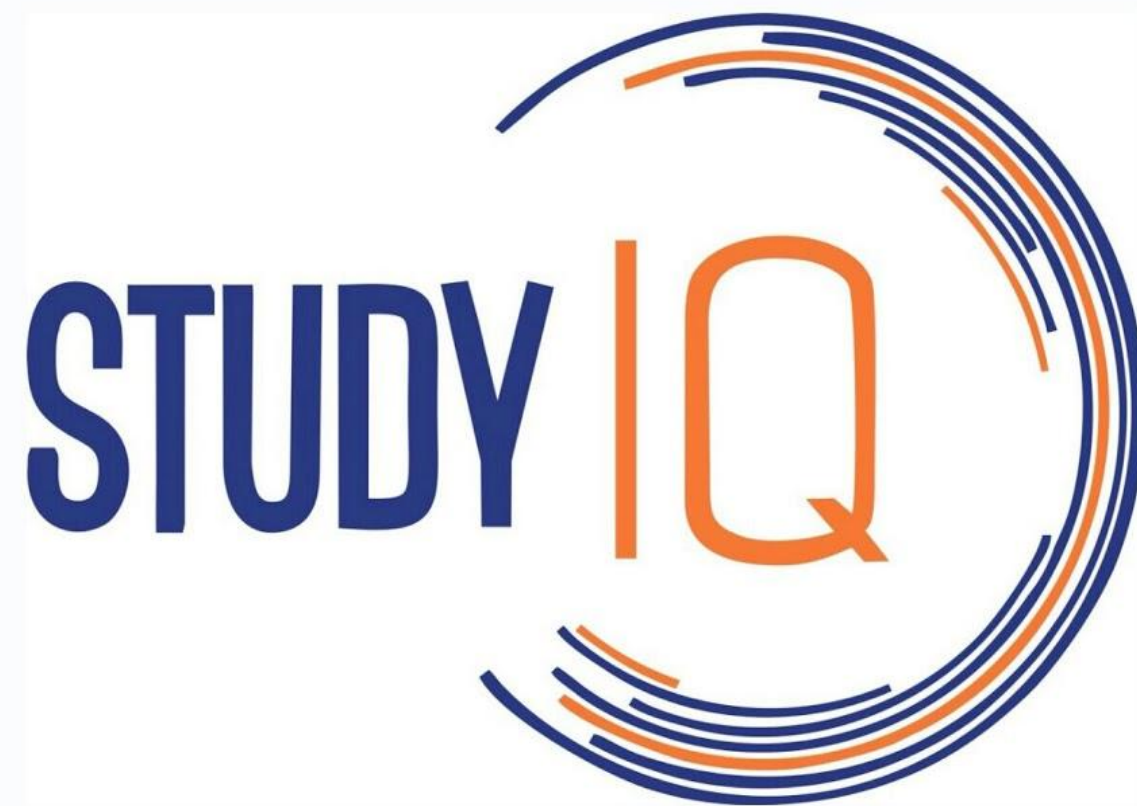




कभी भी लोग आपके
बारे में टीका या टिपण्णी करे
तो घबराना मत..
बस यह बात याद रखना
कि हर खेल में दर्शक ही शोर मचाते है,
खिलाडी नहीं.



A foreign policy of cruel populism

Leaders like Donald Trump are offering a harsh cultural agenda to address the West's economic problems



VIKRAM PRASAD

A battle lost?

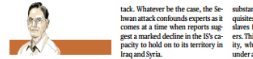
TR, Zelensky exit a Napa? CM not most scared the promise of a world's quota

On against the state, that take a progressive decision is always a difficult endeavor in politics or in government. Such decisions have enthusiastic support from those in favor of change, at the same time, they invite strong responses from reactionaries. The right thing to do for any politician seeking to remain in charge is to not give in to the most vocal of the reactionaries. The more, predictably, stepped down as the Chief Minister of Nagaland, had taken the bold decision to conduct long-pending urban local body elections on February 1 with 23% reservation for women in accordance with the 74th Amendment to the Constitution. The move, predictably, resulted in strong opposition from tribal groups who sought to use the issue of Naga autonomy as a ploy to resist it. Mr. Zelensky should have stuck to his government's order and sought more public acceptance by rallying the many in favor - in particular, Naga women who would have fully got their constitutionally mandated share in local government. Instead, he chose to take a U-turn and reverse the implementation of the decision as "vital and water" embarking on that organizations to demand his resignation. Following a series of negotiations by tribal groups, the Joint Coordination Committee and the Nagaland Tribes Action Committee, Mr. Zelensky finally resigned, but not before some drama was played out in ruling the Naga state.

