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Kodaikanal's malai poondu granted GI tag

This particular garlic species is known for its medicinal and preservative properties.

The geographical indication regulates the use of the geographical name by the producers in the specified region.

It's official, Odisha is origin of Rasagola

The state bags GI tag after state asserts that it has been a part of its culture.

Rasagola, a popular dessert of Odisha, has received the Geographical Indication (GI) tag by the Union Government.

The registration was accorded on Odisha government's request and is in accordance with the GI Council's rules.

PG-2

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Chennai

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.

PG-1

Pg. 9 → D

GI Tag:

- Originating from a particular region
- TRIPS Agreement → "Indications which identify a good or product as originating in the territory of a country... given quality, reputation & other characteristic of good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin."

Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act of 1999

- Governing GIs of goods in country → protect the interests of producers of such goods
- To exclude unauthorised persons from misusing GI & protect consumers from deception
- To promote goods bearing Indian GI in the export market

GI - An indication

- Originates from a definite geographical territory
- Used to identify agricultural, natural or manufactured goods (produced, processed or prepared)
- Special quality / reputation / other characteristics
- Handicrafts / industry / foodstuff also

Benefit of GI registration

- Confers legal protection
- Prevents unauthorised use of registered GIs
- Provides legal protection to Indian GI - boost exports
- Promotes economic prosperity

Validity - 10 years
Examples

- Basmati Rice
- Darjeeling Tea
- Kanchipuram Silk Saree
- Nagpur Orange
- Kolhapuri Chappal
- Bikaneri Bhujia
- Aga Petha, etc.

Kodaikanal Malai Poondu:

- Kodaikanal Hill Garlic
- Scientific name - Allium Sativum
- Medicinal and preservative properties
- Anti-oxidant and anti-microbial
- Grown in kodaikanal Hills, Dindigul D, T.N.
- Colour - White / Pale Yellow
- Shape - Rain drop
- Weight - 20-30 g in average
- Speciality - hill altitude, misty condition, Soil.

Medicine for common ailments

- Gastric trouble
- Headaches
- Ear pain
- Asthma
- Tiredness
- Indigestion
- Body pain

Odisha Rasagola (2014)

- State of Odisha
- Sweet made of Chhena
- Colour Development
  - No external colour added
  - Principle of caramelization of sugar

West Bengal (2014) - “Banglar Rasagola”

India has nearly 3,000 tigers, up by a third from 2014 count

Pench, Periyar rated top tiger reserves

The big cat count

The results of the census were made public by PM Modi

P. G. I. --- All Editions

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Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

Duration : Two hours

- Current events of national and international importance.
- General issues on Environmental ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate Change - that do not require subject specialization.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-IV


- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.
29th July - International Tiger Day

All India Tiger Estimation 2018

4th cycle
1st - 2006; 2nd - 2010; 3rd - 2014; 4th - 2018

Quadrennial Census

Data collected using M-STIPES (Monitoring System for Tigers' Intensive Protection and Ecological Status)

India has almost 3000 tigers
[Exact Count: 2967]

\[
\begin{align*}
&\uparrow\, 20.9\% \\
&\uparrow\, 30.5\% \\
&\uparrow\, 83.3\%
\end{align*}
\]

110%.

Madhya Pradesh - highest (526)
Karnataka (524)
Uttarakhand (442)

\[
\left\{ \begin{array}{c}
1492 \times 1000 \\
2494 \\
\Rightarrow 50.28\%
\end{array} \right. 
\]

Status of Tigers in India 2018

Tiger bearing landscapes
- Shivalik - Gangetic Plains
- Central India and Eastern Ghats (Highest)
- Western Ghats
- North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra
- Flood plains
- Sunderbans

Well-managed Tiger Reserve - Pench Tiger Reserve, M.P.
- Season-wise biodiversity plans
- Flying squads - patrolling - Security
- Regular meetings with local communities
- Funds from tourism - for conservation

Highest 'increment' in management
- Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve, T.N.
STR: best park in terms of growth
It records the highest increase of tigers in four-year census.

Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve, T.N.
- 28 villages inside the reserve - 240 villages in the fringes/border of the reserve
- Local Communities - depend on forest resources (firewood)
- Initiatives to prevent dependency and to increase population of tigers
  1. Providing LPG connections to all households in forest dependent villages
  2. Village youth - Anti-poaching watchers

Cumulative benefits of Tiger reserves ranges between 4,200 crores to 16,000 crores

2005 - Tiger task force appointed by PM
It mandated a four-yearly monitoring of tiger populations across India
Estimation - to be based on the methodology developed by WII

National Assessment - "Status of Tigers, co-predators, Prey and their Habitat" - Conducted every 4 years - Since 2006
Done by NITI in collaboration with State Forest Departments, Conservation NGOs - Co-ordinated by the Wildlife Institute of India

Part A—Preliminary Examination
Paper I - (200 marks) Duration: Two hours
- Current events of national and international importance.
- General issues on Environmental ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate Change - that do not require subject specialization.

Part B—Main Examination PAPER-IV
- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.

Economic value of reserves worth crores
JACOB KONYU
SISU KOLI
Along with the tiger count, the government also commissioned a study to gauge the economic value of tiger reserves. Based on an analysis of 16 of them, the government claimed that the cumulative benefits from the carbon and timber conserved, livelihood for those who depend on forest and tourism - were estimated from 14,200 crores to 26,000 crores annually. Since 2006, the Wildlife Institute of India - an Environment Ministry-funded institute - runs a programme to monitor tiger populations.
RS clears changes to Insolvency Code
Offers relief for home buyers

Govt. extends indemnity to successful bidders under IBC
To implement personal insolvency regulation in phases

Part A—Preliminary Examination
Paper I - (200 marks)
Duration: Two hours
- 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
- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization, of resources, growth, development and employment.

RS passes Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) Amendment Bill 2019:

- Original Act: IBC - 2016 aimed at resolution of insolvent / bankrupt, particularly defaulting companies
- Objective of the Bill: To end ambiguity and to streamline the Bill
- Homebuyers - now have the status of ‘Creditor’
  - Housing Project forced to shut down
  - buyers will have a say in the resolution process
- A deadline of 330 days for resolving cases referred to IBC

Recent judgement by bankruptcy court in Essar Steel Insolvency case - created ambiguities
- treated financial creditors (lenders) at par with operational creditors (Vendors)
- but intention of IBC Act to give primacy to financial creditors

Financial Creditor: lends money to the company for its functioning
Operational Creditor: provides goods and services to the company
Indemnity extended to new bidders.
- No criminal proceedings against the company or new bidders after resolution.
- No further tax claim by government.
- Criminal proceedings → Individuals of the defaulting company.

Govt plan
- Apply insolvency regulations in phases → Individuals who gives personal guarantees.
  defaulting companies → to

Restructuring by merger/amalgamation/demerger

Insolvency resolution process to be completed within 330 days.

Imp. Changes proposed to the Act

Primacy of financial creditors over operational creditors

Explicit authority to Committee of creditors (CoC) over distribution of proceeds of resolution

Indemnity to new bidders

Merger:
Two or more companies → New/Existing company

ABC + DEF → JKL or ABC

Amalgamation: A type of merger
Two or more companies → New entities

ABC + DEF → JKL

Demerger:
A big company → Smaller companies

Committee of Creditors:
Consists of financial creditors or lenders - forms the decision-making body.
Minorities panel draws its remit

Only the Centre has the power to declare new groups, says Commission

Clear stand

The National Commission of Minorities (NCM) has stated that only the Centre has the power to declare new groups as minorities. This position has been defended in a Memorandum submitted by the NCM to the Centre. The Commission, in its letter dated 27th February 2019, has said that the powers under the National Commission of Minorities Act, 2009, are restricted to making recommendations and not to the declaration of new communities as minorities. The NCM has upheld the principle that the power to declare communities as minorities is a reserved power of the Centre.

