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*C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; D – Delhi; T – Thiruvananthapuram


**A test of law and justice**

The challenge made in the 1948 constitution of the country present a mere black judicial mechanism that could not resolve the complex problems of the society.

**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.

- **Indian Constitution**—historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure.
- **Parliament** and State legislatures—structure, functioning, conduct of business, powers & privileges and issues arising out of these.

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1. **103rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 2019**
   - Amended Article 15 and 16, in Part III of Indian Constitution
   - State to make any special provision and reservation in appointment and admissions in educational institution for EWS citizens other than socially and economically backward classes, the SCs & STs

2. **Petitioners**
   - "economic status based reservation " violates basic structure
   - "Act"- unmindful of structural inequalities in Indian Society

3. **Government of India**
   - Parliament - not confined to singular vision to achieve equality
   - it has power to decide how to guarantee equal status to all persons

4. **Meaning and Purpose of Reservation:**
   1. To give a larger share in administration and to get a greater representation from backward communities
   2. Promise against prejudice - promise against the disadvantage of backwardness
   3. Means to repair and compensate the persons belonging to historically discriminated communities

   - "Compensatory discrimination principle" - Mare Galanter
Meaning and Purpose of Reservation (Cont’d)

4. For fairer and better representation in share of political administration
5. To end the caste-based domination and monopoly of jobs & employment - Public Sector
6. Elevating the position of historically disadvantaged groups and to eliminate the inequalities produced by caste system

1st Constitutional Amendment Act of 1951

- Introduced Subclause (4) in Article 15 of Indian Constitution

State of Kerala Vs N.M. Thomas

- Supreme Court - "Social and Educational backwardness - an essential part of idea of equality"
- Theory of Justice
  - Ending caste domination in employment
  - Ending inequalities produced by caste System

What’s wrong with 103rd CAA?

- It unseats the constitutional code of equality
- Doesn’t aim to end caste based domination in jobs
- Does not enhance the historically oppressed sections

"Economic" criteria

- Family income and other parameters of economic disadvantage
- "Social disadvantage" - not a criterion
- Further strengthens the ability of powerful castes to retain positions of authority
- Creates even greater monopolisation in Employment

Author

- Supreme Court should refer the matter challenging 103rd CAA to a constitutional bench - under Article 145 (3)
- Minimum of 5 judges - a case - involving substantial question of law - interpretation of the constitution
- Till the matter is fully heard by Constitutional Bench, the operation of 103rd CAA - to be stayed
Practice Question – Prelims
Q. According to Article 145 of the Indian Constitution, the minimum number of Judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution or for the purpose of hearing any reference under article 143 shall be
   a) Three
   b) Five
   c) Nine
   d) Four

Practice Question – Prelims
Q. Consider the following statements, with reference to Article 15 of the Indian Constitution.
   1. It deals with the equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
   2. It has been amended by both the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951 and the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment Amendment) Act, 2019

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
   a) 1 only
   b) 2 only
   c) Both 1 and 2
   d) Neither 1 nor 2

New species of ancient lizard named after Hindu god ‘Indra’

⇒ A study published in ‘Current Biology’
   * Complete remains of a lizard preserved in the stomach of a microraptor
   * Microraptor: a winged, theropod (meat-eating) bird like dinosaur

⇒ Lizard is named as ‘Indrasaurus wangi’
   * Indrasaurus: inspired by a Vedic legend – Lord Indra was swallowed by a dragon during a battle
   * Wangi: named after Prof. Wang Yuan, a palaeontologist of Chinese Academy of Sciences

⇒ New lizard had a different teeth unlike others from Jehol Biota
   * Jehol Biota – all living organisms of northeastern China between 135 & 120 million years ago
→ This is the 4th occurrence of a microraptor preserving stomach contents
  - It shows the microraptor/dinosaur fed on mammals, birds, fish, and lizards
  - An opportunistic predator

→ Such stomach preservations till now helped to establish 20 predator-prey relationships

