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MAY 2022



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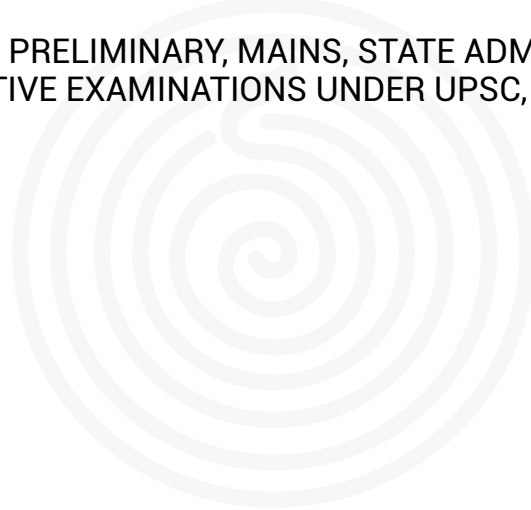
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CONTENTS



HISTORY - ART AND CULTURE ...01-06

BICENQUINQUAGENARY OF RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY
BASAVA JAYANTI
SREE NARAYANA GURU
STATEHOOD OF SIKKIM
DEMAND FOR BHIL PRADESH
ASTAMAHASTHANAS
IRON AGE IN TAMIL NADU
THE LOST CITY OF RAKHIGARHI



GEOGRAPHY ...09-16

CYCLONE ASANI
LUNAR ECLIPSE 'BLOOD MOON'
KARST TOPOGRAPHY
ONSET OF MONSOON
NAGORNO-KARABAKH
ODESSA
UN HABITAT
E-WASTE RECYCLING



POLITY AND GOVERNANCE ...19-32

REPRESENTATION OF ANGLO-INDIAN COMMUNITY
PLACES OF WORSHIP (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1991
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IN COURTS
PARDONING POWERS OF PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL DEFAMATION
FSSAI'S STAR RATING
E-SHRAM PORTAL
LAW COMMISSION OF INDIA
SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES
GLOBAL HEALTH LEADERS AWARD-2022
MARITAL RAPE
JAL JEEVAN MISSION (JJM)
CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) ACT RULES
PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA-URBAN (PMAY-U)
PM MITRA SCHEME



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ...35-44

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DISASTER RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE
WORLD GOVERNANCE INDICATORS
INDIA'S ENTRY INTO UNSC, NSG
NON-PROLIFERATION REGIME
TRANSNISTRIA
CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL IN SRILANKA
INDUS WATER TALKS
INDIA-US INVESTMENT INCENTIVE AGREEMENT
WORLD PRESS FREEDOM INDEX
GLOBAL REPORT ON FOOD CRISES 2022

CONTENTS



INTERNAL SECURITY ...47-50

LINE OF ACTUAL CONTROL
BONGOSAGAR
OPERATION NAMKEEN
OPERATION SATARK
OPERATION DUDHI



ECONOMICS ...53-67

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM (WEF)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES
FDI INFLOWS
IMPORT DUTIES ON CRUDE EDIBLE OILS
CURB ON SUGAR EXPORTS
LOW WHEAT PROCUREMENT
INDIA – US BILATERAL TRADE
PROJECT NIGAH
MONETARY POLICY COMMITTEE (MPC)
AMRIT SAROVAR MISSION
RBI SURPLUS TRANSFERS
FOOD FORTIFICATION
FSSAI'S STAR RATING
FRONT-RUNNING
UNICORNS



ECOLOGY ...71-82

GREEN MANURE
GREEN STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP
FOREST FIRES
COMMUNITY FOREST RIGHTS
BAN ON SINGLE USE PLASTICS
MADTSOIIDAE
RED SANDERS
RAMGARH VISHDHARI SANCTUARY
PROJECT TIGER
PANTANAL WETLANDS
SELA MACAQUE
KERALA EMPOWERS LOCAL BODIES TO
CULL WILD BOARS
RAMSAR WETLANDS

CONTENTS



SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ...85-92

ASTROSAT
ION CONCENTRATION POLARISATION
BATTERY EXPLOSIONS IN ELECTRIC VEHICLES (EVS)
OPEN RADIO ACCESS NETWORK (OPEN RAN)
NORMS EASED FOR GM CROP RESEARCH
TISSUE CULTURE PLANTS
PM WI-FI ACCESS NETWORK INTERFACE
(PM-WANI) SCHEME
NASA VOYAGER MISSION



CSAT ...95-98

MIXTURE AND ALLIGATIONIPSUM



MISCELLANEOUS ...101-102

INTERNATIONAL BOOKER PRIZE, 2022
MACOLIN CONVENTION
PULITZER PRIZE, 2022
TRAVEL AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT INDEX



ETHICS ...105-107

WORK ETHICS AND ITS IMPORTANCE



TOPICS OF THE MONTH ...111-124

THE PROCESS OF SELF DISCOVERY HAS NOW BEEN
TECHNOLOGICALLY OUTSOURCED

- DR. ALEXANDER JACOB IPS

YOUR PERCEPTION OF ME IS A REFLECTION OF YOU;
MY REACTION TO YOU IS AN AWARENESS OF ME

- DR. BABU SEBASTIAN

WHAT IS RESEARCH, BUT A BLIND DATE
WITH KNOWLEDGE

- DR G. PRASANNA KUMAR

THERE ARE BETTER PRACTICES TO
"BEST PRACTICES"

