

**GS FOUNDATION PROGRAM 2024***to be filled by the student:***BATCH: D5**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ForumIAS Roll No: 19100 \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_/\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

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Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

*For Office Use Only***Feedbacks:**

	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Immediate Efforts/Improvement Required
Content					
Presentation					
Structure					
Consistency					
Revision/Recall					

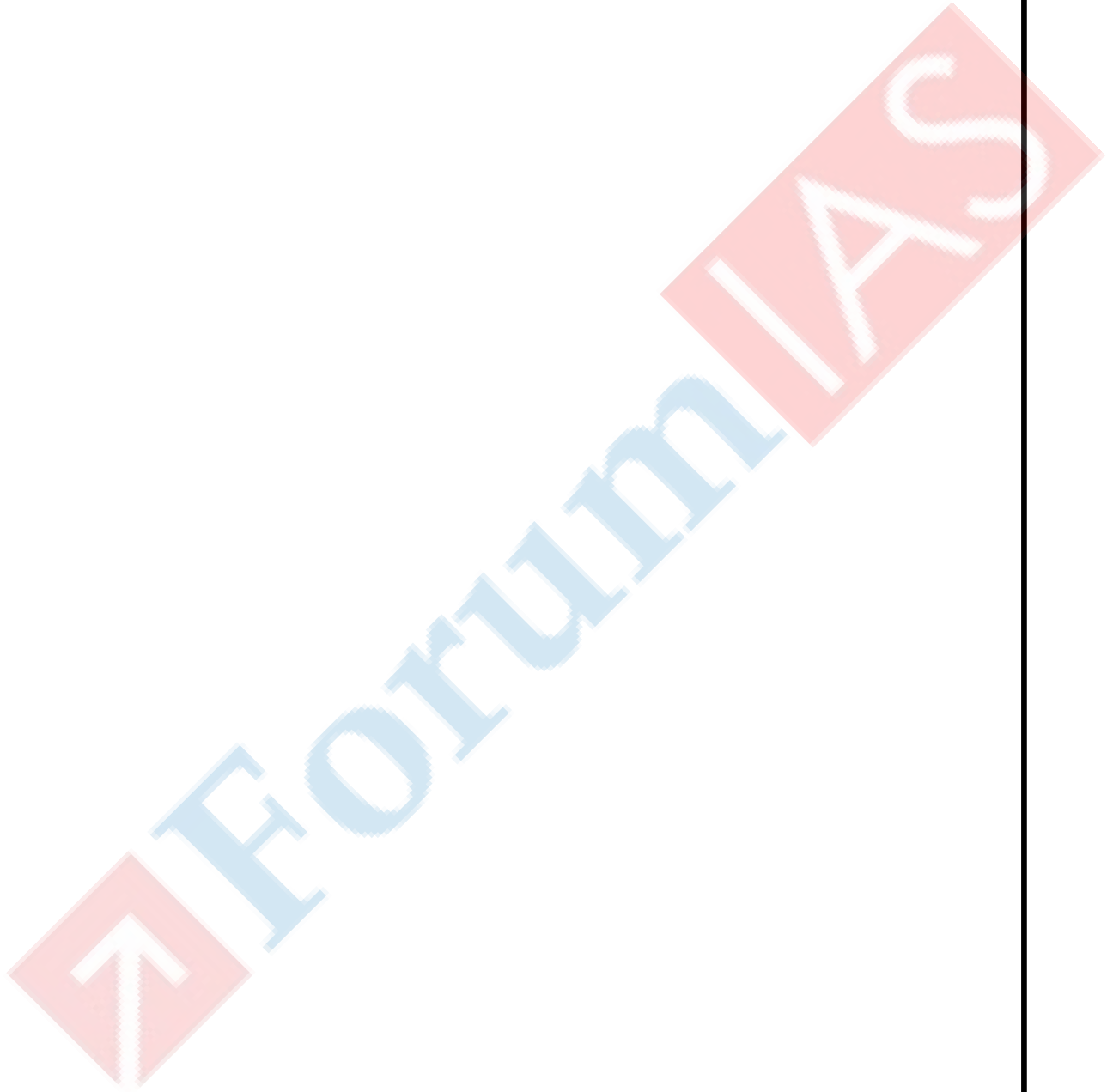
**Marks:**

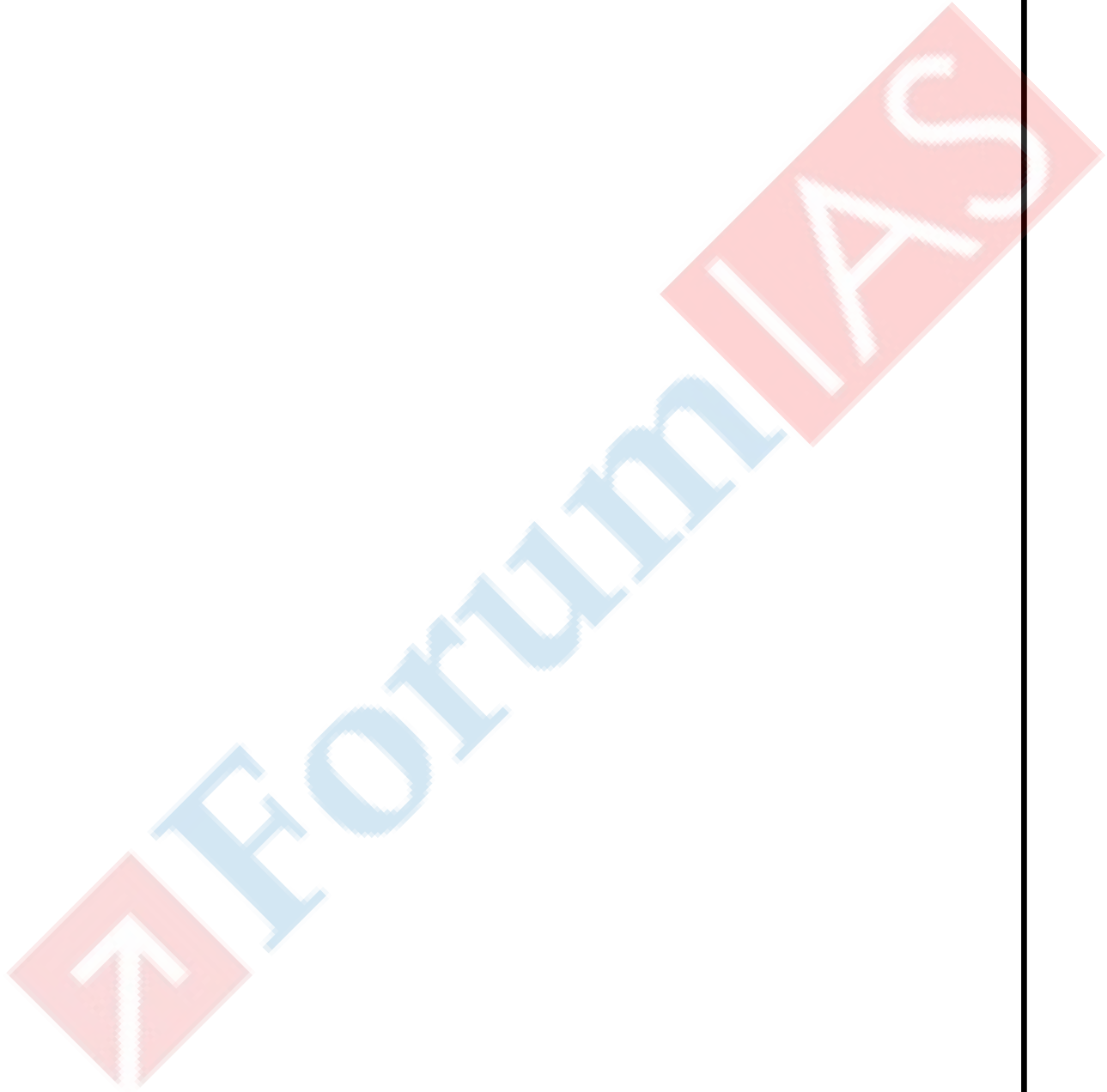
Subjective	Objective	Total

**Subjective Questions:**

**Q.1) What do you understand by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). Elaborate the reasons for declining area under its influence in recent times. (15 marks, 250 words)**







**Objective Questions:**

**Q.1)** With reference to the Chief Information Commissioners and Information Commissioners at the state level, consider the following statements.

1. The Right to Information Act of 2005 has not fixed the maximum number of commissioners and left it to the state government.
2. The Governor of the state appoints the State Chief Information Commissioner and the Information Commissioners.
3. Tenure and Service conditions of the Information Commissioners are determined by the state Government

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1 and 3 only

**Q.2)** With reference to the functioning of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Consider the following statements.

