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CURRENT AFFAIRS



PLUTUS IAS WEEKLY CURRENT AFFAIRS 05-12-2021 to 12-12-2021

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CURRENT AFFAIRS

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NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY IN POLICY FORMULATION GS- 2 SOCIAL ISSUES

National family health survey is conducted across India at the district level in a multiphase manner and is often considered pointer to the future and NFHS began in 1992 for demographic assessment and its fifth edition is pending the survey of 2019- 2020 has given the silver lining for demographic transition. The result of the National family health survey is significant as it provides a detailed comprehensive multidimensional status of National health and demographic trajectory.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY-5: TODAY CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. **Population stabilization**– TFR has declined and is below the replacement level of 2:1 i.e on average carrying two children over a lifetime is indicated by the fact that this generation of population will be exactly replaced. In fact I state wise breakup of national family health survey data confirm the declining tfr total fertility rate and has demonstrated India's way of population stabilization.
2. **Improvement in sex ratio**- it is the first time nationally that data of adult women is 1020 per 1000 men. As per National family health survey 2015-16, there were 991 women per thousand men as it is a greater improvement.
3. Sex ratio at birth registered only a marginal improvement i.e 929 female child per thousand male child, which is only a bit higher than national health family survey-4 i.e, 919 female child per thousand male child. Despite improvement, male children have a higher chance for survival due to the persistent “son” preference mindset.

Negative outcomes of national family health survey-5: The Hindu Analysis

- **Anaemia**– it has increased to 67% from 58.6 %.
- Lack of nutrition and inadequate intake of fruit and vegetables result in the deficiency of iron and vitamin b12. The significant increase in the proportion of enemies indicates that the centre program “Anaemia mukt Bharat” has remained stagnant.
- **Malnutrition**– stunting, wasting and underweight are the indicators of multi nutrition and has shown an overall improvement, which is insufficient and requires a collective improvement in the field of poverty, maternal health and education. The improvement in this indicator of malnutrition is on account of the pandemic which led to the under-counting of incidence.
- **Overweight**– increase in the phenomena of obesity among children, women and men is a cause of concern as it will further give rise to non communicable diseases. National family health survey measured for the first time blood sugar and hypertension among the population to raise concern regarding lifestyle diseases

- **Micronutrient deficiency**– many essential vitamins and minerals are missing from Indian plate due to junk food habits and changing lifestyle which has gradually sidelined the traditional food habits.
- **Women reproductive health**– there is increase in cesarean births and mostly private health facilities promote C- section for monetary gain.
- **Low participation in family planning**– female sterilization has increased to 37.9% which shows that the stereotype still remains to be broken.

CONCLUSION

Given India's poor infrastructure and less expenditure on health and education, coupled with paint make hit the progress is above mentioned dimension is remarkable that data provided by National family health survey-5 will help in shaping the policies to correct the shortcoming and ensure equitable accessibility of service to all especially those impacted with social determinants input on demographic trends, health women's empowerment, fertility, family planning etc, by National family health survey is secondary to the decadal census, yet it need to be recognised by policy makers to improve development indicators.

Anshum Verma

Significance of (GS paper I, History Optional Paper-II, Essay)

CONTEXT :

Today is the 65th death anniversary of great architect of Indian constitution Dr Bhim Rao mabedlkr and entire nation is paying its tribute to the great social reformer today

Introduction: Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar Today Current Affairs

Bodhisattva Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar was born on 14 April 1891 and graduated from London School of Economics and Political Science. He opted four time PhD in for various streams like economics, law, Anthropology and in political science. He had versatile knowledge and He played important role in uplifting the social status of deprived persons In 1990, He was awarded by highest Civilian award Bharat Ratna also

Role of Ambedkar in National Movement : The Hindu Analysis

He was the person who shaped the national movement in a new dimension.

He brought all those people of India (deprived people) who were left behind in this national movement.

In His view, first depressed class people should be educated and then they should be aware to realize their exploitation.

In fact he wanted every Indian free. In his view, if India became free without the social freedom of deprived persons, India would never be strong and in future civil war or conflict between these deprived people and upper class people may occur in future. So first he wanted to eliminate untouchability and this caste descrimibatin under British rule. Without eliminating this descrimination he was not ready to accept freedom of Indian under the dominance of upper class people

Ambedkar knew that economic interdependence is equally important as political freedom. For national integration, deprived people could not be left behind, these people were majority in numbers therefore after independence he emphasized on the concept of equality under the fundamental rights. Social justice and economic justice, both are essential for the integration of a country.

Our National movement was also going on some direction and Congress had also declared about Fundamental Right during Karachi session 1931 and our revolutionists were also shouting for social and economic justice.

In the Peasant movement during the 3rd decade of the 20th century, the Eka movement was led by lower-class people Madari Pasi. With all those awareness among Dalits or deprived people, Ambedkar played a very significant role in the upliftment of the status of lower class people with the national integration. Once he said ***“if i have to choose between the interest of the country and the interest of the deprived class, definitely I will choose the interest of deprived people”***. In this way he wanted to describe that, “a nation can not be formed without the upliftment of the status of marginalised people”. Many times he opposed some decisions of the congress also regarding the concept of nationalism. Congress thought that once freedom is acquired and then we would implement social justice (Through abolishing the untouchability) but Ambedkar thought in its reverse,, first it should be ensured about social justice then there would be any significance of Freedom.

CONCLUSION :

Definitely the role of Ambedkar was very appreciable in the National movement. He never fought against British rule directly but he fought against the social evils that existed in India. He fought against untouchability. He fought against the weakness of Nations that was the social gap (Exploitative nature of Brahmanis). In this way, He awarded deprived people so that they could also involve them self with the processes of nationalism and after Independence, the work of constitution making is really praiseful and appreciable

Dr. Anshul Bajpai

The Wage Rate Index and Minimum Wages (GS 3, Economics, The Hindu, Indian Express, PIB)

NEWS/CONTEXT :

The Labour Bureau under the Central Ministry of Labour and Employment has recently revised the base year of Wage Rate Index from the old series of 1963-65 to 2016. Now The Wage Rate Index value for 2016 will be taken as 100 in place of 1963-65, and a new series will be developed.

The Wage Rate Index basically shows the relative change or percentage in wages during a period of time for different industries. Wages rate for base year is considered as 100 for a particular industry.

Supposedly the average daily wages for manufacturing industry in the year 1963-65 was 5 Rupees, then the Wage Rate Index value will be considered as 100. And say in 2020 the average daily wages for the same manufacturing industry is 350, then the Wage Rate Index value will be calculated as 7000. It simply means that the daily wages in the manufacturing industry have become 70 times more costly. Thus the Wage Rate Index measures the inflation in wages. It helps policy makers and economic analysts in revising key economic policies and analysing the economy respectively. Likewise he government periodically revises the base year for major economic indicators to reflect the changes in the economy such a, for the indicator of economic growth i.e. GDP (Gross Domestic Product) was revised from 2004-05 to 2011-12; for the indicator of retail inflation i.e. CPI-C (Consumer Price Index- combined) was revised from 2010 to 2012.

