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1) Inner line permit for Manipur What is the Inner Line Permit?

The Inner Line Permit (ILP) is an official travel document issued by the Government of India to grant inward travel of an Indian citizen into a protected area for a limited period. It is obligatory for Indians residing outside those states to obtain permission prior to entering the protected areas.



- Currently, the Inner Line Permit is operational in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland.
 - The document has been issued under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873 and the conditions and restrictions vary from state to state.
 - It can be issued for travel purposes solely.
 - Visitors are not allowed to purchase property in these regions.
- However, there might be a different set of rules for long term visitors, though they are not valid for central government employees and security forces.

HIGHLIGHTS

ILP is an official travel document issued by the Government of India to grant inward travel of an Indian citizen into a protected area for a limited period. Visitors are not allowed to purchase property in these regions. Manipur Regulation of Visitors, Tenants and Migrant Workers Bill 2015 was withdrawn after it earned the wrath of the Joint Committee on Inner Line Permit, who felt the bill failed to safeguard the interests of the indigenous people. Villagers torched the houses of MP Thangso Baite Manipur Family Welfare Minister Phungzaphang Tonsing and of five other MLAs. A rumour that ILP agitation is a Meitei ploy to gain the Scheduled Tribe status is making rounds in the

region. The move by the Meitei is being seen as an attempt to grab the land of the tribals and deprecate them further. The BJP and several regional parties have also extended their support to the ILP demand. Chief Minister Ibobi Singh of the Congress party supports the ILP demand. Congress party claims to oppose the implementation.

Which required permit

Manipur — The bill to implement ILP in Manipur was introduced in 2018, by the Government of Manipur. The bill did not get passed since it could not get the President's assent. An ILP was previously required for certain parts of the Leh district in Jammu and Kashmir.

This requirement was abolished by a circular issued by district magistrate which took effect from 1 May 2014, although foreign nationals are required to get Protected Area Permit for this region. But the ILP was implemented again in Leh in 2017.

There are also ongoing demands for the introduction of ILP in Meghalaya, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to regulate the entry of outsiders into the state

Manipur Regulation of Visitors, Tenants and Migrant Workers Bill 2015

In Manipur, for the past several months, protests are on to demand the implementation of the Inner Line Permit in the region.

In 2012, the Manipur assembly passed a resolution to the government, seeking the implementation of the ILP system in the region. But instead, in March this year,

Chief Minister Okram Ibobi Singh introduced the Manipur Regulation of Visitors, Tenants and Migrant Workers Bill 2015.

The bill proposed to list all visitors, tenants and migrant workers with the directorate of regulation of visitors and tenants, which will be set up under the proposed act and state labour department. However, the bill was later withdrawn after it earned the wrath of the Joint Committee on Inner Line Permit, who felt the bill failed to safeguard the interests of the indigenous people. The excessive influx of tourists Prior to Manipur's merger with India, Manipur had become a state and nearly had the ILP system.

However, it was only in 1951 when the then chief commissioner Himmat Singh lifted the rule and allowed unregulated entry of outsiders into the region. K. H. Ratan, convener-in-charge of the Joint Committee on ILPS (JCILPS) told IANS that according to the 2011 census, the population of Manipur is a little over 27 lakh. Of this, only 17 lakh (1.7 million) are indigenous people and 10 lakh (one million) are outsiders. Whereas, according to a Business Standard report, of about 2.7 million people in Manipur, about 700,000 are of non-Manipuri origin.

Fears and worries of the Manipuris

According to a report in DNA, the influx of foreign tourists has increased exponentially, thus creating a demographic imbalance in the region. If this was not enough, illegal immigration from Bangladesh, Nepal and Myanmar has also contributed to the crisis. This has created fear among the locals over employment and availability of resources. At a time where there already exists stiff competition between the locals and outsiders over jobs, the outsiders mostly settle for low paid work.

What we know about the protests

The ongoing agitation took an ugly turn when villagers torched the houses of MP of Outer Manipur Lok Sabha seat, Thangso Baite, Manipur Family Welfare Minister Phungzaphang Tonsimg, and that of five MLAs, including Manga Vaiphei and Vungzagin Valte of Thanlom. What we don't know about the protests

- A report in the Indian Express stated that it is the dominant Miete community of Manipur, largely Vaishnav Hindus, who have been the active players in the agitation.
- The tribal population of Manipur which inhabits its five hill districts of Ukhrul, Senapati, Tamenglong, Chandel (Naga districts) and Churachandpur (occupied by the Kuki and Zomi tribes), reportedly have no role to play.
- A rumour that ILP agitation is a Meitei ploy to gain the Scheduled Tribe status is making rounds in the region. The move by the Meitei is being seen as an attempt to grab the land of the tribals and deprecate them further.
- The Indian Express reported that according to Principal Secretary (Home) Dr J Suresh Babu, the ongoing agitation in the state has "communal overtones and tends to polarize the society".

