

# CURRENT AFFAIRS

## WEEKLY

WEEK - 4  
MAY, 2020

### DEFENSE

- Integrates Battle Groups

### ECONOMY

- Govt accepts Shekatkar recommendations
- Travel Bubble

### HEALTH

- Coronavirus can become endemic: WHO
- Global Nutrition Report

### INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- Commonwealth Health Ministers' Meeting
- Inclusion of Taiwan in WHO
- World Telecommunication and Information Society Day 2020

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- Mission Sagar
- Power sharing deal in Afghanistan
- West Bank

### SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

- EventBot
- New road route through Uttarakhand to reach Kailash Mansarovar
- Sun reportedly entering 'Solar Minimum'
- Ultraviolet Germicidal Irradiation (UVGI)

MAINS

PRELIMS

- Cyclone Amphan
- GEOGRAPHY**

- Conserving the Western Ghats

### ENVIRONMENT

- Dr Harsh Vardhan takes charge as WHO Executive Board Chairman

- India-China Border Dispute

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

**GS SCORE**

An Institute for Civil Services

[www.iasscore.in](http://www.iasscore.in)

## — Disclaimer —

The current affairs articles are segregated from prelims and mains perspective, such separation is maintained in terms of structure of articles. Mains articles have more focus on analysis and prelims articles have more focus on facts.

However, this doesn't mean that Mains articles don't cover facts and PT articles can't have analysis. You are suggested to read all of them for all stages of examination.

# CURRENT AFFAIRS ANALYST

WEEK- 4 (MAY, 2020)

## CONTENTS

Section - A: MAINS CURRENT AFFAIRS		
Area of GS	Topics in News	Page No.
GEOGRAPHY	• Cyclone Amphan	02
ENVIRONMENT	• Conserving the Western Ghats	04
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	• Dr Harsh Vardhan takes charge as WHO Executive Board chairman	06
	• India-China Border Dispute	08

Section - B: PRELIMS CURRENT AFFAIRS		
Area of GS	Topics in News	Page No.
DEFENCE	• Integrated Battle Groups	12
ECONOMY	• Govt accepts Shekatkar recommendations	12
	• Travel Bubble	13
HEALTH	• Coronavirus can become endemic: WHO	14
	• Global Nutrition Report	15
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	• Commonwealth Health Ministers' Meeting	16
	• Inclusion of Taiwan in WHO	17
	• World Telecommunication and Information Society Day 2020	18
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	• Mission Sagar	20
	• Power sharing deal in Afghanistan	20
	• West Bank	22
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	• EventBot	23
	• New road route through Uttarakhand to reach Kailash Mansarovar	24
	• Sun reportedly entering 'Solar Minimum'	25
	• Ultraviolet Germicidal Irradiation (UVGI)	26

## **Section - C: MISCELLANEOUS**

<b>Topics in News</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
• <b>FIR Aapke Dwar</b>	<b>31</b>
• <b>Hanko</b>	<b>31</b>
• <b>Is MicroRNA reducing the ability of older person to respond to COVID-19?</b>	<b>31</b>
• <b>Less invasive surfactant administration (LISA)</b>	<b>31</b>
• <b>Non-Invasive BiPAP Ventilator</b>	<b>32</b>
• <b>Pinanga Andamanensis</b>	<b>32</b>
• <b>Revised definition of MSME</b>	<b>32</b>
• <b>Smallpox</b>	<b>33</b>
• <b>Spirulina groundnut Chikki to boost immunity</b>	<b>33</b>
• <b>The International Day of Families</b>	<b>33</b>
• <b>The International Day of Light</b>	<b>33</b>
• <b>Troglomyces twitteri</b>	<b>34</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

# GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

## IAS 2021 LIVE & INTERACTIVE CLASSES

### IAS 2021-22 GS FOUNDATION

BATCH STARTS

**28**  
MAY, 2020

OPTIONAL  
FOUNDATION

#### POL. SCIENCE FOUNDATION

by: Dr. Piyush Choubey

BATCH STARTS

**15**  
JUNE

#### PUB. ADMN. FOUNDATION

by: Ashutosh Pandey

BATCH STARTS

**29**  
JUNE

#### HISTORY FOUNDATION

By: Piyush Kumar

BATCH STARTS

**29**  
JUNE

IAS 2021

### MAINS ADVANCE

BATCH STARTS

**19** JULY  
2020

IAS 2021

### INTEGRATED TEST SERIES

PRELIMS CUM MAINS

BATCH STARTS

**25** JULY  
2020

IAS 2021

### PRELIMS TEST SERIES

BATCH STARTS

**2** AUGUST  
2020

IAS 2021  
MAINS TEST SERIES

### GS MAINS Q&A

BATCH STARTS

**8** AUGUST  
2020

📍 1B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Pusa Road Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005,  
(Adjacent to Karol Bagh Metro Gate No. 8)

✉ info@iasscore.in 🌐 /iasscore

Visit: [www.iasscore.in](http://www.iasscore.in)

☎ **8448496262**

# GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

# IAS 2021-22

## LIVE & INTERACTIVE CLASSES

## LEARNING NEVER STOPS!

Due to the current situation of  
CORONA Pandemic, we continue to  
put our efforts for  
**IAS Aspirants**  
exclusively through  
**Online Live  
& Interactive Classes**

For:

**IAS Foundation**

**Optional Subjects**

**Mains Courses**

**Test Series.**



Visit:  [www.iasscore.in](http://www.iasscore.in)

📍 1B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Pusa Road Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005, (Adjacent to Karol Bagh Metro Gate No. 8)

☎ 91 8448496262    ✉ [info@iasscore.in](mailto:info@iasscore.in)    📺 [/iasscore](https://www.facebook.com/iasscore)

# **SECTION: A**

## **(MAINS)**

---

### **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

---

# CYCLONE AMPHAN

## CONTEXT

As Cyclone Amphan approaches close to the Bay of Bengal, millions of lives are at risk. Higher than normal temperatures in the Bay of Bengal region is triggering 'super cyclones'.

### ◎ BACKGROUND:

- Cyclone Amphan made landfall in West Bengal, India, near the Bangladeshi border. Amphan became the strongest storm ever recorded in the Bay of Bengal.
- The super cyclonic storm got this name from Thailand even before it had formed. It was proposed back in September 2004 for storms over north Indian Ocean.
- In the Indian Ocean region, eight countries (India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Maldives, Myanmar, Oman, and Thailand) started the process of giving the naming cyclonic storms since 2004.
- 'Amphan' was the last name in the current list and was supposed to be taken up as the name of the first cyclone to occur in the region in 2020.
- The word 'Amphan' (pronunciation: Um-pun), means sky.
- It is the first tropical cyclone of the 2020 North Indian Ocean cyclone season, Amphan's origins can be tracked back to a low-pressure area situated over the Bay of Bengal on April 29.

### ◎ ANALYSIS

#### What is Amphan?

- Super cyclone Amphan is the strongest storm to have formed in the Bay of Bengal.
- This is only the second super cyclone to form over the Bay of Bengal in two decades. In 1999, a super cyclone killed about 10,000 people as it slammed into Odisha.
- Amphan, which means "sky" in Thai, currently packs the punch of a Category 5 hurricane.
- Cyclone Amphan intensified from a category-1 cyclone to category-5 in 18 hours, an unusually quick evolution.
- Last year Fani, a category 4 cyclone, which swept through the Odisha coast, was again fuelled by high temperatures in the Bay of Bengal.

#### What is Tropical Cyclone?

- A tropical cyclone is a rapid rotating storm originating over tropical oceans from where it draws the energy to develop.

- It has a low pressure center and clouds spiraling towards the eyewall surrounding the "eye", the central part of the system where the weather is normally calm and free of clouds.
- Its diameter is typically around 200 to 500 km, but can reach 1000 km.
- A tropical cyclone brings very violent winds, torrential rain, high waves and, in some cases, very destructive storm surges and coastal flooding.
- This weather phenomenon is named with different terms depending on the location.
  - ▶ In the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, the North Atlantic Ocean and the eastern and central North Pacific Ocean, such a weather phenomenon is called "**hurricane**".
  - ▶ In the western North Pacific, it is called "**typhoon**".
  - ▶ In the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, it is called "**cyclone**".
  - ▶ In western South Pacific and southeast India Ocean, it is called "**severe tropical cyclone**".
  - ▶ In the southwest India Ocean, it is called "**tropical cyclone**".

#### Storm Surge:

- The term "storm surge" refers to rising seas whipped up by a storm, creating a wall of water several metres higher than the normal tide level.
- The surge can extend for dozens of kilometres inland, overwhelming homes and making roads impassable.
- A storm surge is shaped by a number of different factors, including storm intensity, forward speed, the size of a storm and the angle of approach to the coast.

#### Classification of Cyclones:

- Cyclones are classified on the basis of the wind speed:
  - ▶ **Depression:** The lowest official classification used in the North Indian Ocean is a Depression, which has wind speeds of between 20–31 mph (31–49 km/h).



- **Deep Depression:** If the depression intensifies further then it will become a Deep Depression, which has speeds of between 32–38 mph (50–61 km/h).
- **Cyclonic storm:** If the Deep Depression develops gale force wind speeds of between 39–54 mph (62–88 km/h), it is called a Cyclonic storm.
- **Severe Cyclonic Storm:** Severe Cyclonic Storms have storm force wind speeds of between 55–72 mph (89–117 km/h).
- **Very Severe Cyclonic Storm:** Very Severe Cyclonic Storms have hurricane-force winds of 73–102 mph (118–166 km/h).
- **Extremely Severe Cyclonic Storm:** Extremely Severe Cyclonic Storms have hurricane-force winds of 166–221 km/h (104–137 mph).
- **Super Cyclonic Storm:** The highest classification used in the North Indian Ocean is a Super Cyclonic Storm, which have hurricane-force winds of above 138 mph (222 km/h).

