# The Hindu News Analysis – 13\textsuperscript{th} September 2019 – Shankar IAS Academy

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*C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; D – Delhi; T – Thiruvananthapuram
Modi launches pension scheme for farmers, shopkeepers

Prime Minister also inaugurated a building of the Jharkhand Assembly and a multi-modal cargo terminal at Ranchi.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

- Current events of national and international importance.
- Economic and Social Development-Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-III

General Studies-II: Governance, Constitution, Politic, 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.
- Issues relating to the development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.
- Issues relating to poverty and hunger.

PAPER-IV

General Studies-III: Technology, Economic Development, Biodiversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management

- Inclusive growth and issues arising from it.
- Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc.

Two Pension Schemes

- PM Kisan Maaan - Dhan Yojana
- PM Laghu Vyapari Maaan - Dhan Yojana
- Common provisions
  * Assured minimum monthly pension of Rs. 3000/-
  * after attaining 60 years (Superannuation age)
  * shall not be less than 18 years and shall not exceed 40 years
  * Monthly contribution varies depending on their age
- Article 41 of Indian Constitution
  * State shall make effective provision for public assistance in case of old age

Difference

- PM Kisan Maaan - Dhan Yojana
  - Small and marginal farmers
  - Those who own 2 hectares or less
- PM Laghu Vyapari Maaan - Dhan Yojana
  - have to be self-employed AND Working as small traders
  - their annual turnover shall not exceed Rs. 1.5 Crore
⇒ 1st paperless legislative assembly in India
  ✷ Jharkhand Assembly Building
  ✷ Protection of environment
    * runs on solar energy
    * Water harvesting & energy conservation structures

⇒ India’s 2nd riverine multimodal terminal
  ✷ Sahibganj, Jharkhand
  ✷ 1st riverine multimodal terminal – Varanasi
  ✷ as part of developing National Waterway – I, under Jal Marg Vikas Project
  * NW-1 – Haldia – Prayagraj (Allahabad) stretch of River Ganga

⇒ Multimodal terminal at 3 locations
  1. Varanasi
  2. Haldia
  3. Sahibganj

⇒ Sahibganj Terminal
  * to benefit coal industry, stone chips, fertiliser, cement and Sugar
  * improve connectivity to Kolkata, Haldia and adjoining areas
  * Connect North-East via river-sea route through Bangladesh
  * Capacity – 30 Lakh tonnes per annum (present)

⇒ Ekavya Model Residential Schools
  * Ministry of Tribal Affairs
  * Started in 1997-98
  * To impart quality education to children belonging to Scheduled Tribes, who are in remote areas
  * Cater to students from Class VI to XII
  * Education will be entirely free
  * funds through grants under Article 275(1) of Indian Constitution
  * State gopts / UT Admin – responsible for management and functioning
  * Budget 2018-19 → Every block with more than 50% Population of Scheduled Tribes and atleast 20,000 tribal persons – to have EMRS – by 2022
Schools told to create awareness of dengue

Chennai

The School Education Department has issued guidelines to all schools to create awareness of dengue and take steps to prevent its spread during the rainy season. Director of School Education S. Kanappan has asked both students and teachers to ensure that campuses, classrooms and bathrooms are kept clean and free of stagnant water.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

- *Current events of national and international importance*
- *General Science*

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-III

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


Dengue

* Mosquito borne viral infection
* Virus
  - Genus – flavivirus
  - Family – flaviviridae
* Vector – Aedes aegypti mosquito

Human to Human transmission

* Occurs in 2 forms
  - Break bone fever and Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever

* Affects infants, children and adults
* Could be fatal

* Symptoms
  - High fever
  - Pain behind the eyes
  - Muscle and joint pains
  - Nausea, Vomiting
  - Severe headache

* Treatment
  - No specific treatment
  - Paracetamol → Fever & Joint pains

* Preventive Measures
  - Insect repellents and mosquito nets
  - Wearing long-sleeved clothes & long trousers
  - Proper solid waste disposal
  - Improved water storage practices
  - Pesticide spraying / fogging

* Vaccine → Not approved by WHO
  - → approved for use in certain countries
  - → Not approved in India
As Gujarat slashes traffic fines, Centre gears up for a tussle

News

* Motor Vehicles Amendment Act, 2019
  - Amended Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act)
  - Huge fines for road traffic violations
* Issue -> Gujarat has imposed fines below the lower limits prescribed in MV Act

Article 246

* Subject matter of laws made by Parliament and by the legislature of the States
  - Concurrent List -> Parliament + Legislature of any State (Schedule 7 List III)

Power to make laws

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Futile fines

Better enforcement and infrastructure are key to reducing injury and even higher road fines.

