

TEST CODE : 4 1 0 5 5

FIAS - MGP 2021 (C-6) – GS Test #9

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	VAISMALI		
Roll No.	1910082757	Date:	27/5/21

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	
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			Start Time 9:00	End Time 12:20
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			For Office Use Only	
ECN CODE:		EG:	Evaluation Date:	

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	2/54
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

①

Constitution of India is a living document that is the outcome of detailed deliberations and debates of wisdom of our forefathers; preserving the ideals of democracy, sovereignty, unity & integrity of India

Borrowed features of Indian Constitution

1. Parliamentary System of Government (from British model + Government of India Act, 1935)
2. Independence of Judiciary (American Constitution)
Fundamental Rights
3. Emergency Provisions (Weimar Constitution Germany)
4. Fundamental Duties (Russia)
5. Directive Principles of State Policy (Irish Constitution)

Spirit of Indianness

Despite amalgamation of various borrowings Indian constitution is unique in itself ("sui generis")

1. Quasi-Federal Nature of Policy

- Residuary subjects are vested in hands of centre indicates federalism with central bias.
- office of governor, president's rule (Art 356) indicate strong unitary features

2. Flexibility in Interpretation

Judiciary has time and time reinterpreted ideals of constitution
eg Kesavananda Bharati case = Doctrine of Basic structure (Limitation on Parliament)

KS Puttaswamy Judgement = Right to privacy
Art 21

Maneka Gandhi Judgement = Due process of Law

3. Affirmative action for inclusion

→ Despite being secular state plays major role in ^{regulating} religion (Art 25-28)

→ Right to ^{Art 29-30} minorities, SC/ST ^{Art (330-332)} to increase their representation & social upliftment

→ Respecting linguistic diversity (350-B) by education in mother tongue.

Thus Constitution is a blend of universal ideas as well as dynamic to the needs of ^{Indian} society.

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②

Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) is a constitutional body established under Art 148 to ensure financial propriety, accountability & transparency in fiscal & administrative governance in India.

To impart impartiality CAG has been provided with security of tenure, ^{no} reappointment & status of Supreme Court Judge.

ROLE PLAYED BY CAG

1. Conducting Audit of State, central government departments, PSU
2. Lay down detailed reports in Parliament ensuring fiscal compliance
3. Unearth flaws in expenditure eg 2G Scam, Coalgate scandal by former CAG Vinod Rai
4. Friend, Philosopher & Guide to Public Accounts Committee of Parliament
5. Coordinate with state agencies to lay detailed standards of accounting management

Limitations / Shortcoming in functioning

1. Appointment of CAG is under political executive. Thus neutrality in selection is compromised.
2. Undue delay in tabling reports defeats the purpose of Audit.
3. No role of comptroller to CAG restricts the power of course correction. Thus role of CAG is limited to finding flaws and discrepancies.
4. Lack of trained manpower / infrastructure in era of digital governance is an inhibitor in efficient functioning.

Thus in order to retain CAG as a guardian of public purse systemic and structural reforms are required in appointment and devolution of powers.

3

COVID-19 Pandemic has been an unprecedented challenge that has affected the people in multifaceted manner (social, economical, environmental)

Vaccination is a tool to fight against its epidemic with war-footing

It has been associated with

MULTIPLE challenges :-

1. Persuading Citizens : to come across by clarifying the skepticism and fears about hazards of vaccination
2. Supply Bottlenecks : Adequate availability of vaccines to all the nooks & corners is hampered.
3. Minimizing Wastage of vials.
4. Poor Center-state coordination in sharing infrastructure & fiscal burden.
5. Digital Divide inhibiting or accessibility to weaker/poor section.
6. Inadequate healthcare workers to administer vaccine doses.
7. Poor arrangement of cold storage to preserve vaccines

Way Forward

AVAILABILITY

1. International collaborations like Sputnik-5 manufacturing in Himachal Pradesh, Pfizer (Moderna) to augment availability
2. Engaging Private Sector companies to speed up production
3. Leveraging Diplomacy to boost process of waiver of TRIPS regulation of ^{patent} formula sharing

