

**UNDERSTAND UPSC**

**GS III**

SYLLABUS: VARIOUS SECURITY FORCES AND AGENCIES AND THEIR MANDATE.

**AFSPA**

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 1.

**News:** "AFSPA reimposed in six riot-hit areas of Manipur."

"Northeast has lived under the shadow of AFSPA for nearly 60 years, creating alienation from the rest of the country."

**Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act:**

- Established under **AFSPA Act 1958**.
- Rationale of AFSPA is to control of insurgency, maintenance of public order
- Both **Centre (Home Ministry) & State can issue notification** of AFSPA.

**Key provisions:**

- Deployment of armed forces with special powers and **immunity** to maintain public order in '**disturbed areas**'.
- Power to declare a disturbed area lies with **Central govt. or Governor of the State**.
- It can be applied to **whole State or part of it**.
- Law allows to make **arrests without warrant** and **use force, open fire, even causing death**.
- Armed forces can conduct searches, destroy hideouts, etc without warrant.

**Instances of AFSPA:**

- **North-Eastern States:** in Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, and parts of Arunachal Pradesh due to ethnic insurgencies.
- **Jammu & Kashmir:** AFSPA has been active since 1990, following the rise of militancy in the region.

**Calls for repeal:**

- **Justice Jeevan Reddy Committee 2005:** it called AFSPA a symbol of oppression.
- **Second ARC commission in 2007** reiterated repealing AFSPA.
- **United Nations Human Rights Commission** condemned AFSPA as a '**culture of impunity**'.
- **Supreme Court of India 1997 & 2017 cases:** upheld the constitutionality of AFSPA and to use only in real danger. AFSPA does not enjoy blanket immunity.
- Civil Societies: **Amnesty International, HumanRights Watch** repeatedly called for repeal of AFSPA.

**Insurgent Groups in Manipur:**

- **United National Liberation Front:** Oldest insurgent group, aiming for an in dependent Manipur.
- **People's Liberation Army:** another major group seeking independence from India.
- **Kuki and Zomi National Army:** represent Kuki and Zomi ethnic groups advocating for separate Kuki State.

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**DIABETES**

PRE-CONTEXT

**INSULIN**

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 20.

**News:** "The discovery of insulin and the 'Flame of Hope'".

**About Diabetes:**

- **Type 1: Insulin-Dependent Diabetes.**
  - Usually develops in **children and young adults**.
  - **Cause:** Auto immune destruction (Immune system mistakenly attacks and destroys the insulin producing beta cells in the pancreas).
  - **Management:** requires lifelong insulin therapy.
- **Type 2: Non-Insulin-Dependent Diabetes.**
  - **Cause:** body's ineffective use of insulin (insulin resistance) combined with relative insulin deficiency.
  - More common in adults; associated with obesity, sedentary lifestyle.
  - **Management:** Lifestyle modifications, oral medication etc.
- **World Diabetes Day:** Observed on 14th November each year.

**About Insulin:**

- Hormone produced by the beta cells in the pancreas.
- **Function:**
  - **Regulates blood glucose levels** by facilitating cellular uptake of glucose.
  - **Promotes glucose storage as glycogen** in the liver and muscles.
- Discovered in 1921 by Frederick Banting and C. Best; **Nobel Prize awarded in 1923**.
- **HbA1c Test:** Measures average blood glucose levels over the past 2-3 months.

**India & Diabetes:**

- India is known as the "**Diabetes Capital of the World**".
- National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes etc **under National Health Mission**.

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**DISTRICTS & PEOPLES**



- **MEITEI DOMINATED**  
Thoubal, Imphal East, Imphal West, Kakching, Bishnupur
- **KUKI-ZOMI DOMINATED**  
Churachandpur, Kangpokpi, Pherzawl
- **NAGA DOMINATED**  
Senapati, Ukhrul,

Kamjong, Noney, Tamenglong  
 ● **CHANDEL, TENGNOUPAL** have Kukis, Nagas, and Meiteis; Chandel has more Kuki-Zomi tribes while Tengnoupal more Naga tribes  
 ● **JIRIBAM** has a mix of Bengali, Meitei and Hmar (from the Zomi group) populations

GS III

SYLLABUS: LINKAGES BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT AND SPREAD OF EXTREMISM.

LEFT WING EXTREMISM

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 8.

