

CURRENT ISSUES WRITING PRACTICE

PRE-TEST MATERIAL FOR CIWP – O

Legalization of betting in India

Why in News?

In the world of Indian sports, gambling is generally regarded as a fly in the ointment. The ever-increasing popularity of sportspersons and sports culture has fuelled a thriving culture of gambling. So, it is baffling to note that the Indian gambling market, despite being largely illegal, is estimated at around \$60 Billion, or 3.5% of India's Gross Domestic Product according to a survey study.

Connectedness to the Syllabus

Paper I: Essay: UPSC may ask candidates to write an essay on the issue of Betting, Gambling, Gambling in Horse Races, Laws related to the gambling, ethical issues related to the gambling and the related issues.

Paper II: GS I:

- Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India.
- Role of women and women's organization, population and associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies.
- Effects of globalization on Indian society.

Paper III: GS II:

- Governance-Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.
- Development processes and the development industry —the role of NGOs, SHGs, various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders.

Paper IV: GS III:

- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization, of resources, growth, development and employment.
- Inclusive growth and issues arising from it.
- Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth.

Paper V: GS IV:

- This paper will include questions to test the candidates' attitude and approach to issues relating to integrity, probity in public life and his problem-solving approach to various issues and conflicts faced by him in dealing with society. Questions may utilise the case study approach to determine these aspects. The following broad areas will be covered:
- Ethics and Human Interface: Essence, determinants and consequences of Ethics in-human actions; dimensions of ethics; ethics - in private and public relationships. Human Values - lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; role of family society and educational institutions in inculcating values.
- Attitude: content, structure, function; its influence and relation with thought and behaviour; moral and political attitudes; social influence and persuasion.
- Aptitude and foundational values for Civil Service, integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker-sections.
- Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world.

Articles Link

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/readersblog/findustry-insights/legalizing-sports-betting-in-india-26365/>

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<https://lexsportiva.blog/2020/06/04/legalisation-of-sports-betting-in-india-what-is-the-best-bet/>

<https://www.livelaw.in/columns/the-legalisation-of-betting-in-india-161835>

<https://thepangean.com/Sports-Betting-in-India>

Maps and Images:

HOW OTHER COUNTRIES TAX BETTING IN SPORTS

Austria	Up to 28.45%
Czech Republic	3.25%
Germany	16.66%
Greece	4.33%
Ireland	1% of gross revenue
Luxembourg	15%
UK	15% of net revenue
Malta	4.42%
Poland	6%
Spain	6.66%