### Why Cyclones are so frequent in India?

- Cyclones affect the entire coast of India the East Coast is more prone compared to the West Coast.
  - India's eastern coast and neighbouring Bangladesh, a low-lying delta nation, are routinely hit by bad storms between April and December that cause deaths and widespread property damage.
  - Bangladesh is vulnerable to cyclones due to its location at the triangular-shaped head of the Bay of Bengal, the geography of its coastal area and its high-population density.
  - India's 13 coastal states/UTs encompasses 84 coastal districts which are affected by cyclones almost every year.
  - India's four major states, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal and one UT, Pondicherry on the east coast and Gujarat on the west coast are more vulnerable to cyclonic disasters.
- 40 percent of the country's total population lives within 100 km of coastline.

### Why tropical cyclones formed in BoB are destructive?

- Tropical cyclones are less likely to form in the Indian Ocean than in the Atlantic or Pacific basins.
- But storms that do form in the warm, shallow waters of the Bay of Bengal have a reputation for being unusually destructive.
- That's in part because the Bay is semi-enclosed, so storms that form there are likely to strike land because they have not outlet for moving back out to sea.
- Also, much of the coastline is densely populated and low-lying, so damage tends to be considerable when storms make landfall.

### What role does the warm water play?

- Many factors determine whether a tropical system intensifies or weakens. One of the primary factors is sea surface temperatures.
- Cyclones gain their energy from the heat and moisture generated from warm ocean surfaces.
- **Warm water temperature:** While water temperature alone does not govern whether a storm will intensify or weaken, warm water temperatures can be indicative of an environment that can provide energy for a developing system.
- **Warm climate:** A warming climate could bring more destructive cyclones as there would be extra heat in the oceans and atmosphere, although such systems could also become less frequent.
- **Rising sea levels:** Rising sea levels could boost storm surges from cyclones, making them even more deadly and destructive.

### ◎ CONCLUSION:

- While tropical cyclones in Bay of Bengal are a typical feature of the summer months and play a role in aiding the arrival of the monsoon, warming around India is not longer restricted to just the

\*\*\*\*\*

# CONSERVING THE WESTERN GHATS

## CONTEXT

Six states, which form the Western Ghats, asked the government to expedite the process to notify the ecologically sensitive areas (ESAs) in the global biodiversity hotspot for clarity.

### ◎ BACKGROUND:

- The Madhav Gadgil Commission, formed in 2010, recommended in its report submitted to the government in August 2011 that 64 per cent of the Western Ghats be declared ecologically sensitive.
- However, to conserve and protect the bio diversity of Western Ghats while allowing for sustainable and inclusive development of the region, the government in 2012 had constituted a High Level Working Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kasturirangan to examine the Gadgil Commission report and recommended 37 per cent of the Ghats be declared ESAs.
- The Committee had identified geographical areas falling in the six States of Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu as Ecologically Sensitive Areas.
- A draft notification was issued in October 2018 mentioning the areas to be notified in the ESA.

### About the Western Ghats:

- The Western Ghats is one of the eight hotspots of biological diversity in the world and is spread across six states—Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
- The hill ranges of the Western Ghats, a global biodiversity hotspot, extend along the west coast of India from the river Tapti in the north to the southern tip of India.
- Their positioning makes the Western Ghats biologically rich and biogeographically unique - a veritable treasure house of biodiversity.
- Though covering an area of 180,000km<sup>2</sup>, or just under 6 per cent of the land area of India, the Western Ghats contain more than 30 per cent of all plant, fish, herpeto-fauna, bird, and mammal species found in India.
- Many species are endemic, such as the Nilgiri tahr (*Hemitragus hylocrius*) and the lion-tailed macaque (*Macaca silenus*). In fact, 50 per cent of India's amphibians and 67 per cent of fish species are endemic to this region.

### Eastern Ghats

- On the eastern side also there is another region called the Eastern Ghats. They **run from the northern Odisha through Andhra**

**Pradesh to Tamil Nadu in the south passing some parts of Karnataka.**

- The main differences between the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats are-

	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
<b>Hill type</b>	Almost Continuous hills	Discontinuous hills (because of River deltas)
<b>Average Height</b>	1500 to 2000 m	500-700 m
<b>Highest peak</b>	Anai Mudi (Kerala)	Jindhagada peak (Andhra Pradesh)
<b>Delta</b>	No delta formation by rivers	Delta formation
<b>Forest type</b>	The forest is Tropical and Semi Evergreen	Moist Deciduous or Monsoon forest
<b>Rainfall</b>	200 cm	70-200 cm

### What States are demanding?

- The six states – Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu are pushing for the quick declaration of the region as an Ecologically Sensitive Area.
- The states were of unanimous view that there is a need to ensure protection of the western Ghats.
- However, the states expressed their views as regards activities and extent of area mentioned in the 2018 notification.
- It was decided that state specific issues shall be further deliberated so as to arrive at a consensus on the issue.
- The states expressed their desire to expedite early notification while protecting interest of ecology and environment.

### What are Eco Sensitive Areas?

- ESAs are defined as those areas 'that are ecologically and economically important, but vulnerable even to mild disturbances, and hence demand careful management'.

- Therefore 'ecologically and economically important' areas are those areas that are biologically and ecologically 'rich', 'valuable' and or 'unique', and are largely irreplaceable if destroyed.
- Further, by virtue of their biological richness, they could be potentially of high value to human societies, help in maintaining the ecological stability of the area, and be significant in conserving biological diversity.
- Similarly, their 'uniqueness' may be recognized either by the rarity of the living systems they harbour, that are difficult to replace if lost, or by the uniqueness of the services they offer to human society.
- Their 'vulnerability' could be determined by physiographic features that are prone to erosion or degradation under human and other influences such as erratic climate, and on the basis of historical experience.
- They are **located within 10 kms around Protected Areas, National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries.**

#### Significance of Western Ghats:

- **Diversity of ecosystem:** The Western Ghats include a diversity of ecosystems ranging from tropical wet evergreen forests to montane

grasslands containing numerous medicinal plants and important genetic resources such as the wild relatives of grains, fruit and spices. They also include the unique shola ecosystem which consists of montane grasslands interspersed with evergreen forest patches.

- **A significant water source:** The Western Ghats perform important hydrological and watershed functions. Approximately 245 million people live in the peninsular Indian states that receive most of their water supply from rivers originating in the Western Ghats.
- **Sustaining the livelihood:** The soil and water of this region sustain the livelihoods of millions of people.
- **Influencer of weather pattern:** The mountains of the Western Ghats and their characteristic montane forest ecosystems influence the Indian monsoon weather patterns that mediate the warm tropical climate of the region, presenting one of the best examples of the tropical monsoon system on the planet.
- **Natural barrier:** The Ghats act as a key barrier, intercepting the rain-laden monsoon winds that sweep in from the south-west during late summer.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Dr. HARSH VARDHAN TAKES CHARGE AS WHO EXECUTIVE BOARD CHAIRMAN

### CONTEXT

India would now be playing a more prominent role at the World Health Organisation (WHO), with Union Health Minister Dr Harsh Vardhan set to take charge as chairman of the WHO Executive Board at its 147<sup>th</sup> session.

#### ◎ BACKGROUND:

- The WHO, a specialised agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health, is currently at the forefront of global efforts towards containing the novel coronavirus pandemic.
- India is a member state of the South East Asia Region at the WHO.
- Last year, the bloc had unanimously decided that India's nominee would be elected to the executive board for a three-year term beginning May.
- Vardhan would succeed Dr Hiroki Nakatani of Japan, currently the Chairman of the 34-member WHO Executive Board.

#### ◎ ANALYSIS:

##### What is World Health Organisation?

- WHO (World Health Organisation) is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system.
- It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.
- WHO was founded in 1948. India became a party to the WHO Constitution on 12 January 1948.
- The WHO is governed by two decision-making bodies:
  - ▶ **World Health Assembly:** The Health Assembly is the WHO's decision-making body, and consists of 194 Member States.
  - ▶ WHO Executive Board:
- The agency's headquarters are located at Geneva in Switzerland.

##### Objectives of the World Health Organization (WHO):

- To create an interface between the developed and developing nations when pertaining to health issues.
- To patronize and support health programs in developing nations.

- To periodically formulate health policies that are readily endorsed by nations.
- To coordinate and oversee the procurement of health services.
- To immerse in disease inspection and analysis.
- To involve itself in promoting health and also to impart health education.
- To collaborate with governments and administrations all over the world to endorse health promotional programs.

##### The WHO Executive Board:

- The WHO Executive Board is composed of 34 members technically qualified in the field of health, with members being elected for three-year terms.
- The Board chairman's post is held by rotation for one year by each of the WHO's six regional groups:
  - ▶ African Region
  - ▶ Region of the Americas
  - ▶ South-East Asia Region
  - ▶ European Region
  - ▶ Eastern Mediterranean Region
  - ▶ Western Pacific Region
- The main functions of the Board are to give effect to the decisions and policies of the Health Assembly, to advise it and generally to facilitate its work.
- The Board and the Assembly create a forum for debate on health issues and for addressing concerns raised by Member States.

##### India at the WHO:

- India became a party to the WHO Constitution on 12 January 1948.
- The first session of the South East Asia Regional Committee was held on October 4-5, 1948 in the office of the Indian Minister of Health, and was inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister.
- The first Regional Director for South East Asia was an Indian, Dr Chandra Mani, who served between 1948-1968.

- Currently, the post has again been occupied by an Indian appointee, Dr Poonam Khetrpal Singh, who has been in office since 2014.
- Since 2019, Dr Soumya Swaminathan has been the WHO's Chief Scientist.

