



The Gateway to Success

+91-90000 36699 / 90000 66690

Email: [info@sosinclasses.com](mailto:info@sosinclasses.com)

H.No. 1-10-196

Ashok Nagar X Road, Hyderabad

Telangana 500020.

---

DAILY NEWS DIARY

Of

19.11.2021

FOR PRELIMS AND MAINS

Warm Greetings.

- DnD aims to provide every day news analysis in sync with the UPSC pattern.
- It is targeted at UPSC – Prelims & Mains.
- Daily articles are provided in the form of Question and Answers
- To have a bank of mains questions.
- And interesting to read.
- Providing precise information that can be carried straight to the exam, rather than over dumping.

Enjoy reading.

THE HINDU - TH  
INDIAN EXPRESS - IE  
BUSINESS LINE - BL  
ECONOMIC TIMES - ET  
TIMES OF INDIA - TOI



## INDEX

### Essay Paper

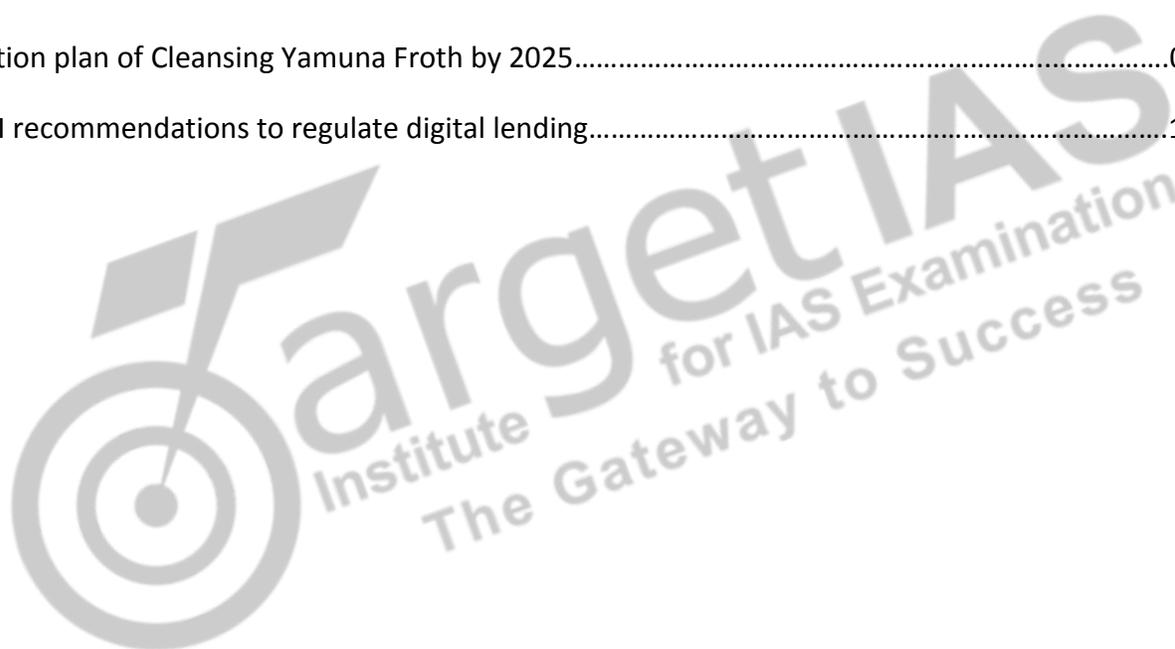
1. Farm Laws the ground on which the law has been now repealed.....04

### GS 1

1. "Sexual intent, not skin-to-skin contact" .....05
2. Role of the Speaker on grounds of defection .....07
3. Mobile Connectivity Project designed to benefit the tribes.....08

### GS 3

1. Action plan of Cleansing Yamuna Froth by 2025.....09
2. RBI recommendations to regulate digital lending.....10



## ESSAY PAPER

### Editorial

**Q- Critically analyse the Farm Laws introduced in 2019 mentioning the ground on which the law has been now repealed?**

**INTRODUCTION** = Prime Minister Narendra Modi's address to the nation in which he announced that the three contentious farm laws will be repealed is a huge victory for the farmer agitation. As elections in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh neared, the shadow cast by the farm protests was becoming too hard for the BJP to ignore. With the Supreme Court staying its implementation, the laws were anyway as good as dead.

