused will appear physically on the next date(s) of hearing, then the court may cancel the non-bailable warrant or convert it into either a bailable warrant or a summons, and no insistence on physical appearance of the accused.

The court may also decide the bail application of such accused on appearance without taking the accused in physical custody or by granting interim bail till the bail application is decided.

Categories B and D

On appearance of the accused in Court pursuant to any process issued, the bail application of the accused is to be decided on merits.

Category C

The same condition as that for Categories B and D, along with an additional condition, i.e., after the appearance of the accused in Court, their bail application is to be decided on merits and in compliance of the specific conditions/provisions of bail provided under the Special Act.

Other-Guidelines Issued:

Non-Cooperation of Accused or Exigency Situations

The above issued guidelines will not give benefit to the accused in the following situations:

- Situations where the accused did not cooperate in the investigation nor appeared before the investigating officers nor answered summons or
- Situations where the Court feels that judicial custody is necessary for the completion of trial, or where further investigation including a possible recovery, is required.

Interim Bail

While the court is considering the bail application of the accused charged with offence of any of the above categories, the court is empowered to grant interim bail by taking into considerations of the accused during the investigation where his arrest was not warranted. but the ultimate bail application is to be considered as per the specific guidelines issued.

The Court also clarified that the settled view in Sanjay Chandra vs. SBI (2012) continue to hold, that is, the determining considerations for grant of bail do not take economic offences out of its purview, and that the only bearing the court has to have is the seriousness of the charge itself and the simultaneous severity of its punishment.

The guidelines issued are a much needed direction for lower courts, which are ordinarily reluctant when it comes to grant of bail but hasty when it comes to ordering arrest of the accused, even when the latter have been cooperative during the investigation.

**THIS PAGE
INTENTIONALLY
LEFT BLANK**

DAY-3

Q.1. Drug abuse has been a serious concern in India. How does it impact the internal security architecture of the country? [Paper III: Internal Security]

Answer Format:

- 👍 Concept of drug abuse and its implications.
- 👍 Why is it a matter of serious concern?
- 👍 Relationship of drug abuse with internal security.
- 👍 Sale of drugs and terror finance.
- 👍 Steps taken by India in dealing with the issue.
- 👍 Conclusion.

SOURCE ARTICLE

NATIONAL FUND TO CONTROL DRUG ABUSE

In exercise of the powers available under Section 7-A of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS Act), vide Notification S.O. No. 389(E) dated 29.05.1989, the Central Government has constituted the National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse (NFCDA). Subsequently, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse) Rules, 2006 were notified on 24th March, 2006 and amended on 31.08.2006, 02.04.2009 and 19.08.2009. The broad parameters of funding, scope, procedure, evaluation and monitoring mechanism for managing the funds of NFCDA have already been prescribed in the NDPS (NFCDA) Rules, 2006 itself. However, for the benefit of the organizations intending to avail assistance under the NFCDA to carry out their activities in the field of controlling drug abuse, and also with the view of making the implementation of NFCDA more transparent, it was felt appropriate to outline the guidelines for effective implementation of the provisions of NDPS (NFCDA) Rules, 2006. The funds can be utilized to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with the measures taken for:

- (i) Combating illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or controlled substances;
- (ii) Controlling the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
- (iii) Identifying, treating, rehabilitating addicts;

- (iv) Preventing drug abuse;
- (v) Educating public against drug abuse; and
- (vi) Supplying drugs to addicts where such supply is a medical necessity.

This is as per the information provided by Department of Revenue who are administering this National Fund.

There is no such activities and projects launched and conducted in the State of Rajasthan via the National Fund to Control Drug Abuse by the Department of Revenue.

Department of Revenue does not allocate any fund under NFCDA directly to State Government/other institutions for establishment of rehabilitation centers for the victims of drug abuse. However, in case, if any State Government/Central Government/Any other institutions seek financial assistance under NFCDA, the same is to be examined in the Department of Revenue and placed before Governing Body of NFCDA and such amount is sanctioned to them on the basis of the recommendation of the Governing Body and with the approval of the Competent Authority.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements the scheme of National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction under which financial assistance is provided to Integrated Rehabilitation centres for Addicts (IRCA) and Outreach and Drop in Centres (ODIC). The details of ODICs and IRCA running in the State of Rajasthan is placed at Annexure-I.