#### What does India's selection mean?

- As head of the 34-member Executive Board, India's nominee would have to work closely with Director General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus. The board, one diplomat familiar with the working of the WHO said, after all is mandated to implement the decisions and policies laid down by the World Health Assembly.
- For all practical purposes, this implies that the Director General of the WHO has to get the chairperson on board for all important decisions, the diplomat said.
- India will also be a member of the programme budget and administration committee, replacing Indonesia.
- The 34-member executive board is mandated to interview the candidates to decide who will stay in the running and face the election at the health assembly.
- Earlier, the executive board used to have the last word on the appointment of the WHO's Director

General for all practical purposes. It would select the director general and send the nomination to the general assembly for formal vetting.

- But this process was changed and the executive board was told to whittle down the list of candidates. This short list went to the annual ministerial gathering of WHO's 194 member states, World Health Assembly, for election among the top three contenders by a secret ballot.
- By virtue of being on the executive board for three years, India will also have a say in the shortlisting of the next WHO director general when Tedros Adhanom's five-year-tenure ends in May 2021.

#### ◎ CONCLUSION

- In an ideal world, India would want to use this opportunity to strengthen its leadership credentials by doing what it does best: leveraging its relatively advanced pharmaceutical industry and playing a technocratic role. India must push for a transparent and crystal clear probe on the coronavirus outbreak and the world must not waste time mourning missed chances. India must take the lead and WHO member nations must extend their support.

\*\*\*\*\*



# INDIA-CHINA BORDER DISPUTE

## CONTEXT

The Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) and the Indian Army clashed in Ladakh and Sikkim along the border recently in separate incidents, spiking tensions between the Asian neighbours.

### ◎ BACKGROUND:

- Tensions between India and China are not new. The two countries—which share the world's longest unmarked border—fought a full-fledged war in 1962 and have since engaged in several small skirmishes.
- Not since 1975 has a bullet been fired across their shared border. As a result, the theory that Sino-Indian clashes are flashes in the pan and unlikely to lead to more extensive fighting has become a widely held consensus.
- Recent events, however, suggest that escalations are highly possible. Both sides have substantial—and growing—military deployments along a mostly disputed border.
- And for more than a decade, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) has been testing India's military readiness and political resolve along several strategic areas.
- The last major stand-off between the two sides took place at Doklam in 2017 when the two armies faced off against each other for 73 days.
- The development comes as India, like most of the world, is focused on arresting the spread of the novel coronavirus, which first surfaced in China in December.

### ◎ ANALYSIS:

#### Marking the India-China border

- The border between India and China is not clearly demarcated throughout.
- Along certain stretches of its 3,488-km length, there is no mutually agreed Line of Actual Control (LAC).
- India, following Independence, believed it had inherited firm boundaries from the British, but this was contrary to China's view.
- China felt the British had left behind a disputed legacy on the boundary between the two newly formed republics.
- The India-China border is divided into three sectors

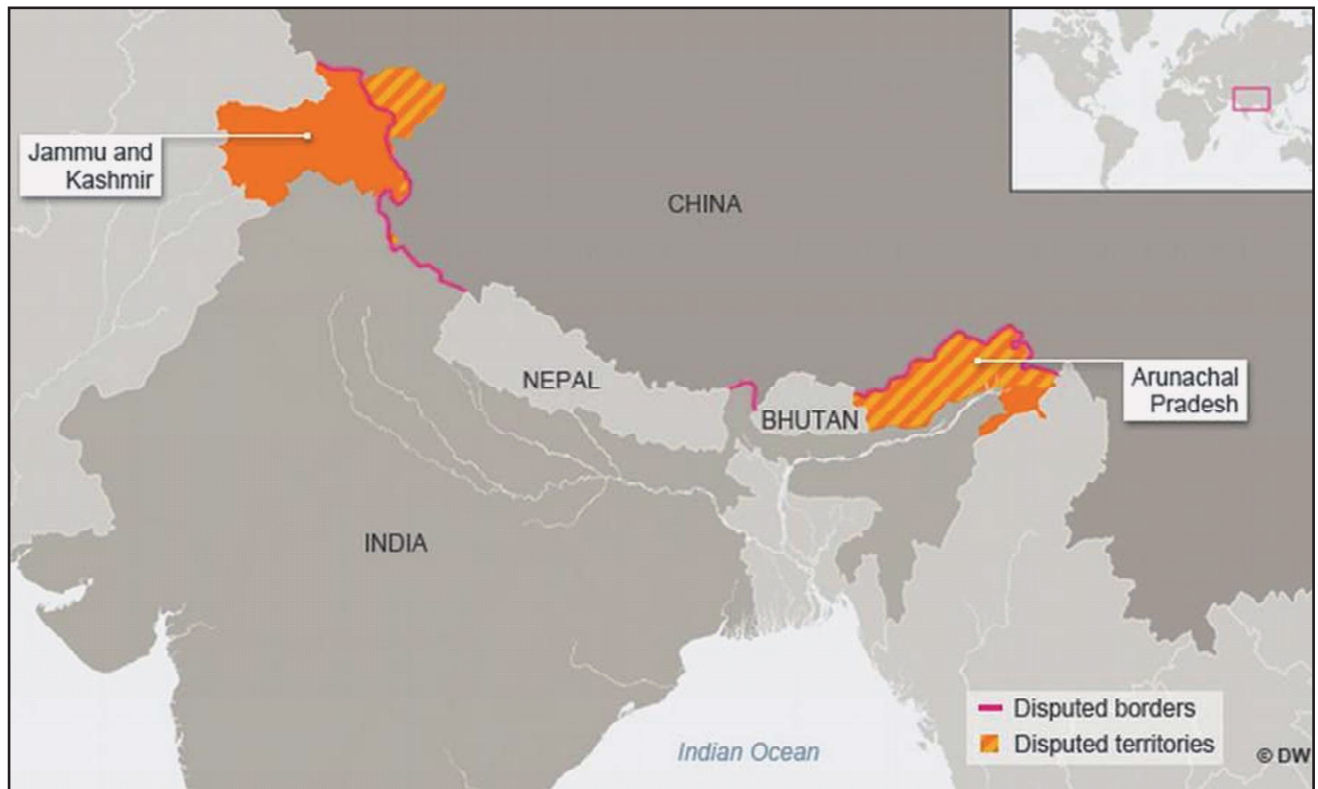
- ▶ **Western:** The boundary dispute in the Western Sector pertains to the Johnson Line proposed by the British in the 1860s that extended up to the Kunlun Mountains and put Aksai Chin in the then princely state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- ▶ **Middle:** In the Middle Sector, the dispute is a minor one. It is the only one where India and China have exchanged maps on which they broadly agree.
- ▶ **Eastern:** The disputed boundary in the Eastern Sector of the India-China border is over the MacMahon Line.
- Nearly six decades have passed since then, but the border issue remains unresolved. It has turned into one of the most protracted border disputes in the world.

#### The current issue

- On May 5, Indian and Chinese soldiers clashed near the **Pangong Tso lake** in Ladakh.
- It is believed that the skirmish took place because the PLA had objected to Indian military patrols in the area.
- Most of these clashes apparently stem from differing assessments of the location of the so-called Line of Actual Control—the de facto international border.
- And then on May 9, at an altitude of 15,000 feet, in the Naku La region near Tibet, soldiers from both sides came to blows and threw stones at each other mostly in efforts to induce the Indian troops to move back from the areas they were patrolling.
- No arms were used but several dozen soldiers were injured, including a senior Indian officer who was required to be airlifted to a hospital.

#### Reason behind such face-offs

- Face-off and stand-off situations occur along the LAC in areas where India and China have overlapping claim lines.
- The LAC has never been demarcated. Differing perceptions are particularly acute in around two dozen spots across the Western (Ladakh), Middle (Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), Sikkim, and Eastern (Arunachal Pradesh) sectors of the India-China border.



- The boundary in the Sikkim sector is broadly agreed, but has not been delineated. Face-offs occur when patrols encounter each other in the contested zones between overlapping claim lines.
- Protocols agreed to in 2005 and 2013 detail rules of engagement to prevent such incidents, but have not always been adhered to.
- China has since rejected this exercise, viewing it as adding another complication to the on-going boundary negotiations.
- India's argument is rather than agree on one LAC, the exercise could help both sides understand the claims of the other, paving the way to regulate activities in contested areas until a final settlement of the boundary dispute.

#### Why the LAC is not clarified?

- India has long proposed an exercise to clarify differing perceptions of the LAC to prevent such incidents.
- Maps were exchanged in the Middle Sector, but the exercise fell through in the Western Sector where divergence is the greatest.

#### The conflict ahead

- The likelihood of settlement appears remote. At present, the most realistic solution would involve only minor adjustments along the Line of Actual Control. Though, neither side would be willing to part with territory already held.

\*\*\*\*\*

## IAS MAINS 2020

## LIVE & INTERACTIVE CLASSES

### MAINS 2020 CLASSES

1 GS MAINS QIP

2 ETHICS CLASSES

3 ESSAY CLASSES

4 POL. SC. ADVANCE

5 PUB AD. ADVANCE

### MAINS 2020 TEST SERIES

1 GS MAINS TEST SERIES

2 ETHICS & ESSAY TEST SERIES

3 POL. SC. TEST SERIES

4 PUB. ADM. TEST SERIES

5 HISTORY TEST SERIES

**Courses will be conducted according to UPSC Prelims  
Examination Date Announcements**



**SECTION: B**  
**(PRELIMS)**  

---

**CURRENT AFFAIRS**  

---

To Attempt  
Weekly Current Affairs Test, Visit

**[www.iasscore.in](http://www.iasscore.in)**

## INTEGRATED BATTLE GROUPS

◎ **CONTEXT:** The Army's new concept of agile Integrated Battle Groups (IBG) as part of the overall force transformation is going to be operationalised very soon.

