2 Indian nationals abducted
in Islamabad

Signs of assault on men: Delhi issues strong protest to Pak. High Commission

Case diary
A brief timeline of the case of Indian workers who went missing in Pakistan
- Paul Selvadhas and Dwimu Brahma, drivers at the High Commission, went missing on Monday morning.
- Abduction by Pakistan security agencies suspected.
- Evidence of injury and physical assault being evaluated by the Indian mission's medical team.
- Pakistani authorities accuse the two of hit-and-run case and fake currency circulation.
- Local police release both late in the evening.

Two Indian nationals, employed as drivers in the Indian High Commission in Islamabad, went missing for several hours on Monday, in a suspected case of abduction by local security agencies.

Paul Selvadhas and Dwimu Brahma were, however, later released by authorities in Pakistan after India lodged a strong protest.

Upon the release of Mr. Selvadhas and Mr. Brahma, Pakistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs claimed in a note that both the drivers were possibly taken into custody for questioning by Pakistan's security agencies.

The abduction of the two drivers has witnessed persistent harassment of diplomats and non-diplomatic staff. The daily harassment had become serious, and India had sent a note verbale last Friday to ensure its officials are treated according to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961, and the Code of Conduct of 1992 that ensures safety of Indian and Pakistani diplomats during hostile exchanges.

The note from Islamabad's MoFA states Mr. Brahma has been working at the Indian mission since September 8, 2017, and Mr. Selvadhas arrived soon after.

The 5th Joint Commission meeting between India and Pakistan is scheduled to be held in New Delhi on June 24.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>News Articles</th>
<th>Page Number*</th>
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</thead>
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*C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; D – Delhi; H – Hyderabad; T – Thiruvananthapuram*
Cauvery water from Mettur reaches Upper Anicut

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
TIRUCHI

Cauvery water released from the Stanley Reservoir in Mettur for irrigation in delta areas reached the Upper Anicut (Mukkombu) on the outskirts of Tiruchi on Monday afternoon.

In a symbolic measure, a group of enthusiastic farmers waited for a few hours in the morning to give a traditional welcome to the Cauvery water at Mukkombu. However, the fresh water flowed down the regulator only around 2 p.m.

Officials and farmers led by R. Baskar, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, offered flowers to the Cauvery water at Mukkombu.

A group of farmers led by Puliyar S. Nagarajan, president, farmers' wing, Tamil Maanila Congress, held a prayer and showered paddy seeds and flowers to the river.

By afternoon, 500 cusecs of water was realised at the Mukkombu. However, the inflow began increasing steadily from 3 p.m. and it went up to 2,000 cusecs by 5 p.m.

PWD officials said that the dry riverbed of the Cauvery could have absorbed a lot of water, thereby delaying the arrival of water to Mukkombu. Water would flow past Tiruchi on Monday night. With about 10,000 cusecs being released at Mettur, the realisation at Mukkombu is expected to go up to around 8,000 cusecs by Tuesday.

It would reach the Grand Anicut in the early hours on Tuesday after which water would be released for irrigation in the delta.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks) Duration: Two hours

• Current events of national and international importance.
• Indian and World Geography-Physical, Social, Economic Geography of India and the World.
• General issues on Environmental ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate Change - that do not require subject specialization.
### UPSC Prelims 2019

Q. Consider the following pairs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Famous Place</th>
<th>River</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pandharpur</td>
<td>Chandrabhaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiruchirappalli</td>
<td>Cauvery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampi</td>
<td>Malaprabha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 2 only (Correct answer)
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

### UPSC Prelims 2013

Q. Consider the following pairs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Park</th>
<th>River flowing through the Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corbett National Park</td>
<td>Ganga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaziranga National Park</td>
<td>Manas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silent Valley National Park</td>
<td>Kaveri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 2
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 3
(d) None (Correct answer)
Cauvery River

- One of the major rivers of peninsula.
- Referred as ‘Ponni’ and ‘Dakshina Ganga’ of South India.
- Inter-State river – origin in Karnataka – flows through TN and Puduchery before draining into Bay of Bengal.
  ✓ River rises at Talacauveri on the Brahmagiri range (Western Ghats), Coorg district, Karnataka – at an elevation of about 1340 m.
- Important tributaries
  ✓ Joining from left – Harangi, Hemavati, Shimsha and Arkavati rivers.
  ✓ Joining from right – Lakshmamirtha, Kabini, Swarnavati, Bhavani, Noyil and Amaravati rivers.
- Drains into Bay of Bengal.