Annexure-I

Details of ODICs in Rajasthan

S. No.	District Name	Name Of Ngo
1	Baran	Manav Janseva Sansthan
2	Dausa	Mahaveer Bal Shikshaand Vikash Samiti
3	Ganganagar	Tapovan Nasha Mukti Avam Punarwas Sansthan
4	Jaipur	Nirashrit Mahila Bal Vikas Gramodhyog Shiksha Samiti
5	Jaisalmer	Shubhdeep Group Seva Sansthan
6	Kota	Navodaya Bal Vidhyalaya Samiti
7	Sawai Madhopur	Rajfoundation Sansthan

Details of IRCAs in Rajasthan

S. No	District Name	Name Of Ngo
1	Baran	Vinayak Research And Welfare Society Kota
2	Barmer	Shubhdeep Group Seva Sansthan
3	Bharatpur	Nirashrit Mahila Bal Vikas Gramodhyog Shiksha Samiti
4	Bikaner	Dantour Vikas Sarvajanik Punyarth Trust
5	Bundi	Amrapali Prashikshan Sansthan
6	Dausa	Rajfoundation Sansthan
7	Dungarpur	Muskan Sansthan
8	Ganganagar	J.r. Tantia Charitable Trust
9	Ganganagar	Manohar Bal Mandir Samiti
10	Ganganagar	Tapovan Nasha Mukti Avam Punarwas Sansthan
11	Hanumangarh	Narayan Sewa Samiti
12	Jaipur	Gyanaram Jamman Lal Manav Seva Samiti
13	Jaisalmer	Dantour Vikas Sarvajanik Punyarth Trust
14	Jalor	Gramin Utthan Manav Sansthan
15	Jodhpur	Opium De Addiction Treatment Training And Research Trust
16	Karauli	Rajfoundation Sansthan
17	Kota	Bharti Nav Yuvak Vikas Samiti Kota
18	Kota	Rajasthan Anusuchit Jati Mahilaavam Sishu Vikas Samiti Kota Raj
19	Sirohi	Gramin Utthan Manav Sansthan

This information was given by Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment Dr.Virendra Kumar in the Lok Sabha in a written reply today.

Q.2. Discuss the significance of AMRUT Mission in providing basic amenities and making the lives of the people easier. [Paper II: Governance]

Answer Format:

- 👍 Introduction to the Mission.
- 👍 Services to be provided under the Mission.
- 👍 How will it make the lives easier?
- 👍 Possible challenges.
- 👍 Conclusion.

SOURCE ARTICLE**Cabinet approves the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation – AMRUT 2.0 till 2025-26****Providing reliable and affordable water supply and sanitation services to urban households is a national priority****Total indicative outlay for AMRUT 2.0 is ₹2,77,000 crore****AMRUT 2.0, targets universal coverage of water supply by providing household tap connections in all 4,378 statutory towns.****100% coverage of household sewerage/ septage management in 500 AMRUT cities targeted****Mission targets to provide 2.68 crore tap connections and 2.64 crore sewer/ septage connections to achieve the intended outcomes.**

The Union Cabinet, chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, today approved the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0) till 2025-26, as a step towards AatmaNirbhar Bharat and with aim of making the cities 'water secure' and 'self-sustainable' through circular economy of water. The cabinet understands that providing reliable and affordable water supply and sanitation services to urban households is a national priority. This will be achieved by providing functional tap connections to all households, undertaking water source conservation/ augmentation, rejuvenation of water bodies and wells, recycle/re-use of treated used water and rainwater harvesting. The project shall lead to ease of living by providing piped water supply and sewerage / septage facility to urban households.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), first focused national water Mission was launched in June 2015 to facilitate ease of living to

citizens in 500 cities by providing tap connections and sewer connections. So far, 1.1 crore household tap connections and 85 lakh sewer/ septage connections have been provided. 6,000 MLD sewage treatment capacity is being developed, of which 1,210 MLD capacity is already created, with provision for reuse of 907 MLD treated sewage. 1,820 parks with area of 3,600 acre have been developed, while another 1,800 acres of area is under greening. So far, 1,700 flooding points have been eliminated.

