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2021

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DAY -1

Q.1. Record of rights for village households is the key to land reforms in India. Discuss. [Paper II: Governance/Paper III: Economy]

ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए अधिकारों का अभिलेख भारत में भूमि सुधारों की कुंजी है। चर्चा कीजिए।

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 अधिकारों के अभिलेख की संकल्पना।
- 👍 भू-स्वामित्व की स्थिति।
- 👍 भूमि सुधारों की संकल्पना और स्थिति।
- 👍 किस प्रकार अधिकारों का अभिलेख भूमि सुधारों में योगदान देगा?
- 👍 भूमि सुधारों के समक्ष चुनौतियाँ।
- 👍 इस दिशा में उठाए गए कदम।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Record of Rights under SVAMITVA scheme**Total cost for implementation of the SVAMITVA scheme from 2020-2025 is Rs.566.23 crore****Drone flying has been completed in 2270 villages of 18 districts in Karnataka**

The Central Sector Scheme “SVAMITVA” aims to provide the ‘Record of Rights’ to village household owners possessing houses in inhabited areas (Abadi) in villages with issuance of legal ownership rights (Property cards/ Title deeds). Under the scheme, the land parcels in rural inhabited area of all the villages of the country are surveyed. It is being implemented with the collaborative efforts of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Survey of India (SoI), State Revenue Department, State Panchayati Raj Department and National Informatics Centre. States need to sign Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with SoI for implementation of the scheme. So far 29 States/UTs have signed MoU with SoI.

The scheme is being implemented in the State of Karnataka in a phase-wise manner. Drone flying has been completed in 2270 villages of 18 districts in the State and property cards have been distributed in 836 villages so far. The SVAMITVA scheme implementation is yet to start in the Kolar District of Karnataka.

Land and Land Records is state subject. States/UTs incorporate suitable provisions in their respective Land Revenue Act/Rules/Codes and/or any other administrative document for implementation of SVAMITVA scheme and issue of Property Cards. The State of Madhya Pradesh is providing Bhumi-Svami rights to beneficiaries, which is similar to their agricultural land records.

Total cost for implementation of the

Scheme from 2020-2025 is Rs.566.23 crore. Under the scheme, funds to Survey of India are provided for two components – Large Scale Mapping (LSM) using drones and establishment of Continuous Operating Reference Station (CORS). Funds on limited scale are also provided to States for Information, Education, Communication (IEC) and setting up of State Project Monitoring Unit (SPMU). Funds are also released to National Informatics Centre (NIC) for Enhancement of Spatial Planning Application ‘Gram Manchitra’ and Central Infrastructure. Details of funds released so far is given at Annexure.

After successful launch of the scheme during 2020-21 in the pilot States of Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh in Phase 1, SVAMITVA Scheme was extended through-out the country from 2021-22. So far, the Property Cards have been prepared in around 31,000 villages in the country. The scheme is envisaged to be completed by March 2025. Setting up interim targets for the States/UTs and Survey of India, regular meeting with States/ Survey of India for monitoring, four level monitoring system at National, State, District and Panchayat, hand-holding of States/UTs etc. are some of the steps taken by the Government to implement the scheme.

Annexure

Details of funds released

Rs. (in crores)

Agency	Survey of India	States/UTs	NIC	
Component	LSM	CORS	IEC/SPMU	'Gram Manchitra' and Central Infrastructure
2020-21	20.04	55.42	2.47	2.26
2021-22*	69.82	61.12	2.31	6.19

*till March 10, 2022

This information was given by the Union Minister of State for Panchayati Raj Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil in a written reply in Lok Sabha today.

Q.2. Discuss the geopolitical and geoeconomic significance of 'Sagarmala' scheme. [Paper II: International Issues]

सागरमाला योजना के भू-राजनीतिक और भू-आर्थिक महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 सागरमाला योजना का परिचय।
- 👍 भू-राजनीति और भू-आर्थिकी का अर्थ।
- 👍 इन संकल्पनाओं का महत्व।
- 👍 सागरमाला योजना इन संकल्पनाओं को कैसे प्रभावित करेगी?
- 👍 चुनौतियाँ एवं संभावनाएँ।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Central Economic Zone Under Sagarmala Scheme

Under the National Perspective Plan of the Sagarmala Programme, fourteen Coastal Economic Zones (CEZ) were envisaged including three in the state of Tamil Nadu. Subsequently, it was proposed to create an institutional framework and develop one CEZ project on a pilot basis for enabling Port Led Industrialization and incentivize employment generation. The proposal was taken up with the Department of Expenditure which recommended that Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways should explore possibility of development of a CEZ with land available with the Major Ports duly taking into consideration other initiatives of Government of India.

National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) under the administrative control of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) in partnership with respective State Govt(s) has planned to develop various industrial corridor projects as part of National Industrial Corridor Programme which is aimed at development of green field industrial region/nodes in India. Government of India has accorded approval for development of 11 corridors (32 projects) in Four Phases as part of National Master Plan for providing multimodal connectivity to economic zones which are under various stages of conceptualization/development/implementation.

Accordingly, Ministry has entrusted Sagarmala Development Company Limited for conducting a detailed study to suitably modify National Perspective Plan for CEZ keeping in view other initiatives of Government of India such as National Industrial Corridor Programme,

Bharatmala Connectivity Program and Dedicated Freight Corridors for achieving synergy and avoid duplication.

Also, more than 8000 Acres of land have been used for Industrialization by Major Ports which has generated more than 2 Lakh direct and indirect employment.

While identifying locations to set up a Satellite Port, Chennai Port Trust (ChPT) ascertained that Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) had a proposal for setting up Thermal Power Station at Sirkazhi and evinced interest in utilizing the expertise of ChPT for developing the Port. NLC provided details of their Sirkali thermal power project including land available, timelines, requirements of coal volume and setting up a Port. The Draft MoU for Development of Satellite Port near Sirkazhi was prepared and sent to NLC for signing during the Maritime India Summit in 2016. However, NLC has informed that as the project is yet to be sanctioned, the development of Satellite Port may be premature.

Subsequently, NLC India Limited informed about establishment of Power Plant in Odisha and dropping of development of Sirkali Thermal Power Project thereby adversely affecting cargo projections at Sirkazhi Port and hence its implementation.

Ministry accorded in principle approval for development of New Major Port at Enayam in July 2016. However, field studies could not be carried out due to resistance from fishermen groups and local public. As the agitation continued, the alternative sites were analysed at Colachel, Manavalkuruchi and Kanyakumari. A habitation free sea shore stretch at Kanyakumari was

identified as feasible location. The DPR prepared for new port at Kanyakumari was further revised to encourage maximum participation of private sector. Expression of Interest (EOI) was invited on 20 February 2021 for developing of Transshipment hub near Kanyakumari on Public Private Partnership mode. However, in view of development of V. O. Chidambaranar Port as Transshipment hub, Ministry advised to cancel the EoI.

This information was given by the Union Minister for Ports, Shipping and Waterways, Shri Sarbananda Sonowal in a written reply to the Rajya Sabha.