- Third largest river in south India after Godavari and Krishna.
- Largest river in TN – bisects the state into North and South.
- Cauvery basin extends over an area of 87,900 sq. km – nearly 2.7% of the total geographical area of India.
  ✓ Bounded by the Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats and by the ridges that separate it from Krishna basin and Pennar basin.
  ✓ Basin lies in the TN, Karnataka, Kerala and Puducherry.
  ✓ Physiographically divided into three parts – Western Ghats, Plateau of Mysore and the Delta.
  ➢ Delta area is the most fertile tract in the basin.
✓ Principal soil types – black, red, laterites, alluvial, forest and mixed soils.
✓ Major part of basin is covered with agricultural land (66.21%)

• Important dams
✓ Harangi dam, Hemavathi dam, Krishna Raja Sagar dam and Kabini reservoir in Karnataka.
✓ Mettur dam (Stanley reservoir) and Grand Anicut in TN.

• Biodiversity
✓ Has a large floristic wealth
✓ Vegetation of entire peninsular India excluding Western Ghats is adequately represented – every type of vegetation of Deccan.
✓ Flora – comprises 2037 species belonging to 180 families.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Asian Elephant (Indian Elephant)</th>
<th>Asian Small-clawed Otter (Oriental Small-clawed Otter)</th>
<th>Nilgiri langur</th>
<th>Small Indian civet</th>
<th>Lion-tailed Macaque</th>
<th>Golden Mahseer</th>
<th>Cauvery Barb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Elephas maximus</td>
<td>Amblonyx cinereus/Aonyx cinereus</td>
<td>Trachypithecus johnii</td>
<td>Viverricula indica</td>
<td>Macaca silenus</td>
<td>Tor putitora</td>
<td>Puntius cauveriensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPA, 1972</td>
<td>Sch I (Part I)</td>
<td>Sch I (Part I)</td>
<td>Sch II (Part I)</td>
<td>Sch I (Part I)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUCN Red list</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>Vulnerable</td>
<td>Vulnerable</td>
<td>Least Concern</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Appendix I</td>
<td>Appendix I</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Appendix III</td>
<td>Appendix I</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Important protected areas

• Cauvery wildlife sanctuary in Karnataka.
  ✓ Located on the banks of the Cauvery
  ✓ It forms a part of Eastern Ghats.

• Brahmagiri wildlife sanctuary in Karnataka.
  ✓ lies in the core of Western Ghats.
  ✓ Catchment for River Cauvery – Lakshmanthirtha and Ramathirtha originates from Brahmagiri WS.

• Talacauvery wildlife sanctuary in Karnataka.
  ✓ Situated in western side of Coorg District.
  ✓ Forms the core of Western Ghats
  ✓ Catchment for Cauvery.

• Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary.
  ✓ Situated in Mandya district, Karnataka.
  ✓ Comprises of 6 Islands and 6 Islets in the river Cauvery.
SC asks government to explain the decision to put them on hold till June-end

Mr. George, represented by senior advocate Sanjay Parikh, asked how the government could temporarily freeze rules framed under a parliamentary law through a mere notification.

The court told the petitioner to alert it if the government made any move to extend the suspension beyond June 30.

Penal provision

One of the suspended provisions, Rule 8, is intrinsically connected with the statute’s provisions dealing with the mandatory registration of genetic counselling centres, laboratories and clinics. Non-compliance leads to penalty.

The Central government has arbitrarily and selectively weakened a legislation aimed at curbing the pernicious activity of sex-selection and sex-determination. The number of girls missing at birth due to the practice of gender biased sex selection in India has been estimated at 0.46 million girls per year for the period 2001-12 (which is 5.52 million girl children, missing at birth for the 12-year period), and the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act and the Rules thereunder, are aimed at remedying this social evil,” the petition said.

By suspending the rules, the government has diluted the PCPNDT Act, the petition said.

“This will result in misuse of technology by unscrupulous individuals who will no longer be deterred by the monitoring mechanism provided in the Rules,” it said.

