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RAPID REVISION SERIES (RRS)

**500 HIGH PROBABLE
TOPICS FOR UPSC
PRELIMS 2020**

TOPIC 31-45



YouTube Initiative



IASbaba's

Session 3

**Rapid Revision Series
of
500 HIGH PROBABLE TOPICS
for
PRELIMS 2020**



TOPICS TO REVISE

31. SC Judgments dealing with FRs
32. Laws dealing with foreigners and illegal non-citizens
33. Foreigners Tribunals and recent Amendment
34. National Population Register (NPR)
35. “Regulatory sandbox”
36. Currency devaluation
37. PM Ujjwala Yojana
38. Mahuwa (Madhuca indica) flowers and Van Dhan Vikas Karyakram
39. GI Items in 2019
40. Participatory Guarantee Scheme (PGS)
41. Global Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (GCDRI)
42. 2019 UN Climate Action Summit
43. Drought Toolbox
44. COP 14 – UNCCD
45. 10 New Ramsar Sites in India



Topic 31: Recent SC Judgments dealing with FRs

Key judgments:

1. Right to Internet : : FR (Article 19(1)(a))
2. Right to Live-in Relationships : : FR (Article 21)
3. Right to information/ Right to Know : : FR (Article 19 and 21)
4. Right to Vote : : FR (Article 19(1)(a))
5. Right to own private property is human right
6. Right to reservation is not a fundamental right
7. Right to Health (yet to be declared as fundamental right)



Topic 32: Laws dealing with foreigners and illegal non-citizens

Key laws and points:

1. Foreigners Act, 1864 – 1st to deal with Foreigners
2. Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920
3. Foreigners Act, 1940 and 1946
4. Concept of “burden of proof”
5. Citizenship Act (1955) - defines illegal migrants



Topic 33: Foreigners Tribunals and recent Amendment

Key laws and points:

1. Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964
2. Foreigners Tribunals
3. Authority to decide who is a foreigner

Amendments

- District Magistrates to set up Foreign Tribunals



Topic 34: National Population Register (NPR)

Key points:

1. Create identity database of every usual resident
2. Definition of Usual resident
3. Database will contain demographic as well as biometric particulars
4. Mandatory for every usual resident of India to register
5. Difference between NPR and NRC
6. Conducted by Office of the Registrar General of India (RGI)



Topic 35: Regulatory sandbox

Key points:

1. Live testing of new products or services in a controlled/test regulatory environment
2. Objective of the sandbox



Topic 36: Currency devaluation

Key points:

1. Concept of “currency manipulator” and “devaluing currency”
2. To strategically lower the purchasing power of a nation's own currency
3. Why countries devalue their currency?
 - 1) to gain a competitive edge in global trade
 - 2) reduce sovereign debt burdens
 - 3) Makes exports more competitive and imports more expensive
 - 4) Lowers CAD
 - 5) Higher Employment
 - 6) Faster GDP growth



Topic 37: PM Ujjwala Yojana

Key points:

1. Target of eight crore LPG connections is met
2. PMUY scheme closed but only 3 States have become kerosene-free
3. Scheme extended to poor households in urban and semi-urban slum areas

About

1. scheme of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas
2. provides LPG connections to women from BPL households
3. identified through the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC)
4. BPL women are provided with deposit-free LPG connection with financial assistance of Rs 1,600 per connection by the Centre



Topic 38: Mahuwa (*Madhuca indica*) flowers and Van Dhan Vikas Karyakram

Key points:

1. Government to launch Mahua-based Alcoholic Drink under VDVK
2. About Mahuwa (*Madhuca indica*)
3. Used as Country Beer

Van Dhan Vikas Karyakram

1. Nation-wide programme for training tribal clusters
2. Implementing Agency: TRIFED
3. Launched on April 2018



Topic 39: 31 GI Items in 2019

Goods Category	Count
Agriculture	16
Textiles	06
Handicrafts	02
Food Stuffs	04
Natural Goods	01
Manufacturing Goods	01
Wines and Spirits	01



Topic 39: 31 GI Items in 2019

Agriculture:

1. Himachali Kala Zeera : : Himachal Pradesh
2. Himachali Chulli Oil : : Himachal Pradesh
3. Kandhamal Haldi : : Odisha
4. Jeeraphool Rice : : Chhattisgarh
5. Kholra Chilli : : Goa
6. Gulbarga Tur Dal : : Karnataka
7. Sirsi Supari (arecanut) : : Karnataka
8. Kodaikanal Malai Poondu (Garlic) : : Tamil Nadu
9. Erode Manjal (Erode Turmeric) : : Tamil Nadu
10. Tirur Betel Leaf (Tirur Vettala) : : Kerala
11. Kaji Nemu (Lemon) : : Assam

5 types of coffee -

1. Araku Valley Arabica Coffee : : Andhra Pradesh
2. Coorg Arabica Coffee : : Karnataka
3. Chikmagalur Arabica Coffee : : Karnataka
4. Bababudangiris Arabica Coffee : : Karnataka
5. Wayanaad Robusta Coffee : : Kerala

Textiles and Handicrafts:

1. Hmaram, Ngotekherh, Tawlhlohpuan, Pawndum and Mizo Puanchei : : Mizoram
2. Idu Mishmi Textiles : : Arunachal Pradesh
3. Thirubuvanam Silk Sarees : : Tamil Nadu
4. Kandangi Sarees : : Tamil Nadu

Food-stuffs:

1. Odisha Rasagola : : Odisha
2. Palani Panchamirtham : : Tamil Nadu
3. Srivilliputtur Palkova : : Tamil Nadu
4. Marayoor Jaggery : : Kerala

Natural Goods: Chunar Balua Patthar (Sand Stone) : : UP

Manufacturing Goods: Dindigul Locks : : Tamil Nadu

Wines and Spirits: Ireland



Topic 40: Participatory Guarantee Scheme (PGS)

Key points:

1. Process of certifying organic products
2. It is a quality assurance initiative
3. Operates outside the framework of third-party certification
4. International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM), the Bonn-based global umbrella organisation for the organic agriculture movement,

Four pillars of PGS :

- 1) participatory approach,
- 2) a shared vision,
- 3) transparency and
- 4) trust



Topic 41: Global Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (GCDRI)

Key points:

1. Launched during 2019 UN Climate Action Summit
2. Reduction in infrastructure losses from disasters
3. Objective - Universal access to basic services and to enable prosperity
4. Works at intersection of Sendai Framework and Paris Climate Change Agreement
5. To conduct country specific and global activities
6. To achieve Universal Inclusion



Topic 42: 2019 UN Climate Action Summit

Major decisions and outcomes

1. GCDRI was launched
2. India to increase share of non-fossil fuels to 175 GW by 2022 and further take it to 450 GW.
3. New leadership group was announced
4. Roadmap for Decarbonization



Topic 43: Drought Toolbox

Key points:

1. Launched during COP 14 – UNCCD (Delhi Declaration)
2. About - provide easy access to tools, case studies and other resources
3. Objectives
4. Currently being developed as part of the Drought Initiative



Topic 44: COP 14 – UNCCD (Delhi Declaration)

Key points:

1. India raised its commitment - to restore 26 million hectares of degraded land by 2030.
2. India pledges to restore 50 lakh hectares of degraded land by 2030.
3. Land Degradation Neutrality
4. Global Water Action Agenda
5. Drought Toolbox was launched