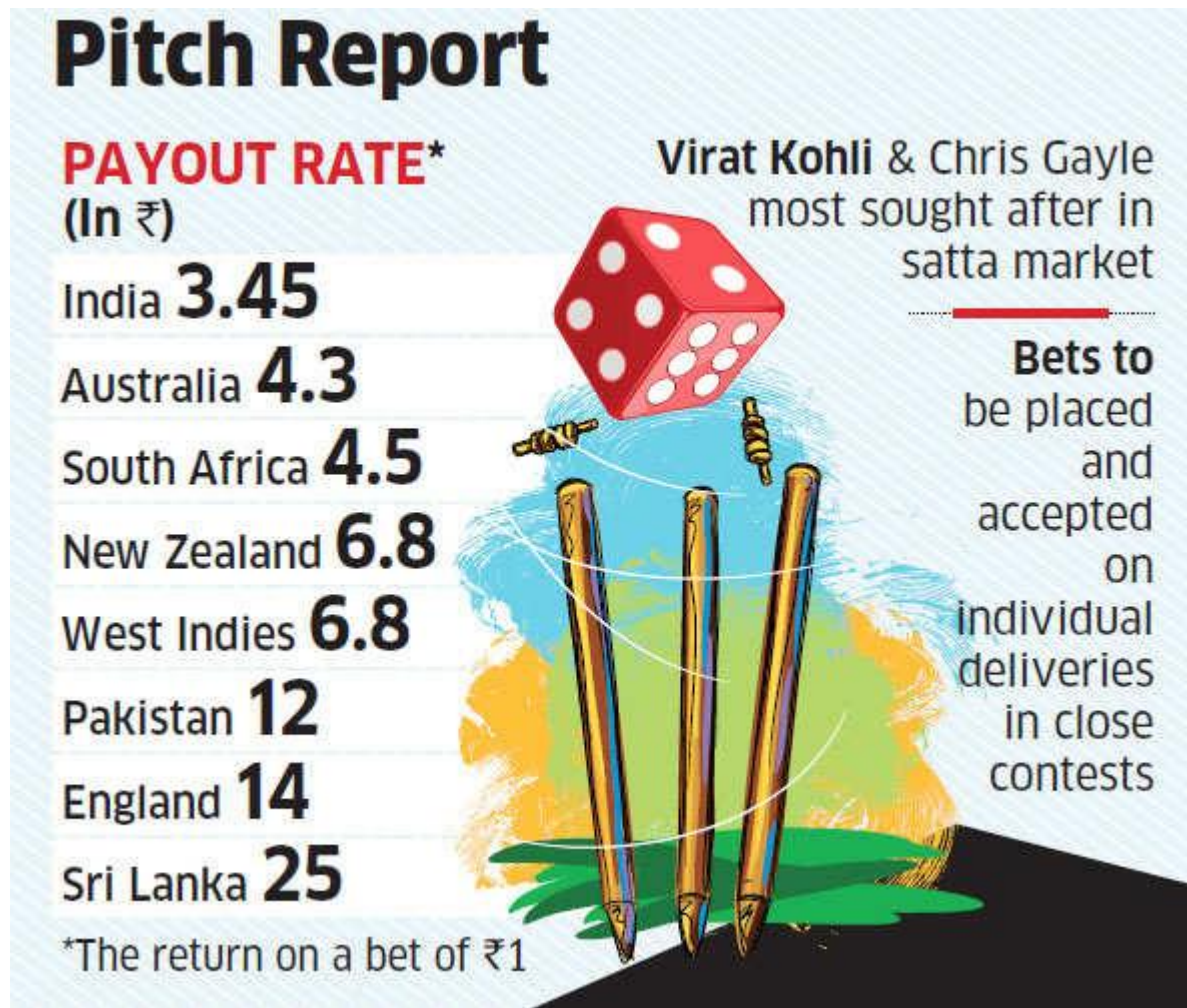


<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/sports/the-case-for-legalized-cricket-betting-its-not-what-you-think/articleshow/50631879.cms?from=mdr>

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<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/sports/india-scores-big-on-cricket-betting-charts-ms-dhonis-team-a-favourite-followed-by-australia/articleshow/51464635.cms?from=mdr>

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ANOTHER BIG GAME

HOW THE NEXUS WORKS

STADIUM | Some people provide live account to topmost bookies over mobile chat

TOP BOOKIE | Live streaming takes place after a gap of 5 to 10 seconds and the topmost bookie, based out of Mumbai, updates the rates over cricket software or dabba line (telephone) further on

SMALL FRY, BIG KILLING | Prem Khatik, who is absconding, hired IT engineers to create a portal for him and took subscription fee from those who used it for betting

TAILENDERS | Share the rates on more than 36 online software or portals. Many portals are created only for IPL season

Codes to place bets

1 gaddi laga do | Place ₹10,000

Lagai khai kaun kaun si hain | Which are the favourite and non-favourite teams

Session kya hai | What are the odds for the next six over session

Session 60 hai | Bookie says 60 runs will be made in six overs

60 yes or no | If patron says 60 no, it means he has placed the bet

➤ If a team scores 59 or less in a session, the patron gets ₹10,000

➤ If a team makes 60 or above runs, the patron has to pay ₹10,000 to the bookie

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/up-bookies-go-online-to-place-bets-in-ipl-matches/articleshow/58651711.cms>