“This illegal suspension of Rules, while medical establishments continue to function, will provide avenues for misuse of technology for purposes of sex-selection and sex-determination, and will result in a loss of the gains made in the strict implementation of the Act,” the petition argued.
News

• A petition was filed challenging an April 4 notification issued by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
  ✓ The notification put on hold the implementation of certain rules of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex-Selection Rules) of 1996 till June 30, 2020
  ➢ Rules 8, 9 (8) and 18A (6) are suspended

Background

• Number of girls missing at birth due to the practice of gender biased sex selection in India has been estimated at 0.46 million girls per year for the period 2001-12
  ✓ 5.52 million girl children – missing at birth for the 12-year period

• Supreme Court asked the government to explain its decision to suspend crucial rules of a parliamentary law against pre-natal sex determination and sex selection till June-end
Rules 8: Renewal of registration

(1) An application for renewal of certificate of registration shall be made in duplicate in Form A, to the Appropriate Authority thirty days before the date of expiry of the certificate of registration. Acknowledgement of receipt of such application shall be issued by the Appropriate Authority in the manner specified in sub-rule (2) of Rule 4.

(2) The appropriate Authority shall, after holding an enquiry and after satisfying itself that the applicant has complied with all the requirements of the Act and these rules and having regard to the advice of the Advisory Committee in this behalf, renew the certificate of registration, as specified in Form B, for a further period of five years from the date of expiry of the certificate of registration earlier granted.

Rule 9 - Maintenance and Preservation of Records

(8) Every Genetic Counselling Centre, Genetic Laboratory, Genetic Clinic, Ultrasound Clinic and imaging Centre shall send a complete report in respect of all pre-conception or Pregnancy related procedures/techniques/tests conducted by them in respect of each month by 5th day of the following month to the concerned Appropriate Authority.

Rule 18A - Code of conduct to be observed by Appropriate Authorities

(6) All the Appropriate Authorities including the State, District and Sub-district notified under the Act, inter-alia, shall submit quarterly Progress report to the Government of India through State Government and maintain Form H for keeping the information of all the registrations made readily available.
IAEA begins meet over Iran’s n-programme

UN body to discuss access to 2 sites

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE

The UN nuclear watchdog’s governing body began meeting on Monday as a row brews over Iran’s refusal to allow access to two sites where nuclear activity may have occurred in the past. The Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) expressed “serious concern” in a report earlier this month that Iran has been blocking inspections at the sites.

The Board of Governors, one of the agency’s policymaking bodies, is expected to discuss the report during its meeting. If they pass a resolution critical of Iran, it would be the first of its kind since 2012.

Even though the two sites are not thought to be key to Iran’s current activities, the agency says it needs to know if past activities going back almost two decades have been properly declared and all materials accounted for.

Iran told the agency the report was a source of “deep regret and disappointment” and hinted the queries were based on “fabricated information” from “intelligence services”.

In a statement to the Board of Governors opening this week’s meeting, IAEA Director General Rafael Grossi called on Iran “to cooperate immediately and fully with the Agency, including by providing prompt access to the locations specified by us.”

The latest row over access comes as a landmark deal between Iran and world powers in 2015 continues to unravel.
News

• Director General of IAEA noted with concern – Iran is blocking inspection.
  ✓ for over four months, Iran has denied access to two locations.
  ✓ For almost a year, Iran has not engaged in substantive discussions to clarify IAEA’s questions related to possible undeclared nuclear material and nuclear-related activities.

• IAEA needs access to the locations – to conduct nuclear verification.
  ✓ Verifying the non-diversion of nuclear material declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement.
  ✓ Monitors and evaluates the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities for Iran.

• Iran agreed to implement the nuclear-related commitments under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).
  ✓ In 2015 – China, France, Germany, Russia, UK, USA + European Union and Iran agreed on JCPOA.
  ✓ To ensure that Iran’s nuclear program will be exclusively peaceful.
  ✓ Iran affirmed that under no circumstances it will ever seek, develop or acquire any nuclear weapons.

• UN Security Council adopted a resolution – requested the Director General, IAEA, to undertake the necessary verification and monitoring of Iran’s nuclear-related commitments for the full duration of those commitments under the JCPOA.
• January 2020 – Iran announced that its nuclear programme would no longer be “subject to any restrictions in the operational sphere”.
  ✓ Announced it would continue to cooperate with IAEA like in the past.

IAEA

• Created in 1957 in response to the deep fears and expectations generated by the discoveries and diverse uses of nuclear technology.
• Set up as the world’s “Atoms for Peace” organization within the United Nations family.
  ✓ Autonomous international organization within the United Nations system.
• To promote safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies.

