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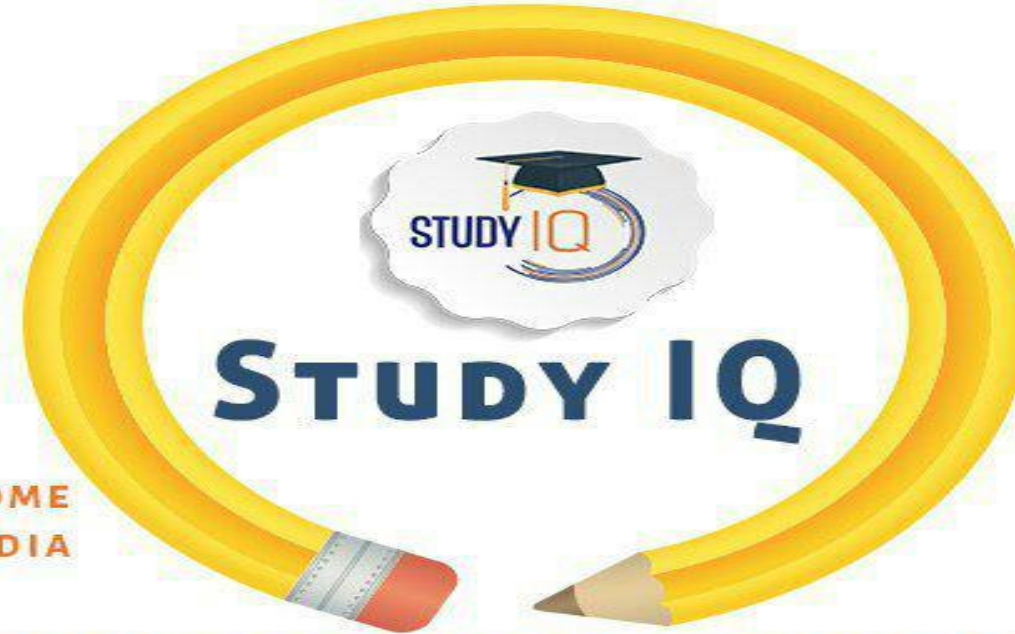
THE HINDU ANALYSIS IN HINDI 7TH DECEMBER 2017

Lecture

- 1- Quote
- 2- Editorials
- 3- Vocabulary
- 4- Subjective Q
- 5- Current Affair Q
- 6- News Analysis
- 7- Capital & Currency
- 8- Prelims Focus Facts
- 9- Revision(Base Knowledge)
- 10- Maps Practice-(Q- Singapore)



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Dec 06, 2017 Fifth Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement for 2017-18

- ✓ RBI Monetary Policy: MPC maintains status quo; repo rate unchanged at 6%
- ✓ RBI Act was amended in May 2016 was that
- ✓ Price stability is a necessary precondition to sustainable growth
- ✓ Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)

