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1. RIIN/ILP/RAP/PAP

What Are We Going to Discuss?

- RIN (Register of Indigenous Inhabitants of Nagaland)
- Inner Line Permit
- Protected and Restricted Area of India
- Question Based On These Topics
- Previous Year UPSC Question (For your Practice)

Register of Indigenous Inhabitants of Nagaland (RIIN)

- The aim is to prepare a master list of all indigenous peoples and check the issuance of fake indigenous inhabitant certificates.
- All indigenous inhabitants of the state would be issued a barcoded and numbered Indigenous Inhabitant Certificate.
- The RIIN will be prepared after an extensive survey with the help of a village-wise and ward-wise list of indigenous inhabitants based on official records.
- Also, it will be prepared under the supervision of each district administration.
- No fresh indigenous inhabitant certificate will be issued after the RIIN is completed except for children born to the State's indigenous inhabitants who will be issued indigenous certificates along with birth certificates.
- The process will be conducted across Nagaland and will be done as part of the online system of Inner Line Permit (ILP), which is already in force in Nagaland.
- The designated teams comprising Sub-Divisional Officers (SDO), Block Development Officers (BDO), Headmasters and other nominated members, will make a list of indigenous inhabitants in the state.
- The database will note each family's original residence, current residence as well as the concerned Aadhaar numbers.
- Respondents will be given an opportunity to make their case before the authorities. Eventually, respective Deputy Commissioners will adjudicate on the claims and objections based on official records and the evidence produced.

What is an ILP?

- Inner Line Permit (ILP) is an official travel document required by Indian citizens residing outside certain "protected" states while entering them.
- The ILP is issued by the Government of India and is obligatory for all those who reside outside the protected states.
- With the ILP, the government aims to regulate movement to certain areas located near the international border of India.

- ILP's origin dates back to the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulations, 1873, which protected the British Crown's interest in tea, oil and elephant trade. It prohibited "British subjects" or Indians from entering into these protected areas.
- After Independence, in 1950, the word "British subjects" was replaced by Citizens of India and the focus of the ban on free movement was explained as a bid to protect tribal cultures in north eastern India.
- Currently, the Inner Line Permit is operational in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland.
- It can be issued for travel purposes solely.

Practice Question

Choose the correct statement

1. RIIN is an initiative of Union Govt to is to prepare a master list of all indigenous peoples and check the issuance of fake indigenous inhabitant certificates.
 2. It will be done as part of the online system of Protected Area Permit, which is already in force in Nagaland.
- A. Only 1
B. Only 2
C. Both 1 and 2
D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

Protected and restricted areas of India

- The Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order 1958 states that a Protected Area Permit (PAP) is required for non-Indian citizens to visit certain areas in India (mainly in the Northeast India).
- Indian citizens who are not resident in these areas need an Inner Line Permit (ILP) to enter these places.
- In addition, the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order 1963 states that a Restricted Area Permit (RAP) is required for non-Indians to visit certain areas in India.
- Currently, Protected Areas are located in the following States: - (i) Whole of Arunachal Pradesh (ii) Parts of Himachal Pradesh (iii) Parts of Jammu & Kashmir (iv) Whole of Manipur (v) Whole of Mizoram (vi) Whole of Nagaland (vii) Parts of Rajasthan (viii) Whole of Sikkim (partly in Protected Area and partly in Restricted Area) (ix) Parts of Uttarakhand
- Under the Foreigners (Restricted) Areas Order, 1963, the following areas have been declared as 'Restricted' Areas: - (i) Andaman & Nicobar Islands - Entire Union Territory (ii) Sikkim - Part of the State

Previous Year UPSC Question

Consider the following statements:

1. Aadhaar card can be used as a proof of citizenship or domicile.

2. Once issued, Aadhaar number cannot be deactivated or omitted by the Issuing Authority.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

2. Citizenship Act of 2019

- The Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes five ways of acquiring citizenship, viz, birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and incorporation of territory.
- The Act has been amended numerous times with the latest coming in 2019, leading to a lot of debate and discussion.

Who is an Illegal Migrant?