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FAVOURS CASHLESS TRANSACTION

- Law commission suggests 'proper gambling' – with high stakes – and 'small gambling'
- Only individuals from high income groups will be allowed to indulge in the first type
- Panel suggests cashless transactions & **mandatory use of PAN and Aadhaar cards** to curb money laundering
- Says revenue generated from **imposing I-T & GST on gambling** will boost revenue

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/sports/more-sports/others/allow-gambling-betting-on-sports-as-regulated-taxable-activities-law-panel/articleshow/64873545.cms>

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<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/trend-tracking/Indias-poker-startups-industry-worth-120-million-slowly-becoming-a-profit-making-model/articleshow/55237868.cms>

Shift in India's Foreign Policy

Why in News?

In the last seven decades since independence, successive Prime Ministers have ushered in changes in India's foreign policy in response to shifting global geopolitical dynamics, aggregating transformation in bilateral relations. Now, the past against the changes being brought in by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, a more forceful foreign policy practitioner than his predecessors.

Connectedness to the Syllabus

Paper I: Essay: UPSC may ask candidates to write an essay on the issue of Changing paradigms of the International Relations, Foreign policies under the Modi Era, Bilateral and the Multilateral relations and the related issues.

Paper II: G.S. I:

- History of the world will include events from 18th century such as industrial revolution, world wars, redrawing of national boundaries, colonization, decolonization, political philosophies like communism, capitalism, socialism etc.— their forms and effect on the society.
- Effects of globalization on Indian society.

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- Distribution of key natural resources across the world (including South Asia and the Indian sub-continent); factors responsible for the location of primary, secondary, and tertiary sector industries in various parts of the world (including India).

Paper III: G.S. II:

- India and its neighbourhood- relations.
- Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India's interests.
- Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India's interests, Indian diaspora.
- Important International institutions, agencies and fora- their structure, mandate.

Paper IV: G.S. III:

- Investment models.
- Science and Technology- developments and their applications and effects in everyday life.
- Achievements of Indians in science & technology; indigenization of technology and developing new technology.
- Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, biotechnology and issues relating to intellectual property rights.
- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.
- Disaster and disaster management.
- Linkages between development and spread of extremism.
- Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security.
- Challenges to internal security through communication networks, role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security; money laundering and its prevention.
- Security challenges and their management in border areas - linkages of organized crime with terrorism.

Articles Link

<https://www.orfonline.org/research/shifting-terrain-for-indias-foreign-policy-60533/>

<https://mea.gov.in/distinguished-lectures-detail.htm?615>

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/14736480802665162>

<https://www.gatewayhouse.in/indian-foreign-policy-a-paradigm-shift/>

Maps and Images:

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Foreign Policy Of India

Foreign policy refers to the sum total of principles, interests and objectives which a country promotes while interacting with other countries. Even though there are certain basic features of a foreign policy it is not a fixed concept.

The thrust of foreign policy keeps on changing according to changing international conditions.

India's foreign policy is shaped by several factors including its history, culture, geography and economy.

Basic Concepts Of Foreign Policy of India

- 1) Preservation of national interest
- 2) Achievement of world peace
- 3) Disarmament have been important objectives of India's foreign policy.
- 4) Fostering cordial relations with other countries
- 5) Solving conflicts by peaceful means
- 6) Sovereignty and equality of all nations
- 7) Independence of thought and action as per the principles of Non-align Movement or NAM
- 9) Equality in conducting international relations

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Main objectives of Indian Foreign Policy:

The foreign policy of India has some basic aims and objectives.

These aims and objectives of Indian Foreign Policy can be divided into three broad heads:

1. The Central objective,
2. The Intermediary objectives and
3. The Distant objectives.

Central objectives: The most important central objectives of the foreign policy of a state are always the maintenance of national interest, national independence and sovereignty.

Intermediary objectives: The important intermediary objectives are the up keeping of the economic interest of the state and also to increase its power and prestige in the international field.