The coverage and scope in terms of industries and occupation in the new series (2016=100) has been enhanced in comparison to previous one (1963-65=100). Earlier Wage Rate Index were including 21 industries in manufacturing like cotton, cement, jute, sugar,silk, cigarette, mining, plantation of coffee, rubber and tea, etc., and now it will be adding petroleum, garments and footwear etc. Oil mining has been included to make the mining sector more representative. 46% of the total weight in the new series come from the top five industries like garments textile, coal mines, motor vehicle, cotton textile, iron and steel.

The revised Wage Rate Index will play an important role in determining the national floor wages and minimum wages and some other parameters.

The All India Wage Rate Index Number for the first half of the 2020 for all the 37 industries, as per the new series, stood at 119.7. Hence it can be understood that if average wage rate in 2016 was 100, it became 119.7 for the first half of the 2020, or say an increment of 19.7%. The highest Wage Rate Index in 2020 (half yearly 2), at sector level was reported in Plantation Sector (126.5) followed by Manufacturing Sector (119.6) and Mining Sector (116.7).

Minimum wages as per International labour Organization have been defined as **“the minimum amount of remuneration that an employer is required to pay wage earners for the work performed during a given period, which cannot be reduced by collective agreement or an individual contract”**

Minimum Wages Act : India introduced the Minimum Wages Act in 1948, giving both the State government and the Central government jurisdiction in fixing wages. The act is legally non-binding, but statutory. It will be considered as forced labour if payment of wages goes below the minimum wage rate. **Wage boards from time to time have been set up and review the industry’s capacity to pay and fix minimum wages such that they at least cover a family of four requirements of calories, shelter, clothing, education, medical assistance, and entertainment.** Under the law, wage rates in scheduled employment differ across states, sectors, skills, regions and occupations owing to differences in costs of living, regional industries’ capacity to pay, consumption patterns, etc. Hence, there is no single uniform minimum wage rate across the country and the structure has become overly complex.

The minimum wage, until last year, was regulated under the purview of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The parliament passed the Code on Wages Act, 2019 in August and amended the existing act.

**Md Layeeque Azam,
Economics Faculty**

Afforestation Fund : An effort of Government for environmental Conservation (GS paper III)

CONTEXT :

The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning authority (CAMPA) has so far released more than 48000 crores to the provinces of India.

INTRODUCTION :

A forestation is the process of planting new trees on the earth. Generally Afforestation term is used for alternative sources of forest resources or forest produce. Afforestation is not used in natural forests. Reforestation is quite a different term with afforestation. Reforestation means the meantation of new trees in those areas where the forests are continuously decreasing. In Afforestation the plantation is done in desert area or any unfertile ares. Deforestation means the destruction of the forest for the work of infrastructural development

Afforestation is of high importance to ensure continued sustainability of our planet and here we will look at the importance, advantages, disadvantages and even major efforts of Afforestation

What is The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning authority (CAMPA)

To conserve the environment and to provide compensation against environmental degradation, by an order of the supreme court The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning authority (CAMPA)

was formed in 2001. In fact after 1998, in Delhi many trees and plants were destroyed because of the metro construction and at that time the supreme court ordered the DMRC to compensate for this environmental loss by forestation of desert areas of Rajasthan. Gradually in 2001, Supreme Court ordered to constitute any body in this regard then finally government established Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning authority (CAMPA) in 2006

The objective of CAMPA is mainly to provide financial assistance to the state as well as to compel the states and any other authority to compensate the value of any type of environmental degradation

If suppose any company destroys the forest area of 100 acres, this company had to give to compensation for this deforestation among which 80 % would be given to state CAMPA and 10 % to central CAMPA and centre and state would use this fund for afforestation purpose and that company must provide that alternative land for such afforestation.

As per the report presented in Loksabha Chhattisgarh and Odisha have had the maximum amount transferred to them or close to 5700 crore and followed by Jharkhand and Maharashtra at around 3000 crore.

To provide legality to this work of environmental conservation government made an act called **THE COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND ACT, 2016** and this states whole of the India and there would be to CAMPA- state level and centre level

SIGNIFICANCE :

In modern day the significance of afforestation and reforestation is continuously increasing and these issues are nowadays burning issues. Through these two works we could prevent our earth from global warming. Our Government, social workers and activists, leaders and honorable courts are too conscious of this issue nowadays. We are facing the problem of pollution in the month of November and December mainly in Delhi. In this way the Plants can play a very significant role and on the cost of environmental degradation any type of infrastructural development should be avoided. This could also be ensured by the state and centre government that this fund must be used for conservation work such as reforestation and afforestation and solid protection

Dr. Anshul Bajpai

ELECTRIC VEHICLES-PROMISING FUTURE TO INDIA'S TRANSPORT SECTOR. GS- 3 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY & INFRASTRUCTURE

India's vision for future mobility is based on 7C's: Common, Connected, Convenient, Congestion free, Charge clean and Cutting edge. As per the report of niti aayog electrical vehicles are the future of India's transportations system and could save billions of dollars in fuel cost while also reducing pollution given the rising number of automobile consumers, electrical vehicles seems to be a viable option as it will prevent the increase in conjunction of conventional fuels and will pave the way towards achieving India's net zero emission by 2070.

WHY IS THERE A NEED FOR ELECTRICAL VEHICLES IN INDIA?

- **Climate change-** India's Cop25 Paris commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emission intensity by 33% to 35% below 2005 level by 2030 and India's Cop26 Glasgow committed to net zero emission by 2070.
- **Energy security-** India's import 80% of the transport fuel which produces forex in addition to carbon emission.

- **Innovation**-if India gets well equipped in electric vehicles manufacturing capacity, then it will become competitive at the global level.
- **Employment**- promotion of electric vehicles and creation of its manufacturing base will facilitate employment growth in this sunrise sector.
- **Infrastructure**- given a proper infrastructure support a majority of car owners will switch to electric cars. It will also require a long term policy priority to scale up lithium battery production and solar charging infrastructure.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVE:

1. Government has set the target of manufacturing electric vehicles up to 30% of new sales of car and two vehicles by 2030
2. National electric mobility mission plan (NEMMP) and faster adoption and manufacturing of hybrid electric vehicles (FAME) has been launched to build a sustainable electric vehicles ecosystem.
3. NEMMP was launched to achieve National fuel security by promoting hybrid and electric vehicles.
4. Fame India scheme was launched with the aim to support hybrid electric vehicle markets system and manufacturing ecosystem.
5. The second phase of FAME India scheme will support electrification of public and shared transportation through subsidised electric vehicles including buses, passenger cars and two wheelers.
6. Charging of electric vehicles batteries has been categorised as services that will help charging stations operate without license.
7. Smart cities will also use the growth of electric vehicles.

