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## DAILY NEWS DIARY

Of

**08.01.2022**

## 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



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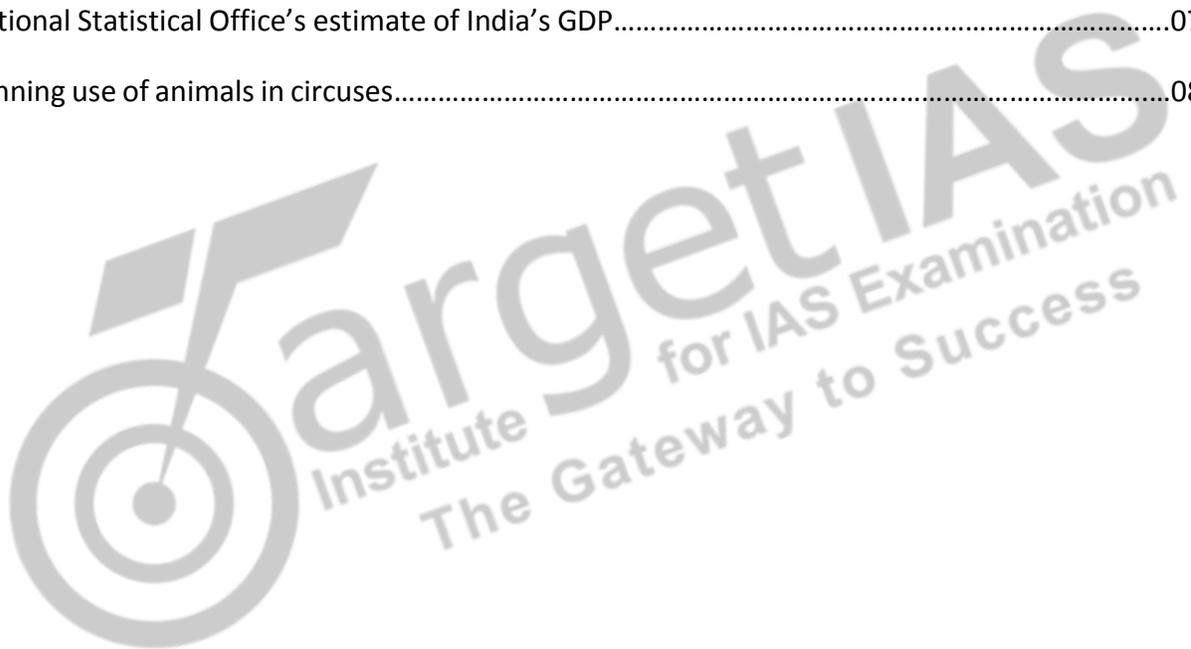
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## ESSAY PAPER

### Editorial

#### **Q- Instability in Kazakhstan will resonate in regional geopolitics. Comment.**

**INTRODUCTION** = The unfolding crisis in Kazakhstan is about more than just the rise in LPG prices, consequent inflation and violent unrest since January 1.

1. The protests, violence and backlash against an authoritarian government echo crises that preceded the fall of the Iron Curtain, exposing the fragility of even the most entrenched autocratic regimes.
2. Instability in the country is also a challenge to equilibrium in the region, which is still reeling from the strategic consequences of the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan.

At least a dozen security and police personnel have been killed and over 2,000 protesters arrested.



#### **Developments -**

- These numbers are likely to rise once the internet and communications are restored in large parts of the country and more information comes in. The protests, initially peaceful, erupted in violence and firing, as has been reported in Almaty, Kazakhstan's largest city, as well as in other areas.