AWARENESS

1. Information, Education, Communication to boost public participation
2. Role Model Approach by health workers, social media influencers, political, Bureaucrats ^{leaders} to bring confidence, trust

INFRASTRUCTURAL

1. Special Incentives for healthcare workers
2. Way and Means Advance relaxation by RBI to ease fiscal constraints for states
3. On site Registration for vulnerable regions

Thus an inclusive approach is required to boost vaccination rate in India

(4)

Prime minister office is the most strategic department to ensure evidence based policy making and participative governance in India

It has played multidimensional role in coordinating multiple stakeholders in following domains :-

1. Vertical and Horizontal Administrative Accountability via portal like

PRAGATI, mygov. in have ensured timely reporting of policy implementation at district, state and national levels.

2. Science and Technology

office of Principle Scientific Advisor. under PM-STIAC have identified champion sectors of Big Data, Fintech, Biotechnology, Space technology to boost efficiency in governance

3. Diplomatic Relations

PMO has led important role in shaping foreign policy like ~~Act~~ east, look west, strategic partnership with Israel, USA, Russia etc.

4. Cooperative and competitive federalism via NITI Aayog
Niti Aayog's Team India division
have taken states part in deliberations
for policy framing & implementation.

5. Major Role in Security (Internal as
well as External) by coordinating
all the defense forces with intelligence
agencies and financial departments
eg U RI attacks, Kulbhushan Yadao UNHRC case

Thus Role of PMO is envisioned
in creating the vision of New India
by 2022 with comprehensive
approach in policy making & governance

5) Public Interest litigation diluted the principle of locus standi and hence served as tool to ensure distributive justice as envisaged in our constitution

The concept popularised by Justice PN Bhagwati developed in decades of 1970-80s and had multiple ramification with various judicial pronouncement like

1. Hussainara Khatun vs UOI case underline right to ^{decent} life of prisoners that faced various human right-violations due to lack of money of trial

Impact

Paved way for National Legal Services Authority, NALSA Act 1987

2. Mc Mehta case vs UOI (1980) established right to clean environment as fundamental right

Impact

Environment Protection Act
CPCB, NGT, EPCA formation

3. TSR Subramanian case underlined issue of political interference in bureaucratic transfer.

IMPACT Independent Civil Service Boards

4. Prakash Singh case, Vineet Narain case led to detailed guidelines for police reforms and CBI Appointment procedure. Hence Accountability was increased.

