**A pujari is merely an appointee of a shebait: SC**

Plastics exports fall 17% in Sept.

**IIP shrinks by 4.3% to lowest in 8 years**

‘Suranga Bawadi’ enters World Monument Watch list

Anaemia among men a major public health issue

Revoking citizenship (OPED)

Will challenge cancellation of OCI status: Aatish Taseer

**Practice cum Revision - MCQs**

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*The Hindu News Analysis – 12th November 2019 – Shankar IAS Academy*
A pujari is merely an appointee of a shebait: SC

Offering worship doesn’t elevate his role

LEGAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

A pujari who conducts worship at a temple is not merely by offering worship to the idol, elevated to the status of a shebait (manager of the temple), the Ayodhya judgment of the Supreme Court has held.

"A pujari is a servant or appointee of a shebait and gains no independent right as a shebait despite having conducted the ceremonies for a long period of time. Thus, the mere presence of pujari does not vest in them any right to be shebait," the Constitution bench led by Chief Justice Ranjan Gogoi drew the line for pujaris in temples.

A pujari is appointed by the Shabiqa as the ‘purohit’ to conduct the worship. But that does not transfer the

Supreme Court

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.

Shebait:

- Vested with authority to manage the properties of the deity
- ensures fulfillment of the purpose for which the property was dedicated
- may hire Pujaris for performing worship

Nirmohi Akhara:

- a Hindu religious sect
- claimed managerial role and shebaitship in Ramjanmabhoomi and disputed site at Ayodhya
- Allahabad HC - 2010 - gave 1/3 rd of disputed land to them

Supreme Court - Nov 2019

- dismissed the suit filed by Nirmohi Akhara
- ‘may’ be given appropriate representation in the ‘trust’, under Sections 6 and 7 of the Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Act, 1993, as the Central Government deems fit

Why Supreme Court’s statements made in a judgement are important?

- Article 141 - The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India
Supreme Court’s statements:

- One cannot be shebait just by offering worship and/or receiving offerings for the deity
- A pujari is a servant or appointee of a shebait (manager)
- Pujari has no independent right as shebait though he/she performed ceremonies for a long period of time
- Pujari - liable to be removed - can not claim right to continue

Why Nirmohi Akhara’s suit got rejected I dismissed?

- Law of limitation - claim by Nirmohi Akhara was not made within the timeframe mentioned in Limitation laws

- “The Limitation Act, 1908”

Plastics exports fall 17% in Sept.

Raw materials see year-on-year decline of 33%: Plenconcil

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

India’s plastic exports for September 2019 declined by 16.8% to Rs 64.1 billion from Rs 78.2 billion in September 2018, as per data with the Plastics Export Promotion Council (Plenconcil).

The cumulative value of plastics export from India during April 2019 to September 2019 saw a negative growth of 5.9% to Rs 324 billion as against Rs 349 billion during the same period last year.

In September 2019, plastic raw materials witnessed year-on-year decline of 33.6% followed by optical items (28.2%), stationery/officesupply (9.7%), and moulded and extruded goods (8.2%). Product categories that reported positive

Within plastics raw materials, exports of linear low-density polyethylene were down 64.3% year-on-year to Rs 20.4 million in September 2019, mainly due to lower sales to China, Indonesia and Vietnam. Exports of Polyethylene terephthalate, having a capacity of 28 million litre, were 28.6% year-on-year to Rs 55.5 million in Sep-

In September 2019 due to lower sales to Vietnam, Italy and Nepal. Even exports of Polyethylene terephthalate having a specific gravity of 0.94 to more was down 37.0% year-on-year to 35.0 million in September 2019 due to lower sales to China. Among value-added plastics products, export of optical items from India was lower due to a decline in ex-

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.

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

PAPER-IV


- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization, of resources, growth, development, and employment.
**Plastic export in September 2019:**
- declined 16.8% compared to Sep 2018

**Important Plastic exports**
- Plastic raw materials,
- Optical items
- Moulded goods
- Packaging materials, etc

**Reasons:**
- Low sales in China, Indonesia, Vietnam and European countries
- Global slowdown

**Top export destinations:**
- Europe: Italy, Germany, UK
- Africa: Nigeria, South Africa, Kenya
- South Asia: Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka
- ASEAN: Vietnam, Indonesia
- US, China

**Plastic Export Promotion Council (PLEXCONCIL):**
- Registered under Companies Act, 1956
- Ministry of Commerce & Industry
- To project India's image as a reliable supplier
- The apex body of plastic industry in India

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**IIP shrinks by 4.3% to lowest in 8 years**

All 3 major sectors saw contraction

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**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-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.
**11P for Sep 2019 - declined by 4.3%**
- In Sep 2018 - growth of 4.3%
- Largest decline since October 2011 (5%)
- Slowdown in all 3 major sectors

**Index of Industrial Production (11P):**
- Shows performance of different industrial sectors
  - Published by Central Statistics Organization, under Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
- Measures short term changes in volume of production of a basket of industrial goods
  - Base year: 2011-12

**Present basket - 407 items**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>14.373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>77.533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>7.994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**8 Core industries of 11P - 40.27% weightage in 11P**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>10.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude oil</td>
<td>8.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Gas</td>
<td>6.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refinery Products</td>
<td>28.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizers</td>
<td>2.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>17.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>5.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>10.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Deeper plunge**
Industrial output contracted 4.3% in September - the worst fall in 90 months - adding to a series of weak indicators released recently suggesting a deep-rooted economic slowdown. Graph shows the year-on-year change in Index of Industrial Production (11P) between April, 2012 and September 2019.