BJP's reaction

Political parties have come in support of the implementation of the ILP. The BJP has also come forward to join the cause. Earlier, BJP had opposed the operation of the ILP in Manipur, including Tripura, Assam and Meghalaya. However, in July, Manipur Pradesh president submitted a memorandum to the governor, seeking the implementation of ILP. In addition to BJP, several regional parties have also extended their support to the same.

2) Miss South Africa wins miss universe



Miss Universe is an annual international beauty pageant that is run by the United States-based Miss Universe Organization. The contest is the largest pageant in the world in terms of live TV coverage, airing yearly in more than 190 countries worldwide to an audience of over 500 million people. Along with Miss World, Miss International, and Miss Earth, Miss Universe is one of the Big Four international beauty pageants.

The Miss Universe Organization and its brand, along with Miss USA and Miss Teen USA, are currently owned by the WME/IMG talent agency. The current Miss Universe is Zozibini Tunzi of South Africa, who was crowned on 8 December 2019 in Atlanta, Georgia, the United States

This year's Miss Universe crown has been won by South Africa's Zozibini Tunzi. 26-year-old Zozibini defeated Miss Universe Puerto Rico to win the crown. India's Vartika Singh couldn't make it to the top 20. South Africa's Zozibini Tunzi is the Miss Universe 2019. Zozibini and Miss Universe Puerto Rico Madison Anderson were the top two contestants for the Miss Universe title.

Miss Universe Mexico is the second-runner up.

Miss Universe 2018 Catriona Gray crowned Zozibini Tunzi at the event held in Atlanta on Sunday night.

26-year-old Zozibini Tunzi is from Tsolo, South Africa. She is quite active in the fight against gender-based violence. Her Miss Universe bio describes her as "She has devoted her social media campaign to change the narrative around gender stereotypes. She is a proud advocate for natural beauty and encourages women to love themselves the way they are."

The 2019 Miss Universe pageant was held on Sunday night in Atlanta, the capital of the US state of Georgia. The pageant brought 90 women together to see who will bring home the title. Contestants competed in swimsuit, evening gown and on-stage question rounds.

The final question that won Miss Universe South Africa the crown was: "What is the most important thing you should be teaching young girls today?"

One thing new this year was that each contestant was given the opportunity to make a final statement for the audience and judges.

It was nothing short of a historic moment for Zozibini Tunzi as the South African model was crowned Miss Universe 2019 in Atlanta, US, on December 9. Madison Anderson from Puerto Rico was announced as the first runner-up and Mexico's Sofía Aragon was the second runner-up. For Tunzi, it is a momentous win considering the fact that she is the third woman from South Africa to win the Miss Universe title. Margaret Gardiner, a South African journalist, was the first South African woman to win the title in 1978 while Demi-Leigh Nel-Peters from Sedgefield won the beauty pageant in 2017.

Born in the South Africa town Tsolo, Tunzi was brought up in a village near her birthplace, Sidwadweni. She has two other sisters as well. After completing school, Tunzi graduated from the Cape Peninsula University of Technology with a bachelor's degree in public relations and image management in 2018.

She had shifted base to Cape Town for her college. In the meantime, Tunzi also worked as an intern in the public relations department of Ogilvy Cape Town. Before winning the Miss Universe title, Zozibini Tunzi was also crowned Miss South Africa 2019. However, her journey so far has been quite a tough ride. Two years ago, Tunzi had participated in the Miss South Africa 2017 pageant.

Although she was selected as one of the top 26 semifinalists during the contest, Tunzi couldn't make it to the top 12. That didn't deter Tunzi's spirit as she made a comeback in the Miss South Africa 2019 competition and emerged as the winner.

Tunzi, thereafter, represented her country in the Miss Universe 2019 pageant. Tunzi, in fact, is also the first black woman to win the Miss Universe crown since Leila Lopes from Angola won the title in 2011. Trinidad's Janelle Commissiong was the first black woman to win the crown in 1977. Speaking about it, Tunzi said during the pageant, "I grew up in a world where a woman who looks like me with my kind of skin and my kind of hair was never considered to be beautiful. And I think that's the time that stops today."