The steep penalties for violation of road rules that have been introduced under the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2008 have produced backlash, with several courts and governments opting to reduce the quantum of fines, or even reject the new provisions. Court has amended the provisions of the law. Noida and Pune have refused to adopt the higher penalties. Karnataka and Uttarakhand are studying the prospects to make the provisions less stringent, and officials are proceeding with caution. Minister of Road Transport, Nitin Gadkari has reiterated that it is left to the States to choose the quantum of fines, since it is their responsibility to bring about deterrent and reduce the fines of violators. Mr. Gadkari’s arguments hold, and the issue behind amending the Motor Vehicles Act cannot be studied further, unless more data on the roads in the world, and how people deal with road accidents only during 2008. The question that arises is: what safer and faster fines can indeed change this mindset when other departments, beginning with administration, and enforcement, fail?

The core of issue here is the declaration of the amended law, which requires any designated authority, contractor, consultant or contractor responsible for design or construction or maintenance of the safety standards of the road, to be assessed by the State government. The provision, which prescribes a penalty for violations leading to death or disability, can be enforced through litigation by road users in all States. Since the standards are laid down, compliance should be ensured without seeking relief for road accidents to prove in trial. A multitude of cases has failed in court, and a number of such issues have been raised over claims that the Standards Act, with little state enforcement action, has resulted in road accidents. Road safety authorities, such as those in Maharashtra, have acted on this. Ultimately, the states have to be compelled to adopt policies that allow government vehicles to be used in the public interest, for instance, to facilitate accommodation of the poor, or writing off the fines of violators. Mr. Gadkari’s arguments hold, and the issue behind amending the Motor Vehicles Act cannot be studied further, unless more data on the roads in the world, and how people deal with road accidents only during 2008. The question that arises is: what safer and faster fines can indeed change this mindset when other departments, beginning with administration, and enforcement, fail?

⇒ Motor Vehicle Amendment Act, 2019 (MVA, 2019)
  * amended MVA, 1988

⇒ Steep penalties for violation of road rules → backlash
  * negative reaction by among people + State govt.
  * Eg: Gujarat, West Bengal

⇒ Enforced huge fines
  * But not upgraded road infrastructure
  * no reform of administrative arrangements

⇒ India - deadliest roads in the world
  * 2017 - 1,17,913 people died - road accidents

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.

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

PAPER-IV


⇒ Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc.

Author’s Suggestions

⇒ Compliance of Section 198 A MVA, 1988
  * Authority or contractor - follow design, Standards given by Central govt.
  * penalty for violation → leading to death or disability of road users

⇒ Constitution of National Road Safety Board by the Central Govt ASAP
  * Section 215 B – National Road Safety Board
  * Recommend important changes

Road Infrastructure + Professional accident investigation
SC continues its stay on eviction of forest dwellers

The Supreme Court on Thursday continued its stay on the eviction of lakhs of Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers whose claims for forest lands have been rejected under the Forest Rights Act (FRA) of 2006.

A bench, led by Justice Arun Mishra, passed the order for hearing on November 26 and asked the stay order first issued on February 28, 2019, would continue.

"No mercy"
The bench referred to how resorts and illegal structures have encroached on forest lands and led to the depletion of the green cover. Senior advocate Satish Verma, appearing for one of the parties, said the focus should be on the lakhs of forest dwellers who face eviction.

The court said “the mighty and the undaunting” who had encroached on forest lands would be shown no mercy.

More than 33 lakh people from the STs and OBCs across 16 states had faced the brunt of the Supreme Court’s February 28 eviction order.

Centre’s stand
The February 28 eviction order was stayed on February 28 after the Centre moved the Supreme Court to modify the former order. The government had said the eviction order would affect a “large number of families”.

