ForumIAS

ACADEMY

PRAJIT NAIR

IAS RANK – 87

Mains Marathon

Answer Compilations

Book – 2

Day 27 29/09/2016

3.) SAARC is an eight-member grouping of South Asian states that is the world's least integrated region. It was envisaged as a economic and political grouping. But its gains have been poor.

brief SAARC { geo-political / economic grouping in South Asia.

The factors that render it dysfunctional are as follows:

i) Role of Pakistan - as a disruptor and exporter of terrorism

ii) Failure to reach consensus on varied matters ranging from trade to transportation

iii) unequal nature of numbers of the grouping with India accounting for a large % of the region population, development, growth etc

iv) Apprehensions of the smaller countries like Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka with regards to disproportionate size and power of India

The factors that render the ineffective are as follows:

i) Poorly integrated region that leads to

~~ii~~ hindrance in the economic integration of the region

ii) Varied levels of economic development and levels of liberalization

iii) Varied political nature of member countries with Nepal as a constitutional monarchy, India a true democracy, Pakistan as a milocracy, Maldives as a monarchy.

iv) Vast geographical extent of the grouping over physical barriers and difficult terrain

A vibrant SAARC that is well integrated is in the interest of India. Towards ~~ind~~ ensuring this, following steps can be taken:

Steps to make SAARC workable

i) Pursuing sub-regional initiatives of 'SAARC minus Pakistan' to reduce Pakistan's influence

ii) Relying on sub-regional efforts like BBIN

Irrelevant

iii) Exploring options like Mekong-Ganga cooperation, BIMSTEC etc.

iv) utilizing One Belt One Road initiative to make Pakistan fall in line

v) utilizing Chabahar and Iran to access Afghanistan.

Good, struct

1.) The European union was a bold experiment of the lessons of the two world wars. It was meant to enable European countries to exist amicably in mutually peaceful relations by developing trade relations. The European union consists of 28 countries with more than half engaged in a monetary union called the Euro zone.

not required could skip.

With the 2008 crisis of the world economy, many challenges came forth with respect to the Economic union. These are

i) Failure of many economies like Portugal, Ireland, Greece, Spain (PIGS) Eurozone

ii) challenge of ~~not~~ reconciling national economic sovereignty and centralized monetary policies of the Euro zone

iii) [crisis of refugees] and [terrorism exposing] separate

the dangers of open border policy

Good iv) Differential taxation regimes of countries that lead to exploitation by MNCs

ex. Apple in Denmark

framing problem v) Lack of relevance of combined monetary policy without a similar fiscal policy

iii) Failure of consensus mechanisms as seen in Greece austerity package

All these challenges were complicated by the BREXIT that resulted in ~~the~~ Britain breaking away from the European union.

The likely impact of BREXIT on the EU are as follows:

i) It would lead to similar demands by other countries

ii) It would weaken the ideological strength of EU as a combined united European voice

iii) It would reduce EU's economic and political power as Britain held an important chunk of this

The likely implication of the same on EU's relation with India are as follows:

i) It would lead to ~~[illegible]~~ more volatility in economic sphere as India's business interests are linked

ii) It would lead to recalibration of foreign policies on issues like EU-FTA with India.

Overall, BREXIT will further weaken EU and lead to slower recovery of the global economy.

Good

2.) The Paris climate change Agreement is a legally-binding treaty that India signed and ratified. As a part of the agreement India submitted its set of INDCs to help mitigate climate change.

The climate change agreement has the ambitious goal of limiting global warming to within 2°C of pre-Industrial Revolution level. It will be the most ambitious and determined effort to ~~clim~~ fight climate change.

The decision of India ~~is~~ to ratify the agreement is noteworthy for following reasons

i) It indicates intent of the country to do its part as per ~~CBDR~~-RC principle

ii) It can act as a ~~push~~ for other major emitters to do the same

ex. USA, EU — remaining

already signed

iii) It gives us moral edge while negotiating

iv) It ~~is~~ is desirable as India is tropical country and will face huge problems from climate change.

too long ~~brief~~ brief

Struct poor

① Intro: about Paris agreement and India's decision

② hasty & ill-timed

③ But, agreement ratification - Good

④ However, challenges

⑤ Concl^n: way forward

There are allegations of the ratification being ill-timed and hasty for following reasons:

i) It will impose burden on dweloping economy

ii) Developed are yet to sign and ratify the agreement

iii) It is signed without engaging civil society and states

But in light of its benefits and the bigger picture, it is desirable move.

The implementational challenges that India faces in adopting the Paris agreement are:

i) It lacks the legislative and regulatory setup to implement.

ii) Much of the INDCs depend upon funding from the dweloped countries that is yet to come forth.

iii) It depends upon individual countries to follow commitments and there is no mechanisms to verify

iv) India faces challenge of balancing developmental needs with INDC commitments

v) Much of the coal power investments will render INDC promises problematic.

But, these challenges can be overcome over the time with efforts.

4) Indian banking system is plagued by problem of rising NPAs with combined NPAs reaching 4.5% of banks assets. NPAs are loans of the banks that have stopped generating interests ~~and~~ for over 90 days. They affect viability of the banking system. NPAs are called bad loans.

The several measures to tackle bad loans are as follows:

i) passing of SARFAESI Act

ii) Amendment to above act to further strengthen ~~the~~ banks

iii) creation of Asset Reconstruction companies

iv) RBI norms that have allowed restructing of bad loans and partial conversion of debt to equity

v) It has allowed banks to takeover ownership in cases of stressed assets to improve management.

But these measures have not dealt with the problem of bad loans as seen in the recent increase in total NPAs of banks. The reasons

for this are:

i) Global economic slump that has resulted in poor growth and therefore stressed assets (~~infrastructure projects - Roads~~)

ii) ~~It has~~ Government intereference in management, appointment, credit disbursal

iii) Double financial repression on asset and liability side of banks due to PSL norms and SLR requirements

Mention Economic survey

iv) High repo rates

v) Failure of various PPP and infrastructure projects affecting interest payments

vi) Irresponsible credit disbursal

To tackle these problems, holistic measures need to be taken. These include

i) Correction of the bank governance problem with implementation of PJ Nayak committee reforms

ii) Introduction of professional management

iii) More leeway to RBI to tackle the problem

iv) Exploration of specialized banking like small bank, payment bank to correct the sector's social welfare spending.

Good

with recent initiatives like Bankruptcy Code, Mission Indradhanush, changes in Arbitration and Conciliation Act this problem will improve.

— Good answer
— Good structure
— Keep it up!

Day 28 30/09/2019

Defn needs improvement

1.) Fixed Combination Drugs (FCDs) are a cocktail of drugs that are used to treat specific diseases. Recently the central government banned 344 FCD for being irrational and affect public health.

FCD are being banned due to many reasons. These are as follows:

i) It is being exploited by pharmaceutical companies to bypass competition from generic drugs

ii) It leads to increased usage of drugs that is unnecessary.

iii) It has led to public health problems like anti-biotic resistance

iv) It has reduced efficacy of many drugs against general diseases like pneumonia, flu etc.

v) It has resulted in increased strain on poor peoples expenditure on health. – side effects of FDC

As the state is mandated under Art-47 to protect public health, the ban of FCD is desirable

given its ill-effects.

The alternatives to the ban are as follows.

i) Increased regulatory checks on prescription and reduce indiscriminate usage

Good ii) Alternative strategies of increasing awareness and reach of generic drugs

ex. Rajasthan's Life line drug store

Jan Aushadi Scheme

iii) Raising public awareness of diseases like antibiotic resistance like 'Red Line' campaign.

iv) AYUSH. v) Home-based treatment — tulsi, need

These are alternatives to reduce FCDs usage among the public.

— Good struct

— improve — Points, Def^n

3.) Compulsory licensing is a provision that is allowed by TRIPS agreement that allows country to award licence to produce drug of a ~~branded~~ patented drug in interest of public health. It has been incorporated in Indian Patent Act as section 84 in its 2005 amendment. It allows awarding compulsory licensing to reduce market price, raise availability, meet public health crisis etc.

India has a poor developing economy that has a significant section lying below poverty line. The compulsory licensing provision has following importance:

i) It can aid negation of monopolistic tendencies of pharmaceutical companies

ii) It can reduction of drug prices to cater to the poor of the country

iii) It can ~~aid~~ ~~expan~~ aid in pushing companies to produce drugs locally and create production capability locally.

— India = "Pharma of world" to provide growth of Pharma industry

The provison of compulsory licensing over

drug industry is tremendous. It is as follows

i) It allows domestic generic drug manufacturing firms to collaborate with foreign pharmaceuticals

ii) It aids research and development as drugs are tested on Indian population

iii) It creates competitive environment

iv) It results in utilization of Indian pharmaceuticals as production base giving push to Make-in-India

The compulsory licensing ~~requirement~~ provision is a desirable provision that is reiterated in the recently released IPR Policy 2016. too.

— Mention -ve implications of CL

— Rest good.

— improve points.

4.) Good The rail budget was separated from the general budget in 1921 on the basis of recomendation of the Acworth committee. It was recently decided by the union cabinet to merge the two back.

The reasons that triggered the merging are as follows:

Good points

i) Poor capital available for railways to do investment.

ii) High operating ratio of over 95%.

iii) High burden of employees and their expenditure that raised operating cost

iv) Benefits of merging that helped solve above problems. They are

* ability to raise capital beyond boundaries of nation on the basis of sovereign gurantee

* induce political sanction at highest level for requisite changes in operation, man-management etc.

v) Introduction of recommendations of Bibek Debroy

There are no constitutional hurdles of merging the budgets as it was created by resolution

of the parliament. It will ~~at~~ only require a similar resolution by the parliament to effect the merger.

