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**500 HIGH PROBABLE
TOPICS FOR UPSC
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TOPIC 181-195



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Session 13

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



TOPICS TO REVISE

181. Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)
182. Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU)
183. Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)
184. Asian Development Bank
185. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY)
186. Akali movement
187. Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak – 100th Punya Tithi
188. 1919 Rowlatt Act
189. Centenary of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (100 years)
190. Srebrenica massacre
191. Kalimantan
192. China Study Group (CSG)
193. Indo-China Border Roads (ICBRs) and Border Roads Organisation (BRO)
194. Sakteng wildlife sanctuary
195. Dibru-Saikhowa National Park



Topic 181: Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

Key points:

1. It is a permanent intergovernmental international organisation.
2. It's a Eurasian political, economic and military organisation created in 2001
3. The SCO's official languages are Russian and Chinese.
4. Represents 42% of the world's population; 20% of the global GDP
5. SCO is seen as counterweight to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
6. India and SCO

Regional power play

The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation's (SCO) annual Heads of Government Council meeting will be hosted by India later this year. Here is a brief look at the organisation

■ **Current SCO members:** India, China, Pakistan, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan

■ **Founded on June 15, 2001**

■ **Observer states:** Afghanistan, Belarus, Iran and Mongolia

■ **SCO dialogue partners:** Azerbaijan, Armenia, Cambodia, Nepal, Turkey, Sri Lanka

■ **SCO permanent bodies:** Secretariat - Beijing; and Executive Committee of the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) - Tashkent

■ **8-9 June 2017:** India and Pakistan became full SCO members at the Astana summit



Topic 182: Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU)

Key points:

1. Economic union of states located primarily in northern Eurasia
2. Signed on 29 May 2014 by Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia
3. Came into force on 1 January 2015
4. Member states – Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan and Russia
5. EAEU encourages the free movement of goods and services



Topic 183: Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

Key points:

1. World's 2nd largest intergovernmental organisation after the UN founded in 1969
2. 57 member states
3. Collective voice of Muslim world
4. Protect the interests of the Muslim world in the spirit of promoting international peace and harmony
5. Official languages: Arabic, English, and French
6. OIC has permanent delegations to the UN and EU



Topic 184: Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Key points:

1. It is a regional development bank
2. Estd. in 1966 - headquartered in Manila, Philippines
3. Aim - promote social and economic development in Asia
4. Bank admits the members of UNESCAP and non-regional developed countries
5. ADB was modeled closely on WB and has a similar weighted voting system
6. 31 members -----> Now 68 members
7. Region served - Asia-Pacific (India : : Founding Member and 4th Largest Stakeholder)
8. ADB is an official United Nations Observer



Topic 185: PMGKAY and Atmanirbhar Bharat Package

Key points: PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana

1. Food security welfare scheme (announced in 2020)
2. Operated by the Dept of Food and Public Distribution and Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
3. Aim - feed the poorest citizens holding ration cards
4. 5 kg of rice or wheat per person and 1 kg of dal to each family
5. Beneficiaries – AAY and PHH cardholders (through PDS)

Key points: Atmanirbhar Bharat Package

1. 5 kg of free food grains per person and 1 kg of free whole gram per family
2. Beneficiaries - migrant labourers, stranded and needy families, who are not covered under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) or State scheme PDS cards



Topic 186: Akali movement

Key points:

1. Also called the Gurdwara Reform Movement
2. Movement led to the introduction of the Sikh Gurdwara Bill in 1925
3. Control of Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (SGPC)
4. Akalis also participated in the Indian independence movement against the British Government, and supported the non-cooperation movement against them



Topic 187: Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Key Points:

1. Father of Indian Unrest; joined INC in 1890
2. Popularly known as Lokmanya, and dedicated his life for the cause of “Purna Swaraj”
3. One of the founders of the Fergusson College in Pune and Deccan Educational Society
4. One of the founders of the All India Home Rule League
5. Newspapers : : ‘Kesari’ in Marathi and ‘Mahratta’ in English
6. One of the first advocates of Swaraj or self-rule
7. In 1903, he wrote book - The Arctic Home in the Vedas



Topic 188: 1919 Rowlatt Act

Key Points:

1. Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919
2. Intended to give British Government more power over the people
3. Rowlatt Act allowed the British to arrest and jail anyone without trial
4. Viceroy Government also had the power to silence the press
5. Rowlatt Act sparked a large amount of anger with the leaders and common people (called for a Hartal)
6. Renowned leaders Dr Satya Pal and Dr Saifuddin Kithlew were arrested on 10th April, 1919
7. In order to protest against the arrest, public had held meeting on 13th April at Jallianwala Bagh



Topic 189: Centenary of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (100 years)

Key points:

1. Also known as Amritsar massacre (13 April 1919)
2. Acting Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer ordered troops to fire
3. Jallianwala Bagh houses a memorial of national importance, established in 1951 by the GoI (managed by Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial Trust)
4. Trust was first set up by then Congress president Motilal Nehru in 1920
5. Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial (Amendment) Act, 2019 - replaced the Congress president as a member with the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha or the leader of the single largest Opposition party in case there is no Leader of Opposition.
6. Hunter Commission



Topic 190: Srebrenica massacre

Key points:

1. In July 1995, approximately 8,000 Muslims were killed in Srebrenica
2. Killed by Bosnian Serb forces led by Commander Ratko Mladić
3. Killings were later classified as genocide by international tribunals
4. Srebrenica is a small town in Bosnia and Herzegovina (in Balkan peninsula)
5. Bosnian War displaced and ethnic cleansing of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats by the Bosnian Serb army





Topic 191: KALIMANTAN

Key points:

1. Indonesian President announced that capital will be moved from Jakarta (island of Java)
2. Yet-to-be-built city :: East Kalimantan on the island of Borneo





Topic 192: China Study Group (CSG)

Key points:

1. Government body - headed by NSA
2. CSG was set up in 1976 by the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)
3. CSG was set up under K.R. Narayanan with a twin purpose -
 - 1) Review the situation on the Sino-Indian border
 - 2) Assist in preparations for negotiations with China on the border question



Topic 193: Indo-China Border Roads (ICBRs) and Border Roads Organisation

Key points:

1. Border Roads Organisation (BRO) handles the bulk of the ICBR road construction work under the direction of the China Study Group (CSG)
2. BRO building the 61 strategic ICBRs (75% is done)
3. BRO is working on strategic Darbuk-Shyok-Daulat Beg Oldi (DSDBO) road
4. DSDBO road runs almost parallel to the LAC at Aksai Chin
5. About BRO





Topic 194: Sakteng wildlife sanctuary

Key points:

1. Sakteng wildlife sanctuary in eastern Bhutan
2. Situated along the border with Arunachal Pradesh
3. India-Bhutan Friendship Treaty of 2007
4. Bhutan's north - Pasamlung and Jakarlung valleys
5. Bhutan's West: Doklam and other pasturelands that come up to the trijunction point with India





Topic 195: Dibru-Saikhowa National Park

Key points:

1. Baghjan oil blowout in Assam
2. Dibru-Saikhowa is a National Park as well as a Biosphere Reserve
3. South bank of the river Brahmaputra in the extreme east of Assam state
4. Bounded by the Brahmaputra and Lohit Rivers in the north and Dibru river in the south
5. Forest type : : semi-evergreen forests, deciduous forests, littoral and swamp forests and patches of wet evergreen forests
6. Renowned for natural regeneration of Salix trees
7. It is the largest salix swamp forest in north-eastern India