

**WEEKLY CURRENT AFFAIRS MAGAZINE for**



**U.P.S.C. - C.S.E.**

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16 January to 22 January



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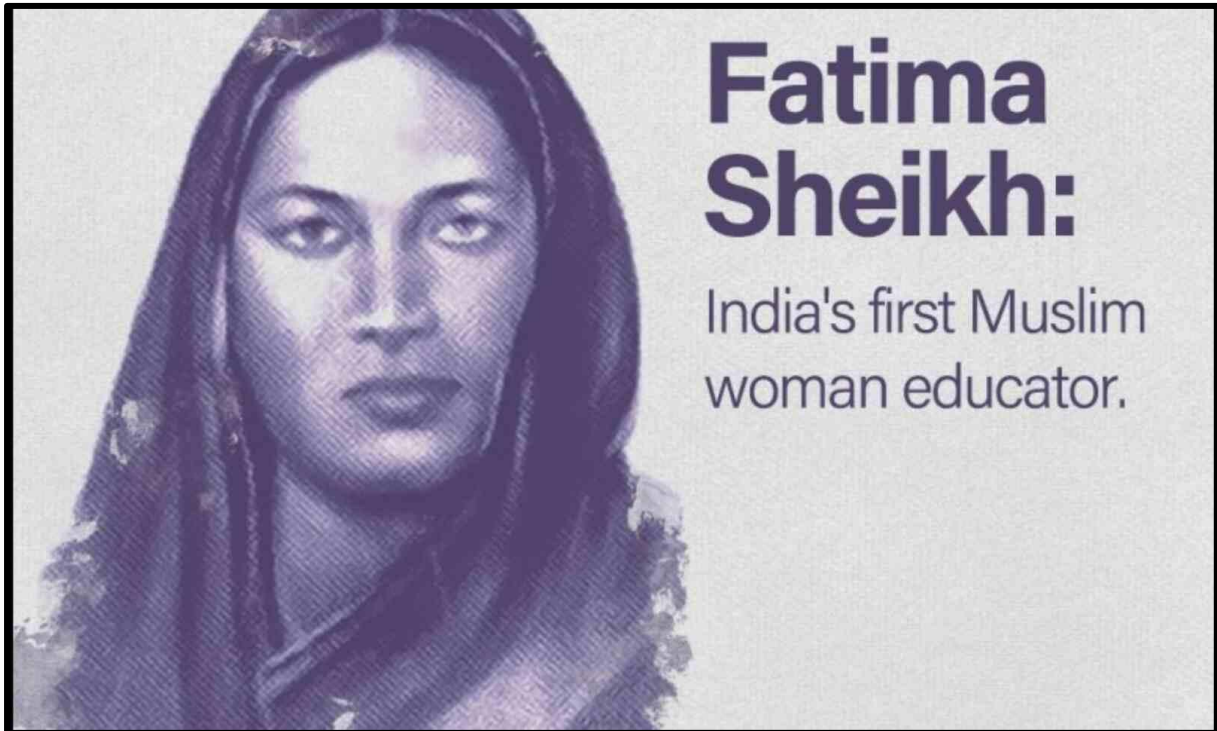
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*Success is born of action...*

## Topic 1. FATIMA SHEIKH

*Importance for Prelims: Personalities in News*



On January 9, birth anniversary of Savitribai's fellow pioneer teacher in Pune, Fatima Sheikh.

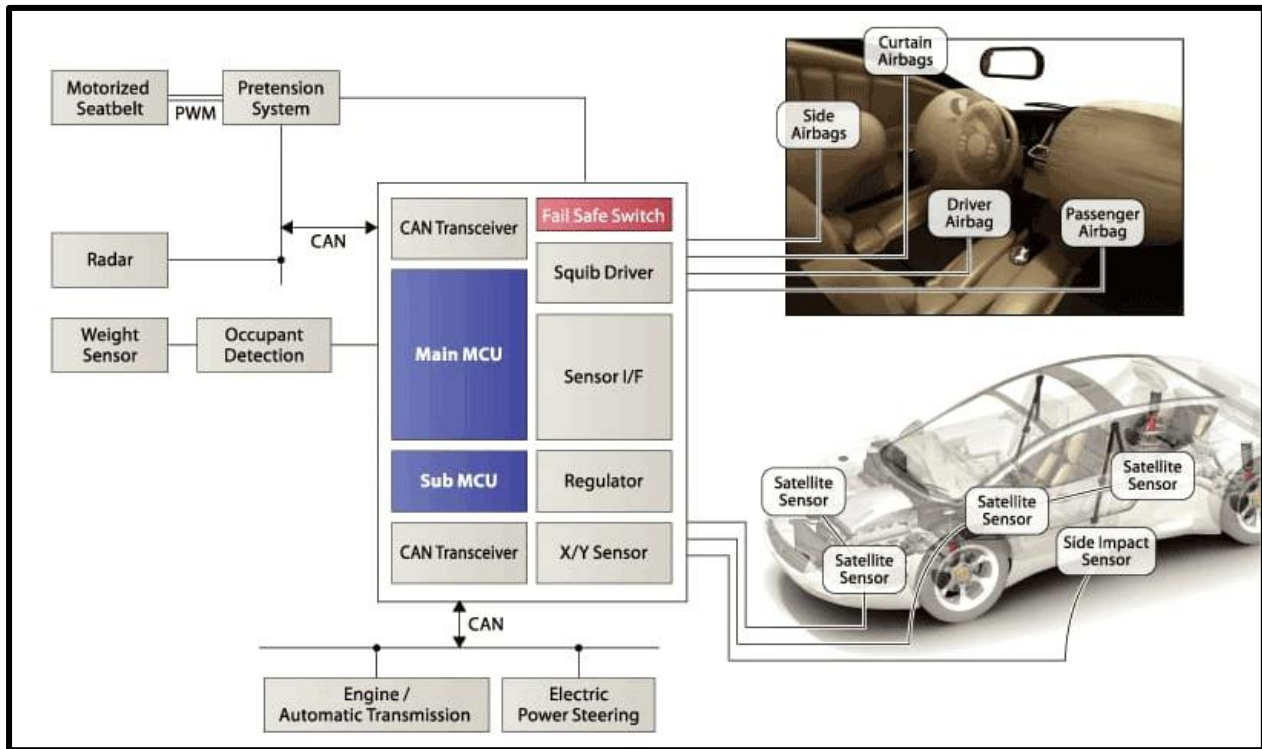
- Fatima sheikh was an Indian professional person and social reformer, WHO was a colleague of the social reformers Jyotirao Phule and Savitribai Phule. She is widely thought of to be India's 1st Muslim lady teacher.
- Jyotirao and Savitribai Phule in conjunction with Fatima sheikh took charge of spreading education among the downtrodden communities.
- Sheikh met Savitribai Phule whereas each was listed at a teacher training institution pass Cynthia Farrar, a yank missionary.
- Sheikh was thought of to be a feminist icon, and in pre-independent India, she had to fight social ostracism and discrimination to achieve an amendment within the country.
- She would take up causes she believed in, like co-founding the endemic Library in 1848 — that was one in every of India's 1st faculties for women — in conjunction with the Phules.

- The efforts that she place in, operating aboard the Phule's, to supply opportunities to those born within the lower caste, got recognized because of the SatyashodhakSamaj (Truthseekers' Society) movement.
- In 2014, Sheikh's achievements were featured by the govt within the type of a profile in Urdu textbooks, in conjunction with alternative such exemplary and resolute educators of her time.



## Topic 2. AIRBAG

### *Importance for Prelims: Science and Tech*



Six airbags could be mandatory in your car soon

- An airbag may be a vehicle occupant restraint system using a bag designed to inflate extremely quickly, so quickly deflate during a collision.
- It consists of the airbag cushion, a versatile fabric bag, an inflation module, and an effect sensor.
- The purpose of the airbag is to produce a vehicle occupant with soft cushioning and restraint throughout a collision.
- It will reduce injuries between the flailing occupant and also the interior of the vehicle.
- On 5th March 2021, the Indian Ministry of Road Transport and Highways mandated that all new vehicle models introduced in India after 1 April 2021 have dual front airbags; the regulation also needs that each existing model is equipped with twin front airbags by 31 August 2021.

## How do airbags work?

- The chemical at the guts of the airbag reaction is named sodium azide, or  $\text{NaN}_3$  below traditional circumstances, this molecule is quite stable.
- If heated, though, it'll fall apart. The chemical equation  $2 \text{NaN}_3 \rightarrow 2 \text{Na} + 3 \text{N}_2$  describes exactly how it falls apart.
- A handful (130 grams) of sodium azide can produce 67 liters of nitrogen gas— that is enough to inflate a normal restraint.
- Sodium could be a very reactive metal that may react speedily with water to make sodium hydroxide; as a result, it'd be quite harmful if it got into your eyes, nose, or mouth.
- So to reduce the danger of exposure, restraint makers combine the Na compound with different chemicals that may react with the Na and, in turn, create less noxious compounds.
- There are sensors within the front of the auto that find a collision. These sensors send electrical signals to the canister that contains the Na compound and also the electric signal detonates a little quantity of an igniter compound.
- The heat from this ignition starts the decomposition of the Na compound and also the generation of nitrogen gas to fill the restraint.
- From the time the device detects the collision to the time the restraint is absolutely inflated is simply 30 milliseconds or 0.03 seconds.

## What is an 'M1' vehicle?

- Under the government's homologation rules, vehicles are bucketed into broad classes. 'Category M' covers automobiles with a minimum of four wheels, used for carrying passengers.

- And the sub-category 'M1' defines "a motor vehicle used for the carriage of passengers, comprising no more than eight seats additionally to the driver's seat".

### **What is homologation?**

- Homologation is the method of certifying that a specific vehicle is a road and matches sure specific criteria ordered down by the govt. for all vehicles that are engineered or imported into the country.
- Tests are carried out to make sure that the vehicle matches the wants of the Indian market in terms of emissions, safety, and worthiness, as ordered down by the Central motor vehicle Rules.
- The Supreme Court Committee on Road Safety it had been headed by former apex court decide Justice K S P Radha Krishnan(later by retired judges, Justice A M Spare) Brasilia Declaration on Road Safety The declaration was signed at the Second world High-Level Conference on Road Safety command in Brazil.
- Through the capital of Brazil Declaration Countries decide to come through the property Development Goal 3.6: By 2020, divide the number of world deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.
- United Nations has additionally declared 2010-2020 as the decade of action for Road Safety.
- Countries ought to kind transport policies in order to favour a lot of property modes of transport like walking, sport and exploitation transport.

### Topic 3. NATIONAL START-UP DAY

*Importance for Prelims: Governance*



Interacting with over 150 startups on Saturday as part of Azadika Amrit Mahotsav, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has declared that January 16 will be celebrated as ‘National Start-up Day’.

- The prime Minister said, “Start-ups are progressing to be the backbone of latest India. Once India completes 100 years of independence, start-ups can have an important role.
- Country’s innovators are creating the country proud globally.”
- He more noted that “this decade is being known as ‘decade’ of India...to strengthen the innovation, entrepreneurship and start-up scheme have necessary aspects like liberating entrepreneurship, innovation from govt processes, officialdom silos.”
- The event could be a part of Azadika Amrit Mahotsav, “Celebrating Innovation Ecosystem”.
- According to Prime Minister’s workplace (PMO), the event is being hosted by the Department for Promotion of business and Internal Trade (DPIIT),



Ministry of Commerce and business, from Jan 10 to 16. The event marks the 6th day of the launch of the Start-up India initiative.

- Definition of Start-up for government schemes to bring uniformity within the enterprises, the Department for Promotion of industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India has come out with a definition for industry entity to be thought-about as a Start-up.
- **An entity shall be thought of as a Start-up:** Up to a period of 10 years from the date of incorporation/ registration, if it's incorporated as a private Ltd. (as outlined within the firm's Act, 2013) or registered as a partnership firm (registered under section 59 of the Partnership Act, 1932) or an indebtedness partnership (under the limited liability Partnership Act, 2008) in India.
- Turnover of the entity for any of the financial years since incorporation/ registration has not exceeded 100 crore rupees.
- Entity is working towards innovation, development or improvement of products or processes or services, or if it's a scalable business model with a high potential of employment generation or wealth creation.
- Provided that an entity formed by splitting up or reconstruction of an existing business shall not be considered a 'Start-up'.
- Provided that such entity isn't shaped by cacophonous up, or reconstruction, of a business already alive.
- An entity shall stop to be a Start-up on completion of 10 years from the date of its incorporation/ registration or if its turnover for any previous year exceeds 100 crore rupees.
- The method of recognition as a 'Start-up' shall be through an internet application came upon by the Department for Promotion of business and Internal Trade.

- Post obtaining recognition a Start-up might apply for Tax exemption underneath section eighty IAC of the taxation Act.
- Post obtaining clearance for Tax exemption, the Start-up will avail tax vacation for three consecutive monetary years out of its initial 10 years since incorporation.
- Start-up |India| Republic of India |Republic of India| Bharat| Asian country |Asian nation}|Bharat| Asian country| Asian nation} scheme Start-up India scheme is a very important government scheme that was launched on 16th Jan 2016 with an aim to market and support the start-ups in India by providing bank finances.
- Organized by the Department for promotion of trade and internal trade, the key objective of Start-up India is to discard some of the restrictive States Government policies that include: License dominion Land Permissions Foreign Investment Proposals Environmental Clearances numerous benefits below it: 10,000 crores start-up funding pool.
- Reduction in patent registration fees.
- Improved Bankruptcy Code, to ensure a 90-day exit window.
- Freedom from inspections for 1st 3 years of operation. Freedom from capital gain Tax for initial 3 years of operation.
- Freedom from tax for initial 3 years of operation. Self-certification compliance.
- Created an Innovation hub, below the Atal Innovation Mission.
- To target five lakh faculties, and involve 10 lakh kids in innovation-related programs.
- New schemes to supply IPR protection to start-up firms. Built Start-up Oasis as Rajasthan Incubation Centre.

