

CURRENT ISSUES WRITING PRACTICE

PRE-TEST MATERIAL FOR CIWP – K

Business Environment and Reforms in India

Why in News?

Prime Minister Narendra Modi addressed a Virtual Global Investor Roundtable (VGIR) at a time India is looking for predictable sources of financing for its growth recovery out of the coronavirus induced recession, with government's revenue streams expected to remain significantly constrained in the medium term with rising debt levels.

The meeting that has seen a participation of 20 global fund managers with total assets under management of about \$6 trillion, as well as top Indian industrialists is yet another attempt by the government to woo global investors showcasing investment opportunities in Asia's third-largest economy.

Pre-Test:

- When India gained its independence in 1947, the country embarked on a journey to establish a democracy and representative government, define a plan for economic development, and build a society within which its large, diverse, and fragmented population could prosper.
- By 1951, just four years after its independence, the country's foreign exchange reserves were amongst the world's largest, at \$ 2.1 billion, while India accounted for 2.4 per cent of global trade.
- Six decades later analysts, economists, and politicians both applauded the country's achievements and decried its failures. Critics noted that with 17 per cent of the world's population, India generated only 4.7 per cent of global GDP.
- Per capita GDP (at purchasing power parity) was less than \$3,000 per year, with roughly 25 per cent of the country's 1 billion people living in poverty. On the other hand, supporters touted the fact that India was on track to become the world's third-largest economy (behind only the U.S. and China).
- India had made significant progress toward establishing a competitive position in the global economy, but the journey initiated in 1947 remained incomplete.
- With aspects of its socialist roots still in place, India had not yet fully defined nor realized the competitive advantage that would enable the country to sustain an improved position in an increasingly global marketplace.
- India's services sector had shown that the country could be a pioneer. The question was whether India would capitalize broadly on this success by addressing obstacles to growth, or would miss the opportunity to become a true world leader.

Connectedness to the Syllabus

Essay: UPSC may ask candidates to write an essay on the Current business opportunities in India. The debate around the questions of Development and Growth. Happiness Index and the issues related to it.

General Studies I:

- Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country.
- History of the world will include events from 18th century such as industrial revolution, world wars, redraw of national boundaries, colonization, decolonization, political philosophies like communism, capitalism, socialism etc.— their forms and effect on the society.
- Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India.

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- 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.
- Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism & secularism.
- Salient features of the world's physical geography.
- 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).

General Studies II:

- 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.
- Development processes and the development industry —the role of NGOs, SHGs, various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders.
- Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes; mechanisms, laws, institutions and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections.
- Issues relating to the development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.
- Issues relating to poverty and hunger.
- Important aspects of governance, transparency and accountability, e-governance applications, models, successes, limitations, and potential; citizens charters, transparency & accountability and institutional and other measures.
- Role of civil services in a democracy.
- 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.

General Studies III:

- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization, of resources, growth, development and employment.
- Inclusive growth and issues arising from it.
- Government Budgeting.
- Major crops-cropping patterns in various parts of the country, - different types of irrigation and irrigation systems storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers.
- Land reforms in India.
- Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth.
- Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc.
- Investment models.

Articles Link

<https://www.businesstoday.in/technology/news/permanent-work-from-home-for-it-employees-now-possible-govt-relaxes-rules/story/421254.html>

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<https://www.indiatoday.in/business/story/govt-eases-guidelines-for-bpos-pm-says-committed-to-making-india-tech-hub-1738394-2020-11-06>

https://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/uk-firms-say-india-has-become-easier-for-business-want-solution-to-tax-row-120102901695_1.html

<https://www.livemint.com/news/india/why-attracting-more-fdi-could-prove-crucial-for-india-s-post-covid-growth-story-11604565106742.html>

<https://www.gsb.stanford.edu/faculty-research/case-studies/business-environment-india-new-mandate-reform>

http://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/epgpdata/uploads/epgp_content/S000023MA/P001406/M022346/ET/1504612668M-9-Q-I.pdf