News: "Jungles drenched in red."

"From my childhood i have heard...Security forces here take our lands if they establish a base, and the police torture us for links with Naxals, while the Naxalites torture us too"— Tribal Resident of Gawadi Village Chattisgarh.

Left-Wing Extremism (LWE), commonly known as **Naxalism**, the areas impacted are primarily concentrated in the so-called "**Red Corridor**," which extends across central and eastern India.

The 'Red Corridor':

- **West Bengal:** Jangalmahal area.
- **Chattisgarh:** Bastar region (includes Sukma, Dantewada, Bijapur).
- **Bihar:** Gaya and Aurangabad.
- **Jharkhand:** Latehar, Palamu, Giridih.
- **Odisha:** Malkangiri and koraput districts.
- **Maharashtra:** Gadchiroli and Chandrapur.
- **Andhra Pradesh & Telangana:** Khammam and Warangal regions.

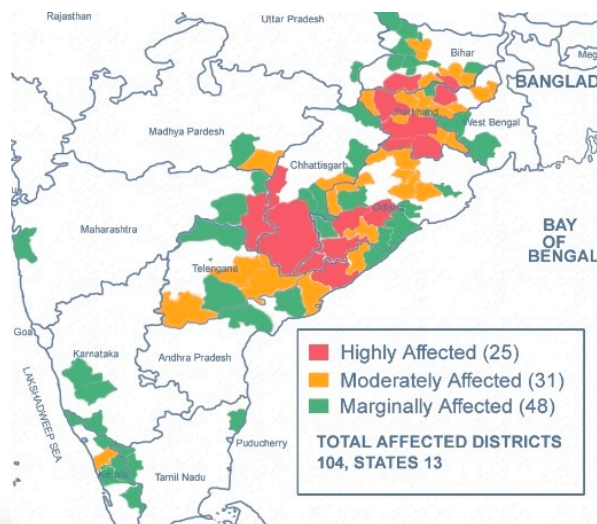
Causes for Left Wing Extremism:

- **Poverty and Unemployment:** Both Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand have higher poverty rates (~40%)—**NITI Aayog's Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2021**.
  - Significant income disparities in these areas, fostering economic injustices—**Gini coefficient**.
- **Land and Forest Right Issues:** ~2 million claims under the Forest Rights Act (FRA) of 2006 were rejected, denial of forest rights leading to displacement—**Ministry of Tribal Affairs reported 2018**.
- **Displacement due to Mining, Industries, large-scale infrastructure projects:** Eg., the Polavaram Dam project in Andhra Pradesh is expected to displace over 300,000 people, many of whom are tribal.
- **Lack of basic infrastructure:** like roads, healthcare and education are lacking. In LWE-affected districts, up to 40% of villages lacked all-weather roads—**CAG report 2018**.
- **Tribal and marginalised communities often feel excluded from political processes.** Eg. In 2019, general elections saw voter turnout in Bastar district as low as 50%, compared to the national average of 67%.
- **Corruption and Inefficiency:** Mismanagement of development funds and corruption erode trust in government institutions—**Corruption Perception Index**.
- **Maoist ideology** capitalises on local grievances, promoting an agenda against perceived exploitation by the state and corporate entities.
- **Youth are susceptible to radicalisation:** due to a lack of employment and education opportunities. Eg. dropout rates in secondary education in these regions are above 30%—**UNESCO's Global Education Monitoring Report 2020**.

Initiatives:

Security measures:

- **Deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF):**
  - **Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF):** lead agency in anti-naxal operations. As of 2021, approximately 55,000 personnel were deployed in LWE-affected areas.



- **Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA):** a specialised unit of CRPF trained in guerrilla warfare and jungle survival.
- **SAMADHAN Doctrine: 8 Pillars to fight LWE.**
  - Comprehensive strategy announced by Ministry of Home Affairs, focusing on key elements like **Smart leadership**, **Aggressive strategy**, **Motivation and training**, **Actionable Intelligence**, **Dashboard based KPIs**, **Harness technology**, **Action plan for each theatre**, **No access to financing**.
- **State-Level Forces:** Greyhounds (undivided Andhra Pradesh), Jaguar (Jharkhand), Bastar Battalion.
- **Unified command structure** established in 2010 for better coordination in LWE-affected areas.
- **National Technical Research Organisation:** for real-time intelligence using drones, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs).

