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*C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; D – Delhi; H – Hyderabad; T – Thiruvananthapuram
### 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
- General issues on Environmental ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate Change - that do not require subject specialization.
- General Science

### Part B—Main Examination

**PAPER-II**

General Studies-I : Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society
- Distribution of key natural resources across the world factors responsible for the location of primary, secondary, and tertiary sector industries in various parts of the world (including India)

### 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.

**PAPER-IV**

- Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies andminimum support prices; Public Distribution System-objectives, functioning, limitations, revamping; issues of buffer stocks and food security; Technology missions; economics of animal-rearing;
- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment
**Major types of Aquacultures**

- The scheme aims to enhance the livelihood security of households in the rural areas of the country.
- Pond culture.
- Raceways - uses a continuously running source of water/artificial channel to grow fish.
- Re-circulating systems - water is reused many times – water treatment.
- Cage systems.

**Caged Aquaculture**

- Fish or shellfish is grown in a mesh enclosure.
- A cage has a completely rigid frame.
- Uses existing water resources but confines the fish inside some type of mesh enclosure.

*The mesh retains the fish, making it easier to feed, observe and harvest them.*

*The mesh allows the water to pass freely between the fish and surrounding water resource - maintains water quality and removes wastes.*

![Caged Aquaculture](http://nfdb.gov.in/PDF/GUIDELINES/Guidelines%20for%20Cage%20Culture%20in%20Inland%20Open%20Water%20Bodies%20of%20India.pdf)
Advantages of Caged Aquaculture

- Require comparatively low capital outlay because they use existing water bodies.
- Uses simple technology.
- Augment fish yield by optimizing the use of all available water area.
- Help reduce the pressure on land for farms and nurseries.
- Can be used to clean up eutrophicated waters by harvesting of caged planktivorous species.
- Very high production per unit area.
- Facility for towing off in case of pollution.
- Safety from predators.
- Ease of harvest.

Disadvantages of Caged Aquaculture

- Concerns about the environmental impacts of these methods.
- Intensive culture is believed to accelerate eutrophication.
- Intensive or semi-intensive fish culture is not advisable in fast flowing water due to excessive loss of feed.
- High demand on oxygen and water flow.
- Dependence on artificial feed.
- Rapid spread of disease.
- Conflict with multiple use of natural waters.

National Level Committee to Develop Guidelines for Cage Culture in Inland Open Waters’ (NCGCC)

- Shape and type of the cages:
  - Round cages – considered more suitable for choppy waters with wave- and wind-driven turbulence.
  - Durable and stable cage materials are essential for achieving better results.
- Site selection:
  - Large, deep reservoirs and lakes need to be chosen culture, and not shallow water bodies.
  - Safety of the location and smooth culture operations, minimizing user conflicts.

Contribution of marine fish in the total production of the country has decreased from 71% in 1950s to 35% in 2015 with a corresponding increase in inland fish production.
Avoid places - turbulence/excessive wave, bad water quality, low depth, nearness to dense human habitation, dams etc.

Water body should be either oligotrophic or mesotrophic.

- Cage culture operations will increase nutrient load, BOD and COD in the water bodies – can create eutrophic conditions.

- Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) should be conducted before cages are installed in reservoirs.

- Continuous fish health monitoring.

- Use of antibiotics and chemical should be avoided as far as possible.

Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements with reference to ‘Cage Culture or Cage Aquaculture’, recently seen in news.

1. Fish or shellfish is grown in a mesh which has a completely rigid frame.
2. Small and shallow water bodies are best suited.
3. Water is reused many times, by passing it through treatment processes to remove waste and to restore the quality.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?
(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 2 and 3 only
22. Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.—

(1) No law providing for preventive detention shall authorise the detention of a person for a longer period than three months unless—

(a) an Advisory Board consisting of persons who are, or have been, or are qualified to be appointed as, Judges of a High Court has reported before the expiration of the said period of three months that there is in its opinion sufficient cause for such detention: Provided that nothing in this sub-clause shall authorise the detention of any person beyond the maximum period prescribed by any law made by Parliament under sub-clause (b) of clause (7); or

(b) such person is detained in accordance with the provisions of any law made by Parliament under sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (7).

(5) When any person is detained in pursuance of an order made under any law providing for preventive detention, the authority making the order shall, as soon as may be, communicate to such person the grounds on which the order has been made and shall afford him the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order.

(6) Nothing in clause (5) shall require the authority making any such order as is referred to in that clause to disclose facts which such authority considers to be against the public interest to disclose.

