The Hindu News Analysis – 10th December 2019 – Shankar IAS Academy

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*C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; D – Delhi; H – Hyderabad; T – Thiruvananthapuram
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Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

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

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

- Modern Indian history from about the middle of the eighteenth century until the present—significant events, personalities, issues.

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.
- India and its neighborhood—relations.
- Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India’s interests.

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Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019

- Amends Citizenship Act, 1955 (CA, 1955)
- Granting Indian citizenship to members of 6 minority communities from 3 countries (on or before 31st December, 2014)
  - 6 minority communities: Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians
  - 3 countries: Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh
  - Illegal migrants under Sec 2(i)(b), CA, 1955

Other Amendments

- Insertion of Section 6B
  - Section 6B(1) → Granting of Certificate of registration or naturalisation to person referred in Sec 2(i)(b)
  - Other conditions fulfilled
    - Citizen of India (Sec 6B(2))
  - Section 6B(3) → Removal of pending proceedings regarding illegal migration/citizenship
* Section 68 (a) → Section 68 not applicable to
  Trial area of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram or Tripura (6th Schedule to Constitution)

⇒ Areas covered under “The Inner Line” notified under Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873

⇒ Section 18 → to make rules - conditions, restrictions & manner of granting certificate under Sec 68 (c)

⇒ Third Schedule → Qualification for Naturalisation
  Additional provision in Clause(d)
  → aggregate period amounting to “not less than 5 years” for persons belonging to 6 minority communities from 3 countries

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**News:**

⇒ Nehru - Liaqat Pact
  Agreement between India & Pakistan regarding security and rights of minorities (1950)

  → ensures full fundamental rights
  - freedom of movement
  - freedom of thought & expression
  - Right to religion

  → accord the status of ‘citizens’

⇒ Opposition:
  * religious discrimination

  * Violates Article 14

    → Union Home Minister → does not violate Constitution, based on “Principle of Reasonable Classification”

  * Other countries not mentioned

    → Sri Lanka
    → Myanmar
**Inner Line Permit (ILP)**

- **Under Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873**
- **Official Permit** - prescribed by govt. for entering into any area within the states under the ILP regime
- **Required by Indians to enter the states**
- **Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland**
- **To prevent settlement of other Indian Nations**
- **To protect the indigenous & tribal population**

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**News**

- **ILP to be extended to Manipur**

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**Shah says State will be exempted from Citizenship (Amendment) Bill provisions**

Chief Minister N. Biren Singh had earlier said the State should be exempted from the Bill. He also said, “We are not opposed to the Bill. It is not a question of exemption, but the land is very small and population also less.”

Mr. Shah said in the Lok Sabha last, “Maghreb and Manipur are presented to the world and a single bullet can destroy the fruit of self-made efforts of the people. If anything happens to Manipur, we’ll become the sufferers as well.”

As per the Bill, the amendment to the Citizenship Act, 1955, if approved, will apply to the tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura as included in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution as well as Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura, which are listed as ILP-protected. Thus, the inclusions in the Act of the ILP Protection Zones means that the Bill will apply to these tribal areas as per the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873. This means that the Maghrebis of Manipur, who will become Indians under the proposed amendment will not be able to take up jobs, open local issues or settle down in these areas and will require a permit to enter these areas. The ILP can be extended to Manipur through an executive order, instead of grappling with the complexities of a new amendment to the Citizenship Act.

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**Part A—Preliminary Examination**

**Paper I** (200 marks)

- Current events of national and international importance.
- History of India and Indian National Movement.
- Indian Polity and Governance-constitutions, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.

**Part B—Main Examination**

**PAPER-III**

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

- 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.
India up one rank in UN development index

India, which ranks 129 out of 189 countries on the 2019 Human Development Index (HDI) – up one slot from the 130th position last year – according to the Human Development Report (HDR) released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on Monday.

The HDR measures average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—life expectancy, education and per capita income.

Norway, Switzerland and Iceland occupied the top three positions in that order; Germany is placed fourth along with Hong Kong, and Australia secured the 40th rank on the global ranking.

Among India’s neighbours, Sri Lanka (87) and China (89) are higher up the rank scale while Bhutan (130), Bangladesh (131), Myanmar (143), Nepal (147), Pakistan (155) and Afghanistan (157) were ranked lower on the list.

40% growth in N. Asia

As per the report, South Asia was the fastest growing region in human development program witnessing a 46% growth over 1980-2018, followed by East Asia and the Pacific (43%). India’s HDI value increased by 50% (from 0.431 to 0.643), which places it above the average for other South Asian countries (0.642).