CHALLENGES:

1. India lacks the requisite technology for the production of electronics like batteries, semiconductor, controllers etc. that act as the backbone of EV industry.
2. The servicing cost of electric vehicles are higher which further involves higher level of skills, but India lacks a dedicated training course or such skill development.
3. Electric vehicles are expensive and its charging is also time-consuming
4. Lack of charging stations as per 2018 report the number is only 650.
5. Being a capital intensive sector, it requires a long term planning but uncertainty in government policies might discourage investment in the industry.
6. The battery production requires lithium Cobalt for which India is dependent on other countries which inhibits India's aim of Atmanirbhar Bharat.

WAY FORWARD:

1. There is a need to shift focus from vehicle subsidy to battery subsidy, because batteries constituted 50% of electric vehicle cost.
2. The use of electric two vehicles should be incentivised as it accounts for 75% of the vehicle and consumes most of the fuel.
3. Charging points should be made available at public places like bus depot tech parks and multiplexes.
4. Investment in charging stations should be made a part of CSR compliance.
5. They should be encouraged for private investment in battery and manufacturing plants and in low cost production technology.
6. For long-term planning in this capital intensive sector a policy road map is required.

7. It is important to acquire lithium fields in Bolivia, Austria and Chile as it is an important raw material to manufacture batteries for electric vehicles.

Anshum Verma

NIRF RANKING (CENTRE AND STATE EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS)- GS PAPER II& III

A GENERAL ANALYSIS: To rank Institutions of higher education in India, the Ministry of Education, Government of India, adopted the methodology of the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF)

The parameters mainly cover the following-

- Teaching
- Learning and Resources
- Research and Professional Practices
- Graduation Outcomes
- Outreach and Inclusivity
- Perception

The ranking of higher education Institutions (HEIs),run by the States as well as the Institutions funded by the centre, like –

- The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)
- The Indian Institute of Science (IISc)
- The National Institutes of Technology (NIT)
- Central Universities

The State universities and colleges are being compared with the Ivy League of India.

The Central government earmarked the following funds in the Union Budget 2021-

- ₹7,686 crore to the IITs
- ₹7,643.26 crore to central universities

According to an All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2019-20 report, Out of total higher education Institutions (1,043) :-

- 48 are central universities
- 135 are institutions of national importance
- one is a central open university
- 327 are State private universities
- one is a State private open university
- 36 are government deemed universities
- 10 are government aided deemed universities
- 80 are private deemed universities
- 386 are State public universities
- 5 are institutions under the State legislature act
- 14 are State open universities

The ranking of State-run and centrally-funded higher education institutions by NIRF, on a common scale, is having a number of issues.

In India, out of 1,043 HEIs :-

184 institutions are funded by the centre, to which the Government of India generously provides the financial resources.

State governments provide inadequate financial support to their respective State public universities and colleges.

Out of total student enrolment –

The undergraduate students is the largest in number (13,97,527) in State public universities. At the second number, its the State open universities (9,22,944).

Deficiencies in the focus

The financial health of HEIs, sponsored by the states, is known to all, where salary and pension liabilities are hardly managed. Hence, rating such institutions in relation to centrally funded institutions does not make any sense.

Cost-benefit analysis of State versus centrally funded HEIs on economic indicators, is not carried out by any agency like–

- return on investment (by the Government) vis-à-vis
- the contribution of their students in nation building

Students passing out of elite institutions, prefer going abroad in search of higher studies and better career prospects, a majority of State HEIs contribute immensely in building the local economy.

- In India, 420 universities are located in rural areas

To compete with centrally sponsored and strategically located HEIs, the main issues are :-

- Scarce resources
- lackadaisical attitude of States

Ranking parameters

The NIRF ranks HEIs on 5 parameters :

- Teaching
- Research and professional practice
- Graduation outcome
- Outreach and inclusivity
- Learning and resources
- Perception

2 NIRF parameters in the context of State HEIs can be considered as follows –

- Teaching
- Learning and resources

Student strength include :-

- Doctoral students
- Faculty-student ratio

Importance of

1. Emphasis on permanent faculty
2. Faculty with the qualification of PhD

3. Financial resources and their utilisation

In the absence of adequate faculty strength, most State HEIs lag behind in this crucial NIRF parameter for ranking.

The depleting strength of teachers, from 15,18,813 (2015-16) to 15,03,156 (2019-20) due to-

- continuous retirement and
- low recruitment

The faculty-student ratio with an emphasis on permanent faculty in HEIs has reduced.

Research and professional practice encompasses :-

- A combined metric for publications
- A combined metric for quality of publications
- Intellectual property rights/patents
- The footprint of projects
- Professional practice
- Executive development programmes

As most laboratories need drastic modernisation, State HEIs fare miserably in this parameter as well while comparing against central institutions.

Share of PhD students is :-

- The highest in State public universities → 29.8%,
- Institutes of national importance → 23.2%
- Deemed universities – private (13.9%)
- Central universities (13.6%)

State HEIs receive lesser funds compared to centrally funded institutions.

As the dependency on **quality research publications** and the **number of patents filed** in State HEIs are :-

- well-equipped laboratories
- modern libraries
- generously funded infrastructure

WHERE STATE HEIS STRUGGLE?

State HEIs are struggling to embrace emerging technologies like :-

- Artificial intelligence
- Machine learning
- Block chains
- Smart boards
- Handheld computing devices
- Adaptive computer testing for student development
- Other forms of educational software/hardware to remain relevant as per the New Education Policy

TO CONCLUDE:

It is high time that NIRF should plan a mechanism to rate the output and the performance of different institutes in light of the available constraints and the resources with them.

Rajeev Yadav

ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY(ART) BILL 2021 GS -2

HEALTH, SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The technological revolution has helped India become a major global centre of fertility industry in the field of medical tourism through the use of assisted reproductive technology the pace with which the fertility industry has gained significance call for regulation to curb unethical practices like sex selection, gametes-sale etc. It is due to this lack of standardisation of protocols, the Lok Sabha has passed the assisted reproductive technology bill 2020. Its operationalization depends on the upper house clearing surrogacy bill in addition to the ART bill.