DAY - 2

Q.1. Discuss the issues and concerns of economic crisis in Sri Lanka.
What would be its impact on India-Sri Lanka relations? [Paper II:
International Relations]

श्रीलंका में आर्थिक संकट के मुद्दों और चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। भारत-श्रीलंका संबंधों पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 आर्थिक संकट का अर्थ।
- 👍 श्री लंका में आर्थिक संकट के कारण।
- 👍 भारत-श्रीलंका संबंधों की स्थिति।
- 👍 द्विपक्षीय संबंधों पर प्रभाव।
- 👍 दोनों के द्वारा उठाए जा रहे कदम।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Finance Minister of Sri Lanka, His Excellency Basil Rajapaksa calls on Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi

Finance Minister of Sri Lanka, Hon. Basil Rajapaksa, who is on an official visit to New Delhi, called on Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi earlier today.

Finance Minister Rajapaksa briefed the Prime Minister on initiatives being taken by both countries to increase bilateral economic cooperation, and conveyed his thanks for the support extended by India for the Sri Lankan economy.

Prime Minister spoke about the central role that Sri Lanka occupies in India's 'Neighbourhood First' policy and its

S.A.G.A.R (Security and Growth for all in the Region) doctrine. He reiterated that India would continue to stand with the friendly people of Sri Lanka.

Finance Minister Rajapaksa noted the deepening people-to-people relations between both countries, including in the cultural sphere. Prime Minister pointed to the potential for increasing tourist flows, including through joint promotion of Buddhist and Ramayan tourism circuits.

Q.2. Shortage of coal could lead India reel into energy crisis. What steps have been taken so far to prevent this situation? [Paper II: Governance/ Paper III: Economy]

कोयला संकट भारत को ऊर्जा संकट की ओर ले जा सकता है। इस स्थिति को रोकने के लिए अब तक कौन से कदम उठाए गए हैं?

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 भारत में कोयले की उपलब्धता।
- 👍 कोयले की कमी के कारण।
- 👍 ऊर्जा संकट का अर्थ तथा इसकी आशंका।
- 👍 सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम।
- 👍 ऐसे कदमों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

No Shortage of Coal

Varied Efforts Underway to Further Increase Production

Owing to Covid-19 pandemic, the subdued demand in power and non-power sectors had adversely affected coal dispatch from the coal companies. The pithead coal stock at Coal India Limited was 99.33 Million Tonnes (MT) as on 1st April, 2021 and 28.66 MT at the Thermal Power Plants end. The coal production got regulated due to high levels of coal inventory and less demand from the consumers.

There is no shortage of coal in the country. Due to increased demand of power, less power generation by imported coal based power plants and some interruption in supply of coal due to heavy rains, the coal stock at the power plants depleted to 7.2 MT as on 8th October, 2021. Subsequently with increased coal supplies, the coal stock has started increasing and has now reached 26.5 MT as on 09.03.2022 with respect to the plants based on domestic coal. In addition, coal stock at Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) pithead as on 13.03.2022 is 47.95 MT and 4.49MT respectively.

The following action has been taken by Government to further enhance the production and supply of coal in the country:

Commercial Auction of coal on revenue share mechanism: Auction of commercial mining on Revenue Sharing Mechanism was launched on 18.06.2020 by Hon'ble Prime Minister. Under this scheme, total of 2 tranches have been successfully completed and third Tranche is currently under process. From these two tranches total of 28 coal mines have been

successfully auctioned for which Vesting order have in signed for 27 coal mines.

Allow sale of excess coal production: The Ministry of Coal has amended Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 with a view to allowing sale of coal or lignite, on payment of additional amount, by the lessee of a captive mine up to 50 percent of the total coal or lignite produced in a financial year, after meeting the requirement of the end use plant linked with the mine. The Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act had been amended in 2021. This is applicable for both the private and public sector captive mines. With this amendment, the Government has paved the way for releasing of additional coal in the market by greater utilization of mining capacities of captive coal and lignite blocks, which were being only partly utilized owing to limited production of coal for meeting their captive needs.

Rolling auction: In order to expedite the process for conducting auction and to carryout more rounds of auction in a year, a mechanism of rolling auctions of coal mines has been planned. Under this mechanism, upon completion of the electronic auction process of a tranche, the next tranche of auction would be launched for following mines:

- a. Mines where no bid or only single bid was received in the previous tranche of auction (except for those mines where Ministry of Coal decides to go for second attempt of auction)
- b. New mines, if any, identified by Ministry of Coal.

In the current III tranche of commercial

auction, total of 48 coal mines have been rolled over from the II tranche of mines.

Single Window Clearance: The Union government has already launched Single Window Clearance portal on 11.01.2021 for the coal sector to speed up the operationalisation of coal mines. It is an unified platform that facilitates grant of clearances and approvals required for starting a coal mine in India. Now, the complete process shall be facilitated through Single Window Clearance Portal, which will map not only the relevant application formats, but also process flow for grant of approval or clearances.

Considering the increased demand as projected by the Ministry of Power, Coal India Limited (CIL) has already taken steps to augment the dispatch & build-up stock at power plants end which is as under:

CIL has planned to supply 565 Million

Tonne (MT) during 2022-2023 to the power sector to meet the generation requirement of domestic coal-based power generators.

CIL has already additionally allocated 11.2 MT of coal from its high stock mines through RCR mode which is to be lifted from different Goods Shed/Private Washeries to build up stock at the plant end.

Railways are regularly being requested to give priority in supply of rakes to the power generators.

CIL has already started building stock at its railway sidings to facilitate adequate rake loading for power sector.

The number of functioning coal mines in India as on 31.03.2021 is 442.

The details of production and consumption of coal in the country during the year 2020-21 is as under:

Year	Domestic Production	Domestic Dispatch	Total Import	Total Consumption (Domestic Dispatch + Import)	(Fig. in MT) % Import
2020-21*	716.08	690.88	215.25	906.13	23.75

*Provisional

This information was given by the Union Minister of Coal, Mines and Parliamentary Affairs Shri Pralhad Joshi in a written reply in Lok Sabha today.

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DAY-3

Q.1. Involvement of the community is the key factor in any disaster preparedness strategy. Comment on the statement with reference to Panchayati Raj Institutions. [Paper II: Governance]

किसी भी आपदा तैयारी रणनीति में सामुदायिक भागीदारी एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है। पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 सामुदायिक भागीदारी के साथ आपदा तैयारी की संकल्पना।
- 👍 पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के लिए हाल ही में जारी रणनीति।
- 👍 क्रियान्वयन की चुनौतियाँ।
- 👍 इसकी सफलता की संभावनाएँ।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE**Union Panchayati Raj Minister Shri Giriraj Singh releases the Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj**

Involvement of the community is the key factor in any disaster preparedness strategy, says Shri Giriraj Singh

Disaster Management Plan aims to develop a culture of disaster resilience at the grassroots level among the Panchayats and Rural Local Bodies

Union Panchayati Raj Minister calls for convergent, concerted and collective actions to envision, plan and implement community-based disaster management plans

Shri Giriraj Singh exhorts for people's participation to continually improve the local disaster preparedness and response capacity

Disaster Management Plans at grassroots level would be a game changer for rural areas of our country in managing disasters comprehensively encompassing all aspects such as prevention, preparedness, risk reduction, response, rescue and recovery

Union Minister of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Shri Giriraj Singh released the Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj on 17th March 2022, through video conferencing. The Disaster Management Plan was released in the presence of Shri Sunil Kumar, Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Dr. Chandra Shekhar Kumar, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Shri Krishna S. Vatsa, Member, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Shri Rajendra Singh, Member, NDMA, and other senior officers of the Government of India. Senior officers from the State Panchayati Raj Departments, State Disaster Management Authorities, State Relief Commissioners, also attended the

event virtually.