It was clear that Mr. Zelensky was being pressured to resign not just for status quo reasons but also for tribal groups. The resignation of the former Chief Minister and MP, Neiphiu, who was left behind suspended from the party last year on grounds of "anti-party activities" (anti-party), is what is now becoming a reality in Indian politics following any intra-party rivalry, the leadership was taken to a resort in Karamnag and then taken to prevent defections. Fearing a split, Mr. Zelensky resigned, and the party's senior leader and supreme Shabdarth Lantana was nominated as the 10th Chief Minister of the state by the 65th of the NPP legislature, just before Mr. Lantana was sworn in on Wednesday. The resignation was called off by the tribal organizations, signalling an end to this round of turmoil. But the NPP-led coalition under the leadership of Mr. Lantana has taken cut out. A tick-tockly assert its authority as the ruling establishment in the state. It must also focus its energies on the high-priority process, which remains unresolved despite the reporting of an accord between the Centre and insurgent groups in 2015.

Tackling the Islamic State

Despite some disillusioned youth leaving the group, its endurance remains evident



R.K. RAHAMAN

Ageing with dignity

We may be a young nation, but we need to gear up to meet the needs of the elderly

While India's celebrated demographic dividend has far exceeded expectations in rapid economic expansion, a countervailing force may offset some of the gains from having a relatively young population, rapid aging at the top of the scale. This is a case of deep concern for policymakers as India already has the world's second largest population of the elderly, defined as those above 60 years of age. As this 104-million-strong cohort continues to expand at an accelerating pace, it will generate enormous economic and social pressures as the demand for healthcare services and related accommodation options is historically unprecedented levels. It is projected that approximately 20% of India's population will be elderly by 2050, marking a dramatic jump from the current 10%. However, there is a need to develop a range of health and social care that is attuned to the shifting needs of the population have been overlooked. While most countries in the world have created models for elder care, such as universal or widely accessible health insurance, networks of nursing homes, and palliative care specializations, it is hard to find such systemic developments in India. Experts also caution that as the proportion of the elderly population expands, there is likely to be a rise in the disease patterns from communicable to non-communicable, which itself calls for re-gearing the health-care system toward "preventive, curative and rehabilitative aspects of health".

Advisory and information campaigns may be necessary to redirect social attitudes toward aging, which of the part is not help the elderly with a life of stability and dignity, as highlighted in Victoria's "Fidelity", a feature series in the *Financial* on the welfare of senior citizens, the ground realities faced by the elderly include the loss of their families and friends, loss of income, loneliness, inability to access quality health care, low levels of institutional support, and the loneliness and depression associated with separation from their families.

On the one hand, the traditional arrangements for the elderly in our family revolve around caring for them by their children. According to the National Sample Survey Organisation's 2004 survey, nearly 75% of India's elderly live with their families. The number of elderly living with their spouses was only 9.7%, and with their living children accounted for 35.6%.

However, as many among the younger generation within the workforce are left with less time, energy and willingness to care for their parents, or simply migrate abroad and are unable to do so as a priority. The elderly have to turn to other arrangements. In the private sector, an estimated demand for 300,000 nursing homes for the elderly has been estimated by the government. The private sector has been unable to meet this demand due to a variety of reasons, including the high cost of care, the lack of innovation in healthcare delivery for this group. In the public sector, the elderly are very much dependent on the government to take care of them and the resources and institutions to support their needs.

