# The Hindu News Analysis – 10th November 2019 – Shankar IAS Academy

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*C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; D – Delhi; H – Hyderabad; T – Thiruvananthapuram;
On Berlin Wall anniversary, Merkel urges Europe to defend values

We have to do our part for freedom and democracy

Chancellor Angela Merkel on Saturday urged Europe to defend democracy and freedom as Germany marked 30 years since the fall of the Berlin Wall, warning that such gains must not be taken for granted.

At a solemn ceremony in a church standing on the former "death strip" that divided East and West, Ms. Merkel said the Berlin Wall reminded "us that we have to do our part for freedom and democracy".

"Not self-evident"

"The values upon which Europe is founded... they are anything but self-evident. And they must always be defended," she told guests from across the continent.

On November 9, 1989, East German border guards, overwhelmed by large crowds, threw open the gates to West Berlin, allowing free passage for the first time since the Berlin Wall was built. The momentous event would end up bringing the communist regime crashing down, and led to German reunification a year later.

But the euphoria for liberal democracy that characterized the epochal event has somewhat dissipated three decades on, as the Western alliance that helped secure those achievements is faltering with divisions.

Cracks have appeared within the European Union as former eastern bloc countries like Hungary and Poland are accused of challenging the rule of law.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

- Current events of national and international importance.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-II

General Studies-I: Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society.

- History of the world will include events from 18th century such as industrial revolution, world wars, redrawal of national boundaries, colonization, decolonization, political philosophies like communism, capitalism, socialism etc.— their forms and effect on the society.

30th anniversary of the fall of Berlin Wall

On 9th November, 1989

Location of Germany and its neighbours

History of Berlin Wall

- World War II: Axis power (Germany, Italy and Japan) defeated by Allies (US, France, Britain, Soviet Union)

- Germany divided into 4 zones - Berlin also
- History of Berlin Wall (Contd.)
  
  - West Berlin 
  - East Berlin 
  } Potsdam Conference, 1945

- Strain in relations - US and USSR - ideologically opposed super powers

- Germany - Centre of Cold War politics
  
  - Federal Republic of Germany
  - German Democratic Republic

- 1949

- 1952
  
  - East Govt. closed its border with West
  - Berlin remained open
  - Cross border migration

- 1961 - Construction of Berlin Wall

- 2 walls and death strip in between

- 1989 - Civil unrest and political changes - ease in restriction

- 09 November 1989 - Fall of Berlin Wall

- Significance: End of Cold War; Disintegration of USSR; US domination; German reunification

  - Victory of values - freedom, democracy, brotherhood

  - German Chancellor - Relevance of these values

- Instability in European Union
  
  - Brexit
  - Hungary and Poland challenging rule of law.
Ayodhya Verdict of the Supreme Court

Temple at disputed site, mosque within Ayodhya, rules SC

- Contended to be an open temple heretofore
- Sunni Central Waqf Board should be the owner of disputed land
- Ram temple should be built on the site of the mosque
- All parties to abide by the orders given by the apex court

Sumit Waqf Board not to seek review of judgment

Plus 5 more news articles...

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)
- Current events of national and international importance.
- History of India and Indian National Movement.
- 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-III

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

- Indian Constitution—historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure.
- Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies.

Ayodhya Verdict

- Delivered by a 5 member Constitutional Bench (Article 145 (3))

History of the dispute with timeline

- Ownership claim over a piece of land between Muslims and Hindus in Ayodhya

A temple, a mosque and a dispute

When did the dispute over Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid start and why did it not end for a resolution?

Peck into the past

- Arguments
  - Hindus - Lord Rama born at the spot where the central dome of Babri Masjid was built
  - Muslims - Mosque constructed by Mir Baqi (1528) without demolishing any place of worship
- Babri Masjid - Demolished in 1992
- Post demolition, the central govt acquired 67.73 acres of land including 2.77 acres of the disputed premises in 1993
  ➔ Through ordinance; later replaced by the Ayodhya Acquisition Act, 1993
- 1994 ➔ Supreme Court judgement
  ➔ Centre: not the owner; but receiver of the land. Shall dispose of the land in terms of the final judgement in the title suits.