To make the merger more meaningful, the following can be undertaken:

i) Creation of Rail Tariff Authority to oversee passenger and freight charges

ii) Merging social welfare subsidies of the railways into FRBM

iii) Introducing efficiency in management on similar lines as done in ~~to~~ PSB like Mission Indradhanush

iv) Implementing ~~reco~~ other recommendations of Bibek Debroy with regards to accounting changes, FDI etc.

This will help raise Indian Railways as an efficient, lean, professional transport body.

Separate Infra budget

Road Rail aviation

– Struct good
– keep it up!

5.) - 80% expenditure is in private sector

- 62% out-of-the-pocket expenditure

- urban-rural divide in access with 75% serving [28% popln]

- constitutional mandate of Art 47

- poor PHC; private is mainly tertiary

- will lead to more curative treatment, less preventive

- will push more people into poverty.

- will negate Art 38 as every person not having equal access to facilities

- will negate achievement of economic democracy as envisaged in Preamble

- will lead to more epidemics and public health emergencies

ex. Ebola in Sierra Leone

similar in India → dengue, diarrhoea

- will burden private sector

— Good pts.

2.) UIP launched in 1985

expanded in 1991, 2005

Today include 7 diseases

recently 4 added → Rotavac

success:

- reduced IMR from 125 in 1991 to 48 in 2015
- helped eradicate polio
- aided population control and has role in reducing TFR

But, failures too:

- failed to meet MDG target
- millions still left out with reduced coverage
- no tracking
- preventable diseases like TB, tetanus still there
- VPD still there in some areas

Benefits

- Art 47 - public health
- Art 38 - facilities, opportunities
- Aids Art 21A → education
- aids create good demographic dividend
- preventive → so less cost

Hence, we should do more. Include recent advances like Dengvac too. Focus of PHC development will aid.

Good pts.

Day 29 03/10/2016

1.) As seen in the recent Patidar agitation, Jats agitation, Maratha agitation demand for reservation in jobs is escalating. Growing population with stagnant job opportunities are leading to these demands.

Reservation ~~of~~ in government jobs can help in a number of ways to address increasing unemployment. These are in following ways:

i) It will aid the underprivileged sections like SCs/STs to gain meaningful employment

ii) It will aid other sections like 'differently abled' to access job opportunities that private sector usually denies them or discriminates against.

— More points.
- employment ↑
- Promote social security
- Fulfil obligation of govt.

But these measures are not significant in creating solutions for the unemployment of the country. This is because of following reasons:

i) The unemployed is a huge section of the

population consisting of 9.6% of the population as per 2011 census

ii) Government's capacity to absorb is limited

iii) In era of LPG, government size will decrease with disinvestment, privatization. This will affect its absorption capacity

iv) government's agenda is 'Minimum Government, Maximum Governance'. This will mean more leaner government. It cannot create employment.

Good The key to tackle unemployment is tapping private sector and building the manufacturing sector that has greater ~~income~~ employment elasticity.)

Reservations in job ~~[illegible]~~ is a useful tool to correct social-economic imbalance. It should be alloted on following rationale

Good

i) Rationale of Art 46 to provide support to SCs/STs

ii) To make provisions for women as per Art 38, Art 15.

iii) To aid realization of social and economic democracy as per Preamble

iv) To aid the disabled as per Art. 41

- improve 1st part
- Rest good.

5.) The global oil prices have reached values of $50 per barrel which was above $100 in 2014. The oil prices have clipped due to combination of reasons ranging from stagnant demand, shale oil boom, global economic slowdown and oil glut.

The long term implication of this low oil prices are manifold. For the world the impact is as follows:

World

Oil Producing

Non-Oil Producing

~~1) It can aid pickup of economies as oil price lead to~~

Avoid positive

(+)ve impact

- will help growth of developing world
- it will aid in increasing demand and help the global economy recover

(−) ve impact

- it will be a blow to clean energy projects that were based on higher oil prices
- it will affect shale oil investments in USA. Many have infact filed for bankruptcy

Focus

- it will raise geopolitical tensions as Saudi maintain its oil produce and Russia, Iraq, Iran join production.

- it will affect economies like Venezuela, Russia, Iran, Qatar, Bahrain who are facing economic trouble

For India the impacts are a mixed bag. These are

Segregate

It will look too many parts but its better for checker

- it will aid its economy as the country imports much of its oil and gas to the tune of 80%.
- it will ~~redu~~ help reduce the subsidy burden of the government on fuel like petrol, diesel, kerosene
- it will aid government collect revenue in the form of indirect taxes
- it will affect the $70 billion remittances that India receives from Gulf countries
- it will ~~affect~~ affect conditions of its diaspora in the Gulf countries economy. especially in its construction sector.

- Pollution↑

Two policy alternatives that India can consider to reduce ~~to~~ impact of oil price volatility are:

i) Build strategic oil reserves to improve bargaining

→ Promote R&D

→ measures to tackle air pollution

→ work on renewables

ii) Focus on strategies to employ returning diaspora - Note the scheme

iii) Find ways to rehabilitate them effectively

These measures will aid ~~reduce~~ utilize the current oil prices to build resilien

3.) Disinvestment stands for reduction in governments ownership in Public sector units (PSUs). It is being explored recently as a measure to raise finance, reduce fiscal deficit, bring strategic management and professional conduct to PSUs. Recently government created DIPAM department under Ministry of Finance to aid the disinvestment of PSUs.

Good intro

Disinvestment of PSUs can lead to following impacts on social welfare:

i) It can reduce government's ability to intervene in the market to uphold social welfare

• Social obligation : employment, livelihood

ii) It can reduce governments ability to provide public goods that private sector may not produce

But disinvestments have the following benefits from social welfare point of view:

• improve efficiency
• better utilisation of resources

i) It can aid government to focus more on strategic sectors

ii) It will reduce governments burden to handle sick PSUs and allow more allocation

towards social welfare spending

ex. Air India

iii) It can create a more professional PSU that will aid the citizens and give better returns to the public exchequer

iv) It will gain the government more funds that it can allocate to reduce fiscal deficit

Good

Disinvestment → money → ↓ FD → ↓ inflation

↓ ↓

↑ social spending → ↑ social welfare

Therefore, the rationale to push for disinvestment in PSUs is as follows

- it helps increase gains in funds
- aids professional management of PSUs
- reduces government involvement in non-strategic sector.

It is in this light that government is pursuing more disinvestment. It recently created a NITI Aayog sub-committee on the topic to explore the prospects of disinvestment.

better concⁿ

Disinvestment

→ investment ↑

→ economic growth

→ market confidence

— Min Govt, Max Governance

2.) India has ongoing boundary conflicts with China and increased tensions with Pakistan. This brings the issue of bringing efficiency and increasing capabilities in India's defence procurements. India recently made changes to its DPP. The notable changes are:

i) Introduced a ~~new~~ category of 'IDDM' that gives push to ~~private~~ sector participation

ii) Made changes in its ~~defence~~ offset policy with increasing caps on expenditure for which offset policy applies

iii) Gives emphasis to ~~domestic~~ procurement of requirements.

this is diff^n please check

The country imports much of its defence requirement to the tune of ~~70~~%. Most of its indigenous production is by public sector monopolies with ~~poor~~ private sector participation.

The DPP will aid increase in ~~efficiency~~ in following ways:

i) It will reduce ~~offset~~ costs incurred in

small defence deals

ii) It will raise ~~cost~~ effectiveness of deals

iii) It will aid creation of ~~ind~~ indigenous capacity catering to specific needs of the country's defence

It will increase capabilities in following manner:

i) Aid creation of domestic military industrial complex.

ii) Aid creation of self-sufficiency that can aid creation of independent foreign policy

iii) It will reduce forex expenditure and create domestic talent.

Thus, the DPP is a watershed in India's defence policy. But there are points that can improve:

i) ~~Inc~~ Raise a design bureau in Army and Air Force on lines of Navy to aid DPP.

ii) Emulate successes of ISRO in space with DRDO

iii) Raise transparency in procurements to make them free of corruption charges.

These will make the DPP more meaningful in realizing its stated goals.

Good struct + Answer → Keep it up!

Day 30 04/10/2016

2.) India and Mauritius recently amended the DTAA that was signed way back in 1982. The DTAA helps avoid businesses being taxed twice and enables development of bilateral trade.

- with Mauritius accounting for $94 billion or 34% of India's total FDI flows between 2000 and 2015, the DTAA amendment intends to achieve the following objectives

i) It tries to correct the irrational usage of DTAA for "round-tripping"

ii) It addresses concerns of base shifting and profit erosion (BEPS) and is a part of wider initiative by G20/OECD

iii) It tries to reconcile foreign direct investment and sovereign right to tax capital gains

Good iv) It tries to prevent issues like Vodafone and Nokia taxation issues

v) It enables more investor confidence in taxation policies.

The various possible effects of the amendments are as follows:

-ve effects
- may reduce investment
- shift

i) It prevents black money laundering and generation

ii) It enables increase in tax base of the country

iii) It will also address the DTAA agreement with Singapore as clauses are linked to Mauritius DTAA.

[Singapore + Mauritius = 50% + FDI into India.]

iv) It addresses low tax to GDP ratio of the country

Separate point [DTAA → more capital gains tax → more revenue → more money for welfare spending]

v) ~~It most~~ Clauses of limitation of benefits clause and addressing "letter-box" companies issue will lead to more transparency.

