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DAY -1

Q.1. Reforms in space sector would make it a major medium for the progress of India. Discuss the approach adopted by the Government to implement such reforms. [Paper III : Science and Technology/Paper II: Governance]

अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र में सुधार इसे भारत की प्रगति का एक प्रमुख माध्यम बनाएगा। ऐसे सुधारों को लागू करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए दृष्टिकोण पर चर्चा कीजिए। [Paper III: विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी/Paper II: शासन]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 प्रमुख उपलब्धियों के साथ भारतीय अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र की स्थिति।
- 👍 अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र के समक्ष चुनौतियाँ।
- 👍 हमारे लिए सुधार क्यों आवश्यक है?
- 👍 सरकार द्वारा अपनाया गया दृष्टिकोण।
- 👍 देश के समग्र विकास और प्रगति में अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र की भूमिका।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

PM launches Indian Space Association

Pays tribute to Bharat Ratna Jayaprakash Narayan and Bharat Ratna Nanaji Deshmukh

“There has never been such a decisive government in India, major reforms in the Space Sector and Space Tech are an example of this”

“Government's approach to space reforms is based on 4 pillars”

“The space sector is a major medium for the progress of 130 crore countrymen. For India, the space sector means better mapping, imaging and connectivity facilities for the common people”

“Aatmnirbhar Bharat campaign is not just a vision but also a well-thought, well-planned, integrated economic strategy”

“The government is moving ahead with a clear policy regarding public sector enterprises and is opening most of these sectors to private enterprises where the government is not required. The decision regarding Air India shows our commitment and seriousness”

“During the last 7 years, space technology has been converted into a tool of last-mile delivery and leakage-free, transparent governance”

“To develop a strong startup ecosystem, a platform approach is very important. A platform system is an approach where the government creates open-access public controlled platforms and makes them available to the industry and enterprises. Entrepreneurs prepare new solutions on this basic platform”

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi launched Indian Space Association (ISpA) today via video conferencing. He also interacted with representatives of the Space Industry on the occasion.

Addressing the gathering, the Prime

Minister noted the birth anniversary of two great sons of the country, Bharat Ratna Jayaprakash Narayan and Bharat Ratna Nanaji Deshmukh today. These two great personalities have played a huge role in giving direction to post-

independence India. They showed how, by taking everyone along, with everyone's efforts, major changes become reality for the nation. Their philosophy of life inspires us even today, the Prime Minister said paying tribute to the two personalities.

The Prime Minister stressed that there has never been such a decisive government in India as it is today. The major reforms that are happening in India today in the Space Sector and Space Tech are an example of this. He congratulated all of those present for the formation of the Indian Space Association - (ISpA).

The Prime Minister remarked that the Government's approach to space reforms is based on 4 pillars. First, the freedom of innovation to the private sector. Second, the role of the government as an enabler. Third, preparing youth for the future. And fourth, to see the space sector as a resource for the progress of the common man. The Prime Minister said that the space sector is a major medium for the progress of 130 crore countrymen. He remarked that for India, the space sector means better mapping, imaging and connectivity facilities for the common people. Also, the space sector means better speed from shipment to delivery for entrepreneurs, this also means better security and income for fishermen and better forecast of the natural calamity, he added.

The Prime Minister remarked that a self-reliant India campaign is not just a vision but also a well-thought, well-planned, integrated economic strategy. A strategy that will make India a global manufacturing powerhouse by enhancing the skills capabilities of India's entrepreneurs and India's youth. A strategy that will make India a global centre of innovations, based on India's technological expertise. He added that

it is a strategy, which will play a big role in global development, enhancing the prestige of India's human resources and talent, globally.

The Prime Minister said the government is moving ahead with a clear policy regarding public sector enterprises and is opening most of these sectors to private enterprises where the government is not required. The decision regarding Air India shows our commitment and seriousness, he said.

The Prime Minister said that, during the last 7 years, space technology has been converted into a tool of last-mile delivery and leakage-free, transparent governance. He gave examples of the use of geotagging in housing units for the poor, roads and infrastructure projects. Development projects are being monitored by satellite imaging. The space technology is being used in settlement of Fasal Bima Yojna claims, NAVIC system is helping fishermen, disaster management planning is also being carried out through this technology, the Prime Minister informed. The Prime Minister emphasized the importance of making technology accessible to everyone. Giving an example of digital technology, he said that India is among the top digital economies today because we could make the power of data accessible to the poorest of the poor.

Talking about the young entrepreneurs and startups, the Prime Minister said that the government encourages industry, young innovators and startups at every level. He elaborated that to develop a strong startup ecosystem, a platform approach is very important. He defined the platform system as "an approach where the government creates open-access public controlled platforms and makes that available to the industry and enterprises. Entrepreneurs prepare new solutions on this basic platform". The

Prime Minister illustrated this with the example of the platform of UPI which became the basis of a strong fintech network. He said similar platforms are being encouraged in space, geospatial fields and for use of drones in various areas.

The Prime Minister expressed the hope that through the suggestions of the gathering today and active engagement of the stakeholders very soon a better

Spacecom policy and Remote Sensing Policy will emerge.

The Prime Minister noted how the 20th-century tendency of trying to rule the space and the space sector, divided the countries of the world. Now in the 21st century, India will have to ensure that space plays an important role in uniting and connecting the world, he concluded.

Q.2. The recent recognition of clean and sustainable environment as a universal right will sensitize people and will ensure an improved man-nature relationship. Do you agree? [Paper II: Governance]

एक सार्वभौमिक अधिकार के रूप में स्वच्छ और धारणीय पर्यावरण की हाल की मान्यता लोगों को संवेदनशील बनाएगी और एक बेहतर मानव-प्रकृति संबंध सुनिश्चित करेगी। क्या आप सहमत हैं? [Paper II: शासन]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- ☑ संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवाधिकार परिषद द्वारा इस अधिकार की एक सार्वभौमिक अधिकार के रूप में मान्यता।
- ☑ इसे अधिकार के रूप में मान्यता देने की आवश्यकता।
- ☑ यह किस प्रकार लोगों को संवेदनशील बनाने में योगदान देगा?
- ☑ मानव-प्रकृति संबंधों की स्थिति।
- ☑ ऐसे संबंधों को सुदृढ़ बनाने में इस अधिकार का योगदान।
- ☑ निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Clean, healthy and sustainable environment a universal right: UN Human Rights Council

UNEP executive director calls on UN member states to consider passing a resolution on right to a clean environment, on the lines of UN Human Rights Council

The United Nations Human Rights Council October 8, 2021, unanimously voted for recognising a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a universal right in Geneva, Switzerland.

If recognised by all, the right would be the first of its kind in more than 70 years since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948.

Inger Anderson, the executive director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), hailed the development in a statement.

She also called on UN member states to consider a similar resolution at the General Assembly.