1. It is the principal investigating agency to investigate misconduct of Central government employees.
2. CBI can take up suo-motu investigation of the criminal offences in the Union Territories (UTs).
3. CBI can investigate the criminal offences registered by the state police only when state government makes a request to CBI.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q.3)** With reference to Indian Polity, which among the following are the institutional mechanisms available to counter/check corruption in India?

1. Supreme Court of India
2. Central Bureau of Investigation
3. Central Vigilance Commission
4. Lokpal
5. High Courts in India

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 4 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**Q.4)** Consider the following statements about Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI):

1. It is a statutory body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
2. It assists the Central Vigilance Commission in the investigation of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.5)** With reference to the provisions for the administration of Delhi, consider the following statements:

1. According to the Constitution, Delhi is to be administered by the Lieutenant Governor.
2. The term “Delhi government” in any law made by the Delhi Legislative Assembly implies the Lieutenant Governor (LG).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

## GS Foundation Program 2024 | D5 | Benchmark Assignment #135

### Subjective Questions:

**Q.1) What do you understand by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). Elaborate the reasons for declining area under its influence in recent times.**

**Approach: Introduce by explaining Left Wing Extremism and its rise in India. In the body, firstly, showcase the decreasing area of Red Corridor and the decline of LWE. Then, provide reasons for the same. Finally, conclude appropriately.**

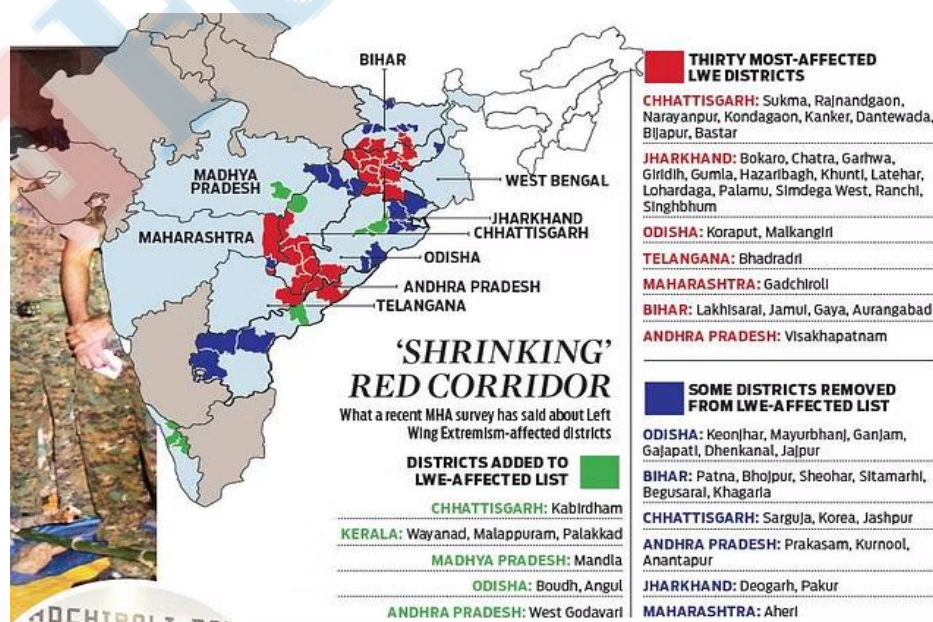
Left Wing Extremism (LWE), also known as Naxalism or Maoism, is a **form of armed insurgency against the State motivated by leftist ideology**. The LWE organizations **reject parliamentary democracy** and **aim at waging an armed revolution against the government**. Maoist insurgency doctrine **glorifies violence** as the primary means to overwhelm the existing socio-economic and political structures.

The ideology thrives on the support of the marginalized people in rural areas who are misguided to perceive the State and the present social setup as the reason for their backwardness. For example - the **CPI (Maoist)**, the main LWE outfit in India, aims to overthrow the existing democratic state structure with violence as their primary weapon, and mass mobilization and strategic united fronts as complementary components and plans to usher in so-called 'New Democratic Revolution' in India.

The LWE has been described by former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh as the **single biggest internal security challenge ever faced by country**.