- An illegal migrant is a foreigner who:
 - ✓ enters the country without valid travel documents, like a passport and visa, or
 - ✓ enters with valid documents, but stays beyond the permitted time period.
- Illegal migrants may be imprisoned or deported under the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920.
- The 1946 and the 1920 Acts empower the central government to regulate the entry, exit and residence of foreigners within India.
- In 2015 and 2016, the central government issued two notifications exempting certain groups of illegal migrants from provisions of the 1946 and the 1920 Acts.
- These groups are Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, who arrived in India on or before December 31, 2014.
- In 2019, the Constitution Amendment Act provides for the following changes to India's citizenship act:
 - ✓ The Act amends the Citizenship Act, 1955 to make Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, and Christian illegal migrants from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan, eligible for citizenship of India.
- The cutoff date for the citizenship is December 31st, 2014.
- Under the Citizenship Act, 1955, one of the requirements for citizenship by naturalisation is that the Applicant must have resided in India during the last 12 months, as well as for 11 of the previous 14 Years.
- The amendment relaxes the second requirement from 11 years to not less than 5 years as a specific condition for applicants belonging to these six religions, and the aforementioned three Countries.

On acquiring citizenship

- such persons shall be deemed to be citizens of India from the date of their entry into India, and
- All legal proceedings against them in respect of their illegal migration or citizenship will be closed.
- The amendment act amends the Third Schedule to the Citizenship Act to make applicant belonging to the said communities from the aforesaid countries eligible for citizenship by naturalisation if they can establish their residency in India for not less than five years.
- The amendment act inserts section 6 B that grants the Central Government or an authority specified by it in this behalf may, subject to such conditions, restrictions and manner as may be prescribed, on an application made in this behalf, grant a certificate of registration or certificate of naturalisation to person referred to in the sections above.
- Clause 4 of section 6B further clarifies that these changes shall not apply to tribal area of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram or Tripura as included in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution and the areas covered under "The Inner Line" notified under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.

Correction

- The ILP is an official travel document required to visit four Northeastern states, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland.

Solve A Question (UPSC)

Democracy's superior virtue lies in the fact that it calls into activity

- A. the intelligence and character of ordinary men and women
- B. the methods for strengthening executive leadership
- C. a superior individual with dynamism and vision
- D. a band on dedicated party workers.

Answer: A

3. Avian botulism Sambhar lake

News

- Recently, Avian botulism became reason for bird deaths at Sambhar lake in Rajasthan



Sambhar Lake

- Also known as Shakambari Jheel, is India's largest inland Salt Lake, which is bowl shaped.



- It is surrounded on all sides by the Aravalli hills.
- It is a Ramsar site because the wetland is a key wintering area for tens of thousands of flamingos and other birds that migrate from northern Asia.
- The specialized algae and bacteria growing in the lake provide striking water colors and support the lake ecology that, in turn, sustains the migrating waterfowl.

Avian botulism

- The Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Uttar Pradesh has confirmed avian botulism as the reason for mass mortality of birds, at Sambhar Lake in Rajasthan.
- Avian botulism is caused by a bacterium called Clostridium botulinum.
- Clostridium botulinum produces dangerous toxins (botulinum toxins) under low-oxygen conditions.
- Botulinum toxins block nerve functions and can lead to respiratory and muscular paralysis.
- It affects the nervous system of birds, leading to flaccid paralysis in their legs and wings and neck touching the ground.
- The bacteria are commonly found in the soil, rivers, and seawater.
- The avian botulism is a neuro-muscular illness caused by Botulinum (natural toxin) that is produced by bacteria – Clostridium botulinum.

Note

- The outbreaks of avian botulism tend to occur when average temperatures are above 21 degrees celsius, and during droughts.
- The bacteria also need anaerobic (absence of oxygen) conditions and do not grow in acidic conditions.

Why Avian Botulism at Sambhar Lake

- The bacteria are also found in the gills and digestive tracts of healthy fish. It reproduces through spores and these spores remain dormant for years.



- ✓ Under favourable conditions, the spores are activated.
- ✓ They are resistant to temperature changes and drying.
- ✓ After the monsoon, when the water levels receded, there might have been an increase in salinity levels which could have led to the death of these living organisms.
- ✓ At this point in time, the spores could have been activated.
- A bird-to-bird cycle' could also have led to the tragedy.
 - ✓ In such an event, maggots feeding on dead birds can concentrate the toxin.
 - ✓ Birds feeding on dead birds can get affected.
 - ✓ This was observed in Sambhar too as researchers found only insectivorous and omnivorous birds affected and not herbivores.
- The decaying plant or animal materials are capable of hosting the bacteria for a longer period of time.

Remember

- The possibility of external factors like water pollution and eutrophication are ruled out as no farming is being carried out in the vicinity of sambhar lake.

Is it the first Incident?

- Sambhar Lake is not the first instance where deaths due to botulism have been recorded. 7,000 water birds died in Lake Michigan in 2007 and 2008. In Hawaii, the toxin killed around 183 Laysan Ducks in 2008.