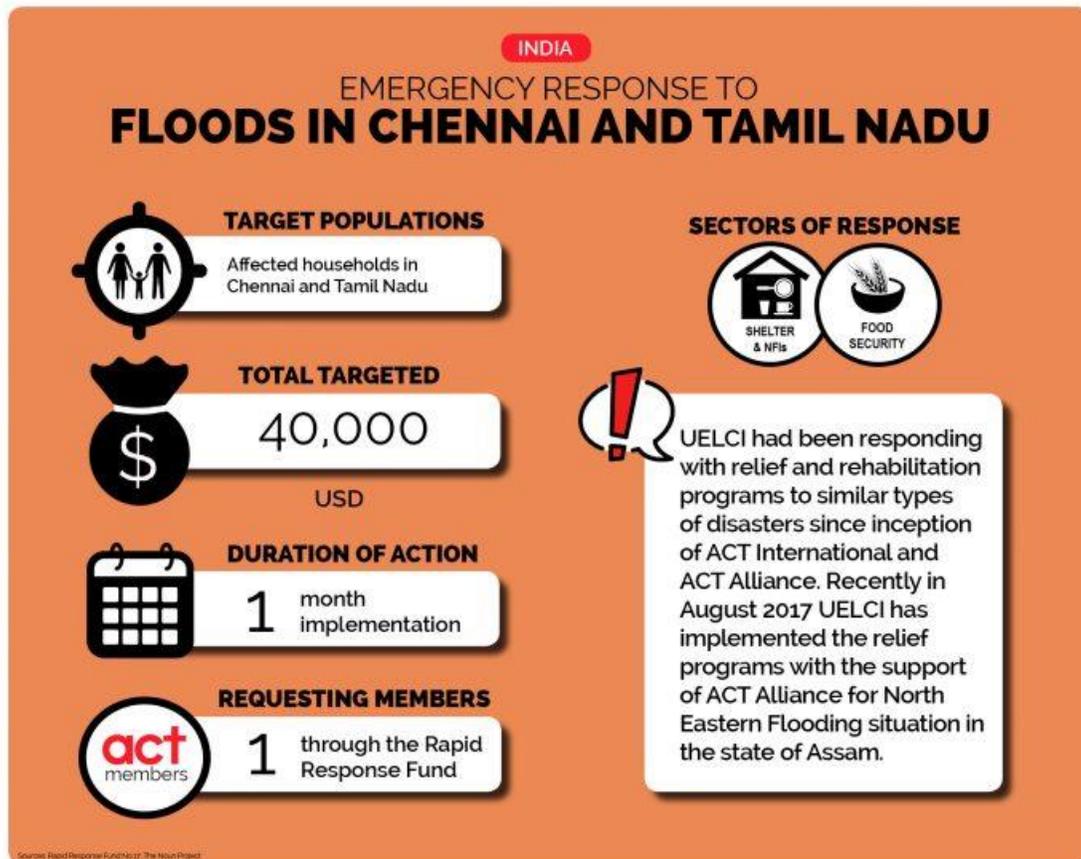
- President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev called for military aid from the Collective Security Treaty Organisation — a Russia-led security alliance of former Soviet republics — and Russian “peacekeeping” troops are now reportedly present in the country.
- The protests, initially about fuel prices, quickly became demands for the ouster of “old man” Nursultan Nazarbayev. The last of Soviet-style apparatchiks, Nazarbayev has ruled the country since its independence from the USSR till 2019, and is still considered the power behind Tokayev, his chosen successor. The latter’s decision to dismiss the government and remove his mentor from official posts has done little to placate the protesters.
- Kazakhstan, the largest and most oil-rich of the former USSR’s Asian republics, has functioned under an autocratic regime, which has curbed citizens’ rights. It is also a deeply unequal society, despite the wealth it has gained from its oil reserves. Yet, it has been largely secular and stable and this, coupled with its energy resources, has meant that the country receives international investment and is of strategic significance: Neither China nor Russia can afford political instability in an important neighbour. The call for Russia’s intervention also shows that despite Beijing’s economic might, Moscow, for good or ill, continues to be the main security provider in the region.
- Kazakhstan attended the NSA-level summit hosted by India on Afghanistan in November, and there is a reasonable fear that the current tumult, if it continues for long, will, among other things, complicate Delhi’s plans in the region further.

**GS 2**

**❖ Governance**

**Q- How is Tamil Nadu government prepping to avoid floods in 2022’s Monsoon?**

**BACKGROUND** = Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.K. Stalin told the Assembly that the State government would allocate ₹1,000 crore in the first phase to implement the recommendations of the flood mitigation panel, headed by V. Thirupugazh, to prevent Chennai and its neighbouring areas from being flooded during the monsoon.



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- It was an unprecedented rain in the last 50 years and all the lakes supplying water to the city overflowed. The state government averted the damage and saved lives and property by releasing water from the waterbodies [on time].
- Instead of waiting for an allocation from the National Disaster Response Fund, the State government allotted ₹801 crore to expedite the relief work.
- Hundreds died and a lot of houses and huts submerged in the water. People lost their belongings and Tamils became refugees in their own soil. Newspaper called it as a man-made disaster.