Figures and Maps



Objectives

- Maintaining price stability
- Ensuring adequate flow of credit to the productive Sectors of the economy to support economic growth
- Rapid economic growth
- Balance of payment equilibrium
- Full employment
- Equal income distribution



Objectives of Economic Reforms

Following are the objectives of Economic reforms:

- 1-Modernisation of the industrial system of the country.**
- 2-Encouraging private investment.**
- 3-Atteacting foreign investment.**
- 4-Eliminating unproductive controls.**
- 5-Connecting India Economy with the world economy.**
- 6-Controlling fiscal deficits. (Fiscal deficit comes into play when the total expenditures of the country exceeds its total incomes.)**
- 7-Increasing foreign exchange reserves.**
- 8-Controlling unprofitable industrial units in the public sector.**



THE MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

- 1. Utilizing fully the indigenous capabilities of entrepreneurs.
- 2. Fostering research and development efforts for the development of indigenous technologies.
- 3. Raising investments.
- 4. Removing regulator system and other weaknesses.
- 5. Improvement in efficiency and productivity.
- 6. Controlling monopolistic power.
- 7. Assigning the right areas for the public sector undertakings.
- 8. Ensuring welfare as also skills and facilities to the workers to enable them to face new technologies.
- 9. Retaining the capacity to earn our own foreign exchange through exports.
- 10. To achieve self-reliance



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INDUSTRIAL POLICY CHANGES

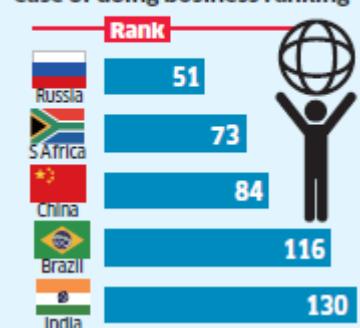
<u>Pre-1991 Policy</u>	<u>Current Policy</u>
Industrial Licensing was the new rule	Licensing is an exception
Public sector monopoly/dominance in strategic, basic and heavy industries	All but two industries are open to the private sector
MRTP Act restriction on entry and growth of large companies	No such restrictions
Foreign investment allowed only in select industries that too subject to normally, a ceiling of 40% of total equity and prior permissions	Foreign investment allowed in a large number of industries, including up to 100% equity in many of them. Automatic route available subject to specified conditions.
Restrictive policy towards foreign technology	Very liberal policy towards foreign technology
Reservation of large number of products for small scale sector	Reservation list is being pruned.

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Move Up in Rank

India still last among BRICS in ease of doing business ranking



Video Links

RSTV: The Big Picture: India's Path to Economic Recovery:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CXO9IPaoY2U>

In-Depth: Big Reforms In The Last Decade: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j1j01WqxXZA>

All India Management Association: Economic Reforms for New India:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9fIDy0FX-18>

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Business Today: We will make India the engine of global growth: PM Modi

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cxrs9x--F_c

Supreme Court's power to preserve its Honour

Why in News?

Lawyer and social activist Prashant Bhushan's conviction with good speed for contempt of court has revived the debate on the relevance of contempt law in a modern liberal democracy. The Supreme Court of India has said that his tweets, two of them, have undermined the dignity and the authority of the most powerful court and have the effect of destabilising the very foundation of Indian democracy. This controversial judgment may be technically and legally correct but has it enhanced the stature of the Court. Is it right to punish critics of the judiciary in the name of the people?

Pre-Test

Article 129: Supreme Court to be a court of record The Supreme Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself.

Article 142: Enforcement of decrees and orders of Supreme Court and unless as to discovery, etc.