The right to a clean environment was rooted in the 1972 Stockholm Declaration, Anderson noted. It was greatly encouraging to see it formally recognised at the global level five decades later, she added.

Over 13,000 civil society organisations and indigenous peoples' groups, more than 90,000 children worldwide, the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and private sector stakeholders had campaigned relentlessly for the right, Anderson said.

The resolution emphasises "the rights to

life, liberty and security of human rights defenders working in environmental matters, referred to as environmental human rights defenders."

Environmental defenders across the globe are subject to constant physical attacks, detentions, arrests, legal action and smear campaigns.

Some 200 environmental defenders have been murdered in 2020 alone. Anderson said the UNEP would deepen its commitment to protecting and promoting environmental human rights defenders in the coming months.

She added that her organisation expected the resolution to embolden governments, legislators, courts and citizen groups in pursuing substantial elements of the Common Agenda for renewed solidarity.

The Agenda was presented last month by UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres. Anderson also called for these parties to pursue the 2020 Call to Action on Human Rights.

"Let no one be left behind, as we forge a healthier planet with less conflict and more space for youth to be heard," she said.

DAY - 2

Q.1. Solar power has the potential to act as a catalyst for global energy transition. In the light of the statement discuss the significance of International Solar Alliance. [Paper III : Economy]

वैश्विक ऊर्जा संक्रमण के लिए सौर ऊर्जा में उत्प्रेरक के रूप में कार्य करने की क्षमता है। इस कथन के आलोक में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सौर गठबंधन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। [Paper III : अर्थव्यवस्था]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- ☑ वैश्विक ऊर्जा संक्रमण की संकल्पना।
- ☑ सौर ऊर्जा किस प्रकार उत्प्रेरक का कार्य कर सकती है?
- ☑ ऐसा संक्रमण क्यों आवश्यक है?
- ☑ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सौर गठबंधन का प्रादेश।
- ☑ गठबंधन द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका।
- ☑ निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE**The United States of America becomes the 101st member country of the International Solar Alliance****Move will strengthen the ISA and propel future action on providing a clean source of energy to the world: Shri Bhupender Yadav****We are happy to join the International Solar Alliance, which Prime Minister Narendra Modi took the lead in making: Mr. John Kerry**

In a big boost to accelerate global adoption of solar energy, John Kerry, U.S. Special Presidential Envoy for Climate announced at the UNFCCC COP26 today that the United States of America (USA) has joined the International Solar Alliance (ISA) as a member country. U.S becomes the 101st country to sign the framework agreement of the ISA to catalyze global energy transition through a solar-led approach.

Welcoming the United States of America as the 101st member of the ISA, Union Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Shri Bhupender Yadav said, that this move will strengthen the ISA and propel future action on providing a clean source of energy to the world.”

Signing the framework agreement, U.S. Special Presidential Envoy for Climate John Kerry, said, “It has long been coming, and we are happy to join the International Solar Alliance, which Prime Minister Narendra Modi took the lead in making. We worked out the details and this is a process we are pleased to be a part of. This will be an important contribution to more rapid deployment of solar globally. It will be particularly important for developing countries.”

Dr. Ajay Mathur, Director General, the

ISA said, “The US’ endorsement of ISA’s framework and approach is an heartening development, especially as our 101st member nation, which is a significant milestone in itself, demonstrating that nations across the world are recognizing the economic and climate mitigating value of solar, as well as this energy source’s potential as a catalyst for global energy transition.”

The launch of the International Solar Alliance (ISA) was announced by H.E. Mr. Narendra Modi, the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India and H.E. Mr. Francois Hollande, former Hon’ble President of France on 30th November 2015, at the 21st session of United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP-21) in Paris, France. Former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon attended the launch, alongside the Heads of about 120 nations who affirmed their participation in the Alliance to dedicate efforts for promotion of solar energy.

The framework was first circulated for countries’ support in 2016. The framework emphasizes delivering global relevance and local benefit to all countries through collaborations, with ISA’s key interventions focusing on readiness & enabling activities, risk mitigation & innovative financing instruments to facilitate the promotion and deployment

of solar technologies in target markets. The approach and methods detailed in the framework have already delivered results, with ISA building a solar project pipeline of nearly 5 GW installed capacity. The approach detailed in this framework will culminate in a vision for interconnected global grids, which was formalized and jointly launched as the 'Green Grids Initiative – One Sun One World One Grid' (GGI-OSOWOG), during the World Leaders Summit of the COP26 in Glasgow on 2nd November 2021 by the UK Presidency of COP26 and India Presidency of International Solar Alliance (ISA).

Earlier at COP26, the United States also joined the Steering Committee of the GGI-OSOWOG comprising of 5 members – USA, Australia, France, the United Kingdom, and India — and endorsed the One Sun Declaration along with 80 countries. United States of America's Secretary of Energy Jennifer Granholm had said that "the Grid-Sun combination will save the planet. The GGI-OSOWOG is focusing on the two most important pieces of the puzzle. We at the US Department of Energy are happy to be a partner with GGI-OSOWOG."

U.S.' endorsement of the ISA framework follows remarks by U.S. Special Presidential Envoy for Climate John Kerry at the Fourth General Assembly of ISA in October 2021, where he had said that ISA is critical to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and has an

opportunity to accelerate Solar's growth with member countries blessed with the world's strongest sunlight. Stating that, "Solar energy is at the heart of the urgent climate action," Mr. Kerry urged nations to take dramatic action to keep the 1.5-degree Celsius temperature rise and mid-century net zero emissions targets within reach.

About The International Solar Alliance

The ISA is an inter-governmental treaty-based international organization with a global mandate to catalyze global solar growth by helping to reduce the cost of financing and technology for solar. In fulfilling this mandate, the ISA is committed to establishing solar as a shared solution that simultaneously addresses climate, energy, and economic priorities across geographies, facilitating Energy Transition at a global level, Energy Security at national levels, while also ensuring Energy Access at the local level. The ISA is helping large nations scale global commitments, thereby serving the planet's needs for reduced carbon emissions, while also helping economically more vulnerable nations establish a self-sustaining energy alternative that reduces trade dependency and drives job creation. Universal, affordable, and reliable last-mile electricity connectivity across socio-economic strata is a crucial pillar and targeted, tangible outcome of these combined efforts towards facilitating economic development and environmental impact.

