The Hindu News Analysis – 05th September 2019 – Shankar IAS Academy

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*C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; D – Delhi; T – Thiruvananthapuram
Azhar, Hafiz and Dawood designated as terrorists

Part A—Preliminary Examination
Paper I - (200 marks)
- 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-IV
General Studies III: Technology, Economic Development, Bio diversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management
- Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security.

⇒ Amendment to UPAct, 1967
   - inserted new schedule - 4th Schedule
   - Listing individuals as ‘Terrorist’ under section 35 of the Act
⇒ Principal Act – “An act to provide for the more effective prevention of certain unlawful activities of individuals and associations…”

⇒ Unlawful Activity
   Action taken by an individual/organisation
(i) Intends or supports any claim
   - cession of a part of the territory of India
   - Secession from Union
(ii) Disclaims, questions, disrupts or intends to disrupt the Sovereignty and territorial integrity of India
(iii) Causes disaffection against India

⇒ Schedules to UPAct, 1967
1. First Schedule → name of terrorist organisations
   - Organisations listed in ‘Schedule to UN Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism (Implementation of Security Council Resolution) Order, 2007’
2. Second Schedule → International convention, protocol and treaties
3. Third Schedule → Security features to define high quality counterfeit Indian Currency notes

⇒ News
* Central Govt declared ‘individuals’ as ‘terrorists’
  - also add to Schedule 4 of the Act
  - declared under Section 35C (a) of UPAct, 1967
  - empowers Central Govt to add organisation to Schedule 1 or name of individual to Schedule 4
* Individuals listed as ‘Terrorists’
  1. Maulana Masood Azhar (JeM)
  2. Hafiz Muhammad (LeT)
  3. Zakir-Ur-Rehman Lakhvi
  4. Dawood Ibrahim Kaskar
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements with reference to Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act of 1967.

1. Individuals can be listed as terrorists under Section 35 of this act.

2. The third schedule was added by Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act of 2019.

3. The first schedule consists of the name of organisations that are listed in Schedule to the U.N. Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism (Implementation of Security Council Resolutions) Order, 2007.

Which among the above statements is/are correct?

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

India among top 10 nations in gold reserves

U.S. leads the pack with 8,334 tonnes followed by Germany with 3,367 tonnes

India has slipped the Netherlands to move into the list of top ten countries in terms of total gold reserves. According to the World Gold Council, India’s gold reserves touched 1,632 tonnes, which is marginally higher than the Netherlands reserves of 1,623 tonnes. Interestingly, in terms of individual countries, India actually ranks sixth since the International Monetary Fund (IMF) ranked the Netherlands third position after the U.S. and Germany. According to the latest release by the World Gold Council, U.S. leads the country list with total gold reserves of 3,773.3 tonnes followed by Germany with 3,561.8 tonnes.

India’s gold reserves have grown from 377.8 tonnes in the first quarter of 2008 to 1,632 tonnes in 2019, whereas, while the IMF ranked third with a holding of 2,405.8 tonnes, it is followed by Italy (1,317.8 tonnes), France (1,289.5 tonnes), Russia (1,283.2 tonnes), China (0,953.3 tonnes), Switzerland (0,419 tonnes), and Japan (0,220 tonnes) before India at the 10th spot.

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Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I—(200 marks)

• 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-IV


• Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization, of resources, growth, development and employment.

• Government Budgeting.
External Sector - Balance of Payments

- Systemic record of a country’s economic transactions with the outside world in a given year
- All transactions → Government + Private
- Reserves change denote the monetary movements
- BoP → Current Account + Capital Account Balance
- BoP Surplus → Balance added to forex reserves
- BoP Deficit → Balance deducted from forex reserves

Foreign Exchange Reserves:
1. Foreign Currency Assets
2. Gold Stock of RBI
3. SDR Holdings of Indian Govt with IMF
4. Reserves Tranche

Gold Reserves:
- Maintained by RBI
- As a backup to issue currency
- To meet unexpected BoP problems
- Value expressed in USD or INR

India - 10th largest country with gold reserves (including IMF)
- 618.2 tonnes (July 2019)
- 607 tonnes (March 2019)
- 367.8 tonnes (2018)

World Statistics:
- IMF - 3rd largest
- US - Largest
- Germany - 2nd largest

World Gold Council:
- Market Development Organisation for the gold industry
- Headquarters - London, UK
India's climate score: high on vulnerability, low on resilience

Disaster management plans must be prioritised.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

- Current events of national and international importance.
- General issues on Environmental ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate Change - that do not require subject specialization.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-IV


- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.
- Disaster and disaster management.