## Topic 4. TONGA

*Importance for Prelims: Places in News*



U.S. coast on tsunami alert after Pacific volcano

- Tonga may be a Polynesian country and conjointly earth consisting of 169 islands, of that 36 are colonized.
- In 2010, Tonga took a decisive step away from its traditional absolute monarchy and towards turning into a totally functioning constitutional autocracy, when legislative reforms sealed the method for its 1st partial representative elections.

- Geologically the Tongan islands are of 2 types: most have a limestone base fashioned from related coral formations; others consist of limestone overlaying a volcanic base.

**Why are the volcano's eruptions thus highly explosive, provided that ocean water ought to cool the rock down?**

- If rock rises into ocean water slowly, even at temperatures of concerning 1200 degrees Celsius, a skinny film of steam forms between the rock and water.
- This provides a layer of insulation to allow the outer surface of the magma to cool.
- But this process doesn't work once the rock is blasted out of the bottom choked with volcanic gas.
- When the rock enters the water rapidly, any steam layers are quickly disrupted, bringing hot rock in direct contact with cold water.
- Volcano researchers decided this 'fuel-coolant interaction' and it's akin to weapons-grade chemical explosions.
- Extremely violent blasts tear the rock apart.

A chain reaction begins, with new rock fragments exposing recent hot interior surfaces to water, and the explosions repeat, ultimately jetting out volcanic particles and causing blasts with supersonic speeds

## **Topic 5. COCKFIGHTS**

### ***Importance for Prelims: Governance***

Despite ban, cockfights organised in A.P

- A cockfight may be a blood sport, held during a ring known as a cockpit. The history of raising fowl for fighting goes back 6,000 years.
- Cockfighting in India primarily takes place in January, coinciding with Makar Sankranti.
- The practice is widespread in coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh, as well as Krishna, Guntur, East Godavari, and West Godavari districts, despite being extra-legal in India. Fights between birds like jungle fowl and roosters are aforementioned to possess been arranged in ancient India as a mode of entertainment.
- It is recorded that the outcome of the Battle of Palnadu (1178–1182) was decided by a rooster fight, following that cockfighting gained foothold in Andhra Pradesh.
- In this day, blood sport takes place in Andhra Pradesh and alternative components of India like Telangana, Karnataka, and Odisha.
- Roosters are specially bred for cockfights, with knives and blades tied to their legs.
- The fight typically ends up in the death of 1 of the birds. Cockfighting has been illegal in India since the enactment of interference of the Cruelty to Animals Act in 1960.
- Subsequent judgments by the Supreme Court of India in 2015, and also the Hyderabad high court in 2016, upheld the ban.
- In January 2018, the Supreme Court allowed the game to be commanded during a traditional method, while not the use of knives and blades and while not gambling or betting.
- Despite the ban, cockfighting is still popular in Andhra Pradesh.



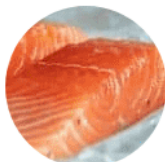
## Topic 6. VITAMIN D

### Importance for Prelims: Science and Tech

#### Top 10 High Vitamin D Foods

20µg of Vitamin D = 100% of the Daily Value (%DV)

##### 1 Fish (Salmon)



**142% DV** (28.4µg)  
per 6oz fillet

265 calories

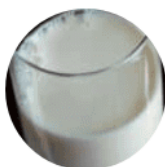
##### 2 Crimini (Chestnut) Mushrooms (Exposed to UV Light)



**139% DV** (27.8µg)  
per cup

19 calories

##### 3 Fortified Milk



**32% DV** (6.3µg)  
per 16oz glass

298 calories

##### 4 Fortified Milk Substitutes (Soy Milk)



**29% DV** (5.8µg)  
per 16oz glass

160 calories

##### 5 Fortified Tofu



**28% DV** (5.7µg)  
per cup

208 calories

##### 6 Fortified Yogurt



**16% DV** (3.2µg)  
per cup

250 calories

##### 7 Fortified Breakfast Cereal



**12% DV** (2.5µg)  
per 3/4 cup

96 calories

##### 8 Fortified Orange Juice



**12% DV** (2.5µg)  
per cup

117 calories

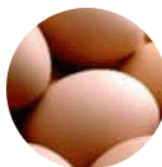
##### 9 Pork Chops



**10% DV** (2.1µg)  
in 1 pork chop

525 calories

##### 10 Eggs



**6% DV** (1.1µg)  
in 1 large egg

78 calories

Muscles starve in the absence of vitamin D, study of mice finds

- Skeletal muscles normally brim with energy, yet they starve in the absence of vitamin D, says recent research.

- This research demonstrates that glycogen hold on within the skeletal muscles isn't converted into a usable style of energy while not vitamin D.
- Usually, the aldohexose absorbed from the food is regenerated into glycogen and held on within the striated muscle.
- This hold on energy reserve is employed by muscles to provide energy when the food consumed is digestible.
- However, within the absence of D, the striated muscle is starved of energy, decreasing muscle mass.
- Vitamin D deficiency is commonly related to rickets.
- In rickets, the bone tissue doesn't correctly mineralize calcium and phosphorus, resulting in softening of bones resulting in skeletal deformities.
- However, we have a tendency to have become aware that vitamin D works a lot as a biochemical than and is concerned in an exceeding host of organic chemistry reactions.
- It is vital to maintaining metabolic functions, biochemical, bone health, and plays a crucial role in depression, mood swings, anxiety, and sleep quality.
- As a part of the conventional metabolic process, proteins produced in our body degrade, and in due course, new proteins are created to replace them.
- Usually, when the protein degradation exceeds protein synthesis, muscle atrophy or simply a decrease in muscle mass happens.
- Typically, the protein synthesis is high when the digestion of the food is taking place and is slower during the post-absorptive state when the digestion is completed.
- In mice lacking a D receptor (VDR) when the exchange stage of growth, the protein synthesis was impaired during the post-absorptive stage.
- Without the vitamin D receptor there was a general increase in protein degradation and a decrease in post absorptive protein synthesis.

- VDR knockout mice had higher glycogen levels than the control ones. Scientists found that the glycogen synthase, the key enzyme that converts aldohexose into glycogen, was having a field day while not the inhibitory enzymes were active.
- More and more glycogen was being created and held on within the skeletal muscle.
- Nevertheless, the glycogen phosphorylase, a protein that converts glycogen to glucose once energy is needed, was significantly lower.
- As a result, while muscle continued to form glycogen, none of it might be converted back to glucose leading to energy deficiency.”
- Even with abundant glycogen present, the skeletal muscle couldn't extract the energy within the absence of vitamin D.
- Without vitamin D, polysaccharide storage can't be used for glucose production.
- When the glycogen storage does not give energy, particularly in a post-absorb state, the skeletal muscle attracts more glucose from the blood.
- This ends up in a systemic energy shortage.
- When there's systemic lack of energy, like during hunger, the protein degradation in muscle is triggered resulting in muscle wasting.

## Topic 7. JIZYA

### *Importance for Prelims: History*



Need to revisit Shivaji's idea of Hindu culture

- Jizyah, also spelled jizya, is historical, a tax (the term is often incorrectly translated as a “head tax” or “poll tax”) paid by non-Muslim populations to their Muslim rulers.
- The Quran and hadiths mention jizya without specifying its rate or amount, and the application of jizya varied in the course of Islamic history.
- In India, Qutb-ud-din Aibak imposed jizya on non-Muslims for the first time.
- Jizya was abolished by the Mughal ruler Akbar in the 16th century but was re-introduced by Aurangzeb within the 17th century.
- Together with kharāj, a term that was generally used interchangeably with jizya, taxes levied on non-Muslim subjects were among the most sources of revenues collected by some Muslim polities, like the Ottoman Empire and Indian Muslim Sultanates.
- Jizya rate was typically a set annual quantity looking at the financial capability of the money dealer.



- Muslim jurists needed adult, free, sane males among the dhimma community to pay the jizya, whereas exempting women, children, elders, disabled, the ill, the insane, monks, hermits, slaves, and sustains—non-Muslim foreigners WHO solely quickly reside in Muslim lands.
- Dhimmis WHO selected to hitch military service were also exempted from payment, as were people that couldn't afford to pay.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji Bhonsle it is also called has Chhatrapati Shivaji, was an Indian ruler and a member of the Bhonsle Maratha tribe.
- Shivaji carved out an enclave from the declining Adilshahi land of Bijapur that formed the genesis of the Maratha Empire.
- In 1674, he was formally crowned the Chhatrapati of his realm at Raigad.
  - Over the course of his life, Shivaji engaged in each alliance and hostilities with the Mughal Empire, the land of Golkonda, the land of Bijapur, and the European colonial powers.
- Shivaji's military forces expanded the Maratha sphere of influence, capturing and building forts, and forming a Maratha navy.
- Shivaji established a competent and progressive civil rule with well-structured administrative organizations.
- He revived ancient Hindu political traditions, court conventions and promoted the usage of the Sanskrit and Sanskrit languages, replacing Persian in court and administration.
- Shivaji offered his help to Aurangzeb WHO then, was the Mughal viceroy of the Deccan and son of the Mughal emperor, in conquering Bijapur reciprocally for formal recognition of his right to the Bijapur forts and villages below his possession dissatisfied with the Mughal response, and receiving a much better supply from Bijapur, he launched a raid into the Mughal Deccan.
- Aurangzeb He assumed the title Alamgir, World conqueror.



- He was the sixth Mughal emperor, WHO dominated almost the entire Indian subcontinent for 49 years.
- Aurangzeb stretched his territory from Kashmir (in the north) to Jinji (in the south), and from the Hindukush (in the west) to Chittagong (in the east).
- Widely considered to be the last effective ruler of the Mughal Empire, Aurangzeb compiled the Fatawa-e-Alamgiri and was among the few monarchs to have totally established shariah law and Islamic economics throughout the Indian subcontinent.
- He was an accomplished military leader whose rule has been the topic of praise, controversial he has conjointly been represented because the most controversial ruler in Indian history underneath his reign, India surpassed Qing China to become the world's largest economy and largest producing power, price nearly a quarter of worldwide gross domestic product and more than all of Western Europe, and its largest and wealthiest subdivision, the Bengal Subah, signaled proto-industrialization

## **Topic 8. NATIONAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART (NGMA)**

### ***Importance for Prelims: Art and Culture***

On Republic Day, work by 500 artists to celebrate heroes of freedom struggle

- On January 26th, as India celebrates its 73rd Republic Day, the festivities will embrace a tribute to its freedom fighters.
- In an open gallery at Rajpath, the National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) can showcase gigantic scrolls, each over 750 meters long, painted by over 500 artists from across India.
- Largely painted during art camps held over the last month, aside from portraits and figurative narratives, the scrolls conjointly reflect traditional art genres like Pattachitra, Talapatra Chitra, Manjusha, Madhubani, and Patua.
- Regarding National Gallery of Modern Art The National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) is premier in India below the Ministry of Culture, Government of India.
- The most museum at Jaipur House in {new Delhi| New Delhi Indian capital of India national capital } was established on 29th March 1954 by the govt of India, with India branches at Mumbai and Bangalore.
- Its collection of over 1700 works by 2000 and artists includes artists like Thomas Daniell, Raja Ravi Verma, Abanindranath Tagore, Rabindranath Tagore, Gaganendranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Jamini Roy, Amrita Sher-Gil as well as foreign artists.
- Some of the oldest works preserved here date back to 1857.
- With 12,000 square meters of exhibition space, the Delhi branch is one of the world's largest fashionable art museums.
- The scrolls also refer to the artwork within the Constitution of India, with margins on the panels galvanized by the artwork of Nandalal Bose and his associates, WHO illustrated the handcrafted document.

- The paintings of Odisha may be divided into 3 classes for the purpose of reading of the medium, i.e. paintings on an artifact or 'Patta Chitra', paintings on walls or 'BhittiChitra', and palm leaf engravings or "Tala PatraChitra" or "PothiChitra".
- The kind of these remains a lot of or less similar at a particular time. Manjusha Art may be a genre of home reserve region that's supported lore of Bite hula-Bishari.
- Ang region in a very era called Bhagalpur.
- It is one of every of the popular art sorts of the province.
- The name Manjusa is additionally related to an elaborate story, a goddess, and additionally, a pageant celebrated in Bhagalpur.
- The Indo-Aryan word "Manjusa" means a box and Manjusas are temple-shaped boxes, made from bamboo, Jute-Straw, and Paper within that the devotees keep their ceremonial materials.
- These boxes are illustrated with paintings that tell a tale.
- The tale is that of Bihula WHO saved her husband from the deity's wrath and a snake-bite and additionally of Bishahari or Mansa, the snake divinity proverbial for her anger once annoyed however additionally her fierce affection once propitiated.
- In Manjusha Art borders are vital, each painting should contains one or a lot of borders in it. Manjusha art is extremely vibrant and eye-catching style & colors
- Madhubani Patua the Patua is an artisan community found in the state of West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, and Odisha in India and parts of Bangladesh. Some Patras are Hindus, while others are Muslims.
- Hindu Patras is active in the Kalighat and Kumartuli regions of Calcutta, along with some other parts of West Bengal.

- The paintings tradition of Patras was started as a village tradition as painters of scrolls or pats telling the popular mangal stories of the gods and goddesses.
- The Patua painters or scroll painters have gone from village to village with their scrolls or pat singing stories in return for money or food.
- These pats or scrolls are made of sheets of paper of equal or different sizes which are sown together and painted with ordinary poster paints.