Taking forward the remarkable strides made under AMRUT, AMRUT 2.0, targets universal coverage of water supply by providing household tap connections in all 4,378 statutory towns. 100% coverage of household sewerage/ septage management in 500 AMRUT cities is other objective. Mission targets to provide 2.68 crore tap connections and 2.64 crore sewer/ septage connections to achieve the intended outcomes.

Total indicative outlay for AMRUT 2.0 is ₹ 2,77,000 crore including central

share of ₹76,760 crore for five years from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26.

Mission will be monitored on a robust technology based portal. The projects will be geo-tagged. There will be an endeavor to make it a paper-less Mission. Cities will assess their water sources, consumption, future requirement and water losses through a city water balance plan. Based on this, city water action plans will be prepared which will be summed up as State Water Action Plan and will be approved by the Ministry of Housing and Urban affairs. The funds for the projects will be shared by Centre, State and ULBs. Central funds will be released to the States in three tranches based on allocation to the State as per State Water Action Plan.

Other key features of AMRUT 2.0 (U) include Pey Jal Survekshan which will encourage competition among cities for benchmarking urban water services. Mission will also encourage mobilization of market finance by mandating implementation of 10% of worth

of projects in cities with population above ten lakh through Public Private Participation. Mission will also bring in the leading technologies in water sector in world through technology sub-Mission. Entrepreneurs/ start-ups will be encouraged in water ecosystem. Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaign will be undertaken to spread awareness among masses about water conservation.

Mission has a reform agenda focussed towards financial health and water security of ULBs. Meeting 20% of water demand through recycled water, reducing non-revenue water to less than 20% and rejuvenation of water bodies are major water related reforms. Reforms on property tax, user charges and enhancing credit worthiness of ULBs are other important reforms. ULBs will be rewarded with incentive on accomplishing the reforms.

DAY-4

Q.1. Public Accounts Committee is responsible for ensuring administrative accountability and fiscal responsibility. Comment. [Paper II: Governance/Constitution]

Answer Format:

- 👍 Introduction to Public Accounts Committee and its composition.
- 👍 Concept of administrative accountability and fiscal responsibility.
- 👍 Role played by the Committee.
- 👍 Conclusion.

SOURCE ARTICLE

Parliamentary Committees Ensure Administrative Accountability of The Executive Towards The Legislature: President Kovind

President of India Inaugurates Centenary Celebrations of The Public Accounts Committee of The Parliament

The Parliamentary Committees in general and the Public Accounts Committee (PAC), in particular ensure administrative accountability of the Executive towards the Legislature, said the President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind. He was speaking on the occasion of inauguration of the centenary celebrations of the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament in the Central Hall of Parliament House today (December 4, 2021).

The President said that in a democracy, Parliament is the embodiment of the people's will. Various Parliamentary Committees work as its extension and enhance its functioning. He noted that it is a welcome division of labour as they allow the Houses to discuss and debate all issues while select groups of the Members of Parliament can devote more focus on select matters. He said that without Parliamentary Committees, a parliamentary democracy would be rendered incomplete. It is through the PAC that citizens keep a check on the government finances.

The President said that in parliamentary democracy, accountability is central to governance. Therefore, it is obvious that a committee of people's representatives doing scrutiny of public accounts plays an important role. The Public Account Committee has been entrusted with a

great responsibility of showing the virtue of prudence. It aids in finding better ways to raise the resources and, more importantly, to spend them efficiently on people's welfare. He said that since it is the Parliament that grants permission to the Executive to raise and spend funds, it has the duty to assess if funds were raised and spent accordingly or not.

The President said that record of PAC over the decades has been commendable and exemplary. Its functioning has been praised by independent experts too. Many luminaries including one of his predecessors, Shri R. Venkataraman, and three of our former Prime Ministers, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and Shri Inder Kumar Gujral, served on it. He noted that PAC has examined public expenditure not only from a legal and formal point of view to find out technical irregularities, if any, but also from the point of view of the economy, prudence, wisdom, and propriety. He said that it has no other objective but to bring to notice cases of waste, loss, corruption, extravagance, inefficiency. If more paise out of every rupee coming from honest taxpayers are reaching those in need and also for nation-building initiatives, the PAC and its members have played a large role in the process, he added.