Repo Rate: The rate at which RBI lends to commercial banks

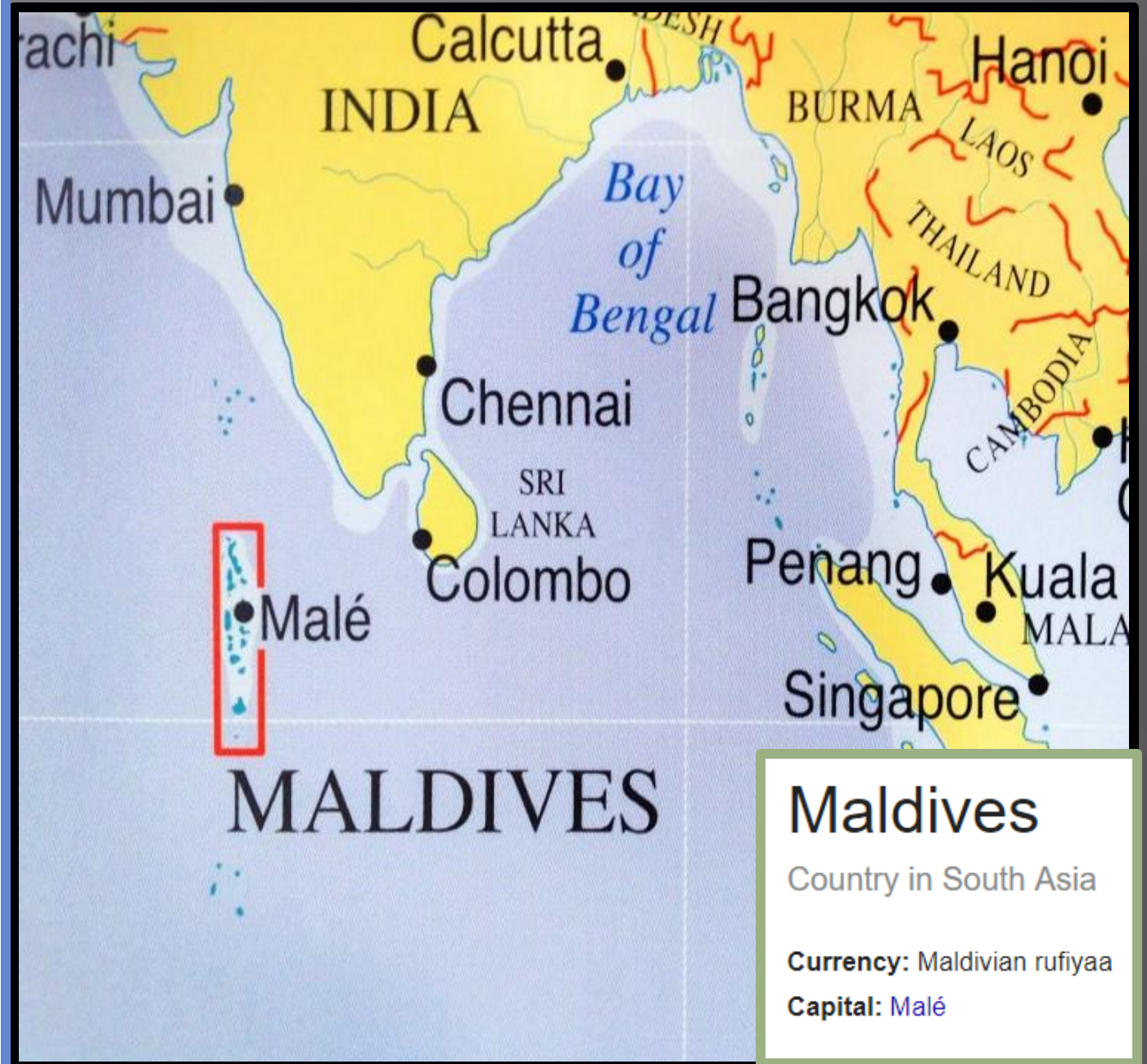
Reverse Repo Rate: The rate at which RBI borrows from commercial banks

Cash Reserve Ratio: The share of deposits bank must keep with RBI

Swachh Bharat Mission

- ❑ Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched on 2nd October, 2014, with a target to make the country clean by 2nd October, 2019- 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi
- ❑ All 4041 towns as per census 2011 are covered under SBM.
- ❑ Programme includes elimination of
 - ❑1)- Open defecation,
 - ❑2)- Conversion of unsanitary toilets to pour flush toilets,
 - ❑3)- Eradication of manual scavenging,
 - ❑4)- Municipal solid waste management and
 - ❑5)- Bringing about a behavioural change in people regarding healthy sanitation practices.
- ❑ All the initiatives are being supported by capacity building efforts to empower the Municipal Authorities to carry out their functions properly

- ✓Maldives' FTA with China signals a drift in Delhi- Male ties
- ✓Development of Hulhule island
- ✓\$1 billion, Chinese companies are exploring tourism prospects
- ✓said this week that it is not satisfied with the working of the FTA with India.
- ✓Beijing's success in outreach South Asia
- ✓ Belt and Road Initiative, China seems to be ready to ramp up business ties across South Asia
- ✓China already has an FTA with Pakistan, and is exploring or negotiating FTAs with Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal
- ✓PLA-Navy might be looking for a military base in the islands linked to projects in Djibouti, Gwadar and Hambantota.



