8 police

UNGA

A N A L Y S I S

Alert shopkeeper tips off security personnel; two more aides killed in encounters

Owning up to criminalisation in politics (Editorial)

Full play of IoT in design of new Telangana Secretariat

Govt. ‘watching’ WHO alert on airborne spread of virus

Govt. notifies draft rules on wages Act

Country of origin tag a must: Paswan

Prelims Practice Questions

Practice Mains Question

The Hindu News Analysis – 10th July 2020 – Shankar IAS Academy

S. No | News Articles | Page Number*
--- | --- | ---
1 | None gains (Editorial) | 10 8 6 6 6 |
2 | WHO sets up panel to probe its virus response | 16 14 14 12 12 |
3 | Govt. ‘watching’ WHO alert on airborne spread of virus | 1,12 1,10 1,8 1,8 1,8 |
4 | Owning up to criminalisation in politics (Editorial) | 10 8 6 6 6 |
5 | Full play of IoT in design of new Telangana Secretariat | - 10 8 4 8 |
6 | Govt. notifies draft rules on wages Act | 14 12 10 11 10 |
7 | Country of origin tag a must: Paswan | 15 13 11 11 11 |
8 | Prelims Practice Questions | @ end of the video |
9 | Practice Mains Question | |
WHO sets up panel to probe its virus response

US Decision to withdraw from WHO:

- US critical of WHO's functioning - "China centric".
  - effective on 6 July 2021.
- Decision will have impacts on US, WHO and also to the global public health.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

- Current events of national and international importance.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-III

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

- Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India's interests.
- Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India's interests, Indian diaspora.
- Important International institutions, agencies and fora- their structure, mandate.

US Decision to withdraw from WHO:

- No role in strengthening the World Health Organisation.
- US Scientists will no more hold any key roles in WHO.
- US will be deprived of health intelligence; will compromise the US's response to international disease outbreaks.
- US will not have any access to new microbial samples for research.
COVID-19 pandemic has clearly revealed several shortcomings and weaknesses in WHO.

International Health Regulations (2005):

- Mandatory for member states to notify the WHO of all events that may constitute a public health emergency of international concern and to respond to requests for verification of information regarding such events.
- WHO has limited power to ensure compliance by member states.
  - WHO cannot take any strict actions if a member state does not wish to collaborate with WHO; WHO can only encourage the member state to collaborate.

PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN

“Public Health Emergency of International Concern” means an extraordinary event which is determined, as provided in these Regulations:

(i) to constitute a public health risk to other States through the international spread of disease and
(ii) to potentially require a coordinated international response

Impact on WHO & Global Public Health

- US’ contribution to WHO in terms of technical expertise and funding will be affected – challenge to tackle health crisis and vaccine development.
- Will weaken WHO, in turn will affect the global public health.

The Biggest Financial Contributors To The WHO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td>$115.8m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
<td>$57.4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td>$41.0m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td>$29.1m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td>$21.9m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>$21.2m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td>$15.8m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td></td>
<td>$14.1m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Health Organization

*Forbes statista"
WHO’s Alert & Response Operations

- Part of its Emergencies preparedness and response operations.
- To track the evolving infectious disease situation and alert the nations when needed.
- To advice the nations on the kind of response.
- The operations include
  ✓ Intelligence gathering/systematic event detection.
  ✓ WHO gathers official reports and rumours of suspected outbreaks - formal and informal sources.

✓ WHO uses Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).
  - Network developed by Health Canada in collaboration with WHO.
  - Internet-based multilingual early-warning tool.
  - Continuously searches global media sources to identify information about disease outbreaks and other events related to public health.
✓ Verification - verifies the authenticity of information gathered.
✓ Information dissemination
  ✓ Provides public information about officially confirmed outbreaks of international importance through its Disease Outbreak News.
✓ Real time alert:
  ➢ Regularly updates member countries, disease experts, institutions, agencies, and laboratories etc on the status of disease/epidemic.

✓ Co-ordinated rapid outbreak response:
  ➢ WHO assures coordination and cooperation of nations through the International Health Regulations (2005).

**Droplet transmission**
- Occurs through potentially infective respiratory droplets.
- Occurs to a person who is within 1 metre distance of the infector.
- The droplets (of size more than 5-10 μm) which contain microorganisms
- Propelled through the air for short distances.
- Enter a person’s body through his/her conjunctivae, nasal mucosa or mouth.
- These droplets and microorganisms are relatively large and travel only short distances (up to 6 feet/2 metres).
- Examples - Influenza, common cold, Meningitis, Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), some organisms causing pneumonia.

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**The difference between droplet and airborne transmission**

**Droplet transmission**
- Coughs and sneezes can spread droplets of saliva and mucus

**Airborne transmission**
- Tiny particles, possibly produced by talking, are suspended in the air for longer and travel further

![Image showing the difference between droplet and airborne transmission](source:WHO)
**Droplet transmission**

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**Airborne transmission**

- Transmission of micro organisms via aerosols.
- Aerosols are very small sized droplets or dust (with size less than 5μm).
- Occurs either by airborne droplet nuclei or by Dust particles containing infectious agents.
- Micro organisms carried in this manner remain suspended in the air for long periods of time and can be dispersed widely by wind.
- Examples – M. Tuberculosis, Rubella, Chickenpox, Hantaviruses.
Owning up to criminalisation in politics

The February 2020 code pushes the envelope further on restricting criminal candidates from contesting elections.

