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# 2-Minute Series

*A compilation of foundational topics prerequisite for Civil Services*

*For the 1st Week*

*of*

# August 2021

*(2nd August to 7th August)*

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# 1. Geography

## Islands in News

### World Ocean



### Borneo Islands



## Natuna Islands

### Island of Borneo



## World - Seas



## Map





## Manus Islands



## Tulagi Islands



## Guam Islands



## Paracel & Spratly Islands



## Pratas/Dongsha Islands



## South China Sea





## Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands



## Amami Islands Archipelago



[illegible]

## A map of the Kuril Islands region. Russia is shown in orange at the top, and Japan is shown in black at the bottom. The Kuril Islands are a chain of islands between them, highlighted with a white circle and labeled 'KURIL ISLANDS'. The surrounding sea is blue.



### Question for practice

Which of the following countries are referred to as “ Asian Tigers “?

1. Hong Kong
  2. Singapore
  3. South Korea
  4. Taiwan
- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 only

## 2. History

### Dholavira (UNESCO World Heritage Site)

- **Discovery** - In 1968 by former Archaeological Survey of India Director General Jagat Pati Joshi.
- **Location** - Gujarat's Rann of Kutch (4th site from Gujarat) (First site from Indus Valley Civilisation)
- **Time Period** - 3000 BCE to 1500 BCE, covering nearly 1500 years of continuous habitation.
- **Characteristics** - Planned streets, intricate water management system, Architectural features.
  - ✓ Spread over **70 hectares**, the remains are encompassed within an **outer fortification** and make for **fifth largest** Harappan site after Mohenjo-daro, Harappa, Rakhigarhi and Ganweriwala,
  - ✓ **Remains include** - walled city, a castle, a ceremonial ground, **two seasonal streams** and **house of different categories** indicating a *social hierarchy*, two multi purpose grounds.
  - ✓ **Special Feature** - The water management system shows the ingenuity of the inhabitants to survive in an otherwise arid region by the help of **2 monsoon channels** and a **cascading system of reservoirs**.
  - ✓ No mortal remains of humans have been discovered at Dholavira.
  - ✓ Excellent example of town planning with mathematical precision, both arithmetic and geometry.
  - ✓ Stone Quarries that manufactured beautiful objects also found.

#### Decline

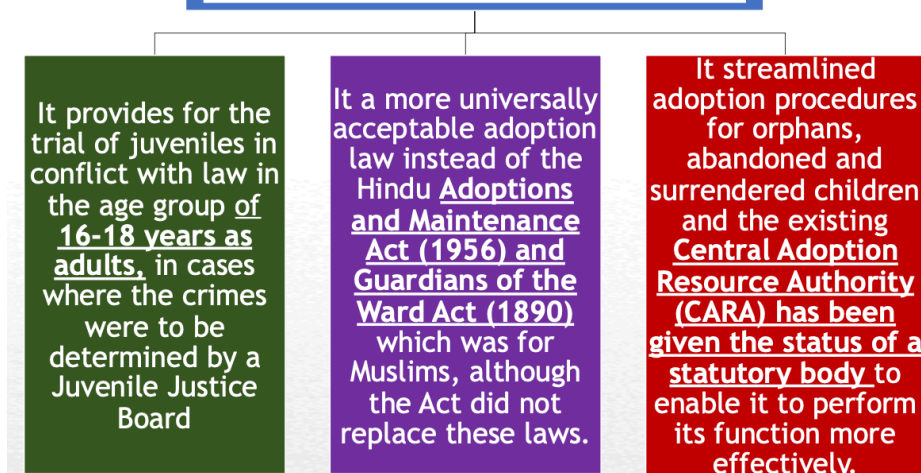
- **Decline in Trade** - Coincided with the collapse of **Mesopotamia**, indicating the integration of economies.
- **Aridity, Draught and Water crisis** - from **2000 BC**, Dholavira entered a phase of **severe aridity due to climate change and rivers like Saraswati drying up**.
  - ✓ Because of a drought-like situation, people started migrating toward the Ganges valley or towards south Gujarat and further beyond in Maharashtra.