India

States and Union Territories

○ State Capital

● Union Territory Capital



Let us be realistic about the UNSC

- International Court of Justice seems to have lifted our spirits as a nation.
- It would be prudent, however, not to interpret this in a way as to raise hopes of a permanent seat in the Security Council.
- **The UNSC election**
- Two most prestigious organs of the United Nations are
 - 1)-Security Council and
 - 2)-International Court of Justice.
- While the Security Council has **15 member states, the ICJ has 15 judges.**
- Election to the UNSC is conducted only in GA and requires 2/3 majority to get elected.
- Election to the ICJ is held concurrently in the UNGA and UNSC and requires absolute majority of the total membership in each organ
- UNSC is by far more important from the national interest point of view.
- It deals with questions of
 - 1)-Peace and
 - 2)-Security as well as
 - 3)-Terrorism

Continue

- Since it is in permanent session, we have to try to be its member as often as possible.
 - 1)- Hafeez Saeed
 - 2)- Kashmir issue, which Pakistan
 - 3)-NSG
- ICJ is required to represent the **principal civilisations and legal systems** of the world.
- The judges sitting on ICJ are **expected to act impartially**, not as representatives of the countries of their origin
- ACABQ (Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions) and the Committee on Contributions
- Serving on both these committees, G. Parthasarathy, S.K Singh, as well as our current permanent representative, ambassador Syed Akbaruddin.
- Human Rights Council; we have had almost continuous representation on it- The U.S. lost the election to it a few years ago

Continue

- **The veto question**
- Primarily at our initiative, the question of Security Council reform, euphemism for expansion, has been under consideration since 1970s.
- There is near unanimous support for increasing the number of non-permanent seats.
- The **controversial question is about the increase in the category of permanent seats**
- **India, along with Brazil, Germany and Japan**, has proposed an increase of **six additional** permanent seats, the **other two being for Africa**.
- **G-4's initial position** was for the **same rights as the present permanent members**, essentially the veto right- Over the years, they have **become more realistic**
- P-5 will never agree to give up their veto right, nor will they agree to accord this right to any other country.
- (France supports veto for additional permanent members.)
- General membership of the UN wants to eliminate the existing veto;
- P-5 are not willing to dilute their self-acquired right

Continue

- We should be **realistic**.
- If a permanent seat is not available, there are other proposals on the table.
- One proposal is for the creation of '**semi-permanent**' seats, according to which members would be elected for **six-eight years and would be eligible** for immediate reelection.
- **Given India's growing** prestige and respect, it should not be difficult for us to successfully bid for one of these seats;
- It might be a better **alternative than to unrealistically hope** for a permanent seat.
- Q- Discuss the roadblocks India is facing in its quest(खोज) for permanent membership of the UN Security Council. Do you think permanent membership is a necessity for India? Discuss (150 words)

Universal health coverage

- UHC provides the framework in which the issues of access, quality and cost can be integrated
- Recent incidents- High-profile corporate hospitals.
- **Two cases** involved children with dengue who died soon after leaving these hospitals in a serious condition after their families were presented huge hospitalisation and **treatment bills**.
- **The third** case involved a live premature baby being “declared dead” and handed over to the parents wrapped (लपेटा हुआ) in plastic
- Lack of professional standards- Medical bills, running into huge figures,
- Three major issues are **involved when we assess health care**:
 - **1)-Access,**
 - **2)-Quality and**
 - **3)-Cost.**
- Each of these needs to be **addressed with clarity, and not in isolation.**
- Major challenge before poorly served rural areas and overcrowded urban areas
- Government institutions suffer from low budgets and a lack of managerial talent
- Universal Health Coverage (UHC), now enshrined in the **Sustainable Development Goals.**



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



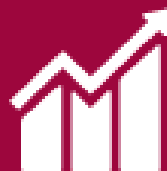
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Continue

