<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>News Articles</th>
<th>Page Number*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Panel for child rights constituted</td>
<td>C D B T H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>RBI lauds Rythu Bandhu scheme</td>
<td>- - - 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Toilet targets (Editorial)</td>
<td>10 8 10 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Drone cameras threatening Nilgiris wildlife</td>
<td>8 6 1 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Classical language tag: ‘State has failed to use funds’</td>
<td>- 4 - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>New Chief Justices appointed in seven HCs</td>
<td>9 7 9 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Practice cum Revision - MCQs</td>
<td>@end of the video</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*C – Chennai; D – Delhi; B – Bengaluru; T – Thiruvananthapuram; H – Hyderabad
**NCPCR**

- **Appointment**
  - Central govt appoints chairperson & members
    - Recommendation by Selection Committee (Min. In-charge / Dept of Women & Child Development)

- **Term of Office**
  - Chairperson → 3 years or 65 years of age
  - Members → 3 years or 60 years of age

- **Removal**
  - Central govt → proved misbehaviour or incapacity
    - Adjudged insolvent
    - Office of profit

- **Salary and allowances** → cannot be changed by the Central govt

**SCPCR**

- **Appointment**
  - State govt appoints chairperson & members
    - Recommendation by Selection Committee (Min./Dept → Working in Children) (for chairperson only)

- **Term of Office**
  - Chairperson → 3 years or 65 years of age
  - Members → 3 years or 60 years of age

- **Removal**
  - Not mentioned in the act

- **Salary and allowances** → determined by the State govt.
Q. Consider the following statements regarding National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights.

1. The Chairperson should be a retired judge of the Supreme Court.
2. The Commission has the powers of a civil court.

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
**Rythu Bandhu Scheme**

* By Govt. of Telangana
* Investment support for Agricultural crops including Horticultural crops
* Grant of Rs. 5000 per acre per season (for two seasons in year)
* No limit on size of land holding but subject to other terms and conditions from time to time

**KALIA (Krishak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation)**

* Government of Odisha
* Five major components
  * Financial support for cultivation

**PM-Kisan (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi)**

* Centrally Sector Scheme
* Min. of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
* Will receive Rs. 6000 in one year in three installments
* All farmers subjected to “exclusion criteria”

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**Agreement on Agriculture (AoA)**

* Aimed to remove trade barriers and to promote transparent market access

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**Green box Subsidies**

* Must not distort trade or at most cause minimal distortion.
* They have to be govt. funded

Ex: funding for R&D, environment & regional development, PDS, PM-Kisan, KALIA, Rythu Bandhu

**Blue Box Subsidies**

* Production limiting subsidies
* Except Green and Amber box subsidies

Ex: Norway, Sweden, etc
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements with respect to “Green Box subsidies”, often seen in news.

1. They must not distort trade, or at most cause minimal distortion to trade.
2. The “de minimis” limit is applicable to Green box subsidies also.

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

Amber Box Subsidies

* Distortion of production & trade
* Measures to support prices or subsidies directly related
* “De minimis” : 5% for developed nations 10% for developing nations
* Like MSP, farm subsidies etc.

Toilet targets

The campaign to end open defecation can succeed only if it takes communities with it. India’s declaration on the 100th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi that all rural areas are open defecation-free will be acknowledged around the world as a milestone in its developmental journey. Childhood and sanitation were central to Gandhi’s concerns for his vast number of impoverished countrymen, and should ideally have been pursued relentlessly by governments in his India, along with good housing and access to clean water. In 2014, the Modi government made sanitation a high priority, with the second goal of bridging decades of neglect through a policy focused on toilet construction. That 100 million toilets were built under this programme since then credits an achievement in itself, even though many of these structures have been substandard and not usable.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

Current events of national and international importance.
Economic and Social Development-Sustainable Economic 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.

Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism & secularism.

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.

Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.
⇒ Open Defecation Free
  ➢ No visible faeces in the environment/village
  ➢ Every HH and Community/Public institutions
    - Safe technology for disposal of faeces
    - Termination of faecal-oral transmission
⇒ SBM - to make India ODF Free - through construction of Individual HH Latrines/Toilets
  ➢ A duly completed HH Sanitary Latrine
    1. Sanitary Substructure
    2. Superstructure with water facility
    3. Hand wash unit

⇒ Only ‘toilet access/construction’ considered to declare India as ‘ODF’ - author
  ➢ mere construction of 11 crore toilets does not mean India is Open Defecation Free
  ➢ less focus in changing behaviour of people
  ➢ Toilets constructed – NOT meeting the required construction standards
  ➢ Lack of proper disposal of sewage wastes
  ➢ Non-availability of water
  ➢ Lack of voluntary participation
  ➢ Possible resort to manual scavenging

⇒ For sustainable sanitation
  ➢ Voluntary participation through good education
  ➢ Citizens’ rights to be prioritised
  ➢ Community participation
  ➢ decent urban & rural housing
  ➢ Right to good education
Drone cameras threatening Nilgiris wildlife

Birds may get injured when they attack remote devices of photographers, say conservationists

Nishant Hiranandani, The Chairman of the Western Ghats Conservation Initiative, said "These incidents are not uncommon. Drones are often mistaken for birds of prey, especially raptors, and they may react aggressively in response to the perceived threat. This can result in injuries to both the drone and the bird."