Topic 45: 10 New Ramsar Sites

New Ramsar Sites in India

Punjab

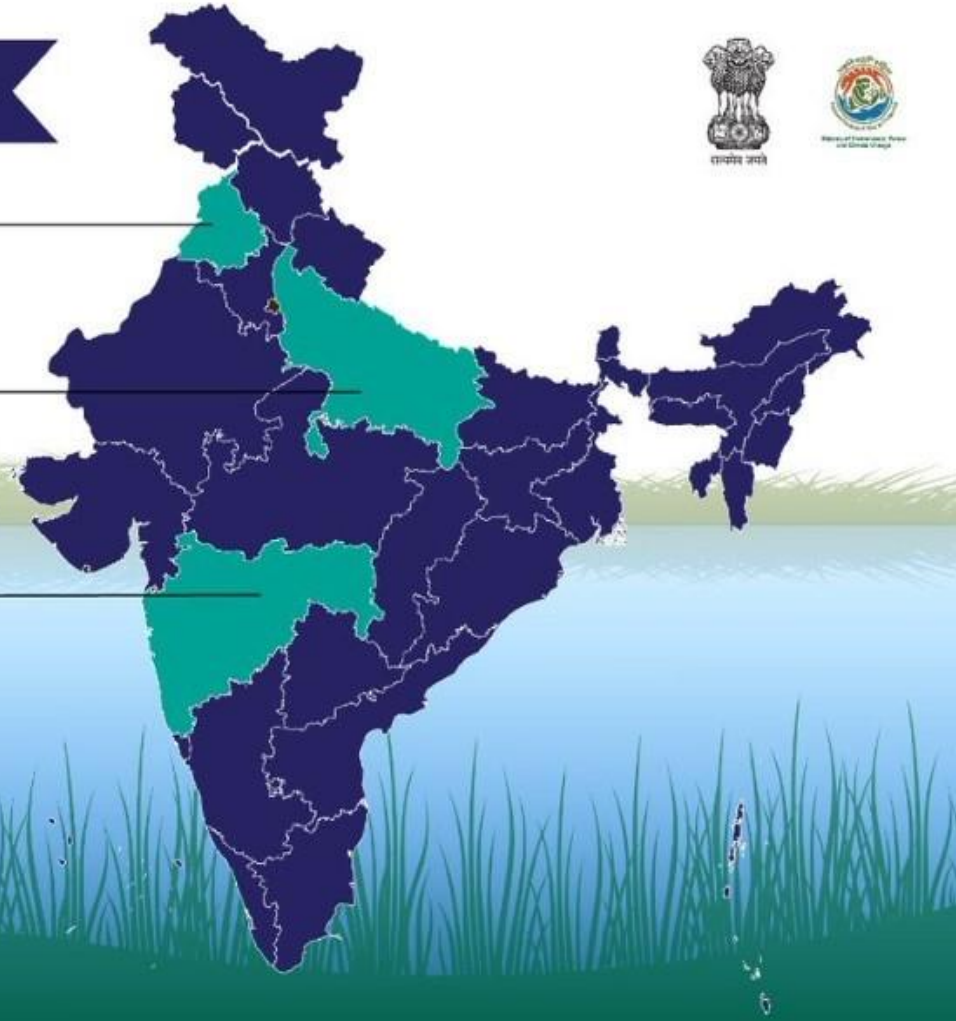
Nangal Wildlife Sanctuary, Keshopur Wetland (Gurdaspur Bird Sanctuary), Beas Wetland Site

Uttar Pradesh

Sarsai Nawar Jheel, Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary, Samaspur Bird Sanctuary, Sandi Bird Sanctuary, Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary, Saman Bird Sanctuary

Maharashtra

Nandur Madhyameshwar Bird Sanctuary



NANDUR MADHAMESHWAR

State Maharashtra

District Nashik

- Located at the confluence of Godavari and Kadawa Rivers
- A mosaic of marshes, intermittent pools and riparian forests
- Supports 536 floral species, eight species of mammals, 265 avian species, including 148 migratory, 24 species of freshwater fishes and 41 species of butterflies
- Species Highlights:
 - * Indian Sandalwood Tree and Leopard (Vulnerable)
 - * White-rumped Vulture, Indian Vulture, Deolali Minnow (Critically Endangered)
 - * Egyptian Vulture (Endangered)



KESHOPUR MIANI COMMUNITY RESERVE

State Punjab

District Gurdaspur

- First Community Reserve notified in the country
- Jointly managed by the Forest Department and the people of Dalla, Miani, Matwa, Dhalla and Magarmudhian villages
- A mosaic of natural marshes, aquaculture ponds and agricultural fields
- The only habitat of Sarus Cranes and Common Cranes in Punjab
- Lies on the Central Asian Flyway and supports several resident and migratory birds like Common Pochard (*Aythya farina*), Woolly-necked Stork (*Ciconia episcopus*) and Greater Spotted Eagle (*Clanga clanga*).



BEAS CONSERVATION RESERVE

State Punjab

River Stretch 185 km

- Hosts the only known population of Indus River Dolphins (*Platanista gangetica minor*) in India
- Site for the Gharial re-introduction programme
- Provides vital habitats for more than 500 species of birds and is a particularly important staging area for both summer and winter migratory waterbirds
- Species Highlights: Smooth-coated Otter, Hog Deer, Blue Bull, Indian Softshell Turtle, Indian Flapshell Turtle, Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle, Spotted Pond Turtle, Crowned River Turtle and Brown-roofed Turtle.