## **Topic 9. TSUNAMIS**

### ***Importance for Prelims: Disaster Management***

Tsunami threat recedes after an undersea volcanic eruption in Pacific

- Tsunami threat recedes after an undersea volcanic eruption in the Pacific  
The word “tsunami” comprises the Japanese words “tsu” (meaning harbor) And “name” (meaning wave).
- A tsunami could be a series of enormous waves created by an underwater disturbance usually related to earthquakes occurring below or close to the ocean.
- Volcanic eruptions, submarine landslides, and coastal rock fall also can generate a tsunami, as will a large asteroid impacting the ocean. They originate from a vertical movement of the ocean floor with the consequent displacement of water mass.
- Tsunami waves typically seem like walls of water and might attack the shoreline and be dangerous for hours, with waves coming back each 5 to 60 minutes.
- The 1st wave might not be the largest, and infrequently it's the 2nd, 3rd, 4th are later waves that square measure the most important.

### **Causes of tsunami**

- **1. Earthquakes** it may be generated by movements on fault zones related to plate boundaries. The region wherever 2 plates come in contact could be a plate boundary, and also the means within which one plate moves relative to a different determines the sort of boundary: spreading, wherever 2 plates move away from every other; subduction, wherever 2 plates move towards one another and one slides at a lower place than the other; rework wherever 2 plates slide horizontally past one another. Most sturdy earthquakes occur in subduction zones wherever an ocean plate slides below a continental plate or another younger ocean plate. All earthquakes don't cause tsunamis.



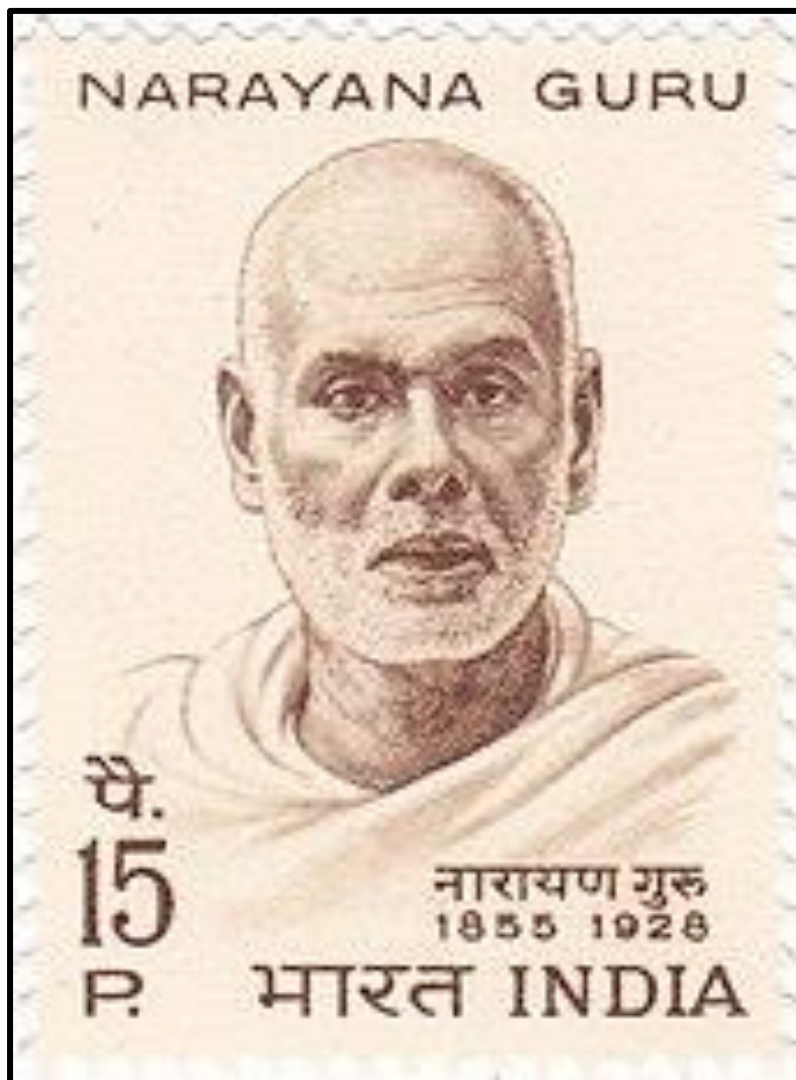
There square measure four conditions necessary for an earthquake to cause a tsunami: The earthquake should occur at a lower place in the ocean or cause the fabric to slip into the ocean. The earthquake should be sturdy, a minimum of magnitude 6.5 on the Richter scale the earthquake should rupture the planet's surface and it should occur at shallow depth – but 70km below the surface of the Earth. The earthquake should cause vertical movement of the seafloor (up to many meters).

- **2. Landslides** A landslide that occurs on the coast will force large amounts of water into the ocean, heavy the water, and generate a moving ridge. Underwater landslides may result in tsunamis once the fabric loosened by the landslide moves violently, pushing the water in front of it.
- **3. Eruption** although relatively infrequent, violent volcanic eruptions represent additionally impulsive disturbances, which might displace a good volume of water and generate extraordinarily damaging moving ridge waves in the immediate supply space according to this mechanism, waves could also be generated by the explosive displacement of water caused by a volcanic explosion, by a volcano's slope failure, or additionally doubtless by a phreatomagmatic explosion and collapse/engulfment of the volcanic magmatic chambers one among the biggest and most damaging tsunamis ever recorded was generated in August 26th, 1883 when the explosion and collapse of the volcano of Krakatoa (Krakatau), in Indonesia.
- **4. Extra-terrestrial Collision Tsunamis** caused by extra-terrestrial collisions (i.e. asteroids, meteors) are an extremely rare incidence though no meteor/asteroid-induced tsunami has been recorded in recent history, scientists notice that if these celestial bodies ought to strike the ocean, an outsized volume of water would, without doubt, be displaced to cause a tsunami. Scientists have calculated that if a moderately massive asteroid, 5-6 kilometer in diameter, should strike the center of the big ocean basin

like the Atlantic Ocean, it might manufacture a tsunami that will travel all the thanks to the Appalachian Mountains within the higher two-thirds of the united states.

## Topic 10. NARAYANA GURU

*Importance for Prelims: History*



Decision to drop Narayana Guru's tableau at Republic Day parade slammed

- Shree Narayana Guru (1856–1928), additionally referred to as Shree Narayana Guru Hindu, was a saint & social reformer of India.
- The Guru was born into an Ezhava family, in an era once folks from backward communities just like the Ezhavas Janus-faced social injustice within the caste-ridden Kerala society.
- Gurudeva, as he was famous among his followers, LED front in Kerala, revolted against class structure and worked on propagating new values of

freedom in spirituality and social equality that remodeled the Kerala society.

- He additionally gave the universal message, “One caste, one faith, one God.”
- Aravipuram Movement was launched by Sri Narayana Guru on Shivaratri day of 1888.
- On that day, Sri Narayana Guru defied the spiritual restrictions historically placed on the Ezhava community, and consecrated an idol of Shiva at Aravipuram.
- This attracted the famous poet KumaranAsan as a disciple of Narayana Guru. In 1913, he based the Advaita Ashram at Aluva.
- This was a vital event in his spiritual quest.
- This Ashram was dedicated to a good principle – OmSahodaryamSarvatra (all men are equal within the eyes of God).

## Topic 11. COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES COMMISSION

*Importance for Prelims: IR*

# COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES

In Kohima, a cemetery with a tennis court. It is one of several Second World War graves maintained by Commonwealth War Graves Commission

- The Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) is an intergovernmental organization of six independent member states whose principal operations is to mark record and maintain the graves and places of commemoration of Commonwealth of Nations military service members who died within the 2 World Wars.
- Members are Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, African country and the United Kingdom.
- The commission is additionally liable for observance Commonwealth civilians UN agency died as a result of enemy action throughout World War II.
- The commission was based by Sir Fabian Ware and recognized through a charter in 1917 because the Imperial War Graves Commission. The modification to this name came about in 1960.



- The commission, as a part of its mandate, is answerable for commemorative all Commonwealth war dead individually and equally.
- To this end, the war dead are commemorated by a name on a headstone, at a known site of a burial, or on a memorial.
- War dead are commemorated uniformly and equally, irrespective of military or civil rank, race or creed.

## Topic 12. LIVESTOCK HEALTH AND DISEASE CONTROL (LH&DC)

### PROGRAMME

*Importance for Prelims: Government Schemes*

पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग  
Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

75  
Azadi Ka  
Amrit Mahotsav

**HEALTHIER ANIMALS,  
HEALTHIER US**

A **60% rise** in fund allocation for **Livestock Health and Disease Control** programme for FY23 to ensure better health for livestock & smooth implementation of One Health mission

**#UnionBudget2022**

With most of India's livestock in rural and remote areas, a game changer now will be the use of mobile veterinary units

- For the promotion of health of stock and animals, the Department of animal husbandry & dairying implements a Centrally Sponsored scheme "Livestock Health & Disease Control" (LH&DC) that envisages

management & containment of economically important animal diseases by providing central financial help to the States.

- Under this scheme, vaccination is administered for control of diseases like Foot and Mouth sickness (FMD), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), Brucellosis, Anthrax, hemorrhagic septicemia (HS), Black Quarter (BQ), Classical swine Fever, Ranikhet sickness, etc.
- This scheme additionally provides for institution & strengthening of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries for veterinary services.
- Training of veterinarians and para-veterinarians is conducted for contemporary techniques, technology, and advancement in treatments.
- The 'Livestock Health & sickness management' scheme includes the following parts – Foot the following Mouth sickness Control Programme (FMD-CP) Foot and mouth sickness is an infectious (viral) sickness that affects divided ungulate animals, together with domestic and wild bovids and ends up in reduced milk production.
- Symptoms embody fever, blisters within the mouth and on the feet that will rupture and cause lameness, excessive salivation (smacking jaw movements in cattle), neo-natal mortality, etc.
- To forestall economic losses because of this sickness, the program is enforced across the nation, wherever central financial help is provided for biennial (six-monthly) vaccination and police investigation.
- Peste des Petits Ruminants management Programme (PPR-CP) Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) or sheep /goat plague may be an infective agent disease characterized by high fever, inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract resulting in necrosis and ulceration of the membrane and diarrhea.
- PPR infection causes losses within the rural economy, each in terms of morbidity and mortality.

- The program is presently enforced throughout the country by inoculating all susceptible sheep & goats that central monetary help is provided for vaccination and police investigation.
- Brucellosis management Programme (Brucellosis-CP) Brucellosis, an economically necessary zoonosis has become endemic in most elements of the country.
- It causes early abortions in animals.
- This part was enforced since 2010 and central help is provided for mass vaccination of all eligible feminine calves between ages 6-8 months within the areas wherever incidence of the malady is high.
- Classical even-toed ungulate Fever management Programme (CSF-CP) Classical even-toed ungulate fever is very contagious and probably a fatal infectious agent malady that affects pigs.
- This malady may be a major constraint to the event of pig farming within the North East a part of the country wherever pig farming may be a major supply of support for many households.
- In order to regulate the CSF malady in pigs, central help is provided for vaccination against Classical even-toed ungulate Fever underneath the part – ‘Classical even-toed ungulate Fever management Programme’ (CSF-CP).
- Assistance to States for management of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) underneath this part, help is provided to State/Union Territory Governments for management of economically necessary and animal disease diseases of stock and poultry by protection, strengthening of the prevailing State Veterinary Biological Production Units and of the existing malady Diagnostic Laboratories in addition as for providing in-service coaching to veterinarians and para-veterinarians.

- Funds are provided additionally for vaccination against canine rabies and for management of endo-parasites in kine and buffaloes. National Project on animal disease police investigation and observation (NPRSM) underneath this part, help is given to strengthen police investigation to take care of the country's freedom from animal disease & Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP) infections, secured in could 2006 and should 2007, severally.
- National disease reportage System (NADRS) NADRS is an online system of disease reportage linking every Block, District, and State Headquarters to the Central malady reportage and observation Unit in New Delhi.
- Establishment & Strengthening of Existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)
- In order to assist States to establish new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries additionally as strengthening/equipping the present ones additionally as run mobile veterinary ambulances, the Department provides monetary help below this part.
- Professional potency Development (PED) below this part, help is given to the State Veterinary Councils and therefore the Veterinary Council of India (VCI) to hold out their statutory functions below the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 additionally on performing Continuous Veterinary Education (CVE) for in-service veterinarians.
- "Priority Pathogens" the globe Health Organization (WHO) has listed antibiotic-resistant "priority pathogens" a listing of 12 species/families of microorganisms that create the best threat to human health. Priority 1: vital Acinetobacterbaumannii, carbapenem-resistant Pseudomonas aeruginosa, carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae, carbapenem-resistant, ESBL-producing Priority 2: HIGH Enterococcus faecium, vancomycin-resistant staphylococci aureus, methicillin-resistant,



vancomycin-intermediate and resistant *Helicobacter pylori*,  
clarithromycin-resistant *Campylobacter* spp., fluoroquinolone-resistant  
*Salmonellae*, fluoroquinolone-resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*,  
cephalosporin-resistant, fluoroquinolone-resistant Priority 3: MEDIUM  
streptococci pneumonia, penicillin-non-susceptible *Haemophilus*  
*influenzae*, ampicillin-resistant *Shigella* spp., fluoroquinolone-resistant.

## **Topic 13. FOREST DEFINITION**

### ***Importance for Prelims: Environment***

Forest report's conclusion of an increase in cover should not lead to complacency.

