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10 October 2018**Daily News Pedia****Cyclone Titli**

Cyclone Titli is currently spinning in the Bay of Bengal and it is expected to intensify into a cyclonic storm.

According to the Cyclone Warning Centre in Visakhapatnam, it will hit Odisha and Andhra Pradesh coast. Thereafter, it is very likely to re-curve north-eastwards, move towards the Gangetic West Bengal across coastal Odisha and weaken gradually.

Note: Tropical cyclones are violent storms that originate over oceans in tropical areas and move over to the coastal areas bringing about large scale destruction due to violent winds (squalls), very heavy rainfall (torrential rainfall) and storm surge.

They are irregular wind movements involving closed circulation of air around a low pressure centre. This closed air circulation (whirling motion) is a result of rapid upward movement of hot air which is subjected to Coriolis force. The low pressure at the centre is responsible for the wind speeds.

Conditions Favouring Tropical Cyclone: Large sea surface with temperature higher than 27° C, Presence of the Coriolis force enough to create a cyclonic vortex, Small variations in the vertical wind speed, A pre-existing weak low-pressure area or low-level-cyclonic circulation, Upper divergence above the sea level system.

Source: The Hindu.

17th CHG meeting of SCO to be held Tajikistan

17th Council of Heads of Government (CHG) meeting of SCO to be held Dushanbe, Tajikistan. This will be the second CHG meeting since India became a full member of SCO in June 2017. Last year, CHG meeting was held in Sochi, Russia.

The SCO CHG meeting is a forum that enables India to engage with SCO member countries and Observer states of Afghanistan, Belarus, Iran and Mongolia. It is the first major meeting since Kyrgyzstan took over as chair of the Organisation.

The leaders will be discussing prospects for further development of SCO and will exchange in-depth views on current international and regional issues.

Source: The Hindu.

India-Italy ties: India-Italy Technology Summit 2018

Prime Minister of Italy Prof. Giuseppe Conte to visit India. He will participate in the 24th edition of the DST-CII India-Italy Technology Summit 2018.

The Technology Summit is organized by the Department of Science and Technology (DST).

This edition of the Summit will focus on seven areas—Clean tech, Renewable, ICT, Healthcare, Aerospace, Education and Cultural Heritage.

The objective of the Summit is to facilitate technology transfers, joint ventures, Research and Development, and market access between industry and research institutions in India and Italy. The visit will be part of the on-going celebrations to commemorate 70th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between India and Italy.

Source: The Hindu.

National Nutrition Mission soon to become mass movement in India

NITI Aayog member, Dr Vinod Kumar Paul expressed the hope that the National Nutrition Mission will soon become a mass movement in the country. September 2018 was celebrated as Rashtriya Poshan Maah under POSHAN Abhiyan.

POSHAN Abhiyan is India's flagship programme to improve nutritional outcomes for children, adolescents, pregnant women and lactating mothers by leveraging technology, a targeted approach and convergence. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is the concerned ministry.

Source: The Hindu.

Editorial

To Read

We need a pro-liberty judicial approach

The judiciary is deviating from its own precedents in terms of civil liberties

Article 21 of the Constitution places the personal liberty of citizens on the highest pedestal, and so it is the duty of our courts to protect it. However, two recent decisions of the Supreme Court suggest that the court may not be showing sufficient zeal in upholding liberty.

In *Romila Thapar v. Union of India*, the case concerning the Bhima-Koregaon accused, the court should have applied the 'clear and present danger' test of the celebrated Justice Holmes of the U.S. Supreme Court (followed by the Indian Supreme Court in *Government of A.P. v. P. Laxmi Devi*, vide para 79), or the 'imminent lawless action' test of the U.S. Supreme Court in *Brandenburg v. Ohio* (followed by the Indian Supreme Court in *Sri Indra Das v. State of Assam*).

If it had done so, it would have held that the actions of the accused in the Bhima-Koregaon incident, even assuming the charges to be true, could not have posed any clear and present danger of a violent uprising, and after holding so, the court would have quashed the proceedings against them, and consequently released all the five accused forthwith.

In *Abhijit Iyer-Mitra v. State of Odisha*, the Supreme Court refused bail to the petitioner saying that his action hurt religious feelings, an offence under section 295A of the Indian Penal Code. But on the principles laid down by the court in *State of Rajasthan v. Balchand* and other decisions, bail should have been granted. There was no likelihood of the petitioner tampering with the evidence or fleeing from justice. Also, the offence was not as grave or heinous as murder, or gang-rape. All that the petitioner did was to

tweet some satirical remarks about the Konark temple, and he clarified in later tweets that he was joking. It is true that the tweets were indiscreet because many Indians do not understand satire, but the court could have laid down the condition in its order granting bail that the petitioner should not repeat such remarks, which could hurt religious feelings, and if he did that the bail could be cancelled. It was certainly not a case deserving rejection of bail altogether.

In *Ghani v. Jones* (1970) 1 Q.B. 693 Lord Denning observed: "A man's liberty of movement is regarded so highly by the laws of England that it is not to be hindered or prevented except on the surest grounds." This view was followed by the seven-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* and is therefore the law of the land. It is unfortunate that the Supreme Court now seems to be deviating from its own precedents. In the present political climate, it is imperative that the court uphold civil liberties lest another Emergency descend upon us.

Mains Question

Q: Disputes over the implementation of the Paris Agreement depict the deep divides among countries but the window of opportunity to take action is very small and closing fast. Comment in the light of IPCC report on keeping warming to under 1.5°C as compared to pre-industrial times.