Q.2. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank would look to fund both social as well as climate-resilient infrastructure in India. Discuss. [Paper II: International Organisations]

Answer Format:

- 👍 Introduction to AIIB and its mandate.
- 👍 Role played by the bank in development.
- 👍 Relations of the Bank with India.
- 👍 Concept of social and climate-resilient infrastructure.
- 👍 Conclusion.

SOURCE ARTICLE

AIIB to support India in improving healthcare infrastructure

In terms of climate financing, the bank said it currently expects to approve \$50 billion in climate finance-related projects by 2030, a four-fold increase in annual climate finance commitments.

Multilateral development bank Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) on Tuesday said it will support India in ramping up its healthcare infra facilities to meet future health challenges. The Beijing-based funding institution said it is working with the Indian government to develop climate-resilient infrastructure projects.

"When we do screening of project proposals, we work with the Indian government to ensure that priority is given to infrastructure projects which could deal with climate change. This is very much in our mind and we are making very important progress in this regard," AIIB president Jin Liqun said in a virtual conference on the sidelines of the annual meeting.

He said AIIB has financed the project to deal with the pandemic in India and appreciated the fact that the Indian government has been containing the COVID-19 pandemic.

"What we are looking forward to is that we can quickly go back to normal infrastructure investment operations in the country, which can also help in improving the healthcare systems. Moving forward, we will look at both the climate-resilient infrastructure and also support India's effort to improve its healthcare system. There should be a proper balance between physical infrastructure and social infrastructure," he said.

AIIB believes that there is a huge need for India given the size of population to strengthen its healthcare system, he

added.

Liqun also announced that AIIB will align its operations with the goals of the Paris Agreement by July 1, 2023.

The bank currently estimates its cumulative climate finance approvals to be USD 50 billion by 2030. This amount would represent a four-fold increase in annual climate finance commitments since AIIB started publicly reporting the number in 2019.

Earlier this year, the AIIB announced it would target at least a 50 per cent share of climate finance in actual financing approvals by 2025.

"Today's announcement reinforces AIIB's long-standing pledge to support climate action in line with the Paris Agreement. We think the way forward needs greater participation by the private sector on all fronts, so that we can collectively deliver on the promise of building an inclusive, equitable and sustainable future," he said.

The Paris Alignment commitment would apply to sovereign and non-sovereign projects, including investments made via financial intermediaries.

AIIB is currently testing a rigorous process to ensure projects meet low-carbon and climate-resilient standards consistent with the Paris accord. The approach draws on the international standards and frameworks currently being developed in collaboration with other multilateral development banks.

In the lead-up to COP26 in November, more than 130 countries have set or are considering a net-zero carbon emissions

target by 2050.

However, the current level of ambition set out in these plans is, in aggregate, still far too low for the international community to meet the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement to limit global

warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius, preferably to 1.5 degrees, compared to pre-industrial levels.

AIIB sees leveraging emerging technologies as key to raising climate ambition.

**THIS PAGE
INTENTIONALLY
LEFT BLANK**

DAY-5

Q.1. Despite a number of programmes launched for agricultural development, farmers suicide are still continued. Discuss the causes and effects of this serious issue. [Paper III: Economy]

Answer Format:

- 👍 Brief introduction of few programmes for Agri-development.
- 👍 Farmers suicides in India according to government data.
- 👍 Major causes of such suicides.
- 👍 Impact on economy and also on society.
- 👍 Conclusion.

SOURCE ARTICLE

Suicides of agricultural labourers rise by 18%: NCRB report

NEW DELHI: Agriculture sector might have rescued India's economy a bit with recording positive growth in the Covid-19-hit year, but the sector in 2020 witnessed higher number of suicides than in 2019 with the share of such victims among agricultural labourers increasing by 18%.