Q.2. “Governors and Lt. Governors should function not only as constitutional authority but with the moral authority of an elder statesman.” Discuss. [Paper II: Constitution]

“राज्यपालों और उपराज्यपालों को न केवल संवैधानिक प्राधिकारी के रूप में बल्कि एक बड़े राजनेता जैसे नैतिक प्राधिकार के साथ कार्य करना चाहिए।” चर्चा कीजिए। [Paper II: संविधान]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 संविधान में राज्यपाल तथा उप राज्यपाल की स्थिति।
- 👍 संवैधानिक प्राधिकारियों के रूप में उनकी भूमिका।
- 👍 नैतिक प्राधिकार का अर्थ।
- 👍 नैतिक प्राधिकारी के रूप में वे कैसे कार्य करेंगे?
- 👍 मुद्दे एवं चिन्ताएँ।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Shri Venkaiah Naidu seeks Governors to oversee the implementation of Centre's initiatives

Vice President asks Governors to motivate people to participate in national development task

Heads of States asked to pioneer environmental protection, preserve culture and nature for a better future

Calls for effective implementation of National Education Policy especially greater emphasis on mother tongue education

Vice President of India and Rajya Sabha Chairman Shri M.Venkaiah Naidu has urged the Governors and Lt.Governors of States and Union Territories to be proactive in overseeing the implementation of central programs and mobilizing the people to enthusiastically participate in the nation building initiatives. While addressing the Conference of Governors and Lt.Governors in New Delhi today, Shri Naidu urged them to 'monitor and guide the wide range of initiatives launched by the Central Government inspired by the philosophy of Sab Ka Sath -Sab Ka Prayas for the progress of the nation with effective public participation".

Shri Naidu shared his thoughts and concerns with the participants on a range of issues including environmental protection, promotion of entrepreneurship among farmers, healthcare for all, promotion of Constitutional values and ethics in public life. Referring to the vast experience of Governors in public life, the Vice President stressed that they have an important role in shaping policies and their execution, ensuring effective utilization of scarce resources and ensuring probity and ethics in public life. "Governors and Lt. Governors should

function not only as constitutional authority but with the moral authority of an elder statesman" Shri Naidu stressed.

In the context of rising concerns over climate Change and the ongoing COP-26 global meet on climate change, Shri Naidu urged the Governors to promote people's movements for climate friendly actions like tree plantation, water conservation, environment friendly construction, waste management etc.

Lauding Team India's efforts in administering over 100 crore anti-Covid vaccines, the Vice President urged the Governors to ensure tracking and doing the needful to overcome vaccine hesitancy as warranted. He called for lifestyle changes for healthy living and ensuring access for all to healthcare facilities.

Shri Naidu urged the Governors and Lt. Governors to ensure that governance and public life is marked by strict adherence to the philosophy and provision of the Constitution.

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DAY-3

Q.1. Discuss the significance of a free media in a democracy like India. Do you think that media also has been affected by market economy in the recent decades? [Paper II: Polity/ Governance]

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में एक स्वतंत्र मीडिया के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आप सोचते हैं कि हाल के दशकों में मीडिया को भी बाजार अर्थव्यवस्था ने प्रभावित किया है? [Paper II : राजव्यवस्था/ शासन व्यवस्था]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- ☑ स्वतंत्र मीडिया का अर्थ।
- ☑ लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों के संरक्षण में स्वतंत्र मीडिया की भूमिका।
- ☑ बाजार अर्थव्यवस्था के लक्षण और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर प्रभाव।
- ☑ मीडिया पर बाजार अर्थव्यवस्था का प्रभाव।
- ☑ संभावित चुनौतियाँ।
- ☑ निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Newspapers and media crucial to protecting democratic ethos of the nation: Vice President

VP advises media to promote value-based journalism

Shri Naidu commends media's role in popularising movements like Swachh Bharat

VP urges media houses to focus on agrarian issues, rural development and women empowerment

Participates in 'Tunga Panduga', commemorating the 40th Anniversary of weekly 'Lawyer' in Nellore

The Vice President, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu today highlighted the crucial role of media in protecting the democratic ethos of the nation and urged the media to provide news and information in an objective and unbiased manner.

Participating in the 'Tunga Panduga' celebration organized in Nellore on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the weekly 'Lawyer', he expressed his concern over the degeneration of values in various fields, including journalism. He called upon the media to uphold high standards and promote value-based journalism.

Recalling the vital role played by newspapers during the freedom movement, he said that many leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, heralded social movements through magazines and newspapers. Today too, the media is playing an important role in building awareness among the people and cited how it transformed the Swachh Bharat campaign into a public movement.

Observing that media should always uphold the values of truth, integrity and accuracy, Shri Naidu said they should not succumb to other pressures. He urged media houses to focus on issues relating to agriculture, rural development and women empowerment. He suggested

newspapers and electronic media to have some dedicated space and programming for agricultural issues.

The Vice President lauded the journalist fraternity who have worked tirelessly during the COVID pandemic and brought the much-needed awareness on COVID-appropriate behavior and the need to take vaccines. He paid tributes to journalists who lost their lives during the pandemic and conveyed his condolences to their families.

Launching a coffee table book, Shri Naidu lauded the founders and management of the 'Lawyer' weekly for their consistent and determined efforts in successfully running the newspaper for 40 years.

Shri Vemireddy Prabhakara Reddy, Member, Rajya Sabha, Shri Magunta Sreenivasula Reddy, Member, Lok Sabha, Shri G. Satheesh Reddy, DRDO Chairman, Shri Varaprasad Reddy, Founder-Chairman, Santha Biotech, Shri Srinath Reddy, President, Public Health Foundation, Shri Tunga Siva Prabhat Reddy, Editor, Lawyer weekly and others participated in the event.

Q.2. What are the factors that make India a preferred investment destination?

Discuss. [Paper III: Economy]

वे कौन से कारक हैं जो भारत को एक पसंदीदा निवेश गंतव्य बनाते हैं? चर्चा कीजिए। [Paper III : अर्थव्यवस्था]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

👍 कारकों का उल्लेख जैसे आर्थिक, राजनीतिक एवं अन्य।

👍 निवेश गंतव्य के रूप में भारत।

👍 भारत में विदेशी निवेश का अंतरप्रवाह।

👍 विश्लेषणात्मक निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE**Shri Piyush Goyal says India will be the next investment global hotspot**

Under Prime Minister Modi, India attracted a record FDI during last seven years, each year breaking the previous record for 7 years in a row – Shri Piyush Goyal

“‘Why India?’ to ‘Why Not India!’, and today ‘We must be in India!’, - Global sentiment has changed”

“More success stories here than anywhere in the world today; come, be a part of the unfolding India story” – Minister’s message to the CII National Conference on MNCs

The Minister for Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal has said, as per a recent CII-Ernst & Young report, India will be the next investment global hotspot.

“We have the potential to attract an annual FDI in the range of \$120- \$160 billion by 2025. Last seven years we’ve seen a record FDI, each year breaking the previous record for 7 years in a row. And I do hope to see that continue looking at the major structural reforms, the fact that we have a proactive leader in Prime Minister Modi, willing to listen and willing to change with the changing times,” he said, addressing the 2nd edition of the CII National Conference on MNCs, 2021, through video conference today.

Shri Goyal said global sentiments have changed from ‘Why India?’ to ‘Why Not India!’, and today ‘We must be in India!’ “There are more success stories here than anywhere in the world today, 71 unicorns. Naukri Jobspeak Index for Oct’ 2021 reports a 43% growth in employment over the same month last year. Our Manufacturing PMI (is high) and Service PMI reached a decade high,” he said.

