## The Hindu News Analysis – 25th February 2020 – Shankar IAS Academy

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<th>S. No</th>
<th>News Articles</th>
<th>Page Number*</th>
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</thead>
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<td>1</td>
<td>ASI planning barricade around famed stone chariot at Hampi</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>The issues around data localization (Editorial)</td>
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<td>Exhibition showcases Tagore’s voice recording</td>
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<td>6 8 8 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Practice cum Revision - MCQs</td>
<td>@end of the video</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; D – Delhi; T – Thiruvananthapuram; H – Hyderabad*
ASI planning barricade around famed stone chariot at Hampi

Mow has triggered a debate among conservationists, heritage activists and locals.

25-02-2020

Hampi

*Capital of Vijayanagara Empire
*Located in Ballari, Kurnakaka — on the banks of river Tungabhadra

Vijayanagara Empire

> Last great Hindu Kingdom in India — 14th to 16th Century

Established by Harihara and Bukka Raya

> Most prominent — Krishna Deva Raya

Architecture — More than 1600 surviving remnants

- Forts, riverside features, royal complexes, temples, shrines, pillared halls etc
- Most important structures — Temple complexes for Krishna, Narasimha and Ganesha; Achyutaraya, Vittala, Lotus Mahal complex etc.
- Flourishing period for Dravidian architecture characteristics
- Massive dimensions
- Cloistered enclosures
- Lofty towers with decorated pillars
- Also adopted elements of Indo-Islamic Architecture

Eg: Secular buildings like Queen's Bath and Elephant stables
Previous Year Question – Prelims 2019

Q. Building 'Kalyaana Mandapas' was a notable feature in the temple construction in the kingdom of

a) Chalukya
b) Chandela
c) Rashtrakuta
d) Vijayanagara

Practice Question - Prelims

Q. With reference to the architecture of Vijayanagara Empire, consider the following statements:

1. Structures built under the Vijayanagara Empire reflect certain features of the Indo Islamic architecture.
2. The Vittala Temple dedicated to Lord Shiva is famous for its Stone Chariot.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2
The issues around data localisation

The convention disputes on local data storage in the revised Personal Data Protection Bill need re-examination

The Convention on Universal Access to Legal Information in the Digital Age (2012) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 23 February 2012. The convention promotes the opportunity for the public to access legal information, in order to promote the rule of law and respect for human rights. It promotes the use of the internet and other information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the services of the judicial system.

However, the issue of data localisation has been a matter of concern for many countries. The Convention on Universal Access to Legal Information in the Digital Age (2012) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 23 February 2012. The convention promotes the opportunity for the public to access legal information, in order to promote the rule of law and respect for human rights. It promotes the use of the internet and other information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the services of the judicial system.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Localisation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generally refers to requirements for the physical storage of data within a country’s national boundaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include any restrictions on cross border data flows</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Status of Data Localisation in India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RBI</strong> – mandatory Data Localisation rules for payment systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports / Drafts available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>→ 2018 – Justice Sri Krishna Committee Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>→ 2018 – Draft Personal Data Protection Bill by Justice Sri Krishna Committee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
→ 2019 - The Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 introduced in the Parliament

- Referred to a Joint Parliamentary Committee
- Criticism against the Bill
  - Exceptions created for the State
  - Limited checks imposed on state surveillance
  - Deficiencies in the proposed Data Protection authority

Contentious Issue - Data Localisation

Restriction on transfer of personal data outside India

Prohibitions on processing of sensitive personal data and critical personal data outside India.

33. (1) Subject to the conditions in sub-section (1) of section 34, the sensitive personal data may be transferred outside India, but such sensitive personal data shall continue to be stored in India.

(2) The critical personal data shall only be processed in India.

Explanation—For the purposes of sub-section (2), the expression "critical personal data" means such personal data as may be notified by the Central Government to be the critical personal data.

Arguments for Data Localisation

- Sovereignty and Government functions
- Economic dimension - benefits to local industry
- Civil liberties - enhances privacy and protection of data
- Better privacy protection from unauthorised access of data such as foreign intelligence

Author's Views on the 2019 Bill

- PDP Bill, though comprehensive, is not without flaws

Concerns wrt Civil liberties and privacy

- Individuals should be given the option to choose where their data can be stored

Suggestions to JPC

- More in-depth evaluation of localisation provisions is required
- Broader thinking at policy level for effective data localisation is required
- Reforming surveillance related laws
- Entering into mutual legal assistance treaties
- Creation of appropriate data-sharing policies
Practice Question – Mains

GS-II/III

Q. Protection of Personal data is an essential facet of informational privacy. The Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 which was introduced in Lok Sabha has been referred to the Joint Parliamentary Committee for re-examination. Discuss the shortcomings of this bill with respect to the recommendations of Justice B. N. Srikrishna Committee in relation to protection of personal data? (250 Words, 15 Marks)
**News**

- Exhibition by National Council of Science Museums (NSCM) - exhibited rare artefacts including *George Newman disc recording machine* used by Rabindranath Tagore (1930s)
  - **NSCM**
  - An autonomous body under Ministry of Culture
  - **Aim:** To popularise science among masses