### 3. Polity & Governance

## Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2021

<b>Name of the Bill:</b>	<b>Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2021</b>
<b>Ministry:</b>	Women and Child Development
<b>Parent Act amended:</b>	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
<b>Focus of the Act:</b>	The Act contains provisions related to children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection.
<b>International Obligations:</b>	The Act fulfils India's commitment as a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the rights of the child, the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Inter-country Adoption (1993), and other related international instruments.

### Main provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act 2015



### National Commission on Protection of Child Rights Report (2018-19) on - Role Of Independent Commissions On Juvenile Justice Programmes In India And Closed Institutions

- NCPCR is a statutory body established under Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. The 2018-19 Report point that:



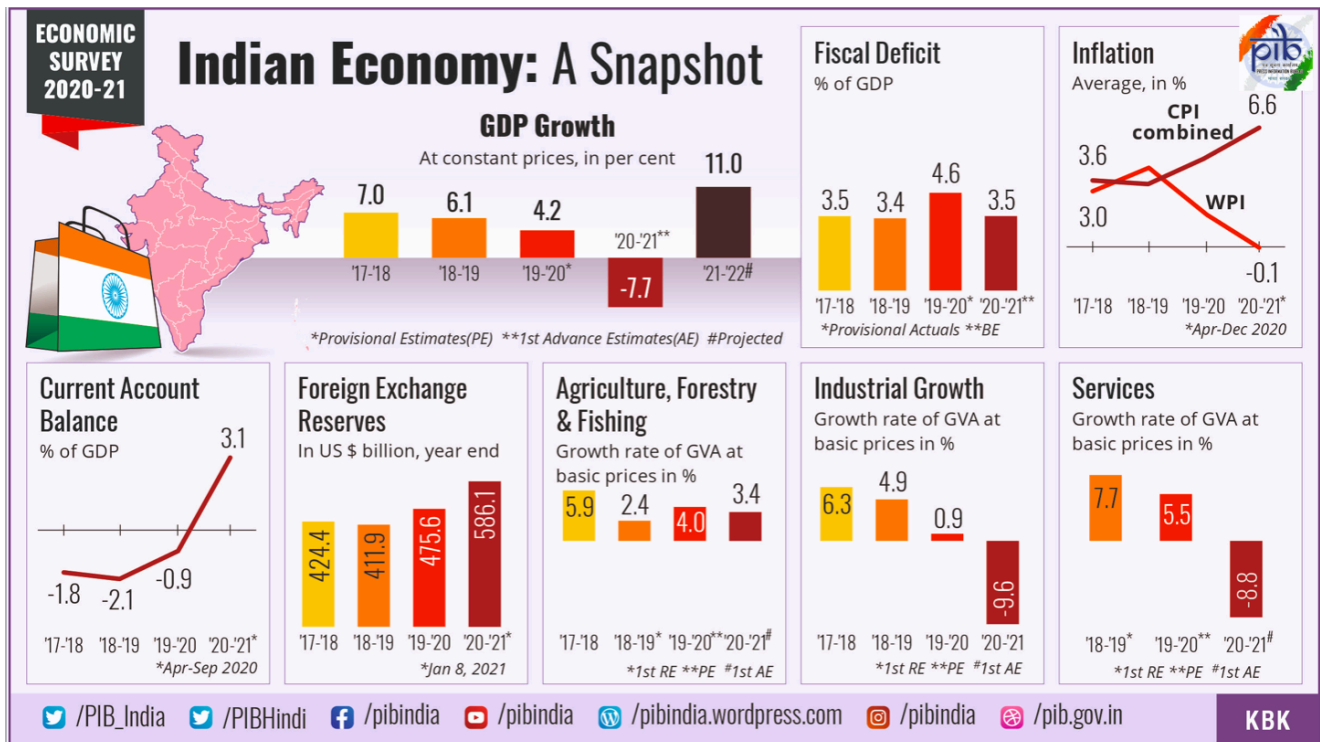
- Over 7,000 Child Care Institutions (or children's homes) were surveyed and found that 1.5 per cent do not conform to rules and regulations of the JJ Act and 29 per cent of them had major shortcomings in their management.
- Not a single Child Care Institution in the country was found to be 100 per cent compliant to the provisions of the JJ Act.
- CCIs can be government-run, government-aided, privately-run or run through government, private or foreign funding. These institutions, while falling under the CWC and the state child protection units, had very little oversight and monitoring.
- Even to receive a licence, after an application was made, if the children's home were to not receive a reply from the government within three months time, it would be "deemed registered" for a period of six months, even without government permission.