5. PUCL vs UOI paved the way for Right to Information Act 2005

6. Naz Foundation vs UOI led to decriminalising Sec 377 (homosexuality)

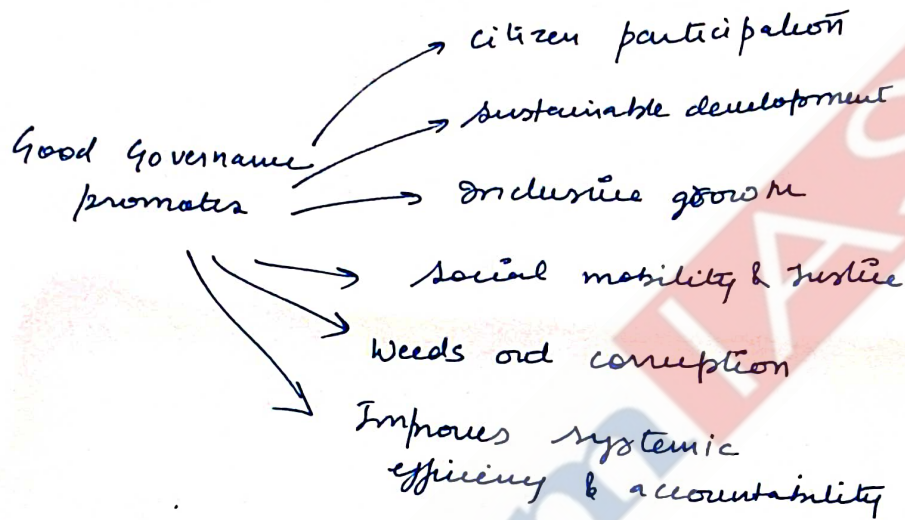
PIL as Threat to Judicial process

Excessive PILs being filed to pile up judicial workload reduces the efficiency and hampers the judicial capacity. For eg. PIL impacting Love Jihad Law, Beef Ban in Supreme Court

Thus PIL if used constructively can improve the social justice outcomes of nation

(6)

Good governance refers to practices of implementing policies and procedure in fair, transparent, efficient and inclusive manner.



Good Governance facilitating development

1. RTI has been a master key to good governance by empowering citizens with decreasing information asymmetry.
2. e-governance promoting targeted mapping of beneficiaries
eg DBT in fertiliser subsidy
e-Nam in Agriculture markets.
3. Social Initiatives like Skill India, Start up ^{only} to improve human resource development

4. Institution of Lokpal and Lokayukta to check corruption and promote citizen centric administration

Development reinforcing good governance

1. Aware citizenry via RTI, citizen charter can raise public grievance to ensure answerability of administrators & politicians.
2. Financial Inclusion like Jan Dhan Yojana will make households specially women empowered to voice their opinions and increase participation
3. Demographic transition if provided with decent standard of living (Food, shelter) etc can be asset to attain \$ trillion economy

Thus good governance if channelised effectively can make India a global super power.

②

COVID-19 Pandemic has resulted into
shrinking of financial resources of
economy resulting into serious
developmental challenges

Being 2nd most populous
country, the onus is to shield
human capital from perils of pandemic

Challenges in Managing Human Capital

1. Equality of opportunity in sectors like
 - (a) Healthcare :- quality + affordable treatment
PMJAY treatment stalled
due to COVID Pandemic
 - (b) Education :- Serious fall in learning outcomes
in rural areas
ASER only 11% rural household
have smart phone.
 - (c) Nutrition/Food :- Relying on Cereals, Pulses
only will not fulfil demand of
nutrition micronutrient deficiency
(NFHS V) 37% children are stunted
50% women are anaemic
 - (d) Decent Employment :- Shutdown of unorganised
employment resulting
Reverse migration
> 70% workforce have no
access to social security

(e) Basic Sanitation and Hygiene
to control spread of pandemic
eg Dharavi slums (Mumbai)

(f) Credit Growth suffered badly
due rising NPA and NBFC crisis

Measures to Address

As per Keynesian model, the need of the hour is to ramp up public expenditure to boost human development indicators via:-

- Bridging digital divide eg Access to internet (Bharat net, common service centres)
- Social Security mandatory for all
eg PM Jeevan Jyoti Beema, EPFO, ESIC -
Creche for women.
- Engage private participation in building infrastructure like Primary/Community health centres, Industries to improve investment in food processing & fortification
- More financial linkage via SHG Bank Coordination, NABARD, SIDBI package etc

Thus a holistic approach engaging government, civil society & private sector is needed to augment human capital

8

The principle of DEMOCRACY flourishes with citizen awareness, participation and empowerment.

NGO play a role in assisting common people by leveraging their aspiration and bring them in public domain.

Role of NGO in promoting participatory Governance

1. Enhancing inclusive growth
Promoting equity in opportunities for vulnerable sections
eg Bachpan Bachao Andolan → for child rights
Helpage India for elderly promotion
2. Ensure accountability in governance
eg Parivartan NGO played phenomenal role in Lokpal movement
3. Improved Standard of Living
Centre of science & environment working for sustainable industrial practices.
4. Promotes social harmony and peace

5. Brings Awareness and bridges
Information Asymmetry

eg SEWA working for bringing gender justice by empowering women.