- **Steps to improving access**
- Higher levels of public financing, investment in training and incentivised placements of more health personnel and improved management through the creation of a public health management cadre.
- **National Health Policy, 2017** and need urgent implementation.
- **Clinical Establishments Act** is a good beginning, in moving healthcare facilities towards registration, ensuring compliance with essential standards of equipment and performance, adopting standard management guidelines, grievance redress mechanisms, and respecting encoded patient rights.
- **Managing cost**
- High out-of-pocket spending on health care leads to unacceptable levels of impoverishment.
- Schemes can only provide limited cost coverage to subscribers.
- **Solution lies in doubling** the level of public financing to at least 2.5% of GDP by 2019, rather than 2025, as proposed in the National Health Policy,
- Success of UHC depends on effective regulation

Recognise the technology constraints

- India's reliance on **imported digital technologies cannot** be levelled overnight to make way for a **uniform data law**
- **Can law fix what technology** has cast in stone? This is the question that the committee of experts led by **Justice B.N. Srikrishna**- Craft a data protection law for India.
- White Paper- Rights and principles
- **What is missing from the paper**, however, is an understanding of the many technologies that come together currently to **protect data in India**.
- **Cannot be levelled overnight** to make way for a **uniform data protection law**.
- For instance, more than 80% of Indian smartphone users today rely on Google's Android operating system.
- But the majority of those mobile devices are sold by **Samsung, Xiaomi or Oppo**.
- Does the committee believe an operating system designed in Silicon Valley and a mobile phone manufactured in China's Guangdong Province have similar rules to protect data?

Continue

- Data of every citizen were to be held inside the country, the state could probably enforce rules for its storage and sharing.
- But to demand “data localisation” would be unwise (the Srikrishna Committee too acknowledges this).
- **Many of the world’s giant data** centres are located in northern climes near water bodies,
- Since they require mild temperatures and enormous quantities of water to cool thousands of servers.
- **U.S. Department of Energy in 2015** estimated that data centres in the country took about 2% of its overall power supply.
- **Can India, with its round-the-year** warm climate and scarce natural resources , really afford to divert electricity and water to maintain data centres?
- Need to spend substantial amounts on physically securing these installations.
- India’s inability to localise data means its digital economy is governed by hundreds of “private” data protection policies, some of which even contradict each other

Continue

- Modest solution could be to allow companies to pursue independent data protection policies (guided by baseline norms), but monitor their enforcement through a national, multi-stakeholder agency.
- United States Federal Trade Commission performs such a role
- When the Indian digital ecosystem is mature enough, there could be more comprehensive guidelines on the storing, sharing and collection of data.