- 2018 - HSBC report on Climate Risks: India is most vulnerable to Climate Change
  
  Rise in carbon emissions + Unprecedented deforestation → Increase in Global warming → Floods, storms, heat waves and droughts

- Easing the environmental norms
  
  ✓ Boost short term economic growth

  ✓ Benefit the interest

  ? Causing permanent damage to the already fragile ecology

  ? Impact long term growth groups

- Climate risk surveys - 3 important factors

  ➤ Sensitivity to climate impacts
  
  ➤ Ability to cope (Money, Technology)
  
  ➤ Intensity of climate hazards

  India's performance worsening each year

- Heightened vulnerability of India to climate hazards

  ➤ Reasons:

  - Vast coastline
  
  - High population density
Recurring climate change hazards like floods, storms and heat waves have become the new normal in India. Can we say that India is the most vulnerable country to climate change? What all can be done to improve India’s resilience to climate change hazards?

Measures:

1. Boost inland and coastal defence
2. Build resilience in different agricultural sectors
3. Resilience in fisheries, manufacturing, energy, etc
4. Increasing spending on disaster management
5. Adequate resource allocation - implementing action plans
6. India should press global communities to take effective climate actions
7. Shift to renewable energy

Practice Question – Mains
GS - III

Q. Recurring climate change hazards like floods, storms and heat waves have become the new normal in India. Can we say that India is the most vulnerable country to climate change? What all can be done to improve India’s resilience to climate change hazards?
News

- State Archaeology Dept, Kerala → Unearthed iron sword, chisel and decorated pottery
- from Megalithic Era
- from Rock cut cave
- Megalith → 'Big stones'
- used to mark burial sites

This practice began 3000 years ago
- prevalent throughout - Deccan, South-India, North-East and Kashmir
- Important megalithic sites
  - Adichanallur, T.N
  - Brahmagiri, Karnataka

Part A—Preliminary Examination

- Current events of national and international importance.
- History of India and Indian National Movement.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-II

General Studies-I - Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society,

- Indian culture will cover the salient aspects of Art Forms, literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times.
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. The Brahmagiri Megalithic site is situated in which state?
   a) Tamil Nadu
   b) Andhra Pradesh
   c) Madhya Pradesh
   d) Karnataka

Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Which among the following sites is/are Megalithic site/s?
   1. Bhimbetka
   2. Adichanallur
   3. Brahmagiri

Select the correct answer from the code given below.
   a) 1 only
   b) 1 and 2
   c) 2 and 3
   d) 1, 2 and 3
As Narmada dam fills, villages go under

Madhya Pradesh protests against Gujarat violating schedule ahead of rehabilitation

A month after thousands of farmers of Madhya Pradesh, as a rising Narmada dam began submerging Nasipur, a settlement in the state, queer animals and a few hundred residents cleared their houses and moved to higher ground. They gathered whatever they could — clothes, furniture and utensils — and haggled with a refrigerator and a TV on a hired tractor to the other end of the town. When just a day remained, he gathered courage and moved a boat back to salvage his Auskar card, but it was too late by then.

A month later, Mr. Islamuddin, who used to weld agricultural implements, points to a mass of barely visible jagged rooftops, his submerged home among them.

That’s where he has slept. And there, right under that pavilion, we had our evening tea,” he reminisces.

If the plan to fill the Sardar Sarovar dam in its brim by mid-October without rehabilitating the affected was not hurting enough for Madhya Pradesh, it is being done by Gujarat at a normal pace — a month ahead of the schedule. This has spelt mayhem in villages along the banks upstream. By Wednesday, water in the dam had already risen to 133.5 meters, although 133 meters was to be achieved only by the end of September, to reach its full level of 188.50 meters by October 15. To escape the rising waters spilling onto the streets and breaking into houses of Nasipur in Dhar district, the largest town facing submergence, Mr. Islamuddin had rented a house, but others have not been so lucky. 270 families lay coopered up to 10 by 10 feet tin sheets at a relief camp. In the district, 26 such camps for 1,000 families, as rehabilitation, have been set up by the Narmada Valley Development Authority (NVDA).

