Beyond preparedness (OPED)

A case of a maritime presence adrift (Editorial)

‘No compromise on patient interests’

12,000 cases in Foreigners’ Tribunals

7 in 100 anganwadi beneficiaries in cities

₹5 lakh cover on deposits takes effect

Practice cum Revision - MCQs
Beyond preparedness

Long-term recovery is a key aspect of disaster management, but it is neglected in practice. While finding post-disaster recovery measures relating to the right step towards sustainable disaster management, it is covered by post-disaster reconstruction activities and timely action applied with the following measures:

- Recovery measures
  - National disaster management committees recover natural or man-made calamities or human-made disasters and losses incurred by the population of these states, in order to improve the situation of the population.

- Unplanned satellite computers (USPs)
  - The unforeseen circumstances and unanticipated natural calamities or human-made disasters and losing the population of these states, in order to improve the situation of the population.

Recovered measures

- Unplanned satellite computers (USPs)
  - The unforeseen circumstances and unanticipated natural calamities or human-made disasters and losing the population of these states, in order to improve the situation of the population.

Disaster

* A catastrophe or calamity arising from natural or man-made causes or negligence and it results in substantial loss of human lives and destruction of property and environment

Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005

⇒ Salient features

1) Authorities

* National Disaster Management Authority
  ➔ Chaired by PM

* State Disaster Management Authority
  ➔ Chaired by CM

* UT’s ➔ Chaired by Administrator / LG

* District Disaster Management Authority
  ➔ Chaired by Collector / Dist. Magistrate / Deputy Commissioner

a) Established National Institute of DM

b) Established National Disaster Response Force

c) Formed National Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Mitigation Fund

⇒ Also at State & District levels

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I—(200 marks)

- Current events of national and international importance.
- Indian Polity and Governance—Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.
- General issues on Environmental ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate Change - that do not require subject specialization.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-III

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

- Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies.
- 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;

PAPER-IV


* Disaster and disaster management.
**Phases of disaster management**

1. **Mitigation** → Spreading awareness, building resilient infrastructure etc.
2. **Preparedness** : Creation of strong disaster management body, having SOP etc.
3. **Response** : Evacuation, rescue and relief
4. **Recovery and Rehabilitation** : Reconstruction and restoration of houses, livelihood etc.

⇒ **DM Act, 2005** → More focus on mitigation and preparedness

→ Limited focus on Response, Recovery and Rehabilitation

* Post - disaster rehabilitation and recovery is left to states - in jeopardy

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**International Agreements on Disaster Management**

1. **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**
   * Implemented by UN office for Disaster Risk Reduction
   * Focus areas
   - Understanding disaster risk
   - Strengthening disaster risk governance
   - Investing for resilience
   - Enhancing disaster preparedness and 'Build Back Better'

2. **UN Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030**
   Eg: SDG 1.5 → Build resilience of poor and vulnerable to reduce their exposure to climate related extremes and other economic, social and environmental disasters

3. **Paris Climate Agreement**
Previous Year Question – Mains 2018
GS – III
Q. Describe various measures taken in India for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) before and after signing ‘Sendai Framework for DRR (2015-2030)’. How is this framework different from ‘Hyogo Framework for Action, 2005? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Practice Question – Mains
GS – III
Q. India’s disaster management system will be effective only if India acts beyond mitigation and preparedness in its approach towards disaster management. Elaborate. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)
Editorial
- IMO's regulation → limiting the sulphur content in fuel oil for ships - no adequate representation of India's interests

Background
- Shipping
  - 90% by volume of global trade
  - 80% by value

IMO
- responsible for Environmental pollution
  - Combustion of fuel emits SOx, NOx, Ozone depleting substances etc
  - harmful to human health
- regulated by International Maritime agency - IMO

- an UN Specialised Agency
- Aims
  1) Safety and security of shipping
  2) Prevention of marine and atmospheric pollution by ships
**Role** → To create regulatory framework for shipping industry

**Structure of IMO**

1. **Assembly** → highest governing body
   - all member states
   - meets once every 2 years

2. **Council**
   - Executive organ
   - Supervising the work of IMO
   - 3 categories
     - a) 10 states: shipping service
     - b) 10 states: sea borne trade (India)
     - c) 20 states: for representation of major geographical areas

### 3. 5 Committees

**IMO structure**

Assembly (biennial) and Council (40 States) govern Organization. Five Committees are (once or twice meeting per year):

1. Maritime Safety Committee (MSC) – safety and security
2. Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC)
3. Legal Committee (LEG)
4. Technical Co-operation Committee (TC)
5. Facilitation Committee (FAL) – new

4. **Subcommittees** +
   - working groups
   - correspondence groups

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**IMO's MARPOL CONVENTION**

* adopted in 1997 - to control airborne emissions from ships

* Global limit on sulphur content of ship’s fuel from 3.5% m/m to

![Graph showing global limit on sulphur content](image)

- 0.5% (Outside Emission Control Areas)
- 0.1% (In Emission Control Areas)
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following with reference to ‘International Maritime Organisation (IMO)’:

1. It is an independent organization to promote maritime safety.
2. India is a member country of IMO.
3. The MARPOL Convention is adopted under IMO.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3
'No compromise on patient interests'
Minister elaborates on PPP model

The minister said the government will not compromise on the interest of patients while handing over district government hospitals to private medical colleges through public-private partnership (PPP) mode. Health Minister Harsh Vardhan said in the Rajya Sabha on Tuesday.