(7) Parliament may by law prescribe—

(a) the circumstances under which, and the class or classes of cases in which, a person may be detained for a period longer than three months under any law providing for preventive detention without obtaining the opinion of an Advisory Board in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (a) of clause (4);

(b) the maximum period for which any person may in any class or classes of cases be detained under any law providing for preventive detention; and

(c) the procedure to be followed by an Advisory Board in an inquiry under [sub-clause (a) of clause (4)].
22. Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.—

(1) No law providing for preventive detention shall authorise the detention of a person for a longer period than three months unless—

(a) an Advisory Board consisting of persons who are, or have been, or are qualified to be appointed as, Judges of a High Court has reported before the expiration of the said period of three months that there is in its opinion sufficient cause for such detention: Provided that nothing in this sub-clause shall authorise the detention of any person beyond the maximum period prescribed by any law made by Parliament under sub-clause (b) of clause (7); or

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(5) When any person is detained in pursuance of an order made under any law providing for preventive detention, the authority making the order shall, as soon as may be, communicate to such person the grounds on which the order has been made and shall afford him the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order.

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(b) the maximum period for which any person may in any class or classes of cases be detained under any law providing for preventive detention; and

(c) the procedure to be followed by an Advisory Board in an inquiry under [sub-clause (a) of clause (4)].

• Constitution empowers both Parliament and the state legislatures to make laws regarding preventive detention.

• Some of the preventive detention laws in force are:
  ✓ The National Security Act, 1980
  ➢ repeatedly used to detain many politicians in J&K.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE
(Article 246)
List I—Union List

9. Preventive detention for reasons connected with Defence, Foreign Affairs, or the security of India; persons subjected to such detention.

List III—Concurrent List

3. Preventive detention for reasons connected with the security of a State, the maintenance of public order, or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community; persons subjected to such detention.
Issues associated with preventive detention

- State is empowered to declare a building/house as a sub-jail and the residents comes under house arrest.
  - State takes over the property
  - Owner of the property is entitled to rent/compensation for the use and occupation of the property
  - Compulsory takeover of property without paying compensation has been an issue of great concern in states like Mizoram.
- Ignoring the procedural safeguards provided under Article 22 for preventive detention.

THE PRISONS ACT, 1894

3. Definitions.—In this Act—

(1) “prison” means any jail or place used permanently or temporarily under the general or special orders of a State Government for the detention of prisoners, and includes all lands and buildings appurtenant thereto, but does not include—

(a) any place for the confinement of prisoners who are exclusively in the custody of the police;

(b) any place specially appointed by the State Government under section 541 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 (10 of 1882); or

(c) any place which has been declared by the State Government, by general or special order, to be a subsidiary jail;

Supreme Court

- “If there is an unexplained delay of even one/two days in dealing with the representation, the order of preventive detention is vitiated”.
- AK Roy vs Union of India Case, 1981
  - Laws of preventive detention cannot, by the backdoor, introduce procedural measures of a punitive kind.
  - Keeping a person in detention in a place other than where he habitually resides makes the measure punitive.

Use of preventive detention without following the procedure will actually make it punishment/conviction without a trial and it violates the fundamental right under Article 22.
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements:

1. The term ‘preventive detention’ is explicitly mentioned in the Constitution of India.

2. Parliament has the exclusive authority to make laws of preventive detention for reasons connected with defence, foreign affairs and the security of India.

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

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24 million may drop out of school due to pandemic: UN

'Girls are likely to be disproportionately affected'

Almost 24 million children are at risk of not returning to school next year due to the economic fallout of COVID-19, according to the United Nation’s policy brief on the pandemic’s impact on education, released on Tuesday. The educational funding gap is also likely to increase by one third, it said.

More than 14 billion learners across the world have been affected by the disruption of the education system, but the pandemic has also served to exacerbate existing disparities, with vulnerable populations in low-income countries facing a harder and longer list. For example, during the second quarter of 2020, 85% of children at the primary level have been effectively out of school in poor countries, compared to just 20% in highly developed countries. UNICEF estimates that 25.8 million additional children and youth from primary to tertiary may drop out or not have access to school next year due to the pandemic’s economic impact alone. The number of children not returning to their education after the school closures is likely to be even greater,” says the policy brief, adding that girls and young women are likely to be disproportionally affected as the school closures made them more vulnerable to child marriages, early pregnancy and gender-based violence.

Even for those who do not drop out of school, learning losses could be severe, especially in the foundational years. “Simulations on developing countries participating in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) suggest that without remediation, a loss of teaching by one-third (equivalent to a three-month school closure) during Grade 3 might result in 25% of students falling so far behind that even if they still have dropped out or will not be able to learn anything in school,” says the brief.