<p><b>The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce</b> (Promotion and Facilitation) <b>Bill, 2020</b></p>	<p><b>PROS</b> It will open more choices for farmers, reduce marketing costs, and help them get better prices.</p> <hr/> <p><b>CONS</b> States will lose revenue if farmers sell produce outside APMC markets. Also, commission agents stand to lose if the entire farm trade moves out of mandis</p>
<p><b>The Farmers</b> (Empowerment and Protection) <b>Agreement of Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill</b></p>	<p><b>PROS</b> Gives farmers the right to enter into a contract with agribusiness firms, processors, wholesalers, exporters, or large retailers for the sale of future farming produce at a pre-agreed price.</p> <hr/> <p><b>CONS</b> Opposition claims that the law is framed to suit "big corporates who seek to dominate the Indian food and agriculture business".</p>
<p><b>The Essential Commodities</b> (Amendment) <b>Bill</b></p>	<p><b>PROS</b> It seeks to remove commodities like cereals, pulses, oilseeds, onion, and potatoes from the list of essential commodities and will do away with the imposition of stock holding limits on such items.</p> <hr/> <p><b>CONS</b> Big companies will have the freedom to stock commodities, helping them dictate terms to farmers.</p>

**Centre's cardinal error was –**

1. The failure to hardsell the need for greater private participation in the farm trade upfront, before enacting the laws.
2. The ordinance route and the rushed passage to Parliament was poor optics.
3. It also underestimated the clout of farmers benefiting from the current MSP and procurement regime.

Nevertheless, the lost opportunity shouldn't mean the end of attempts to reinvigorate agriculture. The greater political threat for BJP stemmed from western UP where the BKU leader Rakesh Tikait had taken leadership of the agitation and was threatening to fan it wider.



The Lakhimpur Kheri violence allegedly involving Union minister Ajay Mishra Teni's son Ashish Mishra had intensified the divide.

## GS 1

### ❖ Polity

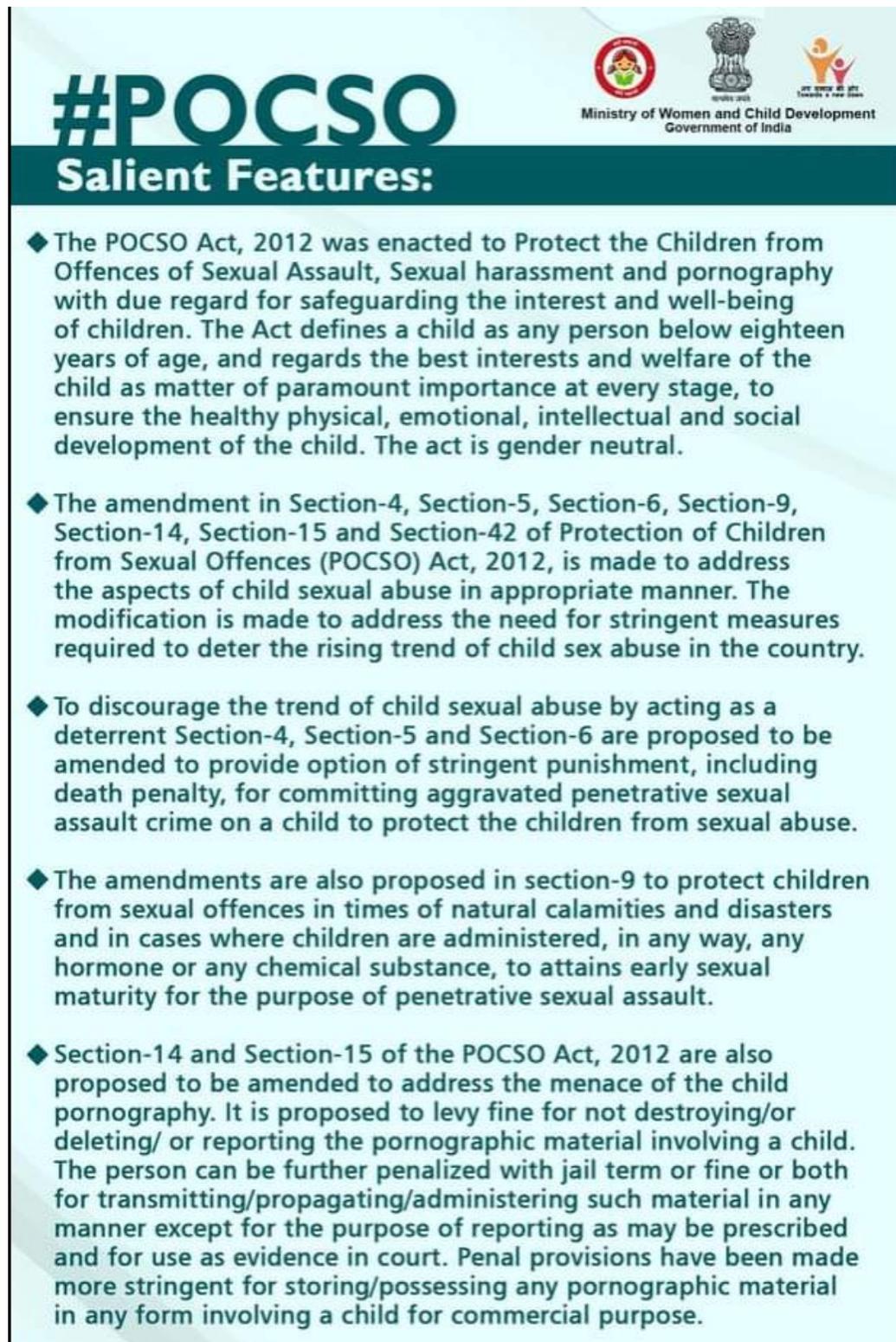
**Q- "Sexual intent, not skin-to-skin contact" is the key consideration factor. Comment?**

