MAINS ANSWERS FOR TEST-17

27/11/2022

Mains Q& A Test(17)- (27/11/2022)

Approach for the Mains Answer Writing

- **Start Your answer briefly introducing the Topic**
- **Discuss the Key points about the Topic with the Context in the Question**
- **Discuss Pro and Cons of the Topic (if applicable)**
- **Quote the Statistics (if there are any)**
- **Draw the Conclusion (Make Sure your answer doesn't support any particular view and make it look balanced)**

In the name of National Development and economic growth government policies have resulted in internal colonialism, subjugating tribes and alienating their land and forest resources upon which they depend. Elucidate. (150 Words)

Introduction

The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 recognizes the rights of the forest dwelling tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers to forest resources, on which these communities were dependent for a variety of needs, including livelihood, habitation and other socio-cultural needs.

Body

Historical Background

In the colonial era, the British diverted abundant forest wealth of the nation to meet their economic needs. While procedure for settlement of rights was provided under statutes such as the Indian Forest Act, 1927, these were hardly followed. As a result, tribal and forest-dwelling communities, who had been living within the forests in harmony with the environment and the ecosystem, continued to live inside the forests in tenurial insecurity, a situation which continued even after independence as they were marginalised. The symbiotic relationship between forests and forest-dwelling communities found recognition in the National Forest Policy, 1988. The policy called for the need to associate tribal people in the protection, regeneration and development of forests. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, was enacted to protect

the marginalised socio- economic class of citizens and balance the right to environment with their right to life and livelihood.

Supreme Court order

The Supreme Court ordered the eviction of lakhs belonging to the Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs) categories across 16 States, whose claim as forest-dwellers has been rejected under the Forest Rights Act. SC Bench directed to evict those whose claims were finally rejected. The court directed that the eviction be carried out by July 24, 2019.

Conclusion

- The recognition of CFR rights would shift forest governance in India towards a community conservation regime that is more food security and livelihood oriented.

- Large-scale awareness and information dissemination campaigns are required at local level informing both tribal and lower level officials.

- It is important to develop a detailed strategy of training and capacity building of people responsible for implementing the FRA, such as Panchayats, Gram Sabha, village level Forest Rights committee etc.

- The relevant maps and documents should be made available to the Forest rights committee and claimants to simplify the task of the Gram Sabha in identifying and filing claims for individual and community rights.

- Providing clarity on the time limit for settling claims the act does not specify any time limit for resolving claims. In most of the areas, both the officials and beneficiaries are unaware of this fact.

What are the reasons for Human-wildlife conflict in India? Critically examine how far the government has succeeded to avoid conflict. (150 Words)

Introduction

Human-wildlife conflict occurs when interactions between humans and wildlife result in negative outcomes such as loss of property, livelihood or even life.

Body

Reasons for Human-wildlife conflict in India

Road Kills: Some of the road network is being expanded through protected areas. A part from fragmentation, roads are becoming a serious threat to wildlife as several wild animals are killed on a daily basis due to over speed.

Growing human population: The human settlements expanding in urban and rural parts to meet the pace of growing population. Many of these come up near the peripheries of protected areas, encroaching in the forests areas.

Use of forest land for development:

Clearing forest areas for monoculture plantations of Areca nut, Teak etc. Development activities like the construction of hydroelectric projects results in submergence of nearby forest lands and fragmentation of habitats, clearance of lands for mining and industries also leads to breaking of large natural habitats into small patches.

Habitat fragmentation and shrinkage: This makes that landscape unviable for wild animals as their needs are not fulfilled. As a result of which they wander in nearby areas searching for resources. Growing human dependency on natural resources and the degradation of wildlife habitats have resulted in human-wildlife conflict.

Preventive measures taken by Government

Financial assistance is provided to state governments through Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, Project tiger and Project Elephant for the improvement of forest and wildlife areas such as national parks and sanctuaries in order to increase food and water availability in forests, thereby reducing animal migration from forest to habitations.

To prevent wild animal attacks, construction of barriers such as boundary walls and solar-powered electric fences around sensitive areas.

Development of necessary infrastructure and support facilities for the tranquilization of identified problematic animals and their relocation to natural habitats or rehabilitation in rescue centers.

The wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972 empowers the Chief Wildlife Wardens of the states/Union territories to permit hunting of problematic animals.

Programs are launched to sensitize people and raise awareness about the Do's and Don'ts in the event of a wild animal scare or attack.

Conclusion

The Government of India has taken numerous other legal, administrative and financial steps to ensure effective wildlife conservation in the country. It appears that the success of some of its projects and schemes involving Indian rhinos, tigers has given it enormous confidence to continue working toward a prosperous and intact wildlife.

What is money laundering? Discuss related acts brought by the Indian Government. Analyse the link between money laundering and organised crimes in India. (150 Words)

Introduction

Money laundering

Money laundering is the illegal process of making large amounts of money. This money is generated by criminal activity but may appear to come from a legitimate source. Criminal activities include drug trafficking, terrorist funding, illegal arms sales, smuggling, prostitution rings, insider trading, bribery and computer fraud schemes that produce large profits.

Body

Acts brought by Indian Government

The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (COFEPOSA)

The Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators Act, 1976 (SAFEMA)

FEMA act 1973

Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Act (PMLA) 2012 and PMLA, 2018

Organized Crime

It is a highly sophisticated, diversified and widespread activity that annually drains billions of dollars from the global economy by unlawful conduct and illegal use of force, fraud and corruption. These activities weaken the stability of the nation's economic system.

Money laundering in association with Organized Crime

Proceeds of drug-related crimes are important sources of money laundering in the world. Besides, tax evasion and violation of exchange regulations play an important role in merging this ill-gotten money with tax evaded income so as to obscure.

This aim is generally achieved via the intricate steps of placement, layering and integration so that the money so integrated into the legitimate economy can be freely used by the offenders without any fear of detention.

It poses a serious threat not only to the criminal justice systems of the countries and its sovereignty.

Conclusion

The threat of organized crime is increasing day by day as organized crime feed over instability and weak law enforcement so strengthening the governance mechanism is the key. India must take its immediate neighbours in confidence that their land must not be used for organized crime and strengthening the regional organisations.

Policing is a practice put in a place to maintain social order in society. Discuss ethical code of conduct for police and correlation between policing and ethics (150 Words)

Introduction

- Policing is one of the most important requirements for peaceful coexistence in society.
- Policing is a practice put in place to maintain social order in society.
- It is installing ways to control crime in the community.

- It concentrates on the maintenance of law and order and the prevention and detection of offences.

Body

Ethical Code of Conduct for Police

- The police must bear faithful allegiance to the Constitution of India and respect and uphold the rights of the citizens as guaranteed by it.
- The police should not question the propriety or necessity of any law duly enacted. They should enforce the law firmly and impartially, without fear or favour, malice or vindictiveness.
- The police should recognize and respect the limitations of their powers and functions. They should not usurp or even seem to usurp the functions of the judiciary and sit in judgment on cases to avenge individuals and punish the guilty.
- In securing the observance of the law or in maintaining order, the police should as far as practicable, use the methods of persuasion, advice and warning. When the application of force becomes inevitable, only the minimum of force required in the circumstances should be used.
- The prime duty of the police is to prevent crime and disorder and the police must recognize that the test of their efficiency is the absence of both and not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with them.
- The police must recognize that they are members of the public, with the only difference that in the interest of the society and on its behalf they are employed to give full-time attention to duties, which are normally incumbent on every citizen to perform.

CORRELATION BETWEEN POLICING AND ETHICS

- While police officers must know the limits and nature of their authority, citizens must also know their rights.
- A proper balance has to be achieved between individual rights and public interest through the mechanism of the Rule of Law.
- This is the essence of human rights law.
- The NHRC guidelines are meant to inform citizens as well as the police about their rights and duties; to enable people to protect themselves with this knowledge and to

guide the police in the performance of their task by indicating that any transgression would be illegal.

The FCRA represents a securitized approach to foreign funding that is out of step with international standards. Comment (150 Words)

Introduction

FCRA

- The FCRA was enacted during the Emergency in 1976 amid apprehensions that foreign powers were interfering in India's affairs through independent organisations.
- The law aims to regulate foreign donations to individuals and associations so that they function in a manner consistent with the values of a sovereign democratic republic.
- The law was amended in 2010 to prohibit their use for any activities detrimental to the national interest.
- It was amended again in 2020, giving the government tighter control and scrutiny over NGOs' receipt and utilisation of foreign funds.