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News

- United Nation’s recent policy brief on the pandemic’s impact on education.

- Findings

✓ COVID-19 pandemic has caused the largest disruption of education in history – universal impact on learners and teachers around the world.

✓ By mid April 2020, 94% of learners worldwide were affected by the pandemic.
Early 2020 estimate - financing gap in education to reach ‘SDG 4’ - $148 billion annually.

- COVID-19 crisis will increase this financing gap by up to one-third.
- Interruption of the school year - disproportionately negative impact on the most vulnerable pupils from poor economic background.
- Condition of girls - will be forced to take up domestic chores and farms works.
- Children with disabilities and refugee children - suffering due to lack of inclusion in strategies of distance learning.

FIGURE 1: PRE-COVID-19 FINANCING GAP TO REACH SDG 4 (millions of dollars)

- Slower progress than projected
- More students than projected
- Higher unit cost of education
- Greater data availability
- Less time to achieve targets

Economic impact of COVID-19 will widen the inequities in education achievement.

- UNESCO estimates 23.8 million additional children and youth may drop out or not have access to school next year - pandemic's economic impact alone.

Indirect consequences of dropouts:
- Food insecurity due to loss of school meals, economic instability, and violence against women and girls etc.
- Concerns on health and psychosocial services.

Recommendations

- Schools should be reopened by taking steps to suppress the virus transmission.
- Education should be given priority in financing decisions.
- Strengthen domestic resource mobilization and international coordination.
- Focus on equity and inclusion.
- Accelerate a positive change in teaching and learning.
- Focus on addressing learning losses and preventing dropouts.
- Removing the technological barriers by investing in digital infrastructure and lowering connectivity costs.
Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

• Current events of national and international importance.

Part B—Main Examination

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

• Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India’s interests.

• Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India’s interests, Indian diaspora.
### News


  - Employers trading American jobs for temporary foreign labour reduces opportunities for US workers.

  - Follows an announcement by the federally-owned Tennessee Valley Authority – outsource 20% of its technology jobs to companies based in foreign countries.

### Implications:

- **India:**
  - Will affect Indian H1B visa holders.
  - Will affect IT and ITES firms based in India.
  - Likely to affect the corporate India who invest in the U.S. economy and create jobs.
  - Ripple effect in the bilateral economic space between India and USA.

- **USA:**
  - Huge shortage of skills in STEM in USA – short-term, non-immigrant visas would help bridge this shortage.

### Contractor's Role

Contractors are viewed differently from subcontractors by the person requesting the project. The employer will hire the contractor to complete a project. The contractor will not be hired as an employee but will enter into an agreement with the employer to perform one specific job. The contractor receives full payment once the project is finished from the employer. The employer discusses the project only with the contractor and brings any concerns directly to him.

### Subcontractor's Role

In contrast, the subcontractor is hired by the contractor to perform one specific task for the overall project. The subcontractor's role is defined by a contract between him and the contractor. This contract identifies the tasks to be performed by the subcontractor and how he will be paid. The subcontractor can be an independent worker. He does not need to be an employee of the contractor. The subcontractor reports directly to the contractor for all issues which may arise during the job.
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. What is “H1B Programme”, sometimes seen in the news?

(a) A temporary, non-immigrant visa category of USA.
(b) India’s indigenous anti-missile Programme.
(c) A defence collaboration between Hong Kong and Britain.
(d) An initiative, undertaken as part of the Vande Bharat Mission.

Climate forecast system for surface waves underway

INCOIS developing a better coastal and navigational protection plan for India

V. GERTANATH
Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) is developing a seasonal and climate forecast system for surface waves, which could help with the identification of regions with a threat of coastal erosion. The main goal of these exercises is the development of an ocean wave climate services which will help in a better coastal and navigational protection plan for India. This is one of the objectives of the upcoming ‘Deep Ocean Mission’ of Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India, said in charge director E.M. Babu Raisam of the Institute. The severity of damage caused by high wave activity during cyclones, southwest monsoons and swell waves along the Indian coastal region has been increasing in recent times, causing severe damages to coastal infrastructure as well as causing large scale coastal erosion, forcing the local governments to spend crores of rupees, he said. This was recently evident during the April 2015 swell surge when the Indian coastline was damaged from Kerala to Maharashtra from distant sources like the Southern Indian Ocean. Dr. Raisam explained and said INCOIS scientists have identified a clear connection between the wave activity in the Southern Indian Ocean and climate features over different timescales by keeping a close watch on the wave activity and providing advance warning to the population on high waves. The results are published in prestigious scientific journals, Nature, Scientific Reports and Climate Dynamics. The publication in Nature Scientific Reports investigated the link between wave activity in the Southern Indian Ocean and an important summer monsoon variation called ISISO (Indian Ocean Southern Oscillation), ISISO happens within a season that lasts around 3-4 months and its active phase creates significant wave activity over the Southern Indian Ocean (SIO) during summer monsoon season (June-September) and high waves are seen over the Arabian Sea. This has an adverse impact on marine activities, especially for navigation. Also, intense erosion and more floods are expected in coastal regions. Another publication from this group in the journal Climate Dynamics suggests the possible link between various inter-annual climate features, that happens once in several years like El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO), Southern Annual Mode (SAM) and Indian Ocean dipole (IOD), and wave activity in the Northern Indian Ocean. This study highlights that accurate representation of various climate modes in ocean models is very important to generate high accuracy wave forecasts up to three months in advance. The study was carried by a group of scientists – Remya P.G, Srinivas Gungireddy, and Bhavna Banerjee, led by Dr. Raisam.