4. Tiger census

What is the News

- Fourth tiger census report, Status of Tigers, Co-predators, Prey and their Habitat, 2018 shows the count of tigers in India, has risen to 2967, in 2018 from 2,226 in 2014.
- It is 4th such tiger survey since 2006. It is a gargantuan exercise and is conducted once in 4 years.
- The census is carried out by Wildlife Institute of India (WII - funded by MoEF) and NTCA.
- The tiger count is prepared after every four years by National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) provides details on the number of tigers in the 18 tiger reign states with 50 tiger reserves.
- However, this time, the census also included data collected from the rough terrains of north-eastern states which was not possible due to logistic constrains before.

Imp. Technologies used in this assessment

- M-STrIPES (Monitoring system for tigers - intensive protection and ecological status) - using GPS to geotag photo-evidences and survey information, made this exercise more accurate
- CaTRAT (Camera Trap Data Repository and Analysis Tool) - for automated segregation of camera trap photographs to species.

Remember

- Global Tiger Forum, an international collaboration of tiger bearing countries, has set a goal of doubling the count of wild tigers by 2022.
- India has also fulfilled its resolution to double the Tiger numbers made at St. Petersburg Tiger Summit in 2010, before the target year of 2022.

Global Tiger Day

- Global Tiger Day was observed for the first time in 2010 at the St. Petersburg Tiger Summit in Russia when all 13 tiger range countries came together for the first time with the commitment of doubling the number of wild tigers by 2022.
- It is celebrated annually on July 29th.
- Tigers inhabit 13 countries – Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Russia, Thailand and Vietnam.

Conservation status of Tiger

- IUCN Red List: Endangered
- Wild life protection Act: Schedule 1
- CITES: Appendix 1

Key Findings

- At 2,967, India hosts 70% of the world's tigers. Tigers were observed to be increasing at a rate of 6% per annum (2006 to 2018). Nearly a third of India's tigers are living outside tiger reserves.
- Madhya Pradesh (526) has the maximum number of tigers followed by Karnataka (524) and Uttarakhand (442).
- Highest Number of Tigers: found in Pench Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh.
- Maximum Improvement in Tiger Population since 2014: recoded in Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu
- Northeast has suffered losses in population.
- Tiger status in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha has steadily declined.
- Chhattisgarh is the only state out of the 20 tiger-bearing states where the 2018- census counted 19 tigers, significantly fewer than the 46 of 2014. Decline in Tiger numbers in Chhattisgarh can be attributed to the law and order problem as large parts of the state are hit by the Maoist insurgency.
- No tiger has been found in the Buxa (West Bengal), Palamau (Jharkhand) and Dampa (Mizoram) reserves.

Note

- The detailed report is unique in the following ways:
 - ✓ Abundance Index
 - ✓ Sex Ratio of Tigers



- ✓ Anthropogenic effects on tiger population
- ✓ Tiger Abundance in pockets

Things to Find out: [Things we tend to miss]

- Project Tiger:
 - ✓ Year?
 - ✓ Centrally sponsored or Central Sector?
 - ✓ First National Park?

5. Yuwaah ASEEM

Schemes for the Day

Yuwaah

- The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) launched the 'YuWaah' Generation Unlimited in India on November 1, 2019.
- According to UNICEF, Generation Unlimited, called YuWaah in India, is a multi-stakeholder alliance which aims to facilitate youth to gain relevant skills for productive lives and the future of work.
- YuWaah intends to create platforms to guide youth to market opportunities (career guidance, mentorship, internships, apprenticeships) and facilitate integration of career guidance in school education.
- The target age group of YuWaah includes adolescent girls and boys and its key mission is to promote access to foundational, transferable and 21st century skills for youth inside and outside formal education systems, which includes defining foundational skills, life skills and flexible learning and identifying and scaling impactful delivery models.

Aatamanirbhar Skilled Employee-Employer Mapping (ASEEM) Portal

- ASEEM refers to all the data, trends and analytics which describe the workforce market and map demand of skilled workforce to supply.
- Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship launched ASEEM portal and App to help skilled people find sustainable livelihood opportunities.
- It is Artificial Intelligence-based platform which will map details of workers based on regions and local industry demands and will bridge demand supply gap of skilled workforce across sectors.
- It will provide employers with a platform to assess the availability of a skilled workforce and formulate their hiring plans.
- It will also provide real-time granular information by identifying relevant skilling requirements and employment prospects.
- It is developed and managed by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) in collaboration with Bengaluru-based company Better place.

Question for Practice

_____ has become the first state in the country where 100 per cent households have LPG connections.

- A. Sikkim
- B. Kerala
- C. Karnataka
- D. Himachal Pradesh