1. The Supreme Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction may pass such decree or make such order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it, and any decree so passed or orders so made shall be enforceable throughout the territory of India in such manner as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament and, until provision in that behalf is so made, in such manner as the President may by order prescribe
2. Subject to the provisions of any law made in this behalf by Parliament, the Supreme Court shall, as respects the whole of the territory of India, have all and every power to make any order to secure the attendance of any person, the discovery or production of any documents, or the investigation or punishment of any contempt of itself

Article 215: High Courts to be courts of record Every High Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself.

Connectedness to the Syllabus

Essay: UPSC may ask candidates to write an essay on the Contempt of Court, Judicial Reforms, Conviction Rates, All India Judicial Services and the issues related to it.

General Studies I:

- Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country.
- Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India.

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General Studies II:

- Indian Constitution—historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure.
- 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.
- Separation of powers between various organs disputes redressal mechanisms and institutions.
- Comparison of the Indian constitutional scheme with that of other countries.
- Parliament and State legislatures—structure, functioning, the conduct of business, powers & privileges and issues arising out of these.
- Structure, organization and functioning of the Executive and the Judiciary—Ministries and Departments of the Government; pressure groups and formal/informal associations and their role in the Polity.
- Salient features of the Representation of People's Act.
- Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies.
- Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies.

Articles Link

<https://thewire.in/law/supreme-court-contempt-of-court-respect-constitution-power>

<https://thewire.in/law/karan-thapar-arun-shourie-prashant-bhushan-contempt-supreme-court>

<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/lead/contempt-powers-in-the-peoples-name/article32397594.ece>

https://www.constitutionofindia.net/constitution_of_india/the_union/articles/Article%20129

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/927019/>

<https://www.scobserver.in/beyond-the-court/locating-court-s-contempt-power>

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/207538/>

https://www.constitutionofindia.net/constitution_of_india/the_states/articles/Article%20215

[https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=ba92810f-7711-42d8-b8ed-1288af033b75#:~:text=\(1\)%20The%20Supreme%20Court%20in,as%20may%20be%20prescribed%20by](https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=ba92810f-7711-42d8-b8ed-1288af033b75#:~:text=(1)%20The%20Supreme%20Court%20in,as%20may%20be%20prescribed%20by)

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/500307/>

<https://www.latestlaws.com/bare-acts/central-acts-rules/coi-article-129-supreme-court-to-be-a-court-of-record/>

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Figures and Maps

Contempt of Court

Contempt is nothing but lowering down prestige of the court. Basically essence of respect towards court is the objective behind contempt of courts act. Contempt is defined under section 2 of the Contempt of Courts Act 1971.

Contempt of Court



Types of Contempt

- Civil
 - Criminal
 - Civil contempt means willful disobedience to any judgment, decree, direction, order, writ or other process of a court or willful breach of an undertaking given to a court.
 - Criminal contempt means the publication (whether by words, spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representations, or otherwise) of any matter or the doing of any other act whatsoever which; scandalizes, prejudices or interferes the administration of justice in any other manner
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Terms & Concepts

Judge Koch describes the difference as:

- Civil contempt
 - Intended to benefit the litigant
 - Imposed to compel compliance (parties in contempt may purge themselves through compliance)
- Criminal contempt
 - Intended to punish for an offense against the authority of the court
 - Imposed as punishment for failure to comply (contemptuous party cannot be freed through eventual compliance)

CIVIL v. CRIMINAL CONTEMPT

Civil Contempt

- Failure to perform an act ordered by the court
- Purpose: To compel and act
- Sanction: Prospective
- Fewer Constitutional protections

Criminal Contempt

- Behavior that assaults the dignity or impairs the ability of the court to conduct its work
- Purpose: Punish
- Sanction: Retrospective
- Constitutional protections provided

**Direct
or
Indirect**

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Powers to punish contempt

- **Under Articles 129 and 142**
- **the Supreme Court has been vested with power to punish anyone for contempt of any law court in India including itself.**
- **unprecedented action :**
it directed a sitting Minister of the state of Maharashtra to be jailed for 1 month on a charge of contempt of court on May 12 2006.