Civilspedia Team - Powered by Shankar IAS Academy
News

- In 2018, high waves damaged the Indian coastline from Kerala to Maharashtra.
  ▶ Increased damage caused by high wave activity are common during cyclones, southwest monsoon and swell surges.
  ▶ INCOIS is developing a seasonal and climate forecast system for surface waves - help to have a better coastal and navigational protection plan for India.
  ▶ INCOIS has investigated the link between wave activity in the Indian Ocean and summer intraseasonal variation called BSISO.

Boreal Summer Intra Seasonal Oscillation (BSISO)

- Indian summer monsoon has vigorous intraseasonal oscillations (ISOS) in the form of “active” and “weak/break” spells of monsoon rainfall within the summer monsoon season.
  ▶ The seasonal variations in the tropical ISOS, usually represented with two distinct modes
    1. Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO)
    2. BSISO
- BSISO dominates during boreal summer (June–October) and MJO dominates during boreal winter (December–April).

- The BSISO of Asian summer monsoon is one of the most prominent sources of short-term climate variability in the global monsoon system.
  ▶ Compared with MJO, BSISO is more complex in nature with prominent northward propagation and variability extending much further from the equator.
  ▶ BSISO consist of alternating episodes of active and suppressed convection moving northward with 30 to 60 day mode in the Indian Ocean and westward propagating 10–20 day mode in the north-western tropical Pacific Ocean.
  ▶ Important feature - propagation of clouds and convection from about 5°S to 25°N over the South Asian monsoon region.

- Active phase of BSISO creates significant wave activity over the Northern Indian Ocean during summer monsoon season and creates high waves in the Arabian Sea.
  ▶ Adverse impact on marine activities, navigation, intense coastal erosion and floods in coastal regions.
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements:

1. Boreal Summer Intra Seasonal Oscillation (BSISO) creates significant wave activity over the Northern Indian Ocean during summer monsoon season.

2. BSISO dominates during June to October and Madden Julian Oscillation dominates during December to April.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
Practice Question – Prelims
Q1. Consider the following statements with reference to ‘Cage Culture or Cage Aquaculture’, recently seen in news.

1. Fish or shellfish is grown in a mesh which has a completely rigid frame.
2. Small and shallow water bodies are best suited.
3. Water is reused many times, by passing it through treatment processes to remove waste and to restore the quality.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?
(a) 1 only 
(b) 1 and 2 only 
(c) 2 only 
(d) 2 and 3 only

Practice Question – Prelims
Q2. Consider the following statements:

1. The term ‘preventive detention’ is explicitly mentioned in the Constitution of India.
2. Parliament has the exclusive authority to make laws of preventive detention for reasons connected with defence, foreign affairs and the security of India.

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

Q3. What is “H1B Programme”, sometimes seen in the news?
(a) A temporary, non-immigrant visa category of USA.
(b) India’s indigenous anti-missile Programme.
(c) A defence collaboration between Hong Kong and Britain.
(d) An initiative, undertaken as part of the Vande Bharat Mission.

Practice Question – Prelims

Q4. Consider the following statements:
1. Boreal Summer Intra Seasonal Oscillation (BSISO) creates significant wave activity over the Northern Indian Ocean during summer monsoon season.
2. BSISO dominates during June to October and Madden Julian Oscillation dominates during December to April.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
Practice Questions – Prelims
Answers
05-08-2020

Q1. Option – d – 2 and 3 only
Q2. Option – c – Both 1 and 2
Q3. Option – a - A temporary, non-immigrant visa category of USA
Q4. Option – d – Neither 1 nor 2.

LIKE, COMMENT & SHARE

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