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MAINS ANSWERS FOR TEST-19

11/12/2022





Mains Q& A Test(19)- (11/12/2022)

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)**



1.What is an Online Dispute Resolution system and explain how we can improve online dispute resolution mechanism (150 Words)

Introduction

Online Dispute Resolution System

ODR is the resolution of disputes, particularly small- and medium-value cases, using digital technology and techniques of Alternative Dispute Resolutions, such as arbitration, conciliation and mediation.

ODR is often simplistically understood to mean e-ADR or ADR that is enabled through technology.

As a dispute resolution avenue it can be provided both as an extension of the public court system and outside of it.

It is not just any form of technology integration (such as electronically scheduling a session), but its active use to help resolve the dispute.

ODR can use technology tools that are powered by Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning in the form of automated dispute resolution, script-based solution and curated platforms that cater to specific categories of disputes.

Body

We can improve online dispute resolution mechanism through

Increased access to Digital infrastructure:

Increased physical access to technology and infrastructure can only be achieved by the combined efforts of two key stakeholders-the government and judiciary.

National digital communication policy, 2018 and National Broadband Mission aims to provide universal broadband connectivity and facilitate effective participation in the global digital economy.

Increased Digital Literacy:



Physical access to technology and infrastructure is only one aspect of access to digital infrastructure. To unlock its true potential, users of such technology should be digitally literate.

Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) will go a long way to ensure access to justice in even the remotest and the most marginalised sections of the society.

Capacity Buildings:

There is a need to introduce training programmes, strengthen paralegal services within communities, and introduce uniform training standards based on practical skills through demonstrations and simulations for all ODR professionals through the country.

The Government initiative study webs of active learning for young aspiring minds (SWAYAM) can be harnessed for ODR courses and ODR training can be provided by this platform.

2. Not many private members bills have been passed in the history of Indian Parliament. Discuss (150 words)

Introduction

- Any MP who is not a Minister is referred to as a private member.
- Bills introduced by Ministers are referred to as government bills.
- Private member's bills are piloted by non-Minister MPs.
- Only 14 private member bills have become laws since the first Lok Sabha in 1952.

Body

- The purpose of Private member's bills is to draw the government's attention to what individual MPs see as issues and gaps in the existing legal framework, which require legislative intervention.
- The admissibility of a private member's Bill is decided by the speaker of the house. Private member's Bills can be introduced and discussed only on Fridays.



- Only a fraction of private member's bills that are introduced, are taken up for discussion. Upon conclusion of the discussion, the Member piloting the Bill can either withdraw it on the request of the Minister concerned, or he/she may choose to press ahead with its passage.
- The last time a private member's Bill was passed by both Houses was in 1970. This was the Supreme Court judgement (Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Bill, 1968. Fourteen private member's Bills five of which were introduced in Rajya Sabha have become law so far.
- However, it isn't just the passage of private member bills that has a dismal record. The discussion of such bills since 1999 when 13th Lok Sabha (data prior to that not available) was formed has an equally dim record. Of the total of 2,042 such bills introduced in the past two decades, only 49 were taken up for discussion a mere 2.4 per cent.

Conclusion

- Governments have tended to view Private Member Bill's as an intrusion by non-Ministers into their domain.
- A perception also seems to have been built that the passage of such a Bill would mean that the government is incompetent and far removed from the needs of the people.
- Without support from the ruling party of the alliance, that command majority, it becomes impossible to pass the bill, especially in the Lok Sabha.
- It is the collective responsibility of enlightened citizenry to put pressure on the government to reform the existing procedures to recognise the importance of Private Members inside Parliament.

3. India's diaspora is India's asset in disguise. Comment. (150 words)

Introduction

Diaspora refers to migration of people from the original country to some other country. India has 30 million people across the globe as Indian diaspora. Indian diaspora has always served as a way to establish better relations with other countries.



Body

People of Indian descent have established themselves as eminent personalities in various fields which include:

Politics: Various people of Indian descent have established themselves as influential personalities as Senator (Kamla Harris), President of Singapore, Governor General of New Zealand etc.

Cinema: Cinema has helped India to establish cultural and social ties with other countries. Especially in China, Afghanistan and the middle east. People of Indian descent such as Dev Patel, Kalpesh Suresh Modi, and Naveen Andrews have worked well to enhance India's popularity in this field across the globe.

Sports: Cricket which is viewed largely in India has people of Indian descent such as Ravi Bopara, Ish Sodhi, Keshav Maharaj etc. playing for different countries.

Multilateral institutions: Geeta Gopinath who was recently appointed as chief economist in IMF has worked well in establishing India in Multilateral institutions as a key player.