- MR. SOLOMON JOHN



MODEL QUESTION PAPER - MCQ ...127-135

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HISTORY - ARTS AND CULTURE





BICENQUINQUAGENARY OF RAJA

RAM MOHAN ROY

BASAVA JAYANTI

SREE NARAYANA GURU

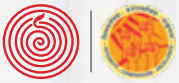
STATEHOOD OF SIKKIM

DEMAND FOR BHIL PRADESH

ASTAMAHASTHANAS

IRON AGE IN TAMIL NADU

THE LOST CITY OF RAKHIGARHI



BICENQUINQUAGENARY OF RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY

India celebrated the 250th Birth Anniversary of Raja Ram Mohan Roy on May 22 in 2022.

CRUSADER OF WOMEN RIGHTS

- ☞ Spearheaded efforts to enact the Abolition of Sati Act, 1829 to legally prohibit the practice.
- ☞ Pleaded for the right of inheritance and property for women.
- ☞ Fought against polygamy and child marriage.
- ☞ Supported women education.

RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY

REFERENCE: Father of Indian renaissance.

BORN: 22 May, 1772

BIRTH PLACE: Radhanagar (Bengal).

“Akbar II, the titular head of the Mughal Empire awarded the title ‘Raja’.”

ORGANISATIONS AFFILIATED TO ROY

- ☞ **1814:** Founded ATMIYA SABHA to crusade against idol worship, meaningless rituals and superstitious beliefs.
- ☞ **1817:** Founded the HINDU COLLEGE at Calcutta, along with David Hare and Radhakant Deb.
- ☞ **1821:** Founded the CALCUTTA UNITARIAN COMMITTEE, with William Adam and to mobilise for the promotion of religious monotheism and social reform.
- ☞ **1822:** Set up the ANGLO-HINDU SCHOOL to teach mechanics and Voltaire’s philosophy.
- ☞ **1825:** Started VEDANTA COLLEGE to teach traditional values, as well as western social and physical sciences.
- ☞ **1828:** Founded the ‘BRAHMA SABHA’ with Debendranath Tagore.
- ☞ **1830:** Assisted Alexander Duff to set up GENERAL ASSEMBLY INSTITUTION, which later became the SCOTTISH CHURCH COLLEGE.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS

- ☞ Brahmanical Magazine (1821)
- ☞ Sambad Kaumudi (1822)
- ☞ Mirat-ul-Akbar
- ☞ Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin (1804)
- ☞ Vedanta Gantha (1815)
- ☞ Vedanta Sara (1816)
- ☞ Kenopanishads (1816)
- ☞ Ishopanishad (1816)

BRAHMOSAMAJ

- ☞ Accepted rational and scientific teachings of Vedas, Upanishads and other religious scriptures. Rejected the doctrine of Karma and reincarnation
- ☞ Rejected or opposed nearly all of post-Vedic literature and contemporary Hindu rituals, including idol worship and the role of Brahman priests in rituals, pilgrimages, etc.
- ☞ Supported legal reforms, especially in fields of personal and secular law, namely equal status for women, including rights to equal property; widow remarriage, education etc.
- ☞ Opposed evil and derogatory practices, namely polygamy; casteism; Sati; child marriage; female infanticide; dowry system etc.
- ☞ Advocated for reforms in education system, spread of knowledge in English language
- ☞ Opposed corrupting influences like intoxicants, television, etc.
- ☞ Advocated for freedom of press, induction of Indians into higher services, separation of judiciary with executive.
- ☞ Condemned oppressive practices of Bengali Zamindars, demanded fixation of rents, abolition of taxes on tax free lands, reduction of export duties Indian goods and abolition of trading rights.




BASAVA JAYANTI

Basava Jayanti falls on 3rd May that marks the birth anniversary of Lord Basavanna, the 12th-century poet-philosopher, and the founding saint of the Lingayat faith.

BASAVANNA




A contemporary of King Bijjala I in Karnataka, belonging to Kalachuri Dynasty, Basavanna was a multi-faceted personality.

 **PHILOSOPHER:**

Founded VIRASHAIVAS, (“ardent, heroic worshippers of Shiva”), an offshoot of the Shaiva Nayanars traditions, over the 7th- to 11th-century belonging to Tamil Bhakti Movement.

 **STATESMAN:**

Established Anubhava Mantapa (“Hall of spiritual experience”), as a place of open debate to discuss spiritual and mundane questions of life.

 **KANNADA POET:**

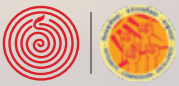
Produced a corpus of literature, the vachanas, which unveiled the spiritual universe of the Veerashaiva saints.

SOCIAL REFORMER:

Rejected gender or social discrimination, superstitions and rituals.

Championed devotional worship - personalized direct worship of Shiva through practices such as individually worn icons and symbols like a small linga rejecting to role of priests.

