<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>News Articles</th>
<th>Page Number*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nandankanan zoo to follow sanitation disinfection protocol</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rescind action on Art. 370, OIC tells India</td>
<td>1, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>TS to promote neera stalls</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Punjab sees increase in farm fires this month</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>CM writes to Centre, States over stubble burning</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Anemia Mukt Bharat launched in State</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Practice cum Revision - MCQs</td>
<td>@end of the video</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nandankanan zoo to follow sanitation disinfection protocol

The zoological park lost four elephants to EEHV virus in a month

An elephant which died at the Nandankanan Zoological Park in Bhubaneswar recently. **SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT**

**Part A—Preliminary Examination**

**Paper I - (200 marks)**

- 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.
Nandankanan Zoological Park, Bhubaneshwar, Odisha - elephants died due to Elephant Endotheliotropic Herpesvirus (EEHV)

EEHV:
- Herpesvirus causing Acute Hemorrhagic disease in Asian elephants
- Affect endothelial tissue inside blood vessels
- Transmission - by mucosal secretions - saliva, breast milk, etc.
- Damages lining of blood vessels
  - Internal bleeding
- Symptoms:
  - Lethargy, decreased appetite, increased breathing rate, swollen head, etc.

Countries affected:
- In wild elephants - India, Myanmar, Laos, etc.
- In captive elephants (zoos) across the world
- Elephant specific herpesvirus - in elephants for millions of years
- No cure developed
- Methods to control the spread of disease
  1) Burning and clearing the soil where elephants are kept
  2) Avoid physical contact between elephants
  3) Blood tests and pathological tests
  4) Monitor behaviour and food intake of elephants
Rescind action on Art. 370, OIC tells India

SUHASINI HAIDAR
NEW YORK

Calling on India to “rescind” its actions revoking Article 370 in Jammu and Kashmir, Saudi Arabia joined Pakistan, Azerbaijan, Turkey and Niger to issue a statement on behalf of the Organisation of Islamic cooperation (OIC) Kashmir Contact Group, criticising the government’s actions.

In the statement issued on Wednesday the group asked the government to “rescind its unilateral illegal actions and reiterate its commitment to abide by the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions.”
⇒ **OIC on Jammu and Kashmir**
  - J&K dispute - an international dispute
  - Calls for solving the dispute through a UN supervised Plebiscite - UNSC resolutions
  - Indian actions - ‘Unilateral’
  - Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Niger

⇒ **Organisation of Islamic Cooperation**
  - 57 member states
  - India - not a member
  - Collective voice of the Muslim world
    - to safeguard and protect the interests of the Muslim world

⇒ **Permanent Secretariat**
  - Jeddah City, Saudi Arabia

⇒ **Specialized Organs**
  - Islamic Development Bank
  - Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
TS to promote *neera* stalls

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT**
**HYDERABAD**

Ahead of the new excise policy to be announced for 2019-20, the State govern-
many medicinal properties as proved in the research by many organisations. Neera would be produced in all the districts in phases and

---

**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.
- 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.
- Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.

---

**PAPER-IV**
**General Studies-III: Technology, Economic Development, Biodiversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management**

- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization, of resources, growth, development and employment.
- Major crops-cropping patterns in various parts of the country, - different types of irrigation and irrigation systems storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers. Civilspedia Team - Shankar IAS Academy
News:

* Telangana State Govt → ‘Neera’ Policy
  * First Neera parlour in Telangana
  * Neera will be promoted as Telangana’s traditional drink
  * for welfare of Goud community & toddy tappers

⇒ Toddy
  * Generally considered as Fresh/fermented Sap of various Asian palms
  * Ephemeral
  * Sugary ⇒ Effervescent syrup ⇒ Alcohol drink

⇒ Encouraging palm tree plantations - “Haritha Haaram”

⇒ will be produced in all districts

Neera:

* Nutritious health drink - Zero % alcohol

* Unfermented juice tapped from inflorescence of coconut palm

* Coconut Development Board (MoA & FW)

⇒ Neera nutritious than any of the commercially marketed fruit juices

* Nutritional Composition

⇒ Calcium, Phosphorus, iron

⇒ Vitamin A, Thiamin (Vit B1), Riboflavin (Vit B2), Niacin (Vit B3), Citric acid

⇒ Neera → Supplement for Vitamin & Iron deficiency
characteristics
- laxative
- diuretic
- very low glycemic index (gi)
  - neera gi \(\rightarrow\) 35
  - table sugar gi \(\rightarrow\) 70
- neera can be used by diabetic patients

unfortunately included under toddy
- laws define unfermented juice of coconut palm as toddy
- hindering its widespread use
  - toddy \(\rightarrow\) liquor / country liquor
    - neera included under toddy
  - neera \(\rightarrow\) liquor product

neera products \(\rightarrow\) palm jaggery, palm sugar, palm candy
  - good employment opportunity & earning

internationally producing & selling
  - cambodia, africa, indonesia, malaysia, thailand, philippines, sri lanka

domestically selling
  - maharashtra, odisha, gujarat, andhra pradesh, tamil nadu, kerala, karnataka, rajasthan
Punjab sees increase in farm fires this month

The significant September spike could impact Delhi’s winter air pollution

JACOB ROHRY
NEW DELHI
There has been a spike in agricultural fires – a phenomenon that is known to worsen air pollution – in Punjab in September, significantly more than in the same month last year.

