PM rejects scotchtape party mediation in Kashmir

Trump: Discussed issue with Modi — India, Pakistan can resolve it on their own

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
BIARRITZ
Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Monday categorically rejected any scope for third party mediation between India and Pakistan on Kashmir, saying the two countries could discuss and resolve all issues bilaterally.

G7 pledges millions to fight Amazon fires

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE
BIARRITZ
The G7 has agreed to spend $7.6 billion to help fight Amazon fires.

Everest Shahi Biryani Masala.

A Royal blend of taste and aroma.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>News Articles</th>
<th>Page Number*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PM rejects scope for third party mediation in Kashmir</td>
<td>1, 10 1, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PM Modi made a historic blunder: Imran</td>
<td>12 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hundreds of new fires flare up in Amazon</td>
<td>12 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>G7 pledges millions to fight Amazon fires</td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cong. looks to fulfil poll promise in Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>7 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Imports from U.S. to grow, trade Ministers to meet soon</td>
<td>11 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>PM highlights war on single-use plastic</td>
<td>11 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><strong>Practice cum Revision - MCQs</strong></td>
<td>@end of the video</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; T – Thiruvananthapuram; D – Delhi
PM rejects scope for third party mediation in Kashmir

Trump: Discussed issue with Modi — India, Pakistan can resolve it on their own

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Monday categorically rejected any scope for third party mediation between India and Pakistan on Kashmir, saying the two countries could discuss and resolve all issues bilaterally and “we don’t want to trouble any third country.”

Mr. Modi made these remarks while interacting with the media alongside U.S. President Donald Trump who ahead of his meeting with the Prime Minister had said he would discuss the Kashmir issue with him on the sidelines of the G7 summit in the French town of Biarritz.

“All the issues between India and Pakistan are bilateral in nature, and we don’t want to trouble any third country. We can discuss and resolve these issues bilaterally,” Mr. Modi said.

“When I had called Prime Minister [Imran] Khan after the elections, I told him that Pakistan has to fight against poverty, India has to also fight against it. Pakistan has to fight against illiteracy and disease, and India has to also fight against them...I told him we should work together for the welfare of our people,” he said.

On his part, Mr. Trump said he and Mr. Modi spoke about Kashmir “at great length” on Sunday night and he feels that both India and Pakistan can resolve it on their own.

“We spoke about Kashmir, the Prime Minister really feels he has it [situation] under control. They speak with Pakistan and I’m sure that they will be able to do something that will be very good,” Mr. Trump said.

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Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

- Current events of national and international importance.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-III

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

- India and its neighborhood-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 – US bilateral meeting
on 26th Aug 2019
on the sidelines of G7 Summit
meeting between Heads of Governments
Before the meeting
* Internationalisation of India’s internal matter with respect to Jammu and Kashmir
  - by Pakistan, China
* Frequent assertions by US President to mediate between India and Pakistan
After the meeting
* US President – Both India and Pakistan can resolve it themselves

India’s stand – “All the issues between India and Pakistan are ‘bilateral’ in nature – we can discuss and resolve the issues bilaterally”

Meeting
* principally focussed on trade and energy
* Importance of energy imports from the US
* discussion on military and other things

Civilspedia Team - Powered by Shankar IAS Academy
Pakistan Prime Minister: (after India-US bilateral meeting)

- Govt. of Pakistan will stand by Kashmiris till India lifts the restrictions in the valley
- Pakistan Nation should stand with Kashmiri Nation
- Declares himself as ‘ambassador’
- Will raise Kashmir issue on every international forum
- Also in upcoming UN General Assembly
- Urged people of Pakistan to hold weekly protests to support the Kashmiris
- Comments to provoke international community by using “nuclear capability” of 2 nations
Hundreds of new fires flare up in Amazon

APGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE
PORTO VELHO
Hundreds of new fires have flared up in the Amazon in Brazil, data showed on Monday, even as military aircraft dumped water over hard-hit areas and G7 nations pledged to help combat the blazes.

Smoke choked Port Velho city as fires raged in the northwestern state of Rondônia where fire-fighting efforts are concentrated, amid a growing global uproar and a diplomatic spat between France and Brazil.