- 2010 - Allahabad High Court Judgement
  ➔ Three way partition of the disputed area
    - Ram Lalla (Deity) and his janmasthan
    - Nirmohi Akhara
    - Muslim parties
- 2010 Allahabad HC Judgement appealed in Supreme Court
- Supreme Court has delivered the judgement in 2019

Supreme Court Judgement - KEY POINTS

1. Central Govt. shall formulate a scheme within 3 months and set up a trust to manage the property and construct the temple.

2. Central Govt. shall allot a 5-acre plot to Sunni Central Waqf Board to construct a mosque in a “prominent and suitable” place in Ayodhya.

- Sunni Central Waqf Board ➔ Central Board of Waqf
- Waqf Boards ➔ Administered as per Waqf Act, 1995

- Central Waqf Council
  - Manages all Waqf Boards
  - Statutory Body (Waqf Act, 1954)
  - Administrative Control of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India
  - Set up 1964
3. Demolition of Babri Masjid was ‘an egregious violation of the rule of law’ and ‘a calculated act of destroying a place of public worship’

State must protect equality of faiths: SC

4. Referred Places of Worship (Special Provisions Act), 1991 → to convey “All religions are equal”
- Prohibits the conversion of religious places of worship as it existed at the time of independence.

5. Quoted the findings of Archaeological Survey of India
- Presence of temple below the destroyed structure of Babri Masjid

ASl reports will be made public: Culture Minister

“They will be presented as a book”

Archaeological Survey of India
- Functions under Ministry of Culture
- Prime concern
  - “Maintenance of ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains of national importance”
- Regulates all archaeological activities in India as per the provisions of “The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958”
- Also regulates “The Antiquities and Art Treasure Act, 1972”
6. Mentioning of Addenda

Addendum quotes Tulsidas, *Ain-i-Akbari* for birthplace proof

‘No harm in trusting these works, such faith is not groundless’

The addendum concludes that the “faith and belief of Hindus prior to construction of the mosque and after has always been that Janmasthan of Lord Ram is the place where Babri mosque has been constructed”.

Chief Justice Ranjan Gogoi said the addendum was written by one of the five judges.

The addendum says the faith of the Hindus about the exact birthplace of Lord Ram is based on religious documents, scriptures and books, including Valmiki Ramayana and Skanda Purana. ‘There is no harm in trusting these works. Such faith is not “groundless”’. The document said traveller, books, etc, on Ayodhya were admissible in evidence.

- *Ain-i-Akbari*
  - Written by Abul Fazal (Akbar Nama)
  - Deals with the administration of Akbar
  - Mentions the time of birth of Lord Ram → Treta Yuga in Ayodhya

- *Bala Kanda (Ramcharitmanas)*
  - Written by Goswami Tulsidas
  - Birthplace of Lord Ram → Ayodhya
- *Goswami Tulsidas*
  - Contemporary of Akbar and William Shakespeare.
  - Other works
    - Dohavali
    - Krishnavali
    - Kavitaavali
    - Vinayapatrika
    - Gitavali

Sunni Waqf Board not to seek review of judgment

“The judgment is not satisfactory, we feel that it’s very unjust. The inner courtyard where prayers were offered was given to the other side. Neither equity nor justice has been served,” Zafaryab Jilani, Supreme Court advocate on behalf the Muslim parties said. Mr. Jilani is also secretary of the AIMPLB. “Yet it’s the judgment of the SC and, therefore, we respect it. We will take to appropriate legal course available to us. We may file a review petition in the case. But the final decision has not been taken yet,” Mr. Jilani added.

The All India Muslim Personal Law Board

- formed as a registered society in 1972
- Works towards protecting the personal laws of Muslims
WHO initiative to expand access to affordable insulin

It is available in only 1 in 3 of the poorest countries

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Ahead of the World Diabetes Day on November 14, the World Health Organisation (WHO) is launching an initiative to expand access to affordable insulin. Stating that more than 420 million people worldwide, mostly in low- and middle-income countries, live with diabetes, the WHO noted that many who require insulin do not have access to it, often due to high costs.