Krunesh Garg, member-secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board, said there were 107 fires from September 24-30. In 2018 there were

CM writes to Centre, States over stubble burning

Kejriwal asks governments to take ‘bold, urgent action’ to stop air pollution

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI
Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal on Thursday wrote to his counterparts in the neighbouring States of Punjab and Haryana and Union Environ-

they are making efforts. But much more needs to be done to stop pollution. Meanwhile, at our level, we are taking steps to reduce pollution caused by local factors," he wrote on Twitter.

the health of all our people. The gravity of this issue calls for bold, urgent action.”

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

- 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

General Studies-III: Technology, Economic Development, Bio-
diversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management

- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stubble Burning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>★ Process of burning the crop residues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>★ Quickest and cheapest way to clear the crop residues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>★ Commonly practised in Punjab &amp; Haryana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>★ Reasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Heavily mechanised agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Less time between harvest and sowing to till the land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Saves time and money</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Loss of nutrients in soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increases the soil temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- death of beneficial soil organisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Potential source of Greenhouse gases, trace gases and aerosols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Important source of Particulate Matter - PM10 &amp; PM2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Causes air borne &amp; lung diseases in humans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Causes huge air pollution especially during the winter months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Paddy harvesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• High Probability of Temperature Inversion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Winter season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News - I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Order by National Green Tribunal (2015)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ban on burning of the agricultural residues in any part of NCT of Delhi, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Offenders → Must pay Environmental Compensation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News - II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delhi CM has urged the CMs of Punjab and Haryana, and to the Union Minister of Environment, Forests &amp; Climate Change to take bold and urgent action on Stubble Burning</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News - II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seven-point action plan of Delhi Govt:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Car rationing Scheme (Odd-even)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- N-95 category masks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Laser show for Diwali celebrations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Water sprinkling to contain dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Special plans for 12 pollution hotspots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Environment marshalls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Delhi Tree Challenge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Anemia Mukt Bharat launched in State

Initiative aims to reduce prevalence by the end of 2022

STAFF REPORTER
BENGALURU

The Union government’s health programme Anemia Mukt Bharat was launched in the State on Thursday with a sensitisation workshop on the iron-deficiency condition that affects more than 40% of the people across all districts. The programme aims to reduce the prevalence of anemia by the end of 2022.

Vandita Sharma, Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner, stressed on the need for inter-departmental coordination. “Anaemia is a developmental issue. It is time we converge departments of Health, Women and Child, Rural Development, and Urban Development to work together to diminish anaemia in the country.”

Sajjan Shetty, Director of Reproductive and Child Health Programme, said: “Through this initiative, we are bringing all health programmes under one umbrella with the help of a nodal officer to closely monitor from the State-level.”

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

PAPER-III

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

- 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.
- Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.

Civilspedia Team - Shankar IAS Academy
**Anemia Mukt Bharat Strategy:**

* National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPi) - 2013
  - Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
  - To reduce iron deficiency anemia
  - Intensified NIPi - 2018

* Anemia: Low levels of haemoglobin in blood
  → Reason: Iron deficiency (Important reason), Malaria, hookworm, genetic conditions

* WHO - Global Targets 2025 - 50% reduction in Anemia in women of reproductive age

* In India
  - almost 50% of pregnant women
  - 59% of children under 5 years
  - 54% of adolescent girls
  - 53% non-pregnant non-lactating women

* Anemia Mukt Bharat ~ 450 mn beneficiaries
  - in line with POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission) and National Nutrition Strategy of NITI Aayog
  - Objective: reduce prevalence of anemia by 3% every year
  - Target Period: 2016 - 2022
- 6 types of interventions:
  a) Iron and folic acid supplementation
  b) Deworming
  c) Campaign for behavioural change
  d) Testing and treatment
  e) Iron and folic acid fortified food in government programmes
  f) Intensify awareness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Anemia prevalence (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Children (6–59 months)         | Baseline (NFHS 4)     | National target 2022 (at 3 percentage points per annum from baseline)
|                                | 58                    | 40
| Adolescent girls (15–19 years)| 54                    | 36
| Adolescent boys (15–19 years) | 29                    | 11
| Women of reproductive age      | 53                    | 35
| Pregnant women                 | 50                    | 32
| Lactating Women                | 58                    | 40

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
PRACTICE QUESTIONS
DISCUSSION
Practice Question – Prelims
Q. Consider the following statements, with reference to Anemia Mukt Bharat.

1. It aims to reduce anemia in adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women only.
2. Its objective is to reduce the prevalence of anemia by 5 percentage points per year.

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
Q. Consider the following statements, with reference to Elephant Endotheliotropic Herpesvirus (EEHV).

1. It affects only the elephants in captivity.
2. It is included as one of the diseases to be eradicated under National Animal Disease Control Programme.

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
Q. Which among the following negative impacts on environment are caused by Stubble Burning?

1. Air Pollution
2. Greenhouse Gas emission
3. Loss of soil nutrients
4. Deforestation
5. Smog

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 3, 4 and 5 only
c) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Q. Consider the following statements.

1. Benzene, Ozone and Lead are air pollutants.
2. The stubble burning by the farmers in Punjab contributes to air pollution in Delhi.

Which among the above statements is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2
LIKE, COMMENT & SHARE

SUBSCRIBE

Civilspedia Team - Shankar IAS Academy