Body

Objective: First enacted in 1976 FCRA regulates foreign donations and ensures that such contributions do not adversely affect internal security. The Act ensures that the recipients of foreign contributions adhere to the stated purpose for which such contribution has been obtained. It is implemented by Union Home Ministry.

Applicability: The FCRA applies to all associations, groups and NGOs which intend to receive foreign donations. All such NGOs must register themselves under the FCRA every five years.

Accountability: Registered associations can receive foreign contributions for social, educational, religious, economic and cultural purposes. Filing of annual returns, along the lines of Income Tax, is compulsory. The act was subsequently amended in 2010 that sought to consolidate the acceptance and utilization of foreign contributions or foreign hospitality by

individuals, associations or companies, and to prohibit such contributions from being used for activities detrimental to the national interest.

The FCRA was amended in September 2020 to introduce some new restrictions. The Government's Stand

It found that many recipients wanted to comply with provisions relating to filing annual returns and maintenance of accounts.

Many did not utilise the funds received for the intended objectives.

It claimed that the annual inflow as foreign contributions almost doubled between 2010 and 2019.

Contemporary happenings

- In recent years, India has enacted several regulatory measures constricting funding for domestic non-profit organizations, the most well-known of which is the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA).
- The FCRA was originally enacted in 1976, and significantly revised in 2010.
- It creates registration requirements and spending restrictions on Indian non-profit organizations receiving foreign donations.
- The most recent 2020 amendments of the FCRA brought in additional restrictions, banning sub-granting among FCRA-registered organizations, setting a severe cap on administrative spending, and further centralizing control of FCRA funding with the State Bank of Delhi and the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- The FCRA represents a securitized approach to foreign funding that is out of step with international standards.
- It has obstructed humanitarian relief efforts in India during the recent COVID-19 surge and other disasters.

Conclusion

- As per amended Rule 6 of FCRR 2011, any person receiving Foreign Contribution (FC) more than Rs. 10 Lakh in a financial year from relatives has to intimate to Central Government within three months of receipt of FC. Earlier such monetary

threshold limit was Rs 1 Lakh and intimation to Central Govt. was required within thirty days.

- Further, the time limit prescribed in rules 9(1) (e), 9(2) (e) and 17A of FCRR, 2011 for intimation to Central Government has been increased from 15 days to 45 days.

The term babus were frequently used derisively to refer to civil servants and other government officials and the Indian bureaucracy was earlier labeled "babudom". Comment. (150 Words)

Introduction

The civil servant is an official in the service of the people and is recruited based on predetermined qualifications. Civil servants are bureaucrats who need to be familiar with the laws and regulations of the country and are expected to act in the best interest of the country and its citizens. They are responsible for managing the resources given to them by the government and making use of them efficiently and effectively.

The term babus were frequently used derisively to refer to civil servants and other government officials and the Indian bureaucracy was earlier labelled "babudom" due to its elitism and sense of entitlement

Functions of Civil Servants

A sound parliamentary system of government requires civil servants to maintain their integrity, fearlessness, and independence. One of the most important functions of the civil service as stated by the head of the Canadian public service is to "speak truth to power".

The crisis of ethics and accountability in civil servants exposes many issues related to the structure of the code of control, constitutional protections, and politician bureaucratic nexus. To address these issues various reform committees such as the Santhanam Committee (1964), Hota Committee (2004), and the second administrative reform committee (2005).

Code of conduct for Civil Servants

In the 1930s, a collection of instructions containing dos and don'ts was published under the title conduct rules. All India Services Rules 1955 separate the compendium into separate rules.

The Santhanam Committee (1964) recommended significantly broadening such rules, which resulted in the 1964 version. These rules were later revised to incorporate additional behavioral norms.

According to the All India Services (conduct) rules, 1968, every member of the service shall maintain

- ➢ Integrity and honesty
- ➢ Political neutrality
- ➢ Promoting the principles of merit, fairness and impartiality in the discharge of duties.
- ➢ Accountability and transparency
- ➢ Responsiveness to the public, particularly to the weaker section.
- ➢ Courtesy and good behavior with the public.