### **Key Amendments of the 2021 Bill**

- District Magistrates, including Additional District Magistrates, can now issue adoption orders under Section 61 of the JJ Act, in order to ensure speedy disposal of cases and enhance accountability. Now, DMs are also responsible for ensuring that CCIs falling in their district are following all norms and procedures.
- The Bill adds criteria to make people ineligible to be members of CWCs including: (i) having a record of violation of human rights or child rights (ii) being a part of a child care institute in the district. The DM will also carry out background checks of CWC members. The CWCs are also to report regularly to the DMs on their activities in the districts.
- Under the 2015 Act, offences committed by juveniles are categorised as heinous offences, serious offences, and petty offences. Serious offences include offences with three to seven years of imprisonment. Most heinous crimes have a minimum or maximum sentence of seven years. The Bill adds that serious offences will also include offences for which maximum punishment is imprisonment of more than seven years, and minimum punishment is not prescribed or is less than seven years.
- Revision and Booster strategy for UPSC Prelims 2021- Week wise Plan

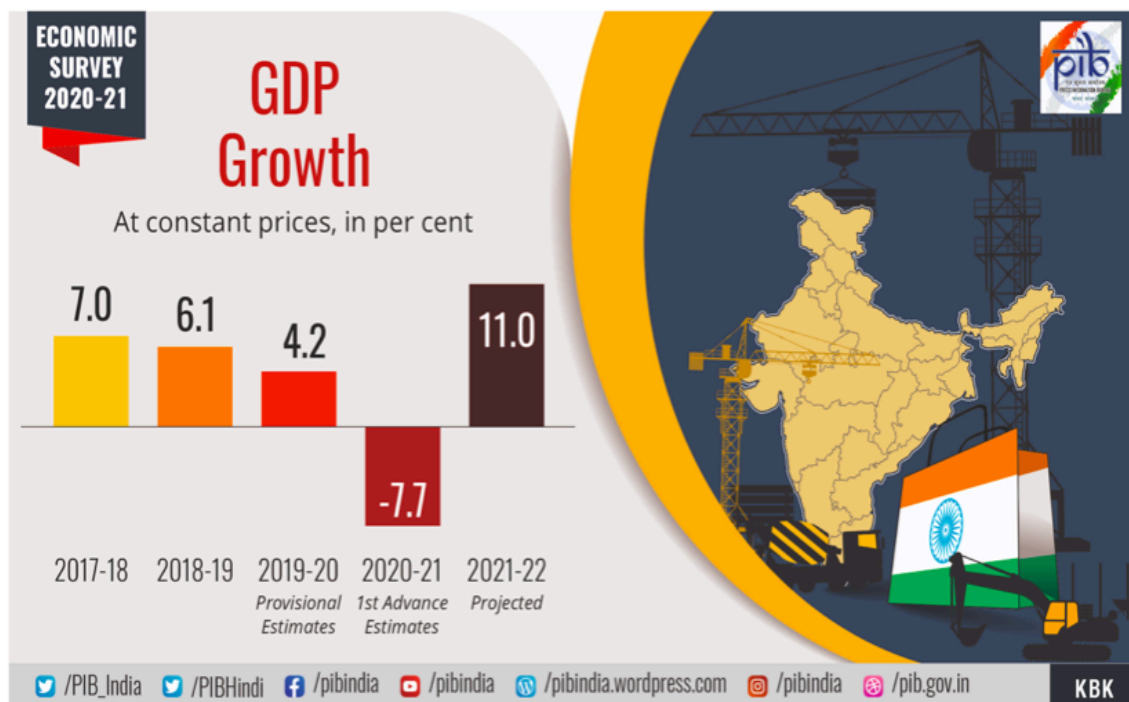
## 4. Economy

### 5 Important Point on India's GDP



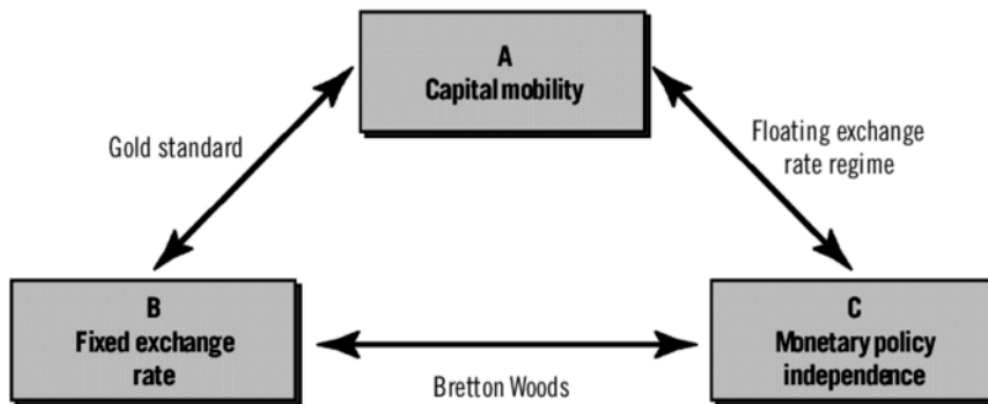
### Size of the Economy

- It is the world's sixth- largest economy by nominal GDP.
- It is the third largest by purchasing power parity (PPP).