The NCM has also stated that the Union Government is the only authority that can declare new communities as minorities. The Commission has made it clear that it will not interfere in the matter of declaration of communities as minorities.

The NCM has further stated that the power to declare new communities as minorities is a reserved power of the Centre. The NCM has also stated that it will not interfere in the matter of declaration of communities as minorities.

Part A — Preliminary Examination

Paper I — (200 marks) Duration: Two hours

- 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.

- Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies.
- 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.

SC directed a petition to NCM (National Commission for Minorities) - Should minority status be given to Hindus in States where they are minority?

- NCM Act, Section 2(c)
  - Clearly states that 'Minority' means a community notified as 'Minority' by the Central Government.

- NCM report:
  - NCM lacks authority to declare a community as minority
  - Such power is entrusted with Central government
  - NCM cannot ‘usurp’ the power of Central govt

Bal Patil Vs Union of India case - 1999

- Constitutional role of NCM - Create Social Conditions so that there will be no necessity to protect rights of minorities

- NCM - Maintain unity and integrity of India by eliminating need for identifying majority and minority

- Minority Status - If given, solely based on religion, numeric strength etc, results in communities competitiveness for minority status

- Unhealthy competition among communities undermine Unity & integrity of India

Civilspedia team - Powered by Shankar IAS Academy
National Commission for Minorities:

* Statutory body - Under NCM Act 1992, non-constitutional body
* Composition:
  Chairperson + Vice-Chairperson + 5 members
* Notified Minority Communities in India:
  Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis, Buddhists, Jains (Notified - 2014)

* Important functions of NCM:
  1) Evaluate progress and development of minorities under Union & States
  2) Monitor working of constitutional safeguards and Central & State laws.
  3) Makes recommendations to both Central and State governments for effective implementation of safeguards.
  4) Section 9 (g) of NCM Act:
     - To suggest appropriate measures to be undertaken by C. Govt (or) S. Govts.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS
DISCUSSION
Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. Consider the following statements with reference to the ‘Geographical Indications tag’.

1. It is a sign which is used in the course of trade and it distinguishes goods or services of one enterprise from those of other enterprises.
2. The Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks is the Registrar of Geographical Indications.

Which among the above statements 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 the ‘All India Tiger Estimation’.

1. It is a national assessment that is conducted by the National Tiger Conservation Authority, in collaboration with the state forest departments and conservation NGOs, coordinated by the Wildlife Institute of India.
2. The assessment will be conducted once in four years.
3. There was a continuous increase in the number of tigers in every successive cycle of assessment.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Practice Question – Prelims

Q3. Consider the following pairs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographical Indication</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Banglar Rasogolla</td>
<td>1. Odisha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Basmati Rice</td>
<td>2. Assam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Pattachitra</td>
<td>3. West Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Muga Silk</td>
<td>4. Himachal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pradesh

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

a) A1, B2, C3, D4
b) A1, D4, C3, B2
c) A3, B4, C1, D2
d) A3, B2, C1, D4

Practice Question – Prelims

Q4. The Royal Bengal Tiger is found throughout India except

a) Northeast India
b) Western Ghats
c) Central India
d) North-western India
Practice Question – Prelims

Q5. Consider the following statements with reference to the National Commission for Minorities.

1. It is a statutory body constituted by the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.
2. The Commission can suggest appropriate measures in respect of any Minority to be undertaken by the Central Government or the State Governments.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Practice Question – Prelims

Q6. Consider the following statements.

1. Both the Central and State Governments can notify a community as ‘minority’ community.
2. National Commission for Minorities monitor the working of constitutional safeguards provided to the minorities.
3. The Buddhists and the Jains are notified minority communities in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Practice Questions – Prelims

Answers

30-07-2019

1. Option – b, 2 only
2. Option – d, 1, 2 and 3
3. Option – c, A3, B4, C1, D2
4. Option – d, North-western India
5. Option – c, Both 1 and 2
6. Option – d, 2 and 3