Loss of natural forests is worrying

- At present, in India, there's no clear nationally-accepted definition of 'forest'. States are answerable for deciding their definition of forests.
- The privilege of the states to outline forests stems from a 1996 Supreme judicial writ known as the T.N. Godavarman Thirumulkpad vs the Union of India judgment.
- SC had opined that blanket definition of the forest wasn't attainable for India as a result of the country having 16 different sorts of forest and a tract of grassland in one State may qualify in one region as forest however not in another.
- In the judgment, the Supreme Court took that the word "forest" should be understood per its "dictionary meaning".
- This description covers all statutorily recognized forests, whether or not selected as reserved, protected, or otherwise.
- The Forest consultative Committee (FAC) currently has processed that the States needn't take the Centre's approval to outline what constitutes unclassified land as forest.
- India's forests are presently ruled by the National Forest Policy, 1988 that has environmental balance and livelihood at its center.
- FAO's definition of Forest In 2017, the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) slotted all plantations, apart from feather palm trees, in its definition of forests.
- Plantations are usually composed of even-aged trees of constant species.
- Such monocultures do have value and restricted utility as carbon sinks.

- But they cannot be compared to natural forests in harbouring biodiversity or aiding pollination or as sources of water bodies. Save Silent natural depression was a movement aimed toward the protection of Silent natural depression, an evergreen subtropical forest within the Palakkad district of Kerala, India.
- It was started in 1973 by an NGO semiconductor diode by Kerala Sasthra Sahithya Parishad (KSSP) to avoid wasting the Silent valley from being flooded by a [hydroelectric] project.
- The valley was declared as a Silent valley national park in 1985.
- The Kuntipuzha could be a major watercourse that flows 15 electricity dams across the Kunthipuzha watercourse that runs through the Silent valley.
- Because of concern concerning the vulnerable lion-tailed catarrhine, the problem was dropped at public attention.
- About Silent valley national park Silent valley parkland could be a parkland in Kerala, India.
- It is found within the hills.
- It is found within the wealthy diversity of Nilgiri part Reserve.
- Contiguous with the planned Karimpuzha parkland to the north and Mukurthi parkland to the northeast, it's the core of the Nilgiri part Reserve.
- Karimpuzha life Sanctuary, New Amarambalam Reserved Forest, and Nedumkayam rain forest in Nilambur Taluk of Malappuram district, Attappadi Reserve Forest in Mannarkkad Taluk of Palakkad district, and Mukurthi parkland of Nilgiris district is settled around Silent valley parkland. Mukurthi peak, the fifth-highest peak in South Asian country, and Anginda peak are settled in its neighborhood.

- Bhavani watercourse, a tributary of Kaveri watercourse, and Kunthipuzha watercourse, a tributary of Bharathappuzha watercourse, originate within the neighborhood of Silent natural depression.
- The Kadalundi watercourse has additionally its origin in Silent natural depression.
- The parkland is one amongst the last undisturbed tracts of South Western Ghats mountain rain forests and tropical wet evergreen forest in India.
- **CLIMATE** –The climate is tropical with summer rains constituting the majority of the precipitation.
- **TOPOGRAPHY** – The terrain is usually undulating with steep escarpments and lots of hillocks.
- **VEGETATION** – Silent natural depression Reserve Forest is classified beneath four forest varieties viz., West-coast tropical evergreen forest (600 to 1100 m), Southern subtropic broad leafy hill forest (1300 to 1800 m), Southern elevation wet temperate forest (above 1900 m) and piece of land.
- **FAUNA** – The most renowned resident of the Park is Lion caudate catarrhine whose name has become nearly substitutable therewith of the Valley.

## **Topic 14. SAVE SILENT VALLEY CAMPAIGN**

*Importance for Prelims: Environment*



MK Prasad, who brought environmental consciousness in India, is no more

- Red ocean maybe a water recess of the ocean, lying between Africa and Asia.
- Its connection to the ocean is within the south, through the Bab el Mandeb strait and also the Gulf of Aden.
- To its north lie the Sinai Peninsula, the Gulf of Aqaba, and also the Gulf of Suez (leading to the metropolis Canal).
- It is underlain by the Red Sea Rift, which is an element of the good rift valley.
- It is the world's northernmost tropical ocean and has been selected a world 200 ecoregion.
- The elongated and narrow-shaped basin extends between the Mediterranean, to the north-west, and also the ocean, to the south-east.



- It is surrounded by desert or semi-desert areas, with no major fresh flow.
- The Red Sea nonheritable its present form over the past 4 to 5 million years, by slow seafloor spreading, a proven fact that makes it a geologically recent opening and one among the youngest oceanic zones on Earth.

## Topic 15. RED SEA

*Importance for Prelims: IR*



Two Indians, a Pakistani killed in UAE tanker blasts

- Red sea could be a seawater inlet of the ocean, lying between Africa and Asia.

- Its connection to the ocean is within the south, through the Bab el Mandeb strait and also the Gulf of port.
- To its north lie the Sinai Peninsula, the Gulf of Aqaba, and also the Gulf of Suez (leading to the Suez Canal).
- It is underlain by the Red Sea Rift which is an element of the nice valley.
- It is the world's north most tropical ocean and has been selected a worldwide 200 ecoregion.
- The elongated and narrow-shaped basin extends between the Mediterranean, to the north-west, and also the ocean, to the south-east.
- It is enclosed by desert or semi-desert areas, with no major fresh inflow.
- The Red Sea acquired its present shape over the past 4 to 5 million years, by slow seafloor spreading, a fact that makes it a geologically recent opening and one among the youngest oceanic zones on Earth.

## **Topic 16. REPUBLIC DAY TABLEAUX SELECTION**

### ***Importance for Prelims: Art and Culture***

T.N., West Bengal, Kerala kick up a political storm over rejection of their proposals for R Day parade

### **When does the process to decide the tableaux start and who can participate?**

- Around September every year the Defence Ministry, which is responsible for the Republic Day parade and the celebrations, invitations all the states, the Union Territories, Central Government departments, and a couple of constitutional authorities to participate within the parade through tableaux.
- Shortlisting of the proposals begins within the second week of October. Can the participating states or central government departments depict something through their tableaux?
- The participants have to be compelled to showcase parts relevant to their state/ UT/ department, among the overarching theme.
- The theme given to participants this year was around 75 years of India's Independence.
- The theme, the govt. told willing participants is India@75 – Freedom struggle, Ideas @ 75, Achievements @ 75, Actions @ 75 and Resolve @ 75.
- The Defence Ministry conjointly shares the essential tips regarding what all the tableaux will or ought to embody.
- The taking part entities should interact “young qualified designers from illustrious institutions”, electronic show walls for a bright show of pictures or content, moving parts exploitation artificial intelligence or mechatronics, 3D printing may well be used certain parts, use of increased or video game, and special effects to enhance the optics and visual effects of the tableau.

- The tableaux of 2 completely different states/ UTs can't be too similar, because the tableaux, together, ought to showcase the variety of the country.
- The tableaux cannot have any writing or use of logos, aside from the name of the state/ UT/ department that ought to be written in Hindi on the front, English on the rear, and a regional language on the edges.
- The Defence Ministry conjointly asked the participants to use eco-friendly material for the tableaux, and avoid the utilization of plastic or plastic-based product.

### **How are the tableaux selected?**

- The choice method is elaborate and long.
- The Defence Ministry additionally asked the participants to use eco-friendly material for the tableaux, and avoid the utilization of plastic or plastic-based product. How are the tableaux selected?
- The selection method is elaborate and time-consuming.
- The Defence Ministry constitutes a skilled committee of distinguished persons from fields like art, culture, painting, sculpture, music, design, choreography, etc. WHO facilitates in shortlisting the tableaux from the proposals?
- First, the submitted sketches or styles of the proposals are scrutinized by this committee, which may create suggestions for any modifications within the sketch or style.
- The sketch ought to be simple, colorful, and easy to understand and may avoid spare detail.
- It ought to be obvious, and may not want any written elaboration.
- If there's a standard dance involved in the tableau, it ought to be a folk dance, and also the costumes and musical instruments ought to be ancient and authentic.

- The proposal ought to embody a video clipping of the dance.
- Once approved, the succeeding stage is for the participants to come back up with 3-dimensional models for their proposals that are once more examined by the skilled committee for the final choice, taking see able many criteria. In creating the ultimate choice the committee appearance at a mixture of things, gazing at the visual appeal, impact on the lots, idea/theme of the tableaux, degree of detail concerned, related to music, among alternative factors.
- The committee meets for around 0.5 a dozen rounds over a variety of days, eliminating and shortlisting the proposals as they are going on.
- Only those that area unit shortlisted are informed regarding succeeding round.
- The Defence Ministry recommends the participants to undertake and not have interaction with any firm or fibber that are concerned in the creation of 2 tableaux, as well as their own.

#### **Do they need to be of a selected size?**

- The Defence Ministry provides every participant with one tractor and one trailer, and also the tableau ought to match on it.
- The ministry prohibits the use of any extra tractor or trailer, or perhaps the other vehicle to be a part of it.
- However, the participant will replace their ministry-provided tractor or trailer with alternative vehicles, however, the entire range mustn't be over 2 vehicles.
- The Harmonizes got to be invisibly harmonized with the tableau's theme, and also the ministry stipulates a distance of around six feet between the tractor and also the trailer for turning and manoeuvring.
- The participants will add ground components on some tableaux, considering the theme.



- The dimensions of the trailer on that the tableau are placed is 24 feet, 8 inches long; eight feet wide; four feet 2 inches high; with a load bearing capability of 10 tonnes.
- The tableaux mustn't be over 45 feet long, 14 feet wide and 16 feet high from the bottom.

## **Topic 17. DEVAS-ANTRIX DEAL**

*Importance for Prelims: Economy*

<b>HOW IT UNFOLDED</b>		
<p>► <b>Jan 2005:</b> Agreement between Antrix and Devas for former to launch two satellites and lease 90% of S-band to Devas</p> <p>► <b>2011:</b> UPA govt cancels deal on 'security' grounds after allegations of corruption</p> <p>► <b>Aug 2016:</b> CBI charge-sheets former ISRO chief G Madhavan Nair and other officials</p>	<p>► <b>Sept 2017:</b> International Chamber of Commerce awards Devas compensation worth \$1.3 billion</p> <p>► <b>Oct 2020:</b> A United States Federal Court confirms ICC's award</p> <p>► <b>Jan 2021:</b> Govt approaches NCLT to begin liquidation proceedings of Devas. NCLT admits case and appoints liquidator</p> <p>► <b>Sept 2021:</b> NCLAT upholds NCLT order to</p>	<p>liquidate Devas</p> <p>► <b>Dec 2021-Jan 2022:</b> A Canadian court allows seizing of Air India assets by Devas after latter alleges that India breached bilateral treaty with Mauritius. Antrix-Devas deal was signed under this treaty</p> <p>► <b>Jan 2022:</b> Supreme Court upholds NCLT decision, orders liquidation of Devas. Liquidator takes over Devas</p>

A 2005 satellite deal between Antrix Corporation — the commercial arm of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) – and Devas Multimedia Pvt Ltd, a start-up headquartered in Bengaluru, is at the heart of a global legal tussle between the Indian government and foreign investors in Devas.

- A 2005 satellite deal between Antrix Corporation — the commercial arm of the Indian space research Organisation (ISRO) – and Devas multimedia system Pvt Ltd, a start-up headquartered in Bengaluru, is at the center of a world legal tussle between the Indian government and foreign investors in Devas.
- The tussle is the fallout of the cancellation of the deal in 2011 by the then UPA government citing the demand of satellite spectrum allotted to Devas for security functions. Supreme Court upheld a 25, 2021 order of the National Company Law tribunal (NCLT) to liquidate Devas on the bottom that the firm was created beneath dishonest circumstances.

### **What was the Devas-Antrix deal?**

- They signed an “Agreement for the Lease of area phase capacity on ISRO/Antrix S-band spacecraft by Devas multimedia system Pvt Ltd” on

January 28th, 2005, a month when Devas was incorporated in Bengaluru in December 2004 by 2 former ISRO staff.

- Under the deal, ISRO would lease Devas 2 communication satellites (GSAT-6 and 6A) for twelve years for Rs.167 crore.
- Devas would provide multimedia system services to mobile platforms in India using S-band transponders on the satellites, with ISRO leasing 70 MHz of the S-band spectrum.
- The deal progressed swimmingly for 6 years before it had been annulled by the UPA government on February 25, 2011, following a cupboard Committee on Security call of February 17 to terminate the agreement to use the S-band for security functions.
- The government decision was taken within the thick of the 2G scam and allegations that the Devas deal concerned the surrendering of communication spectrum valued at nearly Rs.2 lakh crore for a payment.
- Devas and its foreign investors approached numerous international tribunals and courts seeking compensation.
- Devas was awarded compensation of \$1.2 billion by a global Chamber of Commerce tribunal on September fourteen, 2015.
- The German investors claimed compensation for violation of an India Germany bilateral investment accord and the Mauritius investors for an India Mauritius BIT, WHO were awarded compensation too.
- Supreme Court upheld a might 25, 2021 order of the National Company Law tribunal (NCLT) to liquidate Devas on the ground that the firm was created beneath fraudulent circumstances.

## **Topic 18. SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (SIDBI)**

*Importance for Prelims: Economy*



SIDBI extends ₹650-crore fund line to AU SFB, Jana SFB

- SIDBI is the principal development financial organization for the promotion, finance, and development of the small, little, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector in India.
- It was established on April 2nd, 1990 through an Act of Parliament (thus, it is a statutory body).
- It is headquartered in Lucknow, province.
- SIDBI aims to facilitate and strengthen credit flow to MSMEs and address each monetary and biological process gap in MSME eco-system across the country.
- It co-ordinates functions of establishments engaged in similar activities. Currently, the shares of SIDBI are control by Central Government and 29 different institutions including public sector banks (PSBs), insurance firms in hand and controlled by Central Government.

- SIDBI conjointly functions as a Nodal/Implementing Agency to numerous ministries of the govt. of India viz., Ministry of MSME, Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Commerce and business, Ministry of Food process and business, etc.