This was the first time that a serving Minister was ever jailed.

Video Links

India Today: The Big Legal Debate On Prashant Bhushan Contempt Of Court:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eeyyfKbSmEc>

The Print: Is the SC right to haul in Prashant Bhushan, and how do the contempt law & top Judiciary intersect: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vLeuI630xjI>

The Wire: 'SC's Contempt Move Astonishing, Bhushan Right in Wanting Justice Mishra Replaced': Dushyant Dave: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UQsRNHf9pSU>

RSTV: In Depth - Chief Justice of India: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b9Awqqh10sg>

RSTV: In Depth – Impeachment of the Judges:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_u_12x6n6hQ

“Mission Karmayogi” – National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB)

Why in News?

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The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved launching of a National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB) with the following institutional framework-

- (i) Prime Minister's Public Human Resources (HR) Council,
- (ii) Capacity Building Commission.
- (iii) Special Purpose Vehicle for owning and operating the digital assets and the technological platform for online training,
- (iv) Coordination Unit headed by the Cabinet Secretary.

Pre-Test:

- To complement the physical capacity building approach with Online Learning.
- Enable adoption of modern technological tools such as digital platforms, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Data Analytics
- To create an ecosystem of shared training infrastructure including that of learning materials, institutions and personnel.
- Supporting Transition from 'Rules based' to 'Roles based' HR Management. Aligning work allocation of civil servants by matching their competencies to the requirements of the post.
- To calibrate all Civil Service positions to a Framework of Roles, Activities and Competencies (FRACs) approach and to create and deliver learning content relevant to the identified FRACs in every Government entity.

Connectedness to the Syllabus

Essay: UPSC may ask candidates to write an essay on the Civil Services Reforms, Good and Efficient Governance and the issues related to it.

General Studies I:

- 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.
- Effects of globalization on Indian society.

General Studies II:

- Indian Constitution—historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure.
- 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.
- Separation of powers between various organs dispute redressal mechanisms and institutions.
- Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.
- Comparison of the Indian constitutional scheme with that of other countries.
- Parliament and State legislatures—structure, functioning, conduct of business, powers & privileges and issues arising out of these.
- Structure, organization and functioning of the Executive and the Judiciary—Ministries and Departments of the Government; pressure groups and formal/informal associations and their role in the Polity.

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- Salient features of the Representation of People's Act.
- 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.
- Development processes and the development industry —the role of NGOs, SHGs, various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders.
- Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes; mechanisms, laws, institutions and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections.
- Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.
- Issues relating to poverty and hunger.
- Important aspects of governance, transparency and accountability, e-governance applications, models, successes, limitations, and potential; citizens charters, transparency & accountability and institutional and other measures.
- Role of civil services in a democracy.

General Studies III:

- Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth.
- Government Budgeting.

General Studies 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.
- Emotional intelligence-concepts, and their utilities and application in administration and governance.
- Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world.
- Public/Civil service values and Ethics in Public administration: Status and problems; ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions; laws, rules, regulations and conscience as sources of ethical guidance; accountability and ethical governance; strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance; ethical issues in international relations and funding; corporate governance.
- Probity in Governance: Concept of public service; Philosophical basis of governance and probity; Information sharing and transparency in government, Right to Information,

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Codes of Ethics, Codes of Conduct, Citizen's Charters, Work culture, Quality of service delivery, Utilization of public funds, challenges of corruption.

- Case Studies on above issues.