Concl^n better

In light of the dedicated push to fight black money, the amendments are notable and forward steps.

Concl^n < improve other aspects to attract FDI

1st part good
Rest improve

3.) India and China are neighbouring countries that share a long boundary and a long history of cultural, traditional, trade and commerce relations. The necessity of India maintaining cordial relationship with China are as follows:

i) It has deep trade relationship with bilateral trade touching $72 billion annually

ii) India and China are Asian powers that can act as the growth poles of world economy.

iii) Peaceful relations between both are in mutual interests of both countries

iv) they have extreme potentials for cooperation at forums like G20, BRICS, WTO, Climate change conferences etc.

In light of these positive benefits, maintaining cordial relations is not just an option but a necessity.

The challenges that India and China are facing in mutual relationships are as follows:

→ Some border disputes
→ New World order
→ BRICS bank
→ AIIB bank
→ Climate Change
→ terrorism (SCO)
→ Pakistan factor
→ Service Sector
→ Pharmaceutical (market Access)

i) widening trade deficit at $48 billion in favour of China. This is unsustainable for India.

ii) Boundary issues in Arunachal Pradesh China's irrendeta ambitions come to the fore

iii) Assertiveness in South china sea and expanding presence in India Ocean (String of Pearls, new base in Djibouti)

Yarlung Zangpo

New World Order

AIIB, Brics Bank

iv) Relations with Pakistan and CPEC. Support to terrorism export by Pakistan ex. technical hold on India's attempt at UN to blacklist JeM.

better choice of words

v) Divergence in issues like UNSC reform, SCS issue, UNCLOS judgement, NSG etc.

But inspite of these issues, India and China have vast potential for cordial relations. This is evident in expanding relations in spheres of trade, people to people contact, cultural exchanges etc. (eg: SCO, BRICS bank, etc.)

in Conclusion

- Good Struct
- improve points.

avoid such intro

(4) ~~The~~ union government as a part of its election manifesto to make black money be brought back and evaders punished released a tax disclosure scheme.

Rather tell the gravity of problem

↳ Parallel economy = 80%

The rationale behind the scheme is as follows:

i) to give evaders a genuine chance at disclosing evasion

ii) to reduce workload of income tax agencies

iii) generate revenues and at the same time reduce litigations.

The tax disclosure scheme however has certain inherent flaws in its usage (effectiveness.) These are:

Good points

i) As per previous SC rulings, it goes against the spirit of honest tax payers

ii) such amnesty schemes give tax evaders incentives to evade more taxes in future and await for similar schemes

iii) Its efficacy in the past was questionable

iv) It yielded poor returns and was misused by IT dept to jail offenders too.

But as the 65000 crore received in disclosure shows, the scheme was ~~a success for the~~ rationale move for following reasons:

i) It was relatively well communicated to the public

ii) taxation rates were higher at around 45%. This provided both, penal provisions and incentives to disclose

iii) It put a dent on black money circulating within the economy.

iv) By ~~[illegible]~~ collections, revenue and tax-to-GDP ratio increased.

with support from the PM itself promising strict action against non-disclosure, the scheme enabled better performance compared to previous schemes. By making it a one-time offer, the rationale was justifyed. As it mopped up Rs. 65000 crore it could be said that it was effective too.

Add in effectiveness
↳ avg. collection ≈ 1 cr. per
↳ which is very less
↳ meagre amount
↳ post-scheme action will judge effectiveness

can also be a negative aspect

doubtful given the unknown size of 'black money'

- Conclusion other measures needed eg.

- ~~also~~ ~~any~~
- improve

1.) possible threats:

- Gurdaspur, Pathakot attack, in past 26/11
- It could enable more elaborate planning of anti-social activities
  ex. drug delivery using drones in USA
  smuggling
- it could enable disruption of ~~airport~~ normal activities
- could lead to intrusion and privacy issues
  ex. tracking feature

How bill helps

- aids regulation of usage
- aids content addition, modification
- introduce dedicated authority to oversee changes
- impose penalties for violations and misuse
- protects society and integrity of country

Possible implications

- impede innovations
- new tech startups - utilize this
- lead to over-regulation
- can affect level of free usage.

But state control required. ∴ remove lacunas and maintain the spirit of law → protect integrity.

learn about it

just glance on internet and its appln => Possible for GS III

5.) MIS → offers huge amount of data with regards to

- workers
- demand
- work
- working hours
- payments.

truly MGNREGA comes online.

How it can be used to track effectiveness

- monitor implementation
- generate data for evidence-based policy making (Good)
- track fund utilization
- centralized oversight to check leakage
- enable JAM infusion into the system
- check misallocation, misuse, bogus beneficiaries
- aid ~~gener~~ planning of work

How can it be made more effective?

- enable 24x7 access to data
- enable decentralized logging
- use random checks for checking reality
- ~~use~~ improve infrastructure of storing data
- involve private sector management techniques

Day 31 05/10/2016

4.) India has been expanding its nuclear programme to produce more energy. To secure more uranium it has been signing civil nuclear deals. It has managed to sign 11+12 civil nuclear deals with as many countries.

and technology

Civil nuclear deals not only secures for India nuclear fuel but also nuclear energy technology. ~~But~~ It has also advanced its push to gain membership in the 48-member NSG.

But civil nuclear deal with Japan would be most significant. This is because

Japan →
- push for NSG inclusion
- produces critical components for nuclear technology
- moral victory as it is the only victim

Japan's apprehensions → India → non-NPT

Apart from above reasons, the other reasons that add significance are

i) Japan controls 80% world market in manufacture of critical components.

c ——
Co ——
USA ——
Aus ——

ii) Support of Japan required for other nuclear deals to fructify
ex. Westinghouse project in Kolivada, AP depends upon Toshiba components which is Japanese company

iii) Japan's civil nuclear deal will aid moral push to India's entry into NSG

iv) It will aid access to cutting edge nuclear tech that Japan possess.

In light of these facts, the Japan-India civil nuclear deal becomes very significant. India needs to try at all levels to secure completion of this deal.

- Good struct + ✓
- Points sounds repetitive (avoid it)

5.) Presently, judicial appointments are made by collegium that consists of the CJI and two most senior judges. This was the product of the 2nd Judges case. The problems with the collegium system are as follows:

eg. of J. Dinkaran etc

i) It comprises of ex-officio members who lack the time and support to consider all appointment.

ii) It makes appointment too centralized

iii) the criteria's for short listing and considerations of candidates are not public. They are arbitrary. (lacks transparency)

iv) There is an "uncle-judge" syndrome in appointments and allegations of nepotism are made as seen in the government's argument in NJAC case. (credibility affected)

improve sentence

In this regard, a full-time commission can impart transparency and credibility. in following manner:

based on UK model.

i) It will have sufficient time to consider applications for appointments to the courts.

ii) It would be more credibile than the present system as it would be more transparent.

iii) It can utilize ~~shortlisting~~ open announcement for applications and evolve criterias for considerations

iv) It would enable judges to get free from appointments and aid clearing of judicial delays.

But for the full-time commission to be successful it is necessary for it to avoid failures of the collegium system. These are:

i) It should be transparent in its functioning

ii) It should be compliant to disclosure under RTI

iii) It should evolve criteria and make it public

iv) It should be free of influence from executive as well as judiciary in making decisions.

I ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ not sure if feature are integrated or not

Only then can it fulfill its mandate of making judicial appointments more transparent and raise credibility.

3.) Govt. recently launched the PM Ujjwala Yojana to enable 5 crore households of BPL families access subsidized LPG connections. This indicates government push at promoting LPG.

The benefits of LPG over traditional mediums like firewood, dungcakes, forest litter etc are

LPG
- → clean burning
- → lesser generation of Carbon monoxide, soot
- → reduces respiratory problems
- → improves women health in kitchen → WHO report

1. Environment
2. Health
3. Economic
4. Social

traditional mediums on the other hand have following downfalls

- raise drudgery of women
- generate unburnt particles like soot
- weaken women's health
- raises possibility of respiratory disorders
- affects neurology of women.

Thus LPG is a far better option than traditional Indian cooking mediums.

But there are barriers in introducing it universally in India. These are:

i) Poverty - 22% lives BPL. ~~Sobal~~ Subsidized connection are ~~not~~ enough incentive since firewood, dungcakes are freely available

ii) Problem of reach - LPG reach is yet to reach interiors of villages and tribal areas

iii) Allied costs - it requires sophisticated and often costly burners that are beyond reach of the poor

(iv) chances of misuse - if universalized it leads to parallel black markets as it violates economic principle of 'one-product-one-price' as per Economic Survey 2015-16

?? lacks clarity give example

how? clarity

To overcome these barriers, alternatives like solar cooking can be promoted. Additionally to plug possible leakages, JAM trinity, BAPV can be utilized. Overall, the Ujjwala scheme is a notable step to enable access to clean energy. It fulfills India's commitment to [SDG Goal 7] too.

Good

2.) RTI completed 10 years of existence and as experts and civil society have noted it has enabled the citizens to be more aware. It has enabled the true realization of Art. 19(1). It enabled more meaningful expression and freedom of speech.

