ANALYSIS

Jharkhand phases, results on December 23
The first phase will be held on November 30 and the last on December 20

Court gives DVAC 48 days to complete probe
The Madras High Court on Friday granted a “final opportunity” till December 18 to the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption to complete its preliminary inquiry against Minister S.P. Velumani in the contracts case.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI
Elections to the Jharkhand Assembly will be held in five phases from November 30 to December 20. Counting of votes will take place on December 23, the Election Commission of India (ECI) announced on Friday.

With the term of the Assembly ending on January 5, 2020, the election process has begun.

BATTLELINES DRAWN
The Jharkhand Assembly election will be conducted in five phases between November 30 and December 20.

TOTAL SEATS

81

Cong. focus on lynching cases
With Jharkhand reporting multiple cases of mob-lynching, the Congress election manifesto is likely to propose an anti-lynching law. The manifesto will also include steps to curb the violence.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>News Articles</th>
<th>Page Number*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Health emergency declared in Delhi</td>
<td>7 9 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Burning of stubble down 40%</td>
<td>7 9 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Home Ministry retains final say on AFSPA in J&amp;K, Ladakh</td>
<td>10 12 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Beijing can slap tariffs of $3.6 billion dollars on US goods: WTO</td>
<td>12 14 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Joblessness rises to 3 year high</td>
<td>11 13 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Practice cum Revision - MCQs</td>
<td>@end of the video</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; D – Delhi; H – Hyderabad; T – Thiruvananthapuram;
Health emergency declared in Delhi

Schools in the capital have been ordered closed till November 5 due to severe pollution levels

The Delhi government on Friday announced that all schools in Delhi would be closed till November 5 due to a public health emergency declared by the Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority (EPCA) as pollution had reached intolerable levels in the capital, making it a “gas chamber.”

Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal announced the decision on Twitter. “Due to the rising level of air pollution, all schools in Delhi will remain closed till November 5,” the CM tweeted in Hindi.

The EPCA in a statement said that children need to be protected from the rising pollution levels.

“The air quality in Delhi and NCR deteriorated further on Thursday night and is now at the severe plus level. We have to take this as a public health emergency as it will have adverse health impacts on all, particularly our children,” EPCA Chairman Bhure Lal said. The CM also said that he had a meeting with Mr. Lal and assured him of all cooperation in implementing the Graded Responsive Action Plan.

Children given masks

Early on Friday, Mr. Kejriwal distributed masks to school children as part of the government’s initiative to protect them from pollution and also explained to the children the effects of stubble burning.

Mr. Kejriwal told students that smoke emanating from stubble burning in Punjab and Haryana was causing air pollution and asked them to write letters to the Chief Ministers of the two states urging them to control it.

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-III

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

- Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies.

PAPER-IV


- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.
News article

- Pollution levels in Delhi and NCR - severe.
- Schools to be closed
- Public Health Emergency declared in Capital by Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority (EPAC)
- Delhi and NCR - a “gas chamber”

Reasons for severe air pollution

- Stubble Burning
  - Acc. to CPCB, its contribution to pollution has gone up by 45%.
  - High Particulate matter concentration in air

- Combination of accumulated toxins because of local pollution - Cracker burning - Diwali
- Extremely adverse weather
  - Temperature inversion in winter
    - warm air rests above cooler air
    - traps the smog closer to the ground
- EPCA - air quality in Delhi and NCR - ‘Severe +’
Parali Pradhushan action plan

1. Odd-Even scheme for vehicles
2. Distribution of N-95 category masks
   • designed to filter out at least 95% of dust and mold in the air
   • do not protect against chemical vapors, gases, carbon monoxide, gasoline, asbestos, lead or low oxygen environments
3. Laser show - banning bursting crackers
4. Water sprinkling, mechanised sweeping
5. Special measures for 12 hotspots
6. Two environment marshalls per ward to prevent polluting actions
7. Delhi Tree Challenge

Severe plus pollution level

• National Air Quality Index
  • Air Quality status in a single number, nomenclature and colour