Development & Empowerment initiatives:

- **PESA 1996:** Grants special powers to tribal communities in scheduled areas to manage their resources. This helps to reduce the alienation and discontent among tribal communities.
- **Forest Rights Act 2006:** this addresses the long standing grievances related to land and resources. Most LWE affected areas often have large tribal population.
- **Surrender and Rehabilitation Policies 2018:**
  - During period of 2014-2018, over 2,500 maoists surrendered.
  - Monetary assistance of Rs.5 lakhs for higher ranked cadres.
  - Vocational training for skill development.
  - Housing assistance under govt. housing schemes.
- **Special Central Assistance Scheme 2017:** to fund infrastructure projects in most affected districts in education, healthcare and livelihood opportunities.
- **Aspirational District Programme 2018:** by NITI Aayog, inclusive programme covers 112 backward districts, many affected by LWE. Eg. Bijapur district saw an increase in immunisation rates from 40% in 2018 to 80% in 2020.
- **Special Infrastructure Scheme:** to strengthen local police stations and improve mobility.
- **Installation of mobile towers:** to improve Communications for residents and aid security operations.

Impacts of initiatives:

- Reduction of LWE violence to 70% and 85% decline in deaths as compared to 2010—**MHA annual report**.
- Shrinking geographical influence: reduced LWE affected districts from 100 in 2010 to 50 in 2020—**MHA annual report**.



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### Institutions:

- **Left Wing Extremism Division under Ministry of Home Affairs:** Nodal agency for policy formulation and implementation.
- **Multi-Agency Centre:** facilitate intelligence sharing among agencies like IB, RAW, CAPF etc.

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## GS III

SYLLABUS: INDIAN ECONOMY AND ISSUES RELATING TO GROWTH.

### INFLATION

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 17.

**News:** "RBI must cut rates to boost growth, look through food prices."

**News:** "Price rise to ebb despite humps: RBIGovernor."

**News:** "Wholesale food prices surged 11.6%in October, lifting inflation to 2.4%."

### About Monetary Policy Committee:

- **Type:** Statutory body under RBI Act 1934. (Established in 2016).
- **Urjit Patel committee** recommended the formation of MPC.
- **Constituted by:** Central Govt. where 3 members from RBI and 3 nominated by government (nominee must not be a government official).
- **Responsibilities & Functions of MPC:**
  - Entrusted with the responsibility of **deciding the different policy rates**, including MSF, Repo Rate (RR), Reverse Repo Rate (RRR), LAF etc.
  - To **ensure price stability** with sustainable growth.
  - Inflation targeting @ **4% with 2% buffer**.
  - Required to **meet at least four times in a year**.
  - **Decisions are taken by majority**, Governor has a casting vote in case of tie.
  - **RBI must publish half-early MPC report** explaining sources of inflation, forecast of 18 months ahead.
  - In case of failure, it should submit **report to Central Govt.**
- **Instruments of MPC:**
  - LAF, MSF, MSS, OMO (RR & RRR), CRR, SLR, Bank Rate.
- **Failure of MPC:** when average inflation is higher or lower than the desired limit for 3 consecutive quarters.

### Challenges to Inflation Targeting:

- **Food inflation challenges:**
  - Monsoon dependent agriculture.
  - Lack of cold storage facilities for perishable goods.
  - Rising input costs.
- **Policy related Challenges:**
  - **Ineffective monetary policy transmission** shows implementation challenges in Banking system.
  - **Fiscal policy:** fiscal deficit remained above FRBM norms since 4 years, adding to increased inflation.
  - **Unemployment issues all year around.**
- **Global Challenges:**
  - Wars and Pandemics.
  - Disruption of Supply chains.
  - Foreign central bank Policies.
  - Climate change Eg. El Niño phenomenon, droughts.

P.T.O

### Suggestions:

- **For Food Inflation:**
  - Creation of Buffer stocks for essential food items.
  - Banning exports and imposing stock limits.
- **For Core inflation:**
  - **Higher R&D allocation:** Climate smart agri- reduces Supply shocks.
  - **Rationalising Fertiliser subsidies:** ₹5T in 2022-23, needs to be reduced.
- **Policy measures:**
  - **Coordinated monetary and fiscal policy:** To tackle global disruptions Eg: Oilseeds, Cereals.
  - **Check to freebies:** instead promote rural investments, rural infrastructure, competitiveness in agriculture.
  - **Spending on Infrastructure:** increases multiplier effect Eg: During Covid India showed World how to manage inflation while protecting GDP growth.
  - **Different inflation targets:** Benefits for different classes Eg: Food-3-4%.
  - **Improving Data quality and frequency:** AI based Data processing.