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**Rabindranath Tagore**

- Poet, novelist, short-story writer etc.
- Born: 7th May 1861 in Calcutta
- **Education**
  - felt curriculum should "revolve organically around nature"
  - established 'Santiniketan' — an open-air school in 1901
  - pursued Upanishadic goals of training i.e., classes were held under trees in Guru-shishya method of teaching

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**Inspirations from family**

- **Father:** Debendranath Tagore
  - a religious reformer
  - active in Brahma Samaj
- **Brothers**
  - Dwijendranath Tagore — poet and philosopher
  - Satyendranath Tagore — 1st Indian to become a member of ICS
- **Sister:** Swarnakumari — a well-known novelist
- **Nephew:** Abanindranath Tagore
  - prominent personality in the field of art
  - founder of Modern 'Bengal School of Art'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tagore’s Literary Works</th>
<th>National Anthems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inspiration from ancient poets like</td>
<td>India → Jana-gana-mana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabir and Ramprasad Sen</td>
<td>Bangladesh → Amar Shona Bangla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poems</td>
<td>Sri Lanka → Sri Lanka Matka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Balaka - Sonar Tori</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Purobi - Gitanjali etc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Shesher Kobita - Gora</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Noukadubi - Jogajog etc</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Short stories</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Bhikharini - Atottju</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Kabuliwala - Haimanti etc</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

| Contributions to Freedom movement | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Bengal Partition, 1905 | Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 |
| - Swadeshi Song ‘Banglar Mati Banglar Jo’ | - 1st Asian & non-European to receive Nobel Prize |
| - to unite Hindus and Muslims | | |
| Rakhi Utsav | | |
| Jallianwala Bagh, 1919 | | |
| - renounced his knighthood | | |

* Tagore coined the word “Mahatma” for Gandhiji
  Gandhiji coined “Gurudev” word for Tagore

* Died: 8th August 1941
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements with reference to ‘Rabindranath Tagore’:

1. Tagore was the first person in Asia who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913.
2. Santiniketan, a learning centre in natural setting, was established by him.
3. He renounced his Knighthood, as an act of protest during the Swadeshi movement.
4. He was the first to call Gandhiji as ‘The Mahatma’.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 1, 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Health Minister launches vaccination drive

NEW DELHI

“No child should have to suffer or die due to vaccine preventable diseases,” said Union Health Minister Harsh Vardhan on Monday, inaugurating a special campaign on Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI 2.0). The campaign aims to immunise children under two years of age and pregnant women against vaccine-preventable diseases.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper 1 - (200 marks)
• Current events of national and international importance.
• Indian Polity and Governance-Constiution, 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.

• 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 development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.
Immunization programmes in India

a) Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) in 1978

b) EPI was modified as Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) in 1985
   - Aimed to cover all districts by 1989-1990

c) Mission Indradhanush (Mi)
   - Launched in 2014
   - Objective: Full immunization with available vaccines for children up to 2 years of age and pregnant women

   - Govt. identified hundreds of high focus districts - account for 50% of total partially vaccinated or unvaccinated children in the country
   - MI aims to provide protection against 7 life threatening diseases - Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Polio, Tuberculosis, Measles, Hepatitis B
   - MI also provides vaccination against Japanese Encephalitis and Haemophilus Influenza Type B in some districts and against tetanus for pregnant women
   - Outcome: full immunization coverage increased from 1% per year to 6.7% per year

d) Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI)
   - Launched in 2017
   - Aim: to reach out to every child under 2 years of age and all pregnant women who have been left out under UIP
   - Focus on
     - High priority districts
     - Urban Slums
     - Urban Settlement and cities identified under National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)

e) Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0 (IMI 2.0)
   - Launched in 2019
   - Objective:
     - Accelerate the coverage of children and pregnant women from Dec 2019 to Mar 2020
   - Focus on
     - 272 districts across states
     - Blocks in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
     - Hard to reach and tribal populations
   - It will help to achieve SDG
     - SDG 3.2 → Ending preventable child deaths by 2030
**Salient features of IMI**

- Conduction of four rounds of immunization activity over 7 working days excluding the RI days, Sundays and holidays.
- Enhanced immunization session with flexible timing, mobile session and mobilization by other departments.
- Enhanced focus on left outs, dropouts, and resistant families and hard to reach areas.
- Focus on urban, underserved population and tribal areas.
- Inter-ministerial and inter-departmental coordination.
- Enhance political, administrative and financial commitment, through advocacy.

- IMI 2.0 drive is being conducted in the selected districts and urban cities between Dec 2019 – March 2020

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**Practice Question – Prelims**

Q. Consider the following:

1. Diphtheria
2. Whooping Cough
3. Tetanus
4. Polio
5. Tuberculosis
6. Hepatitis B

Which of the above is/are bacterial disease(s)?