Distant objectives: The important distant objectives are to shape an international system befitting the state's dream and ideology.

The foreign policy of India also aims at maintaining international peace and security, to oppose imperialism, to stand against the apartheid policy, to propagate the peaceful and political settlement of international disputes, to foster peaceful coexistence, to remain non-aligned and non-committed, and to maintain the unity and solidarity of the third world.

National security, interest and independence: Maintenance of national interest is thus the basic objectives of India's foreign policy. The main purpose of the foreign policy is always to give priority to the question of ensuring security from external aggression and if the question of internal security is associated with it, then that too will come under the purview of the foreign policy.

In fact, the idea of national interest has a close link with the international system. If the international system becomes complicated than that may have a bad impact on the security and developmental activities of different states.

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Panchsheel

- Panchsheel was born fifty years ago in response to a world asking for a new set of principles for the conduct of international relations that would reflect the aspirations of all nations to co-exist and prosper together in peace and harmony.
- India's desired peaceful and friendly relations with all countries, particularly the big powers and the neighbouring nations, while signing an agreement with China, on April 28, 1954, India advocated adherence to five guiding principles known as Panchsheel for the conduct of bilateral relations.

It includes the following:

Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Mutual non-aggression.

Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Equality and mutual benefit.

Peaceful co-existence.

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Conclusion

- India has followed certain basic principles in the conduct of its foreign policy from which it has not deviated much. In fact some of its basic features such as non-alignment still remain significant and relevant. The proof of the durability of some decades old principles lie in the efforts of India and China to revive the fifty year old Panchsheel as the basis of bilateral relations. India has contributed significantly to UN efforts for peace and disarmament and to UN peacekeeping operations. Even as India is poised to become an economic superpower in the coming times, it always has and in future too will take necessary steps to further its national interest in every respect i.e. political, strategic and economic terms.

Videos Link:

Foreign Minister S Jaishankar explains how India's foreign policy evolved since independence. S Jaishankar explains the phases in which the Indian foreign policy changed ever since attaining independence in 1947. He talks about how the foreign policy evolved and adapted itself to the changing geopolitical paradigms throughout the Cold War and beyond. Jaishankar was delivering the fourth Ramnath Goenka lecture in the national capital.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=gkoxyiBI8hQ>

S Jaishankar's 6 phases of Indian foreign policy & 5 axes of Modi Govt's vision. In 4th Ramnath Goenka Lecture, India's External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar delivered a 48-minute masterclass on evolution of India's foreign policy, where India stands now and the way ahead. In episode 317 of Cut The Clutter, Shekhar Gupta explains what it tells us about Modi government's diplomatic vision, strategy & worldview, and one almost hidden nugget he really likes.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I6qRH7Uh1z8>

Dr. Dattesh Prabhu Parulekar is an advisory member of Academic Council, India Studies Program and State University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He is a Secretary-General of United Nations Association of Goa and Vice President of Forum for Integrated National Security, Goa.

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cPwwQkaySdY>

Rajya Sabha TV: In this edition of India's World we will analyse India's Foreign Policy in 2020. The year 2020 has been a challenging one on many fronts thanks to the ongoing Coronavirus pandemic. It initially sent global diplomacy into a tailspin... but the world adapted and started getting used to a new normal. Despite the pandemic, many important summits were conducted, albeit virtually. At these summits, India played a leading role in discussing possible solutions to the problem. Not just on the pandemic front, but China posed several challenges for India on the border and even in the Indian Ocean. But India stood up to the bully and took some bold steps. New Delhi was joined by several like-minded countries to try to move away from China. The Quad has been strengthened and Australia joined the Malabar Exercises. There was much more that transpired through the year as well.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FDiy_G9nCx0

Article 32 and its implementation

Why in News?

Chief Justice of India S.A. Bobde's statement that the Supreme Court is keen on discouraging petitioners from resorting to Article 32 of the constitution has drawn criticism from scholars and practitioners of law for the Article is considered one of the constitution's basic features.