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## ECONOMY

PRE-CONTEXT

### INFLATION

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 17.

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**News:** "Price rise to ebb despite humps: RBIGovernor."

**News:** "Wholesale food prices surged 11.6%in October, lifting inflation to 2.4%.17"

### Inflation:

- A rise in general level of prices.
- **Note:** If the price of one good has gone up, it is not inflation.
- **Inflation** =  $\frac{\text{current period price index} - \text{last period price index}}{\text{last period price index}} \times 100$

### Measuring Inflation:

- **Consumer Price Index (CPI):**
  - Also called **Retail Inflation**.
  - CPI measures the average change in prices of fixed basket of goods and services that households purchase for purpose of consumption.
  - Used for **inflation targeting and micro-level policy making**.
  - **Current base year** for WPI calculation is 2011-12.
  - **Weights (High to Low):** Food and Beverages, Services, Fuel and Light etc.
  - **CPI is released by CSO** under Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation.

### Wholesale Price Index (WPI):

- Measures inflation at wholesale level, used for macro level policy making.
- **Current base year** for WPI calculation is 2011-12.
- **Weights (High to Low):** Manufactured goods, WPI food, Primary Articles, Fuel and Power.

P.T.O



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- WPI serves as an important determinant in policy formulation of trade, economical and fiscal polices of Govt.
- **WPI index data is published by** Office of Economic Advisor under Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

### Core inflation:

- Some goods & services are either included or excluded during calculation of core inflation.
- It excludes food, fuel & light, transport & communication.

### Base Effect:

- Nothing to do with base year.
- Shows the impact of the rise in price level in the previous year over the current year.
- **Formula:** Current inflation rate =  $\frac{\text{Current Price Index} - \text{Last year price index}}{\text{last year price index}} * 100$ .

### GDP Deflator

- Measures GDP at current prices to that of the constant prices.
- Provides comprehensive view compared to inflation indicators.

- **Phillips Curve:** shows relationship between Inflation & unemployment.

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## MAPPING

PRE-CONTEXT

## NIGERIA

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 10.

**News:** "Leverage similarity, complementarity in Nigeria".

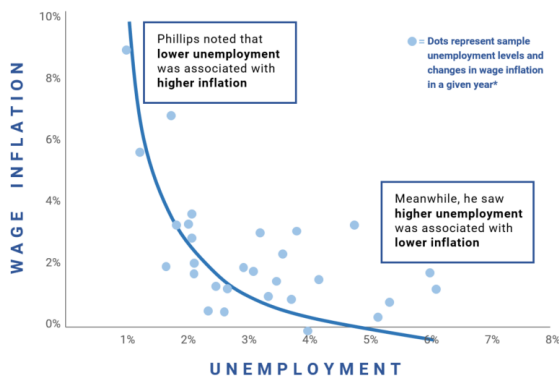
### Facts on Nigeria:

- **Africa's most populous country** and **second largest economy**.
- Located in the **Gulf of Guinea** (on west coast of Africa).
- **Nigeria Borders:** Benin to the west, Niger to the north, Chad to the northeast (across Lake Chad), and Cameroon to the east.
- **River Niger:** principal river of Nigeria.
- Nigeria is the **largest producer Crude Oil in Africa**.
- **Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria** is primarily associated with Northeastern Nigeria.
- **Nigeria gained independence from:** British.
- **Lake Chad (shrinking in recent years):** Borders with Chad, Niger, and Cameroon.

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## UNDERSTANDING THE PHILLIPS CURVE

In the 1950s, A.W. Phillips plotted decades' worth of data on wage inflation and unemployment. He noticed an inverse relationship between these two indicators.



### BUT WHY?

The idea may seem intuitive: A lower unemployment rate means more people are working, which signals increased demand for labor. That can put upward pressure on wages, so companies may raise prices for their products. But the inverse relationship Phillips described has "flattened" in recent years, prompting debate among economists and policymakers.



# Thank you!