NANGAL WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

State Punjab

District Rupnagar

- Important and strategic refueling base for the long-distance route migratory birds
- Located in the highly eco-sensitive Shiwalik foothills
- Species Highlights: Indian Hog Deer, Indian Pangolin, Leopard, Indian Python
- Avian Species : Black-bellied Tern, Common Pochard, Ferruginous Duck, Woolly-necked Stork, Painted Stork, Greater Spotted Eagle, Egyptian Vulture, Pallas's Fish Eagle
- Fish Species:
 - **Ompok pabda*
 - **Chitala chitala*
 - **Tor putitora*



SANDI BIRD SANCTUARY

State	Uttar Pradesh
District	Hardoi
Area	308.54 hectares

- Freshwater swamp rich in aquatic plants and home to a resident flock of around 200 sarus cranes
- Sustains several species including over 150 species of resident and migratory birds, around 13 species of fish, 3 species of amphibians, 15 species of reptiles, 4 species of mollusks, several species of butterflies and higher vertebrates such as the blue bull
- Receives thousands of waterfowl in winter, primarily Brahminy Duck, Red-crested Pochard, Northern Pintail, Northern Shoveler and Cotton Teal.



SAMASPUR BIRD SANCTUARY

State	Uttar Pradesh
District	Raebareli
Area	800 hectares

- S - shaped wetland complex of 6 connected lakes, namely, Samaspur, Mamani, Gorwa, Hasanpur, Hakganj and Rohnia and a seventh lake situated nearby named Bissaiya
- Perennial low land marsh, hosts a population of 149 higher plant species, 46 species of fish, over 250 species of resident and migratory birds, several invertebrates such as molluscs, butterflies, both terrestrial and water snakes, turtles, frogs and higher vertebrates such as the blue bull.
- An important site of migratory bird species such as Great Crested Grebe, Spoonbill, Gadwall



NAWABGANJ BIRD SANCTUARY

State	Uttar Pradesh
District	Unnao
Area	225 hectares

- Shallow marsh surrounded by plantations and fields and fed by monsoon runoff and Sharda Canal
- A mosaic of habitats helps the wetland sustain a diverse group of species, including, over 200 plants, 220 resident and migratory birds, 20 fish, several molluscs, butterflies, terrestrial and water snakes, turtles, frogs and higher vertebrates such as the blue bull
- An important wintering site for several migratory bird species of the Central Asian flyway and several rare and threatened species like Egyptian Vulture, Pallas's Fish Eagle and Woolly-necked Stork.



SAMAN BIRD SANCTUARY

State	Uttar Pradesh
District	Mainpuri
Area	525 hectares

- A representative wetland of the Indo-Gangetic floodplain region
- Provides habitat to 187 species of birds, belonging to 42 families, including, Northern Pintail, Whistling Duck, Great White Pelican, Black-crowned Night Heron and Common Teal and several rare and threatened species such as Greater Spotted Eagle and Sarus Crane
- Also hosts faunal species like other species like Blue Bull, Jackal and Monitor Lizard and hydrophytic flora, including, plants like Nelumbo, Cyperus, Typha and Phragmites



PARVATI ARGA BIRD SANCTUARY

State	Uttar Pradesh
District	Gonda
Area	722.8 hectares

- One of the largest natural floodplain wetlands in the state
- Comprises of two horseshoe-shaped ox-bow lakes
- Harbours a rich floral and faunal diversity and provides roosting and breeding site to many rare avifauna such as Greater Spotted Eagle, Sarus Crane, Asian Woolly-neck, Ferruginous Duck, River Tern and Oriental Darter
- An important wintering site for several migratory bird species of the Central Asian flyway, notably Northern Shoveler, Common Teal, Gadwall, Common Pochard and Ferruginous Duck



SARSAI NAWAR JHEEL

State	Uttar Pradesh
District	Etawah
Area	161.27 hectares

- Permanent marsh, located in the Indo-Gangetic floodplain, derives its name from the Sarus Crane and is considered to be the roosting area of the largest flock of Sarus Crane in the region
- Three resident species of storks, namely Painted Stork, Asian Woolly-necked Stork and Black-necked Stork feed in the wetland round the year
- An important wintering site for several migratory bird species of Central Asian flyway notably Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Eurasian Wigeon (*Anas penelope*), Bar-headed Goose (*Anser indicus*) and Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*).