## ❖ International Relations

### Q- Significance of the Japan-US defence cooperation?

**BACKGROUND** = Japan moved ahead with an expansion of support to U.S. troops as the allies held top-level talks over tensions with China and North Korea.

- The two nations (Japan and US) were signing a five-year extension of the support package provided by Japan for the hosting of around 50,000 U.S. troops on its soil.
1. The new agreement will invest greater resources to deepen our military readiness and interoperability.

2. Tokyo pays the costs of the U.S. forces in the country as well as utilities. A previous agreement was set to expire in March 2021, but was extended for a year around a change of administration in Washington.
3. Japan renounced its right to wage war after the Second World War and has since developed a close alliance with Washington, which is treaty-bound to defend the world's third-largest economy.
4. According to the Foreign Ministry, **the new five-year package will amount to 211 billion yen (\$1.8 billion) per fiscal year, an increase of about 5%.**

#### Reaction for other counteracts -

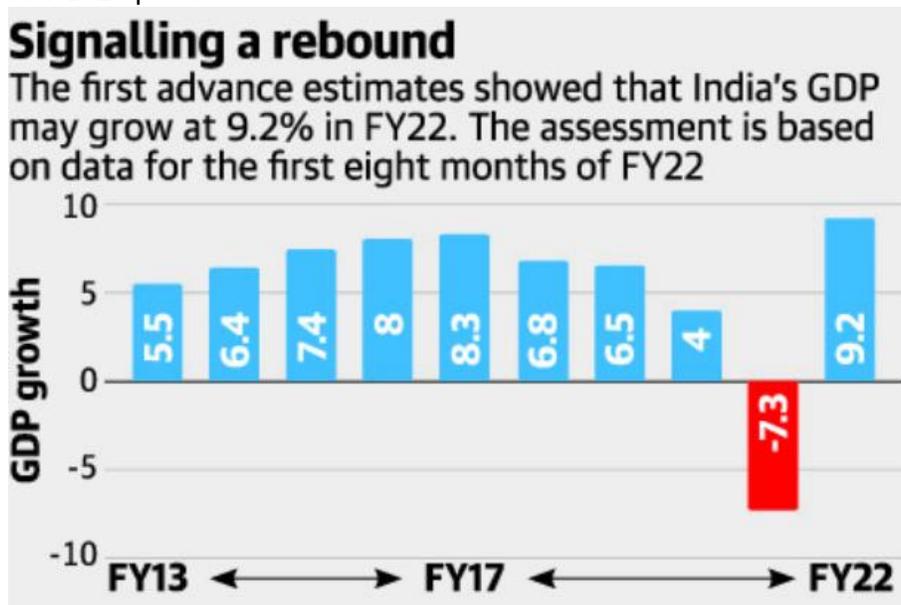
5. The package comes amid growing tensions with China, which has stepped up incursions near the self-ruling democracy Taiwan.
6. Beijing's provocative actions keep raising tensions across the Taiwan Strait and in the East and South China Sea.
7. North Korea's missile programme is an "ongoing threat" after Pyongyang fired a suspected ballistic missile into the sea.

### GS 3

#### ❖ Economic Development

**Q- Provide a detailed analysis of National Statistical Office's estimate of India's GDP for 2022?**

**BACKGROUND** = India's gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to grow by 9.2% in the current financial year following last fiscal's 7.3% contraction, the National Statistical Office (NSO) said in its first advance estimates of economic output, amid concerns over the likely impact of a third wave of the COVID-19 pandemic.



The NSO, however, made clear that these were “early projections” that did not factor in actual performance of various indicators as well as measures that may be taken to contain the spread of the pandemic.

1. GDP at constant prices (2011-12) in the year 2021-22 is estimated at ₹147.54 lakh crore, as against the provisional estimate of GDP for the year 2020-21 of ₹135.13 lakh crore, adding that growth in real GDP is pegged at 9.2%.
2. “Real GVA at Basic Prices is estimated at ₹135.22 lakh crore in 2021-22, as against ₹124.53 lakh crore in 2020-21, showing a growth of 8.6%.”
3. The implicit GDP growth of 5.6% for H2 FY2022 built in by the NSO may not fully factor in the admittedly evolving impact of Omicron. “Our sense is that after a 6.0-6.5% rise in Q3 FY2022, the GDP expansion is set to slip below 5% in the ongoing quarter.”