Assisted reproductive technology- The Hindu Analysis

- The bill says that ART facilitates a pregnancy by handling the sperm or the Oocyte (immature egg cell) outside the body and later transferring the gamete or the embryo into the women's reproductive system. The provision of ART services spans gamete donation, intrauterine insemination, IVF, gestational surrogacy etc.
- **Regulation of ART clinics-** it will be mandatory for the assisted reproductive technology clinics and banks to get registered under the National register of banks and clinics of India. It will act as a central database of all ART clinics. Registration process will be facilitated by the authorities appointed by State governments. The registration will be valid for 5 years and can be renewed for a further 5 years. In case of contravention, the registration may stand cancelled or suspended.
- **Condition for gamete donation-** donation will be done only at registered ART banks. A male between 21-55 years and female between 23-35 years are eligible for donation. A bank cannot supply gametes of a single donor to more than one commissioning couple.
- **Conditions for offering ART services-** written informed consent will be required to carry on the procedure. There is a provision of insurance coverage to Oocyte donors by the commissioning couple. Pre-determined sex selection is prohibited in the clinic. The bill also required checking for genetic diseases before the embryo implantation.
- **Right of a child born through ART-** The ART born child will be treated on par with the biological child enjoying equal rights and privileges. A donor will have no parental right over the child.
- **National and state boards-**
 - 1) To advise the Central Government on ART related policy matters.
 - 2) to review and monitor the implementation of the bill.
 - 3) to formulate code of conduct and standards for ART clinics and banks.
 - 4) To oversee various bodies constituted under the bill. The state boards will coordinate for the same.
- **Offences and penalties-**
 - 1) Abandoning or exploiting children born through ART.
 - 2) selling, purchasing, trading or importing embryos/gametes.
 - 3) To use intermediaries to obtain donors etc.

Punishment will be between 5 lakh to 10 lakh for the first contravention and for subsequent contraventions there will be imprisonment for a term between 8-12 year and fine between 10-20 lacs.

CONCERNS

- Discrimination in accessibility-single men, cohabiting heterosexual couples and LGBT individuals are excluded from the ambit assessing ART services.
- Duplicacy- creation of multiple bodies for registration will be chaotic and will result in duplication or lack of regulation.

- Cost of the services- there is a need to monitor the cost of procedure so that it remains accessible to all.

WAY FORWARD

- To ensure ethical practises ART clinics and banks must have at its committee along with the mandatory counselling services, to guide the Commissioning couples regarding advantages and disadvantages.
- Adoption as an alternative to ART should also be informed to the childless couple.
- ART 2021 Bill should be synchronised with the surrogacy regulations bill.
- All ART bodies should follow the directions of central and state governments in the national interest, public order,decency and morality.
- There should be a review of its constitutional, medico-legal, ethical and regulatory aspects.

Anshum Verma

IS AFSPA VALID- CASE OF NAGALAND INCIDENT? [GS – PAPER II, III]

CONTEXT :

The SHOCKING killings of 6 coal miners and the deaths of 9 civilians and 1 soldier in the wake of the incident in Mon district, Nagaland.

Tensions are going on in the north-eastern state of Nagaland, in India following the killing of 14 civilians by Indian soldiers.

Armed Forces Special Powers Act -1958, (AFSPA), is an act of the Parliament of India which grants **special powers** to the Indian Armed Forces to maintain the public law and order in **the disturbed areas**.

DEVELOPMENTS-

- Internet services have been shut down by the Authorities and curfew has been imposed to crush mass protests.
- Violence started (on 4 December 2021,Saturday) when by mistake, an army patrol, in Mon district, held a group of labourers as militants and opened fire and killed approx six of them.
- Though the army have named it a “case of mistaken identity” but the locals have vehemently opposed this claim.
- The mismanaged Army operation in Nagaland is yet another reminder of the reason why AFSPA should go.

Even after the rationale has been provided by the Union Government and the armed forces for the killings of 6 coal miners and the deaths of 9 civilians and 1 soldier, the residents of Nagaland, and indeed many in North-east India, will only take this incident as an outcome of impunity as per the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, or AFSPA.

Undoubtedly, the 2 Chief Ministers — Conrad Sangma of Meghalaya and Neiphiu Rio of Nagaland — have immediately demanded the repeal of AFSPA; the Act still remains intact in Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, and 3 districts of Arunachal Pradesh, and areas falling within the jurisdiction of 8 police stations of the State bordering Assam, with the authority to use force or open fire to maintain public order in “disturbed areas”.

The soldiers of the 21 Para Commando Unit fired at them, and attributed it to a case of mistaken identity. The Hindu Analysis.

This action should be also be considered as problematic even in the garb of AFSPA, as atleast there should have been the warnings, given to them before opening fire.

That an ambush was purportedly laid on insurgents of the NSCN (Khaplang-Yung Aung) faction following an intelligence input and yet a civilian vehicle which offered no hostility was fired upon, donot suggest the positive developments.

The Government has promised an inquiry by a Special Investigation Team. The Hindu Analysis.

Unfortunately, the incident could put an obstruction in the Naga peace talks between the Government and the National Socialist Council of Nagalim (NSCN-IM) and 7 Naga National Political Groups for a solution.

An approach that shows genuine repentance for the actions, brings the culprits to book and seeks conciliation with the Konyak Nagas through compensation for the violence, besides a renewed purpose to conclude the peace talks with the Naga groups, is now the only crucial development.

Rajeev Yadav

The role of International Institution for democracy and electoral assistance in strengthening democracy in the world (GS Paper II, Essay) Source – The Hindu

CONTEXT:

The former Chief Election Commissioner Sunil Rora had Joined International Institute for Democracy and electoral assistance as the members of board of advisors.

Introduction of democracy and electoral assistance : The Hindu Analysis

International Institute for Democracy and electoral assistance (IDEA) is an intergovernmental organization of 34 members which is working to sport nations for strengthening democratic value systems and to provide assistance for electoral reform also. The basic object of this organization is to make democracy more efficient and relief. Its objective is to promote peace and democracy world wide as a universal aspiration and an enabler of sustainable development

Relevance of Democracy and which form of democracy is appropriate for the public welfare state:

- In fact democracy is a tool to be used as the maximum representation of the public in law making procedure but still in democratic procedure some people would be left behind. Now the term strengthening democracy means, how to bring maximum people in the law making procedure so that every citizen would be stakeholder in the procedure of development of country
- There are various forms of democracy in the world and it can not be said that any particular type of democracy is perfect or not. The objective of this organization is to make democracy strong.
- Many Indians have participated in this organization. V.B Quraishi was ex CEC and also participated in this organization before Suneel Arora.