SAINTS	ERA	PHILOSOPHY	EXPLANATION
Adi Shankara	8 th	Advaita.	Oneness of individual soul and the Supreme God.
Ramanuja	11 th	Vishishtadvaita.	Individual soul remains distinct, even when united with the Supreme God. Only few individuals can unite with paramatta.
Madhavacharya	13 th	Dvaita	Duality of individual soul and the Supreme God.
Vallabhacharya	15 th	Shuddhaadvaita	Joining of ‘atma’ and ‘paramatma’ is impossible and to end suffering, one must surrender to the god (Krishna)



SREE NARAYANA GURU

Sree Narayana Guru was a social reformer who reformed the oppressive caste system that prevailed in society at the time.

SREE NARAYANA GURU

- BORN:** 1856
- BIRTH PLACE:** Chempazhanthy
- NOTED FOR:** Advocating social equality, education for all, and spiritual enlightenment.
- NOTABLE SLOGAN:** “One Caste, One Religion, One God for All”
- PHILOSOPHY:** Greatest proponents and re-evaluators of Advaita Vedanta, the principle of non-duality put forward by Adi Shankara

NOTABLE MILESTONES

- 1888: Consecrated the first temple of Lord Shiva in Aruvippuram village of Kerala.
- 1903: Established the Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam (SNDP) as the founder and President.
- 1913: Founded the Advaita Ashram at Aluva.
- 1927: Consecrated a temple at Kalavancode, keeping mirrors instead of idols.

Belonging to the Ezhava caste, Narayan Guru had experienced discrimination from the upper caste of society. His actions have often sparked off the anti-caste revolution against the upper-caste Brahmin communities. He had set up more than 40 temples across the state as an act of protest to permit lower caste people to enter temples.

CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL MOVEMENT

- Forefront of the movement for universal temple entry and against the societal ills like the social discrimination of untouchables.
- Provided the impetus for Vaikom agitation which was aimed at temple entry in Travancore for the lower castes.
- Captured the essence of Indianness in his poems which highlighted the unity that lies beneath the world’s apparent diversity.

RELEVANCE

The social fabric of many countries and communities are being eroded by hatred, violence, bigotry, sectarianism and other divisive tendencies. In the contemporary global context, the philosophy of Universal Oneness has special relevance.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA

An agitation led by the lower caste people against untouchability in Hindu society of Travancore. Sree Narayana Guru was disallowed from passing through a road leading to Vaikom Temple by an upper caste person, triggering the protest. Kumaran Asan and Mulloor S. Padmanabha Panicker, both disciples of Guru composed poems protesting the incident. T. K. Madhavan, another disciple, petitioned the Sree Moolam Popular Assembly in 1918 for rights to enter the temple and worship, regardless of the caste. K. Kelappan and K.P. Kesava Menon, formed a committee and announced Kerala Paryatanam movement and with the support of Mahatma Gandhi. The agitation developed into a mass movement which resulted in the opening of the temple as well as three roads leading to it to people of all castes. The protest also influenced the Temple Entry Proclamation of 1936.



STATEHOOD OF SIKKIM

Sikkim celebrated the forty-seventh Statehood Day on May 16, 2022.

TIMELINE

- ❖ **ANGLO-NEPALESE WAR (1814 - 1816):** The English East India Company restored the territories that Nepal had forcibly taken from it in 1780 the Kingdom of Sikkim.
- ❖ **TREATY OF TUMLONG, 1861:** Sikkim became a British Protectorate.
- ❖ **INDIA-SIKKIM PROTECTORATE TREATY, 1950:** Sikkim became a 'Protectorate' state within the Union of India.
- ❖ **REFERENDUM, 1974:** 97.5 % participants voted in favour of joining India.
- ❖ **CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-FIFTH) AMENDMENT ACT, 1975:** Designated Sikkim as an "Associate State" of India.
- ❖ **CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-SIXTH) AMENDMENT ACT, 1975:** Granted full Statehood to Sikkim.

DEMAND FOR BHIL PRADESH

The Bhils have been demanding for a "Bhil Pradesh" spread across the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

"one of the largest tribal group in India speaking the Bhil languages present in West India spread across the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan."

- BHILS

BHIL PRADESH

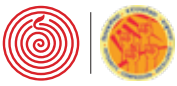
- ❖ **DEMAND:** Separate state for tribal people in western India.
- ❖ **NOTABLE LEADER:** Govind Guru, Bhil social reformer and spiritual leader raised the demand for a separate state for tribals in 1913 after the Mangarh massacre.
- ❖ **TERRITORIAL BOUNDARIES:** 39 districts spread over four states - 16 in Gujarat, 10 in Rajasthan, seven in Madhya Pradesh, and six in Maharashtra.

MANGARH MASSACRE

Referred to as the "Adivasi Jallianwala", the British forces killed hundreds of Bhil tribes on November 17, 1913 in the hills of Mangarh on the border of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

CONCLUSION

The Bhils have alleged that the Bhil tribal populations in the region were scattered following the linguistic reorganisation of States. This has suppressed their collective voices. As a result, most schemes related to their development have not benefited them.