### Sector Wise estimate -

- The NSO’s GVA estimates show the **mining sector** outpacing others with growth of 14.3% following last year’s 8.5% contraction, followed by manufacturing which is seen expanding by 12.5% after shrinking 7.2% in the previous 12-month period.
- **Agriculture sector** is estimated to grow at 3.9% in FY22 (3.6%).
- **The electricity, water supply and other utility services** category is estimated to grow at 8.5% (1.9%), while **construction** is expected to grow 10.7% (-8.6%) and **trade, hotels, transport, communication and broadcasting services** are projected to grow at 11.9% against a sharp contraction of 18.2% last year.
- Most conspicuous amongst the disaggregated data is the weak performance of private final consumption expenditure and trade, hotel, transport, communication etc., which are pegged to trail their FY2020 levels by 2.9% and a considerable 8.5%, respectively, underscoring the lingering impact of COVID-19 on the Indian economy.

## ❖ Biodiversity

### Q- Reason with the notion of banning use of animals in circuses?

**BACKGROUND =** More than 100 veterinarians across the country have petitioned Minister for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, for notifying rules to prohibit the use of animals in circuses.

The draft of these rules had been pending since 2018, prolonging the cruelty, pain and suffering endured by circus animals, as said by People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA).

In their appeal, the veterinarians cited numerous reasons why circuses must be barred from using animals.

### The reasons include –

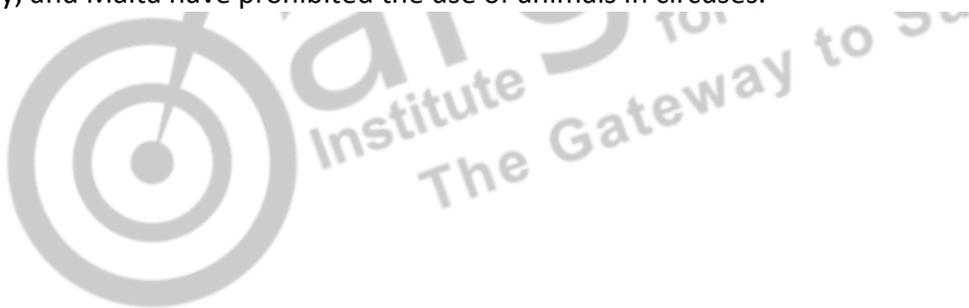
1. Keeping animals in severe confinement like chaining elephants when not in use,
2. tying horses and camels almost constantly in place,
3. and caging dogs.
4. They also include physical abuse with weapons to force animals to perform unnatural tricks that wreak havoc on their bodies and minds.



The Animal Welfare Board of India, a statutory body established under The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, in 2017 and 2019, advised the Central government to pass legislation prohibiting animals in circuses.

Recently, the Central Zoo Authority cancelled its recognition of the Great Golden Circus that was using elephants, a protected wildlife species, for performances.

The experts' appeal also noted that Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, and Malta have prohibited the use of animals in circuses.





**Q- Which of the following Acts led to the separation of Burma from India?**

- a) The Government of India Act, 1909.
- b) The Government of India Act, 1919.
- c) The Government of India Act, 1935.
- d) The Indian Independence Act, 1947.



**Q- Through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, tribal groups in different parts of the country rebelled against the changes in laws. With reference to such rebellions, which of the following chronologies is correct?**

- 1) Santhal uprising                      2) Kol revolt
- 3) Bastar rebellion                      4) Warli revolt
- a) 2-1-3-4                              b) 1-2-3-4
- c) 2-3-1-4                              d) 4-3-1-2

**Answer: a**

Bastar rebellion: Under the colonial rule, the people of Bastar were exploited for a long time. They were forced to pay higher land rents, work for free and provide free goods to government officials. They suffered even more due to the famines that hit Bastar in 1899-1900 and again in 1907- 1908. The proposal of the government in 1905 to reserve two-thirds of the forest land, stop shifting cultivation, hunting and collection of forest produce was the last straw for the people of Bastar. A mass movement of destruction in the form of looting, burning of bazaars, schools, police stations, the houses of officials and traders spread throughout Bastar in 1910. Warli revolt in Maharashtra in 1940. The Kols rebelled in 1831-32. Santhals rose in revolt in 1855. Hence, option (a) is correct.

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