Two C-330 Hercules aircraft carrying thousands of litres of water on Sunday began dousing fires devouring chunks of the world's largest rainforest, which is seen as crucial to keeping climate change in check.

Swaths of the remote region have been scorched by the worst fires in years, sending thick smoke billowing into the sky.

Experts say increased land clearing during the months-long dry season to make way for crops or grazing has aggravated the problem this year. Brazil's President Jair Bolsonaro has ordered an investigation after reports that rural producers in the northern state of Para held a "day of fire" on August 10 in a show of support for the far-right leader's efforts to weaken environmental protection monitoring in the region.

G7 pledges millions to fight Amazon fires

APGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE
BRUSSELS
The G7 has agreed to spend €20 million on the Amazon, mainly to send fire-fighting aircraft to tackle the huge blazes engulfing many parts of the world's biggest rainforest, the Presidents of France and Chile have said.

The G7 – comprising Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States – has also agreed to support a medium-term reforestation plan that will be unveiled at the UN in September, France's Emmanuel Macron and Chile's Sebastian Pinera said at the G7 summit here.
Amazon rainforest

- a tropical rainforest
- occupies drainage basin of River Amazon and its tributaries in northern South America
- Bounded by
  - North - Guiana Highlands
  - West - Andes mountains
  - South - Brazilian Central plateau
  - East - Atlantic Ocean
- Rainfall everyday
- Layered vegetation
- One of the most important carbon banks

- Lungs of the world
- Rich in biodiversity
- Natural defense against global warming

- Porto Velho city, State of Rondônia

- Fires in Amazon
  - aggravated because of clearance for cropping and grazing

- G7 - agreed to spend €20 million on the Amazon to send fire-fighting aircraft to tackle fire in world's biggest rainforest
  - agreed to support a medium-term reforestation plan
  - to be revealed at the UN in September
Cong. looks to fulfil poll promise in Chhattisgarh


Justice and International relations

Issues relating to poverty and hunger

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I—(200 marks)

Current events of national and international importance.

Part B—Main Examination

Paper IV

PAPER A

Economic and Social Development—Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives etc.

Inclusive growth and issues arising from it.
⇒ NYAY scheme - Nyuntam Aay Yojana
* Minimum income guarantee scheme
⇒ Chhattisgarh - launch a pilot project of the scheme
⇒ NYAY - Justice
* promotes social justice and economic justice
* Minimum Income Guarantee - just and non-exploitative society
* Preamble, DPSP - Article 38 - Social order
⇒ NYAY - Slogans
* Surgical strike on poverty
* diesel for the engine of Indian economy
* remonetising the economy

⇒ Important provisions of NYAY
* Target: 20% poorest families in the State
* ₹ 72,000 a year - for one family
* Money - to the bank account of a woman in the family

NYAY Scheme
* distilled down from the idea of Universal Basic Income
* fastest way of reducing poverty
* helps to manage the risks of poverty
* guarantees a minimum living standard - amidst uncertain employment
NYAY - relevant to inject financial fluidity especially rural economy

> a basic level of support for the poor

> Helpful - education, health etc.

acts as a cushion to survive under extreme situations
Imports from U.S. to grow, trade Ministers to meet soon

Modi to meet CEOs of energy firms in the U.S. in September

**PRESS TRUST OF INDIA**

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Monday informed U.S. President Donald Trump that India planned to further step up imports, including of oil, from the U.S. and an estimated $4 billion of imports were already “in the pipeline”.

The Modi-Trump meeting assumes significance in the wake of the strain in the bilateral relationship on trade and economic issues.

Meeting on the sidelines of the G7 summit here, the two leaders agreed that preferably before the Prime Minister visited the U.S. in September, the Commerce Ministers of the two countries would discuss a whole range of trade issues.

Briefing presspersons on the 40-minute meeting between Mr. Modi and Mr. Trump, Foreign Secretary Vijay Gokhale said Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal was supposed to go to Washington earlier, but it did not happen.

Mr. Trump had previously described India as a “tariff king”. Before meeting Mr. Modi on the sidelines of the G20 summit in Osaka, Japan, he had demanded that India withdraw “very high” tariffs on U.S. goods.