ASTAMAHASTHANAS

On the occasion of Buddha Jayanti on May 16, Prime Minister Narendra Modi and his Nepalese counterpart Sher Bahadur Deuba laid the foundation stone for the India International Centre for Buddhist Culture and Heritage in Lumbini, Nepal.

Astamahasthanas collectively refer to 8 great holy places associated with the life of Buddha. These include 4 pilgrimage sites related to the life of Gautama Buddha viz. Lumbini, Bodhgaya, Sarnath and Kushinagara and 4 other sites viz. Vaishali, Rajgir, Sravasti and Sankasya.

Lumbini*	Birth of Gautam Siddhartha
Kapilavastu	Mahabhinishkramana / Great Renunciation
Vaishali	Gautama Siddhartha visited Vaishali and received spiritual training from Allara and Udaka after leaving Kapilavastu for renunciation
Rajgir	Gautama Siddhartha begged for alms and led the life of an ascetic at Rajgir after the Mahabhinishkramana
Uruvela*	Nirvana / Enlightenment
Sarnath*	Dhammachakra Parivartan / First Sermon. The Archaeological Survey of India declared an ancient Buddhist site in Uttar Pradesh's Sarnath Known as Chaukhandi Stupa has been declared to be "of national importance"
Shravasti	Gautam Buddha spent most of his monastic life at Shravasti, the capital of Kosala Kingdom for 24 Chaturmasas
Kushinagar*	Parinirvana or death
Sankasya	Gautama Buddha is believed to have descended from heaven to Sankasya after his death

BUDDHIST COUNCIL SESSION	YEAR	PLACE	PATRONAGE	PRESIDENT
First Buddhist Council	483 BCE	Rajgriha	Ajatasatru	Mahakasyapa
Second Buddhist Council	383 BCE	Vaishali	Kalasoka	Sabakami
Third Buddhist Council	250 BCE	Pataliputra	Asoka	Maudgaliputta Tishya
Fourth Buddhist Council	72 ADE	Kundalvana	Kanishka	Vasumitra

BUDDHIST COUNCIL SESSIONS	SALIENT FEATURES
First Buddhist Council	Compile and preserve Buddha's teachings (Sutta Pitaka) and frame monastic rules (Vinaya Pitaka) for disciples.
Second Buddhist Council	Emergence of Buddhism sects - orthodox Sthaviravada / Theravadins and unorthodox Mahasanghika.
Third Buddhist Council	Compiled 'Tripitaka' - Buddhist teachings into 3 volumes.
Fourth Buddhist Council	Division of Buddhism into 2 major sects - Mahayanists and the Hinayanists.



IRON AGE IN TAMIL NADU

The Tamil Nadu government will be carbon dating excavated artefacts from Mayiladumparai near Krishnagiri in Tamil Nadu for validating evidence of iron use in India back to 4,200 years ago.

EVIDENCE OF USE OF IRON

- 2000-2200 BCE – Iron implements (Mayiladumparai, Tamil Nadu)
- 1900-2000 BCE – Iron implements (Malhar, UP and Brahmagiri, Karnataka)
- 1700-1800 BCE - Iron smelting site (Raipura, Mid-Ganga valley)
- 1530 BCE – Production of iron (Bukkasagara, Karnataka)
- 1300 BCE – Use of iron (Ahar, Rajasthan)

SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS

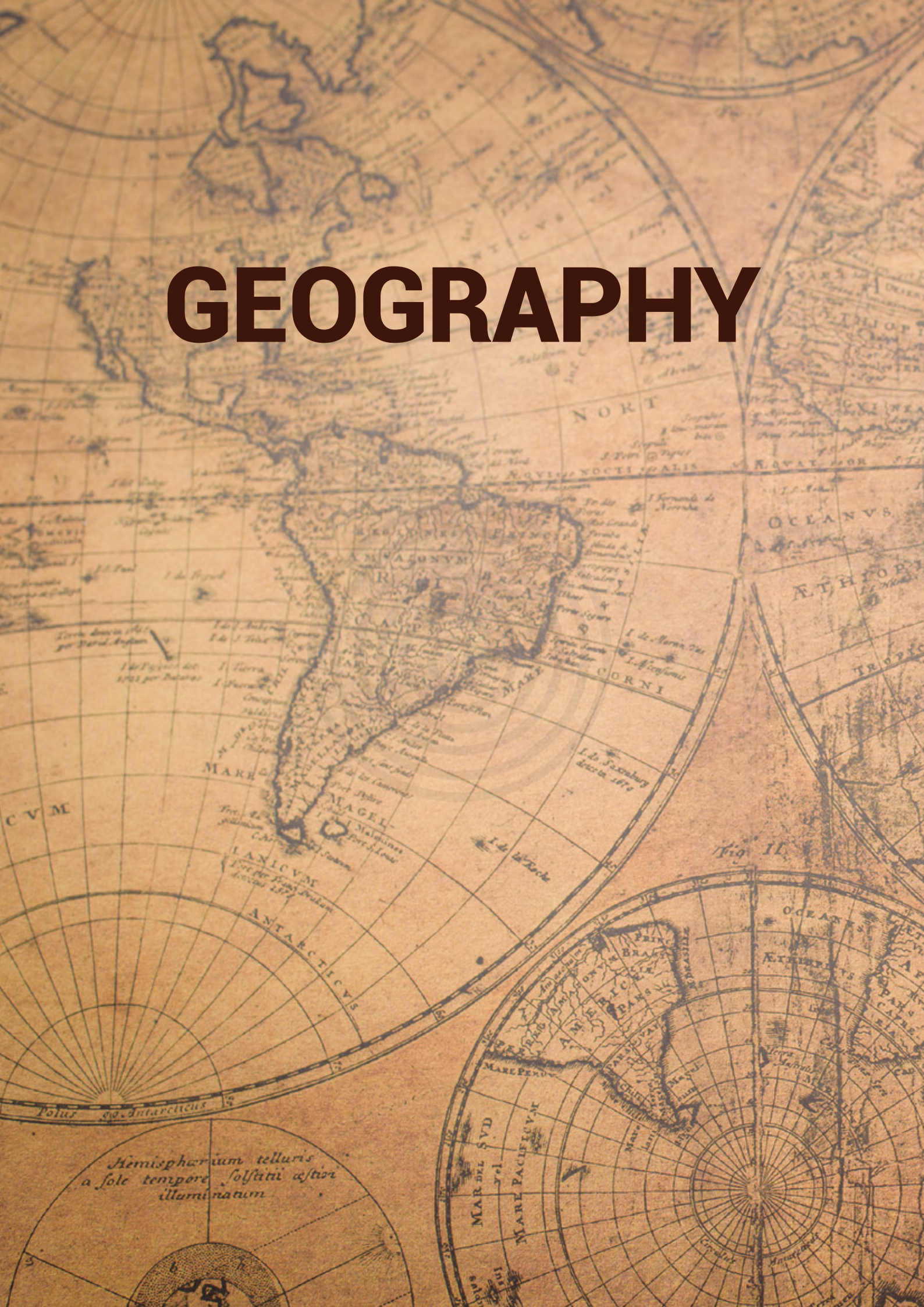
Scientists infer that deforestation took place only after humans began using iron because iron was stronger compared to copper. It indicates the existence of agricultural activities 4000 years ago.

The lost city of *Rakhigarhi*

DNA samples collected from two human skeletons unearthed at Rakhigarhi have been sent for scientific examination. The study is expected to shed light upon the ancestry and food habits of people who lived in the Rakhigarhi region thousands of years ago. Amarendra Nath, former director of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), undertook excavations at the Rakhigarhi, in Haryana in 1997 to discover a 5,000-year-old site that showcases continuity from the Harappan age to the present times. The site is located in the Sarasvati River plain, some 27 km from the seasonal Ghaggar river. The Rakhigarhi site is one of the “five iconic sites” declared by the Central government in the Union budget 2020-21.



GEOGRAPHY





CYCLONE ASANI

LUNAR ECLIPSE 'BLOOD MOON'

KARST TOPOGRAPHY

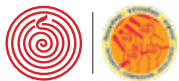
ONSET OF MONSOON

NAGORNO-KARABAKH

ODESSA

UN HABITAT

E-WASTE RECYCLING



CYCLONE ASANI

Asani is a cyclonic storm originating in the Bay of Bengal which would hit the Eastern Coastal Plains of India, mainly the regions of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

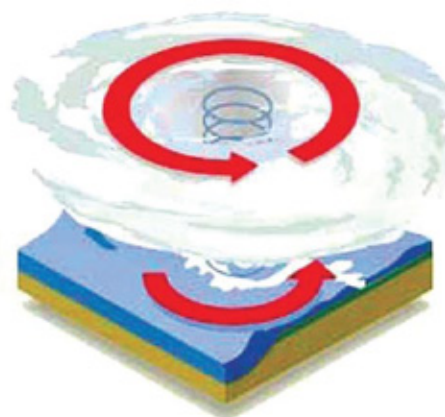
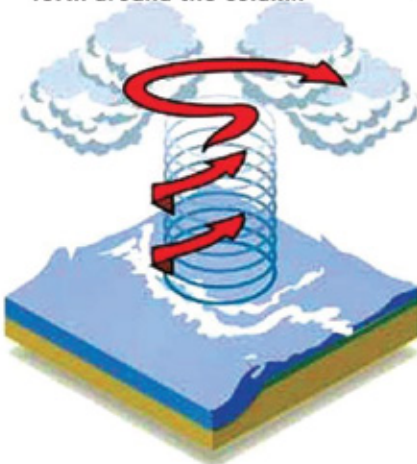
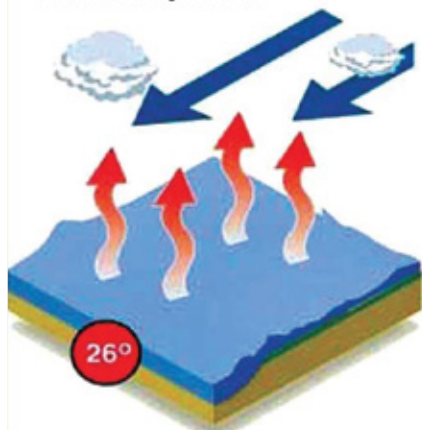
HOW TROPICAL STORMS ARE FORMED

