### The Hindu News Analysis – 13th January 2020 – Shankar IAS Academy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>News Articles</th>
<th>Page Number*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Private property is a fundamental right, says SC</td>
<td>C: 7</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>India’s under-5 girls face high mortality</td>
<td>C: 7</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Kaziranga has one of the highest number of wetland birds</td>
<td>C: 7</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Villagers give up stone-throwing ritual at Buddhist site</td>
<td>C: -</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Practice cum Revision - MCQs</td>
<td>@end of the video</td>
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*C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; D – Delhi; H – Hyderabad; T – Thiruvananthapuram*
Private property is a fundamental right, says SC

‘Grabbing private land and claiming it as its own makes the State an encroacher’


A citizen’s right to own private property is a fundamental right. The State cannot take possession of it without following due procedure and authority. In the Supreme Court held on January 5, the State was not entitled to take possession of private property. The State cannot trespass into the private property of a citizen and then claim ownership of the land in the name of the State. The court ruled that grabbing private land and then claiming it as its own makes the State an encroacher.

In a recent case, a State was found guilty of violating the rights of a person and was ordered to pay compensation. The court also ruled that the State cannot use the doctrine of adverse possession to make the property of its own citizens. The court emphasised that grabbing private land is a violation of the right to property. The court also ruled that the State cannot use the doctrine of adverse possession to make the property of its own citizens.

The case was heard by Justice Rana and Justice Lodha. The court emphasised that the State cannot use the doctrine of adverse possession to make the property of its own citizens. The court also ruled that the State cannot use the doctrine of adverse possession to make the property of its own citizens.

The court also ruled that the State cannot use the doctrine of adverse possession to make the property of its own citizens. The court also ruled that the State cannot use the doctrine of adverse possession to make the property of its own citizens.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper 1 - (200 marks)

- Current events of national and international importance.
- Indian Polity and Governance—Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.


Vidhya Devi vs State of Himachal Pradesh

- Land of Ms. Vidhya Devi taken by Govt in 1967-68, to construct a Major District Road, without following the due process of law

- Right to Property

  - was a Fundamental Right under Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31

  - Both Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31 – omitted by the Constitution (44th Amendment) Act, 1978 – Right to Property made as a Constitutional Right under Article 300A

State Govt : Under Principle of Adverse Possession, since the land is with the state since 1967-68, the land belongs to the Govt

- Principle of Adverse Possession

  - adverse possession → land is possessed by a person/entity other than the true owner

  - if held for a continuous period, under relevant laws, the land could become property of the claimant who is not the true owner
Q. Consider the following statements.

1. Right to Property is a Fundamental Right under Part-III of Indian Constitution.

2. The Constitution (Forty Fourth) Amendment Act, 1978 has omitted Article 19 (1) (f) and Article 31 of Indian Constitution.

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
India's under-5 girls face high mortality

Unlike global trends, in India they have higher probability of dying than boys, says UN report

The report states that in India, four out of five under-five deaths are of girls. In fact, they account for 80% of deaths before their first birthday. The report says that in India, the risk of dying before the age of five is twice that of boys. The proportion of under-five girls who die before their first birthday is 2% higher than boys. In the last 25 years, the mortality rate of girls has reduced by 23%, compared to 32% in boys. The report mentions that India's high infant mortality rate is among the highest in the world and is 14% higher than the global average. It also highlights that India's under-five mortality rate is 14% higher than the global average.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I—(200 marks)
- Current events of national and international importance.
- Economic and Social Development—Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.

Part B—Main Examination

General Studies I: Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society.
- Role of women and women's organizations, population and associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies.