"The situation is compounded by the fact that many drone operators do not take adequate safety measures. They often fly their drones without appropriate training or understanding of local wildlife behavior," he added. "It is crucial for drone operators to be aware of their surroundings and be prepared to respond appropriately to any interactions with wildlife."

"When birds attack drone cameras, the drone operator must be prepared to respond appropriately. This might include safely bringing the drone down or navigating away from the area. It is also important for drone operators to seek guidance from local wildlife experts or organizations to ensure they are following best practices, " said Hiranandani.

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.
- General issues on Environmental ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate Change - that do not require subject specialization.

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


- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.

Drones

* Unmanned Aerial Vehicles/Remotely Piloted Aircrafts
* Applications: Photography, agriculture etc.

Use of drones by wildlife photographers

* Threatening birds in Nilgiris and Western Ghats
* Threat to raptors
* Raptor’s aggressiveness to drones – rotor blades can cause injuries
* Threatened raptors → abandon nesting sites

National Drones Policy / Drone Regulations 1.0

* By Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Civil Aviation - Since Dec 1st, 2018
* Classification of drones
  - Nano
  - Small
  - Medium
  - Large
* ‘Digital Sky’ Platform - for registration of drones + permission to operate
* Unique Identification Number + No Permission - No Take off rule
* Airspace
  - Red zone - flying not permitted
  - Yellow zone - Controlled airspace
  - Green zone - automatic permission
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements regarding National Drones Policy.

1. All drones in India will have a Unique Identification Number (UIN).

2. The policy was released by Ministry of Defence.

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
Classical Languages in India

2. Sanskrit (2005)
3. Kannada 2008
4. Telugu
5. Malayalam (2013)
6. Odia (2014)

Criteria to determine the eligibility of a language for granting classical language status:

i. High antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a period of 1500-2000 years

ii. A body of ancient literature/texts which is considered a valuable heritage by generation of speakers

iii. Literary tradition to be original

iv. Classical language and literature being distinct from modern, there may also be a discontinuity between classical language and its later forms

Benefits for languages declared as Classical Languages:

* Two major annual international awards for scholars of eminence
* Setting up of "Centre of Excellence for studies in the classical languages"

UGC - can be requested to create professional chairs for classical languages at least in Central Universities - for Scholars of Eminence

⇒ Central Institute of Indian Languages

⇒ Under Department of Higher Education, MHRD
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Which among the following is not one of the criteria to determine the eligibility of a language for granting classical language status.

1. High antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a period of 500-1000 years.
2. A body of ancient literature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers.
3. The literary tradition be original and not borrowed from another speech community.
4. The classical language and literature being distinct from modern, there may also be a discontinuity between the classical language and its later forms or its offshoots.

Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements.

1. Tamil, Telugu and Hindi are designated classical languages in India, by the Government of India.
2. Sanskrit is the first language to be declared as a ‘Classical language’ in India.
3. Most of the declared classical languages are from South Indian region.

Which among the above statement(s) is or are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights.

1. The Chairperson should be a retired judge of the Supreme Court.
2. The Commission has the powers of a civil court.

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 statements with respect to “Green Box subsidies”, often seen in news.

1. They must not distort trade, or at most cause minimal distortion to trade.
2. The “de minimis” limit is applicable to Green box subsidies also.

Which of the given statement(s) is/are 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 regarding National Drones Policy.

1. All drones in India will have a Unique Identification Number (UIN).
2. The policy was released by Ministry of Defence.

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. Which among the following is not one of the criteria to determine the eligibility of a language for granting classical language status.

a. High antiquity of its early texts/ recorded history over a period of 500-1000 years.

b. A body of ancient literature/ texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers.

c. The literary tradition be original and not borrowed from another speech community.

d. The classical language and literature being distinct from modern, there may also be a discontinuity between the classical language and its later forms or its offshoots.

Practice Question – Prelims

Q5. Consider the following statements.

1. Tamil, Telugu and Hindi are designated Classical languages in India, by the Government of India.

2. Sanskrit is the first language to be declared as a ‘Classical language’ in India.

3. Most of the declared classical languages are from South Indian region.

Which among the above statement(s) is or are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Question – Answers</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04-10-2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q1. Option ‘b’ – 2 only
Q2. Option ‘a’ – 1 only
Q3. Option ‘d’ – Neither 1 nor 2
Q4. Option ‘a’ – High antiquity of its early texts/ recorded history over a period of 500-1000 years.
Q5. Option ‘c’ – 3 only

LIKE, COMMENT & SHARE

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