Shri Goyal said Government has introduced several key policy and business reforms for improving the investment climate. “The closest and most recent decision like the privatization of Air India which was successfully bid by the Tata group, the removal of that very, very unfortunate Retrospective Tax which has, I believe, cost us dear in terms of investment climate for many years, the kind of reforms in Mining, in the Coal sector, ones that we are hoping to do in Power, the huge Renewable Energy growth story in India, all of these things, I think, encourage us to look for a brighter future,” he said.

Shri Goyal said the National Single Window System (NSWS) has been launched to serve as a one-stop-shop for approvals and clearance needed by investors. “The portal hosts approvals across 18 Central departments and 9 States. Another 14 Central departments and 5 States will be added by December.”

Shri Goyal said India has all the right ingredients for the Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) and can help MNCs become more competitive at global level. “Diverse business landscape, rule of law & transparent systems, skilled

workforce & low labour cost, no forced technology transfers.”

Encouraging the Indian MNCs to take ‘Brand India’ to the world and be ambassadors of India’s culture, quality and values, Shri Goyal said MNCs have been an integral part of India’s growth story and their contribution is immense.

“Whether it’s in terms of building highly skilled managerial talent, whether it’s building good business practices or good manufacturing practices in India, whether it’s the good Corporate Social Responsibility and such social initiatives that are taken up by many of our MNCs. Whether it’s skill development, I think, a huge contribution by the MNCs when it comes to skill development in India, and all of these have had a multiplier effect on

the economy,” he said.

Shri Goyal stressed on promoting partnership between the Government and Industry. “This partnership is important more because in today’s time because it gives us ideas, it gives us thoughts, it gives us an opportunity to understand where you come from, what needs to be done and, I think, this partnership needs to be strengthened further as we go along.”

Quoting Prime Minister Modi, “Good and smart governance is needed to bring reforms. The world is a witness to how India is writing a new chapter of governance”, Shri Goyal invited entrepreneurs to be a part of the unfolding India story.

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DAY-4

Q.1. Discuss the training modules recently launched by the Election Commission of India for election management. Will it help make India's election free and fair? [Paper II: Polity]

भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा हाल ही में निर्वाचन प्रबंधन के लिए आरंभ किए गए प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल पर चर्चा कीजिए। क्या ये भारत के निर्वाचन को स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष बनाने में सहायता करेंगे? [Paper II: राजव्यवस्था]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- ☑ निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा आरंभ किए गए प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल तथा उन पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी।
- ☑ निर्वाचन प्रबंधन में आईआईआईडीईएम की भूमिका।
- ☑ स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचन का महत्व।
- ☑ स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचन में प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल की भूमिका।
- ☑ निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

ECI releases five International Training Modules on Election Management

Modules developed by IIIDEM in collaboration with IFES

The Election Commission of India today released five International Training Modules on Planning for Elections, Political Finance, Voter Registration, Election Technology, and Political Parties & EMBs. This is part of a total ten modules under preparation by India International Institute of Democracy and Election Management (IIIDEM) in collaboration with International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). The Modules were virtually launched by Chief Election Commissioner Shri Sushil Chandra along with Election Commissioners Shri Rajiv Kumar & Shri Anup Chandra Pandey, along with the President, IFES, Mr. Anthony Banbury and his team joining from Washington, through a video conference.

CEC Shri Sushil Chandra in his address emphasized that the Election Commission of India places high value on innovation and technological up-gradation to ensure meticulous, accurate, voter friendly implementation of election processes by committed, competent, credible and skilled managers. Shri Sushil Chandra welcomed the development of these well-informed updated subject specialized modules for international trainees who will be trained at IIIDEM. He appreciated the wide range of topics being covered to address the key dimensions in any election management process.

Election Commissioner Shri Rajiv Kumar in his message spoke about the importance of these module designs, considering the ever-increasing challenges in various aspects of election administration as seen

internationally and faced by the Election Management Bodies worldwide. He noted that the modules are designed in a versatile pattern, so as to render them compatible with face-to-face, online and e-Learning training hybrid modes.

Election Commissioner Shri Anup Chandra Pandey highlighted that the Modules can serve as informative material for understanding the process of election management on a wide range of topics of significant importance towards training and capacity development in preparation of election management plans, observation procedures, electoral technology, electoral systems, legal framework.

The President of IFES, Mr. Anthony Banbury gave a brief overview of the IFES-ECI partnership & the modules. He assured ECI of IFES-IIIDEM continuing partnership in knowledge sharing.

The International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) is a Washington DC based non-governmental organisation which supports citizens' right to participate in free and fair elections. ECI had initially signed a MoU in May 2012 with IFES for developing training modules and capacity building. Recently in 2019, after the visit of the then CEC to Washington, IFES agreed to update the eight existing International Training modules and create two new modules namely Political Parties & EMBs and Social Media & Elections. Contract for this was signed on August 5, 2020.

DG IIIDEM and Senior DEC Shri

Dharmendra Sharma also informed that the Hon'ble Commission has approved the translations of portions of these modules into Spanish, French and Portuguese as part of the commitment made by the then CEC of India in September 2019 as chair of A-Web, in response to request of several Least Developed Countries for IIIDEM to embark upon “foreign language assisted modules”.

Q.2. India has emerged as one of the fastest-growing innovation-led economies in the world. Discuss the challenges present before it. [Paper III: Economy]

भारत विश्व में सबसे तेजी से बढ़ती नवाचार- निर्देशित अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में से एक के रूप में उभरा है। इसके समक्ष उपस्थित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। [Paper III: अर्थव्यवस्था]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 नवाचार का अर्थ और भारत में इसका महत्व।
- 👍 नवाचार पारिस्थितिकी में सुधार के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाए गए कदम।
- 👍 नवाचार-निर्देशित अर्थव्यवस्था के रूप में भारत की स्थिति।
- 👍 विद्यमान चुनौतियाँ।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Union Minister Dr. Jitendra Singh says, India has emerged as one of the fastest-growing innovation-led economies in the world

Inaugurates the conference on 2nd Edition of “The SMARTecIndia” Initiative to be held from 3rd to 15th December, 2021 in New Delhi

The Minister says, Start-up eco-system has thrown up immense livelihood opportunities for youth in India and it is gaining rapid footprints in rural areas

Indian startup ecosystem already has 35 new unicorns, surpassing the projected numbers this year: 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 said that India has emerged as one of the fastest-growing innovation-led economies in the world.

Addressing the conference on 2nd Edition of “The SMARTecIndia Initiative” to be held from 3rd to 15th December, 2021 in New Delhi, Dr Jitendra Singh said, Start-up eco-system has thrown up immense livelihood opportunities for youth in India and it is gaining rapid footprints in rural areas. He said, India is emerging as among world top leaders in the area of Science & Technology and recently it entered the list of top 50 innovative countries reaching to 46th position in the Global Innovation Index 2021.