Shri Giriraj Singh said that the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has developed the Disaster Management Plan with an aim to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level among the Panchayats and establish a framework to align the disaster management measures in rural areas to that of the National Disaster Management Authority'. He also added that the convergent and collective actions to envision, plan and implement community-based disaster management plans, would be a game changer for our country in managing disasters comprehensively.

The Minister called for people's participation in preparedness for disaster

management and mitigation activities at grassroots level. Union Minister underlined that the involvement of the community is the key factor in any disaster preparedness strategy and active participation of the community is vital to carry out and sustain the activities relating to disaster management in rural areas. He stressed on the need to formulate Panchayat-level and village-level Disaster Management Plans to mitigate the challenges in the event of disaster. He says disaster management should be kept in mind while making a master plan for the holistic development of Panchayats in the country.

Shri Giriraj Singh recalled that Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi appreciated the role of Panchayats in the management and mitigation of COVID-19 pandemic, especially in creating awareness and leading our collective battle against Coronavirus in rural areas. Union Panchayati Raj Minister expressed hope that Disaster Management Plan framed by Ministry of Panchayati Raj would also contribute to the efforts of the Government in bringing convergence in disaster management and planning in rural areas.

Shri Sunil Kumar, Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj highlighted that the “Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj” (DMP-MoPR) has been prepared with larger perspective of community-based planning starting from Village to District Panchayat level. Under the Plan, every Indian village would have “Village Disaster Management Plan” and every Panchayat would have their Disaster Management Plan.

During the event, a brief presentation was made by Shri Krishna S. Vatsa, Member, National Disaster Management Authority in which he highlighted the important role of Panchayati Raj

Institutions in Disaster Management Planning and the need for developing a culture of disaster risk resilience in rural areas. The event also saw participation from Shri Rajendra Singh, Member, National Disaster Management Authority.

The DMP prepared by Villages and Panchayats in consonance with the Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj would be useful for addressing disasters in comprehensive manner. All stakeholders including PRIs, elected representatives and functionaries of Panchayats etc. would participate in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the plan. It is believed that this plan would be extremely useful for ensuring a participatory planning process for DMPs which is integrated with GPDP for addressing disasters across the country and initiate new era of community-based disaster management, convergence and collective action with programs and schemes of different Ministries / Departments.

Background:

India has been vulnerable, in varying degrees, to many natural as well as human-made disasters on account of its unique geo-climatic and socio-economic conditions. Different parts of the country are highly vulnerable to cyclones, floods, droughts, earthquakes, landslides, etc. Considering the important role that local communities can play in reducing vulnerabilities and early recovery, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has prepared this Disaster Management Plan (DMP) so that all Panchayati Raj Institutions along with communities can be prepared for any disaster.

It is noteworthy that the Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP-MoPR)

incorporates many innovations in addition to being in compliance with Disaster Management Act 2005, National Disaster Management Policy 2009, and guidelines issued by National Disaster Management Authority.

The Disaster Management Plan comprehensively covers areas such as institutional arrangement for Disaster Management; Hazard Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis; Coherence of Disaster Risk Management across Resilient Development and Climate Change Action; Disaster Specific Preventive and Mitigation Measures-Responsibility Framework; Mainstreaming of Community Based Disaster Management Plan of Villages and Panchayats and so on.

Q.2. India's Arctic policy would play an essential role in preparing the country for a future where humankind's biggest challenge of climate change. Examine. [Paper II: International Issues]

भारत की आर्कटिक नीति देश को ऐसे भविष्य के लिए तैयार करने में एक आवश्यक भूमिका निभाएगी जहां मानव जाति के लिए जलवायु परिवर्तन की सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 भारत की नई आर्कटिक नीति के मुख्य तथ्य।
- 👍 ऐसी नीति की आवश्यकता।
- 👍 मानव प्रजाति के समक्ष चुनौतियाँ।
- 👍 जलवायु परिवर्तन की चुनौती।
- 👍 यह नीति किस प्रकार इस चुनौती का सामना करेगी?
- 👍 संभावनाएँ।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Union Minister Dr. Jitendra Singh releases India's Arctic Policy in New Delhi today

India's Arctic policy would play an essential role in preparing the country for a future where humankind's biggest challenges, like climate change, can be addressed through collective will and effort, says, Dr. Jitendra Singh

Implementing India's Arctic policy will involve multiple stakeholders, including academia, the research community, business, and industry

India's engagement with the Arctic region has been consistent and multidimensional and it maintains that all human activity should be sustainable, responsible, transparent, and based on respect for international laws

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, released India's Arctic policy titled 'India and the Arctic: building a partnership for sustainable development' today from the Ministry of Earth Sciences Headquarters in New Delhi.

Emphasizing the importance of India's Arctic policy, Dr Jitendra Singh said that under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, India has proudly moved forward to join an elite group of countries working on various aspects of Arctic.

Lauding the efforts of Indian scientists in studies of Arctic, Dr. Singh said that India's Arctic policy would play an essential role in preparing the country for a future where humankind's biggest challenges, such as climate change, can be addressed through collective will and effort. India's Arctic policy shall

be implemented through an action plan, and an effective governance and review mechanism involving the inter ministerial Empowered Arctic Policy Group. Implementing India's Arctic policy will involve multiple stakeholders, including academia, the research community, business, and industry.

The Minister noted that India's engagement with the Arctic dates back to a century when 'Svalbard Treaty' was signed in February 1920 in Paris and, today India is undertaking several scientific studies and research in the Arctic region. He said that Indian researchers are monitoring arctic glaciers for their mass balance and comparing them with glaciers in the Himalayan region. India has also been actively involved in studies related to the Arctic oceanography, atmosphere, pollution and microbiology. Over twenty-five Institutes and Universities are currently involved in Arctic research in India. About a hundred peer-reviewed papers have been published on Arctic issues since 2007. Thirteen (13) nations are observers in

the Arctic Council which include France, Germany, Italian Republic, Japan, The Netherlands, People's Republic of China, Poland, India, Republic of Korea, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom. In 2014 and 2016, India's first multi-sensor moored observatory in Kongsfjorden and the northernmost atmospheric laboratory in Gruvebadet, Ny Alesund, were launched in the Arctic region. Until 2022, India has successfully conducted thirteen expeditions to the Arctic.