TOOLS USED BY THIS ORGANIZATION :

- They used the tool of Voter Turnout Database through which it collects the data from voters around the world and then analyzes. How many voters participated in the election procedure, If they do not

participate in the election procedure what are the reasons. This is the main resource of the anysing of democratic values in any country and this is the best tool to measure the democratic value

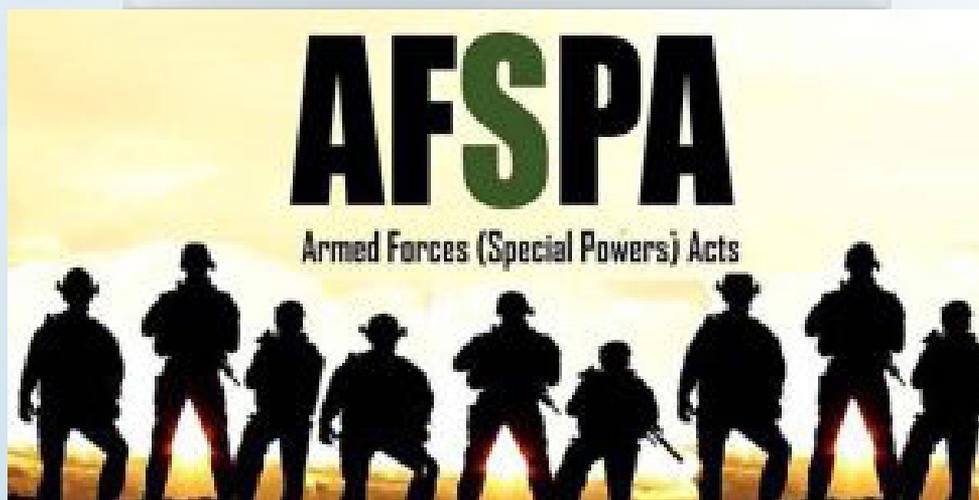
- In Indian context it has been observed that many Indians do not participate in the election procedure and they do not cast their vote to anybody.
- The election day is considered a holiday for them. On the bases of data collected by some private agencies, it was found that some Indians had lost their faith over democracy and reform in election procedure and even in election commission is also needed and Government should consider this thing also. If in any election, all criminals are contexting, there is no appropriate candidate to choose, what voter will do, NOTA should also be made strong.
- Many people do not have trust over the election commission, a most significant and responsible institution and this is the responsibility of the government to reduce such type of distrust through reform in the election commission also.
- Now all the powers exist in the hands of CEC, other members of the Election commission are nominal one. They could be terminated on the recommendation of CEC any time. This should be reformed.
- Election commission must be a multi-member organization and all must have equal power like Judges of supreme or high courts and all the decisions must be taken in democratic way. One the faith of public on democracy will be increase, democracy would be strengthen

CONCLUSION

These type of institution is assisting the countries of world wide for further reform in their institutions on the bases of the data which this organization collects from various countries

Dr. Anshul Bajpai

AFSPA and the Debate (GS 3, Economics, The Hindu, Indian Express)



NEWS/CONTEXT :

The debate over the Armed Forces Special Power Act (AFSPA) is once again rekindled in the backdrop of recent mistakenly killings of civilians by security forces in the village of Mon district in Nagaland.

AFSPA is a law that provides enormous discretion to the armed forces over civilian population. Nagaland's Chief Minister Neiphiu has urged the centre to repeal AFSPA from Nagaland and termed the law as "black spot on the image of the country". Meghalaya Chief Minister Conrad Sangma also demanded for the removal of AFSPA. Sangma is also the president of the National People's Party, which is a part of the NDA.

Looking back in development and enactment of AFSPA, why it gets controversial and demand for its removal growing louder : The Hindu Analysis

AFSPA provides special powers to armed forces to control "disturbed areas". Under its provision, the armed forces can arrest any person who has committed a cognisable offence, enter and search without warrant and even open fire, all with immunity from being prosecuted.

As per the **Section 3 of AFSPA**, an area can be declared "disturbed" if it is the "opinion of the Governor of the state or the **central government**" which "makes the use of armed forces in aid of the civil power necessary". Earlier the states were having the power to declare a territory as "disturbed area" but in 1972 the power passed to the Centre.

At present AFSPA is in effect in Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Nagaland, parts of Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur (excluding seven assembly constituencies of Imphal). AFSPA was repealed in Tripura and Meghalaya in 2015 and 2018 respectively, as insurgencies in these states have subsided and the central government is of the opinion that the region could be managed by police forces.

Historical Development : AFSPA is based on the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Ordinance of 1942, which was issued by the British to curb down the Quit India movement in 1942. AFSPA was enacted by Parliament in 1958 in the backdrop of rising Nagas insurgency in the then state of Assam. The then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru defended the law saying " "No infirm government can function anywhere. Where there is violence it has to be dealt with by government, whatever the reason for it may be; because otherwise you drift; the country drifts into, if I may use the word, Fascist methods, all groups, private groups and others, indulging in violence and trying to coerce the governmental authority by organized violence." It was first implemented in the Northeast and then Punjab.

Why is it controversial? The law has often been criticised as a "Draconian Act" as it gives unbridled power to armed forces with impunity. Under AFSPA, the "armed forces" may shoot to kill or destroy a building on mere suspicion. A non-commissioned officer or anyone of equivalent rank and above may use force based on opinion and suspicion, to arrest without warrant, or to kill. He can fire at anyone carrying anything that may be used as a weapon, with only "such due warning as he may consider necessary".

Once AFSPA is implemented, "no prosecution shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the central government, in respect of anything done or purported to be done" under this Act.

In 2004, the Jeevan Reddy Committee formed had recommended a complete repeal of the law and said "**The Act is a symbol of hate, oppression and an instrument of high handedness**".

Reaction from people : In an infamous incident of Imphal commonly known as Malom massacre, in November 2000, 10 civilians were allegedly gunned down by the 8th Assam Rifles at Malom Makha Leikai in Imphal, Manipur. This incident prompted Irom Sharmila, known as the Iron lady of Manipur, to begin a hunger strike, which later developed into a prolonged hunger strike against the AFSPA. In 2004 AFSPA was withdrawn from the Imphal Municipal Area. Irom ended her hunger strike in 2016.

In another incident of the state in 2004 when the bullet-ridden body of Thangjam Manorama, who was raped and murdered, allegedly by a group of Assam Rifles men, around 30 Manipuri women marched naked in Imphal city with a banner that read: "Indian Army Rape us".

The Stance of Supreme Court regarding AFSPA : In 2016 while ruling on a petition Supreme court held that the Act doesn't provide blanket immunity to army personnel in anti-insurgency operations and its continuance in any region symbolises, as per the apex court, "failure of the civil administration and the armed forces". The SC also ruled that alleged fake encounter cases (over 1500) must be investigated.

Human Right Activists allege that many instances of people simply disappearing have gone unreported over the years and blame AFSPA for the killings, alleging that the law gives blanket protection to the Army and the Manipuri commandos to kill with impunity.

Here we mention all information about AFSPA and the Debate (GS 3, Economics, The Hindu, Indian Express) Today Current Affairs. The Hindu Analysis.

**Md Layeeque Azam,
Economics Faculty**

Russia Ukraine Relations GS – 3 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

In the backdrop of the recent tension in the Russia Ukraine border, as reported by a US intelligence report, it could be isolated into a major security crisis for the region. Ukraine has alleged that Russian troops have concentrated on the border and the apprehension of war lurks in Europe.

BACKGROUND

Both Ukraine and Russia have remained a part of erstwhile USSR and their shared Heritage has been exploited for electrical and military purposes. Post USSR disintegration Ukraine has shared its Russian imperial legacy and moved closer to the west.