Dr Jitendra Singh said, despite the economic distress caused by the pandemic, the Indian startup ecosystem already has 35 new unicorns, surpassing the projected numbers this year. He said,

Modi Government's recent push towards building an AtmaNirbhar India has placed Indian startups at the forefront of innovation and value creation. He said, the collaboration with industry and stakeholders needs to be systematically harnessed for realizing the vision of a new resurgent India.

Dr Jitendra Singh said, Indian start-up ecosystem continues to be the third largest in the world, with multiple levers propelling this remarkable growth. He also noted that India has also consistently improved its business and innovation environment and is now ranked 63 among 190 economies in the ease of doing business, according to the latest World Bank annual ratings.

The Minister said, all Industry Associations like ASSOCHAM, NASSCOM, CII, and FICCI have contributed immensely to the growth of startups ecosystem. He said, various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and MNCs are all engaging with the ever-evolving innovation and startup ecosystem in the country and many Ministries and Departments i.e

DST, DBT, DSIR, DRDO, ICMR, ICAR, MSME, and MeitY are actively contributing to foster the Startup led innovation ecosystem in the country.

Dr Jitendra Singh informed that the Department of Science and Technology has been supporting SMARTecIndia Initiative since last year and this year again DST has joined hands with ASSOCHAM for SMARTecIndia2021 to celebrate, reward and recognize the spirit of innovation and provide a global platform to the Indian technology startups, MSMEs and market leaders to showcase their products and services. He said that DST is also driving Tech led missions in the new areas of Clean Energy and Water - particularly in clean coal technology, methanol, solar energy, smart grids, smart buildings, carbon capture and utilization. Another major mission of DST, the National Supercomputing Mission aims to upgrade the country's total computing capacity to 45 petaflops, he added.

The Minister recalled that in 2016, DST carved out a new program, National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI) as an umbrella initiative to support various stages of innovation to market translation journey of tech-based startups operating through Technology Business Incubators (TBI). DST's Technology Development Board also continues to play a key role in scaling up indigenous tech led solutions, he added.

Dwelling on Smart Technologies innovations, Dr Jitendra Singh said, these innovations are creating a disruptive revolution across multiple sectors like Aerospace & Defence, Financial Services, Healthcare, AI & Automation, Industry 4.0, and Smart Mobility. He said, our national aspirations are also now geared for going green and with the National Hydrogen Mission, our reliance on renewables will be progressively enhanced.

DAY-5

Q.1. A democracy is considered to be successful if the nation delivers justice to all its children. Comment on the statement with reference to India. [Paper II: Governance/Polity]

एक लोकतंत्र को सफल माना जाता है यदि राष्ट्र अपने सभी बच्चों को न्याय प्रदान करता है। भारत के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। [Paper II: शासन व्यवस्था/राजव्यवस्था]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 एक लोकतंत्र में अधिकारों का महत्व।
- 👍 न्याय के संदर्भ में अधिकारों का महत्व।
- 👍 भारत में बाल अधिकारों पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी।
- 👍 बच्चों तक किस प्रकार न्याय उपलब्ध कराया जाए?
- 👍 ये लोकतंत्र के लिए एक परीक्षा क्यों है?
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Union Minister Smriti Irani Inaugurates National Workshop on Child Rights

Best Test of A Democracy is If We as Citizens, We as A Nation Can Deliver Justice To All Our Children: Smt Irani

Union Minister of Women and Child Development Smt Smriti Zubin Irani has said that the best test of a democracy is if we as citizens, we as a nation can deliver justice to all our children. Addressing a national workshop on Child Rights with emphasis on preventive aspects of child protection issues, organized by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) as part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, here today, Smt. Irani said that the true identity of a democracy is how it protects its children.

Speaking on the occasion, the Minister said that it is necessary to develop the consciousness of the society towards child rights so that they can come forward for protection and rehabilitation of children. She said that Ministry of Women and Child Development has taken several steps for the protection of child rights including amendment in the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences, POCSO Act and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act by the Parliament. However, the society is ever changing, administrative needs are dynamic and hence it is incumbent upon us that we evolve with time and be ready with solutions for the challenges, added the Minister.

The Minister said that there is a presumption amongst many that abuse is limited to families that are poor and that the abused children are restricted to poverty but in reality abuse is as much evident in prosperous families. She urged the participants of the workshop that while they look at challenges that emanate from poverty, they should also look into

abuse that happens in prosperous families, that happens in powerful organizations and in childcare institutions and how can we not as administrators but as citizens find solutions.

Addressing the participants of the workshop, conducted under the aegis of 75 years of independence, the Minister said “on your shoulders rests the freedom of our future generation so that they may grow without fear, so that they may grow with confidence that if they seek justice, the justice will be delivered, so that they may grow with the belief that what you do today in protection of children is the flag that they will bear for their future generation”. The Minister also stressed on educating children about what is abuse and how to report abuse.

As part of celebrations of 75 years of independent India, the Ministry of Women & Child Development hosted various activities and events which align with the larger vision of the Ministry, i.e., holistic development of women and children, from 14th November to 21st November 2021. These activities organized across the country under the theme of Children Ideas, Rights and Nutrition include outreach activities in Child Care Institutions (CCIs) and Specialised Adoption Agencies, Adoption awareness programs, seminars/webinars on legal awareness, child and adolescent health, child rights etc. The objective of these activities was to utilise the week for generation of awareness about child rights and stimulate the collective thought process of the community at large in this direction.

Q.2. How have India and the US addressed the issues and concerns in their trade relations? Discuss. [Paper II: International Relations]

भारत और अमेरिका ने अपने व्यापारिक संबंधों के मुद्दों और चिंताओं को किस प्रकार संबोधित किया है? चर्चा कीजिए। [Paper II: अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- ☑ भारत-अमेरिकन द्विपक्षीय संबंधों की वर्तमान स्थिति।
- ☑ संबंधों में व्यापार का महत्व।
- ☑ व्यापार में मुद्दे और चिन्ताएँ।
- ☑ व्यापार नीति मंच का परिचय।
- ☑ चिंताओं को संबोधित करने में टीपीएफ की भूमिका।
- ☑ निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

