In his report to President Ram Nath Kovind, Governor Koshayari says it is impossible to constitute a stable government.
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<th>S. No</th>
<th>News Articles</th>
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<td>Pneumonia, diarrhoea still a big threat</td>
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<td>Maharashtra placed under President’s Rule</td>
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</tbody>
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*C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; D – Delhi; H-Hyderabad; T – Thiruvananthapuram
Pneumonia, diarrhoea still a big threat

Progress short on ensuring children have access to prevention and treatment services, finds global study

DISEASE: Pneumonia and diarrhoea

The 10th pneumonia and diarrhoea progress report card has found that health systems are failing short of ensuring the world’s most vulnerable children access to prevention and treatment services in the 25 countries that together account for 75% of global pneumonia and diarrhoea deaths in children under five.

India, which is home to a large population of under-five children, accounts for a third of all deaths related to these two diseases, states the report.

"India is not alone. Countries, beginning in 2016, have seen stagnation in the number of diarrhoea deaths. In particular, India, China, and Nigeria are failing to improve India’s exclusive breastfeeding rate, at 42%, is among the lowest of the 25 countries. However, the proportion of children receiving important treatments, or with many other countries, remains below targets. Half of the children with diarrhoea receive ORS (oral rehydration solution) and 25% receive zinc supplementation – to help protect against, prevent and treat pneumonia and diarrhoea," states the report.

This report analyses how effectively countries are delivering key interventions, including breastfeeding, exclusive, orphans to care, use of antibiotics, ORS, and zinc supplementation.

Additional reports from organizations like Save the Children, UNICEF, and WHO have noted that, in 2017, the highest risk factors for child pneumonia deaths in India were 33% caused by child Saudi Arabia (27%) by outdoor air pollution, and 33% caused by indoor air pollution from solid fuels.

"Pediatrician President of the Indian Academy of Pediatrics noted that children are the worst hit by inadequate levels of air pollution. The report card concludes that the global community must increase investment to reduce child deaths from pneumonia and diarrhoea".

Pg. 7 → C, B, H, T

Pg. 9 → D
12th November - World Pneumonia Day

10th Pneumonia and Diarrhoea Progress Report Card
- released by International Vaccine Access Center at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>No. of Deaths due to Pneumonia &amp; Diarrhoea Burden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Under - 5 Deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>2,33,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>24,254</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Diarrhoea
- Most common cause: Rotaviruses
- Contagious disease

Pneumonia
- Lung infection - lung's air sacs inflamed - filled up with fluid - makes it hard for oxygen to get into blood stream
- Caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi
- Contagious
- Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine
  - Bacterium Streptococcus pneumoniae
* Integrated Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia & Diarrhoea (GAPPD)
  - Developed by WHO & UNICEF
  - Main targets to be achieved by 2025
    - To reduce deaths
      - from Pneumonia to <3 children per 1000 live births
      - from Diarrhoea to <1 in 1000 live births
  - Coverage targets:

* High risk factors among children for pneumonia infection
  1. Child Wasting
  2. Outdoor Air Pollution
  3. Indoor Air Pollution

---

**Equation**

\[
\text{PROTECT} \quad 50\% \times 1 \quad \text{indicator} + \quad \text{PREVENT} \quad 90\% \times 5 \quad \text{indicators} + \quad \text{TREAT} \quad 90\% \times 4 \quad \text{indicators} = \quad 86\% \\
\text{Overall} \quad \text{GAPPD} \quad \text{target score}
\]

Source: 2019 Pneumonia and Diarrhoea Progress Report Card, IVAC
Maharashtra placed under President's Rule

In his report to President Ram Nath Kovind, Governor Keshari says it is impossible to constitute a stable government.

President Keshari Nath on Tuesday approved a proclamation imposing President’s Rule in Maharashtra, following a recommendation from Governor Bhagat Singh Koshyari. The Assembly will be kept under suspended animation. Mr. Koshyari’s decision comes a day after he invited the third-largest party in the Assembly, the NCP, to explore the possibility of forming a government in the State.