The Act has been an empowering legislation for following reasons:

asymmetry of 'power' ↓ empowerment of citizens.

i) It has enabled negation of information asymmetry between civil servants and public

ii) It has enabled people's participation

iii) It has led to more meaningful involvement of civil society as they gained access to information

iv) RTI has aided unearthing of scams like 2G, coalgate etc.

v) It has enabled people to more meaningful hold their representatives to account. 'accountable'

RTI → aided freedom of expression
→ transparency ↑
→ accountability ↑
→ openness of government agencies ↑
→ ✗ info asymmetry

} empowered citizens

✓ Good

But it has been misused too. This is apparent in the following:

i) In blackmailing public officials

ii) In creating mischief by asking for frivolous data

iii) It is used to harass public officials

iv) In misusing it in cases of suspension, corruption cases etc. to harass officials investigating it

v) Used to access data that has nat'l. security interest

But civil societies report have shown that such frivolous applications account for less than 1% of the total. (Much of the applications are meant for basic information access.)

RTI has overall aided in deepening of democracy and has made it more people-centric by raising the level of transparency.

overall good.

Day 32 05/10/2016

Q2) India has a huge population with constitutional mandate to take care of public health (Art. 47). A thriving healthcare sector requires set of policies that can affect its generic ~~sed~~ drug industries. This dilemma can be illustrated as

focus on IPR and dilemma

Generic Industry ~~Indus~~ Interests	Healthcare Sector Development - Demands
- flexible IPR regime	- rigid IPR
- limitation to WTO TRIPS	- extension to TRIPS+
- maintaining Sec. 3(d) and Sec. 84 of IPAct	- reconsidering provisions of Sec. 3(d) & Sec. 84
- maintaining domestic ownership	- liberalizing FDI in the sector

CONFLICTING

Good

To resolve these dilemmas, India recently unveiled its IPR Policy that tries to reconcile these conflicting demands. It does this in following manner:

To balance need for IP rights

i) It tries to make IPR a commercially tradeable product.

ii) it tries to make our traditional knowledge more IPR-based

iii) seeks to create market value for innovation

iv) Creates a favourable environment for innovation via research grants and funds

For balancing need ~~for~~ of poor for cheaper medicines

i) It reaffirms commitment to Doha Agreement ~~of~~ on TRIPS

ii) It tries to resist pressures of MNCs and US lobbies via special 301 report

iii) It tries to protect its generic industry and its market rights

iv) It places ~~an~~ clear emphasis on domestic compulsions and need for cheap medicines.

v) It reaffirms its right to utilise compulsory licensing under the flexibilities of TRIPS Agreement.

- Please read policy imp for this year
- Struct good
- improve points.
- 1st part

In this context, it seems that the policy does maintain a good balance. More can be done by creating more research funding, industry-academia connect, correcting India's medical testing regime etc to further push the ~~sector~~ IP environment of India.

- mention SOG.

5.) India and Iran have a thriving relationship that has ancient linkages stating from its connections between Harappan and Persian ~~ability~~ trade relations. But, the present context has immense strategic dimensions too. These are:

i) India has a significant Shia population that Iran also shares (only 8-10%)

ii) India - Iran supports India in its membership to the Islamic organisations as well as supports it in forums in regard to Kashmir

iii) They have mutual ~~relations in~~ convergence of interests in Afghanistan and Central Asia

iv) They have similar views with regards to important issues like US interference in west Asia

v) They have mutually converging trade complementarities with regards to energy supplies.

The PM recently signed agreement to build the Chabbahar port in Iran Sistan-Baluchistan province at a cost of $500 million.

Iran
- @ Crossroads
  - South Asia
  - West Asia
  - Central Asia
- Maritime
- Sea lanes of Comm

- central location of Iran
- ~~energy security~~
- Look West/ Link West policy etc.

The strategic interests in securing chabahar port are

i) It is only 45 nautical miles away from China-sponsored Gwadar port in Pakistan (100 km)

ii) It secures it connection to Afghanistan bypassing Pakistan's denial

iii) It can aid in securing its energy security interests.

iv) It can also aid in countering China's String of Pearls encirclement in the Indian ocean.

v) Aid in ending Afghanistan's isolation

- bypassing Pakistan ↓ - alternate route to central / middle-east countries. - maritime trade

The economic interests that chabahar secures are:

i) It will aid access to Central Asian Republics

ii) It will aid in accessing Russia via INSTC and Europe via Ashgabad Agreement

iii) It will help India secure oil and gas from Iran and central Asia and realign TAP Good

iv) It will aid India ~~access~~ build trade with Afghanistan and expand its market presence.

Market — Railway services, Pharma

Thus the chabahar port has immense strategic and economic significance to India.

improve conclusion

broader, futuristic conclusion in the context of foreign policy.

Q. 3) India has a significant population of 21 lakhs that carries HIV. It accounts for 0.3% of the population but is a largely discriminated minority. The challenges ~~that~~ that HIV affected people face in India are:

i) social discrimination including isolation

ii) Lack of legislative protection against discrimination

iii) Societal attitude ~~towards~~ including from family towards patients

iv) Lack of Anti-Retroviral Therapy centres

v) Lack of public stockpiling of ART drugs (recent instances of acute shortage)

vi) Poor recognition of rights of these patients in terms of privacy.

better choice of words

stigma

inadequate

inadequate

Recently, as a positive measure the government moved amendments to HIV and AIDS Bill, 2014. The salient features which help address above problems are:

i) It introduces a legislative framework to make discrimination of HIV patients a punishable offence

ii) It tries to create a rights based approach for patients to access treatment

iii) It announces a framework for protection of privacy of HIV patients

iv) It expands access and reach of ART

v) It introduces framework for adequate stocking and public procurement of ART drugs.

Apart from these there are other salient features like:

- it recognises right of AIDS patient to lead a normal life
- it ensures them protection from discrimination at other places too like work, education, public places.

The amendments are a noteworthy legislation that creates a favourable environment to aid AIDS patients lead normal lives. But more can be done by raising awareness, using political leadership to support them and sensitizing doctors and hospitals to handle patients with care.

National AIDS Control Programme

overall good

1.) China and India have so far faced radically different growth stories

focus more

China – reduced poverty
economic expansion
infrastructure building

CONS: social conflict
no democracy
environmental degration

1979 — 1991 — years

India – inclusive growth
– expanded growth

CONS: slow growth

Give equal weightage to both parts.

But today, both countries are at the cusp of economic transition. The challenges they face are different due to varied levels of economic development.

For China, the challenges it face in the transitioning period are:

i) transition from manufacturing to service economy

ii) going from export-driven to consumption driven economy

iii) maintaining growth rate in the interim

For India, the challenges in the transitioning period are

i) Going from service-led to manufacturing led.

ii) transitioning from domestic demand led to investment-led growth

iii) Finding employment to its demographic dividend

iv) Making its transitioning to be more inclusive and alleviating its poverty burden.

India has a ~~legal~~ constitutional mandate in Art. 38 and Art-39 to achieve the above. Also part of its SDG commitment of Goal 1 to alleviate poverty, Goal 8 (inclusive growth) and Goal 16 (inclusive institutions) says the same.

But India is well placed to achieve the same and fulfil its challenges. The notable initiatives in this regard are:

- Make-in-India, Skill India → build manufacturing.
- Stand-up India, Start-up India → ↑ employment
- FDI reforms and raising of caps → ↑ investment
  - ease of doing business

In this way it will eventually achieve its target of becoming the next manufacturing superpower on the back of its demographic dividend.

overall okay.

Day 33 07/10/2016

4) In the recent released Global Innovation Index India's rank at 88th finds place at the bottom of the table. This indicates that India's research and development is ailing.

Good Intro

The reasons for this are manifold and are as follows.

i) low R&D spending at 0.9% of GDP

ii) poor quality of research facilities at top institutes

iii) Lack of industry-academia connect

iv) poor research thrust among faculty of higher education

v) poor focus on pure science research.

All this combine together to further worsen the R&D in following forms

poor funding
poor private sector involvement
no transfer of tech. legislation
→ R&D → brain drain, poor research focus, poor talent attraction

Good

overall result is low innovativeness.

The measures to develop R&D in India are as follows:

i) Schemes similar on lines of "Innovate in India" utilizing domestic talent pool

ii) Raise technology-specific sectors' research spending ex. defence, space

iii) Increase research spending via fellowship

iv) Attract brain of diaspora with outreach programs

v) Raise attractiveness of domestic educational and technical institutes' teaching positions.

- More on frugal innovation
- Promote Collaboration
  - Pvt.
  - Public
  - Academia
- focus higher education

All these will aid improvement of India's R&D

There are notable initiatives that are aiding this like

Good
- Ramanujan Fellowship
- ~~[illegible]~~ INSPIRE Scheme
- GIAN Initiative — check if it fits here
- NITI Aayog's Atal Innovation Mission
- Make in India's focus on defence.

better conclusion

These can aid in improving India's R&D contribution in future

R&D
- innovation
- economy growth
- knowledge economy

potential → huge @ 100-120 GW (108 GW) due to coastline of 7517 km

contribution → highest in renewable energy at around ~~[illegible]~~ 3.5 GW (2.7 GW.)

3.) Neglect → • growth y-o-y is low in wind compared to solar

~~• investment not as attr~~

• only concentrated in few states

MH, RJ, TN

New policy → • INDCs

• 60 GW from National Wind Energy Mission

• also offshore wind Energy Policy unveiled

• makes investment attractive

Lacunaes of policy

• not as much incentive as in solar

• RPO norms are weaker

+

accelerated depreciation benefits for taxation reduced vis-a-vis solar

More can and needs to be done.