The Madhya Pradesh government has written to the Centre flagging the filling up of the reservoir ahead of schedule, even as rehabilitation of project-affected families remains to be completed upstream.

In the letter dated September 3, M. Gopaldas, chairman of the NVDA, informed U.P. Singh, Secretary of the Union Ministry of Jal Shakti, that while by the end of September the reservoir was supposed to be filled up to 133.5 meters, it was already touching 133.52 meters. “It is clear that the action is in violation of the schedule provided by the Narmada Control Authority vide the order dated May 10, 2019,” wrote Mr. Reddy.

Gujarat has stated that as the dam had both horizontal and vertical contraction joints, it was important to test its integrity by filling it to the brim.

Narmada

Origin: Anarkantak Plateau, M.P.
Mouth: Gulf of Cambhat, Gujarat
Passes through M.P., Maharashtra & Gujarat
Sardar Sarovar Dam in Narmada - Submerged Nasipur village, M.P.

Gujarat Govt - Plan to fill Sardar Sarovar Dam - not according to schedule
resulted in flooding - upstream villages
no prior rehabilitation measures
people in relief camps - “forced to migrate”

Narmada Valley Development Authority (NVDA)
formed by Govt of M.P. - to exploit enormous water resources
oversees major developmental projects in Narmada
Proper rehabilitation to the displaced, impacts on environment

Sardar Sarovar Dam - Gujarat - Several Controversies
Narmada Bachao Andolan Movement
Benefits - Gujarat, M.P, Maharashtra and Rajasthan
irrigates Kutch and Sourashtra regions
Q. Consider the following statements.

1. The Sardar Sarovar Dam is located in Narmada River.

2. Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal was formed to adjudicate upon the sharing of Narmada waters between the 3 States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan.

Which among the above statements is/are correct?

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

Global Liveability Index 2019

- Released by The Economist Intelligence Unit
- Assesses - concept of liveability
  - which locations around the world provide best and worst living conditions
- Uses:
  - benchmarking perceptions of development levels
  - assigning hardship allowance as part of expatriate relocation packages
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. The Global Liveability Index is released by which among the following organisations?

a) World Bank
b) Transparency International
c) The Economist Intelligence Unit
d) International Monetary Fund
Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. Consider the following statements with reference to Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act of 1967.

1. Individuals can be listed as terrorists under Section 35 of this act.

2. The third schedule was added by Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act of 2019.

3. The first schedule consists of the name of organisations that are listed in Schedule to the U.N. Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism (Implementation of Security Council Resolutions) Order, 2007.

Which among the above statements is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 1 and 3
c) 2 only
d) 1, 2 and 3
Practice Question – Prelims

Q2. The Brahmagiri Megalithic site is situated in which state?
   a) Tamil Nadu
   b) Andhra Pradesh
   c) Madhya Pradesh
   d) Karnataka

Practice Question – Prelims

Q3. Which among the following sites is/are Megalithic site/s?
   1. Bhimbetka
   2. Adichanallur
   3. Brahmagiri
Select the correct answer from the code given below.
   a) 1 only
   b) 1 and 2
   c) 2 and 3
   d) 1, 2 and 3
### Practice Question – Prelims

**Q4.** Consider the following statements.

1. The Sardar Sarovar Dam is located in Narmada River.
2. Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal was formed to adjudicate upon the sharing of Narmada waters between the 3 States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan.

Which among the above statements is/are correct?

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

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### Practice Question – Prelims

**Q5.** The Global Liveability Index is released by which among the following organisations?

a) World Bank  
b) Transparency International  
c) The Economist Intelligence Unit  
d) International Monetary Fund
Practice Question – Mains
GS - III

Q. Recurring climate change hazards like floods, storms and heat waves have become the new normal in India. Can we say that India is the most vulnerable country to climate change? What all can be done to improve India’s resilience to climate change hazards?

Practice Question – Answers
05-09-2019

Q1. Option ‘b’ – 1 and 3
Q2. Option ‘d’ – Karnataka
Q3. Option ‘c’ – 2 and 3
Q4. Option ‘a’ – 1 only
Q5. Option ‘c’ – The Economist Intelligence Unit