High humidity and ocean temperatures of over 26°C are major contributing factors

Water evaporates from the ocean surface and comes into contact with a mass of cold air, forming clouds

A column of low pressure develops at the centre. Winds form around the column

As pressure in the central column (the eye) weakens, the speed of the wind around it increases



Saffir-Simpson hurricane wind scale

CATEGORY 1

Minimal damage



Winds
119-153 kph

CATEGORY 2

Moderate damage



Winds
154-177 kph

CATEGORY 3

Extensive damage



Winds
178-208 kph

CATEGORY 4

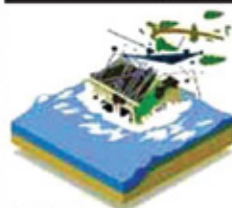
Extreme damage



Winds
209-251 kph

CATEGORY 5

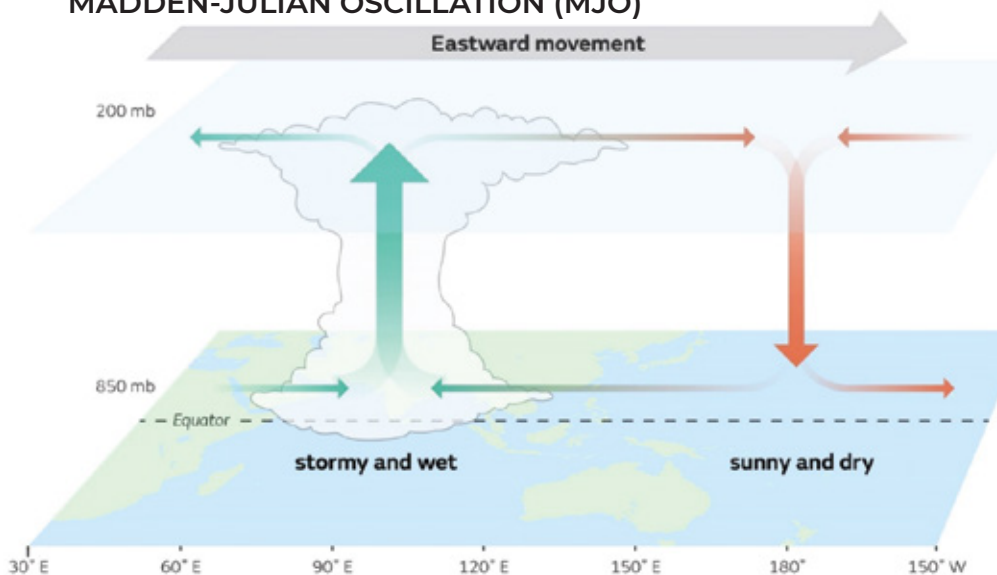
Catastrophic



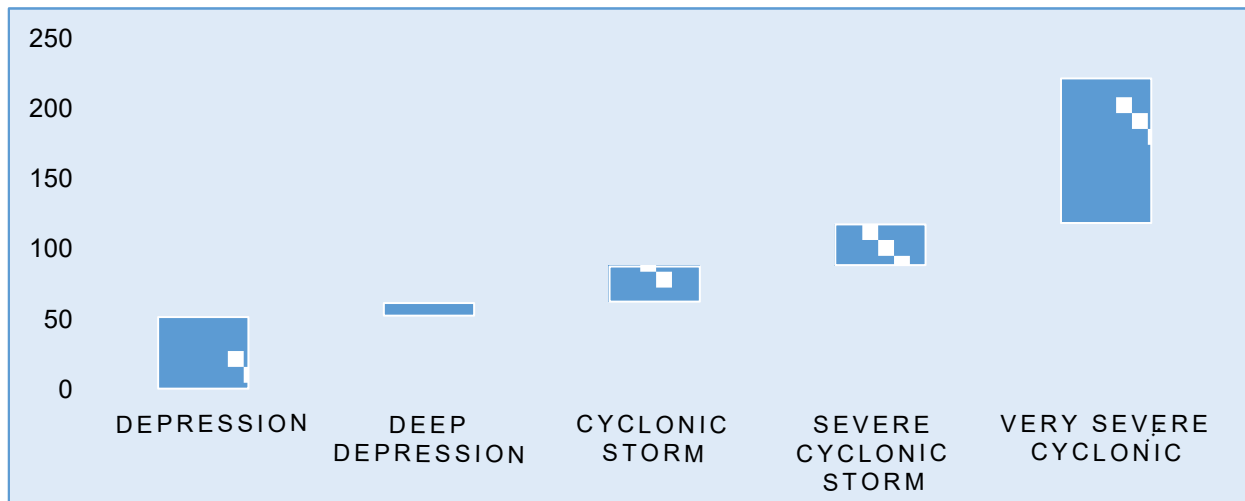
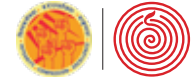
Winds
252 kph and more

MADDEN-JULIAN OSCILLATION (MJO)