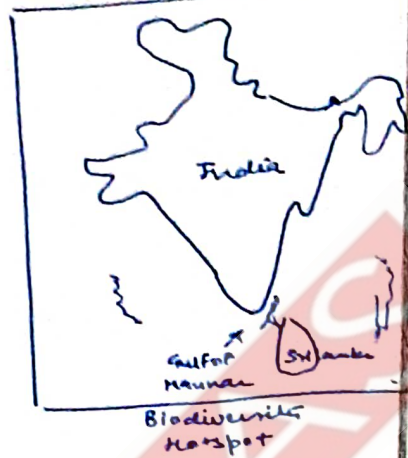
Challenges in functioning of NGO

1. Financial Propriety : NGOs are scrutinised for unauthorised money transfers.
2. Development vs Environment hurdle
eg NGO Greenpeace provoking Kudankulam protests in Tamil Nadu.
3. Endangering National Security & Sovereignty
eg Amnesty Intl. against Art 370 revocation
4. Boosting Parallel Economy
by illegal political donations

Thus NGOs have the potential to augment good governance if regulated and monitored efficiently as per MHA guidelines in India.

9

Indian - Sri Lankan
Relation had long
historical cum cultural
connections since 1000s
of years representing
powerful and strong
diplomatic relationship



STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE IN
SOUTH ASIAN & INDIAN OCEAN REGION

1. Maritime Security: Countering
China's debt-trap diplomacy
and string of pearls policy
2. Maintaining Navigational Autonomy
by resource exploration (Deep Sea
version)
surveillance machinery &
disaster management
3. SAGAR Doctrine Security and
Growth for all Indian Ocean
near states
4. Trade and Development of Infrastructure
Tea, Spices, Recent development of
Colombo port with India's
assistance

5. Food processing and Value chain management

eg Deep sea fishing, Shrimp, seaweed farming

Structural Challenges

1. Fishermen issue leading to clashes between Indian & Sri Lankan Natives
2. China's increasing assertiveness in South Asian development (Hambantota) 200 year lease
3. Issue of Tamil Refugees
4. Deep sea Trawling harming coral and aquatic Biodiversity in Gulf of Mannar Region

Therefore a multilateral dialogue and set of consultations are required in international forums like BIMSTEC, SAARC to bridge differences and increase cooperation for future endeavours.

(10)

India's Foreign Policy has been multifaceted with economic, technological, cultural, political & environmental considerations in its agenda

However in contemporary issues of global economic slowdown induced by COVID-19, Tariff wars, and protectionism has made economic diplomacy more significant than previous times.

Arguments to support

1. Rising China assertiveness via CPEC, cheque book (debt trap) diplomacy has to be countered by building economic free trade partnerships
2. Bridging Current Account Deficit to keep Rupee undervaluation in check requires economic & trade partnership.

3. Boosting Investor Confidence for wealth creation and easing norms for FDI and FPI in India's developmental sector eg Logistics, Insurance, digital services (Economic survey 2020-21)

4. Easing out stressed Banking sector (NPA crisis) + Attaining target of 111 cr Investment by 2022 (National Infrastructure Pipeline).

Recent investment by Norway's Sovereign's Pension fund, BTIA consultations with European Union, oil exploration partnership with Russia are initiatives to bolster economic diplomacy by diversifying the economic basket of India.

11

The office of Governor under (64 Art) is a constitutional post to undertake inter-state coordination and ensure effective governance.

Functions discharged by Governor

1. Appointment of Chief minister and council of ministers
2. Executive Appointments like State Public Service Commission, State Election Commission, District Judges etc.
3. Judicial pardons like Reprieve, Respite, Commutations
4. Discretionary power in case of no-confidence motion, failure of constitutional machinery (Art 356) etc.
5. Promulgating Ordinance (Art 213) in case of exigencies of times.