For the 2019 Lok Sabha and Assembly elections, 24.07% of candidates had criminal cases against them. The number of criminal candidates has decreased in 2021 but still, 16.5% of the candidates had criminal cases against them.

The code ensures that candidates who have been convicted of serious crimes will not be allowed to contest elections. The code is also being applied to the 6th phase of the election process.

Criminalisation of Politics

1. At party level → by persons who had or having (criminal cases against) them
2. At Executive and Legislature → Persons having pending criminal cases becoming elected representatives.

28th Jan
Criminalisation of politics

- Distressing result - bad governance
  - Surveys found that people around the country are unhappy with the quality of governance.
- Author - Previous judgments have not helped much.
  - 2019 - 43% of MPs had criminal cases pending against them.
  - Major reason - lack of enforcement of existing laws and previous judgments.

- Important aspect of Feb 2020 judgment - concerned political party has to submit a report of compliance on the directions of SC with the Election Commission - within 72 hours of the selection of the said candidate.
  - If political party fails - Election Commission bring it to the notice of the Supreme Court - non-compliance will be deemed contempt of Supreme Court orders/directions.
  - Possible penalties of non-compliance.
    - Asking the law enforcement agencies to act vigorously to ensure that the guilty political party and its members to be prosecuted or
    - At least any top political leader of the party responsible shall be found guilty.
    - Election could be cancelled.

Suggestion to public and civil societies to be more vigilant

- Monitoring the affidavits submitted by candidates.
- Working with the Election Commission to ensure that information is immediately available on their websites.
- Wide circulation of information to voters to be ensured by ECI and interested civil societies using all the social media tools available.
  - Information should include proper reasons for giving the particular candidate ticket - SC has said that “winnability” cannot be cited as a reason.
- Voters need to be vigilant about misuse of money, gifts and other inducements during elections.
  - Otherwise expected change in politics and governance cannot be achieved in the near future.
- Public can pressurize the govt. to prosecute those who violate directions.
- Root cause of criminalization of politics - political party leaders not afraid to select candidates with criminal background.
• Author’s views – there may not be dramatic changes in the quality of candidates immediately.

✓ For drastic changes, political will is also required – Parliament should enact laws to support the SC judgment on electoral reforms – judgments are responses to citizen initiatives.
Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

- Current events of national and international importance.
- General Science.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-IV

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

- Science and Technology- developments and their applications and effects in everyday life.
- Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, bio-technology and issues relating to intellectual property rights.

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Internet of Things (IoT)

- An interplay of software, telecom and electronic hardware.

- It is the inter-networking of objects like physical devices, vehicles, buildings and other items, all embedded with electronics, software, sensors, actuators, and network connectivity.

  - Enable these objects to collect and exchange data.
  - Example: Coffee makers, Washing machines, Headphones, Wearable devices etc.
  - Generally Phones, Tablets and PCs are not included as part of IoT.

- 3 Stages:
  1. The sensors which collect data (including identification and addressing the sensor/device).
  2. An application which collects and analyzes this data for further consolidation.
  3. Decision making and the transmission of data to the decision-making server.
Uses of IoT

• To automate the solutions to problems faced by various industries with the help of remotely connected devices.
  ✓ Agriculture.
  ✓ Health services.
  ✓ Energy.
  ✓ Security.
  ✓ Disaster Management etc.

Previous Year Question – Prelims 2018

Q. “When the alarm of your smart phone rings in the morning, you wake up and tap it to stop the alarm which causes your geyser to be switched on automatically. The smart mirror in your bathroom shows the day’s weather and also indicates the level of water in your overhead tank. After you take some groceries from your refrigerator for making breakfast, it recognises the shortage of stock in it and places an order for the supply of fresh grocery items. When you step out of your house and lock the door, all lights, fans, geysers and AC machines get switched off automatically. On your way to office, your car warns you about traffic congestion ahead and suggests an alternative route, and if you are late for a meeting, it sends a message to your office accordingly”. In the context of emerging communication technologies, which one of the following term best applies to the above scenario?

(a) Border Gateway Protocol
(b) Internet of Things
(c) Internet Protocol
(d) Virtual Private Network
**Govt. notifies draft rules on wages Act**

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI
The Union Labour and Employment Ministry on Tuesday published the draft rules framed for the implementation of the Code on Wages Act, 2019, that guarantees minimum wages to all and defines how the wages will be calculated. The Ministry sought suggestions from the public for a period of 45 days. The Code on Wages was the first of the four codes proposed by the government as a part of its labour law reforms that was passed by Parliament in August 2019.