Eastward movement

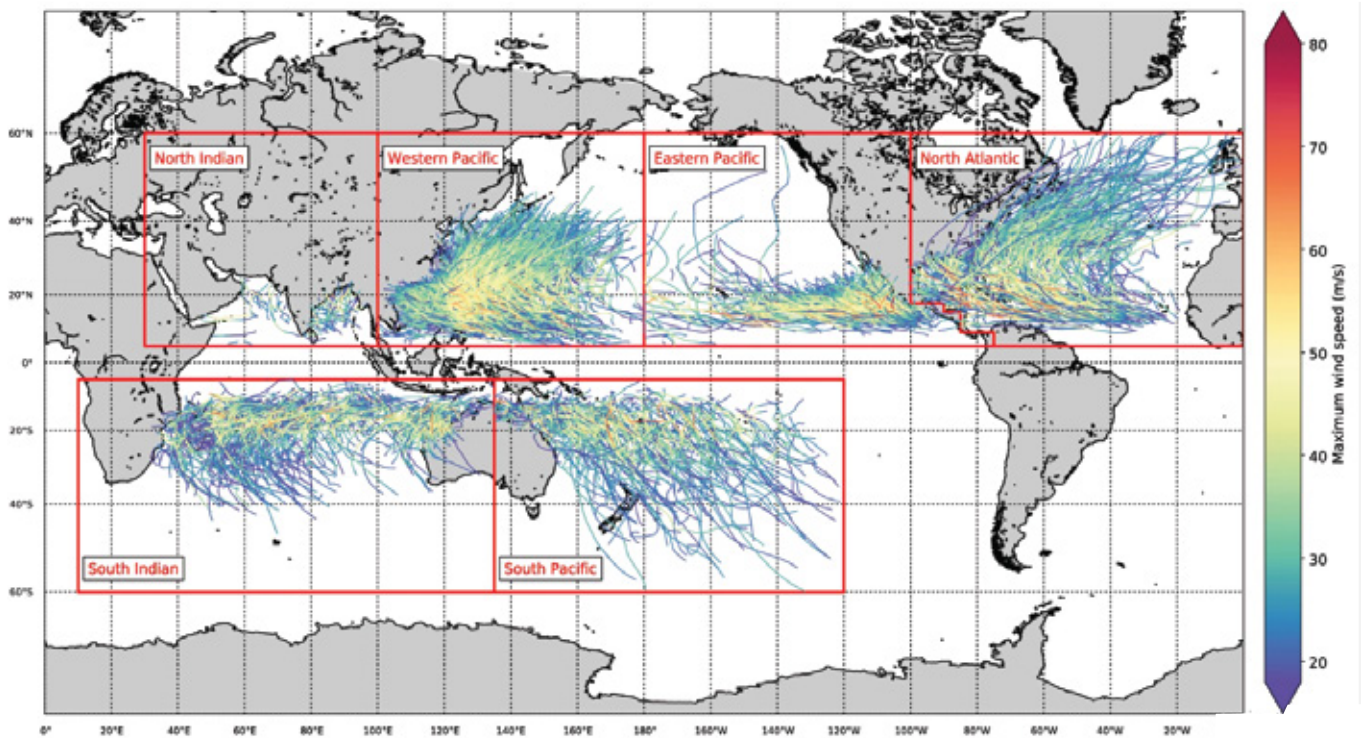


Large scale disturbance – a cluster of clouds and convection, around 5000-10,000 kilometres in size composed of oceanic wave structures - Rossby wave and a Kelvin wave. Kelvin wave is developed on the eastern leading edge, while Rossby waves are developed on the western, trailing edge of the MJO. However, not all tropical cyclones are born from the MJO.



NAMING OF CYCLONES

The Regional Specialised Meteorological Centres (RSMCs) and Tropical Cyclone Warning Centres (TCWCs) name cyclones in every ocean basin across the world.



LIST OF TROPICAL CYCLONE RSMCS

Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, North Atlantic and eastern North Pacific Oceans:

☞ RSMC Miami - Hurricane Center

Western North Pacific Ocean and South China Sea:

☞ RSMC Tokyo-Typhoon Center

Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea

☞ RSMC New Delhi - Tropical Cyclone Center

South-West Indian Ocean

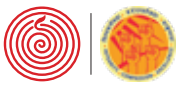
☞ RSMC La Réunion-Tropical Cyclone Centre

South-West Pacific Ocean:

☞ RSMC Nadi -Tropical Cyclone Centre

Central North Pacific Ocean:

☞ RSMC Honolulu - Central Pacific Hurricane Center



LUNAR ECLIPSE 'BLOOD MOON'

On May 16, 2022, South America, most of North America and parts of Europe and Africa witnessed the first Blood Moon (total lunar eclipse) over of 2022 and the second eclipse (partial solar eclipse) of the year, after the April 30/May 1 visible in parts of the southern hemisphere.

BLOOD MOON (TOTAL LUNAR ECLIPSE)

- 🔗 **UNDERSTANDING COLOURS:** Blue and purple having shorter wavelengths and scatter in our atmosphere, giving the sky its inky colour. Red and orange having the highest wavelengths and pass through our atmosphere before it is bent or refracted around Earth.
- 🔗 **WHY MOON APPERS RED IN COLOUR?** The light that has passed through the Earth's atmosphere and has been bent back towards the Moon by refraction is illuminated upon the surface of the Moon appearing red in colour.