**Steep Decline in 11P**

**News:**
- **Contraction (-ve)**
  - Mining sector: 8.5%
  - Manufacturing: 3.9%
  - Electricity: 2.6%

**A structural slowdown:**
- Stagnated agricultural growth
- Rising rural unemployment
- Low income for rural households
  - Low savings
  - Low rural demand
- Decrease in overall production
‘Suranga Bawadi’ enters World Monument Watch list

PRITISH RUIKUDWAR
VIJAYAPURA

Suranga Bawadi, an integral part of the ancient Karez system of supplying water through subterranean tunnels built during Adil Shahi era in Karnataka’s Vijayapura, is now set to get funds for restoration. A New York-based NGO has included it in the World Monument Watch list for 2019 along with 24 other monuments from across the world. The monument has been selected under the “Ancient Water System of the Deccan Plateau” by the World Monuments Fund (WMO), which monitors restoration of ancient monuments across the globe.

Mohini Shaha, director of the NGO here, said, “Karez is believed to be one of the best systems in the world, but owing to lack of maintenance, it is in bad condition.”

Though the Karez underground system was built in the 16th century by Ali Adil Shah, his successor, Ibrahim Adil Shah II, added more structures to strengthen it.

News:

* Suranga Bawadi enters World Monument Watch list.

Suranga Bawadi:

* Located in Vijayapura, Karnataka
* Part of ancient Karez System
* Historic water systems of the Deccan plateau

Karez System:

* Asia & North Africa → Underground channels to harness ground water
* Karez / Qanat / Falaj

Qanat

* Gently sloping underground tunnels
* Flow of underground water into a single outlet
* A well at the origin and narrow vertical shafts for ventilation & maintenance
**Historical Perspective:**
- Deccan region ruled by Bahmani Sultanate from 14th to 16th century
  - Ruled majority of the present day Karnataka, parts of Maharashtra and Telangana

- Later, kingdom split into 5 groups, collectively called ‘Deccan Sultanate’
  - Ahmednagar
  - Berar
  - Bijapur
  - Golconda 
  - Bidar

- Sultanate of Bijapur:
  - Founder: Yusuf Adil Shah (Adil Shahi Dynasty)

- Karex of Bijapur
  - Created in 16th century
  - Built by Ali Adil Shah - I
  - More structures added by Ibrahim Adil Shah - II

**World Monuments Fund:**
- New York based NGO found in 1965
- Objective:
  - Save and restore ancient monuments across the world
  - World Monuments Watch - Since 1995
  - Financial & technical support

- Another monument from India in 2020 list
  - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium, Ahmedabad

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**Anaemia among men a major public health issue**

At least 23.2% men affected, finds study

*Bhishma Pratap Shukla*  
*India Today*

Anaemia among men in India is an important public health problem with state-level prevalence in men varying from 9.2% (average of 7.7%-10.9%) in Manipur to 32.9% (average of 28%-34.7%) in Bihar, revealed a study titled ‘Anaemia among men in India: A nationally representative cross-sectional study’ published in *Lancet Global Health* recently.

The report noted that while studies on anaemia in India have mostly focused on women and children, men have received far less attention.

The study is aimed to determine the national prevalence of anaemia among men in India; variation in prevalence of anaemia across states by socio-demographic characteristics; whether these geographical differences are similar to that among women and to inform whether anaemia reduction efforts for men should be coupled with existing efforts for women.

“In men, the prevalence of any anaemia was 23.3%, moderate or severe anaemia was 5.1%, and severe anaemia was 0.5%. An estimated 21.7% of men with any degree of anaemia had moderate or severe anaemia compared with 53.2% of women with any anaemia,” noted

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**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.**

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

* Anaemia in men
  - Bihar - 32.9%
  - Manipur - 9.2%

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anaemia severity group</th>
<th>Total (n=739,715)</th>
<th>Men (n=410)</th>
<th>Women (n=333,305)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any anaemia</td>
<td>342,677 (46.3%)</td>
<td>23,981 (22.9%)</td>
<td>318,696 (50.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate or severe anaemia</td>
<td>173,913 (23.5%)</td>
<td>5,004 (4.8%)</td>
<td>168,847 (26.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe anaemia</td>
<td>13,180 (1.9%)</td>
<td>513 (0.5%)</td>
<td>12,667 (2.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Lancet Global Health