2014-Ukraine president Viktor Yanukovich denied the association agreement with the European Union and tried closer ties with Moscow, but this led to the mass protest and ousted him. In response Russia annexed Ukraine Crimean Peninsula, fuelling separatist insurgency in eastern Ukraine after criminal annexation both signed a ceasefire agreement at Minsk in 2014 and 2015.

MINSK AGREEMENT

- Minsk I- Ukraine and Russian backed separatist agreed to a 12 point ceasefire deal in September 2014. The provision included prisoner exchange and the withdrawal of heavy weapons but the agreement broke down with violation on either side.
- Minsk 2- To end the fighting in the Rebel regions.

RUSSIAN RESENT OVER UKRAINE: THE HINDU ANALYSIS

- Cultural ties- Russian President considered Russian and Ukrainian as “one people”.
- Influence of the west- 2015 peace deal was violated and the Kremlin has accused that the west has failed to encourage Ukraine's compliances.
- Affinity with US and NATO-Ukraine aspiration to join NATO representation right line for Moscow.

The cornerstone of incomplete Russian Ukraine is insufficient communication. The current military build up can be viewed as a display of a powerful and capable Russia and it might entail repercussions from the international community, so it will be pragmatic if the Russian President demonstrates diplomatic skill not to indulge in another geopolitical endeavour.

WAY FORWARD

- Ukraine and Russia need support from global community but not in a military form
- Constructive dialogue should be gained among the stakeholders.
- To seek a peaceful resolution to the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

- Minsk agreement should be implemented in letter and spirit.
- Negotiation should be followed up with Mutual consensus and possible compromises as well as mediations..

Here we mention all details about Russia Ukraine Relations GS – 3 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS Today Current Affairs. The Hindu Analysis.

Anshum Verma

Significance of CDS post (GS Paper 2)

CONTEXT :

The CDS post is the highest post in defense services and General Bipin Rawat was the first CDS who was unfortunately martyred when a chopper carrying him along with 13 more soldiers crashed after collision with a tree

INTRODUCTION : THE HINDU ANALYSIS

The Post Chief of the Defense staff was constituted by the government of India in 2001. Infact, India was the only big country in the world where there was not any single authority who could take any strategic decision related to war. There were three chieives like army chief, air force chief and Navy chief on equal positions. There was no single authority who could coordinate them and worked as the defense advisor for the government of India. After the creation of CDS, this vacuum is filled. Our Prime minister did a tremendous reform in higher defense management in the country and created the post of Chief of Defence Staff in the rank of a four-star General with salary and perquisites equivalent to a Service Chief. He heads the Department of Military Affairs (DMA) and would act as the Principal Military Adviser to Raksha Mantri on all tri-Services matters.

When India became free and we did not have any experience regarding administration. Therefore we maintained the equality of all the chiefs of the Military, Airforce and Navy. In fact, during that time (Just after 1947), there was a big threat of the formation of a military state instead of democratic state. But when we got success to establish our democratic system strongly, and we realized that our democracy has not any type of threat, we decided to reform in our defense sector and during the time of our honorable Prime minister it was materialized also

HISTORY OF ARMY OFFICERS WHO HOLD FOUR OR MORE STARS : TODAY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Field Marshal Kodandera Madappa Cariappa was the first army head who held the five star and was first Indian commander in Chief. Up to that time the constitution of India was not formed, this post held 5 stars (Even Cariappa Holded it up to his retirement). This five star rank was not given to anybody and Sam Manekshaw was another person who was given five stars.

Presently all the chiefs (General, Admiral and Marshal) are having stars. Even though in Rank, Chief of the army staff also hold 4 starts equal to other chief of the Army staff, Naval staff and Air staffs but He could on single advisor of defense ministry on the affairs of Army, Navy and Air force

CONCLUSION :

Generally at the time of the formation of this post (Chief of the Army staff), some apprehensions raised

during that time are proved baseless and Now we feel the huge significance of this post. After the death of General Rawat, it would not be easy for the government to appoint any cable person to that post.

The basic criteria for appointment of the CDS is any senior most commander in chief of all three services should be appointed on this post but it is sole right of President of India In fact our prime minister stated the significance of this post in his inaugural speech which is published in PIB of 24 Dec 2019 that ***“Our entire military power will have to work in unison and move forward. All the three (Services) should move simultaneously at the same pace. There should be good coordination and it should be relevant to the hope and aspirations of our people. It should be in line with the changing war and security environment with the world. After formation of this post (CDS), all the three forces will get effective leadership at the top level.”***

Dr. Anshul Bajpai

Dam safety bill 2019 GS- 3 INFRASTRUCTURE, SOCIAL SECTOR

Recently the landmark Dam safety bill (2019) was passed by the Rajya Sabha, which was earlier approved by the Lok Sabha in August 2019 and hence clears the way for sanctioning of the Dam Safety Act in the country. India ranks 3rd globally after China & USA, as a dam- owning nation and accounts for 5,745 large dams. Out of these nearly 227 dams are over 100 years old but still operational. Aging of dams in the country has been a matter of concern and also the unwarranted dam failures and its poor maintenance issues calls for a specific Safety law.

The Dam Safety Bill provides for inspection, operation, surveillance, and maintenance of all the large dams in the country so as to prevent dam failure related disasters. Given that water is the state subject, the ownership of dams and their maintenance predominantly falls in the purview of the states. The Bill provides for an institutional mechanism at both Central and State level to address structural and non structural measures requisite for safe functioning of dams.

PROVISIONS OF DAM SAFETY BILL, 2019: THE HINDU ANALYSIS

1. The Bill covers dams with height of over 15 meters and between 10 and 15 meters with certain stipulations.
2. It has the provision for creation of two national institutions viz – 1. National committee on Dam Safety – it is to evolve dam safety policies and recommend necessary regulations. 2. National Dam Safety Authority- it is to implement policies and address unresolved issues between two states.
3. The bill also envisions the formation of the State Dam Safety Organization and State Committees on Dam safety.
4. Dam owners will be held responsible for construction, operation, maintenance and supervision of dams.
5. The bill also addresses in a comprehensive manner critical concerns related to dam safety on account of emerging climate change.
6. The bill provides for regular inspection and hazard classification of dams.
7. The bill also provides for the drawing up of emergency action plans and comprehensive dam safety reviews by an independent panel of experts.
8. There is also provision for an emergency flood warning system to address the safety concerns of downstream inhabitants.

CHALLENGES ENTAILED IN THE BILL- TODAY CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. Water being a State subject, the Dam Safety bill is alleged to encroach upon the sovereignty of States to manage their dams, hence disturbing the federal principles and powers of the state governments. Thus since 2010 states like Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu and Odisha are opposed to the legislation. It is to be noted that in 2007, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal Assemblies empowered Parliament to come up with a legislation on dam safety under Article 252.
2. The Dam Safety bill is also alleged to be unholistic, given its silence on the payment of compensation to people affected by dam projects. A proper rehabilitation scheme seems missing from the bill.