#### Contraction of Naxalism:

According to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) annual report 2022-23, **Maoist influence has been gradually shrinking**. MHA redrew the red corridor and brought down the number of districts affected with Naxal violence, There has been a 75% reduction (397 to 98) in left-wing extremism-related deaths in 2022 as compared to 2013. In 2022 the resultant deaths and casualties to security forces reduced by 33 per cent and by 68%, respectively in comparison to 2021.





**Reasons for decline in area under Naxalite influence:**

The geographical spread of the LWE violence has shrunk significantly due to a **multi-pronged strategy involving security, developmental and trust building measures.**

<b>Security Measures.</b>	<b>Development Measures.</b>	<b>Trust building Measures.</b>
Special police forces such as the <b>Greyhounds of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand Jaguar of Jharkhand, Special Auxiliary Police of Bihar and C-60 commando of Maharashtra.</b>	Development <b>under Integrated Action Plan, Special Central Assistance and Aspirational districts development.</b>	States have been working effectively to implement the provisions of <b>PESA, 1996</b> providing some amount of autonomy to the areas.
Strengthening of intelligence networks and Counterinsurgency operations, ex. <b>Operation Anaconda, Jharkhand</b>	Provisioning of healthcare, education, clean drinking water, pucca houses with sanitation facilities, electricity, etc.	Security forces have undertaken various welfare activities under the <b>Civic Action Program.</b>
<b>Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme</b> for the purpose of reimbursement of security-related expenditure like transportation, communication, hiring of vehicles, stipend to surrendered Maoists, construction of infrastructure for forces etc.	<b>Bharat Nirman, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)</b> like schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development, Agriculture, Panchayati Raj and Tribal affairs.	<b>Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation scheme</b> has been instrumental in creating a gateway for Naxals to come out of the movement and join the mainstream.
<b>Upgradation of security infrastructure</b> through cameras and drones besides <b>upgradation of weaponry.</b>	<b>Skill development initiatives, ex. Roshni and employment generating activities like MGNREGA.</b>	The State has subscribed to counter-propaganda and it has been successful in influencing <b>tribal youth to join security forces.</b> For example: the Bastaria Battalion.
<b>Blocking Naxal funding</b> and capturing many trophies (arms and ammunitions) giving a huge blow to the movement.	The development of roads under <b>Road Requirement Plan</b> , installation of mobile towers as infrastructure development initiatives.	Legislations recognising the rights of adivasis to access forest resources and for self-governance, ex. <b>Forest Dwellers Act in 2006</b>



Central Government is implementing **National Policy and Action Plan 2015** to address the LWE menace. The Policy consists of a multi-pronged approach comprising security measures, development initiatives and ensuring rights & entitlements of local communities.

The government has come out with a well laid out **strategy called SAMADHAN**. it stands for **S – smart leadership, A – Aggressive strategy, M – Motivation and training, A – Actionable intelligence, D – Dashboard Based KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) and KRAs (Key Result Areas), H – Harnessing Technology, A – Action Plan for each theatre and N – No access to financing**. It needs to be implemented well in order to eliminate the threat of LWE which has also been termed as the biggest internal security threat faced by the nation.

### Objective Questions:

**Q.1)** With reference to the Chief Information Commissioners and Information Commissioners at the state level, consider the following statements.

1. The Right to Information Act of 2005 has not fixed the maximum number of commissioners and left it to the state government.
2. The Governor of the state appoints the State Chief Information Commissioner and the Information Commissioners.
3. Tenure and Service conditions of the Information Commissioners are determined by the state Government

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1 and 3 only

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is correct**

The Right to Information Act of 2005 provides for the creation of not only the Chief Information Commission (CIC) and Information commissioners (ICs) at the central level. But it also provides for the creation of Chief Information Commission (SCIC) and Information Commission (SICs) at the state level.

**Statement 1 is incorrect.** The act has **fixed** the **maximum number of commissioners** that can be appointed by the state government. The Right to Information Act of 2005 mandates that a commission should consists of a State Chief Information Commissioner (SCIC) and not more than ten State Information Commissioners (SICs).

**Statement 2 is correct.** They are **appointed** by the **Governor** on the recommendation selection committee consisting of the Chief Minister as Chairperson, the Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly and a State Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister

**Statement 3 is incorrect.** **Tenure and service conditions** of SCIC and SICs are determined by the **Central government**. The RTI (Amendment) Act 2019 accorded such a to the central government. For example, under this, the RTI Rules 2019, prescribed a term of three year for CIC and IC (Central and State Level).

**Q.2)** With reference to the functioning of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Consider the following statements.