Corporates: Various corporates have PIO as their top executives. These include Sunder Pichai (CEO Google), Satya Nadella (Microsoft CEO), and Indra Nuyi (Ex- Pepsico CEO).

Thus PIO have represented Indian origin have represented India in major sectors. This has helped India to establish itself as a key player in global market.

Way forward:

1. FDI: India can liberalise FDI norms to improve foreign investment in India. This would improve the capital convertibility and strengthen Indian economy.
2. Improve people to people interaction.
3. Bring Schemes to provide incentives to NRIs such as to improve remittance schemes such as NRE and NRO can be taken into account.
4. Lowering corporate tax: This would improve investment in India. Reducing corporate tax



would bring foreign companies into India. This would increase India's GDP.

5. Pravasi Bhartiya divas: Events such as Pravasi Bharati divas should be given importance. Events like this would provide a forum for Indians who work abroad.

4. What is food inflation and discuss the various driving factors for food inflation in India. (150 words)

Introduction

Food price increases in developed countries are an annoyance and cause for complaint.

In developed countries, rising food prices can create the difference between going hungry and having just enough to eat.

Body

Driving factors for food Inflation

- If the money supply grows too big relative to the size of an economy, the unit value of the currency diminishes; in other words, its purchasing power falls and prices rise.
- This relationship between the money supply and the size of the economy is called the **quantity theory of money** and is **one of the oldest hypotheses in economics**.
- Pressures on the supply or demand side of the economy can also be inflationary.
- Supply shocks that disrupt production, such as natural disasters, or raise production costs, such as high oil prices, can reduce overall supply and lead to “cost-push” inflation, in which the impetus for price increases comes from a disruption to supply.

Signs of Food Inflation

- The Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) food price index increased by 29.8% year over year in April.
- All commodity group price indices have seen significant increases: cereals (34.3%), vegetable oils (46.5%), dairy (23.5%), sugar (21.8%), and meat (21.8%). (16.8%).
- Food inflation is already growing internationally due to supply interruptions caused by the conflict, dry weather in South America, the Russia-Ukraine war, and high crude prices causing more corn, sugar, palm, and soybean oil to be diverted for biofuel, and so on.

- How food inflation affects the Protein intake of the people across India
- The present food inflation, as already noted, has been more about carbohydrates and fats than proteins and micronutrients.
- All-India modal or most-quoted retail prices of dals (split pulses) are lower now than a year ago.
- In milk, the crash in international SMP and butter fat prices has forced some correction in the domestic market as well.

5. What is the basic structure doctrine? Discuss why the government is insisting on a different system for appointing judges to the Supreme Court and High courts. (150 words)

Introduction

Basic structure doctrine in India

- In India, the basic structure doctrine has formed the bedrock of judicial review of all laws passed by Parliament.
- No law can impinge on the basic structure.
- What the basic structure is, however, has been a continuing deliberation. While parliamentary democracy, fundamental rights, judicial review and secularism are all held by courts as the basic structure, the list is not exhaustive.

Body

Appointment of Judges

- The Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court and the transfer of judges from one High Court to another had to be made by Articles 124, 217 and 222 of the Constitution of India.
- Before the National Judicial Appointments Commission, the appointment of judges was made by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice and other judges.
- Similarly, the transfers were made by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice.
- Although it was not specifically provided for anywhere, the norm of seniority has always been followed in the appointment of Judges.
- In August 1969, however, the elevation of Justice A.N. Ray to the post of Chief Justice of India created heated controversy when he was appointed as the Chief Justice of India superseding three senior judges.



- The provisions of the Constitution dealing with the appointment and transfer of judges again came up for review in S.P. Gupta vs. Union of India (First Judges Case).

Collegium system

- The Collegium system is now about 21 years old.
- Thus the Collegium system of appointment became the law of the land and has been followed ever since.
- The Collegium system was sought to be done away with right from 1990 with the 67th Constitutional Amendment Bill.
- Thereafter it was followed by three more attempts.
- Thereafter discussions took place and several recommendations were made by various committees emphasising the need for changing the collegium system.
- Finally on 31st December 2014 the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act and the 121st constitutional Amendment Bill received presidential assent.
- Supreme Court nullified National Judicial Appointments Commission in Fourth Judges Case.

Conclusion

- There should be transparency and in the formal criteria and government will appoint judges without any unnecessary delays.
- There should be structured process to investigate if a judge who is recommended by the collegium has any conflict of interest.
- Prolonged delays in the appointment of High Court judges and depleting numbers in the higher judiciary threaten to affect the justice delivery mechanism.