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Human Development Report - 2019

- Released by UNDP
- ‘Beyond income, beyond averages, beyond today: Inequalities in human development in the 21st Century’
- First released in 1990
- Human Development Index (HDI)

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Human Development Index (HDI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2017 Rank</th>
<th>2016 Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>134</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI)

- Dimensions: Long and healthy life, Knowledge, A decent standard of living
- Indicators: Life expectancy, Years of schooling, GNI per capita, Income poverty

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### Gender Inequality Index (GII)

**Dimensions**
- Health
- Education
- Empowerment
- Labour market

**Indicators**
- Maternal mortality ratio
- Adolescent birth rate
- Female and male population with at least secondary education
- Female and male labour force participation rates

**Gender Inequality Index (GII)**

- India ranks 129/189 countries; HDI - 0.647
  - Top 3: Norway, Switzerland, Ireland
  - Bottom 3: Chad, Central African Republic, Niger

- South Asia - fastest growing region
- GDP growth during 1990-2018
- IHDI - India’s position drops to 130
- GII - India is 122/162
- Better performance by neighbours
- UN SDG Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls by 2030

### Multidimensional gender social norms index

**Dimensions**
- Political
- Educational
- Economic
- Physical integrity

**Indicators**
- Men make better political leaders than women do
- Women have the same rights as men
- University is more important for a man than for a woman
- Women should have more rights as political leaders
- Women make better business executives than men do
- Pay for intimate partner violence
- Pay for reproductive rights

**Dimension Index**
- Political empowerment index
- Educational empowerment index
- Economic empowerment index
- Physical integrity index

**Multidimensional gender social norms index**
Practice Question – Prelims
Q. Which among the following indices are released by United Nations Development Programme?
1. Inequality-Adjusted Human Development Index
2. Inclusive Development Index
3. Gender Development Index
4. Gender Inequality Index
5. Global Gender Gap Index
6. Multidimensional Poverty Index
Select the correct answer from the code given below.
a) All the above
b) 1, 2, 4 and 5
c) 1, 3, 4 and 6
d) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

Practice Question – Prelims
Q. Consider the following statements with respect to Human Development Index.
1. It is released by United Nations Development Programme.
2. It is a composite index based on 3 key dimensions of human developments such as a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and a decent standard of living.
3. The Human Development Report was first released in 1990 by a Pakistani economist and an Indian economist.
Which of the given statement(s) is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

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5 dead in New Zealand volcano eruption
Two dozen people feared missing and presumed dead, according to police

An aerial photo of White Island after the volcanic eruption in New Zealand on Monday. - ap

Part A—Preliminary Examination
Paper I - (200 marks)
• Current events of national and international importance.
• Indian and World Geography: Physical, Social, Economic Geography of India and the World.

Part B—Main Examination
PAPER-II

General Studies-I: Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society.
• Salient features of world’s physical geography.
• Important Geophysical phenomena such as earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanic activity, cyclone etc., geographical features and their location-changes in critical geographical features (including water-bodies and ice-caps) and in flora and fauna and the effects of such changes.

PAPER-IV

• Disaster and disaster management.
**New Zealand (NZ)**

- Part of Oceania continent
- Two large islands (North & South) and several smaller islands
- White island or Whakaari island
- Part of Polynesia group of Pacific Islands

- Located on the converging boundary of the Pacific and Indo-Australian tectonic plates
- NZ, known for frequent earthquakes and volcanic activity

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**Volcano**

- An opening on the surface of planets or moons of other planets

- Magma: Molten material
- Lava: Outpoured molten material on the surface of the Earth
- Volcanoes erupt the molten rocks, hot gases, ashes, steam, etc.
- Crater: Depression like formation
- Land forms:
  - Volcanic mountains or islands
    - Mt. Kilimanjaro (Tanzania)
    - Hawaiian islands

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Previous Year Question
UPSC Prelims 2018

Q. Consider the following statements.
1. The Barren Island volcano is an active volcano in the Indian Territory.
2. Barren Island lies about 140 km East of Great Nicobar.
3. The last time the Barren Island erupted was in 1991 and has remained inactive since then.