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.
- Economic and Social Development-Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-III

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

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

PAPER-IV

General Studies III: Technology, Economic Development, Biodiversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management

- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.
The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

- To recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land
  - Forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers
- Provides for a framework for recording of forest rights with forest dwellers

13th February 2019

- Supreme Court - To evict persons whose claims are rejected under the Act

Approx. no. of rejected claims: 11.9 lakhs

Concern: many claims that are rejected are claims of genuine forest dwellers

Supreme Court stayed its previous order passed on 13 Feb 2019

To continue at least till Nov 26, 2019 (expected date of next hearing)

Authorities Involved - Section 6, FRA, 2006

Gram Sabha
- Receives claims - Determines nature and extent of an individual's claim
- Passes resolution

Sub-Divisional Level Committee
- Constituted by the State govt.
- Examines the resolution of Gram Sabha
- Prepares record of forest rights

District Level Committee
- Considers the record of forest rights prepared by Sub-Divisional Level Committee
- Final approving authority
- Decision → Final and binding

District Level Committee
→ 60 days
Sub-Divisional Level Committee
→ 60 days
Resolution of Gram Sabha

Other Traditional Forest Dwellers:
- Any member or community
- Who for at least three generations
- Prior to 13th December 2005
- Has ‘primarily’ resided in the forest and depends on forest/forests land for bonafide livelihood needs

Forest dwellers
- Lack of documents for evidence
- Lack of education
- Lack of knowledge for storing of documents
- Lack legal literacy to understand the procedures & provisions in Forest Rights Act, 2006
⇒ Encroachments on forest land
⇒ for resorts and illegal structures
⇒ leads to depletion of green cover

Mohiniyattam:
- Dance of Mohini
- Classical solo dance form of Kerala
- Ideally suited for performance by women
  - delicate body movement
  - Subtle facial expressions
- Reference in Literature
  - Vyavaharamala
  - Ghoshayatra
- Structured into present day format by the Travancore kings
- Nangiars – Perform dance in small performing space
  within the temple precincts
UPSC Prelims Question – 2013
Q. In the context of cultural history of India, a pose in dance and dramatics called ‘Tribhanga’ has been a favorite of Indian artists from ancient times till today. Which one of the following statements best describes this pose?

a) One leg is bent and the body is slightly but oppositely curved at waist and neck
b) Facial expressions, hand gestures and make-up are combined to symbolize certain epic or historic characters
c) Movements of body, face and hands are used to express oneself or to tell a story
d) A little smile, slightly curved waist and certain hand gestures are emphasized to express the feelings of love or eroticism

UPSC Prelims Question – 2014
Q. With reference to the famous Sattriya dance, consider the following statements:
1. Sattriya is a combination of music, dance and drama.
2. It is a centuries-old living tradition of Vaishnavites of Assam.
3. It is based on classical Ragas and Talas of devotional songs composed by Tulsidas, Kabir and Mirabai.

Which of the statements given above is /are correct?

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

Salient Features:
- Graceful, swaying body movements with no abrupt jerks or sudden leaps
- Lasya Style
- Movements → Glides and the up and down movement on toes
- Importance to hand gestures and Mukhabinaya
  → Closer to the natural (gramya) and the realistic (lokadharmi)
- Lays emphasis on acting

Classical dances of India:
- Bharatnatyam
- Kathakali
- Kathak
- Manipuri
- Odissi
- Kuchipudi
- Sattriya
- Mohiniyattam

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Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. Consider the following statements about Dengue.

1. It is a mosquito-borne viral infection
2. Anopheles mosquitoes act as vectors

Which of the above statements is/are not correct?

a) 1 only  
b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) Neither 1 nor 2
Practice Question – Prelims

Q3. Consider the following statements with respect to the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

1. It is a legislation to consolidate the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber and other forest-produce.

2. “Other traditional forest dweller” means any member or community who has for several years prior to the date of coming into force of the act, primarily resided in and who depend on the forest or forests land for bona fide livelihood needs.

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

Practice Question – Prelims

Q4. With reference to Mohinayattam dance, consider the following statements:

1. It is a classical solo dance form of Kerala
2. It is characterized by graceful, swaying body movements with no abrupt jerks or sudden leaps.
3. It is the only classical dance of India having links with Muslim culture

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

Practice Question – Mains

GS – II

Q. Critically analyze the recent amendments made to the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and suggest certain measures to improve the road safety in India.

Practice Question – Answers

13-09-2019

Q1. Option ‘b’ – 2 only
Q2. Option ‘c’ – Concurrent List
Q3. Option ‘d’ – Neither 1 nor 2
Q4. Option ‘b’ – 1 and 2 only
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