Maharashtra continues to be at the top in this dubious list with 4,006 suicides in farm sector followed by Karnataka (2,016), Andhra Pradesh (889), Madhya Pradesh (735) and Chhattisgarh (537) in the total of 10,677 suicides in 2020. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh were the top four states in the list in 2019 as well.

Increase in the number of suicides of agricultural labourers may be interpreted as cases of higher distress among landless farmers who are not even eligible for financial support under the central flagship 'income support scheme' – PMKisan. Most landless farmers have to work as labourers in absence of means to even opt for farming in leased land.

Overall, the country had reported suicides of 10,677 persons in the farming sector during 2020, accounting for 7% of total suicides (1,53,052) in the country. It included suicides of 5,579 farmers/cultivators and 5,098 agricultural labourers, shows the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data on suicides in India, released on Thursday.

India, in fact, reported higher suicides in the sector last year after consistently recording a decline in such numbers in three consecutive years since 2016 when it recorded suicides of 11, 379 persons in the sector. It declined to 10,655 in 2017;

10,349 in 2018 and 10,281 in 2019.

Though the number of suicides among farmers/cultivators declined from 5,957 in 2019 to 5,579 in 2020, the number of such cases among agricultural labourers increased from 4,324 in 2019 to 5,098 last year.

"This data depicts only profession of persons who have committed suicide and has no linkage whatsoever regarding cause of suicide," said the NCRB in its report.

Out of 5,579 farmer/cultivator suicides last year, a total of 5,335 were male and 244 were female. Out of 5,098 suicides committed by agricultural labourers, 4,621 were male and 477 were female.

Punjab and Haryana - the centre of ongoing farmers' protests against three central farm laws - reported 257 and 280 suicides, respectively, in the farm sector. Certain States/UTs namely, West Bengal, Bihar, Nagaland, Tripura Uttarakhand, Chandigarh, Delhi UT, Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry reported zero suicides of farmers/cultivators as well as agricultural labourers.

As per the classification, farmer/cultivator is those whose profession is farming and include those who cultivate on their own land as well as those who cultivate on leased land/other's land with or without the assistance of agricultural labourers.

On the other hand, 'agricultural labourers' are those who primarily work in the farming sector (agriculture/horticulture) whose main source of income is from agriculture labour activities.

Q.2. What are the important enabling factors identified by G-20 for achieving climate goals? Discuss their viability. [Paper II: International Issues]

Answer Format:

- 👍 Introduction to G 20 and its role in addressing international issues.
- 👍 Enabling factors identified by G 20.
- 👍 Role of such factors in achieving climate goals.
- 👍 Possible challenges.
- 👍 Conclusion.

SOURCE ARTICLE

G20 has delivered a strong message of recovery from the Pandemic- Shri Goyal

For first time, G20 identifies sustainable & responsible consumption & production, along with provision of finance & technology as ‘critical enablers’ for achieving climate goals - Shri Goyal

G20 framework on base erosion and profit sharing is a historic achievement for a more stable and fairer international tax system- Shri Goyal

Shri Goyal expressed happiness at the recognition of COVID-19 immunization as a global public good

Extension of G20 debt suspension service initiative will ensure that vulnerable, low-income countries are not burdened with debt repayment at this critical time- Shri Goyal

India obtains consensus on improving livelihoods of small and marginal farmers

India also pushed for language on ending gender-based violence and increasing women’s participation in the workforce- Shri Goyal

Minister for Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal, today said that India will continue to be a voice for the common citizen of developing countries and emerging market economies in the G20.

He was briefing the media on the outcomes of Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi’s participation in the recently concluded 16th G20 Summit, in Italy today.

This was the Prime Minister’s 8th G20 Summit since 2014 and 1st in-person Summit since the Osaka Summit in 2019. The theme of Summit under

Italian Presidency was ‘People, Planet, Prosperity’, with an overarching theme of recovery from the pandemic across pillars of health, economy, employment & education & tourism, and climate action.

The Prime Minister participated in all 3 Summit Sessions- on Global Economy and Global Health; Climate Change and Environment and Sustainable Development. The Leaders adopted the Rome Declaration at the Summit.