## **Topic 19. 5G TELECOMS – A THREAT TO AIRLINE SAFETY**

*Importance for Prelims: Science and Tech*



The chief executives of major US passenger and cargo airlines have warned of a “catastrophic” aviation crisis this week as AT&T and Verizon deploy new 5G services.

- The united states auctioned mid-range 5G bandwidth to mobile phone firms in early 2021 within the 7-3.98 GHz vary on the spectrum called C band, for about \$80 billion.
- The United States Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has warned that the new 5G technology may interfere with instruments like altimeters that live however so much above the bottom AN airplane is a motion. Altimeters operate within the 4.2-4.4 GHz vary and also the concern is that the auctioned frequencies sit too near to this vary.
- In addition to altitude, measuring device readouts are wont to facilitate automated landings and to help find dangerous currents referred to as wind shear.



### What distinction will the frequency make?

- The higher the frequency within the spectrum, the quicker the service.
- So as to induce full price from 5G, operators need to control at higher frequencies.
- Some of the C band spectrum auctioned had been used for satellite radio however the transition to 5G suggests that there'll be far more traffic.

## **Topic 20. CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE OF 1948**

### ***Importance for Prelims: IR***

In the last few weeks, incendiary speeches by YatiNarsinghanand at a religious assembly have reignited discussion regarding hate speech, and the limits of the law. The speeches made include calls for the genocide of Muslims in India.

- Raphael Lemkin is credited with the use of the term ‘genocide’ and campaigned relentlessly for it to become a global accord.
- In 1946, Cuba, India, and Panama co-sponsored General Assembly Resolution 96(I), which Affirmed genocide as a ‘crime underneath international law’.
- The Convention on the prevention and penalization of the Crime of genocide (CPPCG), or genocide Convention, is a global treaty that criminalizes genocide and obligates state parties to enforce its prohibition.
- It was the primary document to systemize racial extermination as against the law, and also the 1st human rights accord new con adopted by the world organization General Assembly, on 9th December 1948.
- As a result of this resolution, a convention on the prohibition of racial extermination was written, that was gone the overall Assembly in 1948 and came into result in 1951, with over a hundred and fifty states party to the convention presently.
- The racial extermination Convention has as its objective the interference of racial extermination still because the penalization of the crime.
- Legal obligations on states that are party to the convention embrace the requirement to not commit racial extermination, to forestall racial extermination, and to penalize genocide (Article I), to enact legislation to relinquish result to the provisions of the convention (Article V); to supply for effective penalties for those found guilty of criminal conduct (Article

V); the requirement to do those charged with racial extermination in a very competent court (Article VI).

- The ICJ, looking forward to a previous case of Belgium v. Senegal, stated, “It follows that any State party to the racial extermination Convention, and not solely a specially affected State, could invoke the responsibility of another State party with a view to ascertaining the alleged failure to go with its obligations erga omnes, and to bring that failure to an end.”
- Even a state which will not be specially affected will still raise a legal claim on the idea of being a part of the community of states.
- Disputes between the Contracting Parties with reference to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the current Convention, together with those with reference to the responsibility of a State for racial extermination or for any of the opposite acts enumerated in article III, shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute.
- Laws in India Since India signed the racial extermination Convention and ratified it, so far India has not enacted any legislation in accordance with Article VI of the racial extermination Convention.
- Indian legal code provisions with reference to riot, unlawful assembly and ‘promoting enmity between completely different groups’ don't embody the fundamental parts of the crime of racial extermination, that is against a community or a group, with the precise intent to cause its destruction.

## **Topic 21. IAS (CADRE) RULES 1954**

### ***Importance for Prelims: Governance***

Proposed Amendment of IAS (Cadre) Rules, 1954: Changes against cooperative federalism, Mamata Banerjee writes to PM

- As per the current guidelines, the Centre every year asks states for an “offer list” of officers from the All India Services (IAS, IPS and Indian Forest Service) cadre WHO are willing to travel on central deputation, once that it selects officers from that list.
- The planned insertion within the rules state that, “Each authorities shall create out there for deputation to the Central Government, such variety of eligible officers of various levels to the extent of the Central Deputation Reserve prescribed beneath rules remarked in Rule 4(1), adjusted proportionately by the amount of officers out there with the authorities involved vis-a-vis the full authorised strength of the state cadre at the given purpose of your time.
- The actual variety of officers to be deputed to the Central Government shall be determined by the Central Government in consultation with authorities involved.”
- Rule 6(1) of the IAS Cadre Rules says a politician could, “with the concurrence of the State Governments involved and also the Central Government, be deputed for service beneath the Central Government or another State Government...”
- It says “in case of any disagreement, the matter shall be determined by the Central Government and also the authorities or State Governments involved shall offer impact to the choice of the Central Government.”
- The Centre cannot take action against officer officials WHO are denote beneath the authorities, unless the latter agrees.

- Rule 7 of the All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1969, states that the “authority to institute proceedings and to impose penalty” are going to be the authorities if the officer is “serving in reference to the affairs of a state...”
- For any action to be taken against a politician of the All India Services, the state and also the Centre each need to agree.



## Topic 22. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN (NCW)

### *Importance for Prelims: Polity*

Marital rape, gender neutral laws come up at NCW meet

- It was originated as a statutory body in January 1992 beneath the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.
- Its mission is to try towards facultative ladies to realize equality and equal participation altogether spheres of life by securing her due rights and entitlements through appropriate policy formulation, legislative measures, etc.
- Its functions are to: review the constitutional and legal safeguards for girls.
- Recommend remedial legislative measures. Facilitate redressal of grievances.
- Advise the govt on all policy matters affecting ladies.

### **Composition:**

- **Chairperson:** The central government ought to nominate the presiding officer.
- **Five members:** The 5 members are to be appointive by the central government from amongst the person of ability, integrity, and standing.
- They ought to possess expertise in varied fields like law or legislation, trade union movement, management of trade potential of ladies, women's voluntary organization, education, administration, economic development, and social good-being.
- **Member Secretary:** The Central Government conjointly nominates member secretary.
- He/ she ought to be either associate degree skilled within the field of management, a corporation, or a political candidate WHO could be a member.

## Topic 23. NEW CAPITAL OF INDONESIA

*Importance for Prelims: IR*



Rising sea levels prompt Indonesia to relocate capital

- Indonesia passed a bill replacement its capital Jakarta with East Kalimantan, placed to the east of Borneo Island.
- The new capital town of the country are going to be known as Nusantara. Nusantara is an old Javanese term meaning 'archipelago'.
- Jakarta has been Indonesia's capital since the country became freelance in 1949.

- The town has become overcrowded and intensely contaminated for the previous couple of decades.

### **Where is East Kalimantan?**

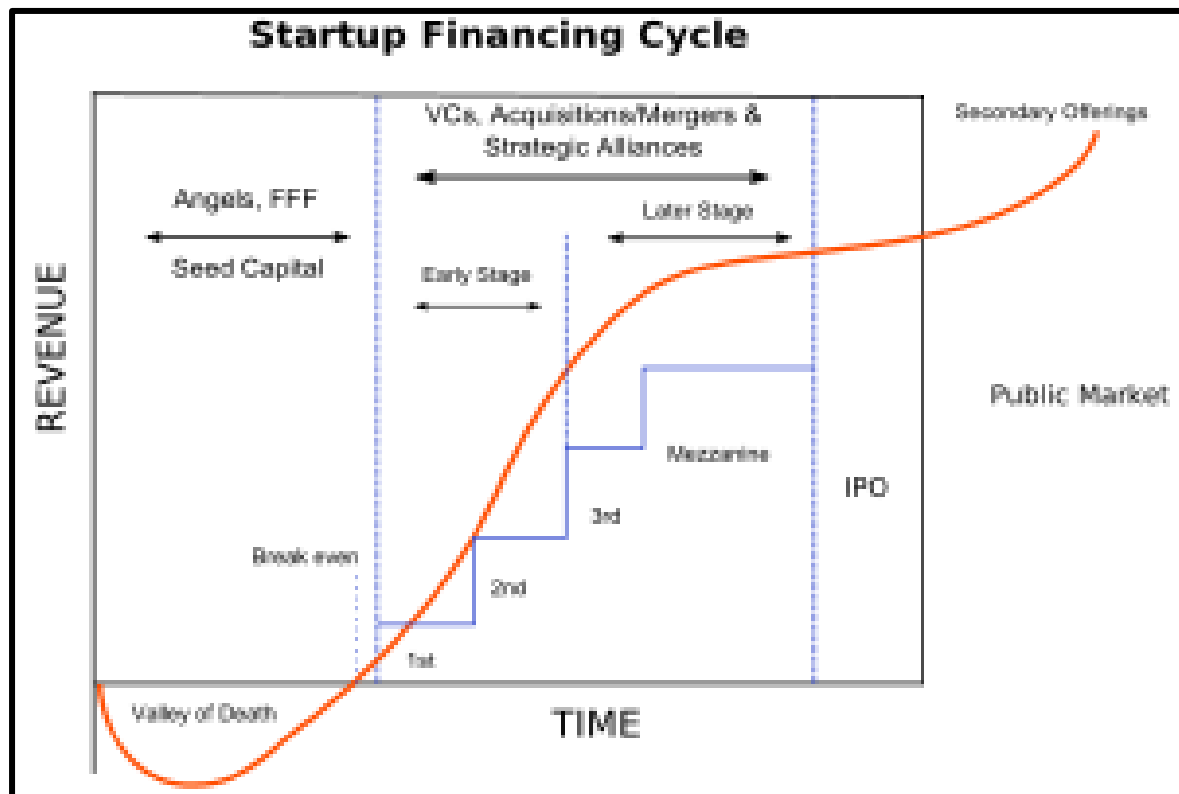
- East Kalimantan is 2,300 kilometres from national capital on the eastern facet of Kalimantan Island, shared by Indonesia, Malaysia and sultanate.
- The new capital are going to be situated within the North PenajamPaser and KutaiKartanegara regions.
- East Kalimantan is a neighborhood with huge water resources and liveable piece of land.
- East Kalimantan is made in flora and fauna. Several environmentalists and activists have warned that moving the capital to East Kalimantan would result in large deforestation and place the surroundings of those animals and trees in peril and injury the system.

### **What are the opposite countries that have modified capitals?**

- Indonesia isn't the primary country to vary its capital town.
- There has been a protracted list of nations that have modified their capitals for varied reasons.
- Brazil modified its capital town from city First State Janerio to Brazilian capital, a a lot of centrally located town, in 1960.
- In 1991, Nigeria hanged the country's capital from metropolis to Nigerian capital.
- Kazakhstan stirred its capital town from Almaty that continues to be its industrial centre, to Nur-Sultan in 1997.
- Myanmar modified its capital from Yangon to Naypyidaw in 2005

## Topic 24. SEED MONEY

*Importance for Prelims: Economy*



IIT-M incubated Aerostrovilos raises ₹3.5 cr seed fund from TI

- Seed cash, generally called seed funding or seed capital, may be a type of securities providing during which an investor invests capital {in adjuring a|in an exceedingly|in a very} start-up company in exchange for an equity stake or convertible note stake within the company.
- The term seed suggests that this can be an awfully early investment, meant to support the business till it will generate money of its own (see money flow), or till it's prepared for any investments.
- Seed money choices embrace friends and family funding, seed capital funds, angel funding, and crowdfunding.
- Seed cash may be accustomed acquire preliminary operations like marketing research and products development.
- Seed funding is mostly one in every of the primary steps investors provide to urge start-ups on their feet before they become absolutely operational.

- Seed funding involves a better risk than traditional capital funding since the capitalist doesn't see any existing comes to gauge for funding.
- Difference in seed capital and capital– Seed capital may be distinguished from venture capital.
- Venture capital investments tend to return from institutional investors, involve considerably more cash, are arm's length transactions, involve abundant larger complexity within the contracts and company structure incidental the investment.

## **Topic 25. INDIAN RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (IREDA)**

### ***Importance for Prelims: Economy***

Govt to infuse ₹1,500 cr in IREDA to step up RE funding

- Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA) could be a mini Ratna (Category – I) Government of India Enterprise below the executive control of the Ministry of recent and Renewable Energy (MNRE).
- IREDA could be a Public restricted Government Company established as a Non-Banking financial organization in 1987 engaged in promoting, developing, and increasing money help for putting in place comes concerning new and renewable sources of energy and energy efficiency/conservation.
- IREDA has been notified as a “Public money Institution” below section 4 ‘A’ of the businesses Act, 1956 and registered as Non-Banking money Company (NFBC) with banking company of Asian nation (RBI).
- IREDA’s mission is “Be a pioneering, participant friendly and competitive establishment for funding and promoting independent investment in energy generation from Renewable Sources, Energy potency and Environmental Technologies for property development.”
- IREDA’s catchword is “Energy for Ever.” In might 2021, IREDA was bestowed with the “Green Urja Award” for being the Leading Public establishment within the funding establishment for Renewable Energy by the Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC) for its important role within the development of inexperienced Energy funding.
- The main objectives of IREDA square measure – to grant support to specific comes and schemes for generating electricity and/or energy



through new and renewable sources and preserving energy through energy potency.

- To maintain its position as a number one organisation to supply economical and effective funding in renewable energy and energy potency / conservation comes.
- To increase IREDA`s share within the renewable energy sector by method of innovative funding.
- Improvement within the potency of services provided to customers through continual improvement of systems, processes and resources.
- To attempt to be competitive establishment through client satisfaction.