Incidents associated with Politicization of Governor

1. Misuse of Art 356 :- Opposition government in center uses governor as a tool to make state government defunct eg Punjab, J&K

2. Repromulgation of ordinance
Dc Wadhwa vs state of Bihar case highlighted rampant misuse of ordinance making power.

3. Violating the neutrality of position of Governor

Governor's post is used by political leaders as a ~~post~~ reward posting

4. Decision on confidence vote

Undue delay in inviting member of legislature (to ~~at~~ ease horse trading)
eg Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh reveals political biasness

5. No Security of Tenure

Leaves Governor at the behest of ruling central government

Frequent shuffling eg change in Prime minister → change in governor.
(Indira Gandhi) in >20 states
(1980s)

Way Forward

SR Bommai Judgement of Supreme Court laid detailed guidelines to be followed for governor's appointment -

1. Governor must be from non-political background and outsider to state to ensure neutrality
2. Art 356 usage has to be justified with detailed explanation showing absolute necessity.
3. Ordinance making power is an exception not a regular means of legislation
4. Adequate Judicial review to check discretionary behavior in government formation
5. Constitutional Amendment to grant fix tenure to governor.
Thus the sanctity of post Governor as a executive head of state must be preserved from political jinx.

(12)

With the increasing incidents of cyber theft, espionage and privacy breach, Ministry of Information Technology & Electronics has released IT (Intermediary Guidelines & Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules 2021 to regulate, and control social media and digital news agencies

Broad framework of Guidelines

1. Mandatory appointment of Nodal officer & grievance redressal office in Indian territory by global giants eg Facebook, twitter, whatsapp etc.
2. Mandatory Monthly report to government regarding compliance.
3. Disclosing first disseminator of a provocative message / file on government's order.
4. 48 hour deadline to remove posts of hatred / provocative in nature & if ordered by government

5. Promoting policy of data sharing with government intelligence agencies in case of security & sovereignty threats

Issues Involved in the rules

1. Breach of Privacy: Communication of personal encrypted data of public is violation of tenets of privacy as mentioned by WhatsApp's official statement
2. Undue interference by government in digital autonomy
Reports of compliance indicate subordination of media giants to Indian government
3. Against - Right to freedom of speech of individuals to express their opinions publicly
4. Financial burden of Tech giants to appoint officers

5. Digital autocracy by government asking for personal data.

Significance of Policy

1. Recent incidents like CAA Protests, ^{Beef Ban} Farm Bill riots had their links in social media provocative message and hate / fake news

2. Fake news spreads 60% faster than credible news indicates vulnerability of digital media platform (NASSCOM survey)

3. To protect social fabric, harmony and ensure peace among multilinguals, multi-religious Indian society, affirmative action is necessary on part of
—
governance

Hence suitable deliberation with all stakeholders can improve effectiveness of this policy by balancing privacy vis a vis digital media regulation

8.

Judicial Activism refers to the proactive stand taken by judiciary to check constitutionality of legislature, executive & ~~judicial~~ administrative pronouncements. Judicial review though implicitly mentioned in Art 13, 14 is augmented by judicial activism when judiciary steps into domain of legislature.

Role of Judicial Activism

1. Check Illegal Usurpation of Power

eg TSR Subramanian vs VOI case checked undue political interference in transfer of bureaucrats

2. Promotes social justice and guides legislature

Vishaka guidelines paved the way for Prevention of Sexual Harassment at workplace for women act.

3. Reinterpret the constitution's basic structure

Keshavnanda Bharti case decided Doctrine of Basic structure to nullify provisions of undermining fundamental rights & sovereignty under 42nd & 44th constitutional amendments act.

4. Promote good governance

Prakash Singh case made the police reform issue in public domain and made requisite guidelines to follow.

5. Sustainable economic development

MC Mehta vs UOI underlined importance of legislature in providing access to clean air, water as a basic fundamental right.

6. Check corruption and political patron of administration

Vineet Narain case granted secret of tenure to CBI direction and various checks to ensure impartiality.