Pgs. 1, 10 $\rightarrow$ C, B, H, T

Pgs. 1, 12 $\rightarrow$ D

President’s Rule must have legitimate basis

S.C. has ruled that it should be declared based on “objective material”. Any recommendation by a Governor for President’s rule in a State under Article 356(1) of the Constitution should be based on “objective material” and not on a political whim or fancy. The Supreme Court had ruled in the 1994 S.R. Bommai case. “It is not the personal whim, wish, view or opinion or the igno dea of the President’s de hore the material, but a legitimate inference drawn from the material placed before him which is once such material is shown to exist, the satisfaction of the President based on the material is not open to question. Article 356(1) has been deliberately drafted in a narrow language by the Founding Fathers so that political parties in the Centre do not misuse it to subvert federalism, it had noted.

Open to challenge

The proclamation of President’s Rule in a State is open to challenge if there is no supporting “objective material to come to the conclusion in question. The expression used in the Article is “if the President is satisfied”.

Travesty of norms: Congress

Party targets Governor over impasse in govt. formation

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The Congress on Tuesday alleged that Maharashtra Governor Bhagat Singh Koshyari had made a “mockery” of the constitutional process and a “travesty of democratic norms” by recommending President’s Rule.

“This is unnecessarily dishonest and politically motivated,” he said. The Congress’s aggressive positioning comes after the party disputed all of Monday over the question of supporting a Shiv Sena-led government.

Pgs. 11 $\rightarrow$ C, B, H, T

Pgs. 13 $\rightarrow$ D

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks) Duration: Two hours

- Current events of national and international importance.
- Indian Polity and Governance—Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-III

General Studies—II: Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations.

- Indian Constitution—historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure.
* Maharashtra State Legislative Assembly
  - Elected Members (288)

* Governor
  - “Satisfied that the government cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution”

* Constitutional Provisions: President’s Rule
  - Article 356 of Indian Constitution
  - President can proclaim based on the receipt of Governor’s report or without the report from the Governor
  - Once the rule is proclaimed, the Parliament has to approve within 2 months from the date of proclamation
  - President’s rule for 6 months and can be extended for maximum period of 3 years
  - President’s rule can be challenged in the court of law.
India's cancer care facilities 'highly inadequate'

Systematic failure to address needs results in 20% higher mortality, says panel

JACOB ROHSEY

India's cancer care infrastructure is "highly inadequate" and forces a majority of patients to travel "thousands of kilometres" for treatment.

The "systematic failure" to address the needs of patients contributes to a 20% higher mortality among Indian cancer patients than in countries with a "high" Human Development Index, said a report by a Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science, Technology and Environment.

The committee was constituted to examine an expanded role for the Department of Atomic Energy, through the Tata Memorial Centre (TMC), to address India's rising cancer burden.

The committee, led by former Union Environment Minister Jayanth Sinha, submitted its report to Rajya Sabha Chairman Venkiah Naidu on Monday.

The incidence, or the number of newly diagnosed cases of cancer annually, is about 16 lakh. The disease kills 8 lakh people annually. Among these are 1,40,000 fresh cases of breast cancer, 1,00,000 cervical cancer cases, and 45,000 cases of oral cancer among women. Among men, the top three cancers with the highest incidence are those in the oral cavity (38,000 cases), cancer of the pharynx (90,000) and those of the gastrointestinal tract (2,00,000).

"The Committee would like to lay emphasis on the fact that mortality to incidence ratio of 0.68 in India is higher than that in the very high human development index (HDH) countries (0.38) and the high HDH countries (0.59)." It noted in the report viewed by The Hindu.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer expects India's cancer burden to increase from an estimated 13 lakh cases in 2018 to about 17 lakh in 2035, and cancer deaths are expected to rise from 8.8 lakh in 2018 to 13 lakh in 2035.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)     Duration : Two hours

- Current events of national and international importance.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-III

General Studies- II: Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations.

- Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.
### CANCER

- Generic term
- Growth of abnormal cells beyond usual boundary
- Spread to other organs
- Tumour: Uncontrolled division of cells
  - a) Malignant tumours - cancerous
  - b) Benign tumours - non-cancerous
- Over 200 different known cancers
- Metastasis - spread of cancer from one part
- General symptoms:
  - Unintentional weight loss
  - Fever
  - Fatigue
  - Change in Skin colour

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most common treatments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Radiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Chemotherapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Stem cell transplants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>Important causes:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Exposure to harmful radiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Diet &amp; physical activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Use of alcohol &amp; tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hereditary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Environmental &amp; Idiopathic</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Incidence of Cancer in India - 16 lakh: kills 8 lakh Indians annually |
Most common types of cancers in India

- Women:
  - Breast Cancer
  - Cervical Cancer & Oral Cancer

- Men:
  - Oral Cancer
  - Cancer of Pharynx
  - Cancer in gastro-intestinal tract

Human Development Index - 2018:
- India’s score - 0.640 - 130th rank - Medium HDI
- India’s failure to address the needs of patients
  - 20% higher mortality than countries with high HDI

India’s high mortality to incidence ratio - 0.68
- Ratio in very high HDI countries - 0.38

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC):
- Cancer Deaths - To rise from 8.8 lakh in 2018 to 13 lakh in 2035

IARC:
- Specialised cancer agency of WHO
- to promote international collaboration in cancer research
Centre wants States to ditch APMC for e-NAM

Only 1.6 crore farmers, out of the almost 12 crore in the country, have registered on the portal so far.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI
States were being “cajoled to reject” the agricultural produce marketing committee (APMC) system in favour of a pan-India electronic trading portal that creates a unified national market for agricultural commodities, according to Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman. So far, the Centre had been focussed on reforming APMCs, allocating funds to upgrade them, and

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks) Duration: Two hours

- Current events of national and international importance.
- Economic and Social Development-Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-III

General Studies-II: Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations.

- 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.
- Important aspects of governance, transparency and accountability, e-governance- applications, models, successes, limitations, and potential; citizens charters, transparency & accountability and institutional and other measures.

PAPER-IV

General Studies-III: Technology, Economic Development, Biodiversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management

- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization, of resources growth, development and employment.
- 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.
Agriculture - State List - 7th Schedule

Agriculture Markets - regulated by State APMC Acts (Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees)

Important Objectives of APMCs:
- To ensure farmers are not exploited + remunerative prices
- Transparency in pricing system
- Promote Public Private Partnership (PPP) in management
- Publicise data on arrival and price

Centre’s Model APMC Act, 2003:
- Objectives
  - To bring uniformity in agri markets
  - To end state monopoly on Mandis
  - Allow PPP in management and development
  - Creation of Infrastructure
- Present Status: Not adopted by States

2013: Committee on Agricultural Reforms
- ‘Government sponsored monopoly in agri marketing’

2017 - Model APLM Act
- Agricultural Produce & Livestock Marketing Act
Electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)

- Pan India e-trading portal connects all existing APMCs
  - A unified National Market for Agricultural Commodities

- Implemented by Small Farmers’ Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

- Objectives:
  - Promote uniformity in agri marketing
  - Remove information asymmetry
  - Promote real time price discovery

- e-NAM:
  - Facilitates pan-India trade
  - Better price discovery

News:

- Centre promoting e-NAM over APMCs

- Concerns: Effectiveness of e-NAM
  a) Only 1-6/12 crore cultivators have registered till now
  b) Only 585/2500 APMCs have been connected with e-NAM so far

- What can be done?
  i) Make adequate reforms in APMCs first
  ii) Then integrate APMCs with e-NAM
Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. Consider the following statements with reference to “President Rule”.

1. As per the Article 356, President rule can be imposed only on the recommendation of the Governor.
2. The proclamation of the President’s rule shall be approved by the both the houses of the Parliament within 2 months.
3. The President’s rule cannot be extended beyond 6 months.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

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

Practice Question – Prelims

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding e-NAM.

1. e-NAM is the pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities.
2. NABARD is the leading agency for implementing e-NAM.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2
Practice Question – Prelims

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the International Agency for Research on cancer (IARC).

1. IARC is a specialised agency of the World Health Organization to promote international collaboration in cancer research.
2. IARC releases the World Cancer Report in every 5 years since 2003.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

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

Practice Question – Prelims Answers

13-11-2019

Q1. Option ‘c’ – 2 only
Q2. Option ‘a’ – 1 only
Q3. Option ‘c’ – Both 1 and 2