■ If governed well, Uttar Pradesh can become one of the best states in India



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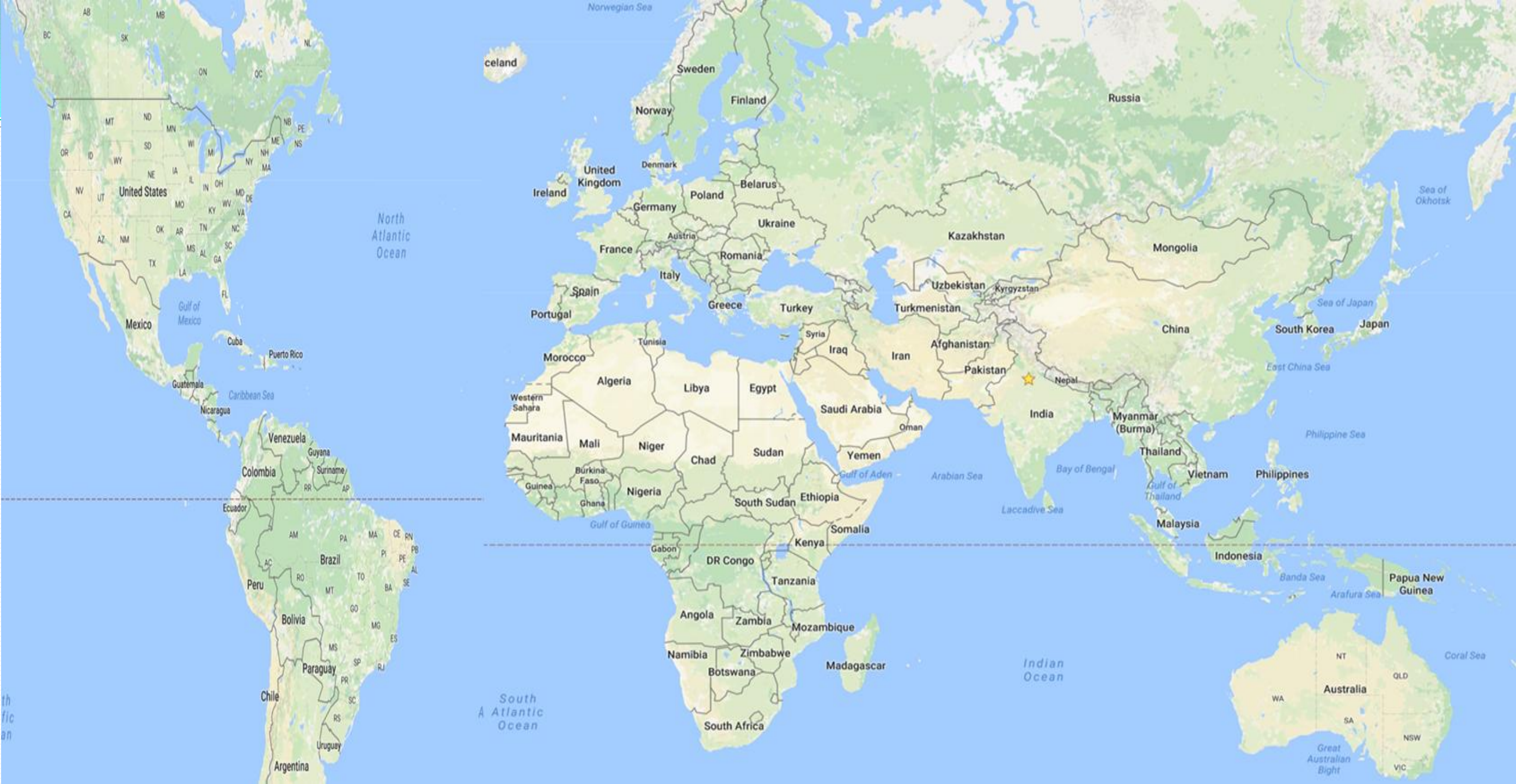
India