The global report on diabetes shows that essential medicines and technologies, including insulin, are generally available in only 1 in 3 of the poorest countries. According to the International Diabetes Federation Diabetes Atlas 7th Edition, China had the largest number of patients (38.43 cr.) followed by India (7.29 cr.) in 2017. As per the National Family Health Survey 2015-16, 5.8% women and 8.0% men in India are having blood sugar level above 140 mg/dl in the age group of 15-49 years.

“The Health Ministry is focused on creating awareness for behaviour and lifestyle changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), including diabetes,” noted a senior health official.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

- Current events of national and international importance.
- General Science.

Part B—Main Examination

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.
- Important International institutions, agencies and their structure, mandates.

Insulin: Protein hormone used to treat high blood glucose - Diabetes mellitus Type 1, Type 2, Gestational diabetes

- 420 million people around the world live with diabetes
- Insulin accessible to only 1 in 3 poorest countries

7th edition of Diabetes Atlas

- China - 11.43 crore diabetic patients
- India - 7.29 crore diabetic patients

Released by International Diabetes Federation

International Diabetes Federation

- Umbrella organisation of over 240 national diabetes associations in 188 countries and territories
- To promote diabetes care, prevention and cure
- Associated with UN and WHO

National Family Health Survey 2015-2016

- 5.8% women, 8% men in India - blood sugar level above 140 mg/dl

Civilspedia Team - Powered by Shankar IAS Academy
Diabetes

• Diabetes mellitus - either when Pancreas does not produce enough Insulin or when cannot effectively use it

• Hyperglycemia or high blood sugar

• 3 Main types
  1. Type 1: Body fails to produce enough Insulin
     - earlier known as IDDM or Juvenile Diabetes
  2. Type 2: Fail to insulin properly
     - earlier known as NIDDM or adult-onset diabetes
     - largely due to excess body weight and physical inactivity

  3. Gestational Diabetes: In pregnant women
     • Complicate pregnancy; increase risk to Type 2 diabetes

• Symptoms
  1. Type 1: Polyuria,
     polydipsia,
     polyphagia,
     weakness,
     weight loss,
     loss of muscle bulk,
     wounds heal slowly.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS DISCUSSION
Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. With reference to “Diabetes mellitus”, which one of the following statements is correct?
   (a) Type 1 diabetes is due to insulin resistance or failure of the cells to use insulin effectively.
   (b) Type 2 diabetes is due to the human body’s malfunction to produce insulin in the body.
   (c) Majority of the diabetic people in the world are suffering from Type 2 diabetes.
   (d) Gestational diabetes occurs in in children due to malnutrition.

Q2. Which of the following countries shares border with Germany?
   1. France
   2. Austria
   3. Denmark
   4. Italy
   5. Switzerland
   6. Hungary

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
   a) 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 only
   b) 1, 3, 5, 6 only
   c) 1, 2, 4, 5 only
   d) 1, 2, 3, 5 only

Q3. Ayodhya is located on the banks of which of the following river?
   a) Gandak
   b) Gomati
   c) Ghaghara
   d) Ganga

Q4. Consider the following statements with reference to Ain-i-Akbari.
   1. It was a literary work by Abul Fazal about the administration of the Mughal emperor, Babur.
   2. Abul Fazal was a contemporary of Akbar.

Which of 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

Q5. Consider the following statements with reference to “Tulsidas”.
   1. He was the contemporary of Sri Krishna Deva Raya.
   2. One of his notable works is ‘Ramcharitamanas’.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
   a) 1 only
   b) 2 only
   c) Both 1 and 2
   d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answers

Q1. Option ‘c’ – Majority of the diabetic people in the world are suffering from Type 2 diabetes.
Q2. Option ‘d’ – 1, 2, 3, 5 only
Q3. Option ‘c’ – Ghaghara
Q4. Option ‘b’ – 2 only
Q5. Option ‘c’ – Both 1 and 2

LIKE, COMMENT & SHARE

SUBSCRIBE