→ Microraptor swallowed the whole of lizard, and head first
  - Shows similarity with living carnivorous birds and lizards

→ Recent studies - microraptors excreted pellets similar to living carnivorous birds, especially owls
  - This is absent in this microraptor

→ Evolutionary transition from dinosaur to bird - characterised by extreme homoplasies
  - Homoplasies: character shared by a set of species - but not present in their ancestor
  - Such traits were evolved numerous times independently in closely related groups

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Idea about evolution of different species
Eg: Dinosaur to birds

Predator-prey relations can be established
Eg: Microraptors → Mammals, lizards, etc.

Knowledge of food existed millions of years ago

Importance of discovery of new species

Idea about traits evolved within species, etc.
Practice Question – Prelims
Q. Recently a new lizard species named *Indrasaurus wangi* was discovered from
   a) India
   b) China
   c) Sri Lanka
   d) Malaysia

Practice Question – Prelims
Q. The term, ‘microraptor’ sometimes seen in the news, refers to
   a) A robot with precise artificial intelligence functioning
   b) A spacecraft developed to soft land on the moon
   c) A recently discovered microorganism
   d) A four-winged theropod, that resembles a bird

A WASH for healthcare
Without adequate water, sanitation and hygiene amenities, infection control is severely compromised.

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

WASH
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
  - Critical for safe functioning of Healthcare facilities
  - Adequate WASH amenities + Waste Management + environmental cleaning services
- If not adequate,
  1. Infection prevention & Control → Compromised
     - Patients & healthcare workers → sick
     - efforts to improve maternal, neonatal & child health → Weakened
  2. Unnecessary use of antibiotics
     - Spreading of Antimicrobial Resistance
     - ineffective treatments, persistence of infections, spreading to others
WASH in healthcare facilities: global baseline report 2019:

* Jointly published by WHO & UNICEF
* First global assessment of water, sanitation, hygiene, waste management & environmental cleaning

SDG goal 6

‘Ensure availability & sustainable management of water & sanitation for all’

1. Target 6.1 – Universal & equitable access to safe & affordable drinking water
2. Target 6.2 – Adequate & equitable sanitation & hygiene for all
3. Target 6.8 – Access to quality essential healthcare services

* Report - In 2016,
  1. 896 million people – no water service at healthcare facility
  2. 1.5 billion – no sanitation service
  3. 1/6 healthcare facility – no hygiene service
  4. Waste Management } Inadequate Environmental Cleaning } Data

World Health Assembly Resolution:

* May 2019 - 72nd WHA

* Catalyze domestic and external investments to help reach global SDG targets
  - 60% basic WASH services by 2022
  - 80% basic WASH services by 2025
  - 100% basic WASH services by 2030

Steps recommended by WHO & UNICEF:

1. In-depth assessments and establish national standards & accountability mechanisms
   - lack of baseline data
2. Increase engagement & work to instill cleanliness and safety in all facilities
   - Information campaign for administrators
   - Awareness to all healthcare workers of current WASH & IPC procedures
   - Working closely with communities, especially in rural areas to demand WASH services
3. Routine collection of data on key WASH indicators
   - Progress of WASH amenities
   - Accountability
   - Links between policies & outcomes
Practice Question – Prelims
Q. The “WASH in health care facilities: global baseline report 2019” is the first global assessment of water, sanitation, hygiene, health care waste management and environmental cleaning services in health care facilities. The report is jointly published by which among the following?