India and United States Joint Statement on the Trade Policy Forum

1. India and the United States held the twelfth Ministerial-level meeting of the India-United States Trade Policy Forum (TPF) in New Delhi on November 23, 2021. Indian Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal and U.S. Trade Representative, Ambassador Katherine Tai co-chaired the TPF meeting. The Ministers convened the TPF with a view to advancing the goal, announced by President Biden and Prime Minister Modi at their September 24, 2021 meeting, to “develop an ambitious, shared vision for the future of the trade relationship.” As India and the United States look ahead to define that ambitious future, the Ministers recognized the importance of engaging in collaborative discussion on the full range of existing and emerging issues affecting our trade relationship.
2. The Ministers underlined the significance of the TPF in forging robust bilateral trade ties and enhancing the bilateral economic relationship to benefit working people in both countries. They agreed that reconvening the TPF and regular engagement under the forum would help in addressing outstanding bilateral trade concerns and allow the two countries to explore important, emerging trade policy issues. They agreed that the TPF Working Groups on agriculture, non-agriculture goods, services, investment, and intellectual property should be re-activated in order to address issues of mutual concern on an ongoing basis.
3. The Ministers expressed satisfaction over the robust rebound in bilateral merchandise trade this year 2021 (January – September 2021), which showed almost 50 percent growth over the same period in the previous year; bilateral merchandise trade in the current year is poised to surpass US\$ 100 billion mark. The Ministers also appreciated the importance of two-way services trade and foreign direct investment (FDI) as contributors to deeper economic and trade ties and noted buoyancy in bilateral FDI investments in recent months.
4. Ambassador Tai expressed her appreciation for a number of important economic reforms recently initiated by India, such as liberalization of FDI in the insurance sector, elimination of a retrospective provision in income tax, and launching of the “Single Window System” for facilitating investment. These reforms have enabled improvements in the business ecosystem and Ambassador Tai encouraged

the continuation of market-oriented reforms implemented through transparent means. The Ministers underlined the importance of establishing a conducive environment for further integrating the two economies to the benefit of both sides.

5. The Ministers underlined the importance of the India-U.S. trade and economic partnership in addressing global challenges. They agreed to work collaboratively and constructively in relevant multilateral trade bodies including the WTO, the G20, and the OECD both for enhancing the bilateral trade relationship and for achieving a shared vision of a transparent, rules-based global trading system among market economies and democracies.
6. The Ministers acknowledged the significance of creating resilient and secure supply chains. In this context, they agreed that India and the United States could, together with like-minded partners, take a leading role in developing secure supply chains in critical sectors of trade and technology. Acknowledging the strong history of collaboration between India and United States in the field of health, the Ministers identified this sector as bearing particular importance in the context of work on resilient supply chains. India also noted its interest in partnering with the U.S. and allies in developing

7. The Ministers also shared perspectives on the importance of health-related goods and services in U.S.-India trade relations and pledged to pursue constructive dialogue on a range of regulatory issues affecting trade in health-related products. In this regard, the United States acknowledged India's concerns regarding delays, arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, in U.S. regulatory inspections of Indian pharmaceutical facilities. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) continues to evaluate COVID-19 conditions and is conducting prioritized inspections when there is minimal risk to company and FDA officials. FDA will also continue to utilize remote evaluation techniques for regulatory decisions as appropriate.
8. The Ministers agreed on the importance of critical and emerging technologies in delivering economic growth and achieving shared strategic priorities, and took note of the work underway on these issues within the Quad framework. They discussed the importance of regular sharing of perspectives on issues, including cyberspace, semiconductors, AI, 5G, 6G and future generation telecommunications technology. They welcomed the participation

and collaboration of the private sector in both countries in building stronger linkages in these critical sectors, and supporting resilient and secure global supply chains.

Progress on Bilateral Trade Concerns

9. During the course of the TPF held on November 23, 2021, the Ministers reviewed the developments across the canvass of bilateral trade issues and agreed to highlight the following outcomes and future priorities.
10. The Ministers acknowledged the tangible benefits accruing to Indian and U.S. farmers and businesses, by mutually resolving certain outstanding market access issues through increased bilateral engagement. Both sides also agreed to continue working to expand bilateral trade in agricultural and food products through the TPF Working Group on Agricultural Goods and committed to holding technical dialogues on animal health, plant health, and food safety and other technical issues in 2022.
11. The Ministers welcomed the agreement to finalize work on market access facilitation for mangoes and pomegranates, pomegranate arils from India, and cherries and alfalfa hay for animal feed from the United States. The United States intends to finalize the transfer of the preclearance programme/regulatory oversight of irradiation for mangoes and pomegranate to Indian authorities as soon as is practicable. The United States and India also look forward to signing the Systems Approach Operational Work Plan for the export of pomegranate arils from India to the United States. India intends to finalize phyto-sanitary work to allow the importation of U.S. cherries, and India intends to finalize the phyto-sanitary certification which will allow the importation of U.S. alfalfa hay for animal feed into India. In addition, the U.S. agreed to work to complete India's request for table grapes access to the United States, and India agreed to work to finalize the mutually agreed export certificate to allow the importation of U.S. pork and pork products.
12. The U.S. side welcomed the extension in time notified by India for accepting certain test results from ILAC accredited labs under the Mandatory Testing and Certification of Telecom Equipment (MTCTE) policy, and both sides agreed on the importance of providing sufficient time for industry to adapt to future testing requirements. The U.S. also appreciated the extension in time notified by India regarding implementation of Polythene Material for molding and extrusion (Quality Control) Order, 2021 and to consider consultation with industry to discuss labeling arrangements that satisfy the measure's

objectives.

13. The Ministers welcomed the enhanced engagement on intellectual property (IP) and recognized that the protection and enforcement of IP contributes to the promotion of innovation as well as bilateral trade and investment in IP-intensive industries. They appreciated the work of the TPF IP Working Group and reviewed its progress in copyrights, patents, trademarks, and sharing of national experiences regarding traditional knowledge and genetic resources. The United States welcomed India's clarifying the administration of its patent regime, including on disclosure requirements, treatment of confidential information, patent application oppositions, as well as supporting evidence for well-known trademark applications. Both the United States and India welcomed each other's commitment to comply with the World Intellectual Property Organization Copyright Treaty and World Intellectual Property Organization Performance and Phonogram Treaty.

Areas for Future Work

14. The Ministers expressed an intent to continue to work together on resolving outstanding trade issues as some of these require additional engagement in order to reach convergence in the near future. They agreed further to utilize the revitalized TPF and its Working Groups as a means of rapidly engaging on new trade concerns as they arise, and that they would take stock at quarterly intervals to evaluate progress in this regard.
15. The Ministers reviewed their particular interests for achieving progress in the area of market access. In this regard, India highlighted its interest in restoration of its beneficiary status under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences program; the United States noted that this could be considered, as warranted, in relation to the eligibility criteria determined by the U.S. Congress. The United States and India also exchanged views on potential targeted tariff reductions.
16. The Ministers agreed to follow up on exploring the possibility of enhanced market access for additional identified agricultural products. They also agreed to engage on U.S. concerns regarding regulatory approvals for the Distillers' Dried Grains with Solubles, and India's concerns regarding market access for water buffalo meat and restoration of market access for wild caught shrimp.
17. The US side acknowledged the work being done by the Indian side to strike a balance between access to medical devices at affordable rates and the availability of cutting edge medical technology. In this regard, the United States welcomed the recent application of the Trade

Margin Rationalization (TMR) approach for price regulation on certain medical device products and India noted that wider application of TMR for other medical devices is under consideration by the relevant authorities.