Such experiments have been successful in the past 20 years and even afterwards, NITI Aayog has taken note of the proposed and came out with PPP guidelines, he said during the debate.

The minister said the step was permitted under Section 33(3) of the Medical Council of India (MCI) Act, 1956, under which it was being done to promote the private sector.

Addressing a supplementary query, the health minister said, "We will offer the district hospitals to the private sector without compromising on the interest of patients."

The NITI Aayog has come out with a draft norm to set up existing private medical colleges through viability gap funding, as announced in the Budget 2020-21 for aspirational districts, the minister added.

The minister also dispelled a CPI member's view that the entry of the private sector into the medical education sector would lead to a decrease in the quality of education.

"Some of the best medical colleges in the country are of international repute and providing better services," he added.

The government said Clause 33 of the MCI Act, 1956, under the MCI Act, 1956, permits that the appropriate government may allow utilisation of the facilities of medical institutions owned and managed by the private sector by a university registered under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, for the purpose of establishing a medical college by a university incorporated as a company by entering into a Memorandum of Understanding for that purpose.

The minister said that the number to be limited would be of minimum 50 beds with necessary infrastructure facilities capable of being developed into a teaching institution for the proposed medical college.

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**Part A—Preliminary Examination**

**Paper I—(200 marks)**

- Current events of national and international importance.
- 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.

- Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.
- Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.

**PAPER-IV**


- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment.
- Inclusive growth and issues arising from it.
- Government Budgeting.
- Investment models.

**PAPER-V**

General Studies—IV: Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude

- Probiton in Governance: Concept of public service; Philosophical basis of governance and probity; Information sharing and transparency in government, Right to Information, Codes of Ethics, Codes of Conduct, Citizen’s Charters, Work culture, Quality of service delivery, Utilization of public funds, challenges of corruption.
- Case Studies on above issues.
**News**

* The govt. will not compromise on the interest of patients

**Union Budget 2020-21**

* Proposed to set up Viability Gap Funding window for setting up hospitals in the PPP mode
* Proposed to attach a medical college to an existing district hospital in PPP mode

**Seventh Schedule of the Constitution**

* Public health and Sanitation; } State list
  * Education including medical education; } Concurrent list

**Indian Medical Council Act, 1956**

* Regulates standards of medical education, permission to start colleges, courses, registration of doctors, standards of professional conduct of medical practitioners etc.
* Clause 2(5) of the MCI’s Establishment of Medical College Regulations, 1997

The above Clause 2(5) shall substitute the last paragraph with the following:

*Provided that an appropriate Government shall be permitted to allow the utilization of the facilities of a hospital owned and managed by it for establishing a Medical College by a person/agency by entering into a Memorandum of Understanding for this purpose.*

Provided further that the clinical material, human resources and physical infrastructure including beds are as per the relevant minimum standards requirement, Regulations.

*In terms of Notification published on 22.08.2014 in the Gazette of India

**Strong Criticism**

* It may lead to dominance of corporate sector like telecom sector where govt. has lost the effective control over a period of time
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements:

1. “Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries” is listed under the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

2. “Education including medical education” is listed in the Concurrent list of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

3. The Central Government has no authority to allow Private sector in the medical education.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only
12,000 cases in Foreigners’ Tribunals

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

The Centre informed the Lok Sabha on Tuesday that the Assam government has not constructed any detention camp in the State to exclusively detain those who do not have documents proving their citizenship under the National Register of Citizens (NRC).

Assam published the final NRC on August 31 last year, in which more than 19 lakh of the 3.29 crore applicants were excluded.

Union Minister of State for Home Nityanand Rai said a total of 1,381 people were currently in detention centres in Assam.

As per the information furnished by the government of Assam, the number of cases referred to the Foreigners’ Tribunals in the last three years are 9,457 cases (2017), 2,081 cases (2018) and 599 cases (2019, up to November). Mr. Rai replied to a written query.

The Minister quoted Assam government data on the number of detriments in holding centres in the last three years, after they were declared foreigners by the Foreigners Tribunal: Goalpara has 209 persons; Kokrajhar - 105; Silchar - 70; Tezpur - 66; Jorhat - 286 and Dibrugarh - 41. A total of 781 detriments were released from the centres in the last three years.

⇒ NRC was published in Assam on 31st August 2019
⇒ more than 19 lakh people left out → out of more than 3.2 crore applicants
⇒ They can appeal to appellate authority → Foreigners’ Tribunal
⇒ Foreigners Act 1946 → A ‘foreigner’ is a person who is not a citizen of India.