- ◎ **ABOUT:**
- An IBG is a mix of infantry, artillery, air defence, tanks and logistics units, as part of bringing a change in warfighting capability.
  - The IBGs are brigade sized agile self-sufficient combat formations which, can swiftly launch strikes against adversary.
  - Each IBG would be tailor made based on Threat, Terrain and Task and resources will be allotted based on the three Ts.
  - They will be able to mobilise within 12-48 hours based on the location.
  - The Army has extensively "test bedded" the IBGs to fine-tune the concept.

### The impact

- They are to replace the current Cold Start Doctrine, which called for defensive corps to carry out shallow cross-border thrusts within 72 hours for limited objectives such as the capture of territory. Gen.
- The IBGs are to perform both offensive roles, involving cross-border operations, and defensive roles to withstand an enemy attack.
- Each IBG will be headed by a major general. The integrated units for the border will be all-encompassing, with artillery, armoured, combat engineers and signal units.

### What is Cold Start doctrine (CSD)?

- The Indian Army's so-called Cold Start doctrine (CSD), also known as Pro-Active doctrine, envisages swift deployment of troops on the western border within days if a situation of a full-blown war arises.
- This doctrine aims to allow Indian forces to conduct sustained attacks while preventing a nuclear retaliation from Pakistan.
- It was after the conclusion of Operation Parakram in the year 2002, a military standoff between India and Pakistan, that the 'Cold Start' doctrine began to find a place in the Indian military setup.

### Significance of IBG

- The IBG will help the Army carry out swift strikes in case of a war situation.
- All the IBGs will be theatre-specific which means that a unit deployed in the deserts of Rajasthan will have equipment and forces trained for desert warfare while those deployed in the mountains will be suitably equipped and trained.

## GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS SHEKATKAR RECOMMENDATIONS

◎ **CONTEXT:** In a major boost to building strategic roads along India's northern border with China, the government accepted and implemented three important recommendations relating to border infrastructure, made by the Shekatkar Committee in 2016.

◎ **ABOUT:**

- The Shekatkar Committee was set up by former defence minister Manohar Parrikar, and submitted its report in December 2016.
- The Committee submitted a total of 99 recommendations.
- The report, which is now the guiding principle for ongoing defence reforms, has never been made public, because it covers operational aspects of the armed forces, and its disclosure is not in the interests of national security.

**Accepted Recommendations:**

- **First recommendation:** First, the government has implemented the Shekatkar Committee recommendation "to outsource road construction work beyond optimal capacity of Border Roads Organisation (BRO)."
  - The recommendations accepted were aimed at speeding up road construction in remote areas, providing easier access to the military and leading to socio economic development in the border areas.
  - This is aimed at bringing in private sector road construction agencies and taking the load off a heavily overstretched BRO, which is struggling to maintain the existing network of borders roads and highways; while also building new roads to areas that have remained outside the road network since independence.
- **Second recommendation:** Second, the government has accepted a Shekatkar Committee recommendation that makes it easier to introduce modern construction plant, equipment and machinery. For this, the BRO's "enhanced procurement powers" for domestic and foreign procurements from have been increased from Rs 7.5 crore to Rs 100 crore.
- **Third recommendation:** Finally, completing land acquisition and obtaining statutory clearances such as forest and environmental clearance will now be pre-requisites for approving the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for a new road. Work can be awarded only after at least 90 per cent of the statutory clearances have been obtained.

**Border Roads Organization (BRO):**

- Border Roads Organisation, popularly known as BRO, is a civil engineering institution responsible to provide civil (construction) engineering cover to the Armed Forces of India, during war and peace.
- Founded in 1960, the organisation is manned partly by civil engineers drawn from Corps of Engineers of the Army, but mainly by those recruited exclusively for BRO.
- The latter complement of manpower is called General Reserve Engineer Force (GREF).
- The organisation is under Ministry of Defence for specific deployment but placed under Ministry of Highways for general administration.

---

## TRAVEL BUBBLE

---

◎ **CONTEXT:**

In order to put economies back on track post-COVID lockdown, the Baltic countries of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania started 'travel bubble'.

◎ **ABOUT:**

- Creating a travel bubble involves reconnecting countries or states that have shown a good level of success in containing the novel coronavirus pandemic domestically.
- The notion is simple: Two or more countries that have successfully curtailed COVID-19 agree to create a bubble. People who live inside the bubble could then travel freely and avoid a mandatory self-quarantine requirement.

- Potential travel bubbles among better-performing countries around the world would account for around 35 percent of the global GDP.
- Such arrangements are especially being favoured by smaller countries, who are likely to benefit after being able to trade again with larger partners.

#### Baltic states

- The Baltic States are three countries west of European Russia, south of the Gulf of Finland, and north of Poland and Belarus.
- All three countries have a coastline at the Baltic Sea.
- From north to south the countries are Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, they occupy a low-lying region known as the Baltic Plains, a portion of the vast European Plain, the largest landform in Europe without mountains.
- During the Pleistocene epoch (Ice Age), continental sized ice sheets scoured and abraded the plain's surface, eroded mountains to their bases and rendered the whole landscape flat.

#### Is it a good idea?

- With the pandemic throwing both international and domestic trade and travel out of gear since earlier this year, such 'travel bubbles' are now being recommended to keep at least parts of the global economy afloat.
- Potential travel bubbles among better-performing countries around the world would account for around 35 per cent of the global GDP.
- Such arrangements are especially being favoured by smaller countries, who are likely to benefit after being able to trade again with larger partners.

#### Significance of the move:

- Such a move would cut red tape so people can cross borders with minimum hassle.
- It would allow the members of the group to rekindle trade ties with each other, and kickstart sectors such as travel and tourism.

## CORONAVIRUS CAN BECOME ENDEMIC: WHO

#### ◎ CONTEXT:

As per the World Health Organization (WHO), like HIV, the novel coronavirus could become endemic and “may never go away”, and urged for a “massive effort” to contain the spread of COVID-19.

#### ◎ ABOUT:

- A disease is endemic when its presence or usual prevalence in the population is constant.
  - **Epidemic:** When the cases begin to rise, it is classified as an epidemic.
  - **Pandemic:** If this epidemic has been recorded in several countries and areas, it is called a pandemic.
- Some examples of endemics include the chicken pox and malaria, where there are predictable number of cases every year in certain parts of the world.
- A 1948 definition of endemic cholera cited in the Indian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism defines it as:
  - ***“An endemic area is one in which over a number of years, there is a practically continuous presence of clinical cholera with annual seasonal exacerbation of***

**incidence."**

- The dictionary of epidemiology defines an endemic disease as,
  - **"the constant presence of a disease or infectious agent within a given geographic area or population group; may also refer to the usual prevalence of a given disease within such an area or group."**

**When does a disease become endemic?**

- **$R_0=1$ :** If  $R_0$ , which is the rate at which the virus is transmitted is equal to 1, then the disease is endemic.
- **$R_0>1$ :** When  $R_0>1$ , it implies that the cases are increasing and that the disease will eventually become an epidemic.
- **$R_0<1$ :** If  $R_0<1$ , it implies the number of cases of the disease are decreasing.
- Here,  $R_0$  refers to the number of people infected by a person who has the disease.

**Why is it a risk?**

- When epidemics become endemic, they become "increasingly tolerated" and the responsibility of protecting against it shifts from the government to the individual.
- This means, rather than government agencies actively engaging in tracking and identifying cases, the individuals themselves will be responsible for managing risk from the disease and seeking care.
- Further, the sociopolitical response to the disease may also change, with investment in the disease becoming institutionalised along with the disease-inducing behavioural changes in people.
- Once people become aware of the risks of infection, they will alter their behaviour and mitigate the consequences.
- Epidemic diseases typically have higher mortality and morbidity than endemic diseases, owing to lack of clinical experience and knowledge, as well as innate pathogenicity.
- Over time, effective prevention and treatment interventions emerge.

---

## GLOBAL NUTRITION REPORT

---

◎ **CONTEXT:** Malnutrition still remains one of India's biggest challenges, according to the 2020 Global Nutrition Report released worldwide.

- ◎ **ABOUT:**
- The annual report, which captures the burden of malnutrition at the global, regional, sub-regional and country levels, is billed as the world's leading independent assessment of the state of global nutrition.
  - Although the report was written before the current coronavirus pandemic, "its emphasis on nutritional well-being for all, particularly the most vulnerable, has a heightened significance in the face of this new global threat."

**Highlights**

- Most people across the world cannot access or afford healthy food, due to agricultural systems that favour calories over nutrition as well as the ubiquity and low cost of highly processed foods.
- Inequalities exist across and within countries.

- 1 in 9 people are still undernourished while 149 million children under 5 years of age are still affected by stunting globally.
- Not one country is on course to meet all 10 of the 2025 global nutrition targets and just eight of 194 countries are on track to meet four targets.

#### Global Nutrition Targets:

- In 2012, the World Health Assembly identified 6 nutrition targets for maternal, infant and young child nutrition to be met by 2025.
- These require governments to:
  - reduce stunting by 40% in children under 5 and prevalence of anaemia by 50% among women in the age group of 19-49 years.
  - ensure 30% reduction in low-birth weight and no increase in childhood overweight.
  - increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months up to at least 50%.
  - reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5%.

#### India's nutritional story

- In a section on India which maps progress against global targets for 10 specific parameters set for 2019, three had no data, one showed "some progress", while six were marked "no progress or worsening."
- India is among 88 countries that are likely to miss global nutrition targets by 2025. India is also the country with the highest rates of domestic inequalities in malnutrition.
- The country is identified as among the three worst countries, along with Nigeria and Indonesia, for steep within-country disparities on stunting, where the levels varied four-fold across communities.
- However, the under-five mortality (per 1000 births) rate showed a clear decline from 43.6 per cent in 2015 to 36.6 per cent in 2018.
- Other statistics for India (2016 figures) show that it has 0.76 physicians, 2.09 nurses and midwives and 0.58 community health workers per 1000 people.