5.) Impact of refugee crisis on Europe

(-) ve

- polarized societies along communal lines
  ex Germany
- more stress on economy given crisis
- ~~divid~~ widening of gulf between countries and EU unity
- brought societal contradictions to the fore
  ex. Germany
  Hungary
- raised fissiparious tendencies
  ex. facilitated BREXIT
- weakened voice of the union at global level
- made societies vulnerable to terrorists ex. France - ISIS attack

(+)ve

- it helped countries with (-)ve popl^n growth rate
- improves demography
- reaffirms multi-racial and multi-diversity democracy
- raises moral position at multilateral forums
  Hence they should embrace more.

2.) Impact on India

Geo-strategic

- affects energy security
- weakens foreign policy as domestic compulsions come to the for.
  India - 72 sects of Muslims
  ∴ can't take stand.
- affects relations with polarized factions (Iran <-> Saudi)
- affects 'Look-west' Policy -> needs frequent alignment.

Good

Economic

- 3 million workers in the region
- 35 billion remittances affected

40

- ↑ oil price -> ↑ CAD -> ↓ currency -> ↑ inflation
- affects wider economic parameter like growth, export, manufacturing etc.

Social

- regions exports terror -> affects India
- raises issues in domestic politics
  ex. relations with Iran, Israel, Saudi
- affects stability in extended neighbourhood of Afghanistan and Pakistan -> affects India

Day 34 10/10/2016

Q 2) HIV is a lethal disease that afflicts 21 lakh Indians accounting for 0.3% of the population. ~~The~~ The necessity to consider this section of population comes to the fore as the Parliament recently passed amendments to the HIV and AIDS Bill.

improve

better choice of words.

can be avoided here IMO

The reasons that merit a legal framework to protect HIV affected people from discrimination are as follows:

- 'need' for legal framework

i) Presently, existing framework of protection is based upon the executive directions and decisions. THERE IS NO LEGAL FRAMEWORK.

Good

ii) ~~Total~~ Social stigma is still prevalent that discriminates against HIV infected person denying them economic opportunities, shelter, social support and access to public spaces.

- education
- better/ more focus on 'discriminatory' aspect.

iii) this section of population is particularly vulnerable.

iv) It needs adequate protection to enjoy its rights as promised under Art. 14.

Additionally, it is the governments mandate under ~~Art 47~~ to protect public health. A legislation will facilitate access to ART treatment and drugs.

Intro — improve
Points — ✓ - direct / ~~crisper~~ crisper
Conclu — ✓

To facilitate fulfilment of this mandate and the protection of HIV affected persons, the Union government has taken following steps by suitably amending the HIV and AIDS Bill 2014. These are

i) Introduced rights based approach to enable access to treatment

ii) Introduced a legislative framework to address the punishment/penalty and investigation of discrimination

iii) Makes provisions for more ART centres and easy access to drugs

iv) Enables HIV-infected persons lead a normal life.

These address the concerns of the HIV persons to a good extent. But more can be done by involving states as Public Health is a List-II entry and it will aid effective implementation. It is constitutional mandate of the government to protect this minority and secure public health objectives.

Add Civil Society to promote awareness and remove stigma attached.

130 Please check

Q. 1.) India recently jumped ranks by 5 positions to reach 60th position in the world Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index. The Index is a composite measure of India's regulatory regime and infrastructural deficiencies that affect a business's ease at doing business.

Missed

India's obligations at facilitating international arbitration is a part of various treaties that are binding. These obligations are by way of following

i) Bilateral Investment Treaties

ii) Bilateral Investment Protection Agreement

iii) CECA, CEPA with various countries

iv) TRIMS agreement of the WTO.

'domestic resistance' aspect, more clarity needed.

But in recent times this obligations have strained due to various provisions that affect India's sovereignty, confidence in domestic judicial process and trade interest. The notable instances of these are

i) White Industries case using PCA to file proceedings against Investment regulations. (affects sovereignty)

- Structure too complex
- I have less idea about Q.

ii) Antrix-Devas deal being arbitrated at international court & (issues of sovereignty)

iii) vodafone case of cross-boundary capital gains utilizing international arbitration (affects trade and taxation interest)

~~retrospective~~ 'retrospective taxation'

These examples, do affect India's image of ease of doing business. But there is a need to balance the following:

For India	For Business
- concerns of national security	- concerns for stability of policy
- legitimate taxation rights	- transparency
- own trade interest	- tax terrorism
	- fast judicial process

In regard of balancing these interests it is essentially necessary to do the following

BEPS, etc.

i) Renegotiate BITS, BIPAs.

ii) Prefer measures like Advanced Trade Agreements

iii) Utilize commercial courts/Benches in HC

Good

Together with measures like amendments to Arbitration and conciliation Act, both interests can be managed without affecting India's ranking at EoDB Index.

3.) North Korea recently threatened nuclear attack and ~~so~~ callously tested a nuclear device. Another rogue state Pakistan recently threatened nuclear attack on India when diplomatically cornered over terrorist attacks. All these indicate that ~~di~~ nuclear disarmament should be a top priority.

Good intro

- nuclear damage/ threat could be mentioned in brief.

Two ~~reasons~~ deeper reasons for disarmament being a top priority are as follows:

i) It has made world a more unsafe world

ii) Dangers of them falling into hands of terrorist persist as long as they exist

iii) It makes rogue states like North Korea more emboldened to pursue dirty means and policies

iv) It diverts funds from development to arms race

v) It makes diplomatic measures ineffective ex. Pakistan still continues use of terrorism as a state policy.

- other side, nuclear arms ensured peace ⇒ unstable peace

All this indicate the need for disarmament to be of the topmost priority to the UN.

Apart from these reasons there are other treaties that make it imperative.

NSG → disarmament is abiding theme
CTBT → disarmament is abiding theme
NPT → disarmament is abiding theme

To ensure that the spirit of these treaties is achieved, the world must move towards nuclear disarmament. in the long run. It would make world a more safer place.

- okay

4.) Terror is not just a political problem but also a social and economic problem. Such a problem requires multi-faceted approach. One way to tackle states using terrorism as state policy would be political and economic isolation as India showed in recent times vis-a-vis Pakistan.

missed

Inspite of ongoing war on terror but still attacks

War is not a solution to fight terror due to following reasons:

Not the 'best' solution.

i) It does not address the root causes of rise of terrorism

ii) It could aggravate situations to

ex. Iraq war → ISIS

iii) It could create ~~more~~

more cost → more damage → more destruction

more force to root cause → more terrorism

ex. Libya, Syria.

- failure of 'only war' strategy by US.

Economic and political isolation could help in this war in following ways:

i) It could lead to responsible states taking steps to limit terrorism or address its roots causes

ii) It is more holistic in approach

iii) It can aid multi-country cooperation and coordination.

iv) It could generate support for more efforts towards economic integration

eco. integration → solves unemployment → removes supply of youth to terror

↓

more coordination → more cooperation → lesser conflict

regional institutions like SAARC

In this SAARC has following mechanism to address needs of terrorism free world.

how SAARC helps in 'isolation' of Pak. eg recent boycott of SAARC members of SAARC summit.

- SAFTA → more economic integration
- Regular meets → FinMin meet, Home Minister meet } aid political will generation
- regional agreements like MVA, BBIN to aid integration of economies.
- SAARC food Bank to solve problem of poverty, hunger, malnourishment.

Thus SAARC is a good platform for building regional cooperation and aiding creation of a terror-free world.

- Missed 2nd part
- overall not good

Globalisation has hooked all humans
— tribes, old age, ---

Day 35 11/10/2016

avoid defn type

Globalization is the free movement of labour, capital, ideas, cultures and tradition across national boundaries. Post 1991 – India embraced full-fledged globalization with recent FDI reforms indicating that it is an ongoing process.

check

technology

Indigenous tribes are people characterised by the primitive way of living, geographical isolation and distinctive cultural and traditional ways. Globalization has a significant impact of indigenous tribes. The impacts are:

i) Tribes occupy the pristine areas of land like forests, hinterlands. Globalization is making inroads into these lands due to demands of minerals, forests, mines etc.

ii) Globalization has led to erosion of their tribal indentity

globalization → more communication → cultural integration → erosion of distinctiveness

iii) Globalization affects the political interests of tribes

globalization → more pressure on politicians + policy makers → erosion of tribal rights

human rights violations

ex. Forest rights, land acquisition → POSCO

- Missed focus
- Globalisation & world tribes

"tribal forest relationship"

IV) Globalization puts pressure on forest resources and forest rights as well as land rights

ex.

globalization → demand for power → big dams → land is lost, forest is lost.

But there are positives too to globalization wrt indigenous tribes

I) It aids their development

globalization → more eco. activity → more tax → more social welfare

II) It aids their access to modern facilities like health, education, employment.

III) It has aided access to global pressure groups that forward tribal causes

ex. NGOs, civil society

IV) It aids them to mainstream themselves to modernity.

assimilation

In this regard it is essential to ensure that tenets of Tribal Panchsheel of Nehru are adhered to when balancing globalization and tribal rights. Measures like FRA 2006, EPA 1986, LARR 2013 needs to be effectively implemented in this regard.

- schedule IV / VI,
- SC/ST atrocities Act

4.) Recently government laid the foundation stone of the 1st Mega Food Park in Telangana. This is a significant step towards the development of food processing sector of the country.

bhai potential of food processing could which also intro

In the development of this sector, the challenges that the industry faces are:

i) Lack of a national policy for the sector

check, i think exists.

ii) lack of integrated view of the whole sector

forward - backward linkages

farms
↓
supply chain → [FPI] ← marketing
↑
infrastructure

- monopoly of govt in PDS,
- other handles

iii) vast geography, fragmented market (APMC)

iv) lack of credit and government incentives

v) lack of supply chain infrastructure like roads, rail to connect farms to plate.