## Type of the Economy

- Open, Liberal alongwith Protectionist dirigism



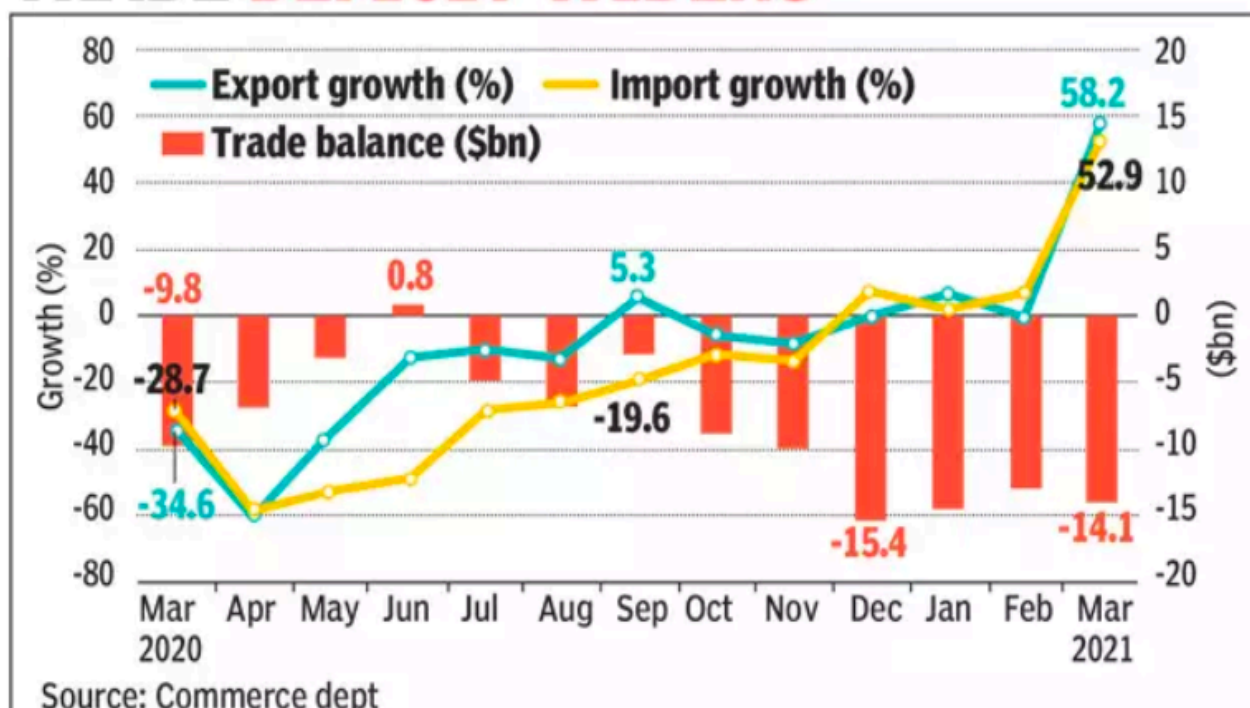
## Income Parity

- India has low Per-Capita Income (ranks less than 120 out of 150 countries)
- **Gini index** of India, which is a measure of income distribution inequality, is now consistently inching upwards of 35

## Biggest Trading Partners

- In 2020: China (\$77.7 billion) USA (\$75.9 billion)
- In 2019: USA (\$85.5 billion)

## TRADE DEFICIT WIDENS



## Trend of trade

**Table 7.2 B : Share and Percentage Change of Major Imports**

Commodity Group	Percentage share			Percentage change <sup>a</sup>		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)
	(Apr-Mar)	(Apr-Sep)	(Apr-Sep)	(Apr-Mar)	(Apr-Sep)	(Apr-Sep)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>I. Food and allied products<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>-19.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-5.9</b>
<i>of which</i>						
1. Cereals <sup>c</sup>	0.0	0.1	0.1	-60.5	53.2	-33.0
2. Pulses	0.2	0.3	0.4	-60.8	26.2	-1.8
3. Cashew Nuts	0.3	0.3	0.4	13.3	-20.5	-24.5
4. Edible Oils	1.9	2.0	3.2	-15.0	-2.2	0.5
<b>II. Fuel</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>-50.0</b>