## **Topic 26. CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA**

### ***Importance for Prelims: Polity***

FinMin asks depts to curb expenses within approved RE ceilings

- Provision for this fund is created in Article 267(1) of the Constitution of India.
- The Constitution authorized the Parliament to determine a 'Contingency Fund of India', into which amounts determined by law are paid from time to time.
- Accordingly, the Parliament enacted the contingency fund of India Act in 1950.
- This fund is placed at the disposal of the president, and he will build advances out of it to satisfy unforeseen expenditure unfinished its authorisation by the Parliament.
- The fund is control by the finance secretary on behalf of the president. Just like the public account of India, it's conjointly operated by government action.
- Each state will have its own contingency fund established below Article 267(2)

## **Topic 27. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON URBANIZATION IN INDIA**

### ***Importance for Prelims: Polity***

The general approach towards urban empowerment, including financial capabilities, has remained piecemeal in India according to RBI report

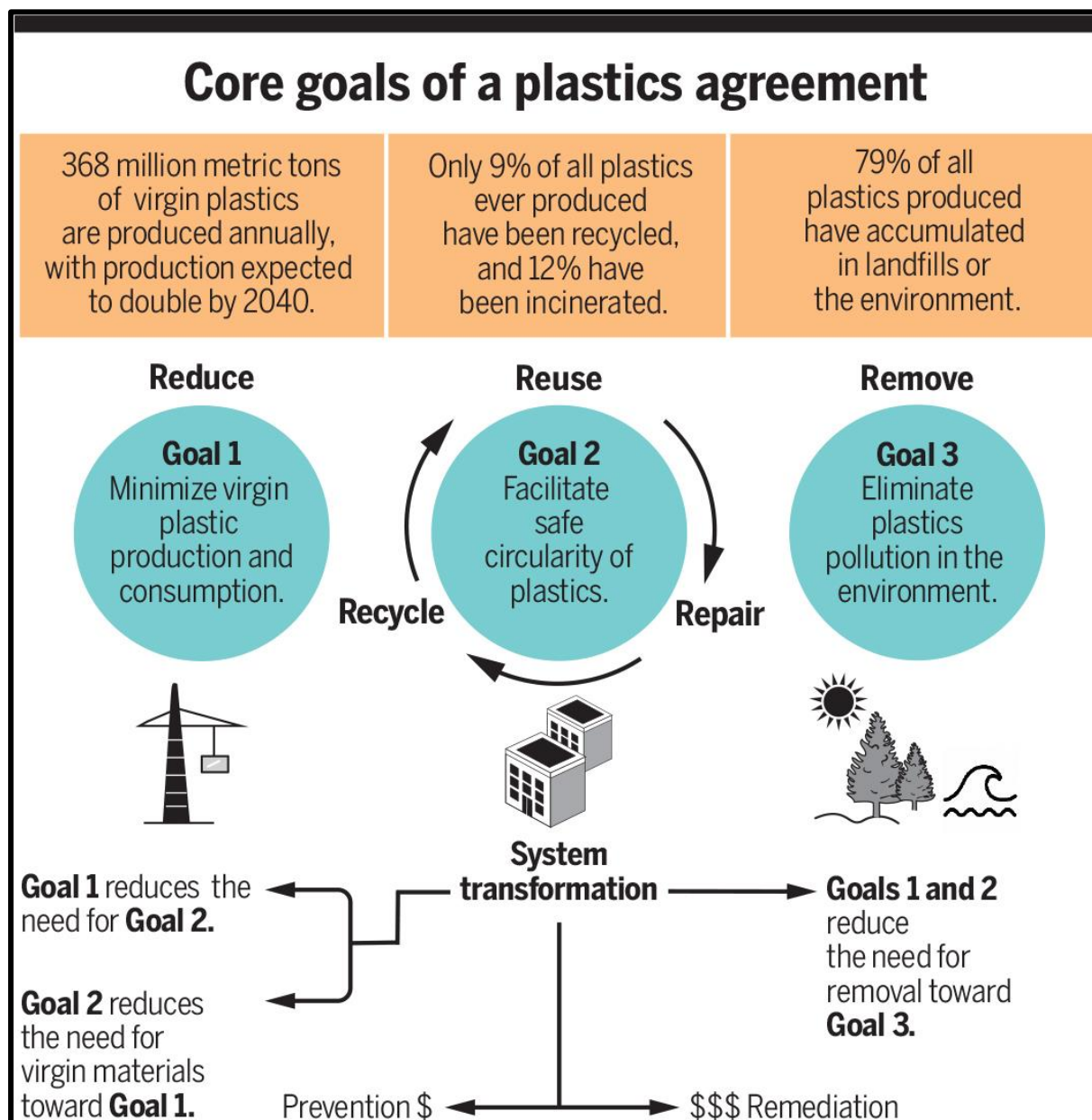
- In 1986, the govt. of India appointed National Commission on Urbanization comprising Shri C.M. Correa as its Chairman.
- It was entrusted with the task of creating a comprehensive and in-depth study of the assorted aspects of the method of urbanization, and therefore the problems arising therefrom, particularly regarding urban designing and development, structure, organization, powers, functions, and therefore the standing of the prevailing urban government establishments.
- The commission suggested promoting 329 new growth centers and emphasized upon strengthening of the prevailing larger metropolises.
- It suggested the subsequent measures: making employment opening up hinterlands Generating wealth with equity Be engines of growth Be the catalysts of social transformation and modernization of economy and society
- It classified the cities supported economic momentum into national priority cities, state priority cities, and special priority urbanization regions and therefore the tiny cities, that serve the agricultural hinterland.
- It conjointly suggested providing opportunities for the expansion of tiny and intermediate level cities in order that the migration rush is reduced within the metropolitan centers.
- Facts on Urbanisation There are nearly 5,000 statutory cities and an equal range of census cities in India. • Nearly 35th of the population lives in urban centers.
- And, nearly two-thirds of the country's value stems from cities and virtually ninetieth of presidency revenue flows from urban centers.

Schemes/Programmes associated with Urban Development sensible Cities: to market cities that give core infrastructure and provide a good quality of life to its voters, a clean and property setting, and application of sensible Solutions.

- AMRUT Mission: to confirm that each home has access to a faucet with the assured offer of water and a sewerage association.
- Swachh {bharat|India|Republic of India|Bharat|Asian country|Asian nation} Mission-Urban: Aims at creating urban India free from open excreting and achieving 100 percent scientific management of municipal solid waste in 4,041 statutory cities within the country.
- HRIDAY: The National Heritage town Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), aims to bring together urban designing, economic process and heritage conservation in an inclusive manner & with the target of conserving the heritage character of town.
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban: Addresses Urban housing shortage among the Urban Poor together with the Slum Dwellers by making certain a pucca house to eligible urban poor.

## Topic 28. GLOBAL TREATY TO CUT PLASTIC PRODUCTION NEEDED

*Importance for Prelims: Environment*



**Global treaty to cut plastic production needed urgently: EIA report ahead of UN summit**

- A new global plastics pact that takes under consideration the whole lifecycle of plastics has to be developed desperately, a replacement report highlighted.

- The fifth session of the UNEA is going down in 2 components. UNEA 5.1 was command on-line from February 22-23, 2021.
- The substantive matters that needed in-depth negotiations were postponed to UNEA 5.2 regular to be command from February 28- day, 2022.
- The rise in plastic pollution spilling into the setting could be a planetary emergency.
- UNEA the United Nations setting Assembly is that the world's highest-level decision-making body on the setting.
- It addresses the crucial environmental challenges facing the planet nowadays. Understanding these challenges and protective and rehabilitating our surroundings is at the guts of the 2030 Agenda for property Development.
- The setting Assembly meets biyearly to line priorities for world environmental policies and develop international environmental law.
- Through its resolutions and calls to action, the Assembly provides leadership and catalyses intergovernmental action on the setting.
- History of the United Nations setting Assembly The United Nations setting Assembly was created in June 2012, once world leaders caught up United Nations setting to be reinforced and upgraded throughout the United Nations Conference on property Development, conjointly observed as RIO+20.
- The setting Assembly embodies a replacement era within which the setting is at the centre of the international community's focus and is given identical level of prominence as problems like peace, poverty, health and security.
- The institution of the setting Assembly was the end result of decades of international efforts, initiated at the United Nations Conference on the Human setting in capital of Sweden in 1972 and aimed toward making a coherent system of international environmental governance.



- 1) 1 Session of UNEA: 2014
- 2) 2 Session of UNEA: 2016
- 3) 3 Session of UNEA: 2017
- 4) 4 Session of UNEA: 2019
- 5) 5 Session of UNEA: Session 5.1 in 2021 and  
Five.2 in 2022

## **Topic 29. BRENT AT 7-YEAR HIGH**

### ***Importance for Prelims: Economy***

Oil prices are at their highest levels since 2014 — Brent crude hit \$88.3 per barrel on Thursday, up 27% since December 1, when it was trading at \$69.5.

### **Why is crude rising?**

- The spike has been driven primarily by fears of supply facet disruptions.
- The attack by Yemen's Houthis on fuel trucks in Abu Dhabi, The tensions between Russia, the world's second-largest oil producer, and Ukraine have raised concerns.
- The outage on an Iraq-Turkey pipeline heightened worries. Further, the key oil manufacturing countries have kept provide on a gradually increasing schedule in spite of the sharp increase in world crude costs.

### **How can it impact the Indian economy?**

- The rise in crude costs poses in flationary, fiscal, and external sector risks. Crude oil-related product have an immediate share of over 11th of September within the WPI basket and, consistent with are port, a 10th increase in crude would cause a rise of around 0.9% in WPI inflation.
- India imports quite 80th of its oil demand, however the share of oil imports in its total imports is around 25th.
- Rising oil costs can impact this account deficit —the distinction between the values of products and services foreign and exported.
- The rise in fossil fuel costs is additionally expected to extend the grant on LPG and fuel, pushing up the grant bill.

### **How do high oil costs impact consumers?**

- High fossil fuel costs contributed to the rise in gasoline and diesel costs that hit record highs across the country in 2021.

- Pump costs fell in November because the central government cut excise on gasoline and diesel by Rs 5 and Rs 10 per litre severally, and most states followed by cutting worth additional Tax.

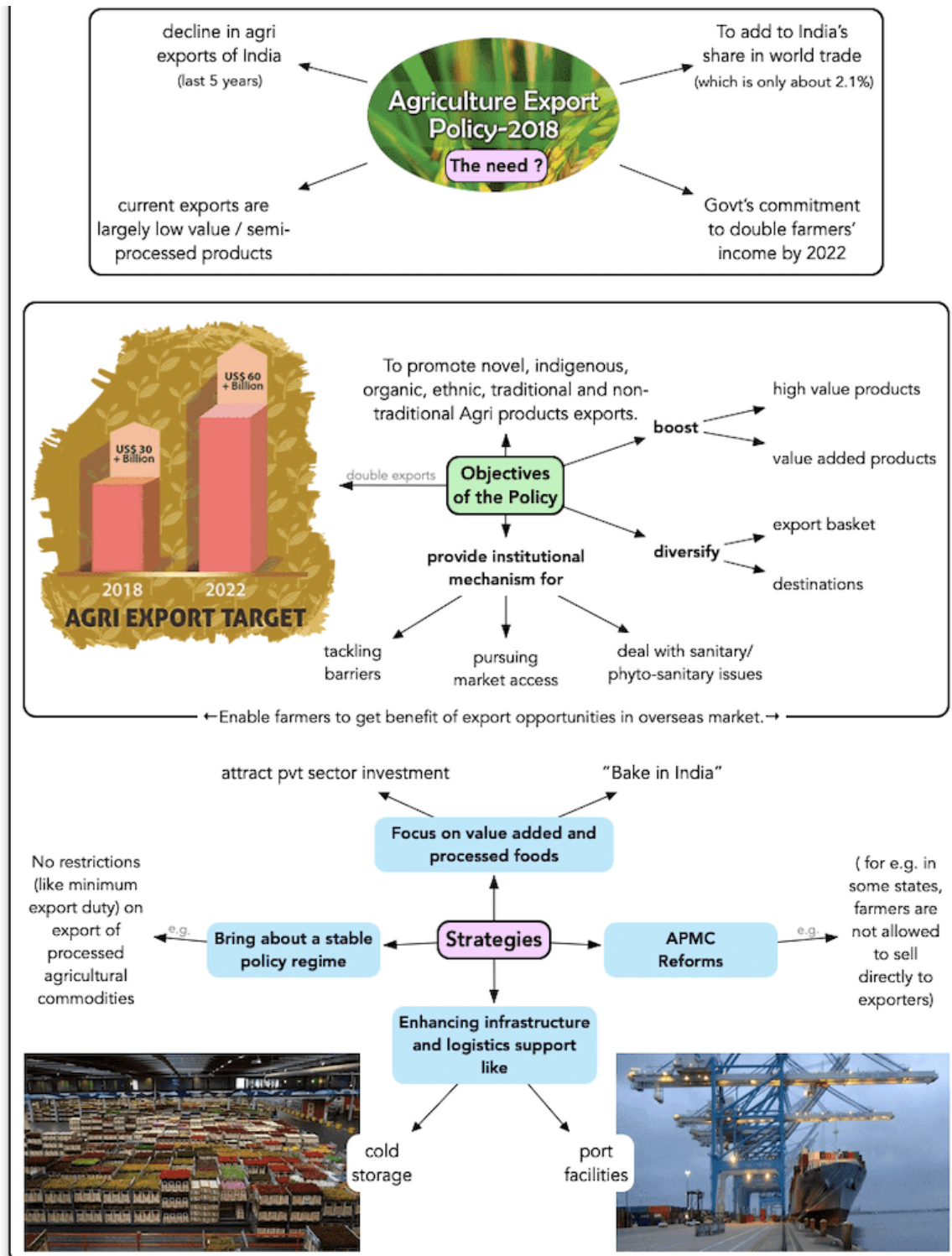
### **What is the impact on capitalist sentiment and markets?**

- Investor sentiment has taken a beating over the previous couple of days in line with rising crude costs.
- Foreign portfolio investors WHO had endowed have turned web sellers over the last seven mercantilism sessions, coitus interruptus a web of Rs12, 825 large integer from Indian equities, resulting in a fall of nearly 3-dimensional within the Sensex.
- Even domestic institutional investors have turned cautious, and endowed a web of solely Rs 239 crore over the last four mercantilism sessions.
- The rupee has fallen nearly 1 Chronicles against the dollar over the last week, and was mercantilism at 74.45 on weekday.
- Fund managers say markets area unit possible to stay volatile within the close to term, and investors shouldn't react to daily news flows in respect to their investments.
- Brant and WTI Brent fossil fuel originates from oil fields within the sea between the archipelago and Scandinavian nation, whereas West TX Intermediate (WTI) is sourced from America oil fields, primarily in TX, Louisiana, and ND.
- WTI with lower sulphur content (0.24%) than brant (0.37%) is taken into account “sweeter”. each oils are comparatively light, however brant includes a slightly higher API gravity, creating WTI the lighter of the 2.
- American crude Institute (API) gravity is an indicator of the density of fossil fuel or refined product.