Concerns

1. Judicial activism turn ^{may} into
Judicial overreach by blurring
concept of separation of power

eg Supreme court struck off

NJAC Bill to prevent impartiality
in Judicial appointment.

2. Allahabad HC judgment to
mandatory admission of government
servants children in government
school is undue judicial interference

3. Recently Allahabad HC nullified
right to conversion of religion on
ground of marriage is against
AA 25 of freedom of religion

Thus judicial activism has to be
exercised with adequate caution
by respecting separation of power

(14)

Indian constitution has adopted the British model of parliamentary form of governance. It works on the idea of representative democracy where every stakeholder's interest is being taken into account to avoid the majoritarianism in decision making.

Relevance of Parliamentary Procedures

1. Procedure like sending parliamentary bills to departmental standing committee ensure accountability of executive towards legislature + gain technical expertise.
2. Motions like adjournment, censure question now are means to bring issue of public importance into discussion & debate.
3. Bicameral legislature ensure double scrutiny of various provisions.
4. Role of opposition is crucial to present constructive criticism of policy and to prevent misuse of power by ruling party.

5. Various Cabinet Committees bring representation of diverse section of society eg SC/ST, women, environment etc.

Issues regarding bypassing of Parliamentary procedure

1. Degrading quality of parliamentary debate - Productivity of Lok Sabha $< 40\%$ (ADR) and due to COVID 19 question hour has been omitted.

2. Presenting bills in regard of money bill to avoid Rajya Sabha's concurrence eg. Aadhar Bill as money bill is under Supreme Court's scrutiny

3. Politicization of Role of Speaker.

For eg farm bill passed through voice vote by speaker despite the constant demand of voting by opposition represents quillature of procedure by law.

4. Post of Deputy Speaker being vacant signifies lack of concern for opposition's point of view in parliamentary decision making.

5. Not recommending bills of national importance to standing committee eg farm bills, Transgender bills etc.

6. Declining role of non-minister in Parliament

After 20 years a private member bill being passed indicates lack of representativeness in Parliament

7. Misuse of Parliamentary Privilege to curb dissent eg Karnataka Journalist arrest

Thus the essence of democracy can be preserved by following the process of law of parliamentary procedure. Neutral role of speaker

& effective judicial review is required to check usurpation of power.

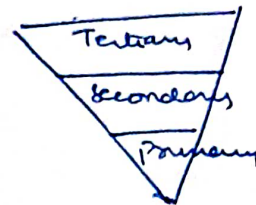
15

Healthcare infrastructure is crucial to improve human-development indicators in India where >37% children are stunted, >50% women are anaemic and has world largest diabetes patient count

~~To achieve~~ Broad Patient Base in Primary healthcare signifies that the more emphasis is laid on preventing disease at early stage PHC ~~measures~~ the burden will be on specialised professional



Situation in India



PHC as Enabler in

(a) Life Expectancy

- 1. PHC can drastically improve nutritional outcome by improving maternal + child health

eg ANM / ASHA going door to door to spread awareness about breastfeeding Fe, folic acid

2. PHC prevent risk of lifestyle disease eg Diabetes, hypertension disabilities like Polio
(early vaccination)

↳ Better health outcomes

③ Affordable Treatment at nearby locality will improve access and ease burden of district hospitals

② 1,50,000 PHC are targeted by PM Jan Shiksha Yojana. Hence in PPP mode more facilities like diagnostic labs can be provided in remote localities

(C) Pre-empting Need of Secondary & Tertiary health care

① Only Referral from PHC will grant treatment at CHC or district hospital - This will ensure only genuine needy patients are admitted

② More efficiency and opt financial resource utilization. Thereby Economies of scale can be experienced

Constraints faced by PNC

1. Lack of skilled healthcare professionals
Bright minds often shirk due to poor financial incentives to PNC
(0.8 is doctor to 1000 patient ratio as 1:1000 by WHO standard)

2. Financial Scarcity

only 1.5% GDP (Need atleast 5-6% GDP expenditure (Bhore Committee))