There is a growing trend of private sectors role in space which led India towards a new model for India's space activity. Comment (150 Words)

Introduction

India is among the global leaders in space exploration. ISRO has spearheaded India's success in space. These include various satellite launches, space-launch vehicles, and a range of associated capabilities. But the private sector has not contributed much of it. India is lagging in harnessing the power of private innovation in the space domain. This not only limits the exploration of the space for economic development, but has serious national security implications.

Why private sector should be involved in Space Industry?

Increasing Demand: Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)'s annual budget has crossed ₹10,000 crore ($1.45 billion) and is growing steadily. However, demand for space-

based services in India is far greater than what ISRO can provide. Therefore, private sector investment is critical, for which a suitable policy environment needs to be created.

Overall growth of space sector: Private sector participation is needed to ensure overall growth of the space sector. ISRO has a strong association with the industry, particularly with Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) like Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and large private sector entities like Larsen and Toubro. Role of private industries should be increased.

Country's security: The most basic way to secure our space capabilities is to distribute them across many different satellites and spacecraft, so that continuity is unaffected even if an adversary manages to disable one or more of our satellites. For instance, the US is highly vulnerable in space because it depends on thousands of its satellites. But it is also best equipped to deal with a potential attack on its space assets because it can find alternatives to switch to.

Human Capital: Restricting space activities to ISRO, limits proper utilisation of talent all over the country. With demographic dividend, private sector participation can exploit the talent across the nation contributing a lot to space explorations in India.

Technological advancement: Commercialisation will also develop better technologies which are important. It will allow integration of many other technologies like artificial intelligence into space exploration activities. With experience from space activities, the private sector can increase the role of technology in other areas.

Issues and concerns of private participation
There is a huge data risk and the raw data of ISRO in the hands of the public is sensitive and consists of danger of misuse or improper utilisation of data.
Regulation: Though it is a profitable investment, regulation of private sector participation is not easy. The time taken for regulatory clearances and unstable political institutions can cause delays and hurdle in decision making of investors.
Revenue loss: ISRO will lose a fair amount of money it is earning through its space activities. This will reduce government revenue.
Unfair commercial practices: Allowing private sector may lead to lobbying and unfair means to get space projects or launch of any satellite for their own profit. It may also lead to leakage of sensitive information by private players to other countries and companies to make profit.

Conclusion

India should create an independent body that can create a level playing field for government and private space enterprises. A new Space law for India should be framed which should aim at facilitating growing India's share of global space economy to 10% within a decade which requires a new kind of partnership between ISRO, the established private sector and the New Space entrepreneurs.

What is Lagrange point? Discuss objectives and importance of Aditya L1 mission (150 Words)

Lagrange point

Lagrange points are positions where the gravitational pull of two large masses precisely equals the centripetal force required for a small object to move with them. These are positions in space where the gravitational forces of a two body system like the sun and the Earth produce enhanced regions of attraction and repulsion. These can be used by spacecraft to reduced fuel consumption needed to remain in position.

There are five special points where a small mass can orbit in a constant pattern with two larger masses. Of the five Lagrange points, three are unstable and two are stable. The unstable Lagrange points are L1, L2 and L3 and the stable Lagrange Points L4 and L5. The L1 point of the earth-sun system provides an uninterrupted view of the sun. In order to get the continuous view of the sun Aditya L1 satellite will be placed in the halo orbit around the Lagrangian point L1 of the sun-earth system.

Objectives of Aditya-L1 mission: Aditya-L1 is the India's first dedicated scientific mission, which aims to send a satellite to study sun's chromosphere.

1. The objective of the mission is to study the dynamic nature of the sun's outer most layers, the corona and the chromosphere.
2. To collect data about Coronal Mass Ejections (CME).
3. It will study on origin of solar storms and their path through the interplanetary space from the Sun to the Earth.
4. The studies will also focus on collection of information for space weather prediction.

Importance of L1 Mission

1. This mission will present clear picture of sun's chromosphere, which in turn will help us to understand the concept of sun's corona visible during solar eclipse.
2. It will help to study the discharging of charged particles into space which affect the environment there called solar wind.
3. The data from Aditya mission will be helpful in discriminating different models for the origin of solar storms and also for constraining how the storms evolve and what path they take through the interplanetary space from the sun to the earth.
4. It will help in measuring solar irradiance variations.
5. It will help in study the variation of solar wind properties as well as its distribution and characteristics.
6. It will help in studying the heating mechanism of the solar corona.
7. It will further enhance ISRO's capabilities for more challenging missions.