Map Practice

Japan

Country in East Asia

Currency: Japanese yen

Capital: Tokyo



India

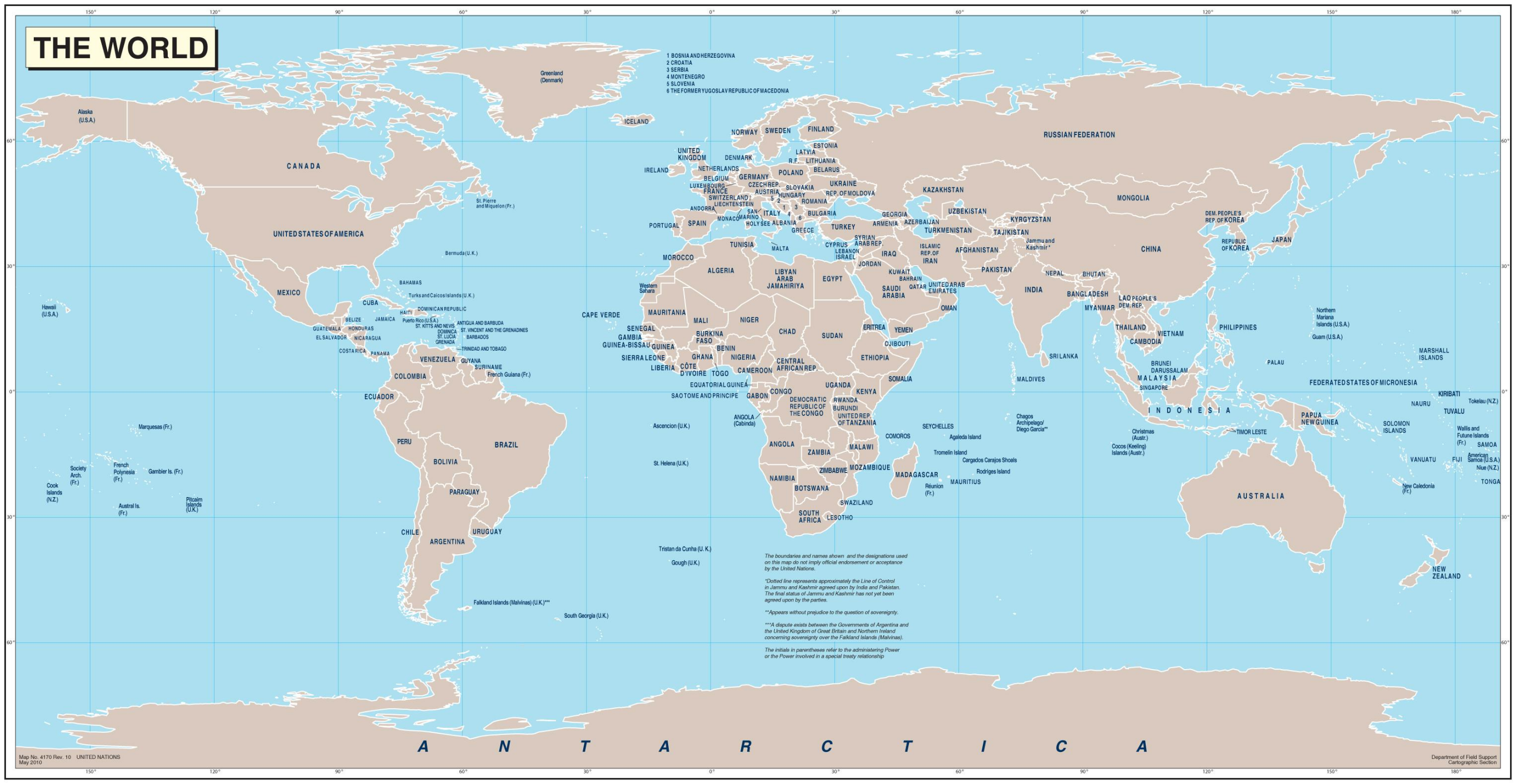
States and Union Territories

○ State Capital

● Union Territory Capital



THE WORLD



Prelims Focus Facts-News Analysis

- **Page-1-** capital: U.S
- Embassy to be moved out of Tel Aviv
- U.S. President Donald Trump reversed decades of policy on Wednesday and recognised Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, despite warnings from around the world



Contested city

Jerusalem's special status is premised on its importance to the three Abrahamic faiths. It is home to the Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Church of Holy Sepulchre, and the Western Wall



December 1917: British general Edmund Allenby seizes control of Jerusalem from the Ottomans, who had ruled the city since 1517

- Succeeding three decades see influx of Jewish settlers

Any decision on Jerusalem is likely to evoke apprehension among Palestinians and the wider Arab world.

• AFP, GETTY IMAGES

1947: UN partition plan provides for two states - Jewish and Arab - with Jerusalem coming under a 'unique international regime'

- Jewish leaders accept the plan, Arab leaders reject it



1948: Following British withdrawal, Israel seizes the west of the city, while Jordanians and Palestinians take the east

- Israel moves government departments to Jerusalem while foreign governments open embassies in Tel Aviv

1967: Israel seizes control of east Jerusalem and later annexes it



1977: Victory of right-leaning Likud, under Menachem Begin

1980: Israeli lawmakers pass a Bill declaring that "Jerusalem, complete and united is the capital of Israel"

1980: The UN Security Council passes Resolution 478, declaring the law "null and void"

1995: U.S. Congress passes the Jerusalem Embassy Act, calling on the U.S. to move embassy to Jerusalem, recognising it as capital