**BACKGROUND** = On January 19, a Single Judge of the Bombay High Court's Nagpur Bench created a furore by acquitting the man under the POCSO Act and holding that an act against a minor would amount to groping or sexual assault only if there was "skin-to-skin" contact.

The High Court had concluded that mere touching or pressing of a clothed body of a child did not amount to sexual assault.

The Supreme Court quashed a Bombay High Court decision to acquit a man charged with assault under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) solely on the grounds that he groped the child over her clothes without "skin-to-skin" contact.

- "The act of touching a sexual part of the body with sexual intent will not be trivialised and not excluded under Section 7 of the POCSO Act".
- Section 7 mandates that "whoever with sexual intent touches the vagina, penis, anus or breast of the child or makes the child touch the vagina, penis, anus or breast of such person or any other person, or does any other act with sexual intent which involves physical contact without penetration is said to commit sexual assault".



**#POCSO**  
**Salient Features:**

Ministry of Women and Child Development  
Government of India

- ◆ The POCSO Act, 2012 was enacted to Protect the Children from Offences of Sexual Assault, Sexual harassment and pornography with due regard for safeguarding the interest and well-being of children. The Act defines a child as any person below eighteen years of age, and regards the best interests and welfare of the child as matter of paramount importance at every stage, to ensure the healthy physical, emotional, intellectual and social development of the child. The act is gender neutral.
- ◆ The amendment in Section-4, Section-5, Section-6, Section-9, Section-14, Section-15 and Section-42 of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, is made to address the aspects of child sexual abuse in appropriate manner. The modification is made to address the need for stringent measures required to deter the rising trend of child sex abuse in the country.
- ◆ To discourage the trend of child sexual abuse by acting as a deterrent Section-4, Section-5 and Section-6 are proposed to be amended to provide option of stringent punishment, including death penalty, for committing aggravated penetrative sexual assault crime on a child to protect the children from sexual abuse.
- ◆ The amendments are also proposed in section-9 to protect children from sexual offences in times of natural calamities and disasters and in cases where children are administered, in any way, any hormone or any chemical substance, to attains early sexual maturity for the purpose of penetrative sexual assault.
- ◆ Section-14 and Section-15 of the POCSO Act, 2012 are also proposed to be amended to address the menace of the child pornography. It is proposed to levy fine for not destroying/or deleting/ or reporting the pornographic material involving a child. The person can be further penalized with jail term or fine or both for transmitting/propagating/administering such material in any manner except for the purpose of reporting as may be prescribed and for use as evidence in court. Penal provisions have been made more stringent for storing/possessing any pornographic material in any form involving a child for commercial purpose.