Shri Piyush Goyal expressed his satisfaction at the recognition of COVID-19 immunization as a global public good by the G20, and at the extension of G20 Debt Suspension

Service Initiative (DSSI) till the end of this year, which would result in debt deferment of \$ 12.7 bn between May 2020 and Dec 2021, benefitting 50 countries.

Speaking of Agriculture, Shri Goyal said that India had pushed and obtained consensus on improving the livelihoods of small and marginal farmers.

On energy and climate, instead of only focusing on the climate goals, India along with other developing countries was able to introduce language on what actions need to be taken including by developed countries to achieve these goals.

For the 1st time, the G20 identified sustainable & responsible consumption & production, along with provision of finance & tech as “critical enablers” for achieving climate goals of keeping 1.5 degrees within reach

This is line with PM’s vision of promoting the mantra of sustainable lifestyles all over the world. Sustainable consumption and responsible production patterns is coming from SDG 12, and is aimed at encouraging developed countries to reduce their luxurious energy intensive lifestyles

Shri Goyal said that India has pushed for the inclusion of the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC), enshrined in the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement, as the basis for climate action. “India pushed for an explicit recognition that the goal of developed countries making available \$100 Bn per annum through 2020 has not been achieved, is expected to be met no later than 2023”, he added.

Shri Goyal also spoke of the G20’s commitment to mobilise international public and private finance to support

green, inclusive sustainable development and the commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal finance abroad by end of 2021

He said that the G20 also emphasized the importance of maintaining uninterrupted flows of energy from various sources, suppliers and routes. He spoke of the need for exploring paths to energy security and stability of energy markets. The Minister said that language on recognizing the role of Coalition for disaster resilient infrastructure (CDRI) in accelerating the agenda of sustainable urban planning was also introduced.

Underscoring the achievement of the G20 framework on base erosion and profit sharing, Shri Goyal said that it was a historic accomplishment for a more stable and fairer international tax system

The Minister said that the G20 had acknowledged the importance of shared standards for seamless travel including testing requirements & results, vaccination certificates & mutual recognition of digital applications. “G20 reaffirms the role of data for development”, he added.

Shri Goyal said that India also pushed for language on ending gender-based violence and increasing women’s participation in the workforce; also language denouncing uneven distribution of unpaid care and domestic work

**THIS PAGE
INTENTIONALLY
LEFT BLANK**

DAY-6

Q.1. Legal awareness among women is inevitable to ensure their empowerment in India. Do you agree? Give your opinion. [Paper II: Governance]

Answer Format:

- 👍 What is meant by legal awareness?
- 👍 Status of legal awareness among women in India.
- 👍 A recent programme launched in collaboration with NALSA.
- 👍 Challenges and prospects.
- 👍 Impact on empowerment of women.
- 👍 Conclusion.

SOURCE ARTICLE

National Commission For Women Launches Pan-India Legal Awareness Programme For Women In Collaboration With NALSA

Programme Aims To Impart Practical Knowledge To Women About Legal Rights And Remedies Provided Under Various Laws To Prepare Them To Face The Challenges In Real Life Situations

The National Commission for Women (NCW), along with National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has launched a pan-India Legal Awareness Program for Women, "Empowerment of Women through Legal Awareness" to impart practical knowledge about legal rights and remedies provided under various women related laws, thereby making them fit to face the challenges in real life situations.

The programme was launched today in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh by Hon'ble Justice UU Lalit, Judge Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman, NALSA, Chairperson, National Commission for Women Ms Rekha Sharma in the presence of Hon'ble Justice DY Chandrachud, Judge, Supreme Court of India and other dignitaries.

In his address, Justice UU Lalit mentioned the importance of legal awareness programs in promoting women empowerment. He said "women empowerment will come through such awareness programs and I am very proud to say that in association with the National Commission for Women, NALSA has been organising these awareness programs for women". "The nature of these programs initially has been that we are training the teachers those who in turn will be training various women in cross sections of the society and will make them aware of their legal rights," said Justice Lalit.