6. What is small satellite launch vehicle and discuss its prominence and significance in Indian space industry. (150 words)

Introduction

Small satellite launch vehicle

The SSLV aims to service the rapidly expanding market for the launch of tiny satellites into LEO (Earth's low orbits), which has recently been formed to meet the needs of developing



countries, universities, universities/institutions for small spacecraft, and private enterprises. A small satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) is a three-stage Launch Vehicle configured with three solid propulsion stages and a liquid propulsion-based velocity trimming module as a terminal range.

SSLV has a diameter of 2m and a length of 34m, with a lift-off weight of around 120 tonnes. From Satish Dhawan Space Centre, SSLV can launch 500KG satellites into 500km planar orbit (SDSC). ISRO's SSLV can transport satellites weighing less than or equal to 500 kg.

The launch vehicle will carry the small satellites into 500 km LEO (Low Earth Orbit). SSLV production is the responsibility of ISRO's commercial arm, NSIL (New Space India Limited). SSLV is ISRO's lightest launch vehicle, weighing around 110 tons.

Body

SSLV prominence and significance in Indian space industry

The Era of small satellites: Initially, the large satellite payloads were prioritised, but as the industry evolved, more actors arose, including business, governments, colleges, and laboratories, all of which started to deploy satellites. Mostly all of them fall in the category of small satellites.

The Rise in Demand: Small satellite launches have been increasingly popular during the last eight to ten years as a result of the expanding need for space-based data, communication, surveillance, and commerce.

Saves cost: Manufacturers and operators of satellites do not have the luxury of paying expensive travel costs or waiting months for space on a rocket. As a result, organisations are building satellite constellations in orbit. One Web and SpaceX's Starlink are two initiatives building a constellation of several satellites.

Business opportunity: Since the majority of the demand comes from businesses that are launching satellites for commercial purposes, there is an economic opportunity for space organisations like ISRO to capitalise on the sector's potential as a result of the increase in demand for rocket launches.

- Drastic reduction of the turnaround time.
- Launch on Demand fulfilment.
- Realisation and operating cost optimisation.
- Multiple satellites can be accommodated with ease.



- Least amount of launch infrastructure requirements.
- Heritage of proven design practises

7. What is fiscal consolidation? What are the steps governments have taken in recent times in India? (150 words)

Introduction

The fiscal consolidation for each country will depend on a number of factors, including the strength of its economy, the public debt and interest developments, the ease of financing debt and political decisions concerning taxes and spending.

Body

Fiscal consolidation means bringing equity and prudence in fiscal management, macroeconomic stability, and aligning receipts and expenditures of the government in a way to keep the economy resilient enough for the future.

Normally this is done through,

1. Stabilising debt-to-GDP ratio
2. Tightening the primary deficit
3. Reining in spending

But the recent covid crisis and India's already fumbling economy portended that nation needed a very fine balance between deficit cuts and increased aid packages at the same time. In this regard, the government took certain steps such as,

Endeavouring diligently to stay true to the provisions of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act and bringing the fiscal deficit to fewer than 3% of GDP.

Strategic disinvestment of PSUs.

Easier bank loans to increase credit growth.

Exploration of more external borrowing so as not to saturate the domestic money market.

The government raised its gross market borrowing target for the current financial year by more than 50%, owing to the pandemic, so that we are not investment starved.



Way Forward

Recommendations of the N.K. Singh Committee should be implemented in a time-bound manner so that the developmental needs of the economy are not compromised while being on the path of fiscal prudence.

The monetisation of Deficit could be explored and more money could be printed to finance the debt, up to a safe limit.

There is a need to be more specific on 'exceptional circumstances' when the 'pause' button can be used to stall the targets provided by the FRBM Act.

8. What is current account deficit? Do you think a rising Current Account Deficit is inherently bad and must be checked by the RBI? Discuss. (150 words)

Introduction

Current account deficit

The current account deficit is a measurement of a country's trade where the value of the goods and services it imports exceeds the value of the products it exports. The current account represents a country's foreign transactions and, like the capital account, is a component of a country's balance of payments (BOP).

CAD includes a nation's net trade in products and services, its net earnings on cross-border investments including interest and dividends, and its net transfer payments such as remittances and foreign aid. A current account deficit (CAD) means the value of goods and services imported exceeds the value of exports.

Body

Reasons for lowering India's CAD

Robust performance by computer and business services, net service receipts rose.

Remittances by Indians abroad also rose.

Moderation of India's trade deficit in the quarter mentioned.



Merchandise export overcame higher import bills: Geopolitical tensions and supply chain disruptions led to crude oil and commodity prices soaring. A rise in prices of coal, natural gas, fertilizers and edible oils has added to the pressure on the trade deficit. However, with global demand picking up, merchandise exports have also been rising.

How will a large CAD affect the economy?