India's Arctic policy titled 'India and the Arctic: building a partnership for sustainable development' lays down six pillars: strengthening India's scientific research and cooperation, climate and environmental protection, economic and human development, transportation and connectivity, governance and international cooperation, and national capacity building in the Arctic region. Implementing India's Arctic policy will involve multiple stakeholders, including academia, the research community, business, and industry.

India has a significant stake in the Arctic. It is one of thirteen nations holding Observer status in the Arctic Council, a high-level intergovernmental forum that addresses issues faced by the Arctic governments and the indigenous people of the Arctic. India's engagement with the Arctic region has been consistent and multidimensional. The country maintains that all human activity should be sustainable, responsible, transparent, and based on respect for international laws.

India's Arctic policy aims to promote the following agenda—

Strengthening national capabilities and competencies in science and exploration, climate and environmental protection, maritime and economic cooperation

with the Arctic region. Institutional and human resource capacities will be strengthened within Government and academic, research and business institutions.

Inter-ministerial coordination in pursuit of India's interests in the Arctic.

Enhancing understanding of the impact of climate change in the Arctic on India's climate, economic, and energy security.

Contributing better analysis, prediction, and coordinated policymaking on the implications of ice melting in the Arctic on India's economic, military and strategic interests related to global shipping routes, energy security, and exploitation of mineral wealth.

Studying linkages between polar regions and the Himalayas.

Deepen cooperation between India and countries of the Arctic region under various Arctic forums, drawing expertise from scientific and traditional knowledge.

Increase India's participation in the Arctic Council and improve understanding of the complex governance structures in the Arctic, relevant international laws, and geopolitics of the region.

Implementing India's Arctic policy will involve multiple stakeholders, including academia, the research community, business, and industry. It shall define timelines, prioritise activities and allocate requisite resources. The National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCPOR) in Goa, an autonomous institute under the Ministry of Earth Sciences, is the nodal institution for India's Polar research programme, which includes Arctic studies.

India's Arctic policy is available on the website of the Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India at (<https://www.moes.gov.in>).

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DAY-4

Q.1. India and Japan need to strengthen their partnership for ensuring a free and open Indo-Pacific region. Discuss. [Paper II: International Relations]

एक स्वतंत्र एवं खुला हिन्द-प्रशांत क्षेत्र सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारत और जापान को अपनी साझेदारी को सुदृढ़ बनाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 भारत-जापान संबंधों की स्थिति।
- 👍 रणनीतिक साझेदारी का अर्थ।
- 👍 हिन्द-प्रशांत क्षेत्र का भू-राजनीतिक महत्व।
- 👍 इस क्षेत्र को शांत बनाए रखने में भारत और जापान की भूमिका।
- 👍 चुनौतियाँ एवं संभावनाएँ।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

India-Japan Summit Joint Statement Partnership for a Peaceful, Stable and Prosperous Post-COVID World

Prime Minister of Japan H.E. Mr. Kishida Fumio made an official visit to India, as his first bilateral visit, from 19 to 20 March 2022 for the 14th India-Japan Annual Summit with H.E. Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India. The Prime Ministers recognized that the Summit was taking place at a significant time as the two countries were celebrating the 70th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations and India was celebrating the 75th anniversary of its independence. They reviewed the developments since the last Annual Summit and discussed wide ranging areas of cooperation.

1. Reaffirming the Special Strategic and Global Partnership between India and Japan, the Prime Ministers concurred that the shared values and principles enunciated in the India-Japan Vision Statement issued in 2018 are particularly relevant in the present context, where global cooperation is required more than ever to address challenges that have become more acute. They highlighted their commitment to working in tandem towards a peaceful, stable and prosperous world, based on a rules-based order that respects sovereignty and territorial integrity of nations, and emphasized the need for all countries to seek peaceful resolution of disputes in accordance with international law without resorting to threat or use of force or any attempt to unilaterally change status quo. In this regard, they reaffirmed their common vision for a free and open Indo-Pacific, free from coercion. They shared the view that the economies of both countries in such a world would be powered by robust bilateral investment and trade flows through diversified, resilient, transparent, open, secure and predictable global supply chains that provide for economic security and prosperity of their peoples. Reaffirming that the two countries would

continue to work together to realize these shared objectives, they resolved to further advance the India-Japan Special Strategic and Global Partnership.

Partnership for A Free and Open Indo-Pacific underpinned by Inclusiveness and Rules-based order

2. The Prime Ministers appreciated the significant progress made in security and defence cooperation and reaffirmed their desire to further deepen it. They welcomed the holding of the first 2+2 meeting of their Foreign and Defence Ministers in November 2019 in New Delhi and instructed their Ministers to hold the second meeting at the earliest opportunity in Tokyo. They also welcomed the operationalization of the Agreement Concerning Reciprocal Provision of Supplies and Services between the Japan Self-Defense Forces and the Indian Armed Forces. They expressed their commitment to continuing bilateral and multilateral exercises including "Dharma Guardian" and "Malabar" respectively, while welcoming the participation of Japan for the first time in exercise MILAN, as well as making efforts to increase their complexity in the future. They reaffirmed the decision to proceed with coordination for the inaugural fighter exercise between the Japan Air Self-Defense Force and the Indian Air Force and welcomed the efforts to hold the exercise at the earliest. They acknowledged ongoing collaboration in the area of Unmanned Ground Vehicle (UGV) and Robotics and directed their Ministers to further identify concrete areas for future cooperation in the area of defence equipment and technology.

3. With their commitment to promoting peace, security, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region, the Prime Ministers affirmed the importance of bilateral and plurilateral partnerships among like-minded countries of the region,

including the quadrilateral cooperation among Australia, India, Japan, and the United States (the Quad). They welcomed the Quad Leaders' Summits in March and September 2021 and renewed their commitment to delivering tangible outcomes on the Quad's positive and constructive agenda, especially on COVID vaccines, critical and emerging technologies, climate action, infrastructure coordination, cybersecurity, space and education. They looked forward to advancing Quad cooperation through the next Quad Leaders' Summit in Japan in the coming months.

4. Prime Minister Kishida welcomed the Indo-Pacific Oceans' Initiative (IPOI) announced by Prime Minister Modi in 2019. The Prime Ministers acknowledged the growing space for cooperation between the IPOI and Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP). India appreciated Japan's participation as a lead partner on the connectivity pillar of IPOI. They reiterated their strong support for ASEAN's unity and centrality and their full support for the "ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP)" which upholds the principles such as the rule of law, openness, freedom, transparency and inclusiveness.

5. The Prime Ministers emphasized that India and Japan, as two leading powers in the Indo-Pacific region, had a shared interest in the safety and security of the maritime domain, freedom of navigation and overflight, unimpeded lawful commerce and peaceful resolution of disputes with full respect for legal and diplomatic processes in accordance with international law. They reaffirmed their determination to continue prioritizing the role of international law, particularly the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and facilitate collaboration, including in maritime security, to meet challenges against the rules-based maritime order in the East and South China Seas. They emphasized the importance of non-militarisation and self-restraint. They further called for the

full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea and the early conclusion of a substantive and effective Code of Conduct in the South China Sea in accordance with international law, especially UNCLOS, without prejudice to the rights and interests of all nations including those not party to these negotiations.