3. Poor availability of medicines and specialised equipments at remote / villages

4. Low citizen literacy & awareness over reliance on quacks.

5. Low penetration of insurance

Thus, Ayushman Bharat Yojana

is a welcome step to realise SDG

Goal (3) of universal affordable

health by engaging private and

civil society for establishing

PNC all over India

16

Amartya Sen and Mahbub ul Haq
in devising Human Development
Index conceptualised the idea
of "CAPABILITY APPROACH" in poverty
alleviation

It refers to providing
basic amenities eg health, education,
shelter, water etc to upgrade the
standard of living and hence
provide opportunity to realise
one's true potential to get out
of vicious cycle of poverty.

Dimensions of Poverty

As per UNDP, Multidimensional
Poverty Index various indicators
are used to measure poverty
comprising

1. Per capita Income :- It refers
$$\frac{\text{Total National Income}}{\text{Total population}}$$

It gives rough idea of economic
health by paring the social inequalities

2. Learning outcomes & gross years
of schooling.

3. Access to facilities like affordable, quality healthcare, vaccination, insurance.
4. Clean drinking water and 24x7 Electricity, ^{cooking} Fuel eg LPG etc
5. Pucca House / shelter
6. Socially empowered :- facilities to develop one's personality in any domain without discrimination ^{caste} eg gender justice
7. Political participation to ensure consultation in policy design
8. Access to credit etc.

Efforts taken by Government to address poverty

1. Improving social infrastructure
eg Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Education)
SWAYAM Prabha, DIKSHA Portal
PM JAY, Ayushman Bharat (Health)
2. Housing for all under PM Awas Yojana

3. Infrastructure development
under SMART CITY, PM Gram Sadak
Yojana
Bharatmala etc

4. Social mobility via initiatives
like Stand up India, MUDRA
(for credit access)
Pradhan Mantri Mahila Kosh (women
empowerment)

5. National Nutrition Mission
to overcome malnutrition

6. MNREGA, Skill India, Startup
India to provide employment
opportunities to leverage demographic
dividend

7. National Horticulture Mission,
PM Sampada Yojana to improve
agricultural ^{income} diversification

Thus a multifaceted approach
is necessary to achieve SDG Goal 1
of zero poverty by 2030

(12) Manual Scavenging in India is an evil, inhumane and discriminatory practice that puts lives of hundred of people in danger and is merely indicating social exclusion in our society

Prohibition of Manual Scavenging 2013 legislation banned the engagement of manual scavenger in cleaning of any kind of sewer and carried fine as well as imprisonment as punishment

STRUCTURAL CHALLENGES TO ELIMINATE MANUAL SCAVENGING

1. Lack of technology for mechanized cleaning of drains.
2. Poor monitoring & surveillance of implementation by administration
eg Municipal Corporation of Delhi outsourced cleaning of sewers ignoring engagement of manual scavengers
3. Dalits are socially discriminated and due to poor finances are helpless to clean to earn a living despite government's ban

4. Some drains are structurally unfeasible to be cleaned mechanically.

5. Government's failure to rehabilitate scavengers into formal employment resulting in their reversion back to same process.

Initiatives to curb menace of
Manual scavenging

Rashtriya Garima Abhiyan is a nationwide scheme to improve economic status of Manual scavengers by providing decent employment

- Strict vigilance need to be ensured to ensure strict implementation by administration
- Role of NHRC need to be augmented to grant compensation of victims and impose fines on violators
- Field surveys to check compliance

- Importing technological infrastructure to avoid manual scavenging. Even if unavoidable mandatory protective gear eg special body suit, gloves, oxygen cylinder must be provided.

Thus political will, administrative regime & effective implementation will help in curbing messiahs menace in our society.

