Prime country open detection-free

Mahatma’s dream of ‘Clean Bharat’ fulfilled by government, he says
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<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>News Articles</th>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Southern Railway slips five places in cleanliness ranking, at 12th spot</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>President to honour service to seniors</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Furthering this neighbourhood friendship (Editorial)</td>
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<td>Practice cum Revision - MCQs</td>
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* C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; D – Delhi; H – Hyderabad; T – Thiruvananthapuram
Excess rain washes out IMD’s methods

New dynamical model failed to forecast August-September deluge

While India this year may have recorded its highest monsoon rain in 25 years, an analysis suggests that new monsoon models, called the Monsoon Situation Coupled Forecast Model (CFS), deployed by the IMD over the last decade don’t do better than the older ones in long-range forecasting.

This year, India ended up with 70% more monsoon rain (or 100% of the long period average or LPA of 887 mm) than usual. However, none of the agency’s models tuned to capture long-term forecast trends warned of this. The IMD’s (India Meteorological Department) workforce statistical models said in its last update on August that all India Monsoon Rainfall (June-September) would be 96% of the LPA.

The CFS model in April said the monsoon would be 94% of the normal and updated to 89% in August.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rain model (% of LPA)</th>
<th>CFS model (% of LPA)</th>
<th>Actual rainfall (% of LPA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>95</td>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>110</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Sources: LPA refers to the long period average of all India monsoon rainfall, which is 887 mm. The figures are based on the updated long-range forecast issued by IMD every month. The figures are used to calculate the actual rainfall from the forecast. The figures are based on the updated long-range forecast issued by IMD every month.

There was hardly any discussion in the forecasts at all. The models were developed as part of a Rs 1,200 crore ‘Monsoon mission’ that has been underway for over a decade and were meant to improve both short-term and long-term forecasts.

A pursuasion by The Hindu of the forecast abilities of the CFS model, used since 2012, show that only twice – in 2013 and 2015 – did the CFS model get the monsoon right. It predicted 104% and 89% of the LPA. India ended up with 98% and ended up with 95%. The CFS model said the country would get 98% and India ended up with 95. The CFS said 100%.

Highest since 1983
On August 1, the IMD said August and September rains would be “100% of what’s normal” for the two months with an error window of ±8%. The country ended up with 100%, the highest since 1983.

IMD scientists admitted that the dynamical models were incapable of forecasting changes in the Indian Ocean in time to warn of the expected increase in rainfall. "Anomalies in the Indian Ocean develop rapidly," said D.S. Pai, who heads the IMD’s climate forecasting division. "The excess rain in September was attributable to the low pressure systems that suddenly developed. This can’t be anticipated beyond a few days," he added.
Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)

- Estd in 1875
- Ministry of Earth Sciences
- Principal agency - Meteorology & Seismology

Mandates
- Forecast weather - optimum operation of weather sensitive activities
- Warn against severe weather phenomena
- Provide meteorological statistics for agriculture, industries

Monsoon Mission Coupled Forecasting System (CFS) of IMD - failed to predict monsoon in 2019

Average South West monsoon rainfall between 1951 - 2000
- 89 cm

Long Period Average (LPA)

- In 2019
  - Actual rainfall - 110% of LPA
  - Forecasted rainfall
    - Statistical model - 96% of LPA
    - CFS model - 94% → 99% of LPA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Statistical model (% of LPA)</th>
<th>CFS model (% of LPA)</th>
<th>Actual rainfall (% of LPA)</th>
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<td>2019</td>
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</table>
• Short range forecast - valid up to 3 days
  Medium range forecast - 4 - 10 days
  Long range forecast - beyond 10 days

IMD Models

1. Ensemble/Statistical Model
2. CFS/Dynamic model

Failure of CFS in 2014 and 2016

1. Ensemble Model
   - Use statistics
   - Average of several meteorological values
   - Based on historical performance of monsoon
   - Failed several times

2. Dynamic model
   - Used since 2012
   - Simulation of weather and extrapolation

Reasons for failure:
   - Dynamic model - incapable of accommodating changes in Indian Ocean
   - Sudden developments - such as low pressure systems - difficult to anticipate

• National Monsoon Mission
   - Ministry of Earth Sciences
   - To develop a dynamic monsoon prediction system - for different timescales

Civilspedia Team - Powered by Shankar IAS Academy
UPSC Prelims Question – 2017
(For Reference only)

Q. With reference to ‘Quality Council of India (QCI)’, consider the following statements:

1. QCI was set up jointly by the Government of India and the Indian Industry.
2. Chairman of QCI is appointed by the Prime Minister on the recommendations of the industry to the Government.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
- Chairman → Appointed by PM on recommendation of the industry to the Govt.
- Vision → establish an accreditation structure in the country
- National Quality Campaign

**Swachh Rail - Swachh Bharat 2019 Ranking**

- Process Evaluation (33.33%)
- Direct Observation (33.33%)
- Interview of Station Manager (0%)
- Citizens' Feedback (33.33%)
U.S. warns partners of sanctions risk
Tells allies to forgo deals with Russia

SRIKANTH LAKSHMAN
WASHINGTON D.C.