On the other hand, while framing the legislation the Centre declared that " it is expedient in public interest that the union should take under its control the regulation of uniform dam safety procedure for specified dams". Also the interstate basins cover 92% of the country's area and majority of the dams, hence the centre is competent to enact such a law.

CONCLUSION

India always had the requirement of a specific central law that would govern and regulate the disasters associated with dam-ageing and dam outbursts with respect to the public interest. Rajya Sabha has passed the bill only after the deliberate scrutiny by the related committees. The only drawback was that the concerned states were not consulted on various aspects of dam safety. Lack of communication with states has made the bill contentious. Yet, the centre still has its way out by holding talks with the states to allay their fears and frame rules as per the constitution.

Anshum Verma

Climate Change and Food Security GS-1 POPULATION

With strong cooperation and partnership between citizens, governments and the private sector, the world is on the verge of transformation to make the **world free of hunger by 2030** and deliver targets for **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**.

Major International democracies at the UNFCCC **COP26 Summit** also put forth a sum of 350 million U.S. \$ in new support to protect the most vulnerable.

As much as all these efforts are applauded, the plight of food security on planet Earth is still prevalent and is further exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic as well.

Ensuring global **food security** requires a **complete makeover of the present food system** towards equilibrium growth and sustainability, Mitigating climate change, ensuring healthy, safe and affordable food and investments for the same from governments and the private sector.

CLIMATE CRISIS AND HUNGER: THE HINDU ANALYSIS

- **Connect between Climate Change and Food System:** The climate crisis impacts the complete food system from production to consumption. Climate change **impacts land, crops, kills livestock, depletes marine resources**, and cuts off transport to markets which further impacts food production systems, availability, diversity, access, and safety. At the same moment, food systems also impact the environment and are a driver of climate change. Estimates show that the food sector emits around 30% of the world's greenhouse gases.
- **Climate-Hunger:** The target of ending world hunger and malnutrition in all its forms by 2030 has some major roadblocks as the climate crisis worsens. **The add on was the Covid-19 pandemic** that has

doubled the population under chronic hunger from 130 million to 270 million. The **UN World Food Programme (WFP)** has estimated that with a minute **2°C rise in average global temperature** from pre-industrial levels **will see a staggering 189 million additional people** in the grip of hunger.

- **Vulnerable Worst Sufferer:** Vulnerable communities, who majorly rely on subsistence agriculture, fishing, and livestock and, who contribute the least to the climate crisis, will continue to bear the brunt of the impacts with limited means to cushion the blow. **The top 10 most food-insecure countries in the world contribute 0.08% of global carbon emissions.** Crop failures, water scarcity, and declining nutrition threaten millions who rely on agriculture, fishing, and livestock. The **absence of social protection measures** such as food safety nets forces the food insecure to depend on humanitarian aid for their daily means.
- **World Food Program's (WFP) Initiatives:** The WFP is working with communities to adapt to the changing climate that threatens their ability to grow food, secure incomes, and withstand shocks. It has supported 40 governments, helping them realise their national climate targets. In 2020, the **WFP implemented climate risk management solutions** in 30 countries, which benefited more than 6.5 million people so that they are better prepared for climate shocks and stresses and can recover faster. In India, the WFP and the Environment Ministry is the nodal ministry **planning to develop a best practice model on adaptation and mitigation** with potential support from the Adaptation Fund.

WAY FORWARD

- **Building Resilience for the Poor:** Adaptation and resilience-building for poor and vulnerable communities are essential for achieving food security. Considering the fact that the severe impacts of climate extremes on people and nature will continue to increase with rising temperatures, there is a **strong emphasis on the urgency of scaling up action and support** in form finance, capacity-building, and technology transfer.
- **Role of India:** India has a greater role to play with its ongoing and now substantial policy work at the national and State levels. It has to transform its food network systems making it more inclusive and sustainable for higher farm incomes and nutritional security. **Diversification of cropping patterns** is needed for more equal distribution of water, sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture.
- **Adaptation Finance:** The recent pledges made by the developed countries on enhancing **climate finance** to support adaptation in developing countries is a positive gesture. However, the **current climate finance** for adaptation and base of stakeholders still **remain insufficient** to respond to worsening climate change impacts.
- **Multi-Pronged Approach for Tackling Climate-Hunger Crisis:** Creating **resilient food security solutions** by protecting and improving the livelihood of vulnerable communities in the world. **Enabling women's control and ownership** of production processes and assets and increased value addition and local solutions. Promoting a resilient agriculture sector by **creating sustainable opportunities, access to finance, and innovation for small-holder farmers**, with climate information and preparedness.
- **Sustainable Food Systems:** Sustainability has to be achieved in production, value chains and consumption. Climate-resilient cropping patterns have to be promoted. Instead of giving input subsidies, cash transfers can be given for farmers for sustainable agriculture.
- **Role of Non-Agriculture Sector:** Labour-intensive manufacturing and services can reduce pressure on the agricultural sector. Income from agriculture is not sufficient for marginal holders and informal workers. Strengthening rural MSMEs and food processing sector is part of the solution.

Anshum Verma

Significance of the Summit for democracy organized by United States (GS Paper 2)

CONTEXT :

On 8-9 December a Summit for Democracy was organized by the US and more than 100 countries participated in this summit including India. Joe Biden forced over strengthening democratic institutions

INTRODUCTION :

On December 9-10, 2021, A summit for democracy was called by USA in which more than 100 leaders from different countries participated in this summit and Joe Biden, the president of America warned the world from backwardness of democratic institutions and forced to strengthen these institutions for the establishment of peace and order in the world.

In his sight, democracy is only tool accepted by the common people for the welfare and stability of any state. In this summit the US did not invite Russia and China and the US indirectly criticized non democratic acts of Russia and China. Biden appealed to the democratic countries of the world to come forward and face such challenges to strengthen democratic institutions

Indian Prime minister Narendra Modi also participated in this summit. He stated that democratic spirit, including respect for rule of law and pluralistic ethos, is “ingrained in Indians”.

The objective of this summit was to discover new ways to strengthen the democratic institutions and make such laws through which democratic values and ethos would be strengthened. Apart from strengthening democratic institutions, another subject of concern of this summit was corruption. How to curtail this corruption from democratic institutions. Without the curtailment of corruption democratic institutions would not be strong.

In this summit, Human right was the big issue raised by the US president that, on the cost of democracy, Human Right should also not be affected Because Human Rights are essential for democracy.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID), an independent agency of the United States federal government that is primarily responsible for administering civilian foreign aid and development assistance, will work for strengthening democracy and supporting democratic ambitions. USAID plans to announce a bold suite of new programming at the Summit to strengthen democracy work and expose, track, and disrupt transnational corruption and mitigate its impact on democratic governance and development progress by working at the local, national, regional, and global levels.