5. Coal <sup>d</sup>	5.1	4.7	4.5	14.3	-14.2	-45.2
6. POL	27.4	27.5	21.4	29.7	-7.4	-50.9
<b>III. Fertilizers<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-3.7</b>
<b>IV. Paper board manufactures &amp; newsprint</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>-11.4</b>	<b>-40.4</b>
<b>V. Capital goods<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>-44.7</b>
<i>of which</i>						
7. Machinery except elec & machine tool	3.8	4.0	4.2	14.5	-4.1	-36.7
8. Electrical machinery	3.5	4.0	3.7	15.6	3.6	-43.5
9. Transport equipment	4.8	5.3	3.3	9.0	2.1	-55.1
10. Project goods	0.5	0.4	0.5	14.3	-14.7	-22.4
<b>VI. Others</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>-37.1</b>	<b>-41.9</b>
<i>of which</i>						
11. Chemicals <sup>g</sup>	6.8	6.6	8.9	15.2	-10.3	-21.6
12. Pearls precious semi precious stones	5.3	4.7	3.5	-21.0	-17.1	-54.4
13. Iron & steel <sup>h</sup>	2.5	2.3	2.2	20.6	-14.7	-48.0
14. Non-ferrous metals <sup>i</sup>	2.9	2.8	2.8	15.0	-10.8	-39.0
15. Gold & Silver	7.1	6.5	5.0	-0.6	-15.6	-57.8
16. Professional instruments, optical goods, etc.	1.0	1.1	1.3	9.1	-3.1	-22.4
17. Electronic Goods	11.2	1.1	1.3	8.5	-91.2	-22.4
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>-39.7</b>