6. The Prime Ministers condemned North Korea's destabilising ballistic missile launches in violation of United Nations Security Council resolutions (UNSCRs). They reaffirmed their commitment to the complete denuclearization of North Korea consistent with the relevant UNSCRs, and the importance of addressing concerns related to North Korea's proliferation linkages. They urged North Korea to fully comply with its international obligations under the relevant UNSCRs, and to immediately resolve the abductions issue.

7. The Prime Ministers reaffirmed their intention to collaborate closely to realise peace and stability in Afghanistan, and stressed the importance of addressing humanitarian crisis, promoting human rights and ensuring establishment of a truly representative and an inclusive political system. They also reaffirmed the importance of UNSCR 2593 (2021) which unequivocally demands that Afghan territory not be used for sheltering, training, planning or financing terrorist acts and called for concerted action against all terrorist groups, including those sanctioned by the UNSC.

8. The Prime Ministers expressed deep concern at the growing threat of terrorism and underlined the need for strengthening international cooperation to combat terrorism in a comprehensive and sustained manner. They called upon all countries to work together for rooting out terrorist safe havens and infrastructure, disrupting terrorist networks and their financing channels, and halting cross-border movement of terrorists. In this context, they also called

upon all countries to ensure that territory under their control is not used to launch terror attacks, to expeditiously bring to justice the perpetrators of such attacks. They reiterated their condemnation of terrorist attacks in India, including 26/11 Mumbai and Pathankot attacks and called upon Pakistan to take resolute and irreversible action against terrorist networks operating out of its territory and comply fully with international commitments including to FATF. They also concurred to strengthen counter-terrorism efforts in multilateral fora, and to work together on early adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) in the United Nations.

9. The Prime Ministers remained concerned about the situation in Myanmar and called for an end to violence, the release of all those detained and a return to the path of democracy. They reaffirmed their support for ASEAN efforts to seek a solution in Myanmar, and welcomed Cambodia's active engagement as ASEAN chair to break the deadlock. They called on Myanmar to urgently implement ASEAN's Five-Point Consensus.

10. The Prime Ministers expressed their serious concern about the ongoing conflict and humanitarian crisis in Ukraine and assessed its broader implications, particularly to the Indo-Pacific region. They emphasized that the contemporary global order has been built on the UN Charter, international law and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of states. They underscored the importance of safety and security of nuclear facilities in Ukraine and acknowledged active efforts of the IAEA towards it. They reiterated their call for an immediate cessation of violence and noted that there was no other choice but the path of dialogue and diplomacy for resolution of the conflict. The Leaders affirmed that they would undertake appropriate steps to address the humanitarian crisis in Ukraine.

11. Prime Minister Kishida congratulated

India on its successful Presidency of the UN Security Council in August 2021 including Prime Minister Modi's chairmanship of the UNSC at the High-Level Open Debate on "Maintenance of International Peace and Security: Maritime Security". Prime Minister Modi reiterated India's support for Japan's candidature for a non-permanent seat at the UNSC for the term 2023-2024, to which Prime Minister Kishida expressed his appreciation. They concurred to continue to work closely on matters in the UNSC during the respective tenures of India and Japan. The Prime Ministers resolved to continue to work closely together for an early reform of the UNSC to reflect the contemporary realities of the 21st century. They expressed their determination to accelerate its process, including through the commencement of text-based negotiations in the Inter-Governmental Negotiations (IGN) with an overall objective to achieve concrete outcomes in a fixed timeframe. They reaffirmed their shared recognition that India and Japan are legitimate/deserving candidates for permanent membership in an expanded UNSC.

12. The Prime Ministers reaffirmed their shared commitment to the total elimination of nuclear weapons and remained resolute in the task of strengthening international cooperation to address the challenges of nuclear proliferation and nuclear terrorism. Prime Minister Kishida stressed the importance of early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). They called for an immediate commencement and early conclusion of negotiations on a non-discriminatory, multilateral, and internationally and effectively verifiable Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) in the Conference on Disarmament on the basis of Shannon Mandate. They pledged to continue working together for India's membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, with the aim of strengthening the global non-proliferation efforts.

Partnership for Sustainable Growth in a

post-COVID World

13. The Prime Ministers reiterated that India and Japan would continue to contribute to global efforts to combat COVID-19 and to protecting the lives and livelihoods of people. They welcomed the progress made under the Quad Vaccine Partnership to enhance equitable access to safe and effective vaccines in the Indo-Pacific and beyond. Prime Minister Modi expressed his appreciation for the support extended by Japan to efforts of the Government of India to combat COVID-19 and provide social protection. Prime Minister Kishida praised India's initiatives in the fight against COVID-19, especially in ensuring a supply of medicines and medical equipment and providing safe and effective vaccines through the Vaccine Maitri initiative. They reaffirmed their commitment to achieve the health-related SDGs, in particular universal health coverage, and to strengthen global health architecture, including the leading and coordinating role of the World Health Organization and its reform.

14. The Prime Ministers, building on the outcome of COP26, recognized the importance and imminence of tackling climate change, and shared the importance of various pathways for pragmatic energy transitions reflecting different national circumstances and constant innovation to achieving global net-zero emission. They welcomed the launch of the India-Japan Clean Energy Partnership (CEP) for cooperation towards achieving sustainable economic growth, addressing climate change and ensuring energy security, in areas such as electric vehicles (EV), storage systems including batteries, electric vehicle charging infrastructure (EVCI), solar energy, clean including green hydrogen/ammonia, wind energy, exchange of views on respective energy transition plans, energy efficiency, CCUS (Carbon dioxide Capturing, Utilization and Storage) and Carbon Recycling. They committed to continue further discussion for establishing the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) between

India and Japan for the implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. They also reaffirmed their determination to promote environmental cooperation in other areas. In this regard, they welcomed the signing of the MoC for cooperation in decentralized domestic wastewater management. Prime Minister Modi conveyed appreciation for the past and ongoing Japanese cooperation for smart cities missions in Varanasi, Ahmedabad and Chennai, and looked forward to further cooperation in this field. Prime Minister Kishida commended India's initiatives such as the International Solar Alliance (ISA) and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) and conveyed that Japan would be joining the Indian-Swedish climate initiative LeadIT to promote heavy industry transition. They welcomed the signing of the MoC on Sustainable Urban Development.

15. The Prime Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to upholding and strengthening the rules-based multilateral trading system, with the World Trade Organization (WTO) at its core, and to work closely with each other to achieve meaningful outcomes in the 12th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC12). They shared their opposition to coercive economic policies and practices that run counter to this system and committed to work collectively to foster global economic resilience against such actions.