• Objective – to promote and control the Atom.
• World’s central intergovernmental forum for scientific and technical co-operation in the nuclear field.
• Contributes to international peace and security and SDGs.
• India is a member – joined in 1957
Part A—Preliminary Examination

**Paper I - (200 marks)**

- Current events of national and international importance.
- History of India and Indian National Movement.

Part B—Main Examination

**PAPER-III**

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

- Indian culture will cover the salient aspects of Art Forms, literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times.

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A virtual 'talamadde' with Rama in Udupi and Lakshmmana in U.S.

The traditional art of 'talamadde', a variant of Yakshagana theatre, too has gone virtual in times of COVID-19. A performance was streamed live on social media on June 13 and more such acts were in store.

Vasudha Rama Bhat, the artist who enacted the role of Rama in an episode of Ra- manna performed from Udupi, while his counterpart Shripada Hegde, who played the part of Lakshmmana, was in California in the U.S. Another artist Ganapathi Bhut Sankadwadi, who was Bharata, was in Myuru. The musicians—Ananth Hegde Dantupe, the 'mangala' (vocal cue-director), and Ganapathi Bhagya Kavade, the 'maddale' player—were in Yellapur in Uttara Karnataka.

The episode titled 'Paduka Pradhana' was streamed live for more than two hours from 8.45 p.m. on YouTube and Facebook using a virtual meeting app. The hosts were Sanathana Yakshaga Ranga Cultural Centre and Northern California Hasyaka Group. COVID-19 lockdowns have forced artists of different genres to explore digital platforms and social media to reach out to art lovers.

Unlike Yakshagana performance in the conventional 'talamadde' the artists sit across in a place without any costumes and engage in their orary skills based on the episode chosen. It is an art form with dance, costumes and stage conventions.

Under the changed circumstances due to the lockdown, many Yakshagana artists and Yakshagana related organisations are hosting the virtual 'talamadde' live programmes on the Facebook, YouTube since past over a fortnight. Their links are shared on social media platforms.

Virtual live streaming is not a new trend in case of Yakshagana performance. But when 'talamadde' is concerned, it is. If some used virtual meeting apps and then streamed it live on social media, many others streamed the conventional 'talamadde' (where all artists had a 'badduk') in a place live on social media.

A senior 'aradhhan' ('talamadde') artist who is an orator, Radhakrishna Kali-char told The Hindu that in virtual 'talamadde' an 'aradhhan' will have to speak keeping the wider audience in mind.

"Conventional 'talamadde' attracts a limited number of audience who are familiar with the art form and there is response from them. Hence the narrations adopted by an 'aradhhan' to reach out to the audience will not fit while reaching out to a wider section of audience under virtual platform. The narrations will have to be altered accordingly for the virtual form," he said.

A performance of the variant of Yakshagana theatre was streamed live on social media on June 13.

The traditional art of 'talamadde', a variant of Yakshagana theatre, too has gone virtual in times of COVID-19. A performance was streamed live on social media on June 13 and more such acts were in store.

Vasudha Rama Bhat, the artist who enacted the role of Rama in an episode of Ramanna performed from Udupi, while his counterpart Shripada Hegde, who played the part of Lakshmmana, was in California in the U.S. Another artist Ganapathi Bhut Sankadwadi, who was Bharata, was in Myuru. The musicians—Ananth Hegde Dhantapze, the 'mangala' (vocal cue-director), and Ganapathi Bhagya Kavade, the 'maddale' player—were in Yellapur in Uttara Karnataka.

The episode titled 'Paduka Pradhana' was streamed live for more than two hours from 8.45 p.m. on YouTube and Facebook using a virtual meeting app. The hosts were Sanathana Yakshaga Ranga Cultural Centre and Northern California Hasyaka Group.
News: Amidst lockdown, a number of artists have performed Talamaddale live on social media.

Tala-Maddale

- An ancient form of art practiced in the coastal regions of Karnataka and northern Kerala.
- An offshoot of Yakshagana- very popular in Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Shimoga, in Karnataka and Kasaragod, in Kerala.
- Veteran artists sitting in a circular fashion- a Bhagavata (singer) with Tala, pair of small hand cymbals; and Maddale, a type of drum.
- Artists assume the characters depicted in the story, from Ramayana, Mahabharata, and other puranas.