States and Union Territories

○ State Capital


● Union Territory Capital





Ageing with dignity

- ❑ **Intro**- We may be a young nation, but we need to gear up to meet the needs of the elderly.
- ❑ India celebrating demographic dividend- Rapid economic progress.
- ❑ Gains from having a relatively young population: rapid ageing at the top end of the scale.
- ❑ This is a cause of deep concern for policymakers as India already has the world's second largest population of the elderly, defined as those above 60 years of age.
- ❑ It will generate enormous socio-economic pressures as the demand for healthcare services, accommodation(आवास)- historically unprecedented levels.
- ❑ It is projected that approximately 20% of Indians will be elderly by 2050, marking a dramatic jump from the current 6%.
- ❑ While more mature economies have created multiple models for elder care, such as universal or widely accessible health insurance, networks of nursing homes.
- ❑ Experts also caution that as the proportional size of the elderly population expands, there is likely to be a shift in the disease patterns from communicable to noncommunicable
- ❑ Which itself calls for re-gearing the health-care system toward “preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative aspects of health”.

- 
- ❖ Ground realities faced by the elderly
 - ❖ 1)-The include abandonment by their families,
 - ❖ 2)-destitution and homelessness,
 - ❖ 3)-inability to access quality health care,
 - ❖ 4)-low levels of institutional support,
 - ❖ 5)-and the loneliness and depression associated with separation from their families.
 - ❖ On the one hand, the traditional arrangements for the elderly in an Indian family revolve around care provided by their children.
 - ❖ According to the National Sample Survey Organisation's [Q- Ministry-?] 2004 survey, nearly 3% of persons aged above 60 lived alone. The number of elderly living with their spouses was only 9.3%, and those living with their children accounted for 35.6%.
 - ❖ However, as many among the younger generation within the workforce are left with less time, energy and willingness to care for their parents, or simply emigrate abroad
 - ❖ private sector, an estimated demand for 300,000 senior housing units, valued at over \$1 billion.
 - ❖ Yet the poor among the elderly still very much depend on the government to think creatively and come up with the resources and institutions to support their needs.

Tackling the Islamic State

- ❑ Celebrated by Historian Wilam Dalrymple in his book Nine Lives as “a place where for once you saw religion acting to bring people together, not to divide them”,
- ❑ Lal Shahbaz Qalandar, a Suf shrine in Sehwan, Pakistan’s Sindh province
- ❑ Which the Islamic State (IS) claimed responsibility- killed at least 80 people.
- ❑ Why was the shrine chosen as the site for savagery?
- ❑ Dalrymple’s description of the shrine as “a syncretic(समधर्मी) place” is a possible explanation.
- ❑ The IS is known for its intolerance towards all non-Sunnis, especially the Shias.

Attracting the youth

- ❑ IS has concentrated on building its strength on the basis of brutality and an ability to attract volunteers from different parts of the world - nearly 80 countries
- ❑ It is estimated that nearly 30,000 IS volunteers have gone to Iraq and Syria since 2011.
- ❑ In its early days, the IS built up its financial strength by
 - ❑ 1)- attacking government treasuries-
 - ❑ 2)-seized a few rich oil wells, especially in Iraq
 - ❑ 3)-It also, to generate considerable wealth in order to meet its commitments towards funding the administration of its captured territories.

Losing ground

- ❖ In the past year, the IS has shown definite signs of wilting against - U.S. and coalition forces.
- ❖ Added to this- alliance between Russian President Vladimir Putin and Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, which, though primarily directed against Syrian rebels, also targeted IS resources.
- ❖ Having lost nearly a quarter of its territory in Syria and Iraq- it's no longer attractive
- ❖ Failure lately to pay them even a modest wage- due to the IS's diminishing revenues- Badal Movie
- ❖ Many have returned home, no longer motivated, and others are reportedly packing their bags too.
- ❖ Some of the IS deserters are those disillusioned about the cause for which they had been fighting.
- ❖ Relevant to India- There is no clear estimate of the numbers who had gone to fight or who have come back.

Conclusion

- ❖ We could invest our intelligence agencies with the required knowledge and wisdom to handle the complex situation.
- ❖ A few recent arrests in India confirm - IS is still strong- extensive use of the Internet.
- ❖ A few successful exercises have been carried out recently to build software that can quickly identify propaganda material and remove it from the Internet.
- ❖ Only time will tell how effective this counter-offensive has been.