- Brent crude value is that the international benchmark value employed by the oil cartel whereas WTI crude value may be a benchmark for America oil costs.
- Since India imports primarily from oil cartel countries, Brent is that the benchmark for oil costs in Republic of India.
- Cost of shipping for Brent crude is often lower, since it's made close to the ocean and it is placed on ships directly.
- Shipping of WTI is priced higher since it's made in inland areas like Cushing, Oklahoma wherever the storage facilities are restricted.

## Topic 30. AGRICULTURE EXPORT POLICY

### Importance for Prelims: Agriculture



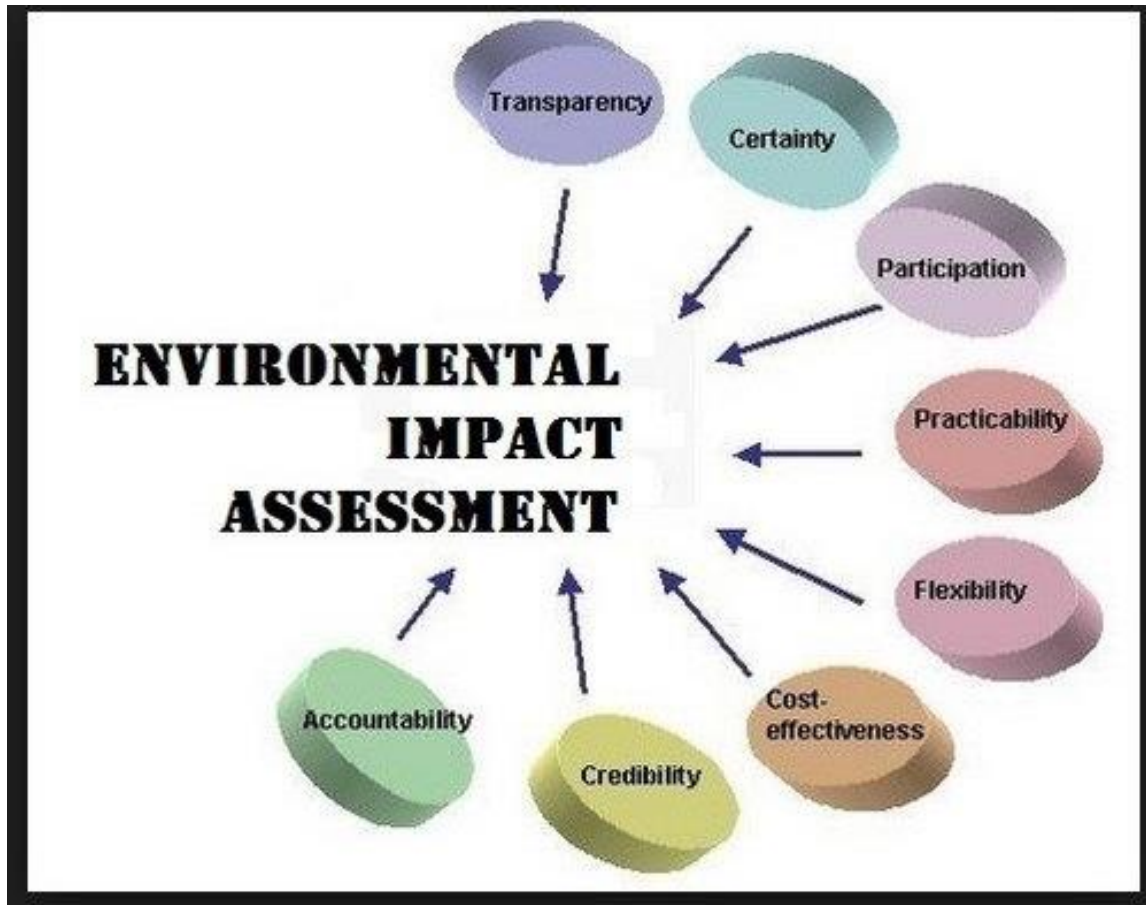
Farm exports to touch a record \$50 b in FY22: Govt

- The Agriculture Export Policy is framed with attention on agriculture export-oriented production, export promotion, higher farmer realization and synchronization at intervals policies and programmes of government of India.
- Vision: Harness export potential of Indian agriculture, through appropriate policy instruments, to form India international power in agriculture and lift farmer's financial gain.
- Objectives To double agricultural exports from gift ~US\$ 30+ Billion to ~US\$ 60+ Billion by 2022 and reach US\$ 100 Billion within the next few years thenceforth, with a stable foreign policy regime.
- To diversify our export basket, destinations and boost high value and worth additional agricultural exports together with target perishables.
- To promote novel, indigenous, organic, ethnic, ancient and nontraditional Agri product exports.
- To offer associate institutional mechanism for following market access, confronting barriers and affect healthful and phytosanitary problems.
- To attempt to double India's share in world agri exports by group action with international price chain at the earliest.
- Enable farmers to urge good thing about export opportunities in overseas market.



## Topic 31. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

*Importance for Prelims: Environment*



Centre to rank states on faster green nods, fewer details sought

- EIA is the management tool for identifying environmental, social and economic impacts of a project before decision-making.
- Thus, it seeks to confirm optimum use of natural resources among the context of property development.
- EIA and INDIA: EIA started in India in 1978-79 just in case of river valley comes.
- But currently it's dilated to incorporate industries, mining sector, thermal power plants etc.
- Under the setting Protection Act (EPA), 1986 it's been created necessary for 29 classes of project involving investment of Rs 50 crore and on top of.

- Strategic setting Assessment (SEA): it's the method of predicting and evaluating the impact of a strategic action at every level (policy, plan, programmes) on the setting and mistreatment it in deciding for development approach and sectoral reforms.
- It differs from EIA in following regards: EIA ocean Takes place at the top of decision-making cycle and is essentially a reactive approach within the sense it accounts for mitigation and compensation at this stage.
- Considers specific impacts on setting and alternatives to handle this. during this set up, programmes are designed and so in step with that environmental impact is taken into account.
- It is at the beginning of the decisionmaking cycle itself and thought of a pro-active approach.
- Focus is on property development and therefore, considers totally different alternatives.
- Environmental concerns are inherent the plans, programmes. Thus, offers a high level of environmental protection. Multi-level approach with a continuation of policy at totally different stages

### **What are the Steps concerned within the EIA?**

- 1. Screening: It seeks to see if a project wants a full EIA or partial EIA supported investment, location or form of development.
- 2. Scoping: establish potential impacts supported legislative, international standards to spot different choices (or even not going ahead with project) to catch up on adverse impact on variety and determines terms of reference for EIA.
- 3. Baseline knowledge collection: on website existing environmental standing is collected.
- 4. Impact prediction: All aspects of attainable impact on setting (air, water, soil, variety etc), socio-economic standing of the folks in region.

- 5. Reportage the EIA report with mitigation measures, compensations for probable loss.
- 6. Public hearing: As per the EPA, 1986 public hearing is necessary and anyone probably to be wedged by the project should run chance to administer an oral/written answer to the state Pollution electrical device.
- 7. Setting Management set up (EMP) and call making: supported all the on top of factors in earlier stages an EMP should be ready. Then, project proponents and therefore the impact assessment authority build call on future course of project supported EIA report and EMP. 8. Monitoring, compliance, imposing and environmental auditing of EIA and EMP terms each throughout implementation and operative part
- Prevents project approval and implementation while not oversight i.e. preventative principle would have prevented hearth at Oil India restricted in province this year if method was followed before setting clearance.
- Sustainable development by taking adverse consequences in account. ExPOSCO didn't get clearance in Niyamgiri hills as twelve village council denied clearance thereto Compares totally different alternatives with call on the simplest of economic and encircle mental goals.
- Promotes innovation and technology to best suit the EIA norms and addressing challenges.

### **What is the EIA cycle projected in EIA notification, 2006?**

- It talks of 4-stages of EIA to be followed in accordance with the norms. These are: Screening Scoping Public hearing Appraisal It additionally talks of category of projects: category A and category B (B1 and B2 projects). during this class A and category B1 comes would like necessary EIA and B2 category will would like EIA.

- Category A comes are appraised at the national level by the Impact Assessment Agency and therefore the professional Appraisal Committee (EAC).
- Category B comes area unit appraised at the state level with B1 would likeing EIA and B2 doesn't need it.
- State Level setting Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and also the state level EAC are provided for clearance of the category B comes.

### **Draft EIA amendments and why it's become controversial?**

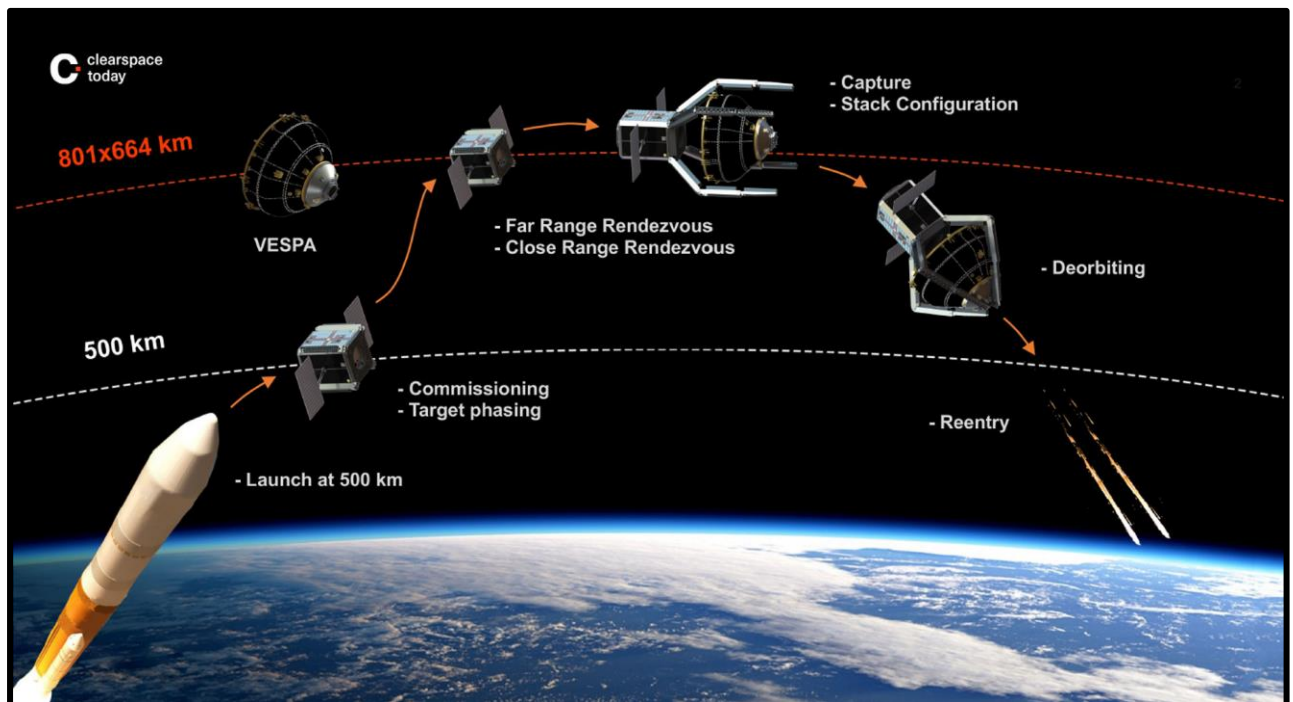
- Features and Argument for delivery in draft EIA, 2020: increase availability/production of bulk drugs: COVID-19 demand and disruption of worldwide provide chain the govt thought to bring bound sectors beneath B2 class (no EIA required).
- Ex- comes or activities in respect of bulk medication and intermediates, factory-made for addressing varied ailments Decentralization of approval process: Recategorization can cause clearance from state level itself thereby fastening the method.
- Expeditious disposal of the proposals inside given time-line and reduced scrutiny through single window on-line clearance Revive project by swing an finish to policy paralysis: It permits for post-facto clearances. arguable features: Post-facto clearances: it'll let operations (ongoing and closed projects) while not EIA and in violation class through fines.
- This can weaken the sanction against violations weakening the environmental fight. Earlier courts have cracked down on such violating industries.
- Ex- setting ministry itself claimed that the LG compound gas leak in Vishakha patnam this year was because of violation of EIA norms (Post enlargement of capability it applied for approval) Regressive and non-transparent: It permits for comes to be declared by the govt as strategic.