- Presentation of the oratorical skills and Kannada language is the normal medium of communication.
- Talamaddale is also called Baithak/sitting, Prasanga/episode, Odike/reading and Jagara/keep awake.
- It is also termed as Koota, which means gathering, as against Atta, the costumed play.
- Tala-Maddale is Yakshagana without costumes and dance, but music is common to both.
Talamaddale

Source: http://ignca.nic.in

Yakshagana

Source: https://kasargod.nic.in/yakshagana/
Yakshagana:

- A rich folk dance-drama, mainly in the coastal area of Karnataka, over five centuries old.
- Presents the mythological and historical stories of Ramayana, Mahabharata and Bhagavata Purana.
- Includes music, dance and dialogues—performers wear massive headgears, use ornaments, use elaborate facial make-up and vibrant costumes.
- The costume and crowns in Yakshagana follow the costumes of Kathakali.
- Language: Usually recited in Kannada, but also performed in Malayalam as well as Tulu.

- Instruments involved: Percussion instruments such as chenda, maddalam, chengila (cymbals) and elathalam (small cymbals).
- Two important varieties of Yakshagana: Paduvalapaya Yakshagana and Moodalapaya Yakshagana.
- Moodalapaya Yakshagana is included in the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) of India.

✓ Yakshagana is NOT yet included in the UNESCO’s representative list of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.
Prelims Question – 2014

Q. With reference to the famous Sattriya dance, consider the following statements:

1. Sattriya is a combination of music, dance and drama.
2. It is a centuries-old living tradition of Vaishnavites of Assam.
3. It is based on classical Ragas and Talas of devotional songs composed by Tulsidas, Kabir and Mirabai.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only (Correct answer)
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
National Commission for Women (NCW)

- Formed on the basis of recommendations by the Committee on the Status of Women in India.
- Was set up as statutory body in January 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.
- Mission: To enable women to achieve equality and equal participation in all spheres of life by securing her due rights and entitlements through suitable policy formulation, legislative measures, effective enforcement of laws and implementation of schemes.
Constitution of The Commission

1. The Central Government shall constitute a body to be known as the National Commission for Women to exercise the powers conferred on and to perform the functions assigned to, it under this Act.
2. The Commission shall consist of :-

1. A Chairperson, committed to the cause of women, to be nominated by the Central Government.
2. Five Members to be nominated by the Central Government from amongst persons of ability, integrity and standing who have had experience in law or legislation, trade unionism, management of an industry potential of women, women's voluntary organisations (including women activist), administration, economic development, health, education or social welfare;
   Provided that at least one Member each shall be from amongst persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively;
3. A Member-Secretary to be nominated by the Central Government who shall be :-

1. An expert in the field of management, organisational structure or sociological movement, or
2. An officer who is a member of a civil service of the Union or of an all-India service or holds a civil post under the Union with appropriate experience.
• **Important functions of NCW**

1. The commission shall perform all or any of the following functions, namely:-

   a. Investigate and examine all matters relating to the safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws;

   b. Present to the Central Government, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;

   c. Make in such reports recommendations for the effective implementation of those safeguards for the improving the conditions of women by the Union or any state;

   d. Review, from time to time, the exiting provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommend amendments thereto so as to suggest remedial legislative measures to meet any lacunae, inadequacies or shortcomings in such legislations;

   e. Take up cases of violation of the provisions of the Constitution and of other laws relating to women with the appropriate authorities;

   f. Look into complaints and take suo moto notice of matters relating to:-
      
      » Deprivation of women's rights;
      
      » Non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women and also to achieve the objective of equality and development;
      
      » Non-compliance of policy decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships and ensuring welfare and providing relief to women, and take up the issues arising out of such matters with appropriate authorities;

   g. Call for special studies or investigations into specific problems or situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women and identify the constraints so as to recommend strategies for their removal;

   h. Undertake promotional and educational research so as to suggest ways of ensuring due representation of women in all spheres and identify factors responsible for impeding their advancement, such as, lack of access to housing and basic services, inadequate support services and technologies for reducing drudgery and occupational health hazards and for increasing their productivity;

   i. Participate and advice on the planning process of socio-economic development of women;

   j. Evaluate the progress of the development of women under the Union and any State;

   k. Inspect or cause to inspected a jail, remand home, women's institution or other place of custody where women are kept as prisoners or otherwise and take up with the concerned authorities for remedial action, if found necessary;

   l. Fund litigation involving issues affecting a large body of women;

   m. Make periodical reports to the Government on any matter pertaining to women and in particular various difficulties under which women toil;
NDMA team to visit Raigad district tomorrow

Six-member Central team will assess damage caused by Cyclone Nisarga

RAJNA ASSN

A six-member team from the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) will visit Raigad district on Wednesday to assess the damage caused by Cyclone Nisarga.