#### What leads to malnutrition?

- Inequity is a cause of malnutrition – both undernutrition and overweight, obesity and other diet-related chronic diseases.
- Inequities in food and health systems exacerbate inequalities in nutrition outcomes that in turn can lead to more inequity, perpetuating a vicious cycle.

◎ **CONCLUSION:** With only five years left to meet the 2025 global nutrition targets, time is running out. The world must focus action where the need is greatest for maximum impact.

## COMMONWEALTH HEALTH MINISTERS' MEETING

◎ **CONTEXT:** Health Minister Dr Harsh Vardhan today participated in the 32<sup>nd</sup> Commonwealth Health Ministers' Meeting through Video conference, where he highlighted the timely, graded and pro-active measures taken by India towards COVID-19 management.

◎ **ABOUT:**

- The Commonwealth Health Ministers Meeting (CHMM) is the annual meeting of health ministers from across the Commonwealth countries.

- The meeting reviews activity and events from the previous year and provides a platform for countries to bring issues of health relevance to the attention of their Commonwealth partners and peers.
- Each CHMM provides a ministerial statement summarising the discussion and priorities for the coming year including setting the theme for the next meeting.
- CHMM is held every year in Geneva in mid-May.
- CHMM is supported by the Commonwealth Advisory Council on Health (CACH) which meets twice a year.

### The Commonwealth

- The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 54 independent and equal countries. It is home to 2.4 billion people, and includes both advanced economies and developing countries.
- In 1931, the British Commonwealth of Nations was founded under the Statute of Westminster with five initial members - the United Kingdom, Canada, the Irish Free State, Newfoundland, and the Union of South Africa.
- (Ireland permanently left the Commonwealth in 1949, Newfoundland became part of Canada in 1949, and South Africa left in 1961 due to apartheid but rejoined in 1994 as the Republic of South Africa).
- The Commonwealth had no constitution until it adopted its Charter in 2012, which commits members to 16 core values of democracy, gender equality, sustainable development and international peace and security.
- Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings (CHOGM) are held every two years to discuss issues of common interest.

### Highlights

- The meeting was due to take place in Geneva this month but was moved online in light of the coronavirus pandemic.
- The theme of the meeting, "Universal Health Coverage: Reaching the unreached, ensuring no one is left behind", emphasised the importance of UHC as a means of securing a more sustainable future for Commonwealth citizens.
- This entailed the inclusion of women, young people, adolescents and other vulnerable populations, such as those with mental health challenges or disabilities, not only as recipients of health services, but also as sources of innovative solutions and equal partners in service delivery.
- Participating in the meeting the Union Health Minister expressed his deepest condolences and concern at the loss of lives due to COVID-19.
- He further added that the Health Ministry of India acknowledge the tremendous contribution of the numerous frontline health service providers as well as other civic bodies in saving precious lives.

---

## INCLUSION OF TAIWAN IN WHO

---

### ◎ CONTEXT:

The leaders of United States (US)'s congressional foreign affairs committees have written to over 60 nations (Germany, Thailand, Canada, Britain, Saudi Arabia and Australia) to garner their support towards the inclusion of Taiwan in the World Health Organisation (WHO).

### ◎ ABOUT:

- The country is commonly known by the name "Taiwan" but officially it is actually called the Republic of China.



- The island of Taiwan floats in the South China Sea, just over one hundred miles from the coast of mainland China.
- Taiwan is not a member of the WHO, because most governments do not recognize it as an independent state.
- The Communist Party in China claims Taiwan as its own territory, even though it has never had sovereign control there.

### World Health Organization

- The World Health Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations.
- It was inaugurated following the second world war on 7 April 1948 – a date now celebrated as World Health Day.
- Based in Geneva, Switzerland, the WHO has 194 member states.

### Reason behind the move

- To this date, Taiwan is not a part of the WHO owing to objections from China which calls the nation a part of its own.
- However, that has not deterred Taiwan from seeking to join a ministerial meeting of WHO's decision-making body, the World Health Assembly (WHA). The meeting is set to be held in the coming days of this month.
- Taiwan is trying to partake in the meeting with backing from the US and several of its allies.
- Taiwan's response to the COVID-19 has been recognised as commendable by the health authorities globally since the country has reportedly had 380 confirmed cases and 5 deaths, a stunningly low number for a population of 23.6 million.
- It has emerged as a global exemplar. Yet it remains effectively locked out of membership in the WHO due to its complex relationship with China.

### How will it impact India?

- India is among the 179 of the 193 member states of the UN that do not maintain diplomatic ties with Taiwan.
- This is also a challenge for India, which is set to take over as the chairperson of the WHO's executive decision making body in May-end.
- India is in a tough spot over rising global pressure and sharpening faultlines between the US and China.
- India has to take a stand on whether it is going to support the US's demand of reinstating Taiwan's observer status at the WHA which China will argue goes against New Delhi's longstanding 'One-China' policy.

◎ **CONCLUSION:** If India aims to share ideas and best practices among countries in the Indo-Pacific region to respond effectively to the complex challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic then supporting Taiwan's admission would be a welcome move. India's foreign policy vision has evolved stance where issue-based alignments are becoming the norm. Its ties with Taiwan should also evolve accordingly.

## WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SOCIETY DAY 2020

◎ **CONTEXT:** World Telecommunication and Information Society Day 2020 was observed on 17 May to raise awareness about the use of technology and the importance it plays in the current scenario.



© **ABOUT:**

- The anniversary of the signing of the first International Telegraph Convention and the creation of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is celebrated on May 17 as the World Telecommunication and Information Society Day.
- It's the day to celebrate the power of telecommunication and its importance in building relationships across cultures around the world.
- The day was coined by the United Nations General Assembly.

**International Telegraph Convention**

- The first international telegraph convention was signed in Paris on May 17, 1865.
- The event was officially commenced in 1973 in Malaga-Torremolinos, Spain, at the ITU plenipotentiary conference.

© **BACKGROUND:**

- In November 2005, the World Summit on the Information Society officially asked the United Nations General Assembly to declare May 17 as World Information Society Day to focus on the significance of (Information and communication technology) ICT.
- The UN General Assembly adopted a resolution (A/RES/60/252) in March 2006 stating that World Information Society Day will be celebrated on May 17 every year.
- Before 2015, it was just regarded as the World Telecommunication Day, and later, the UN renamed it by adding 'And Information Society Day' ahead.

**The theme**

- UNESCO celebrates the day with a special theme every year.
- This year, as the world deals with a deadly virus and focuses on protecting and saving lives, UNESCO tried to highlight the importance of sustainable development.
- The theme this year is: Connect 2030: ICTs for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

**Why is Day celebrated?**

- The day focuses on using advanced technology to fulfill the sustainable development goals in the next few years.
- There are five goals as listed in the wholesome approach to achieve sustainable development goals to aim for economic, environmental, and social sustainability. These five plans include
  - Growth
  - Inclusiveness
  - Sustainability
  - Innovation
  - Partnership

**Significance of the day:**

- The day is celebrated to highlight the use of communication and positive exchanges through technology.
- The day aims to raise awareness about the possibilities of the use of Internet and other information and communication technologies (ICT) in bringing societies and economies together by the ways to bridging the digital divide.
- In a situation like COVID-19 pandemic, the use of information technology becomes even more crucial to stay updates on the news.

## MISSION SAGAR

◎ **CONTEXT:** Government of India launched Mission Sagar to provide assistance to Indian Ocean Region Nations amid the coronavirus crisis.

◎ **ABOUT:**

- As part of the 'Mission Sagar' program, this deployment is in line with India's role as the first responder in the region and builds on the excellent relations existing between these countries to battle the COVID-19 pandemic and its resultant difficulties.
- The deployment is in consonance with the Prime Ministers vision of Security and Growth for All in the Region 'SAGAR' and highlights the importance accorded by India to relations with her neighbouring countries and further strengthens the existing bond.
- The operation is being progressed in close coordination with Ministries of Defence and External Affairs.

### What is SAGAR?

- In 2015, India unveiled it's strategic vision for the Indian Ocean i.e. Security and Growth for All in the Region (SAGAR).
- It is an increasing recognition of the increasing importance of maritime security, maritime commons and cooperation.
- The initiative is in line with the principles of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA). The mission aims to
  - to seek a climate of trust and transparency
  - respect for international maritime rules and norms by all countries
  - sensitivity to (towards) each other's interests
  - peaceful resolution of maritime issues
  - increase in maritime cooperation

### How will it be conducted?

- As part of the Government of India outreach amidst the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, Indian Naval Ship Kesari has departed for Maldives, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar and Comoros, to provide Food Items, COVID related Medicines including HCQ Tablets and Special Ayurvedic Medicines with Medical Assistance Teams.
- The Ship will deliver consignments of Covid related essential medicines to Mauritius, Madagascar, Comoros and Seychelles and about 600 tonnes of food items to Maldives.
- In addition, in the case of Mauritius, a special consignment of Ayurvedic medicines is also being sent
- The consignments meant for Madagascar and Comoros also includes Hydroxychloroquine tablets, which have already been sent earlier to Mauritius, Maldives and Seychelles.

## POWER SHARING DEAL IN AFGHANISTAN

◎ **CONTEXT:** Afghanistan's President Ashraf Ghani and his rival Abdullah Abdullah have signed a power-sharing deal, ending months of political uncertainty.