“The Prime Minister spoke of the importance of energy imports from the U.S.”, Mr. Gokhale said.

He noted that Mr. Modi would travel to Houston, America’s energy capital, on September 22, and was expected to have a meeting with the CEOs of top U.S. energy companies. The objectives were to see how India could import more oil and how the country could invest in the U.S. energy sector.

Mr. Gokhale said Mr. Trump spoke warmly of the fact that India had become a major energy importer. The President indicated that he was willing to send top administration officials to Houston to ensure that the bilateral energy relationship made progress.

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**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-III**

**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.

**PAPER-IV**

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

- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization, of resources, growth, development and employment.
- Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc.
⇒ PM: India planning to increase import from US
   ⇒ including oil → estimated $4 billion imports in the pipeline

⇒ India - U.S. trade status
   ⇒ Total goods and services trade - $142.1 billion
      US exports - $58.9 billion } in India’s
      US imports - $83.2 billion } favour

⇒ PM to Houston in Sept, 2019
⇒ Houston, Texas - Energy capital of U.S
   ⇒ headquarters - more than 500 oil and gas exploration firms in US
   ⇒ One of the highest oil producers in the world
   ⇒ Permanent Secretariat - World Energy Cities Partnership

⇒ How India could import more oil?
⇒ India to invest in US Energy Sector
PM highlights war on single-use plastic

At G7 session, he speaks of conserving water, harnessing solar energy and protecting flora and fauna

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

Prime Minister Narendra Modi, in his address at a G7 session on environment held on Monday, highlighted India’s large-scale efforts towards eliminating single-use plastic, conserving water, harnessing solar energy and protecting the flora and fauna for a sustainable future.

Mr. Modi is attending the G7 summit in the French town of Biarritz on a special invitation of French President Emmanuel Macron.

India’s commitment

“Reiterating India’s commitment to tackle global challenges PM @narendramodi attended the dedicated session of G7Biarritz summit on ‘Biodiversity, Oceans, Climate’, Underlined India’s contribution to address reducing biodiversity, climate change, water stress & ocean pollution,” External Affairs Ministry spokesperson Raveesh Kumar tweeted.

In his address to the Indian community at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris last week, Mr. Modi said India would achieve most of the Conference of the Parties (COP21) climate change goals set for 2030 in a year and a half. As many as 195 nations took part in the 21st session of the COP21 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris from November 30 to December 12, 2015. The nations negotiated and adopted the Paris Agreement in which India made four commitments, including reducing greenhouse gas emission intensity of its GDP by 33-35% below 2005 levels by 2030, under its Nationally Determined Contributions. The country pledged that

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

- Current events of national and international importance.
- General issues on Environmental ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate Change - that do not require subject specialization.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-III

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.

PAPER-IV


- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.
⇒ PM: India’s large-scale efforts
  * Eliminating single use plastics
  * Conserving water
  * Harnessing solar energy
  * Protecting flora and fauna

⇒ PM: India would achieve most of the COP21 climate change goals in 18 months

⇒ 2015: 21st session of UNFCCC - COP21
  * Paris Climate Agreement: reduce global temperature rise - well below 2°C above the pre-industrial level
  * Pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C

⇒ Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
  * Heart of Paris Climate Agreement

⇒ India’s Important NDCs:

1. Decreasing GHG emission intensity of GDP by 33-35% below 2005 level by 2030

2. Achieve 40% of power capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030

3. Additional carbon sink - 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent - forest and tree cover by 2030
Q1. Consider the following statements.

1. The World Energy Cities Partnership is established in 1995 and it is a non-profit organization whose member cities are globally recognized as international energy capitals.

2. One or more Indian cities is/are member(s) in this partnership.

3. The Secretariat of this partnership is in Houston, Texas, USA.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Q2. “The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political”. The provision can be found in

(a) Part III of Indian constitution
(b) Directive Principles of State Policy
(c) Schedule 7 of Indian Constitution
(d) Fundamental Duties
Q3. Consider the following statements.

1. The Paris Agreement’s central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

2. This landmark agreement was reached in 2015 on the twenty-first session of Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2