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

**Table 7.3 B. Share and Percentage Change of Major Exports**

Commodity Group	Percentage share			Percentage change <sup>a</sup>		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)
	(Apr-Mar)	(Apr-Sep)	(Apr-Sep)	(Apr-Mar)	(Apr-Sep)	(Apr-Sep)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>I. Agriculture &amp; allied</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-10.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<i>of which</i>						
1. Tea	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.8	-0.5	-24.5
2. Coffee	0.2	0.2	0.3	-17.8	-11.3	-6.8
3. Cereals	2.5	2.1	3.5	0.1	-22.3	27.4
4. Unmanufactured Tobacco	0.2	0.2	0.2	-4.1	-7.5	-4.0
5. Spices	1.0	1.2	1.5	6.2	8.3	-2.9
6. Cashewnuts	0.2	0.2	0.1	-40.9	-15.5	-66.6
7. Oil Meals	0.5	0.3	0.4	27.5	-82.2	6.5
8. Fruits & Vegetables & Pulses	0.6	0.5	0.7	3.0	-14.1	1.4
9. Marine Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	-8.6	-1.2	-23.8
10. Raw Cotton	0.6	0.3	0.4	10.0	-99.0	51.3
<b>II. Ores and Minerals</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<i>of which</i>						
11. Iron Ore	0.4	0.8	1.7	-11.7	99.3	37.3
12. Processed minerals	0.4	0.3	0.3	17.9	-19.7	-29.8
13. Other ores & minerals	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.6	-1.0	-3.0
<b>III. Manufactured goods</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>-29.1</b>
<i>of which</i>						
14. Leather & Manufactures	0.9	0.9	0.7	-4.8	-12.2	-69.5
15. Leather footwear	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	-5.1	-65.0
16. Gems & Jewellery	12.2	11.5	6.9	-3.2	-10.8	-121.7
17. Drugs, Pharmaceuticals & fine chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.7	9.5	-0.6	8.1
18. Dyes/intmdts. & Coaltar chemicals	0.9	0.9	0.8	14.4	2.5	-39.4
19. Manufactures of metals	5.0	4.9	5.6	-7.4	-6.5	-6.7
20. Machinery & instruments	8.3	8.6	8.4	15.6	-1.8	-25.7
21. Transport equipments	7.4	6.8	6.1	12.2	-11.8	-52.0
22. Primary & semi-finished Iron & Steel	3.0	3.0	5.0	-15.4	-4.8	25.4
23. Electronic Goods	2.4	3.5	3.0	28.7	35.2	-34.3
24. Cotton yarn, fabrics, made-ups etc.	3.0	2.8	2.9	9.5	-11.3	-20.0
25. Readymade Garments	4.9	4.9	3.8	-3.5	-4.0	-64.6
26. Handicrafts	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	-2.2	-42.6
<b>IV. Crude &amp; Petroleum Products (incl. Coal)</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>-12.2</b>	<b>-75.5</b>
<b>V. Other &amp; unclassified items</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>-26.9</b>

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata



## Sector Wise Composition

Percentage	2019-20	Item	S.No.
	20	2	1
<b>15%</b>	<b>19,68,571</b>	<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>1</b>
8%	10,99,586	crops	1.1
4%	5,77,720	livestock	1.2
1%	1,64,894	forestry and logging	1.3
1%	1,26,370	fishing and aquaculture	1.4
<b>2%</b>	<b>3,22,116</b>	<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>17%</b>	<b>22,69,424</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>3</b>
2%	2,45,757	Food Products, Beverages and Tobacco	3.1
2%	2,90,102	Textiles, Apparel and Leather Products	3.2
2%	3,28,069	Metal Products	3.3
4%	5,79,215	Machinery and Equipment	3.4
6%	8,26,282	Other Manufactured Goods	3.5
<b>2%</b>	<b>3,00,532</b>	<b>Electricity, gas, water supply &amp; other utility</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>8%</b>	<b>10,35,534</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>14%</b>	<b>18,27,508</b>	<b>Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>6</b>
13%	16,70,775	Trade & repair services	6.1
1%	1,56,733	Hotels & restaurants	6.2
<b>7%</b>	<b>8,72,289</b>	<b>Transport, storage, communication &amp; services</b>	<b>7</b>
1%	94,524	Railways	7.1
3%	4,31,820	Road transport	7.2
0%	13,007	Water transport	7.3
0%	9,151	Air transport	7.4
1%	91,277	Services incidental to transport	7.5
0%	14,052	Storage	7.6
2%	2,18,458	Communication & services related to broadcasting	7.7
<b>6%</b>	<b>7,94,744</b>	<b>Financial services</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>16%</b>	<b>21,21,765</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp;</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>6%</b>	<b>7,74,359</b>	<b>Public administration and defence</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>7%</b>	<b>9,84,628</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>100%</b>	<b>1,32,71,471</b>	<b>TOTAL GVA at basic prices</b>	<b>12</b>