16. The Prime Ministers noted with appreciation that since elevation of ties to a Special Strategic and Global Partnership, there had been significant growth in economic cooperation. They expressed satisfaction that the investment target of JPY 3.5 trillion announced in 2014 has been achieved. Noting steps taken by India to improve the business environment for Japanese investors in India, as well as other measures to boost economic growth and improve ease of doing business, they expressed their shared intention to realize JPY 5 trillion of public and private investment and financing from Japan to

India in the next five years, to finance appropriate public and private projects of mutual interest. Prime Minister Modi expressed his appreciation for various initiatives taken by Japan to strengthen economic cooperation with India. In this context, the Prime Ministers recalled the establishment of the India-Japan Industrial Competitiveness Partnership (IJICP) in November 2021 and welcomed the formulation of a Roadmap under the IJICP, to further promote industrial cooperation between the two countries including in the areas of MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises), manufacturing and supply chains. They also confirmed to work together towards reliable, resilient, efficient supply chains in the region and welcomed the progress in this regard in areas such as sharing of best practices. They emphasized the importance of collaboration to address illicit technology transfers, build resilient supply chains and strengthen the protection of critical infrastructure, including through the Quad. They welcomed the renewal of their bilateral currency swap agreement of USD 75 billion. They recognized the need for enhancing bilateral trade and welcomed the amendment promoting trade of fish surimi between India and Japan under India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA). Stressing the importance of promoting trade and investment between the two countries, they encouraged further review of the implementation of CEPA through existing mechanisms. They welcomed India's approval of imports of Japanese apples and relaxation of procedures of Indian mango exports to Japan.

17. The Prime Ministers recognized that digital technologies would play an increasingly important role in the post-COVID world and welcomed the growing cooperation under the India-Japan Digital Partnership with a view to enhancing digital economy through promotion of joint projects for digital transformation, support to provide opportunities for Indian IT professionals

to work in Japan and Japanese companies, and collaboration made in the area of IoT, AI and other emerging technologies. In this regard, Prime Minister Kishida looked forward to attracting more highly skilled Indian IT professionals to contribute to the Japanese ICT sector. They also welcomed the progress on the "India-Japan fund-of-funds" to mobilize funds for emerging Indian start-ups. Welcoming the signing of MoCs in the fields of Cybersecurity and ICT, they appreciated progress in the bilateral relationship in cyber domain and affirmed to further deepen cyber engagement with each other in multilateral fora, including in the United Nations. They shared the view to further cooperate in various fields like 5G, Open RAN, Telecom Network Security, submarine cable systems, and Quantum Communications. They welcomed the progress of bilateral cooperation in the field of science and technology, including through the holding of the 10th Meeting of the India-Japan Joint Committee on Science and Technology Cooperation in November 2020, and looked forward to the joint lunar research project. They reaffirmed the commitment to strengthen the efforts so that the vision for technologies, guided by the Quad Principles on Technology Design, Development, Governance, and Use, would be further shared by all like-minded nations.

18. Prime Minister Modi appreciated Japan's support for India's socio-economic development over the years. The Prime Ministers welcomed the signing of the exchange of notes concerning seven yen loan projects in which Japan provides over 300 billion yen (over INR 20400 crores) in total. The Prime Ministers expressed satisfaction on the progress in the flagship bilateral cooperation project of the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR). They affirmed that this project was an important symbol of India-Japan collaboration and would lead to transfer of technology which would further enhance the capacity of railways in India. They reaffirmed that they would

work together for the commencement of operations at the earliest possible timing. Prime Minister Modi appreciated Japan's cooperation on the MAHSR and various Metro Projects in India and looked forward to the planned preparatory survey for the Patna Metro.

19. The Prime Ministers reaffirmed the significance of collaborative projects between India and Japan in the Indo-Pacific region. They acknowledged the progress in ongoing projects in Bangladesh and looked forward to exploring expansion of such cooperation to ASEAN, Pacific island countries and others. They appreciated the importance of their continued collaboration through the Act East Forum (AEF) for sustainable economic development of India's North Eastern Region and for enhancing the Region's connectivity with Southeast Asia. They welcomed the launch of the "India-Japan Initiative for Sustainable Development of the North Eastern Region of India", which includes "Initiative for Strengthening the Bamboo Value Chain in the North East" and cooperation in health care, forest resources management, connectivity and tourism in different states of the North Eastern Region.

20. The Prime Ministers reaffirmed their resolve to make the India-Japan Special Strategic and Global Partnership more robust and complementary in view of the 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations in 2022 through people-to-people exchanges, tourism and sports. They welcomed the opening of the Rudraksha Convention Centre in Varanasi as a symbol of India-Japan friendship. They appreciated the progress made in Japanese language education and training in India and decided to expand this initiative through the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) scheme.

21. They reaffirmed the importance of strengthening cooperation in the area of skill development and creation of employment opportunities. They welcomed the fact that more than 3,700

Indians were trained in JIMs (Japan-India Institutes for Manufacturing) and JECs (Japanese Endowed Courses) in the past year. They noted with pleasure the operationalization of the Specified Skilled Worker (SSW) system under the Memorandum of Cooperation signed in January 2021. They welcomed the starting of SSW examinations in India earlier this year and noted that some skilled workers have started working in Japan already as SSW. They also noted with pleasure that approximately 200 Indians are staying in Japan as Technical Intern Trainees. They concurred to work together to boost the number of skilled Indians who could contribute to Japanese economy through these existing frameworks.

22. Prime Minister Modi congratulated Prime Minister Kishida for the success of the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020, and Prime Minister Kishida expressed his appreciation for India's support. Prime Minister Modi confirmed India's participation in the Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan, as an opportunity to further strengthen and broaden trade, investment and people-to-people links between the two countries. Prime Minister Kishida welcomed India's participation and expressed his gratitude for Prime Minister Modi's support for its success.

23. The Prime Ministers confirmed the importance of building upon the achievements through annual mutual visits by the leaders, and looked forward to continuing such visits in the years ahead. Prime Minister Kishida thanked Prime Minister Modi for the warmth and hospitality extended to him and members of his delegation during his visit to India and extended an invitation to Prime Minister Modi to visit Japan on the occasion of the Quad Leaders' Summit. Prime Minister Modi accepted the invitation with great pleasure.

Q.2. Social Consciousness together with Social Responsibility and Social Awareness will guide progressive social changes. Give your opinion on the statement with special reference to India. [Paper I: Indian Society]

सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व तथा सामाजिक जागरूकता के साथ सामाजिक चेतना सकारात्मक सामाजिक परिवर्तनों को निर्देशित करेगी। भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में इस कथन पर अपनी राय दीजिए।

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 सामाजिक चेतना का अर्थ तथा उसकी पूर्व आवश्यकताएँ।
- 👍 सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व और सामाजिक जागरूकता।
- 👍 भारत के समाज में इन संकल्पनाओं की स्थिति।
- 👍 भारत के समाज में चुनौतियाँ।
- 👍 सकारात्मक सामाजिक परिवर्तनों को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Union Minister Nitin Gadkari calls for Social Entrepreneurship with Social Consciousness, Social Responsibility and Social Awareness, using Technology Creatively

Presents CSR Journal Excellence Awards in Mumbai

Union Minister for Road Transport and Highways Shri Nitin Gadkari has underlined the important role of Corporate Social Responsibility and social entrepreneurship in bringing about socioeconomic transformation in the disadvantaged sections of society. He cited the need for social entrepreneurship with social consciousness, social responsibility and social awareness, employing technology in productive manner.