Connectedness to the Syllabus

Paper I: Essay: UPSC may ask candidates to write an essay on the burning issues of Constitutional Remedies, Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto and the related issues.

Paper II: G. S. I:

- The Freedom Struggle — its various stages and important contributors/contributions from different parts of the country.
- Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country.
- Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India.
- Role of women and women's organization, population and associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies.
- Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism & secularism.

Paper III: G. S. II:

- Indian Constitution—historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure, Writ Jurisdiction, Fundamental rights.
- Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues and challenges pertaining to the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein.
- Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies.
- Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies.
- Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.

Paper IV: G. S. III:

- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.

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- Disaster and disaster management.

Articles Link

https://www.supremecourtcases.com/index2.php?option=com_content&itemid=5&do_pdf=1&id=272#:~:text=Article%2032%20of%20the%20Constitution%20of%20India%20confers%20power%20on,by%20Part%20III%20of%20the

<https://thewire.in/law/cji-bobdes-view-of-article-32-is-linked-to-apex-courts-vacillation-on-basic-structure-doctrine>

<http://www.legalservicesindia.com/article/2570/Remedy-of-Compensation-under-Article-32.html>

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/article-32-and-supreme-court-fundamental-rights-7055040/>

Maps and Images:

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Right to constitutional remedies, Article-32

- Article-31(1), provides that a citizen can approach the supreme court of India by due process of law for the implementation of the Fundamental Rights included in Chapter 3 of the constitution.
- Article-32(2), the Supreme court of India has the right to issue writs in the nature of the Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, etc.
- Article-32(3), The Indian Parliament can empower any court to issue notice within its jurisdiction without infringing or influencing the powers of the Supreme Court of India.
- Article-32(4), the state cannot suspend the right to constitutional remedies except in cases provided in the Indian Constitution.

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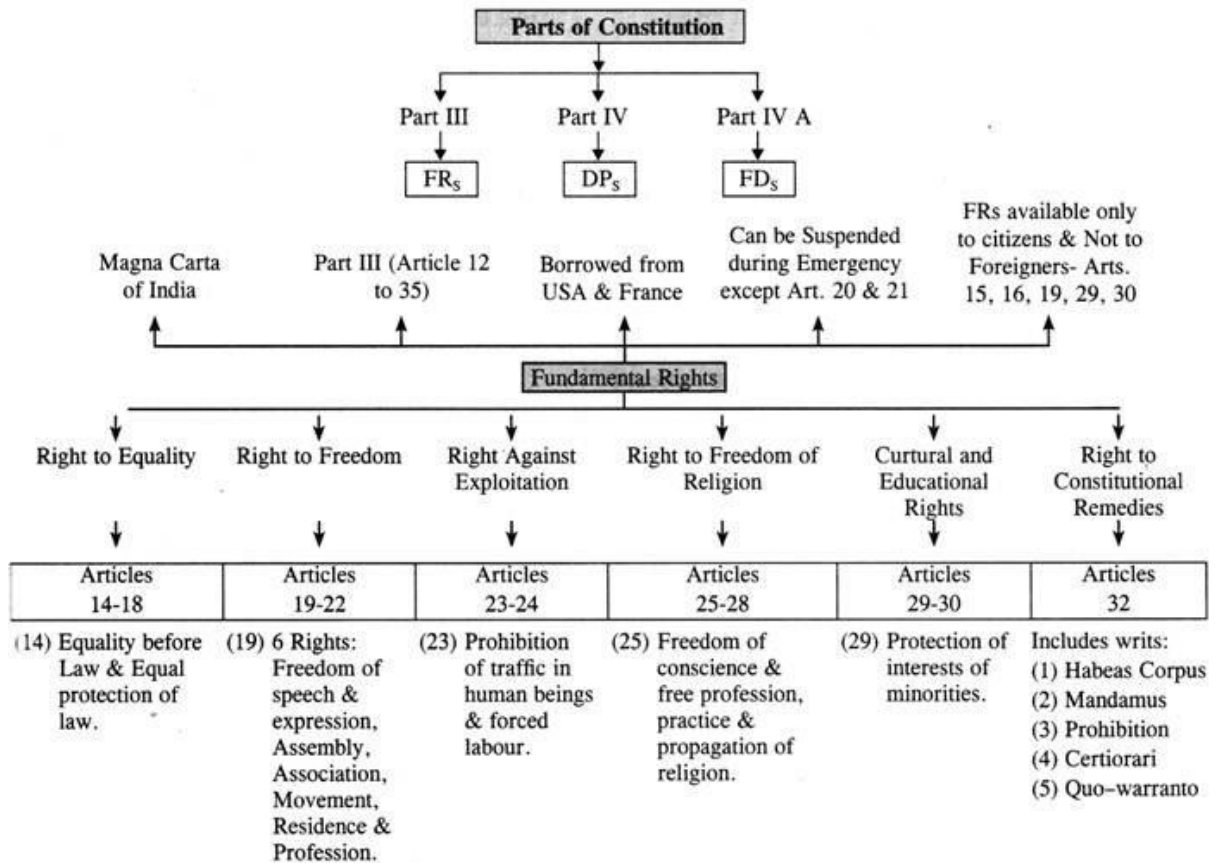
Right to constitutional remedies