Foreigners’ Tribunal

⇒ Established under Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964
⇒ It is based on Section 3 of Foreigners Act, 1946
⇒ Role → To identify whether a person is a foreigner or not
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements regarding the Foreigners’ Tribunal:

1. It was established under the Citizenship Act- 1955.
2. It has the power of a civil court while trying a suit.
3. At present, the Foreigners’ Tribunals are functioning in the state of Assam only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only  
b) 2 and 3 only  
c) 1 and 3 only  
d) 1, 2 and 3
Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I (200 marks)

- Current events of national and international importance.
- 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.

ICDS

* Integrated Child Development Services

* Under Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Objectives of ICDS

* To address Malnutrition
  * To provide pre-school, non-formal education
  * Mortality
  * Mortality

Target of ICDS

* Children of 0-6 years
* Pregnant women
* Lactating mothers
ICDS Team

- Anganwadi workers
- Anganwadi helpers
- Supervisors
- Medical officers
- ANM
- ASHA workers

Budget 2020 on Anganwadis, Healthcare and Nutrition

Prominent Themes of the Budget

- Rs. 3,50,000 crore for nutrition-related programmes
- More than 6 lakh anganwadi workers equipped with smartphones under Pashan Abhiyan Scheme

Urban-rural disparity

Urban areas have very few beneficiaries of anganwadi services (70.02%) as compared to rural areas (92.98%)

Way Forward

- Anganwadi centres under ICDS programme in urban areas needs to be increased and strengthened

News

- Under Bharat Net - Fibre to the Home (FTTH) connections aims to link 3,00,000 gram panchayats this year

"For every 100 anganwadi beneficiaries, only 7 beneficiaries are in urban areas under ICDS" - reply to an RTI query

- Reason - lack of anganwadis in cities, poor coverage of ICDS in urban
- Urban - Rural Disparity
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Which of the following services are provided under the ‘Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme’?

1. Supplementary Nutrition Programme.
2. Pre-School and Secondary Education.
3. Health and Nutrition Education.
4. Immunization.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 2, 3 and 4 only
c) 1, 3 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961

16. (1) Liability of Corporation in respect of insured deposits.
Where an order for the winding up or liquidation of an insured bank is made, the Corporation shall, subject to the other provisions of this Act, be liable to pay to every depositor of that bank in accordance with the provisions of section 17 an amount equal to the amount due to him in respect of his deposit in that bank at the time when such order is made:
Provided that the liability of the Corporation in respect of an insured bank referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 13 or clause (a) or clause (b) of section 13C shall be limited to the deposits as on the date of the cancellation of the registration:
- Provided further that the total amount payable by the Corporation to any one depositor in respect of his deposit in that bank in the same capacity and in the same right shall not exceed one thousand and five hundred rupees.
- Provided further that the Corporation may, from time to time, having regard to its financial position and to the interest of the banking system of the country as a whole, raise, with the previous approval of the Central Government, the aforesaid limit of one thousand and five hundred rupees.

In exercise of power conferred under Second proviso to section 16 (1), the amount of Rs. 1,500 raised to Rs. 5,000 w.e.f. January 1, 1968;
Rs. 10,000 w.e.f. April 1, 1970;
Rs. 20,000 w.e.f. January 1, 1976;
Rs. 30,000 w.e.f. July 1, 1980; and
Rs. 1,00,000 w.e.f. May 1, 1993.
Rs. 5,00,000 w.e.f. February 4, 2020.
**Practice Question – Prelims**

Q1. Consider the following with reference to ‘International Maritime Organisation (IMO)’:

1. It is an independent organization to promote maritime safety.
2. India is a member country of IMO.
3. The MARPOL Convention is adopted under IMO.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q2. Consider the following statements:

1. “Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries” is listed under the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

2. “Education including medical education” is listed in the Concurrent list of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

3. The Central Government has no authority to allow Private sector in the medical education.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Practice Question – Prelims

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the Foreigners’ Tribunal:

1. It was established under the Citizenship Act- 1955.

2. It has the power of a civil court while trying a suit.

3. At present, the Foreigners’ Tribunals are functioning in the state of Assam only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q4. Which of the following services are provided under the ‘Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme’?

1. Supplementary Nutrition Programme.
2. Pre-School and Secondary Education.
3. Health and Nutrition Education.
4. Immunization.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

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**Previous Year Question – Mains 2018**

GS – III

Q. Describe various measures taken in India for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) before and after signing ‘Sendai Framework for DRR (2015-2030)’. How is this framework different from ‘Hyogo Framework for Action, 2005? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

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**Practice Question – Mains**

GS – III

Q. India’s disaster management system will be effective only if India acts beyond mitigation and preparedness in its approach towards disaster management. Elaborate. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)
Practice Question – Prelims

Answers

Q1. Option ‘c’ – 2 and 3 only
Q2. Option ‘a’ – 1 and 2 only
Q3. Option ‘b’ – 2 and 3 only
Q4. Option ‘c’ - 1, 3 and 4 only

LIKE, COMMENT & SHARE

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