On a day when External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar said he was “reasonably convinced” of persuading the U.S. to accept India’s decision on the purchase of the Russian S-400 missile defence system, U.S. officials warned that any such purchase might risk sanctions.

“We urge all of our allies and partners to forgo transactions with Russia that risk triggering sanctions under the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA),” a State Department spokesperson told The Hindu through email, hours after Mr. Jaishankar’s comments on Tuesday.

India agreed to purchase the surface-to-air missile system from Russia in 2018 for about $5.2 billion, risking sanctions under the CAATSA. Sanctions could kick in when the first payment for the equipment is made, unless the U.S. President grants a waiver.

Waivers not automatic
U.S. government officials have repeatedly said, in the Indian context, that countries should not assume that waivers are automatic.

Mr. Jaishankar, who is on a visit to Washington, following the United Nations General Assembly high-level week in New York, has held or will hold meetings with U.S. government officials, including Secretary of State Michael Pompeo and Secretary of Defence Mark Esper. The State Department, however, said Mr. Pompeo had not made any decision regarding India’s transactions, when asked about possible sanctions. “The Secretary has not made any determination regarding the significance of any transaction involving India. We cannot prejudge whether a specific transaction would result in sanctions,” a spokesperson told The Hindu.

General Studies-II: Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations.

- Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India’s interests.
- Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India’s interests, Indian diaspora.
• India - Russia S-400 Deal - Might be sanctioned under CAATSA

• S-400 deal: India and Russia
  ➤ Sophisticated surface to air missile system
  ➤ Can attack airborne missiles, medium range ballistic missiles, etc
  ➤ Range: 400 km + 50 targets simultaneously

• CAATSA: Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act, 2017
  ➤ Aimed at Russia, North Korea and Iran
  ➤ To deter significant transactions

• Concerns for India
  ➤ CAATSA - Impose sanctions on person who knowingly engaged in significant transaction

• S-400: a significant transaction
• Who can be sanctioned?
  ➤ Defence Acquisition Council or Defence Procurement Board

• What if India is sanctioned?
  ➤ 12 Sanctions in Section 235, CAATSA
  ➤ 2 Sanctions: huge impact
    ➤ Prohibition of Banking Transactions
    ➤ Impacts India-Russia relations
    ➤ Export Sanctions
    ➤ Impacts India-US relations

• India: Try to persuade US - exempt S-400 deal from sanctions
President to honour service to seniors

T.N. govt. among those to be awarded

DAMINI NATH
NEW DELHI

A Madhya Pradesh municipality, which runs a daycare centre for senior citizens, an NGO in Kerala that has sensitised thousands to the need for taking care of elders and the State of Tamil Nadu, which has established maintenance tribunals in each sub-division, are among those to be honoured on Thursday for their service to senior citizens, government sources said.

Vayoshreshtha Samman, the annual national award of the Union Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, will be given away to 15 individuals and organisations by President Ram Nath Kovind. The award distribution is one of the Ministry’s events to mark the International Day of Older Persons, which fell on Tuesday.

Tamil Nadu is expected to be given the award for the best State in implementing the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, and providing services to senior citizens. According to the citation, the State has set up maintenance tribunals under the Act in each sub-division, but half of the cases are resolved through conciliation.

The municipal council of Unhel, in Ujjain district of Madhya Pradesh, will receive the award for the best urban local body. It provides medical services, income generation schemes and pension to seniors. It has also opened a daycare centre, Anand Ghar, fitted with recreation facilities.

Gandhibhavan International Trust, a non-profit in Kollam, Kerala, is set to be honoured for providing care to 1,400 needy people, including 350 senior citizens, and for conducting awareness programmes for the youth. So far, 60,000 people have attended the programme.

Among the individuals are Hardev Singh, a senior citizen sportsperson, Ishwarchandra Chintamani, a 93-year-old Kannada writer, freedom fighter Chhaju Ram Sharma, 87, and Padma Shri awardee Eli Ahmed.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I— (200 marks)

- Current events of national and international importance.
- Economic and Social Development—Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-II

General Studies-I: Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society.

- Role of women and women’s organization, population and associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies.

PAPER-III

General Studies-II: Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations.

- Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.
- Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes; mechanisms, laws, institutions and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections.
Senior Citizens/Older persons/Elderly persons
- Individuals aged 60 years and above
- India's elderly age population

![Graph showing population increase over time]

- UN - International Day of Older Persons
  - Celebrated every year on 1st October
  - 2019 Theme: The Journey to Age Equality
    - Aligned with SDG Goal 10

- Govt. of India celebrates by conferring 'Vayoshreshtha Samman'
  - Instituted by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

Vayoshreshtha Samman
- Award for senior citizens
- Conferred to eminent senior citizens & institutions
- In recognition of service towards the elderly persons
- Conferred by President of India, every year
- 13 Categories
  - 7 - Institutions (Public/Private)
  - 6 - Individuals
- Recipients from diverse fields
Probable Awardees - 2019

• Best State in implementing the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 and providing services and facilities to Senior Citizens - Tamil Nadu

• Best Urban Local Body - Unhel, Ujjain District, Madhya Pradesh

• Best Private Sector Organisation
  Gandhi Bhavan International Trust, Kollam, Kerala
Furtheing this neighbourhood friendship

There is scope for India-Bangladesh ties to move to the next level, based on cooperation, coordination and consilation.

BANGLADESH Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina will make her first official visit to India from October 3-5, the general elections in Bangladesh (December 2018) and India (May 2019). She will address the Word Ecoonomic Forum's India Economic Summit followed by the bilateral visit. India and Bangladesh today enjoy one of the best periods of their relationship, with positive development in the areas of diplomatic, political, economic and security relations.

Despite gains, the issues

The current Bangladesh government has upbeat security situations and a theme of insurgency against India and today, the India-Bangladesh border is one of India's most sensitive. The signing of the Land Boundary Agreement in 2015 was a milestone, where the two neighbours amicably resolved a long-standing issue. Bilateral trade was a little over $30 billion in FY 2011-12 and Bangladesh exported $4.6 billion in FY 2016-17. Removal of non-tariff bar-

riers will help Bangladesh exports such as bananas, the standards for goods accepted by India. In 2018, 200 of 660 000 of power imported by Bangladesh, Bangladesh export of electricity increased by another 500 000 KW. A $200 million power station with a dedicated transmission system is being developed to boost power trade.

Land routes have gained popula-
tory across the India-Bangladesh border. India's railway network is well developed in the northeastern region. Five additional bus services were introduced in 2018. In March, the first India-Bangladesh cross-border ferry service was launched. Bangladesh ports account for 26.6% of the total percentage of tourists visiting India in 2018 (24.7% tourists and 10.8% medical patients). Today, Bangladesh contributes 5% of India's health tourism revenue.

A few major outstanding issues remain, with the most pressing being the Truce Water Sharing Agreement. West Bengal Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee's proposal to endow water-sharing terms agreed upon by Prime Minister Modi in 2018 has run its course in the current impasse. A lack of water has affected 100,000 hectares of land, with contamination affecting the soil, the increased cost of production and irrigation has made farming less profitable. The National Register of Citizens (NRC) has left 500,000 Indians aware of the list with a group labelled as "illegal" immigrants from Bang-

ladesh. India's 1987 law on illegal immigration and India's 1987 law on illegal immigration and the controversial NRC has been the cause of many conflicts. Border killings have decreased. India's Border Security Force (BSF) claims that most of the fighting is self-defense in tackling cattle trafficking. However, since the ban on India's cattle export, cattle trade has fallen from 211,000 in 2013 to 75,000 till the end of May 2015. The Bangladesh National Guard has been the cause of many conflicts. Border killings have decreased. India's Border Security Force (BSF) claims that most of the fighting is self-defense in tackling cattle trafficking. However, since the ban on India's cattle export, cattle trade has fallen from 211,000 in 2013 to 75,000 till the end of May 2015. The Bangladesh National Guard has been the cause of many conflicts. Border killings have decreased. India's Border Security Force (BSF) claims that most of the fighting is self-defense in tackling cattle trafficking. However, since the ban on India's cattle export, cattle trade has fallen from 211,000 in 2013 to 75,000 till the end of May 2015. The Bangladesh National Guard has been the cause of many conflicts.

Subject of Ruhingya

The Ruhingya issue and India's решиils in 2017 on the issue have been supported by Bangladesh. India's Ruhingya refugees are finding sanctuary in one of the most brutal military re-

gnations. The recent visit to India by India's Home Affairs Minister S. Jyotiraditya (August 12-19), saw a major departure in India's position; he had said there "We agreed to safe, speedy and sustainable return of displaced persons (Roh-
tingyas) in the national interest of all three countries: Bangladesh, Myanmar, and India." However, it is China that is mediating here, given its geographical proximity. It's India which is ideally positioned to play a positive role in regional leadership.