The “purpose of law is not to allow the offender to sneak out of the mesh of law”. The court said limiting the ambit of “touch” to a narrow and pedantic” definition would lead to an “absurd interpretation”.

“The court should not be overzealous in searching for ambiguity when the words in the section are plain. Someone can wear a surgical glove and exploit a child and get away scot-free ... This is an outrageous order”.



The court, while setting aside the High Court decision, confirmed the guilt of the offender in the case and sentenced him to three years of rigorous imprisonment, subject to the period he had undergone.

The High Court order had a deleterious effect when the number of POCSO cases had reached 43,000 in a year and thus revised.

## ❖ Polity

**Q- What is the outcome of the Committee formed to the role of the Speaker in cases of disqualification on grounds of defection under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution?**

**BACKGROUND** = The All-India Presiding Officers' Conference (AIPOC) ended here with the –

1. Delegates failing to reach a consensus on whether the Speaker's powers under the anti-defection law should be limited,
2. While reiterating an earlier resolution that there should be no disruptions during Question Hour and the President's and Governor's address to the House.

### Scope of Changes -

- Mr. Birla said there was a need to increase the number of sittings of legislative bodies.

- We should try to make a definite action plan to increase the number of meetings of the legislatures so as to provide maximum time and opportunities to the members so that the people's representatives can discuss the major issues of their State and country extensively.
- The Speaker also called for drastic changes to the functioning of Standing Committees, including changes to their rules.
- Presiding officers should evaluate the work of the committees once a year and make them more accountable to the people.
- The tradition of Zero Hour should be started in all State legislatures to give members the chance to raise urgent matters pertaining to their constituencies.
- "One nation, one legislative platform" should be realised.

## ❖ Governance

### Q- Write an account of the Mobile Connectivity Project designed to benefit the tribes?

**BACKGROUND** = The Union Cabinet approved the provisioning of mobile services in 7,287 uncovered villages in 44 Aspirational Districts that are among the most under-developed districts in India, across five States – Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Odisha.

- The decision comes close on the heels of Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurating the Birsa Munda museum in Ranchi on the first-ever 'Janjatiya Gaurav Divas' or tribal pride day, as part of efforts to reach out to the tribal community ahead of the 2024 Lok Sabha election.
- While the exact tribal population that would benefit from the decision was not available, an official said it was likely to be around 36 lakh people across these villages.
- As per available data, 3,933 of the uncovered villages under the project fall in Odisha.
- These include districts such as Rayagada (962 villages), Kandhamal (1,094 villages), Malkangiri (306 villages), Gajapati (467), Nabarangpur (17 villages) and Koraput (520 villages), which have more than 50% Scheduled Tribe (ST) population as per the 2011 Census. Likewise, of the 700 villages in Chhattisgarh, 418 villages were in districts such as Bijapur, Narayanpur and Bastar, where the tribal population is in majority.
- In Jharkhand, 827 uncovered villages would get connectivity across districts such as Bokaro, Hazaribagh, Khunti, Purbi Singhbhum, Sahibganj and Simdega.
- In Maharashtra, 610 village would benefit in Gadchiroli and Nandurbar, and about 1,218 villages in Andhra Pradesh would get connectivity across Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and YSR. Most of these districts also had a significant tribal population.
- As per Department of Telecom estimates, as of August, 5,72,551 of 5,97,618 inhabited Census villages of the country, including tribal and Left Wing Extremism (LWE)-affected areas, had mobile network coverage.

More than half of the over 7,200 uncovered villages, largely inhabited by tribal communities, that the Government aims to provide 4G connectivity by 2023 at an estimated cost of ₹6,466 crore, is in Odisha, according to official data.

## GS 3

### ❖ Environment

#### Q- What is the action plan of Cleansing Yamuna Froth by 2025?

**BACKGROUND** = Mr. Kejriwal started work on the Yamuna Cleansing project and that he had set timelines for every small aspect of the project and would keep revisiting its progress every 15 to 30 days to ensure that it is completed by February 2025.

#### Action plan

- The action plan includes building new sewage treatment plants (STP), increasing capacity of existing STPs, and rolling in new technology to make sure that pollutants do not flow into the Yamuna.

