<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>News Articles</th>
<th>Page Number*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kerala tops education ranking</td>
<td>1,12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Creating jobs for young India (Editorial)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Current account deficit shrinks</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Scientists excavate ‘ancient river’ in U.P.</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Centre agrees to appoint AFT chief</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Practice cum Revision - MCQs</td>
<td>@end of the video</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; D – Delhi; T – Thiruvananthapuram; H – Hyderabad;
Kerala tops education ranking

Uttar Pradesh placed at bottom of NITI Aayog’s School Education Quality Index

Top scorers

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

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

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-III

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

- Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.

Pgs. 1, 12 → C, D, H, T

Pgs. 1, 14 → B

* First edition of School Education Quality Index (SEQI) by NITI Aayog
  - Reference Year → 2016-17
  - Base Year → 2015-16

* SEQI: Evaluates the performance of States and UTs in education sector
  - policy intervention to rectify weaknesses
  - competitive and co-operative federalism
  - based on 30 critical indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Number of indicators</th>
<th>Total weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Outcomes</td>
<td>1.1 Learning Outcomes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2 Access Outcomes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3 Infrastructure &amp; Facilities for Outcomes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.4 Equity Outcomes</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Governance Processes Aiding Outcomes</td>
<td>Covering student and teacher attendance, teacher availability, administrative adequacy, training, accountability and transparency</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>965</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Classification**: Large states, Small states and Union Territories (UTs)

**Large States**:
- **Top**
  - Kerala - 76.6%
  - Rajasthan
  - Karnataka
  - Andhra Pradesh
- **Bottom**
  - Uttar Pradesh - 36.4%
  - Jammu & Kashmir
  - Punjab
  - Bihar

**Equity Outcomes** topped by Tamil Nadu

**Learning Outcomes** - topped by Karnataka with highest weightage

**Infrastructure and facilities** - topped by Haryana with lowest weightage

**Small States**:
- Top - Manipur - 68.8%
- Bottom - Arunachal Pradesh - 24.6%

**Union Territories**:
- Top - Chandigarh - 82.9%
- Bottom - Lakshadweep - 31.9%

Centre to collaborate with World Bank
- performance linked grants
- incentives for States & UTs

**SEAL** - based on National Achievement Survey (NAS) of NCERT 2017-18

Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE)

Self-reported data of States

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**Creating jobs for young India**

If India does not make effective use of the strengths of its youth now, it may never do so.

**Part A—Preliminary Examination**

Paper I - (200 marks)
- 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 and 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.
- Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.

**PAPER-IV**

- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment.
**Periodic Labour Force Survey (2017-18)**

- Unemployment Rate (UR) - 6.1%
- UR → percentage of unemployed persons in the labour force

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 11. Official Unemployment Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usual (principle)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2018**

- 30.9 million → unemployed
- 21.1 million → unemployed young men (68.3%) aged 15-29 years

**Labour Supply:**

1. Size of labour supply → increasing
2. Rapid expansion of working age population

**2. Nature of labour supply → changing**

- Educated young → job aspiration according to education
- 15-29 year females attending School/colleges
  - 2018 → 31.7%
  - 2005 → 16.3%

3. Workforce engaged in agriculture & allied sector → declining
   - 2005 → 258.8 million
   - 2018 → 197.3 million
   - a) 'Push' from low-productive agriculture
   - b) 'Pull' from new opportunities in urban areas
   - c) Disguised unemployment in agriculture

**Increase in supply of potential workers to non-agri sectors**

**Labour Demand:**

**New employment opportunities in construction**

- 2005 - 2012 → 18.9 million
- 2012 - 2018 → 1.6 million

**Inadequate job creation in industry, construction and Services Sector**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Job Creation</th>
<th>Job Seeker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005 - 2012</td>
<td>6.3 mln/yr</td>
<td>14.2 mln/yr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012 - 2018</td>
<td>4.5 mln/yr</td>
<td>17.5 mln/yr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mismatch between no of job creations and job seekers**

**Women and Young men Suffered from lack of job opportunities**

- Women → Stopped participating in LF
  - 2005 → 42.8% employed
  - 2018 → only 23% employed

- Young men → increase in no of job seekers
  - 2012 → 6.7 million
  - 2018 → 21.1 million

**Main contributor to sudden increase in overall unemployment in India**
Suggestions:

* Investments in Human Capital
* Revival of productive sectors
* New programmes to stimulate entrepreneurship

Current account deficit shrinks

IRBI data shows CAD narrowed to 2% of GDP in Q1 FY20 from 2.3% in Q1 FY19

Good tidings

The CAD contracted in a year-on-year basis, primarily on account of higher invisible receipts of $1.06 billion as against $0.35 billion in the corresponding quarter last year. During the quarter, in

Paper I—Preliminary Examination

Part A—Preliminary Examination

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

Part B—Main Examination

Part IV

- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment.
**Current Account:**

**Context:** Shrinking of CAD in Q1 of 2019-20

**Definition:**
Measures the difference between the value of net imports and exports of goods & services in a financial year