'farm to fork'

lack of cold-storage

Good

vi) Lack of consumer preference for processed food. Much of the culinary culture utilizes fresh food.

Food processing industries have immense benefits to all stake-holders. These are:

i) For consumers
- more value-addition
- cheaper rates due to low wastage

ii) For farmers
- better prices and price realization
- better infrastructure for value addition
- more profit
- more incentive to invest

iii) For states and country
- food security secured
- better performance of agriculture sector
- low loss of food → better efficiency of sector

iv) Other
- better utilization of potential

In this light, the sector needs to be promoted more with innovative steps like creation of National Food Grid. ~~and~~ It will aid realization of the target of doubling farm income by 2022.

many schemes are there for food processing

private sector missed

use NAM

write about
→ NAM
– APMC
– poor use of contract farming

3.) With innovation India reached the Mars in its very first experiment. This shows innovation is the key to growth. The space sector is a good example. This needs emulation at various sectors. A significant sector being the startups sector.

कौन बोला! अच्छा था! could be better

NASSCOM estimates that India presently is the 3rd largest startup ecosystem. The recent rise has multiple factors driving its rise. These are:

i) Good pool of talent with India producing the largest number of engineers and scientists

ii) Startup culture at hubs like Bangalore, Hyderabad, Gurgaon, Mumbai.

iii) Demographic dividend that is keen to utilize the IT sector to grow

iv) Well developed services sector

v) Huge number of angel and seed investors that are seeking to bet on Indian talent.

Good points

• Add market availability

In this light there are recent changes that have been made in startups promotion. These are 2 fold

1) Start-up India / Stand-up India

2) Start-up India Action Plan -

The notable changes of Start-up India action plan are :

Mention all normal shit

In this light, there are notable complementarities with Make-in-India, Digital India, Skill India etc. of Start-ups. These need to be exploited to give the Startups a good support towards fulfilling target economic goals.

a1.) Rural India – 69%.

National development is based upon rural.

Day 36 12/10/2016

Recently debate has been raised with the Draft National Health policy suggesting a rights based approach. It is crucial that India does this as Art. 47 mandates it.

But lacunaes

- cost
- infra
- doctor + bed
- PHC in disarray

But positives

- inclusive access to all
- will aid develop. of sector
- integrate priv + public
- aid preventive care
- 62% out of pocket → drives into poverty
- 80% private

?? positive

- fulfills Art. 38, 39, 41

More can be done → State – as List II → Public Health.
→ articulate private role
→ make funding clear.

More being done → Jan Aushadi, RSBY → expansion, MCI reforms, AIIMS Expansion

SDG Goal 3 → ~~need~~ promise as a nation

RBI will help.

Q2.) 1st MPC → being selected in process. Budget 2015-16 made changes. Hence relevant to consider benefit.

monetary + fiscal imp drivers.

Previous

TAC $\xrightarrow{\text{advises}}$ RBI gov → decides MP stand.

RBI officials — external advice

Now

MPC → decides

3 RBI — 3 Govt.

Benefits

- broad based decision-making
- transparency
- investor confidence
- less arbitrariness
- accountability
- more focussed

Cons

- RBI responsibility to target inflation
- no full powers in MPC
- Multiple pulls of business, banks, poor, MPC will find it difficult to handle

why won't MPC be success

address clearly

But, largely positive as most advanced economies follow this. It is a forward step.

↳ improve

Q4) Recently passed bill replacing Mental Health Act 1987

It fulfills promises of UN conv. on Rights of Disabled to which India is signatory.

1st step → as it recognizes it as a problem and its ~~challeng~~ treatment → this paves way to see it being complex as challenge

Salient features

- rights based approach
- decriminalizes (sec. 309) Suicide
- ~~[illegible]~~ guardianship clauses
- prior declaration of treatment
- ✗ use of electro-convulsive therapy ✗

But some lacunaes

- funding
- public health - list II → state not involved
- guardianship clause → operationalisation
- prior declaration → legislative is missing
- sec 301 → complexifies of abetment to suicide criminalisation

But these can be corrected at later stages of debate and rules and regulation framing. But it is a notable piece of legislation.

Fulfills Art 14, 41, 47.

Day 37 13/10/2016

1) Arunachal Pradesh witnessed a series of events that passed through multiple stages with President's rule being imposed under Art-356. It ultimately culminated in the SC revoking the imposition and restoring status quo ante.

The constitutional crisis does not augur well for Indian federalism as it raised following issues vis-a-vis centre-state relations

i) Role of governor and extent of his discretionary powers

ii) Power of governor to send report to centre with regards to Art-356

iii) Role of centre and cooperative federalism

Good

iv) issue of anti-defection laws and role of speaker.

The issue has raised many issues that are grey areas.

It does not augur well for Indian federalism due to following reasons:

i) It reduces scope for cooperative federalism.

ii) It raises chances on conflict between central and state government

iii) It affects other matters too where state cooperation is necessary

This is especially true in case of Arunachal as it is a border state with a possible adversary country, China.

In larger context, the crisis could turn into disaster due to

Good pts.

i) Arunachal Pradesh's positioning at a key location in India's North East

Good

ii) It could lead to renewal of secessionism in the region that has abated

iii) It could weaken integrity of the union of India

iv) It could affect cooperation of states and centres with regards to issues of national importance ex. defence, police, land, etc.

In this regard, it would be good if all the parties involved, namely, centre and state govts. adhere to highest constitutional spirit and work in the spirit of cooperative federalism to diffuse the crisis and build good relations.

- structure good
- improve intro

5) WHO notes that air pollution is a silent killer that accounts for millions of death annually making it one of the world's biggest health risk.

Among the components of air pollution, the most significant one is caused by particulate matter. Particulate matter are small suspended particles of ~~sto~~ liquid or solid. They cause pollution in following manner

particulate matter →
- raise albedo / reduce albedo
  ex. soot, brown carbon
- enhance penetrability of pollution into living being (respiratory tract, blood stream)
- affect transparency of air
- raise chances of cloud formation
- affect temperature regimes
- can cause more rainfall → Acid rain

In this manner particulate matter pollute air by causing variabilities in atmospheric properties

Particulate matter affects health in wide variety of manners these are

particulate matter → settle in lungs
- → cause bronchitis
- → lead to asthma
- → blackening of lungs (miners' lungs)
- → cause cancer
- → lead to ischemic disorder
- → reduce absorption of oxygen

additionally,

particulate matter
- → ↓ albedo → more climate change
- → ↑ cloudiness → ↑ rainfall → ↑ losses due to floods, flash floods
- → ↑ melting of glaciers → ↑ melting water → more floods

all these cause more health problems via increased malaria, flood-time diseases etc.

Thus, particulate matter is a significant risk to world health. National initiatives like Air Quality Index will aid in raising awareness. Additionally, International efforts by WHO, and UNFCCC needs to be taken up to address this problem.

— Good structure
- Good points too.

x 2

3.) Triple talaq is a Shariat-based law that allows Muslim men to divorce wives by saying 'talaq' three times. It is being debated as a regressive practise and needs to be abolished.

~~The need for abolishing triple talaq is as follows:~~

~~it~~

The abolishing of the practise is however a step against right to freedom of religion. This for the following reasons:

- Art. 26 allows religious institutions to regulate their own practices of religion
- It could go against our secular credentials
- It would lead to social conflict as it is targeted against a particular religious community.

But there are constitutional reasons that merit abolishing of triple talaq. These are

i) Art 26 itself allows State to regulate religions in the interest of morality.

ii) State has a mandate under Art. 14 to ~~reduce~~ ensure right to equality

iii) As a part of Art. 38 and Art. 39 it requires state to ensure equal opportunities to women.

iv) Art-39A mandates establishment of equal access to justice

v) Art 44. mandates state to move towards securing a uniform civil code.

In this regard, it is imperative for state to abolish triple talaq as it is

- against gender equality (Art 14)
- against women empowerment
- against Art. 21 Right to Life
- discrimination (Art. 15)

But any such move has to be driven by a consensus approach ensuring the opinion of the minority are duly recorded and carefully addressed to ensure societal stability and rights of minority too.

Something wrong

Address = way forward and end.

- last part improve

Day 38 14/10/2015

The government recently pushed negotiations with Myanmar to pursue the Trilateral Highway project. The project received an ambitious vision with government indicating plans to extend it upto Laos, cambodia and vietnam.

The Trilateral Highway project is a 3200 km highway connecting Mae sot in Thailand to Moreh in Manipur.

Moreh — Mandalay — Mae-Sot

← 3200 km →

It has enormous significance for India and Myanmar. For India

i) NE connectivity to neighbours
ii) NE economy and development
iii) Gateway to ASEAN + SEA
iv) Act East given a physical cause of connection
v) Reduce secessionism in NE India
vi) Integrate the NE flank with global economy

For Myanmar

i) Restore its ancient linkages with NE India via trade

ii) Correct the problem of secessionism in its region around NE India

iii) Secure markets in the region to help its economy grow

iv) Access Thailand and ASEAN economic complementarities.

All these indicate that both India and Myanmar have enormous potential to tap via the Trilateral Highway Project. It is imperative therefore that they fast track negotiations. It has wider ramifications

$$\underbrace{\text{South Asia} \leftrightarrow \text{South East Asia} \leftrightarrow \text{East Asia}}_{\text{connectivity}}$$

To realize this the project needs to be completed as soon as possible.

- Good struct
- Good points.