**The power sharing deal:**

- Mr Ghani and Dr Abdullah - the old rivals who both held positions in the previous government - signed the agreement.
- Ghani will remain president, but Abdullah's party will appoint half of the cabinet ministers.
- Abdullah will lead peace negotiations with the Taliban under the title of chairman of the High Council for National Reconciliation, according to a copy of the agreement.
- Also as part of the deal, Abdurrashid Dostum will be promoted to marshal and will gain a seat on the Afghan National Security Council.

**◎ BACKGROUND:**

- Afghanistan has been in political disarray since the country's Election Commission in December announced Mr. Ghani had won the September 28 election with more than 50% of the vote.
- Mr. Ghani and Mr. Abdullah both declared themselves president in parallel inauguration ceremonies in March.
- The latest development comes days after a militant attack on a maternity ward in the capital, Kabul, left 24 people dead. Mothers, newborn babies and nurses were among the victims.
- No group has admitted carrying out the attack that shocked Afghanistan and the world.
- The deal comes as Afghan authorities are hoping to enter peace talks with the Taliban to end years of violence.

**US's role:**

- A peace agreement between the U.S. and the Taliban signed February 29 calls for U.S. and NATO troops to leave Afghanistan.
- It was seen at the time as Afghanistan's best chance at peace in decades of war.
- Since then, the U.S. has been trying to get the Taliban and the Afghan government to begin intra-Afghan negotiations, but the political turmoil and personal acrimony between Mr. Ghani and Mr. Abdullah impeded talks.
- Negotiations that were to take place in March never happened.

**How India reacted to the deal?**

- India welcomed the power-sharing deal announced by Afghanistan between President Ashraf Ghani and his rival Abdullah Abdullah, which ended months of political discord triggered by last year's disputed presidential election.
- India hoped the political agreement and creation of a council for national reconciliation will result in renewed efforts for establishing enduring peace and stability, and putting an end to externally-sponsored terrorism and violence in Afghanistan.

**The road ahead:**

- But this power-sharing pact involves the same individuals and interests, same personal and political clashes. However, multiple crises are converging now: accelerating violence, a deadly virus, and sheer hunger. Moving toward talks with the Taliban is a process fraught with deepening doubt and danger. This deal provides a political structure to build a way out of war. It has to hold fast lest it fall at the many hurdles to come.

## WEST BANK

- ◎ **CONTEXT:** As Israel was set to launch its new unity government Sunday, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu vowed to push on with controversial plans to annex large parts of the occupied West Bank.
- ◎ **ABOUT:**
- The West Bank is a chunk of land east of Israel. It's home to nearly three million Palestinians, and would make up the heart of any Palestinian state.
  - It is a landlocked territory near the Mediterranean coast of Western Asia, bordered by Jordan to the east and by the Green Line separating it and Israel on the south, west and north.
  - The West Bank also contains a significant section of the western Dead Sea shore.
- ◎ **BACKGROUND:**
- Israel took control of West Bank in 1967 and has allowed Jewish settlers to move in, but Palestinians (and most of the international community) consider it illegally occupied Palestinian land.
  - In 1967, Israel fought a war with Egypt, Syria, and Jordan.
  - In six days, Israel routed the Arab powers, taking the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan.
  - Israel has controlled the West Bank since the Six-Day War (as it's called).
  - The West Bank was the heartland of the ancient Jewish state. It's home to many Jewish holy sites, like the Cave of the Patriarchs in Hebron, that Jews were previously cut off from.
  - In practice, Israeli control of the West Bank means military administration of a territory full of Palestinians who aren't exactly excited about living under Israeli authority.

### The bone of contention

- The territory is still a point of contention due to a large number of Palestinians who live there and hope to see the land become a part of their future state.
- The West Bank is currently home to about 2.8 million Palestinian Arabs and 400,000 Jewish residents in 127 communities commonly referred to as settlements. When Israel took control of the land in 1967 it allowed Jewish people to move in, but Palestinians consider the West Bank illegally occupied Palestinian land.
- The United Nations considers all settlement activity by Israel in the West Bank to be illegal, but Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu announced his intention to annex the settlements in the region.

### West Bank annexations?

- Under the three-year coalition deal, Netanyahu will serve as prime minister for the coming 18 months -- a major victory for a leader due to stand trial in a week on corruption charges, which he denies.
- Gantz will be alternate prime minister, a new position in Israeli governance, for the first half of the deal, before he and Netanyahu swap roles.
- The new government's policy guidelines state as top priorities combatting the coronavirus and healing an economy battered by the pandemic.
- The new government may be confronted with yet another international crisis in matter of weeks, centred on the West Bank.

---

## EVENTBOT

---

◎ **CONTEXT:**

In a latest, the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has issued a detailed warning to people against the trojan called EventBot which has been identified as malware or trojan that steals personal financial information and can affect Android smartphone users in the country.

◎ **ABOUT:**

- EventBot is a mobile-banking Trojan and info-stealer that abuses Android's in-built accessibility features to steal user data from financial applications, read user SMS messages and intercept SMS messages, allowing malware to bypass two-factor authentication.
- The EventBot trojan has over 200 different financial applications under its target, including banking applications, money-transfer services, and cryptocurrency wallets, or financial applications based in the US and European region.
- The tricky part about a trojan such as EventBot is that it seems to be a trusted application, as per India's federal cyber-security agency.

### What is Trojan?

- A Trojan horse, or Trojan, is a type of malicious code or software that looks legitimate but can take control of your computer. A Trojan is designed to damage, disrupt, steal, or in general inflict some other harmful action on your data or network.
- A Trojan acts like a bona fide application or file to trick you. It seeks to deceive you into loading and executing the malware on your device. Once installed, a Trojan can perform the action it was designed for.
- A Trojan is sometimes called a Trojan virus or a Trojan horse virus, but that's a misnomer. Viruses can execute and replicate themselves. A Trojan cannot. A user has to execute Trojans. Even so, Trojan malware and Trojan virus are often used interchangeably.
- Whether you prefer calling it Trojan malware or a Trojan virus, it's smart to know how this infiltrator works and what you can do to keep your devices safe.

### Important terms

- **Malware:** Malware covers all sorts of software with nasty intent. Not buggy software, not programs you don't like, but software which is specifically written with the intent to harm.
- **Virus:** This is a specific type of malware that spreads itself once it's initially run. It's different from other types of malware because it can either be like a parasite that attaches to good files on your machine, or it can be self-contained and search out other machines to infect.
- **Worm:** In the malware sense, they are viruses that are self-contained (they don't attach themselves like a parasite) and go around searching out other machines to infect.
- **Exploit:** The strange behavior that can be used to create a hole for hackers or malware to get through generally requires someone to use a particular sequence of actions or text to cause the right (or is that wrong?) conditions. To be usable by malware (or on a larger scale by hackers), it needs to be put into code form, which is also called exploit code.

### How to stay safe?

- CERT-In has suggested certain counter-measures for Android phone users to save themselves from the virus infection.
- These steps include not downloading or installing applications from untrusted sources like unknown websites or links sent over mail or SMS.

- Users should also look at the app reviews, details, number of downloads, and user reviews of an app before downloading from the Play Store.
- Other security steps include installing an updated anti-virus solution and keeping their phone updated with the latest Android updates and patches.
- Users should also exercise caution while tapping on URLs and avoid using unsecured or unknown Wi-Fi networks.

## NEW ROAD ROUTE THROUGH UTTARAKHAND TO REACH KAILASH MANSAROVAR

### ◎ CONTEXT:

A new and faster road route through Uttarakhand to reach Kailash Mansarovar, a pilgrimage site nestled in the Himalayas in Tibet, is complete and will soon be open to pilgrims, saving them time and an arduous trek of five days.

### ◎ ABOUT:

- Mt Kailash, a part of the Kailash Range in Tibet, is a place of religious significance to Hindus, Buddhists, Jains as well as followers of the Tibetan religion of Bon.
- The 6,638m-high peak is located close to Mansarovar Lake, a freshwater body fed by the Kailash Glacier.
- The Kailash-Mansarovar road alignment is along the Kali river, which is the boundary between India and Nepal.
- The end point of road is at Lipulekh Pass, a tri-junction of India, China and Nepal.
- To access Kailash through Sikkim, China and India opened the Nathu La border point in 2015.
- Through here, pilgrims travel by bus from the border without the ordeal of trekking and travelling on horse back.

### The new road

- The Darchula – Lipulekh road is an extension of Pithoragarh-Tawaghat-Ghatiabagarh road.
- It originates from Ghatiabagarh and terminates at Lipulekh Pass, the gateway to Kailash Mansarovar. In this 80 Km road, the altitude rises from 6000 feet to 17,060 feet.
- Built by the Border Roads Organisation, this new route is believed to be only a fifth of the distance pilgrims had to travel previously.
- The new road to Lipulekh will mean 84 percent of the road trip to get to Kailash-Mansarovar will be on the Indian side.

### How Pilgrims travel?

- Pilgrims from India can reach Kailash Mansarovar through three routes — via Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Kathmandu in Nepal — all of which are long and arduous.
- The route via Uttarakhand involves three stretches.
  - the first stretch is a 107.6 km-long road from Pithoragarh to Tawaghat
  - the second is from Tawaghat to Ghatiabgarh on a 19.5-km single lane
  - the third stretch is the 80 kms from Ghatiabgarh to Lipulekh Pass at the China border, which can only be traversed on foot. This stretch till the India-China pass takes five days to cover.
- The BRO is converting the second stretch into a double lane road, and is building a new road on the third stretch to allow vehicles.



- On crossing the International Border into China, pilgrims must walk another 5 km, followed by a road journey of 97 km and the final 43 km-parikrama around Mount Kailash.
- The last 4-5 km to the border can be trekked till it is completed.
- One can also travel 130 km by road from Pithoragarh to Ghatiabgarh, from where they have to cover the 80 km stretch to Lipulekh Pass.