I want children to look at me and see my face and I want them to see their faces reflected in mine." Apart from her career in modelling, Tunzi is an activist as well and fights against gender-based violence, E!News reports. As for her hobbies, she is a bookworm as Tunzi enjoys reading books.

Zozibini Tunzi is inspired by her grandmother.

3)Russia was banned from the world's top sporting events for four years by WADA



Russia was banned from the world's top sporting events for four years, including the next summer and winter Olympics and the 2022 soccer World Cup, by the World Anti-Doping Agency (Wada) for tampering with doping tests.

The decision was a huge blow to the pride of a nation that has traditionally been a powerhouse in many sports but whose reputation has been tarnished by a series of

doping scandals. The International Olympic Committee (IOC), which has come under attack for not taking a harder line on Russian doping, said it fully backed the ruling by the Swiss-based WADA.

The 2020 Tokyo Olympic organising committee said it would welcome all athletes as long as they were clean and work with other organisations to fully implement anti-doping measures

The punishment leaves the door open for clean Russian athletes to compete at big international events without their flag or anthem for the next four years, something they did at the 2018 Pyeongchang Olympics.

Some sport officials wanted tougher action say that the failure to impose a complete ban was yet another devastating blow to clean athletes.

About World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA): It is global Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) that aims at harmonizing anti-doping regulations in all sports and countries.

It is collective initiative led by the International Olympic Committee. It was established in 1999 in Lausanne Switzerland under so called Declaration of Lausanne. Its headquarters is in Montreal, Canada. It is mandated to coordinate, promote and monitor the fight against drugs in sports.

It delegates work in individual countries to Regional and National Anti-Doping Organizations (RADOs and NADOs) and mandates that these organisations are compliant with the World AntiDoping Code.

WADA also accredits around 30 laboratories to perform the required scientific analysis for doping control.

4) 2019 Human Development Index(HDI) by UNDP

Country	2017 Rank	2018 Rank
India	130	129
Brazil	79	79
China	86	85
Russia	49	49
South Africa	113	113
Pakistan	150	152
Afghanistan	168	170
Sri Lanka	76	71
Bhutan	134	134
Nepal	149	147
Bangladesh	136	135
Maldives	101	104

Ups and downs
Among India's neighbours Sri Lanka moved up five rungs on the HDI ladder while Maldives fell three ranks. While Pakistan slipped two spots, Bangladesh moved up one

Source: Human Development Report, UN

India moves from 130 to 129 in Human Development Index(HDI) released by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) report.

While in India, 27.1 crore people were lifted out of poverty from 2005 to 2015, it still accounts for a large number of the world's 'multidimensional' poor. (India home to 28% of world's poor)

The steady progress was due to nearly three decades of rapid development, which had seen a dramatic reduction in absolute poverty, along with gains in life expectancy, education, and access to health care. As per the HDI, no other region had experienced such rapid human development progress.

The HDI measures average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development —

- life expectancy,
- education and
- per capita income.

Norway, Switzerland, Ireland occupied the top three positions in that order. Germany is placed fourth along with Hong Kong, and Australia secured the fifth rank on the global ranking.

46% growth in S.Asia:

South Asia was the fastest growing region witnessing 46 per cent growth during 1990-2018, followed by East Asia and the Pacific at 43 per cent.

India's HDI value increased by 50% (from 0.431 to 0.647), which places it above the average for other South Asian countries (0.642).

However, for inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI), India's position drops by one position to 130, losing nearly half the progress (.647 to .477) made in the past 30 years. The IHDI indicates percentage loss in HDI due to inequalities.

In the Gender Inequality Index (GII), India is at 122 out of 162 countries.

The report notes that the world is not on track to achieve gender equality by 2030 as per the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. It forecasts that it may take 202 years to close the gender gap in economic opportunity — one of the three indicators of the GII.

Increasing bias: The report presents a new index indicating how prejudices and social beliefs obstruct gender equality, which shows that only 14% of women and 10% of men worldwide have no gender bias.

The report notes that this indicates a backlash to women's empowerment as these biases have shown a growth especially in areas where more power is involved, including in India.

The report also highlights that new forms of inequalities will manifest in future through climate change and technological transformation which have the potential to deepen existing social and economic fault lines.

5) Bill on the extension of SC, ST quota in LS, Assemblies introduced



A Bill seeking to extend by 10 years reservation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the Assemblies and remove the provision of nominating two members of the Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha was introduced in the House on Monday.