Economic Survey 2020-21 Volume 2 | **A 7**

**Table 1.3 B. Real Gross Value Added at Basic Prices by Industry of Origin**

(₹ crore)						
At constant prices						
Year	Agriculture, forestry & fishing, mining and quarrying	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	Trade, hotels, transport & communication	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	Community social & personal services	Gross value added at basic prices (2 to 6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>2011-12 series</b>						
2011-12	1762983	2373988	1413116	1530877	1025982	8106946
2012-13	1786897	2458558	1551143	1680031	1069646	8546275
2013-14	1872305	2561081	1652062	1867407	1110794	9063649
2014-15	1894401	2733213	1807689	2073714	1203115	9712133
2015-16	1934120	2993343	1992825	2294787	1276797	10491870
2016-17	2075252	3217705	2146379	2492967	1395982	11328285
2017-18 (2 <sup>nd</sup> RE)	2194824	3426904	2309860	2609016	1533809	12074413
2018-19 (1 <sup>st</sup> RE)	2217408	3633517	2488049	2786855	1677298	12803128
2019-20 (PE)	2303790	3659389	2577945	2915680	1844316	13301120
2020-21 (AE)	2325548	3319280	2026128	2891811	1776408	12339175

Source : National Statistical Office

Notes :

PE : Provisional Estimates, RE: Revised Estimates AE: Advance Estimates



## 5. Environment

### Tiger Reserve Gets Ca |Ts Accreditation

#### Introduction

- On the occasion of International Tiger Day, Union Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change announced that 14 tiger reserves in India have received accreditation of the Global Conservation Assured Tiger Standards (CA|TS).



**IUCN STATUS - ENDANGERED**  
**WPA, 1972 - SCHEDULE I**  
**CITES - APPENDIX I**

#### International Tiger Day

- International tiger day is celebrated every year on July 29 to make awareness for tiger conservation.
- On July 29, 2010, 13 countries came together to sign an agreement at the Saint Petersburg Tiger Summit in Russia.
- They also vowed that they would try to double the population of the animal by 2022.
- The theme for the 2021 International Tiger Day is "Their survival is in our hands".

#### Conservation Assured | Tiger Standards - Ca|Ts

- CA|TS is a conservation tool that sets minimum standards to manage target species, and encourages assessments to benchmark progress.
- Tigers are the first species selected for the initiative.
- Launched in 2013, the tool was developed in collaboration with field managers, tiger experts and government agencies engaged in tiger conservation.
- The Conservation Assured | Tiger Standards (CA|TS) scheme provides an incentive to those responsible for conservation areas in the 13 tiger range countries to improve the effectiveness of management.
- The Global Tiger Forum (GTF), an international NGO working on tiger conservation, and World Wildlife Fund India are the two implementing partners of the National Tiger Conservation Authority for CA|TS assessment in India.
- Sites taking part will initially be 'registered' (standards not yet attained) then, when all required standards are met, 'approved' (standards achieved).
- An approved site has achieved excellence in tiger site management.
- Sites are evaluated through an assessment and independent review process.