Biden stated that, Countries like America, India which has long history of democracy are not immune to the strains and they could also take required steps to strengthen democracy

He stated that, we see, even in America some states are making laws to curtail their opponent. Many local officials are resigning from their posts. We should take strong action against it. We should create faith and trust among the public towards democracy so that they could release their anger at the time of election In such a way peace could be established in those regions where insurgency is going on

CONCLUSION :

This summit is relevant in two ways in Indi's perspective. First, India is the largest democracy of the world and through this the US is trying to bring India in his favor and Russia is not democratic and India Russia deal would be against the interest of America. Therefore, through this summit US wants to influence India Russia relations but our prime minister wisely stated that democracy is the spirit of Indians and democratic value system is the Indian cultural characteristic.

Dr. Anshul Bajpai

Cyclone Jawad GS-1, 3

WHY IN NEWS?

- Recently cyclone Jawad made landfall on the coastal region of the Odisha and West Bengal unleashing the heavy rainfall in the area.

THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE CYCLONE: THE HINDU ANALYSIS

- The name Jawad was given by Saudi Arabia, it means liberal or merciful.

WHAT ARE TROPICAL CYCLONES? TODAY CURRENT AFFAIRS

- Tropical cyclones are a natural weather phenomenon that originate over the ocean in the tropical areas. It is characterized by the low pressure area with violent winds, very heavy rainfall and Storm surges.
- Tropical cyclones are known by various names like Hurricanes in the Atlantic, Typhoons in the Western Pacific and South China Sea, Willy willies in the Western Australia.

The conditions favourable for the formation and the intensification of the Tropical storms;

- Large sea surface having temperature more than 27 degree Celsius.
- Presence of coriolis force
- Small variations in the vertical wind speed.
- Pre-existing weak low pressure area for low level cyclonic circulation.
- The Upper divergence above sea level system.
- The energy that intensifies the storm comes from the condensation process in the cumulonimbus cloud surrounding the centre of the storm.

MECHANISM FOR THE FORMATION OF TROPICAL CYCLONE:

- When the warm and moist air over the ocean rises up from near the surface, a cyclone is formed. When air rises up and away from the ocean surface, it creates an area of lower air pressure below. It causes the air from surrounding areas with higher pressure to move towards the low-pressure area which further leads to warming up of the air and causes it to rise above.
- As the warm and moist air rises and cools the water in the air forms clouds. Along with the ocean's heat and water evaporating from the ocean surface. The complete system of clouds and wind spins and grows.
- As the wind system rotates with increasing speed, an eye forms in the middle. The centre of a cyclone is very calm and clear with very low air pressure. The difference of temperature between the warm, rising and the cooler environment causes the air to rise and become buoyant.

TROPICAL CYCLONE AND INDIA: TODAY CURRENT AFFAIRS

- Geographical location of India makes it prone to tropical cyclones. This natural disaster has wreaked havoc in the country and continues to do.

IMPACT OF TROPICAL CYCLONE ON INDIAN ECONOMY: THE HINDU ANALYSIS

- It has led to the loss of human life and human resources and caused damage to the properties.
- **Impacts fertility** : excessive rain and strong winds erodes the coastline and leads to soil erosion and thus reducing fertility.

- **Agriculture:** The High tide may bring saline water and sand mass making the fields unsuitable for agriculture
- Storms and floods can result in loss of harvest or livestock, increased susceptibility of livestock to disease, contamination of water bodies, and promotes the destruction of agricultural infrastructure such as roads and fences.
- **Small farmers** are highly vulnerable to the impact of cyclones and experience significant crop losses, food insecurity and income loss.
- The cyclone induces poverty by destroying the infrastructure and livelihood. Because of which people are forced to migrate to a safer place.

Various measures have been taken by the state and the central governments to mitigate the impact of cyclones.

- In addition to setting up the Odisha Disaster Management Authority (ODMA). The Odisha government has constructed 809 multipurpose cyclones and flood shelters,
- **Zero casualty** by the Odisha Government is another welcome step to reduce the calamity.
- Creation of the National Disaster Relief Force by National Disaster Management Act 2005 has certainly improved our post response.

THESE MEASURES NEEDS TO BE SUPPLEMENTED BY:

- Developing a Vigilant disaster management system which can help enhance and improve the early warning system.
- Centre state coordination is key for effective management of the pre and post disaster response.

Humans may not have control over the natural disaster but certainly it can reduce the impact through sustainable response mechanisms.

Swarn Singh

All India Judicial Services : How far it is needed for the country **Source : Indian Express (GS Paper 2)**

CONTEXT:

According to data provided by ministry of Law and Justice in the parliament, only two state government Haryana and Mijoram and only two high courts Tripura and sikkim High court are in the favor of All India Judicial Services as proposed by Government of India in 2015

INTRODUCTION:

Judiciary is one and most important pillar to maintain democracy, but in India the rate of dispensation of Justice is very slow. To Increase this rate of dispense of Justice, the issue of All India Judicial Services has been raised many times and thus government had proposed All India Judicial Services like All India administrative and Police services in 2015 but many state and the high court denied this proposal and still it is the subject of debate

In fact, law and order is the subject of the state list described in schedule 7 where the powers of center and state have been divided. In the affairs of Judiciary, it is already an extremely centralized system. The decisions of the supreme court are bound for all high courts and similarly the decisions of the High court are also bound to lower courts. In such extreme centralization of the Judiciary system what is the necessity

of All India Judicial services? Our courts of law and order give an argument that through this efficiency and transparency would bring in the selection procedures of Judges and through this marginalized people would also be benefited and since this selection would be done through center agency so uniformity in the selection procedure could also be maintained.

WHY STATES ARE NOT READY: THE HINDU ANALYSIS

In fact though this, the central government would be encroaching on the matter of legal affairs also. For the maintenance of federalism Law and order should not be uniform and centralized for the entire country because of the cultural diversity. If any central agency would conduct exam, it is very difficult to organize any exam satisfying the needs of all the states simultaneously

LEGALITY OF THESE SERVICES:

As per the provision of constitution Articles 124, 217 and 222, the procedure of appointment of the judges of SCs and HCs are described, and after 42 nd amendment of the constitution, Article 312 (1) empowered the Parliament to make any laws for the creation of any All India services or any services for two and more states. And simultaneously the Rajya Sabha has also been empowered to pass any resolution regarding all India services through Article 312 of the constitution But the issue remains that the state of enchantment of center in the affairs of state also.

CONCLUSION :

The rapid and transparent dispense of justice is the right of every citizen of India and it is a necessity of democracy also but on the cost of rapid dispense of Justice, our basic structure of Indian democracy which is federalism should also be not impacted. Therefore, If All India Services is required for the reform in Judiciary to bring uniformity in Justice, then the government should also ensure that the cultural diversity of the country should also be protected and the fundamental structure of India that is federalism should also be maintained.

Dr. Anshul Bajpai