What is the process of waste water based surveillance for covid-19 and explain its advantages (150 Words)

Waste water surveillance

Wastewater surveillance is the process of monitoring wastewater for contaminants. Amongst other uses, it can be used for bio surveillance, to detect the presence of pathogens in local populations, and to detect the presence of psyactivedrugs.

Waste water surveillance for Covid 19

Waste-water based surveillance for Covid-19 is an effective and reliable method to monitor the infection rates.

Waste-water bases surveillance methods refer to measuring the chemical signatures in sewage or drain water, such as fragmented biomarkers from SARS-Cov 2 by applying the diagnostic testing methods designed for individuals to the collective signature of entire communities.

The novel coronavirus has already been detected in wastewater which was demonstrated by the detection of SARS-CoV-2 RNA in primary sewage sludge during the early weeks of the outbreak.

Such a method of surveillance was widely used in the 1990's to eradicate poliovirus, since large-scale vaccination reduced polio transmission, the conventional methods of monitoring polio proved incapable of preventing outbreaks.

Advantages of waster based surveillance

1. This surveillance method can quickly establish the presence of Covid-19 infections across the entire country.
2. It is one of the most cost-effective ways to survey transmission dynamics of entire communities.
3. It helps to collect data from people and the areas that lack efficient healthcare facilities.
4. It can help detect future waves and also identify new variants in advance as it provides it near-real-time information on disease prevalence.
5. This method can be used to counter different viruses, like those that cause dengue, Zika or TB.
6. It can also help in monitoring antimicrobial resistance genes.

Discuss the phenomena of cloudburst and how is it different from regular rainfall. What are the steps taken by the Government to mitigate the cloudburst? (150 Words)

Introduction

Cloud Burst

Cloudbursts are short-duration, intense rainfall events over a small area.

It is a weather phenomenon with unexpected precipitation exceeding 100mm/h over a geographical region of approximately 20-30 square km.

Cloudbursts occur at an elevation of 1000 to 2500 meters above sea level. Cumulonimbus clouds are responsible for the heavy downpour.

In the Indian Subcontinent, it generally occurs when a monsoon cloud drifts northwards; from the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea across the plains then on to the Himalaya that sometimes brings 75 millimetres of rain per hour.

Occurrence of Cloudbursts

The relative humidity and cloud cover is at the maximum level with low temperature and slow winds because of which a high amount of clouds may get condensed at a very rapid rate and result in a cloudburst.

As the temperatures increases, the atmosphere can hold more and more moisture and this moisture comes down as a short very intense rainfall for a short duration probably half an hour or one hour resulting in flash floods in the mountainous areas and urban floods in the cities.

Cloudbursts are different from Rainfall

Rain is condensed water falling from a cloud while a cloudburst is a sudden heavy rainstorm.

Rain over 100mm per hour is categorises as a cloudburst.

The cloudburst is a natural phenomenon, but occurs quite unexpectedly, very abruptly, and rather drenching.

Steps taken by the Government to mitigate the cloudburst

National Flood Management Programme (1954): In this program, structural and non-structural methods had been adopted depending on the nature of the problem, geographical conditions, and available resources.

Rashtriya Barh Ayog (National Flood Commission) 1976: Set up by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation with the purpose to evolve an integrated and scientific approach to the flood control problems in the country and prepare a national plan to fix the priorities. The major recommendation of the commission includes flood plain zoning, regulating man-made activities, etc.

National Commission for water resources (1999): It suggested that storage dams and embankments provide effective protection to flood-prone areas and an urgent need to enact the flood plain zoning Act.

Regulate infrastructure projects and preserve the sanctity of eco-sensitive zones.
Better forecasting by IMD and incorporation of advanced technology to monitor and predict extreme weather events can enable early warning, evacuation and preparedness.
Adoption of **eco-friendly policies** and eco-sensitive tourism for development of the region.

Incorporation of disaster management and prevention into the developmental planning process.