18. The United States noted its support for India's ambitious goal of reaching 20 percent ethanol blending with petrol by 2025 and expressed an interest in supplying ethanol to India for fuel purposes. The Ministers agreed to explore ways for enhancing collaboration for the implementation of their respective ethanol blending programs.
19. The Ministers highlighted the important role of the services sector, including digital services, in India and the United States, and the significant potential for increasing bilateral services trade and investment. They noted that the movement of professional and skilled workers, students, investors and business travelers between their countries contributes immensely to enhancing bilateral economic and technological partnership. In this respect, the Indian side welcomed the recent U.S. decision to allow travel to the United States by fully vaccinated Indians. The United States and India decided to continue their engagement on visa issues, and their shared resolve to facilitate the movement of professionals, skilled workers, experts, and scientific personnel. The Ministers acknowledged the ongoing discussions on a Social Security Totalization Agreement and welcomed further engagement on pursuing such an agreement.
20. The Ministers recognized that legal, nursing and accountancy services can facilitate growth in trade and investment, and they agreed to continue discussion on promoting engagement in these sectors. They discussed the importance of electronic payment services as a catalyst to the further expansion of the bilateral trade relationship, and both sides agreed to continue engagement in this area.
21. The Ministers exchanged views on harnessing the vast potential of digital trade to spur economic growth and innovation, and committed to work together to build common understanding, and increase engagement both bilaterally, including in the TPF and ICT Working Group, and in relevant multilateral fora, including the G20 and WTO. They pledged to deepen bilateral engagement to promote the digital economy, and to explore the adoption of joint principles that ensure that the internet remains open for free exchange of ideas, goods, and services.
22. The Ministers agreed to further engage to find mutually agreed solutions on outstanding WTO disputes between the two countries.

Engagement on Emerging Issues

23. The Ministers also exchanged information on the relationship between trade and labour emphasizing the importance of trade in creating employment and opportunities for working population. The Ministers shared perspectives on the role of trade in improving the welfare of working people in India and the United States. The Ministers also agreed to work together on issues of child labour and forced labour in global supply chains in order to promote resilience and sustainability.
24. The Ministers shared perspectives on the relationship between trade and environment matters and exchanged views on approaches to increase the utilization of renewable energy and other clean technologies to achieve net-zero emissions, including by aiming to mobilize finance and scale innovative clean technologies as agreed in the India – US Climate and Clean Energy Agenda 2030 Partnership.
25. The Ministers agreed to exchange information on standards and conformity assessment procedures to ensure that requirements are no more trade restrictive than necessary and are in line with international agreements. They also noted the importance of transparency in the rulemaking process and agreed to explore ways to enhance good regulatory practices.
26. The Ministers also agreed to relaunch workshops focused on accelerating implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.
27. The Ministers concluded by underlining the importance of integrating the two economies across sectors to harness the untapped potential of the relationship. They agreed that the TPF should seek to continually deliver concrete outcomes to generate mutual confidence. Such an approach would contribute to a more ambitious future for the bilateral trade and economic relationship and take it to the next level so that both countries could benefit from the inherent complementarities in the two economies. This would lead to economic prosperity, employment generation and improvement in livelihood in both the countries. In this connection, they directed the TPF Working Groups to develop, by March 2022, plans of action for making substantive progress. They further directed their senior officials to remain in regular contact to review the activity of the Working Groups and identify a set of specific trade outcomes that could be finalized for an inter-sessional TPF meeting to be held by mid-2022.
28. The Ministers agreed to remain engaged to give greater energy to the TPF's work and to reconvene the TPF at the Ministerial level before the end of 2022.

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DAY-6

Q.1. Good governance ensures quality service delivery but is faced with serious challenges in India. Examine. [Paper II: Governance]

सुशासन गुणवत्ता युक्त सेवा आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करता है लेकिन भारत में इसके समक्ष गंभीर चुनौतियाँ हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए। [Paper II: शासन]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- ☑ सुशासन का अर्थ एवं संकल्पना।
- ☑ इसकी आवश्यकता क्यों है?
- ☑ सुशासन लाने वाले कारक।
- ☑ यह गुणवत्ता युक्त सेवा आपूर्ति में कैसे सहायक है?
- ☑ भारत में सुशासन के समक्ष चुनौतियाँ।
- ☑ इनका सामना करने वाले कदम।
- ☑ निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE**IT Minister Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw inaugurates 'Aadhaar 2.0- Ushering the Next Era of Digital Identity and Smart Governance'**

The workshop is being organized by UIDAI from 23rd to 25th November, 2021

Aadhaar has made a fundamental difference in lives of millions of people especially those who are at the bottom of pyramid: Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw

Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw, the Union Minister of Electronics & Information Technology, Government of India, inaugurated today a 3-day workshop titled 'Aadhaar 2.0- Ushering the Next Era of Digital Identity and Smart Governance' commencing from 23rd November, 2021 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. Several dignitaries including Shri Ajay Sawhney, Secretary, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY), and Dr. Saurabh Garg, CEO, UIDAI graced the occasion with active participation from Central and State Ministries.

On the occasion, Sh. Ashwini Vaishnaw said that Aadhaar has made a fundamental difference in lives of millions of people especially those who are at the bottom of pyramid. It has made a significant difference the way government programs are administered. Adding further to this, Shri Vaishnaw mentioned about the 3 thoughts/ideas that can be deliberated upon. He raised the question about raising the question of having international standards for identification given in the context of globe which is increasingly getting digitalized. Second thought was to make the Aadhaar services more accessible by building technologies and hardware systems around it. Talking about the privacy and legal framework

with regards to Aadhaar, the Minister said that today legal framework is settled with Aadhaar Act, Supreme Court judgement and will be further strengthened by Data Privacy Bill.

Addressing on the occasion, Shri Ajay Prakash Sawhney, Secretary, Ministry of Electronics & IT, said that Aadhaar has given identity to large number of people who did not any identity earlier. Aadhaar has shown that a digital identity can be used in several ways than the physical identity can be used. It has been used in range of services and has helped in bringing financial inclusion, broadband and telecom services, direct benefit transfers to the bank account of citizens in a transparent manner.

In a virtual message played during the inaugural event, Shri Nandan Nilekani, Former Chairman, UIDAI, shared his ideas and message on Aadhaar related aspects. Talking from futuristic perspective, Shri Nilekani highlighted 3 ideas that can be discussed. These include role of Aadhaar in transformation of electrical grid system that requires discoms to be healthy, for which electricity subsidies to go directly into the bank accounts of beneficiaries; direct benefit transfers to the forest residents for preserving biodiversity and forests; and portability of social security systems.