- A clause allows Presidents to postpone its application for six months

- Bill Clinton, George W. Bush and Barack Obama re-ratified the clause every six months

2000: Visit by Ariel Sharon to Temple Mount - which contains the Al Aqsa Mosque - leads to the second intifada



1993: The Oslo accords deferred decision on status of Jerusalem

THE DEMOGRAPHICS:

Population:
8,00,000
(approximately)

3,00,000

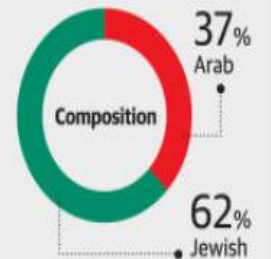
Palestinians are neither considered Israeli citizens nor Jordanians

2,00,000

Israeli citizens live in East Jerusalem under army and police protection, with the largest single settlement complex housing 44,000 Israelis

14,000

Since 1967, Israel has revoked the status of at least 14,000 Palestinians



WHAT ISRAEL, PALESTINE THINK:

- Israel views the city as its undivided capital
- The Palestinian government sees the eastern part as the capital of its future state
- Other countries view it as an issue for final status negotiations between the two sides
- Most embassies are based in Tel Aviv

SOURCE: AFP | MAP: NY TIMES | GRAPHIC: A. GANESHAN

Prelims Focus Facts-News Analysis

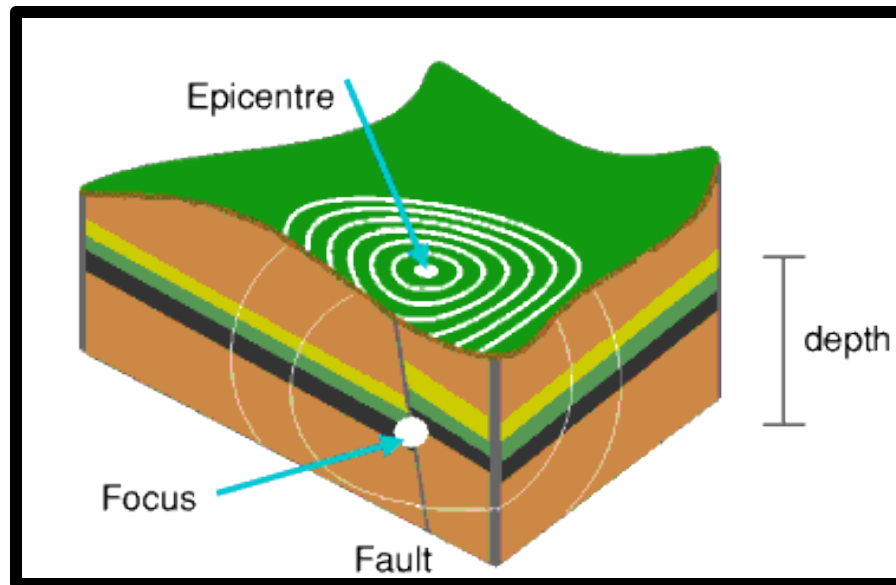
➤ Page — 1-



Midday meal: A 15-month-old tiger cub taking away the lunch box of a worker, who came to cut grass at the Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve, near Nagpur in Maharashtra on Wednesday. ■ K.R. DEEPAK (MORE PHOTOS ON PAGE 9)

Prelims Focus Facts-News Analysis

- **Page-1-** Quake in Uttarakhand, tremors in Delhi
- An earthquake measuring 5.5 on the **Richter Scale** hit Uttarakhand around 8.45 p.m. on Wednesday, causing tremors in Delhi-NCR.
- Epicentre of the earthquake was in Rudraprayag, at a depth of 30 kilometres.



Prelims Focus Facts-News Analysis

- **Page-7-** Guinness memory record for Keralite
- Santhi Sathyan has been undergoing memory training for seven years
- There is a misconception that memory is an innate skill whereas it is a result of years of training and perseverance, says Santhi Sathyan, who holds a Guinness world record for the longest sequence of objects memorised in a minute.