COUNTRIES WITH ISIS PROVINCES



A disaster that's still unfolding

- ❖ **Intro-** The disaster continues unabated- The oil spill which hit the Ennore coast in Chennai, at 3.45 a.m. on January 28, continues to spread along the coast.
- ❖ It is destroying marine life, livelihoods and causing permanent damage to biodiversity.
- ❖ The inadequate response to the oil spill of the coast of Chennai raises questions of accountability.
- ❖ Although a probe by the Ministry of Shipping is under way, it is still not known how Kamarajar Port Limited (KPL) authorities allowed the “accident” to happen.
- ❖ Statement from Kamarajar Port- “There is no damage to the environment like oil pollution,” -“All top officials of port closely monitoring and the situation is under control.”
- ❖ “trust deficit” had begun- Therefore, the first demand of citizens should be that **when a disaster happens, agencies should act immediately to contain the disaster — not act immediately to contain the damage to their reputations.**
- ❖ The National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan (NOS-DCP) was sanctioned in 1993, drafted in 1995 and adopted in 1996.
- ❖ In the two decades since then, the plan has routinely been updated and revised to reflect the latest in international safety and regulatory standards- Evidently, the only thing it reflects is a complete failure in action

For a contingency plan

- The Indian Coast Guard has been demanding, for over 20 years now a State contingency plan from States.
- This was reiterated as recently as August 2016 in the 21st annual meeting of the NOS-DCP and during the most recent meetings of the State Coastal Zone Management Authority.
- Despite this, Tamil Nadu has not furnished such a plan.

No transparency

- There is absolutely no disaster-related information, especially -the current status of the spill- responsible administration Whatever the chaos in political circles, the bureaucracy should have taken necessary action.
- Is it safe to eat sea food?
- Indian Institute of Technology and Indian Oil, [Q-Location-?] the sludge is reported to have a heavy concentration of nine heavy materials such as zinc, lead and arsenic which are non-biodegradable and cannot be removed by bioremediation.

More ecological damage

- Reports indicate that the slick has spread to Cuddalore in the south, will soon reach the Pichavaram mangroves and then northwards to affect the Pulicat mangroves.
- I can think of no better cause than this for citizens to come together and force accountability and action from the authorities.

A **mangrove** is a shrub or small tree that grows in coastal saline or brackish water.





❑ The **National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)**, is an organization under the Ministry of Statistics of the Government of India. It is the largest organisation in India conducting regular socio-economic surveys. It was established in 1950.

❑ Employees of NSSO belong to Indian Statistical service (appointment through Union Public Service commission) and Subordinate statistical service (appointment through staff selection commission).


NSSO has four divisions:

- 1)-Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD)
- 2)-Field Operations Division (FOD)
- 3)-Data Processing Division (DPD)
- 4)-Co-ordination and Publication Division (CPD)

✓ The **Indian Oil Institute of Petroleum Management (IIPM, stylised IndianOil Institute of Petroleum Management)** is a training institute of Indian Oil Corporation set up in 1995 at Gurgaon, a city in the state of Haryana, India. It conducts advanced management education programmes in collaboration with premier business schools and top line professionals

✓ “**Bioremediation** is a waste management technique that involves the use of organisms to remove or neutralize pollutants from a contaminated site.”

✓ According to the EPA, **Bioremediation** is a “treatment that uses naturally occurring organisms to break down hazardous substances into less toxic or non toxic substances.”

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- ✓ A **mangrove** is a shrub or small tree that grows in coastal saline or brackish water.
 - ✓ The term is also used for tropical coastal vegetation consisting of such species. Mangroves occur worldwide in the tropics and subtropics, mainly between latitudes 25° N and 25° S.
 - ✓ The total mangrove forest area of the world in 2000 was 53,190 square miles (137,800 km²), spanning 118 countries and territories.
 - ✓ The **Sundarbans** mangrove forest, one of the largest such forests in the world (140,000 ha), lies on the delta of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers on the Bay of Bengal.
 - ✓ It is adjacent to the border of India's **Sundarbans** World Heritage site inscribed in 1987.