Speaking on the occasion, Chairperson, NCW, Ms Rekha Sharma said "a large section of society is still unaware about the forms of aids that are available to them and we seek to rectify this situation with one step at a time or in this case with one camp at a time covering all the districts in the country". She said that It has become quintessential for women to be aware of the rights bestowed upon them by constitution and the procedure to remedy the situation or seek justice if they are infringed upon.

The programme aims to cover all the States and Union Territories across the country through regular sessions to make women aware of the various machineries of the justice delivery system available for redressal of their grievances. The project will sensitize women and girls about their rights as provided under the various laws including the Indian Penal Code. The project will also make them aware of the procedure of approaching and utilizing various channels available for the redressal of grievances, i.e., the Police, the Executive and the Judiciary.

Earlier, the Commission had launched a pilot project 'Legal Awareness Programme' in collaboration with NALSA for women at the grass-root level on August 15, 2020. The Pilot project had covered all the districts of 8 States, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Assam.

Q.2. Discuss the geopolitical significance of India's first manned ocean mission samudryaan. [Paper II: Governance]

Answer Format:

- 👍 Introduction to Samudrayaan.
- 👍 Need of such a mission.
- 👍 India's status in this sector.
- 👍 Possible impacts on geopolitics.
- 👍 Conclusion.

SOURCE ARTICLE

Union Minister Dr Jitendra Singh launches India's First and Unique Manned Ocean Mission Samudrayan at Chennai India joins the elite club of nations such as USA, Russia, Japan, France and China to have such underwater vehicles for carrying out subsea activities: Dr Jitendra Singh

Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) Science & Technology; Minister of State (Independent Charge) Earth Sciences; MoS PMO, Personnel, Public Grievances, Pensions, Atomic Energy and Space, Dr Jitendra Singh today launched India's First Manned Ocean Mission Samudrayan at Chennai. He said, with the launch of this Unique Ocean Mission, India joins the the elite club of nations such as USA, Russia, Japan, France and China to have such underwater vehicles for carrying out subsea activities.

Dr Jitendra Singh said, this niche technology shall facilitate Ministry of Earth Sciences, MoES in carrying out deep ocean exploration of the non-living resources such as polymetallic manganese nodules, gas hydrates, hydro-thermal sulphides and cobalt crusts, located at a depth between 1000 and 5500 meters. He said, the preliminary design of the manned submersible MATSYA 6000 is completed and realization of vehicle is started with various organization including ISRO, IITM and DRDO roped-in to support the development.

The Minister informed that sea trials of 500 metre rated shallow water version of the manned submersible are expected to take place in the last quarter of 2022 and the MATSYA 6000, the deep water manned submersible will be ready for trials by the second quarter of 2024. He said, the advancing technologies in metallurgy, energy storage, underwater navigation and manufacturing facilities

provides opportunity for developing more efficient, reliable and safe manned submersible.

Dr Jitendra Singh said that the underwater vehicles are essential for carrying out subsea activities such as high resolution bathymetry, biodiversity assessment, geo-scientific observation, search activities, salvage operation and engineering support. He said, even though unmanned underwater vehicles have improved manoeuvring and excellent vision systems resembling direct observation, manned submersible provides a feel of direct physical presence for researchers and has better intervention capability. With the advancing subsea technologies, the recent Fendouzhe manned submersible developed by China in 2020 has touched ~11000m water depths, the Minister added.

MoES officials explained that based on the experience gained over two decades in the development of unmanned robotic vehicles and systems for 6000 m operational capability, MoES-NIOT is indigenously developing a manned submersible with a depth capability of 6000 meters under the aegis of Deep Ocean Mission. The manned submersible is designed to carry three persons in 2.1 meter diameter Titanium Alloy Personnel Sphere with an operational endurance of 12h and systems to support emergency endurance up to 96h.

Some of the critical subsystems of the

manned submersibles are development of Ti Alloy Personnel Sphere, Human support and safety system in enclosed space, low density buoyancy modules, Ballast and Trim System. Pressure compensated batteries and propulsion system, control and communication systems and Launching and Recovery

System. System design, concept of operation, subcomponents functionality and integrity, emergency rescue, failure mode analysis are reviewed and certified as per the rules of International Association of Classification and Certification Society for man-rated usage of manned submersible at a depth of 6000 meters.