The team, headed by IAS officer Ramesh Kumar Ganta, will reach the district around 10 a.m. “We have faced damage to the forest, houses, shops, farms and electrical infrastructure. We have planned a route for them along places in Alibaugh, Shrivardhan and Murud,” Raigad resident deputy collector Padmashri Choudhari said.

Electricity supply to 1,100 of the 1,976 villages (more than 55%) in Raigad has now been restored, District Collector and District Magistrate Nidhi Choudhari told The Hindu. “Supply to all tehsil headquarters, except in Shrivardhan, has been restored. We hope to restore the supply to the Shrivardhan tehsil headquarters by Tuesday. The panchayats of all damaged houses has been done, while that of farms, shops, fisheries is under way. Electricity supply to 4.25 lakh of 6.02 lakh consumers has been restored,” she said.

Dinesh Waghmare, principal secretary (energy), and Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd. (MSEDCL) officers visited the district on Monday to assess the work being done to restore supply. Anil Kanlib, chief public relations officer of MSEDCL, said, “Electricity supply to 6.38 lakh consumers from Pen, Alibaug, Panvel rural, Roha, Murud, Pali, Mangao, Tala, Poladpur, Mahad, Goregaon, Shrivardhan, Mhasala, Kharat, Khopoli and Khlapur, was affected due to the cyclone that hit on June 3.”

National Disaster Management Authority

- Apex statutory body for disaster management in India.
- NDMA was formally constituted on 27th September 2006.
- Prime Minister as its Chairperson and nine other members, and one such member to be designated as Vice-Chairperson.
- Mandate: To coordinate response to natural or man-made disasters and for capacity-building in disaster resiliency and crisis response.
Responsibilities of NDMA

- Lay down policies on disaster management;
- Approve the National Plan;
- Approve plans prepared by the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India in accordance with the National Plan;
- Lay down guidelines to be followed by the State Authorities in drawing up the State Plan;
- Lay down guidelines to be followed by the different Ministries or Departments of the Government of India for the Purpose of integrating the measures for prevention of disaster or the mitigation of its effects in their development plans and projects;
- Coordinate the enforcement and implementation of the policy and plans for disaster management;
- Recommend provision of funds for the purpose of mitigation;
- Provide such support to other countries affected by major disasters as may be determined by the Central Government;
- Take such other measures for the prevention of disaster, or the mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with threatening disaster situations or disasters as it may consider necessary;
- Lay down broad policies and guidelines for the functioning of the National Institute of Disaster Management.
PRACTICE QUESTIONS
DISCUSSION
Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. With reference to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which among the following statements is/are correct?

1. It is an autonomous international organization within the United Nations system.

2. India and countries that share international land border with India are its members.

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
Practice Question – Prelims

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding the National Commission for Women (NCW):

1. It is a statutory body established by the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

2. The Chairperson of the Commission shall be a former judge of the Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
Q3. With reference to ‘National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)’, consider the following statements.

1. NDMA is the apex statutory body for disaster management in India.
2. The Union Minister of Home Affairs is the Chairperson of NDMA.
3. Its primary purpose is to coordinate response to natural disasters only.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
Practice Question – Prelims

Q4. Which of the following rivers are tributaries of River Cauvery (Kaveri)?

1. Lakshmantirtha.
2. Kabini
3. Shimsha
4. Pranhita

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only  
(b) 1, 2 and 3 only  
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only  
(d) 1 and 4 only

• Important tributaries of River Cauvery

✓ Joining from left – Harangi, Hemavati, Shimsha and Arkavati rivers.

✓ Joining from right – Lakshmantirtha, Kabini, Swarnavati, Bhavani, Noyil and Amaravati rivers.
• Important tributaries of River Cauvery

✓ Joining from left – Harangi, Hemavati, Shimsha and Arkavati rivers.

✓ Joining from right – Lakshmamantirtha, Kabini, Swarnavati, Bhavani, Noyil and Amaravati rivers.