Santhi Sathyan

Prelims Focus Facts-News Analysis

- **Page-8-** '8% drop in environmental crimes'
- Data released by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) recently have shown a decline of over 8% in environmental crimes across the country.
- Environmental crimes include offences related to
 - 1)-Indian Forest Act, 1927,
 - 2)-Wildlife Protection Act, 1972,
 - 3)-Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986,
 - 4)-Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and
 - 5)-Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- Like in 2015, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh remained the highest contributor

Prelims Focus Facts-News Analysis

➤ Page-9-

DATA POINT

Reasons for human trafficking

In 2016, a total of 23,117 people were trafficked in India. In most cases, the victims were pushed into forced labour followed by prostitution.

Source: NCRB

Type	% of cases
Forced labour	45.46
Prostitution	21.54
Others	16.54
Other forms of sexual exploitation	11.20
Domestic servitude	1.78
Forced marriage	1.51
Petty crimes	0.92
Child pornography	0.70
Begging	0.31
Drug peddling	0.03
Removal of organs	0.01

Prelims Focus Facts-News Analysis

- Sikkim set to become fully literate in 2018: CM
- Centre to promote tourism in Northeast
- Jaitley asks industry to invest in infra
- Scale up tea exports, says Prabhu

Last Day- Q's- Answers...

✓ Award's Shashi Kapoor

Padma Bhushan (2011)

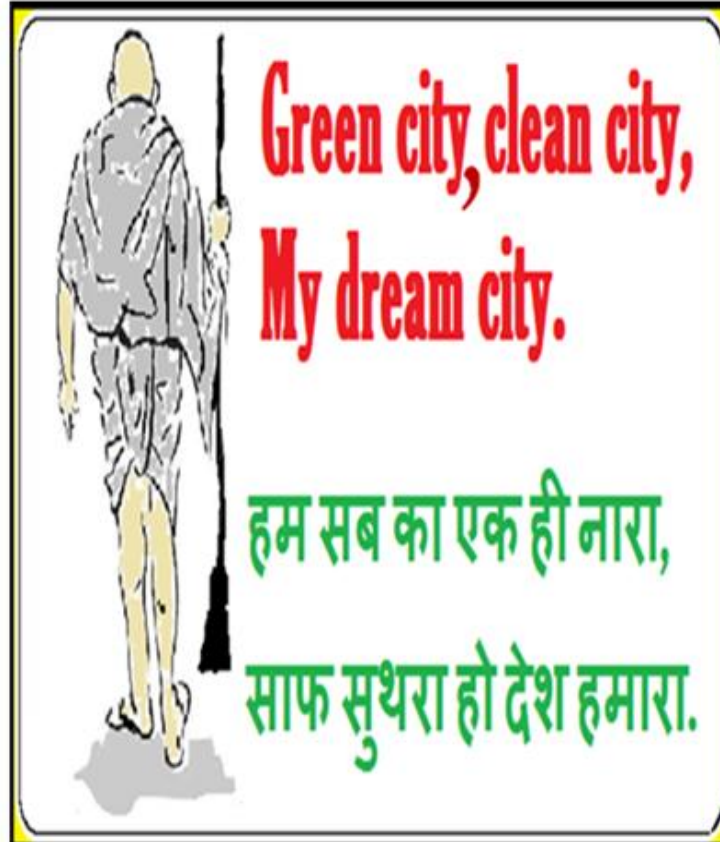
Dadasaheb Phalke Award (2015)

Central Wakf Council, India is an Indian statutory body established in 1964 by the Government of India under Wakf Act, 1954 (now a sub section the Wakf Act, 1995) for the purpose of advising it on matters pertaining to working of the State Wakf Boards and proper administration of the Wakfs in the country. Wakf is a permanent dedication of movable or immovable properties for religious

Central Wakf Council

Formation	1964
Headquarters	14/173, Jamnagar House, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi- 110011
Region served	India
Official language	English, Hindi, Urdu
Chairman	Minister of State for Ministry of Minority Affairs ^[1]
Main organ	Council
Affiliations	Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India
Website	Official website🔗

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