#### How will the new route help?

- The new road makes this route the shortest and the least expensive way to reach Mount Kailash as it is just a fifth of the distance when compared to other routes, sources said.
- They added that this also ensure that the majority of the travel is in India (84 per cent) as compared to other routes where 80 per cent of the road travel is through China.
- However, not everyone is happy about the new development. Neighbouring Nepal claims the new road is built through a bit of territory it considers its own but is controlled by India. The two countries are seeking a diplomatic solution to the dispute.

---

## SUN REPORTEDLY ENTERING 'SOLAR MINIMUM'

---

### ◎ CONTEXT:

As per experts report, the sun has gone into a state called the 'solar minimum' and is about to enter the deepest period of 'sunshine recession' as sunspots are virtually not visibly at all.

### ◎ ABOUT:

- Sun has a cycle that lasts on average 11 years, and right now we are at the peak of that cycle.
- Every 11 years or so, sunspots fade away, bringing a period of relative calm. This is called the **solar minimum**. And it's a regular part of the sunspot cycle.
- While intense activity such as sunspots and solar flares subside during solar minimum, that doesn't mean the sun becomes dull.
- Solar activity simply changes form.

#### How does it happen?

- The solar cycle is based on the **Sun's magnetic field**, which flips around every 11 years, with its north and south magnetic poles switching places.
- It's not known what drives these cycles - recent research suggests it has to do with an **11.07-year planetary alignment** - but the poles switch when the magnetic field is at its weakest, also known as solar minimum.
- Because the Sun's magnetic field controls solar activity - sunspots, coronal mass ejections and solar flares - the cycle is detectable as that activity changes.
- During solar minimum, there are, well, minimal sunspots and flares. This gradually changes as the Sun ramps up to solar maximum.
- The magnetic field grows stronger, and sunspot and flare activity increases, before subsiding again for the next solar minimum.

#### Is it a repeat of Dalton Minimum?

- NASA scientists fear it could be a repeat of the Dalton Minimum, which happened between 1790 and 1830 — leading to periods of brutal cold, crop loss, famine and powerful volcanic eruptions.
  - Temperatures plummeted by up to 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) over 20 years, devastating the world's food production.

- 
- 
- On April 10, 1815, the second-largest volcanic eruption in 2,000 years happened at Mount Tambora in Indonesia, killing at least 71,000 people.
  - It also led to the so-called Year Without a Summer in 1816 — also nicknamed “eighteen hundred and froze to death” — when there was snow in July.
  - So far this year, the sun has been “blank” with no sunspots 76 percent of the time, a rate surpassed only once before in the Space Age — last year, when it was 77 percent blank

### **The impact:**

- **Affecting Earth’s upper atmosphere:** Excess cosmic rays pose a health hazard to astronauts and polar air travellers, affect the electro-chemistry of Earth’s upper atmosphere, and may help trigger lightning.”
- **Affecting radio communication & satellites:** More aurora activity can be noticed during solar maximum, since auroras are generated by solar activity. Increased solar activity can also affect radio communications, and navigation satellites.
- **Affecting higher altitudes:** At solar minimum, solar ultraviolet radiation decreases, but the effect of this primarily hits the stratosphere and higher altitudes.
- **Shrinkage:** It causes Earth’s atmosphere to shrink slightly, which reduces drag on satellites.
- **More rainfall:** Conversely, the increase in UV radiation during solar maximum contributes to rainfall, but the effect on temperature is negligible.
- However, nothing the Sun is currently doing is going to create freezing weather, famine, or earthquakes.

---

## **ULTRAVIOLET GERMICIDAL IRRADIATION (UVGI)**

---

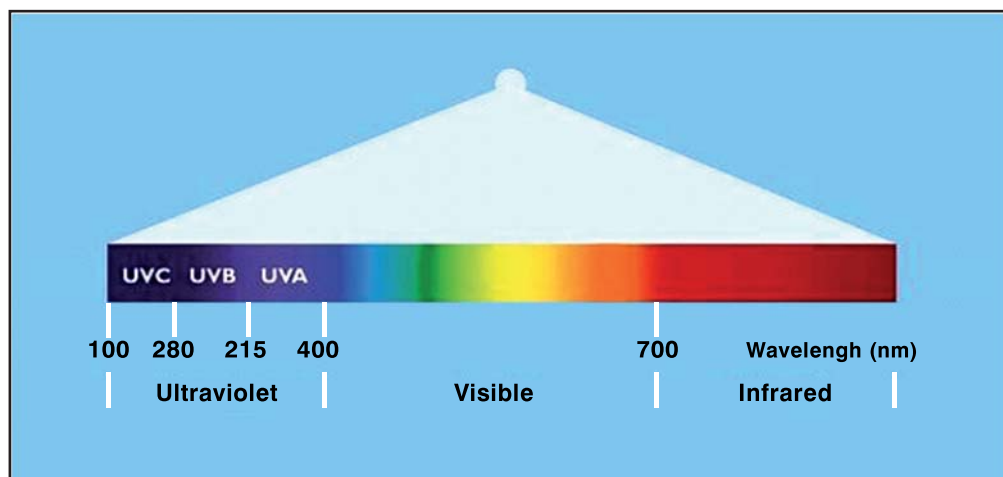
◎ **CONTEXT:** Scientists are studying the use of ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UVGI) to detect the virus in schools, restaurants and other public places. Through this method, ultraviolet (UV) lights would be able to disinfect contaminated public spaces to stop the transmission of the virus.

- ◎ **ABOUT:**
- Ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UVGI) is the use of ultraviolet (UV) energy (electromagnetic radiation with a wavelength shorter than that of visible light) to kill or inactivate viral, bacterial, and fungal species.
  - UVGI is a method of disinfection that uses short wavelength ultraviolet light (UV-C) to inactivate or kill microorganisms and pathogens.
  - Essentially, UVGI is the use of UV light with sufficiently short wavelengths to disinfect surfaces, air, and water.
  - The effectiveness of germicidal UV light depends on the length of time a microorganism is exposed to UV, as well as the intensity and wavelength of the UV radiation.

### **What is UV light?**

- Ultraviolet light from the sun has shorter wavelengths than visible light and, therefore, is not visible to the naked eye.





- The full spectrum of UV radiation is sourced from the sun and can be subdivided into:
  - UV-A rays
  - UV-B rays
  - UV-C rays
- In this spectrum, UV-C rays are the most harmful and are completely absorbed by the Earth's atmosphere.
- Further, while both UV-A and UV-B rays are harmful, exposure to UV-B rays can cause DNA and cellular damage in living organisms.
- UV light kills cells. Increased exposure to it can cause cells to become carcinogenic, thereby increasing the risk of getting cancer.
- In fact, it is the increased direct exposure to UV rays from the sun that most commonly causes skin cancers.
- UV light with wavelengths less than 290nm are considered to have "germicidal" properties (more on this later).
- Earth's atmosphere absorbs ultramagnetic radiation with wavelengths less than 290nm, meaning that most of the UV-C and UV-B generated by the sun is blocked by our planet's ozone.

### How does UV Light Kill Viruses and Bacteria?

- Ultraviolet light kills cells by damaging their DNA.
- Exposure to the electromagnetic radiation (light) at certain UV wavelengths modifies the genetic material of microorganisms and destroys their ability to reproduce.
- The UV energy triggers the formation of specific thymine or cytosine dimers in DNA and uracil dimers in RNA, which causes the inactivation of microbes by causing mutations and/or cell death as well as failure to reproduce.

### How does UVGI work?

- Ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UVGI) uses destructive properties of UV light to target pathogens.
- It is thus considered effective in disinfecting the air and helps in preventing certain infectious diseases from spreading.
- UVGI replicates UV wavelengths that disinfect contaminated spaces, air and water.
- It is a promising method for disinfection but the efficacy of it depends on its dose.

**Are UV Lighting and UVGI the same thing?**

- UVGI is a specific method of sterilization that uses UV lighting. In essence, UV lighting is a component of UVGI.
- UVGI is just one method of sterilization/decontamination using lighting.

**Can it prevent infection?**

- UVGI is most effective in preventing infections that are chiefly spread through smaller droplets and not by direct contact or larger respiratory droplets.
- While using UVGI, it is important to consider factors such as the sensitivity of microorganisms to UVGI, the dose of UVGI required to kill them, humidity and weather conditions.
- Further, UVGI relies on air circulation in a room, which means the circulation of air needs to be such that air from below the room, where the pathogen is generated reaches the upper-portions of the room, where the UVGI can trap the pathogen.
- Even so, using UVGI on a mass-scale, in public spaces such as schools, universities, restaurants and cinema halls may not be the most cost-effective way to approach disease prevention.

\*\*\*\*\*



**An Institute for Civil Services**

**IAS 2021**

# **GS MAINS ADVANCE**

**GS Paper 1, 2, 3, 4 + Essay + Mains Test Series**

**A Solution for 1250 Marks**

**Online Live Interactive Classes**

**BATCH STARTS**

**20 JULY**

6:00 PM to 8:30 PM

**Fee ₹ 42,000 + GST**

📍 Off. 1B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Pusa Road  
Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005,  
(Adjacent to Karol Bagh Metro Gate No. 8)

☎ +91 8448496262

✉ info@iasscore.in

🌐 /iasscore



**www.iasscore.in**

**5 Months Course to cover Key concepts  
of GS Mains paper 1, 2, 3 & 4**

**Complete coverage of contemporary  
issues of last two years**

**Detailed Answer Writing session on  
each subject**

**Mains Test Series including 25 Tests  
(10 Sectional + 3 Contemporary Issues  
+ 8 Full Mock + 4 Essay Mock )**

**Essay Classes + Essay Practice  
Workbook**

**Study Material of Contemporary Issues**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

---

**CURRENT AFFAIRS**

---

---

## FIR AAPKE DWAR

---

- Madhya Pradesh launched "FIR Aapke Dwar", an initiative that will see police officials going to homes of victims to register a First Information Report (FIR) than the other way round.
- The initiative was launched on a pilot basis across 23 police stations, including one station each in urban and rural areas of headquarters of 11 administrative divisions.