1) The recent unveiled Mihir Shah-led committee report strongly recommended constitution of a national water commission. ~~The present situation of handling of various water resources are as follows:~~

Why needed → because present setup lacks in following ways:

i) It is artificially compartmentalized into
- National Ground water commission
- National surface water commission

ii) It does not holistically address the multiple concerns of water

iii) It does not have experts and multiple viewpoints on board

iv) It lacks organisation and defined functions to act with impact.

How will it help →

i) Holistic viewpoint → surface + groundwater

ii) Many experts

iii) Address all issues like
- rainwater harvesting
- organized conservation of resources

iv) Address pollution collectively

Day 39 17/10/2016

5.] India is set to host the 8th summit of the BRICS and this brings into focus the importance that BRICS has for developing nations. In the context of associations of developing countries there are many more associations like

i) G-33
ii) G-77
iii) ~~ASEAN~~

Apart from these there are many associations that have both developing and developed countries too like G-20, economic unions like TPP, TTIP etc. In this context, the importance of BRICS grouping is as follows:

i) It is a union of major developing countries from all continents.

ii) It can act as a major force to counter the western-dominance at all important international multilateral fora

iii) It can provide an alternative governance structure to world multilateral grouping.

iii) Recent initiatives like the New Development Bank has emerged as a viable counter to west-led developed economies based institutions like IMF, World Bank, ADB etc.

iv) It has risen as a model for self independence among developing countries to face crisis, ex. Contingency Reserve Arrangement

v) It has aided cooperation in economic sphere that specifically represent the Global South

vi) It has presented a powerful uniting force to the developed countries

vii) It has helped raise the demand for reforms of existing multilateral bodies

Notable initiatives like CRA, NDB, united voice in emerging issues like climate change, internet governance, WTO etc. indicate the importance of BRICS in the competing associations of developing countries.

1.] Digital India is the flagship scheme of the government to expand the digital economy of the country and create basis for knowledge economy to grow. In this regard, digital payments can play a critical role in achieving Digital India's vision. — not defined

The vision that Digital India sets for itself as objectives are

i) Create digital infrastructure

ii) Facilitate digital access

iii) Bring e-governance

iv) Aid awareness and education

In this regard, digital payment can aid in the following ways:

1) It would aid the creation of digital economy

digital payments → help create digital economy → vibrant interaction → overall viability of infrastructure

ii) It would aid the generation of a knowledge based economy

digital payments → digital demand → rise of digital content providers → rise in knowledge being created

iii) It would help bring in e-governance

digital payments — aid → DBT
→ cash-transfer
→ digital record keeping
→ subsidy disbursal

iv) It would facilitate access in following ways

digital payments → digital economy → more demand → economies of scale
↓
more expansion of digital infra

In this way, digital payments would go a long way in achieving Digital India vision.

Q2.) NASSCOM statistics show that India is the 3rd largest startup ecosystem in India. A vibrant startup ecosystem is the key to India realizing the potential of its demographic dividend.

In this regard, the factors that are required to create a vibrant startup ecosystem in India are:

Political factors + Administrative factor

- support in regulatory setup
- support in terms of fiscal incentives
- lowering regulatory checks
- facilitating entry and exit of capital, funding
- lower and easier ~~exect~~ compliance for tax, labour

Economic factor

- aiding access to economic instruments like credit, funding
- aiding angel and venture funding
- enabling a good economic regulatory environment.

Institutional factor

- setting up startup hubs.
- aiding agglomeration centres like California (ex. Bangalore, Gurgaon, Mumbai etc.)
- aiding mentorship of budding entrepreneurs

Social factor

- facilitating behaviour change and aiding risk taking appetite.

Similar factors in educational reforms and engineering education reforms can aid in creation of a vibrant startup ecosystem.

The Indian startup scene is dominated by technological entrepreneurs. The reasons are:

i) high amount of scientists, engineers being produced

ii) Expansive technical education especially in private sector

iii) Favourable driving sectors in the economy like services that aid techentrepreneurship

But in spite of the dominance of technical entrepreneurs, there are instances of good social entrepreneurs too in India like Teach for India (TFI)

In the long run they should be equally promoted for truly vibrant ecosystem.

Q3.) Recently, the SC interpreted the Domestic violence Act, 2005 in a liberal sense and equated spouse with a gender-neutral meaning. In this regard, the term Domestic violence stands for spousal violence on partners.

The act was enacted with a view to protect women in marital alliance from violence. The Act was effective in following sense

- women empowerment
- corrected power asymmetry in relationship
-
- enabled access to executive
- negated male patriarchy
- reduced death related to dowry harassment
- led to more confidence

But some instances of misuse too as government agreed in RJ.

- being misused
- poor conviction rate
- grouped with Dowry Act 1961, sect 498A IPC
- gender biased against men
- men have no recourse

SC judgement sets the last part correct. But more required to ensure no injustice is done to anyone.

The Indian economy is being widely described as the only bright spot among countries in the global market. This is on the back of its rising consumer demand.

The factors that have led to the rise in consumer demand are as follows:

- rising middle class
- rising incomes
- more economic activity → entrepreneurship → Make in India
- increased investment
- rising wages → 7th pay
  + low inflation
- normal monsoon → more farm demand
- govt. spending → railway investment → drive economy

All this ↑ demand. For continued demand, the govt. must utilise this period.

Day 40 18/10/2016

Q3.) Hydro-flurocarbons (HFCs) are non-volatile and inert gases that are used as coolant in refrigeration purposes. It is a GHGs that has a global warming potential many thousand times that of CO_2. It was recently in the news with regards to the Kigali Agreement.

India recently signed the Kigali agreement that seeks to do the following

i) It takes HFC and transfer it from

Kyoto protocol ⟶ Montreal Protocol

ii) It sets timeline for limitation of usage for developed and developing countries

India has achieved a timeline of 2048 upto which it has to limit its HFC potential.

The ways in which India can achieve this target are:

i) utilizing funds available with Green climate Fund and GEF to fund research and tech transfer

ii) Pursue mechanisms with Kyoto and utilize developed countries potential in developing newer alternatives

iii) Utilize upcoming technologies - replacement that utilize replacement like

- ammonia
- hydrocarbons
- methane etc.

iv) use more greener technology

v) Find ways to dispose off HFC by using Extended Producer Responsibility mechanisms.

These measures can aid India limit its HFCs usage as mandated by Kigali Agreement.

Q1.] The government recently mooted a plan to scrap the separate railway budget and merge it with the general budget. This was based upon two related developments.

i) specific demand by the Railway Ministry

ii) Bibek Debroy committee report.

The reasons that led to the scrapping of the railway budget are as follows:

i) It was no longer relevant

1921 → Acworth committe → railway spending was half the total budget ⟶ 2015-16 railway spending accounted for less than 5% of total budget spending

ii) 6th Pay commission implementations puts enormous strain on railways

iii) ~~low~~ High operating costs → low revenue

iv) Immense amount of populist spending that affect commercial viability

v) lack of sustainability principles being added

vi) Need for responsible management.

In this regard, the fusion of railway and general budget would aid in following manner:

i) Rationalization of social expenditure as FRBM would limit it

ii) More revenues for railways.

iii) Increased ability to raise funding

iv) sustainability and viability

v) Treating railways as a part of total connectivity plan for India.

vi) Using complementarities with other sectors like shipping, Roadways and aiding an integrated treatment of transport.

The move is a forward looking step and needs to be supplemented with other reforms like professional mgmt, increased investment on lines of Debroy Recommendations. This will aid creation of a good vibrant railway sector.

2) The Indian Ocean Rim Association is a grouping of 21-member nations in the Indian Ocean. It has a multidimensional areas of cooperations ranging from security to economy. cooperation in joint utilization of India Ocean resource is the abiding theme.

The impact of the grouping on the global economy has been as following:

i) It has secured the SLOCS of the Indian ocean.

ii) It has secured the trade and energy highways that passes through the Indian ocean.

iii) It has facilitated joint action in combating piracy off the ~~coast~~ Horn of Africa coast.

iv) It has facilitated a platform for competing powers like ~~[illegible]~~ UAE and Iran to cooperate and coordinate

v) It has enabled creation of rule based order in Indian ocean of the basis of international laws like UNCLOS

vi) It has enabled cooperation of countries on issues of environmental / marine pollution. It has enabled cooperation under aegis of UNCLOS

By ensuring the above, the Indian Ocean Rim Association has secured the interests of all countries from viewpoint of economy. It is a worthy initiative that can play additional roles in the region as the region is set to grow as the theatre of geopolitical power struggle in future.

Q2.) It is a SEAsian road connectivity project connecting India to Thailand via Myanmar. 3200 km it runs from Moreh (Manipur) to Mae Sot via Mandalay. The highway has immense strategic significance

For India

- North East insurgency reduced
- gives physical significance to evolving concept of 'Indo-Pacific
- serves as access link to connect south Asia to ASEAN
- mooted plans to further connect IMT with Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam
- will enable bypassing Malacca straits
- enable India strengthen other initiatives that it is involved in. for ex.
  - *Kaladan MMD
  - * Sittwe SEZ
- enable integration of North East into the regional economy.

For the whole region

- Myanmar can improve its economical recovery
- South Asia - South East - East Asia connect

- Alternative route for trade connect for Nepal and Bhutan
- Enable cultural connect vis-a-vis Project Mausam.

But it is still a long way off

- delays
- reluctance of Myanmar as it was a military junta govt. project
- Thailand getting impatient. Seeking to build other routes
- competition from OBOR.