Which of the following statement(s) above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3
c) 3 only
d) 1 and 3
Did you follow SC guidelines in Shadnagar, HC asks govt.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD

Directing the Telangana government to shift the bodies of the four accused killed by the police in Shadnagar from the Mahabubnagar hospital to the Gandhi Medical College mortuary in Hyderabad, the Telangana High Court on Monday sought to know if it followed the Supreme Court guidelines laid down in PUCL vs State of Maharashtra.

"Tell us if you followed the SC guidelines in toto in this killings," Chief Justice Raghvendra Singh Chauhan asked Additional Advocate General R.S. Prasad. The Bench, also comprising Justice A. Abhishek Reddy, instructed the government to present relevant documents like the First Information Report (FIR) issued against the policemen responsible for the killings, if it complied with the guidelines.

Pg. 6 → C, B, H, T

Pg. 8 → D

Supreme Court guidelines given in PUCL & Anr Vs State of Maharashtra & ors

1. Guidelines to be followed in the matters of investigating police encounters in the cases of death

2. These guidelines - to be followed as per the 'standard procedure' for thorough, effective and independent investigation

3. Police to reduce in to writing, the intelligence inputs about criminal activities pertaining to the commission of 'grave' criminal offence

2. Encounter + Use of fire arm by police + Death ⇒ An FIR shall be registered & forwarded to the Court

3. In the event of death, next of kin of the alleged criminal/victim must be informed at the earliest

4. Intimation about incident - to be sent to police officer’s family - lawyer & counselling services
5. Independent investigation to be conducted by CID / a police team of another p.s. under the supervision of a senior officer.

6. Information to be sent to NHRC / concerned SHRC, involvement of NHRC not necessary, unless serious doubt on investigation.

7. Police involved in such incident or encounter to extend full cooperation to the investigation.

8. Injured criminal or victim to be provided medical aid; statement to be recorded by Magistrate or Medical officer.

9. Magisterial inquiry into the cause of death of the deceased persons (Sec 176, CRPC).

10. Carrying out required procedures without delay.

Justice - 2 cases / situations:

(a) Police using force for self-defence or for protection of others.

(b) Planned 'fake' encounter - appropriate legal & disciplinary actions to be taken against the involved parties.

* Extra - Judicial Killings:

▷ Police taking the authority of judiciary in their hands (illegal).

▷ Only judiciary can order death penalty, not police.

▷ Such killings are done outside judicial scrutiny.

11. After investigation, Final Report (Charge Sheet) to be sent to Competent Court.

▷ Court to include trial expeditiously.

12. After investigation, if evidence show offence by a" Officer

▷ disciplinary action shall be promptly initiated and placing under suspension.

13. Compensation to the dependents of the victim who suffered death in a police encounter.
15. No out of turn promotion or instant gallantry awards shall be bestowed. Soon after the occurrence - awards to be given only when gallantry is established beyond doubt.

16. Remedial measures for victims' family

\[ \text{if they found that} \]
- above procedures not followed
- if there is a pattern of abuse
- if there is a lack of independent investigation
- if there is lack of impartiality

\[ \text{they can complain to the Sessions Judge} \]
* **Criminal Justice System includes**
  - Law making bodies
  - Law enforcement authorities
  - Courts
  - Prison and correctional administration

* **Timeline in a particular case**
  - Offence(s) / Victimisation happen
  - Case Registration (FIR)
  - Arrest of the accused
  - Investigation
  - Submission of Chargesheet
  - Trial begins in Court (Prosecution)
  - Conviction in Court of Law

* **Section 167 CrPC**
  - Arrested accused can be held in custody for a max. of total period of 90 days; Beyond 90 days, accused has the right to compulsory bail

* **If police complete investigation in 90 days**
  - An accused in custody becomes an ‘undertrial’

* **Role of Police in investigation**
  - If the investigation is
    - Without delay
    - Efficient & effective
  - Easier for a Court of law in prosecution

* **Role of Public Prosecutor**
  - Is important in prosecution against the well-paid private defence lawyer of the accused

* **Role of Victim**
  - Shall not be harassed else she/he may not fight her/his own case

* **A criminal case will be closed with the death of all the accused**
* Extra-judicial killings or 
   Extra-legal killings
   
   » Violates the guarantees of due process
     mentioned in the criminal procedure
     - Accused to get fair trial
     
   » leaves many unanswered questions

* Trends that affect the mood and temper
  of the public
  1. Delay in conviction
  2. Low conviction rate
     Sexual assault

* Justice?
  » can never be instant
  » shall be without delay
  » measure of test of civilisation of
    any country