1. World Bank Group
2. World Health Organisation
3. International Committee of the Red Cross
4. Médecins Sans Frontières
5. United Nations Children Funds

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

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

Practice Question – Mains
GS-II
Q. Critically examine the importance of WASH (Water Sanitation and Hygiene) and suggest measures for the safe functioning of healthcare in India.
The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2019:

- Re-introduced in Lok Sabha
- Amends the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988

**Proposed Amendments:**

1. Compensation
   - To insert Art. 164 of the Act
   - Art. 164 (a) -> Motor Vehicle Owner or authorised insurer - liable to pay compensation
   - Death -> ₹ 5 lakh
   - Grievous hurt -> ₹ 2.5 lakh

2. Increasing penalties & fines for violations

3. Facilitate Online learning licence
   - Amends Section 8 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
   - Learner’s licence in electronic form

4. Insurance - Simplified provisions
   - Expeditions helps to accident victims & families
   - Inserting Article 164 B -> Motor Vehicle Accident Fund
     * Compulsory Insurance
     * Medical Treatment of Victim
     * for compensation

5. Protection of Good Samaritans
   - Inserting Article 136 A
   - in good faith renders emergency help at the Scene of accident or transports victim to the hospital
   - Not liable for civil or criminal action

6. Raising time limit for renewal of driving licence
   - 1 month -> 1 year
12 Indian beaches in the race to crest the 'Blue Flag' challenge

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.

- Blue flag certification and standards
  - Foundation on Environmental Education
  - Eco-label - Marinas, beaches and Sustainable boating tourism operators
  - based at Copenhagen, Denmark
  - Initially popularised in Europe
  - 2001 - extended to other parts - with South Africa joining the club

- Spain - nation with highest number of Blue Flag certified beaches, followed by Greece and France

- As of now, no beach in India have been Blue Flag certified

To be certified, beaches have to be
- Environment friendly,
- Should meet 33 standards in 4 areas
  - Environment Management
  - Environment Education
  - Safety and Security
  - Bathing water quality standards

Recognition at the international level means,
- Beaches are environment-friendly
- Free from pollution
- Tourism hotspot

India planning to get certification for 12 beaches - 2 beaches within this month
1. Shrivrajpur Beach [Gujarat]
2. Ghogla Beach [Daman & Diu]

BEAMS - Beach Environment and Aesthetic Management System
- Society of Integrated Coastal Management
  - Develops the beaches under the Integrated Coastal Management Scheme
  - Under MoEF and CC
- Main Objective:
  - To promote sustainable development in coastal regions
  - Focus to attract tourists
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. The programme ‘Blue Flag’ is an initiative launched by

a) UN Environment
b) UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
c) Foundation for Environmental Education
d) Greenpeace
Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. Consider the following statements, with reference to Article 15 of the Indian Constitution.

1. It deals with the equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
2. It has been amended by both the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951 and the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment Amendment) Act, 2019.

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Practice Question – Prelims

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Practice Question – Prelims
Q3. Recently a new lizard species named *Indrasaurus wangi* was discovered from
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   b) China
   c) Sri Lanka
   d) Malaysia

Practice Question – Prelims
Q4. The term, ‘microraptor’ sometimes seen in the news, refers to
   a) A robot with precise artificial intelligence functioning
   b) A spacecraft developed to soft land on the moon
   c) A recently discovered microorganism
   d) A four-winged theropod, that resembles a bird
Practice Question – Prelims

Q5. The “WASH in health care facilities: global baseline report 2019” is the first global assessment of water, sanitation, hygiene, health care waste management and environmental cleaning services in health care facilities. The report is jointly published by which among the following?

1. World Bank Group
2. World Health Organisation
3. International Committee of the Red Cross
4. Médecins Sans Frontières
5. United Nations Children Funds

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

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

Practice Question – Prelims

Q6. The programme ‘Blue Flag’ is an initiative launched by

a) UN Environment
b) UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
c) Foundation for Environmental Education
d) Greenpeace
Practice Question – Prelims

Answers

16 July 2019

1. b, 2 only
2. b, Five
3. b, China
4. d, A four-winged theropod, that resembles a bird
5. c, 2 and 5 only
6. c, Foundation for Environmental Education

Practice Question – Mains

GS-II

Q. Critically examine the importance of WASH (Water Sanitation and Hygiene) and suggest measures for the safe functioning of healthcare in India.
“Economic” criteria

* family income and other parameters of economic disadvantage
* “Social disadvantage” – not a criterion
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