(18)

India's > 33% population lives in urban areas and by 2030 this trend will reach to > 40%

Despite rampant rural to urban migration, the standard of living has not been in consonance with rising population pressure

Challenges in Urban Governance

1. Overburdening limited space
→ Concretisation → Heat island effect
2. Lack of planned construction → poor drainage → Urban floods (eg Pune, Hyderabad, Chennai)
3. Increasing vehicle density → More polluted air, noise eg smog in Delhi
4. Poor solid waste management and segregation → heaps of landfills → disease & accident eg Ghazipur landfill
5. Absence of Green space → Less of physical activities → Lifestyle disease burden

Challenges to be overcome by Urban Local Bodies

1. Paucity of funds

Low financial devolution leads to less revenue house development work gets hampered

eg Delhi MCP salaries strike.

2. Lack of trained professionals

No presence of environment/architecture experts.

3. Existence of Parastatal bodies

eg Jal Board in addition to municipal corporation leading to overlapping of powers

4. Less accountability & transparency in functioning due to lack of political will.

5. Suffer from public protest

eg Slum demolition drive attacked by mob.

Measures to improve functionality

1. Smooth financial sources
eg Green Bonds, Municipal Bonds
to gather public savings into
infrastructure development.
2. Specialised Master plans +
expert committee to gather
Stakeholder feedback + expert opinion
eg vertical garden in JDA colonies
to ensure clean air
3. Fix accountability by strong
devolution of powers & functions
4. Judicial intervention to fix
responsibility in case of mishap +
citizen awareness eg Indore MCA
model
5. Leverage Government schemes
eg AMRUT, SMART CITIES, HRIDAY
Yojana

thus active citizen participation
is crucial along with urban
local bodies to realise

SDG GOAL 8: of Sustainable cities
in India.

19

Indian diaspora is the largest in world in terms of volume of remittance having settled across America to Gulf nations to Europe (As per Global Migration Report)

Role of Diaspora in Nation Building

1. Cultural Unity in diaspora
2. Spirit of Indianness in Abroad.
3. Leverage India's soft power.
4. India's global reputation in intellectual + economic sphere

Role of diaspora in achieving goal of Atmanirbhar Bharat

1. Economic Sphere In Budget, Liberalising NRI investment in 9 Sec investment is done to increase Forex Inflow into economy.
2. Liberalized Remittance Scheme to enhance Capital account and ensure +ve Balance of Payment.

3. Educational :- Vajra Scheme
for visiting NRI faculty to
impart quality higher education

4. Technological :- international
collaboration to increase research
& innovation ecosystem growth
in India

eg MIT Lab Indian scientist
working with CSIR .

5. Cultural : Taking India's cultural
heritage to global platform
eg India's herbal concoction being
(eg Brahmi, giloy)
sold in foreign stores .

Dabur's plant in Saudi Arabia

thus Role of Diaspora is
crucial to build image of
BRAND INDIA on geopolitical
sphere .

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QUAD is a informal grouping
4 like-minded nations i.e. India, Japan
~~China~~, USA & Australia
to engage in multilateral
collaborations posing strategic
advantages

Role of QUAD in
Addressing Global concerns

1. Maritime Security in Indian
Ocean Region

Military exercise like Malabar
is done to ensure territorial
integrity for ^{free} navigation in strategic
Indian Ocean region.

2. Combating climate change

Bringing developed nations like
USA, ~~China~~ ^{Australia} on board will help
in technology transfer (solar panels)
and financial assistance.

3. Terrorism :- ^{Taliban} Afghanistan, ISIS
issues with USA troops

4. Supply chain Resilience
Initiative to monitor
currency fluctuations with
Japan and currency swap
agreement

Role of QUAD in addressing
growing Chinese power imbalance

1. Countering Chinese assertiveness
in south China sea region
by doing military alliance.
2. Opposing string of pearl policy
by necklace of diamond.
3. Blue- Dot network to
ensure stable infrastructure ratings
against Chinese debt trap
diplomacy.
4. Strong economic alliance to
counter trade centism of China
Thus QUAD dialogue has multilateral
dimensions to pursue strategic interests
at geopolitical levels.