For a clean future		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build new STPs, increase capacity of existing STPs and upgrade technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In situ treatment of large drains of Delhi</li> </ul>	<b>Deadline of the project: February, 2025</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Four new STPs are being built in Delhi at Okhla with a capacity of <b>124 MGDs</b>, at Coronation Pillar site with a capacity of <b>70 MGDs</b>, at Rithala with a capacity of <b>40 MGDs</b> and at Kondli with a capacity of <b>45 MGDs</b></li> <li>• The existing <b>19 STPs</b> in Delhi are being upgraded</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crackdown on industrial waste and zero tolerance for defaulters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desilting of entire sewer network</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JJ clusters will get proper sewer connections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delhi Government to connect every household to the sewer network</li> </ul>	

- The Delhi Government proposes to carry out in situ treatment of the city's major drains. Work to clean the Najafgarh, Barapullah, Supplementary and Ghazipur drains has started, the Government said. Other measures include diverting industrial waste.
- The Chief Minister said all industrial waste will be diverted to the common effluent treating plants and promised a crackdown on industries for not sending its waste to the treatment plants.
- The drainage system of JJ clusters, he said, will be connected to the larger sewer network to completely stop stormwater drains from being polluted.
- The Delhi Government also proposed to connect every household to the sewer network.
- The Government plans to complete desilting of the 9,225-km sewer network inside Delhi in the next six months.

## Snippets

### ❖ Economic Development

#### Q- Make a note of RBI recommendations to regulate digital lending?

- A Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Working Group (WG) on digital lending, including lending through online platforms and mobile apps, has recommended –
  1. A separate legislation to oversee such lending as well as a nodal agency to vet the Digital Lending Apps.
  2. The group 'set up in the backdrop of business conduct and customer protection concerns arising out of the spurt in digital lending activities' has also mooted a Self-Regulatory Organisation for participants in the digital lending ecosystem.
  3. Besides a separate law to prevent illegal digital lending activities, the group has proposed development of certain baseline technology standards and compliance with those standards as a pre-condition for offering digital lending solutions.
  4. It has also suggested that disbursement of loans be made directly into the bank accounts of borrowers and servicing of loans be done only through the bank accounts of the digital lenders.
  5. All data collection must require the prior consent of borrowers and come 'with verifiable audit trails' and the data itself ought to be stored locally, it mooted.





**Q- Which of the following statement defines the term elasticity of employment?**

- a) It is a measure of change in employment with respect to change in demand.
- b) It is a measure of change in workforce with respect to change in supply.
- c) It is a measure of change in employment with respect to change in economic growth.
- d) It is a measure of change in labour force with respect to change in inflation.



**Consider the following statements:**

**Assertion (A):** Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time.

**Reason (R):** If someone is barred from being in majority at all points of time, on the basis of birth, caste, religion, etc., then the democratic rule ceases to be accommodative for that person or group.

**In the context of the statements above, which of these is correct?**

- a) A and R both are correct, and R is the correct explanation for A.
- b) A and R both are correct, and R is NOT the correct explanation for A.
- c) A is correct, R is incorrect.
- d) A is incorrect, R is correct.

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** An example of this can be Sri Lanka. Even though it is a democratic state, the majoritarianism by the Sinhalese community has been threatening the very existence of a total integrated Sri Lankan state. The Sri Lankan Tamils have been raising their voice both violently and non-violently for a long period of time. This has also resulted in a civil war. If they will be always denied a share in political power, SL can no longer be called a democracy.

**UPSC - CSE****COMPREHENSIVE & FOUNDATION COURSE****OFFLINE From: 13.12.2021****ONLINE From: 15.12.2021****COURSE INCLUDES:**

- NCERT
- Prelims & Mains
- GS Foundation
- CSAT
- Daily Tests & Writing Practice
- Optional (ANTHROPOLOGY / TELUGU LIT.)
- Nine Months Course
- Mentoring with Individual Focus
- SAVVY Sessions
- IAO Certification of Quality

**OPTIONALS****NEW OFFLINE COURSES****ANTHROPOLOGY by Mrs. SOSIN REVELLA****From: 15<sup>th</sup> of December 2021****OPTIONALS****NEW ONLINE COURSES****ANTHROPOLOGY by Mrs. SOSIN REVELLA****From: 27/10/2021****OPTIONALS****NEW OFFLINE COURSES****TELUGU LITERATURE by DR. GARIKIPATI SUBRAMANYAM****Around 15/11/2021 – 18/11/2021**