Q5.) SBA is the country's flagship ~~scheme~~ initiative to ~~reduce~~ eliminate open defecation by building toilets and inducing behavioural change. It is the goal of sanitation that the SBA seeks to achieve. improve

The components of this initiative are:

i) Creation of toilets

ii) Converting existing insanitary toilets to sanitary ones

iii) Inducing behavioural change by awareness campaigns and public engagement

Day 41 19/10/2016

BIMSTEC is a regional agreement between 5 SAARC countries (excluding Pakistan) and Myanmar and Thailand for economical and technical cooperation. SAARC, on the other land, is a regional group of the subcontinent of India.

With strained ties with Pakistan, the SAARC grouping has come to a standstill. This brings BIMSTEC as a viable alternative for better regional cooperation. The BIMSTEC offers following benefits

i) It does not have a nuisance country like Pakistan

ii) Its processes are characterized by cordial relations and cooperation

iii) Regional connectivity issues are stronger with initiatives like

- Paladan MMTI
- BBIN corridor
- ~~II~~ ITH Project

iv) Stable countries with convergence of interests in many sector like Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean.

v) Mutual relations and cultures being integrative. ex. common rivers like Ganga, Barak, Chindwin etc.

vi) Increasing trade relations and soft power initiatives between nations ex. Project Mausam, Buddhism

vii) More potential → ASEAN, East Asia etc.

But still, BIMSTEC cannot serve as option because

- no Afghanistan
- no institutional setup
- problems of SAARC manifesting
  - varied national setups
  - diversity
- problems of china being an active player in regional setup.

Thus, BIMSTEC is good. must be pursued but SAARC should be corrected too. Long term peace is not an option but necessity. SAARC must be equally invested into.

x.] improve

The Defence Procurement Procedure is the guiding principles for defence acquisitions for armed forces. It ~~was~~ was recently amended to incorporate principles of 'Make-in-India'

Set of policy guidelines

The notable changes that were made in the DPP are

- IDDM category
- changes to offset policy
- prioritization ~~of~~ to indigenously manufactured
- more private sector involvement.

Impact

- 70% imports → can aid reduction
- $48 billion spend → can aid development of indigenous
- Indi. MI complex.
- private sector → aid self-sufficiency
- presently foreign policy ⇆ def. procurement

  DPP → foreign policy more free
- security can be ensured at all cost
- independence, sovereignty.

Make in India boost

But more needs to be done

- FDI increased -> should be rationalized with tech transfer
- MSME sector given
- DRDO monopoly broken
- link procurement with agreements.
- emulation of design bureau of Navy in Air force and Army.

4.) India is growing @ 7.6% that is highest and World Bank, IMF all predict that it will lead the world economy growth. But NPAs appear as vulnerability.

NPAs are bank assets (loans) that donot yield interest/capital payment. They are stressed asset and add up as liabilities.

They are a challenge for an economy because NPAs have following effect on banking

But being tackled effectively, by following

Measures
- Bankruptcy code
- measures by RBI to reduce NPAs
- FDI in ARCs being made 100%.
- SARFAESI Act recently strengthened
- Arbitration and conciliation Act improved
- move against defaulters
- Gyan Sangham
- Indradhanush

HAM roads

Additionally, transition to Basel-III norms

Food processing industry is an allied industry of agriculture and livestock that adds value to farm and livestock produce. Its (efficient functioning enables agriculture growth) and necessitates consumer welfare.

But food processing in India is a poorly developed industry despite India being the largest producer of fruits and vegetables. It only processes 2% of the total produce.

The challenges that it faces are

come clean → pay penalty @ 45%
→ ensured privacy/anonymity
→ no prosecution

The Income Declaration Scheme is a initiative that allows tax evaders to come clean regarding their unaccounted income and are given an avenue to pay penalty without any prosecution. It was meant to ~~ensure~~ enable ~~that~~ tax evaders disclose income, pay tax and escape criminal charges.

The government gained 65k crores in disclosure. Half of this (45%) will incur into tax revenue.

Towards transparency

- more disclosure
- more income

Day 42 20/10/2016

creation of intellect for which a monopoly is assigned to designated owners by law.

TRIPS is an international agreement that is administered by WTO that sets minimum standards for intellectual property regulation. It ~~sets~~ is an important tool that ~~prop~~ protects IPR and enables innovation. India is a signatory and as a signatory introduced changes into its domestic Patents Act 1970 to align it with TRIPS 1995.

Pursuant to the Indian Patents Act amendments of 2005, the government recently announced an IPR Policy 2016. It sets the policy level guidelines for IPR protection.

It can aid promotion of innovation in following ways:

Q2) The International Solar Alliance is an global partnership initiative of solar-rich countries. They aim to make collaborative efforts to harness solar energy to generate electricity.

It can aid reduction in global greenhouse gas emission in following ways:

Q3.) The world Bank recently termed India as a bright spot among major global economies. This is due to its GDP growing @ 7.6% while all others are witnessing deceleration of economies.

The reasons for the same are:

- agriculture recovery due to budget focus + good monsoon
- improved decision-making due to strong mandate
- bold initiatives like Make-in-India
- growing flow of FDI and FII
- service sector witnessing sustained growth with increased market
- industry receiving a boost
- consumption growing due to rising middle class.

E-commerce is the internet based commercialization of the marketplace. It is the upcoming trend of market place revolutions driven by ICT. India is one of the largest and fastest growing e-commerce market.

The possible factors that drives the e-commerce market in India are:

i) techno revolution
ii) internet access → broadband
iii) mobile expansion (2G, 3G, 4G)
iv) startups (Flipkart, Snapdeal)
v) global MNC giants
vi) Investment (FDI, FII)
vii) Middle class
viii) urbanization
ix) globalization + consumerism

But lacunaes in expansion

i) only market failures being corrected
ii) no innovation
iii) imitation based
Ola ← Uber
Flipkart ← Walmart
iv) FDI based. not good in long term.
v) regulatory absence

Day 43 21/10/2016

1) Nuclear Doctrine is the overarching principles that a country sets in usage of nuclear weapons. India also has a nuclear doctrine that it defined post-Pokhran-II. Its abiding features are

i) No-First-Use policy

ii) Non-usage of nuclear weapons on non-~~nu~~ nuclear countries

iii) Non-proliferation and disarmament

iv) build and maintain a minimum credible deterrence

v) authorization of usage by civilian political leadership

2a) The New Education Policy seeks to lay down the broad principles that guides education ~~edun~~ in India. ~~It was~~ Recently TSR Subbu. comm. suggested reforms to the NEP and these were its salient recos:

~~ratan~~ related ~~both~~

ratan do this

NEP given by TSR-Sub comm. setup by MoHRD. ~~It does~~ It ~~NEP~~ ~~Ob~~ seeks to improve quality & credibility of education by add. imple gaps.

Vector borne disease are ailments that are transmitted via carriers among people.

ex. dengue is transmitted from people to people via mosquitoes that act like vectors.

Root reasons for their spread

- uncleanliness
- stagnant water
- poor awarness
- weak public health
- delayed response
- poor focus on prevention

Additionally, natural causes too

- tropical country
  - high temp
  - high rainfal

improve (The SCS dispute is an on-going dispute between littoral states of the region ~~of SCS~~ with regards to sovereignty. ~~of the SCS~~ over the SCS.)

The dispute came to focus recently with China rejecting the PCA-judgement on the issue on the basis of UNCLOS

~~The role that India can play should be guided by the following:~~

~~i) Art 51~~

~~ii) Panchasheel~~

The role that India can play are as follows:

i) Emphasis on rule-based order

ii) Give example of an dispute arbitration with Bangladesh over BoB

iii) Art 51(d) - encourage

iv) Panchasheel

2b) Maternity Benefits Act 1961 is a legislation that sets minimum entitlements for expecting mothers who are employed. It is an important aid for ~~no~~ women to manage motherhood and job. It aids women empowerment.

To account for recent changes of society

Heyawn Session 4

- simple intros
  - 1 sentence
  - qualified (not redundant)
  - something that he (examiner) cannot disagree with
  - explain terms
  - definitory approach

- Political Aspects
- Economic
- Biogeography

SWOT Analysis

* Strength - answer-writing practise done

* weakness -

* opportunity

* threats

+ sovereignty - of the
+ patronizing attitude - +ve
+ ends - CBDR
+ means
+ intentions
+ objectives
+ interests

is key

136

corporate gov defn

important
- market →
- service
- interest
- welfare
- resources
-

- Rakesh Bajaj Committe, 1995
- Clause 49 SEBI 2000
- CSR 2013
- post-Satyam changes 2006
- Narayan Murthy Comm. 2012

corp. gov
- economy
- society
- polity
- natl. interests

democracy
rule of law
stability

→ individual

economic values - corruption free
fair competition

society - CSR, social welfare

polity - lobbying
Art-32

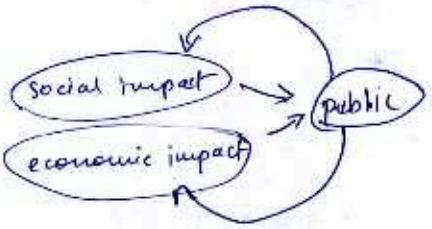
natl. interest - nation

ethics

& is of attitude

~~public~~

private	civil society
- viability	- inclusiveness
- profit	- justice
- productivity	- fairness
- efficiency	- social impact
- mgmt	
- work culture	
- readiness for change in all field	
- dynamicity	



more ∞

- SPV
- PPP
- joint mgmt

} Private

- connect initiatives
- mygov.in

} civil society

- NGO, think-tank

social audit

→ attitude change