Levels and Trends in Child Mortality’ Report

- Developed by the UN Inter-Agency group for Child mortality estimation
- Formed in 2004
- Objectives:
  - to share data on child mortality
  - improve methods for child mortality estimation
  - report on progress towards child survival goals, etc.
- led by UNICEF +[WHO, World Bank Group, UN Population Division (DESA)]

- Annual report containing the latest estimates of child mortality at the Country, regional and global levels
- 2019 Report → Present estimates till 2018

Four Mortality Indicators

1) Neonatal mortality
2) Infant mortality
3) Under-5 mortality
4) Mortality among children aged 5-14 years
• Neonatal Mortality rate
  ⇒ No. of neonatal deaths/1000 live births

• Under-5 Mortality rate
  ⇒ No. of deaths between birth and exactly
  5 years of age/1000 live births

• Infant Mortality rate
  ⇒ No. of deaths between birth and exactly
  One year of age/1000 live births

• Age 5-14 Mortality rate
  ⇒ No. of deaths between age 5 and 14/1000
  children aged 5

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UN Report

1. Under-5 Mortality rate
   ⇒ In 2018, India is among the countries
   where under-5 mortality rate of girls
   exceeded that of boys → Gender disparity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2018 data</th>
<th>Under – 5 Mortality Rate (USMR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India – Male</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India – Female</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Global level

One-third of all under-5 deaths in 2018

India, Nigeria, Pakistan, DR Congo, Ethiopia

Half of all under-5 deaths in 2018

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SRS Estimates

National level – 37

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Under-five mortality rate (girls)</th>
<th>Under-five mortality rate (boys)</th>
<th>Gap</th>
<th>Under-five mortality rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>48</td>
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<td>Haryana</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>41</td>
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Civilpedia Team - Powered by Shankar IAS Academy
### UN Report

2) **Neonatal Mortality Rate**
- India - 2.7
- Major causes
  - Pre-term birth
  - Intrapartum related events
  - Neonatal infection

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<th>SRS Estimates</th>
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<tr>
<td>National level - 2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>States with highest burden of neonatal mortality rate → Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh</td>
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3) **Infant Mortality Rate**
- 30

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<tr>
<th>SRS Estimates</th>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP - highest (47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female IMR &gt; Male IMR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh, Delhi, MP, TN and Uttarakhand</td>
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### UN Report

4) **Age 5-14 Mortality Rate**
- 6

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<th>SRS Estimates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National level - 0.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>highest - Odisha (1.1)</td>
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### Legal Obligation

**UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989):**
- India → Accession to the treaty in 1992
- Fundamental Right → Right of every child to survive
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements.

1. Under-5 mortality rate is the number of deaths between birth and exactly five days of age per 1,000 live births.

2. India has achieved the SDG target of reducing the Under-5 mortality rate.

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
- First waterfowl census in Kaziranga National Park - 2018
- Second waterfowl census in KNP - 2020
- Kaziranga National Park, Assam
  - Known for Big Four
    1. Rhinos
    2. Elephants
    3. Bengal Tigers
    4. Asiatic water Buffaloes

- Known for wetlands and birds in wetlands
- Important area for migratory birds
- Important Bird Area (IBA)
- Natural World Heritage site, since 1985
- 2nd waterfowl Census, 2020 (in KNP)
  - Total of 19,225 birds belonging to 96 species, under 80 families

- More than 45% of these birds belong to anatidae family
  - Teals other than Andaman Teal and Whistling Teal (both are protected under Schedule I, WPA) are protected under Schedule IV
  - Pink-headed duck, white-winged wood duck - Schedule I
  - Other ducks - Schedule IV

- Agoratoli Range in KNP
- More than half of birds and 85 species recorded in this Range
- Has Sohola wetland - largest of the 92 perennial wetlands in KNP
  - Accounts for more than 34% of the birds counted
About the Convention on Wetlands

The Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) is an intergovernmental treaty whose mission is “the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world”. As of January 2016, 169 nations have joined the Convention as Contracting Parties, and more than 2,220 wetlands around the world, covering over 214 million hectares, have been designated for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance.

What are wetlands?

Article 1 of the Convention states that “wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres”.

Hence, as defined by the Convention, wetlands include a wide variety of inland habitats such as marshes, peatlands, floodplains, rivers and lakes, and coastal areas such as saltmarshes, mangroves, intertidal mudflats and seagrass beds, and also coral reefs and other marine areas no deeper than six metres at low tide, as well as human-made wetlands such as dams, reservoirs, rice paddies and wastewater treatment ponds and lagoons.

Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements.

1. Sohola Wetland is a part of Kaziranga National Park.

2. The Kaziranga National Park is a UNESCO World Heritage Site under the Natural category.

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

Previous Year Question – Prelims 2019

Q. Consider the following statements:

1. Under Ramsar Convention, it is mandatory on the part of the Government of India to protect and conserve all the wetlands in the territory of India.

2. The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 were framed by the Government of India based on the recommendation of Ramsar Convention.

3. The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 also encompass the drainage area or catchment regions of the wetlands as determined by the authority.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
**INTACH campaign and efforts by officials at Bojjannakonda convince residents to shun practice**

INTACH, a society dedicated to the conservation and promotion of cultural heritage, had launched a campaign to prevent villagers from throwing stones at the ancient site of Bojjannakonda. The site, located in the twin Buddhist monasteries of Bojjannakonda and Lingamella, is of great historical and religious importance. The campaign was successful in convincing the villagers to stop this practice, which had been ongoing for generations.

**Bojjannakonda and Lingamella**

- **Twin Buddhist monasteries** → 3rd Century B.C.
- **Located at Vishakapatnam dist., A.P.**
- **Known for 3 forms of Buddhism**
  - Theravada (teacher)
  - Mahayana (Devotional)
  - Vajrayana (Tantra form, esoteric)

**News**

- **INTACH Campaign** → Villagers gave up ancient practice of throwing stones at Bojjannakonda.

**Bojjannakonda**

- Votive stupas
- Rock-cut caves
- Brick-built edifices
- Early historic pottery
- Satavahana coins dating to 1st century A.D.
- Images of Buddha sculpted on rock face all over hill

**Lingamella**

- Hundreds of rock-cut monolithic stupas in rows
**INTACH**

- **Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage**
- Founded in 1984 as a registered society
- Promotes heritage awareness and conservation in India
- 2007 – Granted ‘Special Consultative’ Status by UNESCO

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**Practice Question – Prelims**

Q. Which one of the following statements with reference to “Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH)” is incorrect?

a) It aims to promote heritage awareness and conservation in India.

b) INTACH is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture

c) INTACH is established as per the Societies Registration Act of 1860

d) In 2007, UNESCO granted special consultative status to INTACH.
PRACTICE QUESTIONS
DISCUSSION

Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. Consider the following statements.

1. Right to Property is a Fundamental Right under Part-III of Indian Constitution.

2. The Constitution (Forty Fourth) Amendment Act, 1978 has omitted Article 19 (1) (f) and Article 31 of Indian Constitution.

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.

1. Under-5 mortality rate is the number of deaths between birth and exactly five days of age per 1,000 live births.

2. India has achieved the SDG target of reducing the Under-5 mortality rate.

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
Q3. Consider the following statements.

1. Sohola Wetland is a part of Kaziranga National Park.

2. The Kaziranga National Park is a UNESCO World Heritage Site under the Natural category.

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
Previous Year Question – Prelims 2019

Q4. Consider the following statements:

1. Under Ramsar Convention, it is mandatory on the part of the Government of India to protect and conserve all the wetlands in the territory of India.

2. The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 were framed by the Government of India based on the recommendation of Ramsar Convention.

3. The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 also encompass the drainage area or catchment regions of the wetlands as determined by the authority.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Practice Question – Prelims

Q5. Which one of the following statements with reference to “Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH)” is incorrect?

a) It aims to promote heritage awareness and conservation in India.

b) INTACH is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture

c) INTACH is established as per the Societies Registration Act of 1860

d) In 2007, UNESCO granted special consultative status to INTACH.
Practice Question – Prelims

Answers

1. Option (b) – 2 only
2. Option (d) – Neither 1 nor 2
3. Option (d) – Neither 1 nor 2
4. Option (b) – 2 and 3 only
5. Option (b) – INTACH is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture

LIKE, COMMENT & SHARE

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