Dr. Saurabh Garg, CEO, UIDAI informed that The Aadhaar 2.0 Workshop is an introspection-cum-exploratory endeavor by UIDAI to analyze the reach of Digital Identity in major reforms and schemes launched by the Government. It also aims to look into various futuristic aspects of Digital Identity to achieve universal inclusion, both social as well as financial.

The 3-days event shall provide an excellent opportunity to exchange ideas & information, promote insightful debates and share experiences about developments and initiatives around the world around Digital Identity among various stakeholders including:

Government of India and identity authorities

Private sector entities utilizing authentication and e-KYC services

Leading Think-Tanks and SMEs from International Diaspora

Organizations in Social and Regulatory space

The workshop will also be telecast live on YouTube, Twitter and Facebook handles of UIDAI.

About 'Aadhaar 2.0' Workshop:

The theme of the workshop series "Aadhaar 2.0 - Ushering the Next Era of Digital Identity and Smart Governance" is considering Aadhaar as a Trusted ID as a platform and method for delivering innovative digital solutions. It also focuses on strategies of Aadhaar that can strengthen and simplify its service delivery. Along with it, the workshop also delivers insights of evolvments and transition of digital ID. It is also an opportunity to focus on rebuilding more

inclusive systems that allow society as a whole to be more resilient to future shocks, and safety.

The workshop is divided into eight sessions for deliberations on various topics which are elaborated as:-

Session 1: Strengthening and Simplifying Enrolment and Update Ecosystem

The key takeaways for this session are changes required in Aadhaar enrolment and updated service delivery to provide a frictionless experience for the residents; improving enrolments on focus areas and how Aadhaar can continue itself as one of the main enablers of identity verification in both on-line as well as offline mode in light of the SWIK rules (Social welfare, Innovation and Knowledge).

Session 2: Digital Identity: A Key to Inclusive Growth and Empowerment

The discussion with talks about How to usher in, the next phase of Digital enablement and empowerment for the masses will be driven by the creation and development of applications that move government services closer to people - individuals and other units: Governance with a newly digitized model of identification, accountability and transparency.

Session 3: Expanding the use of Aadhaar to boost Digital Economy

The discussion will focus on - what Aadhaar can deliver on e-gov; e-commerce and e-banking and finance in particular.

Session 4: Deploying Trusted Digital Identities - Information Security

This session will explore the best way to ensure that all Aadhaar ecosystem partners also follow the best security practices. Deliberations on how to deter, detect and prosecute fraud in Aadhaar enrolment and authentication.

Session 5: Aadhaar as an International Digital Identity Standard

Aadhaar as a framework for creating International standards for digital identity, a roadmap for International digital identity standards and across borders interoperability. The session will also talk about ensuring security and privacy, and framework for data sharing amongst countries.

Session 6: Legal Aspects of Data Security and Privacy

The Legal session would dwell on assessing the existing legal framework with respect to Data Security and Privacy while delivering the Identity services and could also explore the scope for improvement in the policy gap, technological gap if any.

Session 7: Smart Devices as Universal Authenticator

The discussion will be around Smart Phone Usage Trend and Key

Developments likely to happen in the Telecom Domain, Biometrics for all - How face authentication can be leveraged through Smartphones? And Use Smart Phone for Finger Print Capture Authentication - Challenges and Way Forward. The discussion focus would be on Voice Authentication, Use FIDO Standards for Aadhaar Usage - Platform for Passwordless authentication for Public Services and Industry View on the adaptation of Aadhaar Technologies and making it available for the public.

Session 8: Adoption of New Technologies in Aadhaar

Discussions on recent advances in biometrics and their improvement using Artificial Intelligence and esp. deep learning techniques. We will also look at blockchain-based technologies and applications as well as the impact of Aadhaar and these new technologies in the Banking sector.

Q.2. Discuss the importance of organisations like World Bank at international level. How does it guide development in countries like India? [Paper II: International Organisations]

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विश्व बैंक जैसे संगठनों के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह भारत जैसे देशों में विकास को कैसे दिशा देता है? [Paper II: अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 विश्व बैंक सहित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों के उदाहरण तथा उनका महत्व।
- 👍 ऐसे संगठनों द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका।
- 👍 विश्व बैंक का आदेश पत्र।
- 👍 विकास प्रक्रिया को दिशा देने में बैंक की भूमिका।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

India & World Bank sign loan agreement to improve quality of learning for over 50 lakh students across Andhra Pradesh

The Government of India, Government of Andhra Pradesh and the World Bank on 18th November 2021 signed the legal agreements for \$250 million for a project which aims to improve quality of learning for over 50 lakh students in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Students from all grades and stages of school education will benefit from the project. The beneficiaries are about 40 lakh students (between the age of six and fourteen) in over 45,000 government schools, and over 10 lakh children (between the age of three and six) enrolled in Anganwadis (Integrated Child Development Centers), and about 1,90,000 teachers, and more than 50,000 Anganwadi workers.

The Supporting Andhra's Learning Transformation Project will encourage professional development of teachers; provide remedial learning courses for children impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic; and pay special attention to students from marginalized groups, including children with special needs, scheduled tribes, and girls.

The Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, stated that "Providing universal access to quality education is central to India's economic and social development. The Project will support the state of Andhra Pradesh in fulfilling its vision of transforming government schools into vibrant institutions focused on foundational learning for young children, including addressing learning losses for children impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic."

The agreement was signed by Shri

Rajat Kumar Mishra, Additional Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance on behalf of the Government of India; Mr Budithi Rajsekhar, Principal Secretary, Department School Education on behalf of the Government of Andhra Pradesh; and Mr Junaid Ahmad, Country Director, India on behalf of the World Bank.

The state has adopted a new competency-based teaching-learning approach. The project will improve teaching practices through classroom-based mentorships, need-based teacher training for teachers of all grades and subjects, Personalized Adaptive Learning (PAL) methods, and other forms of remedial education linked to standardized school-based assessments.

Developing the institutional capacity of schools for delivering these services will go a long way in building community confidence and improving the learning environment. The project will help with better maintenance of school facilities, support involvement of parents in school management and monitoring, make data available, and enhance school safety.

The focus on foundational learning would be through short-term in-service training courses for Anganwadi workers and early grade (Grade 1 and 2) teachers and the supply of pedagogically appropriate Teaching Learning Material (TLM) across these centres and schools. Such attention to foundational learning will improve the readiness of schools in preparing children with the cognitive, socio-behavioural, and language skills needed for future labour markets. The project will introduce a one-year preschool-level course in 3,500 schools in

the tribal blocks. It will help address the issue of low learning levels amongst the tribal community.

With the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, home-based learning opportunities for students are of top priority for the state. Given the low availability of digital devices amongst students, the focus will

be on developing physical learning kits and content for television and radio broadcasts. It will help in reducing the learning losses that children are likely to face due to school closures because of the ongoing pandemic, future natural disasters, or other disruptions related to climate change.