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* Among anaemic women - 26.7% have moderate (or) severe anaemia
* Among anaemic men - 4.8% have moderate or severe anaemia
* Age group of 15-29 years
  - Male - 45% anaemic
  - Female - 49% anaemic

**Anaemia**

* Condition where
  - insufficient number of Red Blood Cells
  - oxygen-carrying capacity of RBCs is insufficient to meet physiologic needs

* Haemoglobin
  - a protein in RBCs that takes oxygen from lungs to the tissues in the human body
Will challenge cancellation of OCI status: Aatish Taseer

No govt has questioned my possession of card in 20 years’ duration,

Keral Shafiq

12-11-2019

Revoking citizenship
The Aatish Taseer case brings to focus an outdated provision in the Citizenship (Amendment) Act.

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.
- 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.
- Indian Constitution—historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure.
- Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.
- Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes; mechanisms, laws, institutions and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections.

PAPER-V
General Studies- IV: Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude
- Probity in Governance: Concept of public service; Philosophical basis of governance and probity; Information sharing and transparency in government, Right to Information, Codes of Ethics, Codes of Conduct, Citizen’s Charters, Work culture, Quality of service delivery, Utilization of public funds, challenges of corruption.

⇒ Government’s reason for revocation of OCI registration
- Concealment of material facts
- False representation

Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)
☆ Constitution of India does not allow “dual citizenship”
☆ Registering PIOs of certain category as OCI cardholder
- OCI Scheme introduced by amending the Citizenship Act, 1955 in 2005
- Section # of Citizenship Act

☆ Important facts
- does not confer dual citizenship
- does not confer political rights
- Registered OCI shall not be entitled to rights conferred under Article 16 of Indian Constitution.
- No voting rights
- cannot hold constitutional posts
* Eligibility:
  - Foreign nationals of following category
    - who was a citizen or who was eligible to become a citizen, at the time of or after Commencement of Constitution
    - belonged to territory that became part of India after 15-08-1947
    - minor child / child / grandchild / great grandchild of above persons
    - Spouse (foreign origin) of Indian Citizen or OCI cardholder

* Exception: nationals of Pakistan or Bangladesh & their descendants

* Cancellation of Registration:
  - Section 70 (a) of the Citizenship Act, 1955
  - by Central Government
  - OCI obtained by
    - fraud
    - false representation
    - concealment of any material fact

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**Author’s View:**

* Criticism:
  - Against GIIO’s manifesto → NRIs, PIO for strengthening Brand India
  - Maternal links not examined
    - Changes made in process of issue of passport
    - Can provide name of father / mother / legal guardian in online passport application → Single parent can apply

* Benefits of OCI cardholders:
  - multiple entry, multi-purpose, life-long visa for visiting India
  - exempted from registration with FRRO or FRO for any length of stay in India
  - Treated on par with NRIs
    - facilities available in economic, financial and educational fields

**Consequences:**
  - possibility of similar treatment to orphan children, adopted children & children born to single mother
Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. Consider the following statements.

1. A ‘shebait’ is vested with the authority to manage the properties of the deity.
2. A ‘pujari’ can attain the status of ‘shebait’ by performing religious worship, ceremonies and receiving offerings for the deity, for a long period of time.
3. The law declared by the Supreme Court is binding only on high courts under article 141 of Indian Constitution.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Practice Question – Prelims

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding the Index of Industrial Production (IIP).

1. IIP measures the short-term changes in the prices of a basket of industrial products during a given period with respect to that in a chosen base period.
2. Within IIP the manufacturing sector has the maximum weightage.
3. IIP is released on a monthly basis by the Central Statistical Organisation.

Select the correct answers from the following codes.

a) All the statements
b) All the statements except 1
c) All the statements except 2
d) All the statements except 1 and 2
**Practice Question – Prelims**

Q3. Consider the following statements.

1. The Karez system are the subterranean tunnels used to harness underground water.
2. The Karez of Bijapur was promoted by the Adil Shahi dynasty during the 16th century.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

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

**Practice Question – Prelims**

Q4. Consider the following statements.

1. Anaemia is a condition where the Red Blood Cells have insufficient oxygen carrying capacity to meet the physiologic needs.
2. In India, the prevalence of anaemia is more among women than among men.

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 – Mains**

GS - II

Q. “The Overseas Citizenship of India card strengthens the bond that the holder feels for India”. What are the benefits the Overseas Citizenship of India cardholders entitled to? Also discuss the recent developments with respect to OCI cardholders and its consequences. (15 marks, 250 words)

**Practice Question – Prelims Answers**

Q1. Option ‘d’ – 1 only  
Q2. Option ‘b’ – All the statements except 1  
Q3. Option ‘c’ – Both 1 and 2  
Q4. Option ‘c’ – Both 1 and 2