⇒ RBI’s methods of representation: two ways

**First Method:**

**Current Account**

- Net Merchandise
  - POL (Petroleum, Oil, Lubricants)
  - Vehicles, Hardware, etc.
- Net Invisibles
  - Services
  - Transfers
  - Income

**Second Method:**

**Current Account (Net)**

- Goods
- Services
- Primary Income
- Secondary Income
- POL
- Travel
- Profits
- Remittances
- Transport
- Interest
- Software, etc.
- Dividends

**Q1 of CAD:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 2018-19</th>
<th>FY 2019-20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>$15.86 bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% GDP</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: RBI Data

**Reasons for favourable CAD:**

Higher Net Invisibles
Lower Primary Income Outflows
Moderate Crude oil prices
Better Secondary Income Inflows

**Challenges:**

- Sharp increase in gold imports
- Higher Component of POL
- Global Trade Wars
Scientists excavate ‘ancient river’ in U.P.

The Union Water Ministry has discovered an old, dried-up river in Prayagraj (Allahabad) near the river Ganga. The river, called the ‘Palaeochannel’, was found to be a continuation of the Ganga and Yamuna. It was buried under 10-15 m of soil and its width is 4 km, length 45 km, and thickness 15 m. The Palaeochannel was first discovered by the National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRIP) and the Central Groundwater Board (CGB). The discovery was made during a survey conducted by the ministry.

**News:**
- Ministry of Jal Shakti excavated an old, dried-up river at Prayagraj (Allahabad). It is linked to the Ganga and Yamuna.
- Finding by National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRIP) & Central Groundwater Board (CGB).

**Palaeochannel → “ancient buried river”**
- Width - 4 km
- Length - 45 km
- Thickness - 15 m
- Buried under 10-15 m thick soil
- 40-50% of water can be used as groundwater reserve storage through managed aquifer recharge

**Palaeochannel:**
- Remnants of once active rivers or streams
- Some channels lie buried under the cover of younger sediments
- Commonly occur in alluvial landscapes
Remains part of flow regime
- Evidence → river transformation → future significant changes in flow regimes

Economic Significance:
- Used in exploration of fresh water resources
- Used as artificial recharge
- Used as storage for ground water
- Locating & assessing mineral deposits

LIDAR Mapping:
- Light Detection and Ranging
- Remote Sensing Method
- Determines distance to an object by transmitting laser beam and measuring time taken by light to return to transmitter
- Generates precise and 3-D information
- Shape of earth & its surface & sub surface characteristics
- Helps in examining - manmade & natural environments (accurate, precise & flexible)

Centre agrees to appoint AFT chief

Chief Justice of India (CJI) suggested - former Delhi HC Chief Justice - as the Chairperson of Armed Forces Tribunal (AFT) → Centre agreed

Armed Forces Tribunal:
- AFT Act, 2007
- Adjudication - Disputes related to
  - Appointment
  - Conditions of Services of defence Personnel
  - Army Act, 1950
  - Navy Act, 1957
  - Air Force Act, 1950

- Not for Coast Guard + Paramilitary
- BSF, SSB, Assam Rifles, etc.

Qualification:
- Chairperson - Retired SC judge or Retired Chief Justice of HC
- Judicial Members - Retired HC judges
- Administrative Members:
  - Retired members of Armed Forces - Major General (equivalent) or above for minimum 3 years
  - Judge Advocate General - for minimum 1 year

* Appointment & Removal:

- Chairperson appointed by President after Consultation with CJI
- Resignation letter
- Removal grounds
- Proved misconduct/incapacity by President only after Inquiry by sitting SC judge
- Salary, allowances, terms & conditions prescribed by Centre
Practice Question – Prelims
Q1. Consider the following statements with reference to School Education Quality Index (SEQI).
1. Its important domains are Learning outcomes, Access outcomes, Infrastructure and Facility for outcomes and Equity outcomes.
2. It is released by NITI Aayog.
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
Q2. Consider the following components of Current Account
1. Net goods
2. Net services
3. Net primary and secondary income
4. Net FDI
Which of the above component(s) is/are part of Current Account?
   - a) 1 and 2 only
   - b) 2, 3 and 4 only
   - c) 1, 2 and 3
   - d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Practice Question – Prelims
Q3. The term ‘Palaeochannel’ recently seen in news is related to which among the following?
   - a) Period between Cretaceous period and Jurassic period.
   - b) Recently discovered largest flying animal.
   - c) Remnants of once active rivers.
   - d) New Palaeolithic site in Tamil Nadu.

Practice Question – Prelims
Q4. Consider the following statements with reference to Armed Forces Tribunal.
1. Its Chairperson and members are appointed by the President after consulting the Chief Justice of India.
2. It has jurisdiction over Indian Coast Guard.
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
Q1. “Raising Unemployment rate is one of the major problems in our country”. Discuss the changing trends in labour supply and demand in the context of the above statement.

Q2. Discuss the difference between Primary income and Secondary income components of Current Account. Analyse the factors influencing the Current Account Deficit and also the challenges in order to sustain favorable Current Account Deficit for India. (150 words) - 10 Marks