  “The mood and temper of the public
  in regard to treatment of crime &
  criminals, is one of the most
  unfailing tests of the civilisation
  of any country”
  
  - Winston Churchill

* International Mechanisms
  » UN working group on 'Enforced or
    Involuntary Disappearances’
    - guilty officials generally not punished
  
  » UN Resolution - Effective Prevention &
    Investigation of Extra-Legal, Arbitrary
    and Summary Executions (1989)

Suggestions:
“... making lawful punishment to the
offenders to be CERTAIN, SWIFT &
PROPORTIONATE”

1. Appointing experienced Senior judges in
   Fast Track Courts

2. No adjournments should be permitted
   in Fast Track Courts

3. Put under direct control of High Court

4. Trial to be completed in 3 months

5. Every PS or Police District - dedicated
   women wing with adequate technical
   & psychological expertise - to collect
   evidences from women & female children

6. Training, monitoring, Supervision
   » Police Investigation
   » Public Prosecutor / Prosecution
Practice Question – Mains
GS-II
Q. “Justice can never be instant, while at the same time, justice shall be given without any delay”. In the light of the above statement, discuss the reasons for delay in justice and suggest effective measures in order to ensure fair and speedy justice system in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

Centre begins training States on piped water quality standard

Ministry yet to respond on BIS draft quality control order

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT**

The Bureau of Indian Standards is preparing the ground for enforcement of piped water quality standards with a workshop for state officials. However, it is not yet clear whether the Centre’s own flagship mission to provide piped water to all households by 2024 will implement the BIS standard.

Providing safe drinking water to the common public is a primary requirement for ensuring health, Consumer Affairs Minister Ram Vilas Paswan said on Monday. He was speaking at a workshop organised by BIS to disseminate information about the requirements of its 0500:2012, the quality standard. States were informed about the certification schemes and testing facilities required for compliance with it.

Unlike the BIS standard for bottled water, which is mostly produced by private companies, the standard for piped water – largely supplied by government agencies – is not yet mandatory. Mr. Paswan emphasised that the Central government and BIS were ready to take all steps and provide hand-holding support to the State governments and various agencies. However, interacting with journalists after his inaugural speech, he admitted that there has been no response so far to the Union Jal Shakti Ministry’s letter to the Ministry of Rural Development requesting permission to adopt the BIS standards as a condition of providing financial assistance for piped water systems.

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.

- Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies.
- 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.
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements with reference to the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).

1. It is the National Standards Body of India.
2. It aims at the harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods.
3. It is a statutory body under the aegis of Ministry of Commerce and Industries.

Which among the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q1. Which among the following indices are released by United Nations Development Programme?

1. Inequality-Adjusted Human Development Index
2. Inclusive Development Index
3. Gender Development Index
4. Gender Inequality Index
5. Global Gender Gap Index
6. Multidimensional Poverty Index

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

a) All the above
b) 1, 2, 4 and 5
c) 1, 3, 4 and 6
d) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Practice Question – Prelims
Q2. Consider the following statements with respect to Human Development Index.
1. It is released by United Nations Development Programme.
2. It is a composite index based on 3 key dimensions of human developments such as a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and a decent standard of living.
3. The Human Development Report was first released in 1990 by a Pakistani economist and an Indian economist.
Which of the given statement(s) is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Previous Year Question
UPSC Prelims 2018
Q3. Consider the following statements.
1. The Barren Island volcano is an active volcano in the Indian Territory.
2. Barren Island lies about 140 km East of Great Nicobar.
3. The last time the Barren Island erupted was in 1991 and has remained inactive since then.
Which of the following statement(s) above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3
c) 3 only
d) 1 and 3
Practice Question – Prelims

Q4. Consider the following statements with reference to the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).

1. It is the National Standards Body of India.
2. It aims at the harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods.
3. It is a statutory body under the aegis of Ministry of Commerce and Industries.

Which among the above statements is/are correct?

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

Practice Question – Mains

GS-II

Q. “Justice can never be instant, while at the same time, justice shall be given without any delay”. In the light of the above statement, discuss the reasons for delay in justice and suggest effective measures in order to ensure fair and speedy justice system in India. (15 marks, 250 words)
Practice Questions – Prelims
10-12-2019
Answers
1. Option ‘c’ - 1, 3, 4 and 6
2. Option ‘d’- 1, 2 and 3
3. Option ‘a’ - 1 only
4. Option ‘a’ – 1 and 2 only

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