Table 3.2: IND-AQI Category and Range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AQI Category</th>
<th>AQI Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>0 – 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
<td>51 – 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>101 – 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>201 – 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Poor</td>
<td>301 – 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>401 – 500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Girade Response Action Plan (GiRAP)

- Notified by MoEF&CC through EPAC
- January 2017
- When air quality reaches moderate, poor, very poor, severe as per NAAQI, action plans in GiRAP are to be taken
- Specifies actions for controlling Particulate Matter (PM) emissions, preventing PM levels from going beyond ‘moderate’ AQI Category
- New category - “Severe + or Emergency”
  - when PM 2.5 ≥ 300 μg/m³
  - PM 10 ≥ 500 μg/m³

Actions need to be taken
- Stopping entry of truck traffic to Delhi
- Stopping construction activities
- Introducing Odd-Even scheme for private vehicles
- Other additional steps by the Task Force working to control air pollution
Burning of stubble down 40%, SC told

"Special schemes, having a total outlay of ₹151.8 crore, have been rolled out to tackle air pollution"

LEGAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

The Union Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has informed the Supreme Court that incidents of stubble burning in the three states neighbouring Delhi and the National Capital Region have come down by 47% since 2016.

The Centre claimed that stubble burning has seen a reduction of 5% in 2016, 25.5% and 24.5% in 2018 in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, respectively, when compared to 2017.

In an affidavit, the Union Ministry said after the 2018 Budget, special control schemes, having a total outlay of ₹151.8 crore, have been rolled out to tackle air pollution and for in-situ management of crop residue and promotion of agriculture mechanisation.

The machines to manage crop residue would be distributed among individual farmers for 50% subsidy and 80% discount would be given for setting up of custom hiring centres for these machines.

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-III

General Studies-II: Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations.
- Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies.

PAPER-IV

- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.
News

- CPCB - Contribution of stubble burning to pollution has gone up to 45%.

- MoEF&CC to Supreme Court - incidents of stubble burning in three neighbouring states of Delhi and NCR have come down by 41% since 2016.

- Reduction in stubble burning in 2018 compared to 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.P.</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Special central schemes
  - to tackle air pollution
  - in-situ management of crop residue
  - promotion of mechanisation in agriculture
  - 50% subsidy to individual farmers for machines to manage crop residue
  - 80% discount for setting up Custom Hiring Centres
Home Ministry retains final say on AFSPA in J&K, Ladakh

The Act has been in force in these areas since 1990

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

The Cabinet Secretariat on Friday notified rules reasserting the Union Home Ministry as the authority that would decide on the imposition of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) in the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

The Act, which empowers security forces to conduct operations anywhere and arrest anyone without a warrant, has been in force in Jammu & Kashmir since July 5, 1990.

Under the J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019, the Union Territory of J&K will have a Legislative Assembly, but Ladakh will not have one. While the Lieutenant-Governors of the two Union Territories were sworn in on Thursday, there have been no indications as yet on the Assembly elections in Jammu & Kashmir.

Earlier, before the State of J&K was bifurcated and downgraded, it was the Home Ministry or the Governor that was the designated authority for notifying the AFSPA.

Friday’s notification also renamed the Department of Jammu and Kashmir in the Ministry as the Department of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs. The notification included the Hindi translation of the name in Roman script – “Jammu, Kashmir aur Ladakh Vibag”.

The government said the department would be responsible for all matters relating to the two Union Territories, including counter-terrorism within Jammu and Kashmir, and coordination with the Defence Ministry for maintaining and managing the Line of Control between India and Pakistan, but excluding those matters with which the External Affairs Ministry is concerned.

“All matters falling within the purview of the Union Government in terms of the provisions of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 (34 of 2019), relating to both the Union Territories, except all such matters as have been specifically assigned under these rules to any other Ministry or Department of the Government of India,” the notification read.

In Ladakh, the Department of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs would be responsible for all matters enumerated in the State List and Concurrent List in any such matter, except all such matters as have, under these rules, been specifically assigned to any other Ministry or department of the Government of India.