The reservation given to SCs, STs and the Anglo-Indian community for the past 70 years under article 334, is to end on January 25, 2020. According to Constitution (126th) Amendment Bill, the reservation to SCs, STs and the AngloIndian community in Lok Sabha and state assemblies was granted for 70 years and will end onJan 25,2020.

Through the bill, the reservation for only the SC and ST communities and not the Anglo-Indian community will be extended till January 25, 2030.

According to the 2011 census, there are 296 members of the Anglo Indian community in the entire country.

As on today, there is a provision to nominate two members of the Anglo-Indian community in the Lok Sabha but they have not yet been nominated, according to Lok Sabha website.

While reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the legislature is carried out through constitutional amendments, similar reservation in jobs for these categories is decided by respective state governments.

Article 334

notwithstanding any other thing in the foregoing provisions of the part XVI, the reservation for-

- Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes in Lok Sabha and in Legislative Assemblies of the states;
- Anglo-Indian Community in both of the above by nomination,

which was supposed to expire by a period of 40 years as substituted by the Sixty-second Amendment Act, 1989, then substituted by 50 years instead under the Seventy - ninth Amendment Act, 1999. Now this has again been superseded by 70 years under the Ninty-fifth Amendment Act, 2009 effective from the 25th of January,2010.

6) Finland gets world youngest pm



At 34, Finnish minister Sanna Marin becomes world's youngest PM; to head women-led cabinet

Sanna Marin, 34, from the dominant Social Democrats, was chosen by her party as the sole candidate for prime minister on Sunday. Centre Party chief Katri Kulmuni, 32, will get the finance post when the new cabinet is officially nominated on Tuesday.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Marin has had swift rise in Finnish politics since becoming head of city council of Tampere at the age of 27

- Finland was one of the first countries in Europe to give women voting rights back in 1906
- Finland was also the first country in the world to vote women to parliament in 1907

Finland's new prime minister - about to become the world's youngest serving premier - will have a finance minister two years her junior in a new women-led coalition cabinet, party officials said on Monday.

Sanna Marin, 34, from the dominant Social Democrats, was chosen by her party as the sole candidate for prime minister on Sunday. Centre Party chief Katri Kulmuni, 32, will get the finance post when the new cabinet is officially nominated on Tuesday, party members said.

Finland's government resigned last week after the Centre Party said it had lost confidence in Social Democrat Prime Minister Antti Rinne over his handling of a postal strike.

The five parties in power - four of them led by women - decided to stay in a coalition and continue with the same programmes, but said there would be a reshuffle. Marin will take over in the middle of labour unrest and a wave of strikes which will halt production at some of Finland's largest companies from Monday.

The Confederation of Finnish Industries estimates the strikes will cost the companies a combined 500 million euros (\$550 million) in lost revenue.

RAGE AGAINST THE MACHINE FAN

Marin has had swift rise in Finnish politics since becoming head of the city council of her industrial hometown of Tampere at the age of 27.

"I myself have never thought about my age or my gender, but rather about the issues for which I took on politics and about the reasons for which we were trusted in the elections, the former transport minister told public broadcaster YLE after being picked as the prime minister candidate by her party.

Political scientist Jenni Karimaki of Turku University said the new government reflected what voters had wanted in last April's election, with many new young women and men voted into parliament.

"There are more women in the parliament's composition than ever before...Voters and citizens wish to see more women in top positions, bearing even the heaviest responsibilities the society can offer," she told Reuters.

Finland was one of the first country in Europe to give women voting rights back in 1906 and the first country in the world to vote women to parliament in 1907. Marin will be the third female to head the government. "For the world it's interesting that they are young,

and that they are all female. For Finland, this is not a sensation," said political commentator Risto Uimonen.

Marin, who has spoken about growing up in a disadvantaged family, is a left-winger within her party and a strong defender of Finland's generous welfare state.

A long-time fan of alternative metal band Rage Against The Machine, she has said she "dreams of free daycare" for all to add to Finland's public education, which is already free of charge from primary school to university.

The new government, consisting of 12 female and 7 male ministers according to media reports, will be nominated on Tuesday.

The Centre Party's Kulmuni, who previously held the more junior position of Minister of Economic Affairs, replaces Mika Lintila as finance minister. She took over as the head of the Centre Party from ex-prime minister Juha Sipila in September.

Green Party leader Maria Ohisalo, 34, will continue as interior minister, the Left Alliance's chairwoman Li Andersson, 32, as education minister and the Swedish People's Party's Anna-Maja Henriksson, 55, as justice minister. Rinne will remain the Social Democrats leader at least until he chairs the party's conference in June.