---

## HANKO

---

- In Japan, a centuries-old ritual is sharing the blame for impeding social distancing efforts. The extensive and almost unavoidable use of the 'hanko' for authorising official documents has been forcing several employees to go to the office to get work done.
- **What is a hanko?**
  - The hanko is a personal stamp that is equivalent to a signature in other countries, and is an essential part of several transactions.
  - Small-sized and circular or square-shaped, the stamp is wet by an ink pad called 'shuniku', and the mark that it leaves on a document is called 'inkan'.

---

## IS MicroRNA REDUCING THE ABILITY OF OLDER PERSON TO RESPOND TO COVID-19?

---

- MicroRNAs play a major role in controlling the activity of genes in the body. However, with age and some chronic medical conditions, the attacking microRNA numbers dwindle, reducing our ability to respond to viruses.

### What is MicroRNAs?

- MicroRNAs are tiny sequences of molecules that are vital to our development, growth and survival. Each microRNA can regulate many thousands of genes.
- There are thought to be 2,300 identified microRNAs in the human genome, regulating up to one third of human genes.
- Each raw human microRNA comprises 83 nucleotides, which are the building-block molecules of genetic material.
- Micro in size but mighty in power, microRNAs can stop genes from using their instructions to make new protein molecules by blocking and binding to the relevant genetic codes.

---

## LESS INVASIVE SURFACTANT ADMINISTRATION (LISA)

---

- A recent medical technique, known as **less invasive surfactant administration (LISA)**, has been developed for treatment of lung disease or respiratory distress syndrome among premature babies.
- LISA has been developed as a lung protective strategy for respiratory management and ventilation in view of the mechanical ventilation causing damage to the preterm lungs of newborns.
- The procedure, started initially for newborn children with the birth weight of less than 1,500 grams, has yielded encouraging results.
- Infants considered suitable for LISA are those being managed with primary continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) or high flow with the evidence of increasing respiratory distress and with a rising oxygen requirement.
- The regular application of LISA would turn out to be very useful and help save the lives of premature babies.

## NON-INVASIVE BiPAP VENTILATOR

- CSIR - National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL) Bangalore, a constituent of lab of CSIR has developed a Non-Invasive BiPAP Ventilator in a record time of 36 days to treat COVID-19 patients.

### What is BiPAP?

- BiPAP Non-Invasive ventilator is a microcontroller-based precise closed-loop adaptive control system with a built-in biocompatible "3D printed manifold & coupler" with HEPA filter (Highly Efficient Particulate Air Filter).
- These unique features help to alleviate the fear of the virus spread.
- It has features like Spontaneous, CPAP, Timed, AUTO BIPAP modes with provision to connect Oxygen concentrator or Enrichment unit externally.

## PINANGA ANDAMANENSIS

- Pinanga Andamanensis, a rare palm endemic to the South Andaman Island is finding a second home at Palode, Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala).
- It is a rare palm endemic to South Andaman Island. It is **an IUCN critically endangered** species and one of the least known among **the endemic palms of the Andaman Islands**.
- Its entire population of some 600 specimens naturally occurs only in a tiny, evergreen forest pocket in South Andaman's **Mount Harriet National Park**.

### Mount Harriet National Park:

- Established in 1969, Mount Harriet National Park is located in the south of the Andaman and Nicobar islands.
- It is the third-highest peak in the Andaman and Nicobar archipelago next to **Saddle Peak** in **North Andaman** and **Mount Thuillier** in **Great Nicobar**.
- The name is derived from 'Penang', the modern-day Malaysian state. "Penang itself has its origins in 'Pulau Pinang', which means 'Island of the Areca Nut Palm'.
- It has a small gene pool which means the species is vulnerable to natural calamities such as cyclones, earthquakes.

## REVISED DEFINITION OF MSME

- Centre has revised the definition of micro, small and medium enterprises to give them the confidence to grow.
- Under the new definition of MSMEs
  - the distinction between manufacturing and services enterprises has been eliminated.
  - the investment criteria for such enterprises have been revised upwards, while an additional criterion of turnover has been introduced.
    - manufacturing and services enterprises with investments up to Rs 1 crore and turnover up to Rs 5 crore will be classified as micro enterprises.
    - For small enterprises, the investment criteria has been revised upwards to Rs 10 crore, with the turnover criteria of Rs 50 crore added to the mix.
    - Enterprises with investment up to Rs 20 crore and turnover up to Rs 100 crore will be termed medium enterprises.

---

## SMALLPOX

---

- To commemorate the 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of smallpox eradication, the UN Postal Administration and WHO released a commemorative postage stamp to recognize global solidarity in fighting smallpox.

### Background:

- In May 1980, the 33<sup>rd</sup> World Health Assembly issued its official declaration that “the world and all its peoples have won freedom from smallpox.”
- It was ended on the back of a 10-year WHO-spearheaded global effort that involved thousands of health workers around the world to administer half a billion vaccinations to stamp out smallpox.
- When WHO’s smallpox eradication campaign was launched in 1967, one of the ways countries raised awareness about smallpox was through postage stamps – when social media like Twitter and Facebook was not even on the horizon.

### What was Smallpox?

- Smallpox was a serious infectious disease caused by the **variola virus**.
- It was contagious—meaning, it spread from one person to another. People who had smallpox had a fever and a distinctive, progressive skin rash.

---

## SPIRULINA GROUNDNUT CHIKKI TO BOOST IMMUNITY

---

- The Mysuru-based Central Food Technological Research Institute, CFTRI has developed Spirulina groundnut Chikki that can provide micro-nutrients and boost immunity of people during this time of pandemic.
- It has used Spirulina as well as the tasty, nourishing groundnuts to prepare Chikki that is rich in micro-nutrients such as Vitamin A, Beta Carotene and easily digestible algal proteins.

---

## THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF FAMILIES

---

- May 15 is celebrated as International Family Day every year.
- In 1993, the General Assembly decided that 15 May of every year should be observed as **The International Day of Families**.
- This day provides an opportunity to promote awareness of issues relating to families and to increase the knowledge of the social, economic and demographic processes affecting families.
- This year’s 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of **Copenhagen Declaration** and **Beijing Platform for Action** comes at a time of one of the most challenging global health and social crises, the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic .
- The pandemic brings into sharp focus the importance of investing in social policies protecting the most vulnerable individuals and families.

---

## THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF LIGHT

---

- The International Day of Light is celebrated on 16 May each year, the anniversary of the first successful operation of the laser in 1960 by physicist and engineer, Theodore Maiman.
- This day is a call to strengthen scientific cooperation and harness its potential to foster peace and sustainable development.
- The IDL is administered from the **International Basic Science Programme (IBSP)** of UNESCO, and its Secretariat is located at the **Abdus Salam International Centre of Theoretical Physics (ICTP)** at Trieste, Italy.

## TROGLOMYCES TWITTERI

- A new species has just been discovered — on Twitter. It's a type of parasitic fungus, which researchers have described in the journal MycoKeys.
- Its name: **Troglomyces twitteri**.
- Troglomyces twitteri belongs to an order called **Laboulbeniales**.
  - **Laboulbeniales** are tiny fungal parasites that attack insects and millipedes.
  - These fungi live on the outside of host organisms; in this case, on the reproductive organs of millipedes.
  - Laboulbeniales were first discovered in the middle of the 19th century. Their taxonomic position was identified in detailed studies performed by Roland Thaxter at Harvard University, beginning in 1890.
  - Thaxter described approximately 1260 species of these fungi (State of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry).

\*\*\*\*\*





An Institute for Civil Services

IAS  
2021

# PRELIMS 2021 PRACTICE PROGRAMME

**BATCH-1 Starts**

Test Timings:  
9:00 AM to 11:00 AM

**26**  
JULY, 2020

## TOTAL 65 TESTS

<b>33</b> SUB SECTIONAL	<b>6</b> SECTIONAL	<b>7</b> CURRENT AFFAIRS
<b>16</b> MOCK TESTS	<b>3</b> CSAT	

4000<sup>+</sup> Topics Covered through  
Smart Solution

PROGRAMME FEE: ₹ 8,500 + GST

📍 1B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Pusa Road Karol Bagh, Delhi-110005,  
(Adjacent to Karol Bagh Metro Gate No. 8)

✉ info@gsscore.com 🌐 /iasscore

📞 8448496262

🌐 [www.iasscore.in](http://www.iasscore.in)



**An Institute for Civil Services**

# **IAS PRELIMS 2020**

## **ONLINE**

**01**

### **TARGET PT 2020**

45 Days Online Prelims Classes through 4000+ MCQ

**02**

### **PRELIMS Test Series**

SECTIONAL + MOCK + CURRENT AFFAIRS | TOTAL: 31 TESTS

**03**

### **CSAT Online Classes**

4 WEEKS CSAT ONLINE CLASSES

**04**

### **PRELIMS MOCK TEST**

TOTAL: 20 TESTS

**05**

### **PRELIMS Test Series**

(COMPLETE REVISION TESTS | TOTAL: 32 TESTS)

**06**

### **Current Affairs Classes**

Complete Revision of Prelims Current Affairs in 60 Hrs.

📍 1B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Pusa Road Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005,  
(Adjacent to Karol Bagh Metro Gate No. 8)

✉ [info@iasscore.in](mailto:info@iasscore.in)     [/iasscore](https://www.facebook.com/iasscore)

Visit:  [www.iasscore.in](http://www.iasscore.in)

 **8448496262**