The Minister said that there is a need to use technology in the social sector to enable people to stand up on their own feet. He said this, while addressing the fourth edition of The CSR Journal Excellence Awards, held at the Yashwantrao Chavan Centre in Mumbai, today, March 20, 2022.

The Excellence Awards 2021 honour innovative and best practices in the sphere of Corporate Social Responsibility across different categories, recognising responsible leadership from individuals and groups in humanitarian initiatives. The Awards honoured contribution to CSR in seven award categories, namely Agriculture & Rural Development, COVID-19 Relief, Education & Skill Training, Environment, Health & Sanitation, Sports and Women Empowerment & Child Welfare.

Governor of Maharashtra, Shri Bhagat Singh Koshiyari and Union Minister Shri Nitin Gadkari were the chief dignitaries for the event.

Addressing the audience, the Governor of Maharashtra, Shri Bhagat Singh Koshiyari said that citizens' social responsibility is another important part which must accompany Corporate Social Responsibility. The Governor applauded the role of corporate sector in helping construct toilets in every household, under the Government's Swachh Bharat Mission.

Union Minister Shri Nitin Gadkari said that while Corporate Social Responsibility is helping bring about a significant socio-economic transformation in the disadvantaged sections of society, we should do that kind of work whereby people who receive our help once would not need to take such help from anyone in future for their entire life.

The Minister reminded the audience that there are 115 aspirational districts in the country, which are socially, economically and educationally backward. He said that people and organizations contributing to the betterment of people in these districts should be given special encouragement by the CSR sector.

Gadkari underlined the importance of conversion of knowledge and waste into wealth. "Innovation, entrepreneurship, science, technology, research skill and successful practices are what we name knowledge. Conversion of knowledge into wealth is the future. Conversion of waste into wealth is dependent on appropriate technology and appropriate vision of leadership."

The Minister recalled when around 8 years back, he told Nagpur Mayor that they will sell sewage water, everyone was sceptical. He informed that, the district now earns Rs. 315 crore rupees per year by selling purified sewage water to power projects of the state.

Gadkari informed that the government has mandated laying of 10% rubber waste and waste plastic in bitumen roads. He said that women's Self Help Groups are being roped in to source waste plastic and use in bitumen roads, thereby enabling creation of value from waste.

The Minister cited another example, whereby hair is being purchased from Tirupati using which amino acid based micronutrients are being produced, which are proving to be very beneficial for plants. "There are so many opportunities where technology can be used in order to benefit society" he added. The Minister stressed that CSR funds need to be used by employing technology, innovation, research and experiences to bring in economic viability and serve people.

On the occasion, Social Transformation Leader Award was given to Shri Sudhir Mungantiwar, former Minister of Finance, Planning and Forests, Government of Maharashtra & current Member of the Legislative Assembly, Maharashtra who was also Special Guest for the event.

Lifetime Achievement Award was given to Mr Dilip Vengsarkar, former Indian Cricketer & Administrator. Responsible Film Entertainer & Conservationist Award was presented to Mr Sayaji Shinde. Mr Madan Bahal, Co-founder and Managing Director, AdFactors PR received Best Practices in PR and Communications Award.

Lifetime Achievement Award was given to Shri. Prakash Amte & Smt. Mandakini Amte and Ms. Jyoti Mhapsekar, Stree Mukti Sanghatana. Youth Icon Award was presented to Mr. Raj Mariwala, Director, Mariwala Health Initiative.

Malvika Iyer received Inspiring Young Changemaker Award and Tanmay Bhat received Influencing Youth Icon Award.

DAY-5

Q.1. Strengthening of legal aid system in India is inevitable to provide equal access to justice to all. Critically discuss. [Paper II: Governance]

भारत में विधिक सहायता प्रणाली की सुदृढ़ता न्याय तक सबकी समान पहुँच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपरिहार्य है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 विधिक सहायता की संकल्पना।
- 👍 अनुच्छेद 39-A तथा विधिक सेवाएँ प्राधिकरण अधिनियम 1987 के प्रावधान।
- 👍 अनुच्छेद 21 में जीवन के अधिकार के साथ इसका संबंध।
- 👍 भारत में विधिक सहायता की स्थिति।
- 👍 चुनौतियाँ।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Access to justice for the poor

The Government has undertaken several measures to make available affordable, quality and speedy justice to the common man. The Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987 provides free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society including beneficiaries covered under Section 12 of the Act to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities, and to organize Lok Adalats to secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunities. The Government has not received any representation in this regard.

For this purpose, the legal services institutions have been set up from the Taluk Court levels to the Supreme Court. During the period from April, 2021 to November, 2021, 60.17 lakhs persons have been provided with free legal services and 132.37 lakhs cases (pending in courts and disputes at pre-litigation stage) have been settled through Lok Adalats. Legal Aid Clinics have also been set up in jails, observation homes, juvenile justice boards which are manned by panel lawyers and para legal volunteers of legal

services authorities. Further, to enable equitable access to justice, National Legal Services Authorities (NALSA) has also launched Legal Services Mobile App on Android and iOS Version to enable easy access to legal aid to common citizens.

The Government has launched two important legal empowerment initiatives which includes Nyaya Bandhu (Pro-bono Legal Services) programme to link the persons eligible to avail free legal aid under Section 12 of LSA Act, 1987 with the pro-bono lawyers. 3840 pro bono advocates have been registered under the programme and 1440 cases have been registered by the beneficiaries. The other initiative is the Tele-law: Reaching the Unreached, being run by the Government which provides legal advice to public including persons entitled for free legal aid under Section 12 of LSA Act, 1987, at pre-litigation stage by the Panel Lawyers through the Common Service Centers (CSCs) at the Panchayats. Tele-law has served more than 13.7 lakh beneficiaries till date.

This information was given by Shri Kiren Rijiju Union Minister of Law and Justice, in Rajya Sabha today.

Q.2. What reforms have been undertaken in education sector in India to meet global standards. Discuss. [Paper II: Social Justice]

वैश्विक मानकों को प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत में शिक्षा क्षेत्र में कौन से सुधार किए जा रहे हैं? चर्चा कीजिए।

उत्तर प्रारूप:

👍 भारत में शिक्षा क्षेत्र की स्थिति।

👍 विद्यमान चुनौतियाँ।

👍 इस क्षेत्र में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे सुधारात्मक उपाय।

👍 इन सुधारों की संभावनाएँ।

👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Education Reforms to meet global standards in education in India

The Ministry of Education has announced the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 on 29.07.2020 after obtaining approval of the Union Cabinet. The NEP-2020, inter-alia, envisions setting up of Model public Universities for holistic and multidisciplinary education, at par with IITs, IIMs, etc., called MERUs (Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities) which will aim to attain the highest global standards in quality education. NEP further states that all programmes, courses, curricula, and pedagogy across subjects, including those in-class, online, and in ODL modes as well as student support will aim to achieve global standards of quality. The NEP-2020 also envisions setting up of a Higher Education Commission of India as an umbrella body with four independent verticals to perform distinct functions of regulation, accreditation, funding, and academic standard setting. Accordingly, the Ministry is in the process of drafting a Higher Education Commission of India Bill.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has notified the UGC (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020 on 04.09.2020 and further amendment on 01.07.2021. These regulations lay down the minimum standards of instruction for the grant of degrees through Open and Distance Learning mode and online mode.