India-Bangladesh relations have matured in the last decade with development in many areas of cooperation. It is a relationship where distrust and suspicion prev-

ounced. Friendship and cooperation, the relationship between the two countries has given hope for optim-

ism. On the sidelines of the 7th UN General Assembly last month, Mr. Modi assured Sheikh Hasina that she would not need to worry about the NRC and water-sharing bilateral relations are very good. It is now time to walk the talk. The shared colonial history, his-


Part A—Preliminary Examination

**Paper I - (200 marks)**

- Current events of national and international importance.
- Indian and World Geography-Physical, Social, Economic Geography of India and the World.

**Part B—Main Examination**

**PAPER-III**

**General Studies-II: Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations.**

- India and its neighborhood- relations.
- Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India’s interests, Indian diaspora.

**PAPER-IV**

**General Studies-III: Technology, Economic Development, Bio diversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management**

- Security challenges and their management in border areas - linkages of organized crime with terrorism.
- Various Security forces and agencies and their mandate.

Civilspedia Team - Powered by Shankar IAS Academy
Bangladesh

- Gained independence from Pakistan in 1971
- India - 1st country to recognize Bangladesh as an independent state and to establish diplomatic relations
- India shares longest border with Bangladesh - 4097 km

States of India neighbouring Bangladesh
- West Bengal
- Assam
- Meghalaya
- Tripura

I. Security & economic relations of India - Bangladesh

A. Security relations

- Land Boundary Agreement
  - Signed in 1974
  - 2011 - Protocol to the agreement signed
  - Passing of 100th Constitutional Amendment Act → in 2015
- Peaceful exchange of territories between India and Bangladesh
- Effective cross border co-operation

- 2017 - Defence pact
- 2018 - Line of Credit - $500 Mn to purchase armaments
- MoU - Naval forces
- Issue:
  - Border killings → Have reduced; but
  - BSF - Act of self-defence against Cattle trafficking
  - Author - Serious violations of human rights

B. Economic relations
- Overall bilateral trade in FY 2017-18 - $9 bn
- Electricity sector
  - 1600 MW power station developed exclusively to transmit power to Bangladesh
- Transportation sector → Measures to boost land travel
  - 85.6% Bangladeshis prefer land travel

- Train Services
  - Additional bus services
- Tourism sector
  - Bangladesh - Top source country for India
    - 2017 - 21.49%
    - 83.7% - Tourists
    - 10.3% - Medical tourism
- Overall healthy economic relations
II Pressing Issues

A. Teesta Water Sharing Agreement

- Non-tariff barrier
- Removal will help improve Bangladeshi exports to India

B. NRC Process of Assam

- 19 lakh people left out from the list
- Illegal immigrants from Bangladesh
- Bangladesh sure that no migrants travelled to Assam illegally
  - Likely to affect bilateral relations in the future
C. Rohingyas

- Muslim minority in Myanmar facing religious persecution → reached Bangladesh as refugees
- India is not playing a positive role in regional leadership (Should mediate between Bangladesh and Myanmar)

D. Bureaucratic Red Tape

- Only 6% of the approved Line of Credit has been disbursed by India
- Bangladesh → slow in implementing the projects

III. Way Forward

- Need for existing challenges to be resolved by the political leadership
- Strengthening of 3C’s
  - Cooperation
  - Coordination
  - Consolidation
Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. Consider the following statements.

1. Long Period Average is the average rainfall received during the whole year all over India between 1951 and 2001.

2. According to Indian Meteorological Department, Long Period Average is 89 cm for south west monsoon.

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

Practice Question – Prelims

Q2. Which of the following Ministry releases the “Swachh Rail – Swachh Bharat 2019 ranking”.

(a) Ministry of Jal Shakti.

(b) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

(c) Ministry of Railways in partnership with Quality Council of India.

(d) Ministry of Railways in partnership with Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation.
Practice Question – Prelims

Q3. Consider the following statements with reference to “Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act”.

1. It is aimed at Russia, Iran, Yemen and Syria.
2. Any person knowingly doing significant transaction with the targeted countries can be sanctioned under the Act.

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

Practice Question – Prelims

Q4. International Day of Older Persons is celebrated every year by UN on 1st October. Consider the following statements in this regard.

1. The Theme for 2019 is ‘The Journey to Age Equality’.
2. To celebrate this day, Ministry of Human Resources and Development has instituted ‘Vayoshreshtha Samman’ which is conferred to eminent senior citizens and institutions in recognition for their service to the elderly persons.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2
Practice Questions – Prelims

03.10.2019

1. b, 2 only
2. c, Ministry of Railways in partnership with Quality Council of India.
3. b, 2 only
4. a, 1 only

Practice Question – Mains
GS - II

Q. “Land Border Agreement between India and Bangladesh is one of the landmark bilateral agreement”. Discuss the various challenges in the bilateral relations between the two countries in the context of above statement. (150 words – 10 marks)