Articles Link

https://www.pmindia.gov.in/en/news_updates/cabinet-approves-mission-karmayogi-national-programme-for-civil-services-capacity-building-npcscb/

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/minimum-government-maximum-governance-pms-mantra-to-ias-probationers/article32990257.ece>

<https://www.livemint.com/news/india/do-not-let-the-babu-concept-influence-you-pm-tells-civil-service-probationers-11604129568727.html>

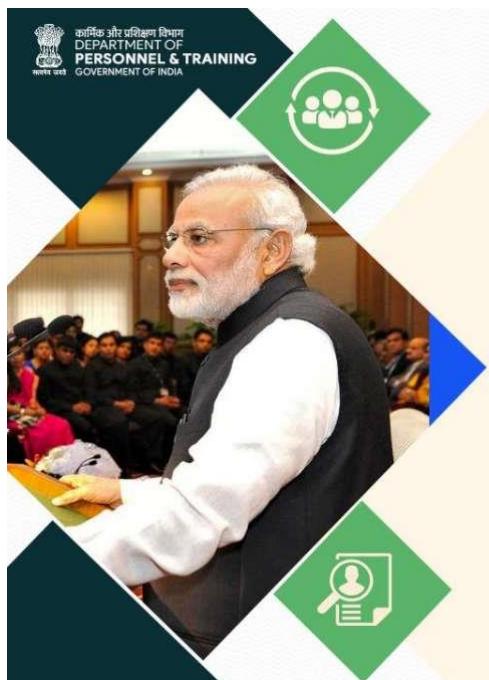
<https://www.outlookindia.com/newscroll/pm-modi-carrying-forward-sardar-patels-vision-for-civil-services-jitendra-singh/1967810>

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/voices/mission-karmayogi-move-to-reincarnate-indian-bureaucracy/>

Figures and Maps

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MISSION KARMA YOGI: RULES-BASED TO ROLES-BASED

National Programme for Civil Services
Capacity Building (NPCSCB)

-  Shift from 'Rules-based' to a 'Roles-based' human resource management
-  Emphasise role of "On-Site learning" in complementing "Off-Site learning"
-  Linking training and development of competencies of civil servants
-  Transforming training institutions into Centres of Excellence
-  Ministries to directly invest and co-create a common learning ecosystem
-  Focus on massive scale training on e-learning



MISSION KARMA YOGI: BENEFITS FOR COMMON MAN

Making Civil Servants Responsive to Citizen Needs

-  Bringing paradigm shift in the HR management of civil services
-  Ensuring that the right person with right competencies is at the right position
-  To make a civil servant more efficient, effective, accountable and responsive to the needs of the citizen
-  The programme will usher in marked enhancement in quality of governance

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MISSION KARMAYOGI: DIGITAL LEARNING FRAMEWORK (iGOT-KARMAYOGI PLATFORM)

Local Problems - Global Solution

- To provide anytime-anywhere learning to train about 2.5 crores civil servants
- Content curation to evolve into a vibrant & world class marketplace
- Supported by a robust e-learning content industry providing best-in-class content with Indian values
- To create continuous, frictionless, guided capacity building for all civil servants

MISSION KARMAYOGI: COMPETENCY FRAMEWORK OF NPCSCB

Elevating Learning & Professional Development

- A Framework of Roles, Activities & Competencies to be defined for all positions by each Ministry
- Work allocation, work assignments, to be eventually done on the iGOT-Karmayogi platform.
- Content appropriate to Competency Requirements through an ideal mix of on-line and on the job learning.

MISSION KARMAYOGI: A NEW CAPACITY BUILDING PARADIGM

National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB) (1/2)

- Prescribe Annual Capacity Building Plan for all Departments & Services
- Monitor the implementation of Capacity Building Plan
- Massive Capacity Building initiative to ensure efficient service delivery
- Promotes Technology-Driven Learning Pedagogy

MISSION KARMAYOGI: A NEW CAPACITY BUILDING PARADIGM

National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB) (2/2)

- Strengthens Common Foundations and remove departmental Silos
- Sets Benchmarks in Learning for Public Servants
- Democratization of learning to cover all categories

Video Links

DD News: English: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VaYgzkbX6XQ>

DD News: English: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gRo8r8tLDk4>

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DD News: English: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MsHhyD9ynvA>

DD News: English: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pMNd6E1zQeA>