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- b) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
- c) 1, 3, 5 and 6 only
- d) 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 only
Marginal fall in Telangana female sex ratio

950 girls for 1,000 boys better than national average

N. RAHUL
HYDERABAD

The female sex ratio in Telangana has shown a marginal decline till January end in 2019-20 as compared to the 12-month period of the previous year though the figures are far better than the national average.

The performance of key indicators of Health Management Information System of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare suggests that against 997 of girls born in Telangana in 2018-19 for 1,000 boys, the birth rate of girls in 2019-20 was 950. The national average of girls children was 925.

A total of 5.3 lakh children, both male and female, were born in Telangana in 2018-19 and 4.82 lakh till January this year.

Still births

The number of girls was born in Khammam and Peddapalli districts in both the years. The lowest was in Yadadri-Bhongir district this year. The number of girls born in Khammam in 2018-19 was 1,067 but it rose to 1,777 this year. On the other hand, their rate slid from 1,031 last year to 1,012 this year in Peddapalli.

Superintendent of a hospital said the craving for a baby boy in small family norm drove the parents to discourage girl children. Hence, the problem of foeticide. A business community only wanted male children while another community sought large size of families irrespective of sex. The prospect of shelling down huge amounts as dowry in marriage was another factor which went against girls.

In fact, a matrimonial service invited applications to fix marriage alliances only if the parents of girls owned property worth `2 crore and had a monthly income of `2 lakh. The year 2018-20 also saw an increase in maternal deaths after delivery and abortions. Medical fraternity has generally welcomed abortions as a tool for population control, but they were also a result of unwanted pregnancy.

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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.
- 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.
- Role of women and women’s organization, population associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies.

PAPER III

General Studies-II: Governance, Constitution, Polity, 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 development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.

PAPER IV

General Studies-III: Technology, Economic Development, Biodiversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management
- Inclusive growth and issues arising from it.
News

* Sex ratio at birth of Telangana – has shown a marginal decline

1) Sex ratio @ birth

“Number of girl children born for every 1000 boy born children in a particular year”

- India – 909 / 1000 (census 2011)

2) Child Sex ratio

“Sex ratio of the population in the age group of 0-6 years of age”

- India 914 / 1000 (census 2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
<th>Child sex ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>914</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top five and Bottom five states according to child sex ratio (0-6 years) - 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Child sex ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NCT of Delhi</td>
<td>866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>867</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Child sex ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>964</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3) Sex ratio

"No. of females per 1000 males in the population"

India: 940/1000 (census 2011)

### Sex Ratio of India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Top five and bottom five States/UTs by sex ratio - 2011

**Top Five States/UTs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>1,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>1,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>991</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bottom Five States/UTs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Daman &amp; Diu</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NCT of Delhi</td>
<td>856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A &amp; N Islands</td>
<td>878</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sex ratio Females per 1000 males

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>929</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Why it declined in Telangana?**

- Foeticide - by small families and business communities
- Dowry
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following:

1. Sex ratio - Number of females per 1000 males
2. Child Sex ratio - Number of girls per 1000 boys in the age group of 0-6 years of age
3. Sex ratio at birth - Number of girls born for every 1000 boys born

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

PRACTICE QUESTIONS DISCUSSION
Practice Question – Prelims
Q1. Consider the following:
  1. Diphtheria
  2. Whooping Cough
  3. Tetanus
  4. Polio
  5. Tuberculosis
  6. Hepatitis B

Which of the above is/are bacterial disease(s)?
  a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
  b) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
  c) 1, 3, 5 and 6 only
  d) 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 only

Practice Question – Prelims
Q2. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Rabindranath Tagore':
  1. Tagore was the first person in Asia who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913.
  2. Santiniketan, a learning centre in natural setting, was established by him.
  3. He renounced his Knighthood, as an act of protest during the Swadeshi movement.
  4. He was the first to call Gandhiji as ‘The Mahatma’.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
  (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
  (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
  (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
  (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Practice Question - Prelims

Q3. With reference to the architecture of Vijayanagara Empire, consider the following statements:

1. Structures built under the Vijayanagara Empire reflect certain features of the Indo Islamic architecture.

2. The Vittala Temple dedicated to Lord Shiva is famous for its Stone Chariot.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Practice Question – Prelims

Q4. Consider the following:

1. Sex ratio - Number of females per 1000 males

2. Child Sex ratio - Number of girls per 1000 boys in the age group of 0-6 years of age

3. Sex ratio at birth - Number of girls born for every 1000 boys born

Which of the above statements is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 only  
(b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only  
(d) 1, 2 and 3
Practice Questions – Prelims
25-02-2020
1. Option – b
2. Option – b
3. Option – a
4. Option – d

Practice Question – Mains
GS-II/III

Q. Protection of Personal data is an essential facet of informational privacy. The Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 which was introduced in Lok Sabha has been referred to the Joint Parliamentary Committee for re-examination. Discuss the shortcomings of this bill with respect to the recommendations of Justice B. N. Srikrishna Committee in relation to protection of personal data? (250 Words, 15 Marks)
LIKE, COMMENT & SHARE

SUBSCRIBE