Rising CAD: A large CAD will result in demand for foreign currency rising, thus leading to depreciation of the home currency. Nations balance CAD by attracting capital inflows and running a surplus in capital accounts through increased foreign direct investments.

A weaker Indian currency will drive inflation up, which is already a grave concern due to high commodity prices.

Rising CAD is not always bad: If an increase in the import bill is because of imports for technological up gradation it would help in long-term development.

If increasing imports is accompanied by an expansion in industrial production, it is a sign of economic development.

9. What is one china policy, Discuss India's stand on it? (150 words)

Introduction

One China Policy

- The One China policy is a key cornerstone of Sino-US relations. It is the **diplomatic acknowledgement of China's position that there is only one Chinese government.**
- Under the policy, the US recognises and has formal ties with China rather than the island of Taiwan, which China sees as a breakaway province.
- China insists Taiwan is an inalienable part of one China. So, any country that wants diplomatic relations with mainland China must break official ties with Taipei.

Body

India's Stand

India, which was one of the first non-communist countries to recognise Zedong's PRC in 1950, has also stuck by the One-China Policy. However, for New Delhi, the One-China Policy doesn't just govern Taiwan but also Tibet. While India doesn't recognise Taiwan or any Tibetan authority as independent of China, there has been a clamour for India to revisit its stance over China's continuing aggression at Indian borders.



- **2010:** Over the years, meetings between leaders of India and China routinely reaffirmed the One-China Policy; However, India stopped doing so in 2010 after then Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao's visit.
- But India declined to reaffirm the policy after Beijing issued "stapled visas" instead of normal visas to Jammu and Kashmir residents travelling to China.
- **2014:** When Narendra Modi became the Prime Minister in 2014, he invited Taiwanese Ambassador Chung-Kwang Tien and Lobsang Sangay, the president of Central Tibetan Administration to his swearing-in ceremony.
- **2020:** BJP's Meenakshi Lekhi and Rahul Kaswan attended the swearing-in of Taiwan president Tsai Ing-wen through virtual mode.
- **India's relations with China strained** after the Galwan clashes in 2020, and New Delhi picked Gourangalal Das – then joint secretary (Americas) in the Ministry of External Affairs – as the ambassador to Taipei.

Conclusion

Indian Government facilitates and promotes interactions in areas of trade, investment and tourism, culture and education, and people-to-people exchanges. India has one office in Taipei for diplomatic functions. The India-Taipei Association (ITA) and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Center in New Delhi were both established in 1995.

10. Fair trial goes beyond courts, to the police and the media. Comment (150 Words)

Introduction

Police are a crucial source for the media and communication between the judiciary and police is often a starting point of the troubles of media trials. In India, Media Trials have been witnessed in many cases where before the verdict of the Indian judiciary, the media channels frame an accused in such a manner that the general public believes him to be the person guilty of such offence.

Body

Role of Police in Media Trail:

Public stripping of rights: Unregulated divulgence of cases details by an eager police force results in a public stripping of the rights that typically accompany a fair trial.



Delhi police admitted to informing the media about the outcome of AltNews co-founder Mohammed Zubair's bail hearing the judicial order was even pronounced in open court.

Role of Media:

Role in preventing insidious effects: Police narratives are sometimes designed to achieve political goals, and the media's ready acceptance of these narratives does little to prevent their insidious effects.

Shaping of political opinion: Given the media's ability to shape political opinion, law enforcement agencies are sometimes under pressure to selectively reveal certain facets of the investigation or to mischaracterise incidents as communal or systemic.

Bhim Koregaon Case: For example, the investigation of the Bhīma Koregaon violence (2018) was marked by a slew of motivated arrests of popular dissenters critical of the government.

While the investigation was underway, the police exposed letters purportedly written by these activists that were still undergoing forensic analysis. While these letters received extensive news coverage, none of them was presented as evident in court.

Steps taken till now:

Directions from the Home ministry: The Ministry of Home affairs issued an office memorandum outlining a media policy. However, its implementation is lacking as the 'Police' are an entry in the state list and thus falls primarily within the jurisdiction of state governments.

Statutory Restrictions: Kerala is one of the few states to have disallowed photographs and parades of persons in custody with in its police act.

Supreme Court in Romila Thapar vs. Union of India: Courts have repeatedly directed law enforcement authorities not to reveal details of their investigations, especially the personal details of the accused before the trial is complete.

Conclusion

Upholding the basic principles of justice: The media's immense power to shape narratives regarding public conceptions of justice makes it a close associate of the justice system, bringing with it a responsibility to uphold the basic principles of our



justice system. The media should feel subject to the obligation to do its part in aiding mechanisms that aim to preserve these principles.

Structured and well-designed media policy: A structured and well-designed media policy with training and enforcement mechanisms is the need of the hour for the police.