1. It is the principal investigating agency to investigate misconduct of Central government employees.
2. CBI can take up suo-motu investigation of the criminal offences in the Union Territories (UTs).
3. CBI can investigate the criminal offences registered by the state police only when state government makes a request to CBI.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is correct**

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is a Non statutory body established in 1963 based on the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962–1964). Some of the information related to it are:

**Statement 1 is correct.** The CBI is the **main investigating agency** of the **Central Government**. It plays an important role in the prevention of corruption and maintaining integrity in administration. It also aids the Central Vigilance Commission and Lokpal. One of the important functions of CBI is investigating cases of corruption, bribery and **misconduct of Central government employees**.

**Statement 2 is correct.** CBI can take **Suo-moto investigation** of offences in the **Union Territories (UTs)**. Although, The Central Government can authorize CBI to investigate such a crime in a State but CBI requires **prior consent of the State** before taking up investigation in the boundaries of a State. However, the **Supreme Court** and **High Courts** can order CBI to investigate a crime anywhere in the country **without the consent of the State**.

**Statement 3 is incorrect.** CBI **can take up** the investigation of the **cases** registered with the **state polices** in the following situations (i) The **concerned State Government makes a request** to that effect and the **Central Government agrees** to it (Central Government generally seeks comment of CBI before deciding upon the request of the State), (ii) The State Government issues notification of consent and the Central Government issues notification for permission, and (iii) The **Supreme Court or High Courts orders CBI to take up such investigations**.

**Q.3)** With reference to Indian Polity, which among the following are the institutional mechanisms available to counter/check corruption in India?

1. Supreme Court of India
2. Central Bureau of Investigation
3. Central Vigilance Commission
4. Lokpal
5. High Courts in India

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 4 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**Ans) d**

**Exp) Option d is correct.**

Corruption has become major threat to good governance all over the world, and India is no exception. The Government has put in place a well-developed legal and institutional framework to check corruption in India. Institutional Framework includes: The major Anti-Corruption Institutions created by the governments within the legal and institutional framework are including **Central Vigilance Commission, Central Bureau of Investigation** and **Lokpal** at the National level; and Vigilance Departments, Anti-Corruption Bureaus and Lokayuktas' at the State level. The Supreme Court's decision in Vineet Narain v. Union of India in 1998 became the foundation of the judicial forum's ability to function as a bulwark against corruption in high places.

**The Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power to order a CBI** probe without a State's consent into a cognizable offence allegedly committed within the State's territory. SC under liberal interpretation of Article 32 (writ of mandamus and quo warranto) and Article 142 of the Constitution to effect major structural reform of the state anti-corruption machinery. Similarly HC under article 32 can look into matters alleging corruption in public offices.

**The Legal Framework includes:** The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 that criminalises corruption in the public and private sectors. Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and the Right to Information (RTI) Act, addresses specific aspects of corruption.

**Q.4)** Consider the following statements about Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI):

1. It is a statutory body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
2. It assists the Central Vigilance Commission in the investigation of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is correct.**

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The establishment of the CBI was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962–1964).

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Later, it was transferred to the **Ministry of Personnel** and now it enjoys the status of an attached office. The Special Police Establishment (which looked into vigilance cases) setup in 1941 was also merged with the CBI. The CBI is not a statutory body. It derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The CBI is the main investigating agency of the Central Government. It plays an important role in the prevention of corruption and maintaining integrity in administration. It also **provides assistance to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)** and

Lokpal. The CVC is empowered to give directions to the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) for superintendence insofar as it relates to the investigation of offences **under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.**

**Q.5)** With reference to the provisions for the administration of Delhi, consider the following statements:

1. According to the Constitution, Delhi is to be administered by the Lieutenant Governor.
2. The term “Delhi government” in any law made by the Delhi Legislative Assembly implies the Lieutenant Governor (LG).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans) c**

**Exp) Option c is correct.**

**Statement 1 is correct.** According to the 69th amendment to the Constitution of India which inserted Article 239AA, the Union Territory of Delhi is to be administered by the Lieutenant Governor (L-G) who works on ‘aid and advice of elected legislative assembly.

**Statement 2 is correct.** The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2021 amended the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991. As per the amended act, the expression ‘Delhi Government’ referred to in any law to be made by the UT’s Legislative Assembly shall mean the Lieutenant Governor. The President had given his assent to the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2021 in March, 2021.