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-III

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

- Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues and challenges pertaining to the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein.

PAPER-IV


- Various Security forces and agencies and their mandate.
AFSPA

- Two AFSPA in operation
- Some NE States - Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958

**The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019**

**Bifurcation**

- **Erstwhile J&K State**
  - UT of J&K
  - UT of Ladakh

**Designated Authority** to notify 'disturbed areas' in official gazette

[Sec.3, AF(J&K)SPA, 1990]

- Governor of J&K (or)
- C.Govt (Min. of Home Affairs)

C.Govt (MHA)

[Recent notification by the Cabinet Secretariat]
AF (J&K) SPA, 1990
- Empowers Armed Forces
  - to conduct operations anywhere in order to maintain public order
  - to arrest anyone without warrant
  - enter and search any premises without warrant
  - stop, search and seize any vehicles carrying any suspicious person who is a proclaimed offender

Department of Jammu, Kashmir & Ladakh Affairs
- Erstwhile Dept of Jammu and Kashmir
- Comes under Ministry of Home Affairs

- Deals with
  - UTs of J&K, Ladakh
  - Administration of AF (J&K) SPA, 1990
  - Deals with all matters which falls under the purview of the Union Government (Based on the provisions of the J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019)
  - Includes counter-terrorism within J&K
  - Coordination with other ministries/depts in respect of subjects/matters that are specifically allotted
  - Excludes subjects/matters that concerns Ministry of External Affairs
Ladakh - Responsible for all matters that are enumerated in State list and Concurrent list, except those matters that have been specifically assigned to any other Ministry or Dept. of Govt. of India.
Beijing can slap tariffs of $3.6 bn on U.S. goods: WTO

‘Anti-dumping duties caused loss to China’

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE
GENEVA

A World Trade Organization arbitrator on Friday authorised China to slap tariffs on U.S. imports worth up to $3.58 billion annually in a years-long dispute over U.S. anti-dumping practices, a trade official said.

China had asked the WTO for permission to hit the U.S. with more than $7 billion in tariffs in the case.

But the WTO ruling said it had determined that the illegal U.S. anti-dumping practices had caused “nullification or impairment of benefits accruing to China” to the tune of $3,579.128 million, and that Beijing could impose tariffs on goods not exceeding that amount per year.

The decision marks the first time the WTO has authorised China to impose tariffs in a trade dispute.

Beijing still needs to formally request the right to impose that or a lesser sum in tariffs, but it would take opposition from every WTO member to block such a request.

In this specific case, China alleged that the United States, in violation of WTO rules, was continuing a practice known as “zeroing”, which calculates the price of imports compared to the normal value in the U.S. to determine predatory pricing.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I—(200 marks)

• Current events of national and international importance.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-III

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

• Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.

• Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India’s interests, Indian diaspora.
• Dumping - Price discrimination where the price of a product is less than the price of that product in the market of importing country.

World Trade Organization

• Intergovernmental body

• HQ: Geneva, Switzerland

• Global organization dealing with the rules of trade between the nations

• WTO allows governments to act against dumping

• Anti-dumping duty is to neutralize the impact of cheap imports in the imported country.

Present case: US-China

• Against the anti-dumping duty imposed by U.S. on Chinese imports.

• U.S. is practicing arbitrary anti-dumping methodologies. Ex: Zeroing

• China is to slap compensatory sanctions on U.S. imports.
Joblessness rises to 3-year high

The rate for October is at the highest level since August 2016, says CMIE

VAREN B. KREHMAN
HMCS/MA

India’s unemployment rate in October rose to 8.3%, the highest level since August 2016, according to data released by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) on Friday.

According to CMIE, the urban unemployment rate for October 2019 stood at 8.9%, slightly higher than the rural unemployment rate of 8.3%.

Over 20% in Tripura

Among States, Tripura and Haryana saw unemployment levels of more than 20% (the highest), while the unemployment rate was the lowest in Tamil Nadu at 11.1%. Rajasthan saw its unemployment rate double between September and October 2019.