[Article 32 to 35] empowers the citizens to move a *court* of law in case of any denial of the fundamental rights. For instance, in case of imprisonment, the citizen can ask the court to see if it is according to the provisions of the law of the country. If the court finds that it is not, the person will have to be freed. This procedure of asking the courts to preserve or safeguard the citizens' fundamental rights can be done in various ways. The courts can issue various kinds of *writs*. These writs are *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *prohibition*, *quo*

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Jurisdictional Power of Supreme Court	Jurisdictional Power of High Court
The Supreme Court can issue writs ONLY for the enforcement of fundamental rights . Thus, the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, in this respect, is NARROWER than that of high court .	The High court can issue writs NOT ONLY for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights but also for ANY OTHER PURPOSE .
The Supreme Court can issue writs against a person or government throughout the territory of India . Thus, the territorial jurisdiction of the Supreme Court for the purpose of issuing writs is WIDER than that of a high court .	A High court can issue writs against a person residing or against a government or authority located within its territorial jurisdiction only or outside its territorial jurisdiction only if the cause of action arises within its territorial jurisdiction
The Supreme Court may NOT REFUSE to exercise its writ jurisdiction. The Supreme Court is thus constituted as a defender and guarantor of the fundamental rights.	Remedy under Article 226 is discretionary and hence, a high court MAY REFUSE to exercise its writ jurisdiction.

RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES (article 32-35)

- ▶ Mere declaration of fundamental rights is meaningless until and unless there is a machinery for its enforcement.
- ▶ Article 32 which was referred to “as the very soul of the constitution” by Dr. Ambedkar, provides for constitutional remedies.
- ▶ This right empowers the citizens to move a court of law in case of any denial of the fundamental rights.
- ▶ The Supreme Court shall have the power to issue directions or order or writs for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by fundamental rights.

Videos Link:

Rajya Sabha TV: The Supreme Court has observed that personal likes and dislikes are not material to the protection of someone’s constitutional rights. If his or her personal liberty has been unfairly violated, then he or she deserves to get bail. The Indian Judiciary is vested with power to protect under Articles 32 and 226 in the form of Writs and Public Interest Litigation. Chief Justice of India S.A. Bobde has said that the Supreme Court was trying to discourage people from approaching it with petitions filed under Article 32, Article 32 falls under Part III of the Constitution that includes the fundamental rights of individuals. It allows an individual to approach the Supreme Court if she or he believes that her or his fundamental rights have been violated or they need to be enforced.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uyV5Qxydjd0>