The UGC has further informed that in view of the recommendation of National Education Policy (NEP)-2020 to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education including vocational education from 26.3% (2018) to 50% by 2035 and to further promote Open and Distance Learning (ODL) and online education, the UGC has constituted an Expert Committee to review existing ODL and Online regulatory framework while ensuring quality, driven by simplified recognition system and processes.

The information was given by the Minister of State for Education, Dr. Subhas Sarkar in a written reply in the Lok Sabha today.

DAY-6

Q.1. “Catch the Rain - Where it Falls When it Falls”. Critically discuss. [Paper III: Environment]

“कैच द रेन: जहां भी, जब भी संभव हो वर्षा के जल का संग्रह करें”।
आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 दिए गए कथन का अर्थ।
- 👍 भारत में जल संसाधनों की स्थिति।
- 👍 जल तनाव के कारण।
- 👍 यह कदम किस प्रकार जल संरक्षण में योगदान देगा?
- 👍 चुनौतियाँ एवं संभावनाएँ।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Water Conservation Measures

The State of Uttar Pradesh has been awarded 1st prize in 3rd national Water awards in "Best State" category, for its efforts in the field of water management.

Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes.

National Aquifer Mapping and Management programme (NAQUIM) is being implemented by CGWB as part of Ground Water Management and Regulation (GWM&R) Scheme, a Central Sector scheme. NAQUIM envisages mapping of aquifers (water bearing formations), their characterization and development of Aquifer Management Plans to facilitate sustainable management of groundwater resources in the country. NAQUIM outputs are shared with States/UTs for suitable interventions.

Government of India is also implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana, a Central Sector Scheme, in 8774 Gram Panchayats of 81 Districts of Seven States, including Uttar Pradesh. The other participating States are Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan. The focus of the scheme is on community participation and demand side interventions for sustainable ground water management in identified water stressed areas.

Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan

Mission (JJM) to make provision of potable tap water supply to every rural household of the country at the service level of 55 litre per capita per day by 2024. For ensuring tap water supply in drought-prone & water-scarce areas with inadequate rainfall or dependable ground water sources, provisions have been made under JJM for bulk water transfer from long distances and regional water supply schemes. In addition, provisions have been made for source recharging, viz. dedicated bore well recharge structures, rain water recharge, rejuvenation of existing water bodies, etc., in convergence with other schemes such as MGNREGS, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), 15th Finance Commission tied grants to RLBs/ PRIs, State schemes, CSR funds, etc.

Government of India has launched AMRUT 2.0 on 1st October, 2021 for a period of 5 years (FY 2021- 22 to 2025-26), with the objective of providing universal coverage of water supply through functional household tap connections in all statutory towns in the country. AMRUT 2.0 focuses on making cities water secure through recycle/ reuse of treated sewage, rejuvenation of water bodies and water conservation.

Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is implementing "Per Drop More Crop" component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) which is operational from 2015-16 in the Country. The PMKSY-"Per Drop More Crop" mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation (Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation System).

'Sahi Fasal' campaign was launched by National Water Mission (NWM) on

14.11.2019 to nudge farmers in the water stressed areas to grow crops which use water very efficiently, are economically remunerative, are healthy and nutritious, suited to the agro-climatic-hydro characteristics of the area, and are environment friendly.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister launched the "Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain" (JSA:CTR) with the theme "Catch the Rain - Where it Falls When it Falls" on 22nd March 2021, the World Water Day, to cover all the blocks of all districts (rural as well as urban areas) across the country during 22nd March, 2021 to 30th November, 2021 - the pre-monsoon and monsoon period. JSA:CTR campaign had five focused interventions- (1) rainwater harvesting & water conservation (2) enumerating, geo-tagging & making inventory of all water bodies; preparation of scientific plans for water conservation (3) Setting up Jal Shakti Kendras in all districts (4) intensive afforestation and (5) awareness generation.

Central Water Commission (CWC) promotes water use Efficiency Studies

(WUE) and Performance Evaluation Studies (PES) of MMI projects in the States for which 'Guidelines for improving water use efficiency in irrigation, domestic & industrial sectors, 2014' and Guidelines for performance evaluation of irrigation system, 2002' have been published.

CWC also promotes water conservation and water management for which CWC has published "General Guidelines for Water Audit & Water Conservation" in 2005 to cover broadly three main sectors of water use viz. irrigation, domestic and industrial, with aims and objectives to introduce, standardize and popularize the water audit system for conservation of water in all sectors of water use and to enable improvement in the water use efficiency. The guidelines have been circulated among all the State Governments for facilitating formulation of region specific, project specific, system specific and service specific guidelines.

This Information was given by the Minister of State for Jal Shakti, Shri Bishweswar Tudu in a written reply in Rajya Sabha today.

Q.2. What are the provisions for checking exploitation in the Constitution of India? Do you think that they would help rehabilitate bonded labourers? Discuss. [Paper II: Governance/Constitution]

भारत के संविधान में शोषण को रोकने के लिए क्या प्रावधान हैं? क्या आप सोचते हैं कि ये बंधुआ मजदूरों के पुनर्वास में सहायक होंगे? चर्चा कीजिए।

उत्तर प्रारूप:

☞ संविधान के अनुच्छेद 23/24 में शोषण के विरुद्ध अधिकार।

☞ अन्य विधियों के साथ इनका संबंध।

☞ बंधुआ मजदूरी का अर्थ।

☞ भारत में ऐसे मजदूरों की स्थिति।

☞ विधिक प्रावधान तथा इनके पुनर्वास के उपाय।

☞ निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers

As per provisions of Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers, the rehabilitation assistance is Rs. One lakh per adult male beneficiary. Beneficiary shall have the option to either deposit it in an annuity scheme or receive cash grant. The District Administration will assess the cash requirement of the beneficiary and exercise its best judgment in the matter and put the money under annuity scheme with the consent of the said adult male.

For special category beneficiaries such as children including orphans or those rescued from organized and forced begging rings or other forms of forced child labour, and women, the amount of rehabilitation assistance is Rs. Two lakhs out of which at least Rs. 1.25 lakh (Rs. One Lakh Twenty Five Thousand) shall be deposited in an annuity scheme in the name of each beneficiary and the balance amount shall be transferred to

the beneficiary account through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

In cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization such as trans-genders, or women or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation such as brothels, massage parlours, placement agencies etc., or trafficking, or in cases of differently abled persons, or in situations where the District Magistrate deems fit, the rehabilitation assistance is Rs. Three lakhs, out of which at least Rs. Two lakhs shall be deposited in an annuity scheme in the name of each beneficiary and Rs. One lakh shall be transferred to the beneficiary account through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

This information was given by Shri Rameswar Teli, Minister of State, Ministry of Labour & Employment in Lok Sabha today.