The CMIE’s figures are in line with the findings of the latest Periodic Labour Force Survey, which had estimated an unemployment rate of 6.1% between July 2017 and June 2018, the worst in 45 years. The data also comes on the back of other indicators showing a downturn in the economy, including the core sector output in September posting its worst contraction in at least 14 years.

Earlier, August’s industrial output shrank at its fastest rate in more than six years. A working paper titled, "India’s Employment Crisis Rising Education Levels and Falling Non-agricultural Job Growth", by researchers at the Centre for Sustainable Employment estimates that between 2018-19 and 2017-18, employment declined by an unprecedented nine million jobs (a 2% drop), with agricultural employment declining by 11.5%. In the same period, employment in the service sector increased by 11.5%, while manufacturing employment dipped by 5.7%.

The data in the paper also shows that while employment has been declining, the number of working age people who are "Not in Labour Force, Education and Training" has continued to increase – from about 84 million in 2014-15, it has now crossed 100 million. Falling manufacturing employment and deteriorating construction employment growth are "bad news for the economy", the paper’s authors note, adding, "To sustain the growth of income, improve standard of living, and to reduce poverty, employment opportunities in manufacturing and construction (although a transitory sector) is necessary".

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-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.

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.

Civilspedia Team - Powered by Shankar IAS Academy
• Unemployment rate

  ➣ proportion of labour force without a job + actively looking for a job

  ➣ Labour force = Employed + Unemployed

  ➣ October 2019 - 8.5%
    - Highest since August, 2016
    - Urban unemployment : 8.9%
    - Rural unemployment : 8.3%

  ➣ State wise data (for October 2019)
    - Highest - Tripura (27.2%), Haryana (23.2%)
    - Lowest - Tamil Nadu (1.1%),
      - Puducherry (1.2%),
      - Uttarakhand (1.5%)

• Periodic Labour Force Survey (2017-18) by MoSPI

  ➣ July 2017 - June 2018
    - Unemployment - 6.1%
    - Highest since 1972-73

• 5.2% decline in growth of core sectors in September 2019

  ➣ Worst performance in last 14 years
Another study

- From 2011-12 to 2017-18: employment declined by 90 lakh

Structural transformation

- Declining number of workers in agriculture
  - Rise in employment in non-farm sectors

  - From 2011-12 to 2017-18
    - Decrease in
      * Agricultural employment: 11.5%
      * Manufacturing employment: 5.7%
    - Increase in
      * Service sector employment: 13.4%

- Working age people NOT in labour force: Education and Training - 8.4 crore in 2011-12 to more than 10 crore.

- Need more employment opportunities in manufacturing and construction

  - For growth of income, to improve standard of living, employment opportunities
Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. Consider the following statements about Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP).

1. It specifies action plans that are required for controlling Particulate Matter Emissions from various pollution sources and to prevent PM10 and PM2.5 levels to go beyond the ‘severe’ National Air Quality Index category.

2. It has been notified by the Central Pollution Control Board.

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

Q2. Consider the following statements about the Armed Forces (Jammu & Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990.

1. This Act can be imposed on the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir only.

2. The Department of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs under the Prime Minister’s Office deals with the administration of this Act.

Which of the above statements is/are not correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2
Q3. “Anti-dumping duty”, often in news refers to
a) It’s a duty imposed on domestic goods by the domestic country.
b) It’s a duty imposed on imported goods by the importing nation.
c) It’s a duty imposed by the exporting country on the exported goods.
d) It’s a duty imposed on exported goods by the importing nation.

Q4. Consider the following statements.

1. As per the Periodic Labour Force Survey 2017-2018, the unemployment rate in India during 2017-2018 is 6.1%.
2. The Periodic Labour Force Survey 2017-2018, was released by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

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
Practice Question – Prelims
Answers

1. Option (d) – Neither 1 nor 2
2. Option (c) – Both 1 and 2
3. Option (b) – It’s a duty imposed on imported goods by the importing nation.
4. Option (a) – 1 only