- 
- TIGER RESERVES IN INDIA**
- WPSI
- AFGHANISTAN  
PAKISTAN  
CHINA  
NEPAL  
BANGLADESH  
MYANMAR
- ARABIAN SEA  
BAY OF BENGAL
- RAJAJI  
CORBETT  
PILIBHIT  
DUDHWA  
VALMIKI  
SAKISKA  
RANTHAMBORE  
MUKUNDRA HILLS  
PANNA  
SANJAY DUBRI  
BANDHAVGARH  
PALAMAU  
Kanha  
ACHANAKMAR  
SUNDERBANS  
SIMILIPAL  
SATPURA  
PENCH  
MELGHAT  
BOR  
TADOBA - ANDHARI  
KAWAL  
UDANTI - SITANADI  
INDRAVATI  
SAHYADARI  
AMRABAD  
NAGARJUNASAGAR SRISAILAM  
DANDELI - ANSHI  
BHADRA  
NAGARHOLE  
MUCUMALAI  
BANDIPUR  
FARAMBIKULAM  
PERIYAR  
KALAKAD MUNDANTHURAI
- EHUTAN  
PAKKE  
NAMDAPHA  
Nameri  
Kaziranga  
Manas  
Orang  
Buxa  
Dampa
- SRI LANKA
- Disclaimer: This map is for representational purposes only. It expresses no opinion or claim about the legal status or boundaries of any country, state, district, territory or other area.

- Manas, Kaziranga and Orang in Assam
- Satpura, Kanha and Panna in Madhya Pradesh
- Pench in Maharashtra
- Valmiki Tiger Reserve in Bihar
- Dudhwa in Uttar Pradesh
- Sunderbans in West Bengal
- Parambikulam in Kerala
- Bandipur Tiger Reserve of Karnataka
- Mudumalai and Anamalai Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu

### 3 Tiger Reserve

- The three most popular tiger reserves Bandhavgarh in MP, Corbett in Uttarakhand, and Ranthambore in Rajasthan
- are not on the list of reserves that have been granted accreditation.
- The three most popular ones also have the highest tourist footfalls which may be a factor.

### Status Of Leopards, Co-Predators And Megaherbivores Report 2018

- The Environment Minister also released the report 'Status of Leopards, Co-predators and Megaherbivores-2018' stating that the report is a testimony to the fact that conservation of tigers leads to the conservation of entire ecosystem.
- According to the report, the overall leopard population in the tiger range landscape of India in 2018 was estimated at 12,852.
- This is a significant increase from the 2014 figure that was 7,910 in forested habitats of 18 tiger bearing states of the country.

### Also

- National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) felicitated some of the forest frontline workers as 'BaghRakshaks', to recognize their outstanding contribution towards the protection of tigers and forests.
- The Government of India took a proactive step to classify forest and wildlife protection as 'essential services' during lockdown.
- The event also saw the release of a special edition of National Tiger Conservation Authority's (NTCA) quarterly newsletter 'STRIPES', commemorating Global Tiger Day.

**NTCA is a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.**

**Established in 2005 following the recommendations of the Tiger Task Force.**

## 6. International Relation

### Look East Polity vs Act East Polity

- It is a policy initiative to enhance economic relation and enhance historical and cultural relations of India with nations of East and South East Asia.
- These countries mainly include Japan, Australia and south-East countries.
- After integration of USSR in 1990, India had to shift its focus on east and south-east regions.
- It was initiated during the time of the PM Narsimhar Rao in 1991 and formally came into action in 1993.
- It also wanted to tackle strategic influence of China

### Act East Policy

- It is a reinforced version of "Look East policy"
- This Policy has been launched by the Modi government in East Asia Summit in Myanmar in the year 2014.
- According to this, relation with East Asian nations are a foreign policy priority of India.
- This policy contains previous economic as well as new security angle.
- This policy also aims towards the enhanced connectivity towards the
- North eastern regions.
- It also wanted to include Pacific Island nations, South Korea and Mangolia.

### North Eastern States

- Covers 8% of India geographical area
- Covers 4 percent population
- Was neglected till now.