**News**


**Code on Wages (Central) Rules, 2020**

- Lays down the criteria for fixing the minimum rate of wages per day.

  i) the standard working class family which includes a spouse and two children apart from the earning worker; an equivalent of three adult consumption units;
  
  ii) A net intake of 2700 calories per day per consumption unit;
  
  iii) 66 meters cloth per year per standard working class family;
  
  iv) Housing rent expenditure to constitute 10% of food and clothing expenditure;
  
  v) Fuel, electricity and other miscellaneous items of expenditure to constitute 20% of minimum wage; and
  
  vi) Expenditure for children education, medical requirement, recreation and expenditure on contingencies to constitute 25% of minimum wage.

- The Centre, while fixing the minimum rate of wages
  
  - shall divide concerned geographical area - non-metropolitan, Metropolitan, and rural area.
  
  - shall categorize the occupations of the employees into Unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled.

- Normal working day shall be comprised of eight hours of work - one/more intervals of rest (shall not exceed one hour)

- The working day of an employee shall not spread over more than twelve hours on any day.

- Provides for a day of rest every week.

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**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- 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.
- Allows Central government to decide the floor wage - on the basis of minimum living standards including food, clothing, and housing.
  - Any other factors considered appropriate by the Centre from time to time.
- Floor wage may be revised at an interval not exceeding every five years.
- Centre shall constitute a Central Advisory Board.

**Central Advisory Board**

- Composition - persons to be nominated by the Central Government representing employers and employees, and the independent persons and representatives of the State Governments.

**Persons representing employers and employees shall be 12 each.**

**Independent persons nominated by Centre shall consist of,**

(i) the Chairperson;
(ii) two Members of Parliament;
(iii) four members each of whom, shall be a professional in the field of wages and labour related issues;
(iv) one member who is or has been a presiding officer of an Industrial Tribunal constituted by the Central Government under section 7A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947); and
(v) two members, each of whom shall be the Chairperson of such State Advisory Board referred to in sub-section (4) of section 42, to the extent possible, has been taken in rotation from the States.

- The five representatives of the State Governments shall each be the Principal Secretary or Secretary or Commissioner of the State Labour Department of such States as the Centre may determine from time to time on rotation basis.
- Total number of independent members shall not exceed one-third of the total members.
  - One-third of the members of the Board shall be women.
- For the Board to transact business, there shall be a quorum.
  - At least one-third of the members and at least one representative member each of both the employers and an employee are present.
Country of origin tag a must: Paswan

Ministry sends reminder to e-commerce portals on mandatory declaration

Ministry of Consumer Affairs has asked the e-commerce portals to mention the “country of origin” of the products being sold by them.

News

• Union Ministry of Consumer Affairs has asked the e-commerce portals to mention the “country of origin” of the products being sold by them.

Country of origin or Rules of origin

• The criteria needed to determine the national source of a product.

• Their importance is derived from the fact that duties and restrictions in several cases depend upon the source of imports.

Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011

• Framed under the Legal Metrology Act, 2009.

✓ Enforce standards of weights and measures, regulate trade and commerce in weights.

✓ Measures and regulates other goods which are sold or distributed by weight, measure or number.

• Section 6 - Declarations to be made on every package

✓ Every package shall bear a definite, plain and conspicuous declaration.

➢ Name and address of the manufacturer and packer.

➢ For any imported package the name and address of the importer shall be mentioned.

➢ Common/generic names of the commodity

➢ Net quantity

➢ Month and year in which the commodity is manufactured or imported

➢ Retail sale price of the package etc.

• Amended in 2017 - came into effect in 2018

➢ The name of the country of origin or manufacturer or assembly in case of imported products shall be mentioned on the package.

➢ E-commerce entities are mandated to display details on their digital and electronic network used for e-commerce transactions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Section 36 of Legal Metrology Act, 2009 – Penalty for violations</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ First time offenders - a fine of 25000 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Second offence - fine may extend to Rs 50000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Subsequent offence - fine may extend to one lakh rupees or imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or both.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Practice Question – Prelims
Q1. According to the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 every package shall bear a definite, plain and conspicuous declaration. The declaration should contain,
1. Common/generic names of the commodity.
2. Net quantity of the commodity
3. Month and year of manufacturing.
5. Expiry date of the product
Select the correct answer from the code given below
(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Practice Question – Prelims
Q2. Consider the following statements.
1. Droplet transmission of diseases occurs through potentially infective respiratory droplets of size more than 5-10 μm which contain microorganisms generated during coughing, sneezing and talking.
2. M. Tuberculosis and rubella are examples of diseases transmitted only through droplets and they are not airborne diseases.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Practice Question – Prelims
Answers
10-07-2020
Q1. Option - (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Q2. Option - 1 only
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Question – Mains</th>
<th>Practice Question – Mains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GS – II</strong></td>
<td><strong>GS – II</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. Recently, USA has officially announced its withdrawal from World Health Organization (WHO). Discuss its possible impacts on USA and WHO.</td>
<td>Q. Discuss the relevance of WHO’s Alert &amp; Response Operations in tracking the evolving infectious disease situations around the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10 marks, 150 words)</td>
<td>(10 marks, 150 words)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>