- Once notified strategic no data regarding project are publicly domain and no public consultation.
- Ex- All upcountry waterways and national highways are excluded from public consultation and these are one of the foremost causes of deforestation and displacement of individuals.
- **Disempowerment of people:** Violations will solely be portrayed by the govt representatives and project proponents not national, public consultation at the start just for 20 days (norm is 30 days), drafts solely in English and Hindi and technical jargons in drafts is criticized by specialists because the disempowerment of individuals by depriving them say in EIA.
- **Re-categorization as B1, B2 comes:** this can be dilution of the environmental norms as several projects won't be assessed by the appraisal committee currently.
- Increased validity of the setting clearances (mining comes to 50 years from 30 years presently and river valley comes to 15 years from ten years currently) can risk environmental, social and health consequences political orientation concerns: B2 project to not be brought before State professional Appraisal Committee (SEAC) is alleged to weaken its role in implementing innovative/costefficient technologies or processes to stop the degradation of the setting.
- Protecting polluting sectors just in case of improvement and enlargement: Exemption from EIA and public consultation for construction comes expansion up to one, 50,000 Sq. metres.
- The draft EIA has created considerations among civil society, environmental specialists, folks (protest in Kerala) yet as world organization special Rapporteurs criticized it against the violation of environmental law



## Topic 32. SPACE DEBRIS

*Importance for Prelims: Science and Tech*



‘China satellite in close encounter with Russian debris’

- Space junk is any piece of machinery or trash left by humans in space—principally in Earth orbit.
- These embody dead satellites, fragments of rocket bodies and space vehicle etc.
- Currently, an estimated 20,000 objects—including satellites and space debris—are situation low-Earth orbit.

What causes space junk?

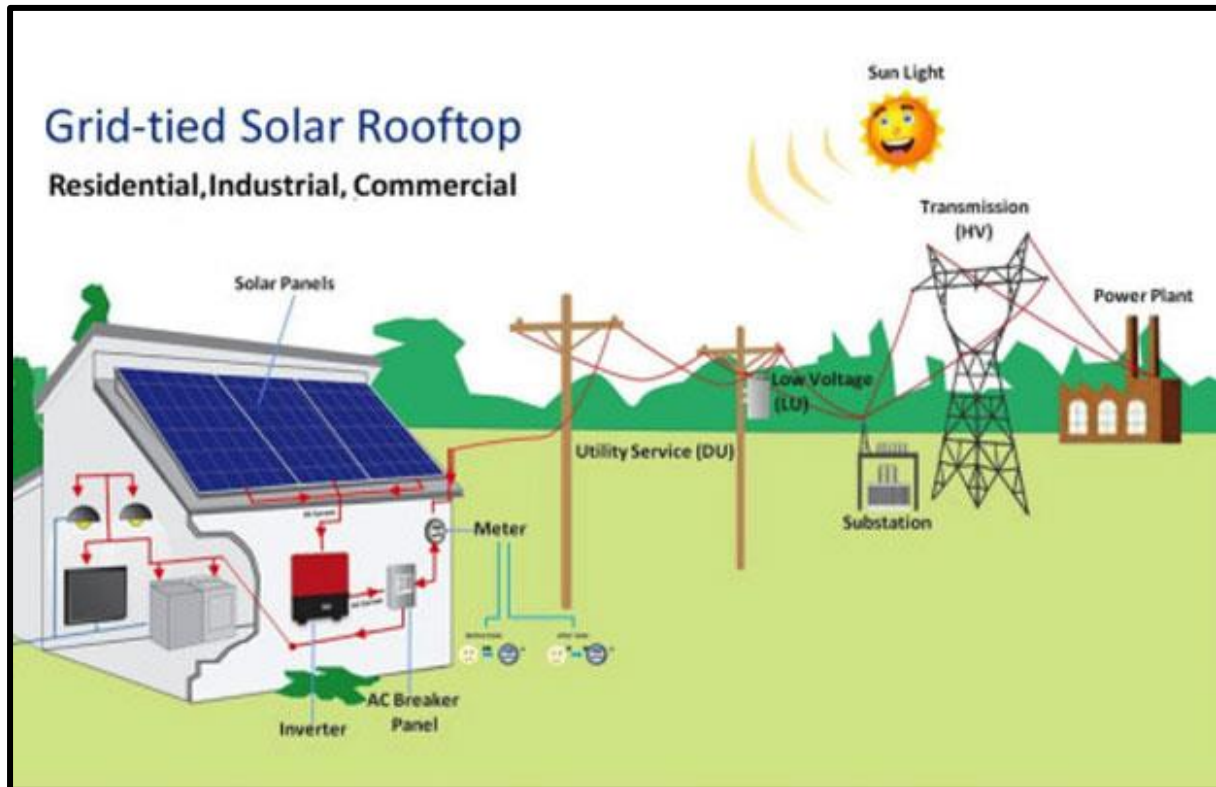
- Operational / terminated / Exploded satellites, rocket components or spacecraft Anti-satellite tests that incapacitate or destroy satellites for strategic or plan of action functions (like Mission Shakti conducted by DRDO, China’s 2007 asset take a look at, etc.)
- Rare collision between 2 spacecraft’s Mega-constellations of satellites planned by firms like Space ‘s Star link project Kessler syndrome.
- This is an idea proposed by Naas somebody Donald Kessler in 1978.



- The Kessler syndrome may be a situation during which the density of objects in Low Earth Orbit (LEO) is high enough that collisions between objects may cause a cascade that will increase the probability of additional collisions. ISRO's Efforts 'Project NETRA' – it's an early warning system in space to find debris and different hazards to Indian satellites.
- Only the United States, Russia and Europe have similar facilities in place to track space objects and share collision warnings.

## Topic 33. ROOFTOP SOLAR PROGRAMME

*Importance for Prelims: Environment*



Rooftop solar programme norms eased

- India has vital top solar potential at 1.7 petawatt hour each year. Changes introduced – MNRE same that currently it's not necessary for a household to get the RTS put in by any of the listed vendors of a State Discom.
- The households also can install the equipment on their own and inform the Discom at the side of a photograph of the system.
- The Discom can then have to ensure that web metering is provided at intervals fifteen days.
- The government same that individual households will currently choose a trafficker of their selection.
- The grant quantity for getting the instrumentality are attributable directly into their bank accounts, at intervals 30 days of installation.
- **About the theme** – enforced by the Ministry of recent and Renewable Energy.

- Presently below implementation is that the Grid-Connected top solar theme (Phase II), it aims to attain an additive capability of 40,000 MW from top solar comes by the year 2022.
- This scheme is being enforced within the state by distribution corporations (DISCOMs)

**The major objective of the programme includes –**

- To promote the grid-connected SPV top and little SPV power generating plants among the residential, community, institutional, industrial and business institutions.
- To mitigate the dependence on fuel based mostly electricity generation and encourage environment-friendly solar electricity generation.
- To produce a sanctioning setting for investment within the alternative energy sector by the private sector, regime and therefore the people.
- To produce an enabling setting for the provision of solar energy from top and little plants to the grid.

## **Topic 34. INHERITANCE OF DAUGHTERS**

### ***Importance for Prelims: Governance***

The case involved a dispute over the property of one Marappa Gounder who died in 1949 leaving behind a daughter Kupayee Ammal who also died issueless in 1967.

- The Supreme Court ruled that the property of a person WHO had died while not execution a can and is survived solely by a daughter can devolve upon the daughter and not others like his brother.
- It aforementioned “right of a widow or daughter to inherit the self-acquired property or share received in partition of a coparcenary property of a Hindu male dying intestate is well recognised not solely underneath the recent customary Hindu Law”, and added “if a property of a male Hindu dying intestate could be a self-acquired property or obtained in partition of a coparcenary or a family property, constant would devolve by inheritance and not by survivorship, and a daughter of such a male Hindu would be entitled to inherit such property in preference to different collaterals”.
- The court also said that if a female Hindu dies intestate while not exploit any issue, then the property inherited by her from her father or mother would move to the heirs of her father whereas the property inherited from her husband or father-in-law would move to the heirs of the husband.
- In case a female Hindu dies forgoing her husband or any issue, then Section 15(1) (a) of the Hindu Succession Act can inherit operation and therefore the properties left behind together with the properties that she inherited from her folks would devolve at the same time upon her husband and her problems.

### **How did the court reach the conclusion?**

- Tracing the sources of customary Hindu law on inheritance, the court mentioned Mitakshara law and looked into among others to ‘Vyavastha

Chandrika', a digest of Hindu Law by ShyamaCharan Sarkar VidyaBhushan that quoted 'Vrihaspati' as saying 'the wife is pronounced successor to the wealth of her husband; in her default, the daughter.

- As a son, therefore will the daughter of a person proceed from his many limbs

### **How then, ought to the other person (b) take her father's wealth?**

- The SC also noted that the book quoted Manu as saying "the son of a man is even as himself, and therefore the girl is capable the son.
- How then will the other inherit his property, however the survival of her, who is, as it were, himself."
- **Hindu Succession Act, 1956:** The Mitakshara faculty of Hindu law codified because the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 ruled succession and inheritance of property however solely recognised males as legal heirs.
- It applied to everybody WHO isn't a Muslim, Christian, Parsi or individual by faith. Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains and followers of Arya Semaj, BrahmoSamaj, also are thought-about Hindus for this law. in an exceedingly Hindu Undivided Family, many legal heirs through generations will exist put together.
- Traditionally, solely male descendants of a typical ancestor alongside their mothers, wives and unmated daughters are thought-about a joint Hindu family.
- The legal heirs hold the family property put together. Mitakshara faculty vs Dayabhaga faculty of law The Dayabhaga and therefore the Mitakshara are the 2 colleges of law that govern the law of succession of the Hindu Undivided Family beneath Indian Law.
- The Dayabhaga faculty of law is observed in Bengal and Assam, all told different components of India the Mitakshara faculty of law is observed.

- The Mitakshara faculty of law is divided into the Benares, the Mithila, the Maharashtra and the Dravidic colleges.
- The 2 main interpreters WHO wrote on Mitakshara and Dayabagha colleges were Vijnaneshwar and Jeenutavahan severally.
- In the Mitakshara faculty, the allocation of genetic property was supported the law of possession by birth and a person may leave his self-acquired property to that he willed.
- The joint family property visited the cluster referred to as coparceners, i.e. those that belonged to next 3 generations and conjointly the joint family property by partition might be, at any time, regenerate into separate property.
- Therefore in Mitakshara faculty, Sons had a right by birth in joint family property.
- The property is genetic within the Dayabhaga faculty when the death of the one who was in possession of it.
- The belief of son's birth right and therefore the devolution of property by survivorship had restricted house in Dayabhaga faculty.
- It is establish that within the Mitakshara School neither the father nor the other coparcener may unremarkably alienate the joint family property.
- Under the Dayabhaga faculty there's no such constraint and every coparcener has complete right of separation of his exclusive share within the joint family property.
- To place it merely, Mitakshara was supported the 'principle of possession by birth, and Dayabagha on principle of possession by death'.
- In the Dayabhaga scheme the division of property was terribly easy.
- If a person died intestate, his supposed the property was divided uniformly between his sons.



- If he has share within the common property with the brothers then the property (a share capable his own) of the brothers would be place apart and his share would be 4 separated between the sons.
- The law of succession within the Dayabhaga faculty was supported the principle of spiritual worth or divine profit.
- The law of inheritance within the Mitakshara faculty was supported the rule of blood-relationship.
- The Mitakshara faculty didn't provide complete result to the principle, and restricted it by 2 supplementary rules: (1) females square measure excluded from inheritance (2) importance of agnates over cognates.
- This means just in case of a death of a Hindu man forgoing a son and a daughter, the latter would be excluded wholly and therefore the former would get the whole property.
- In case he leaves behind a son's son and a daughter's son, the previous ought to succeed to the whole property and therefore the latter would be excluded
- The Mitakshara faculty of Hindu law statute because the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 ruled succession and inheritance of property however solely recognised males as legal heirs.
- The law applied to everybody WHO isn't a Muslim, Christian, Parsi or individual by faith. Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains and followers of Arya Semaj, BrahmoSamaj also are thought-about Hindus for the needs of this law

## **Topic 35. GUARDING OF INDIAN BORDERS**

### ***Importance for Prelims: Defence and Security***

Ramesh Davesar writes: A national border guard, reporting to the army, will enhance border security

- India shares land borders with Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar that stretch some 15,106 km.
- In addition, we've a some 3,323 km-long LoC with Pakistan, that additional extends to the rechristened 110 km stretch of “Actual Ground Position Line” (AGPL) dividing the Siachen glacier region.
- Further east, we've the 3,488 kilometre lac with China. We tend to share maritime boundaries with Ceylon, Maldives, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Myanmar and Indonesia; we've a seven, 683 kilometre outline and an some 2 million sq. kilometre exclusive economic zone (EEZ).
- Security guarding the borders – at the side of the military, we've multiple alternative security agencies — the Central Armed force (CAPF) and therefore the Paramilitary Forces (PMF) — sharing the responsibility of guarding the borders.
- While the military is deployed on the LoC and AGPL, the Border force (BSF) takes care of the international border with Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- Guarding the animal product has been assigned to the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and province Rifles.
- The Sashastra Seema BAL (SSB) is chargeable for guarding the borders with Nepal and Bhutan.
- The province Rifles takes care of our border with Union of Burma.
- In a shell, additionally to the military, we've four agencies guarding borders with six neighbours.
- Conversely, maritime borders are guarded by one agency — the Coast Guard. Specialised and dedicated armed bodies for border security most

countries have raised specialised and dedicated armed bodies for border security.

- **For example** – Persia has the Border Guard Command, European nation has the Border Police Service, Russia has created a Border Guard Service, US, and it's beneath Homeland Security.
- Closer home, in China, it's the People's Armed Police, Islamic Republic of Pakistan features a Frontier Corps for its western border and therefore the Rangers taking care of the Indo-Pak Border.
- Most of those countries, supported threat perception and for higher combat cohesion, have placed these organisations beneath the command of the militia.