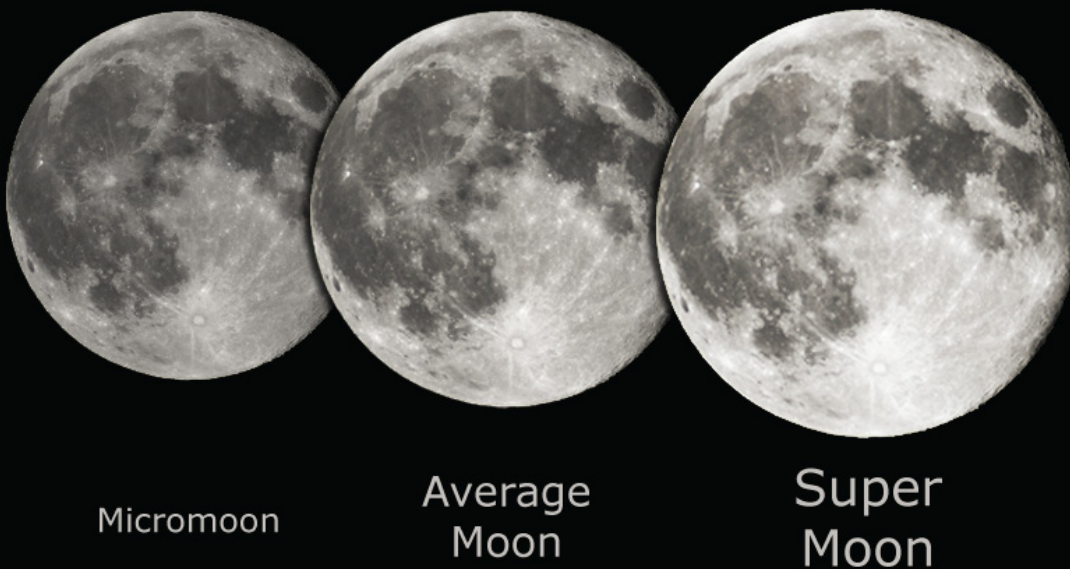
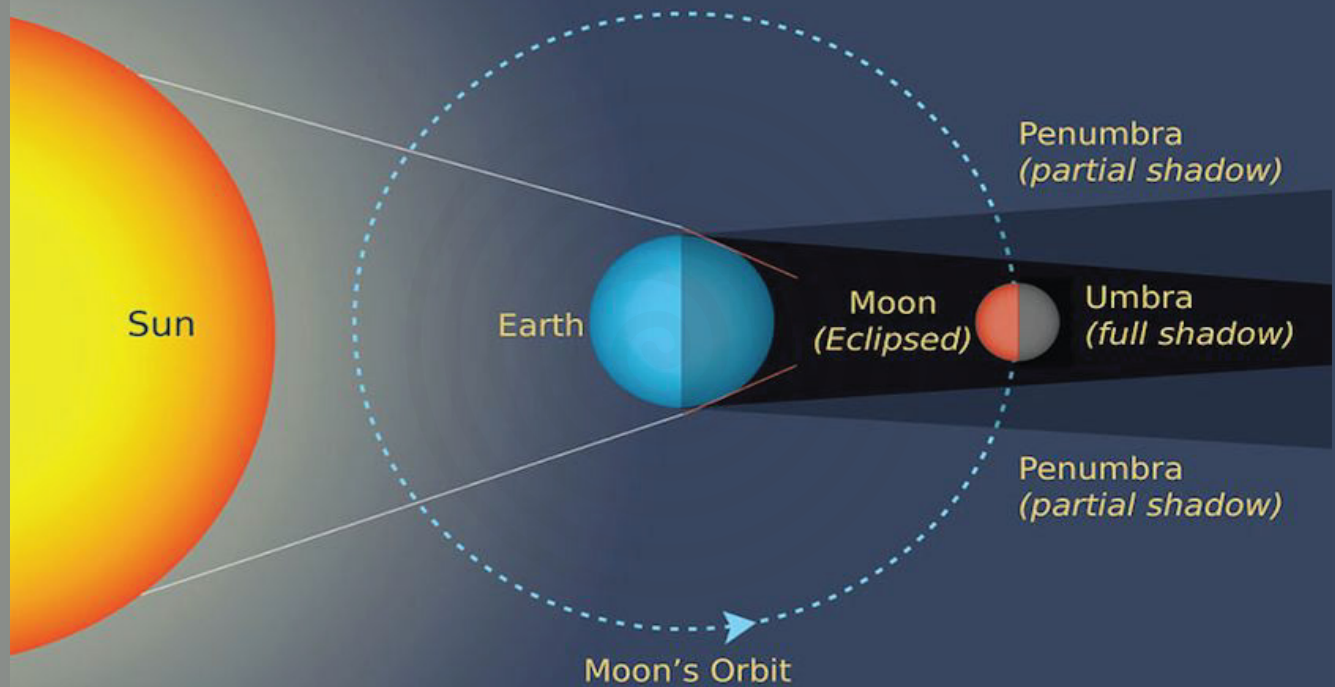
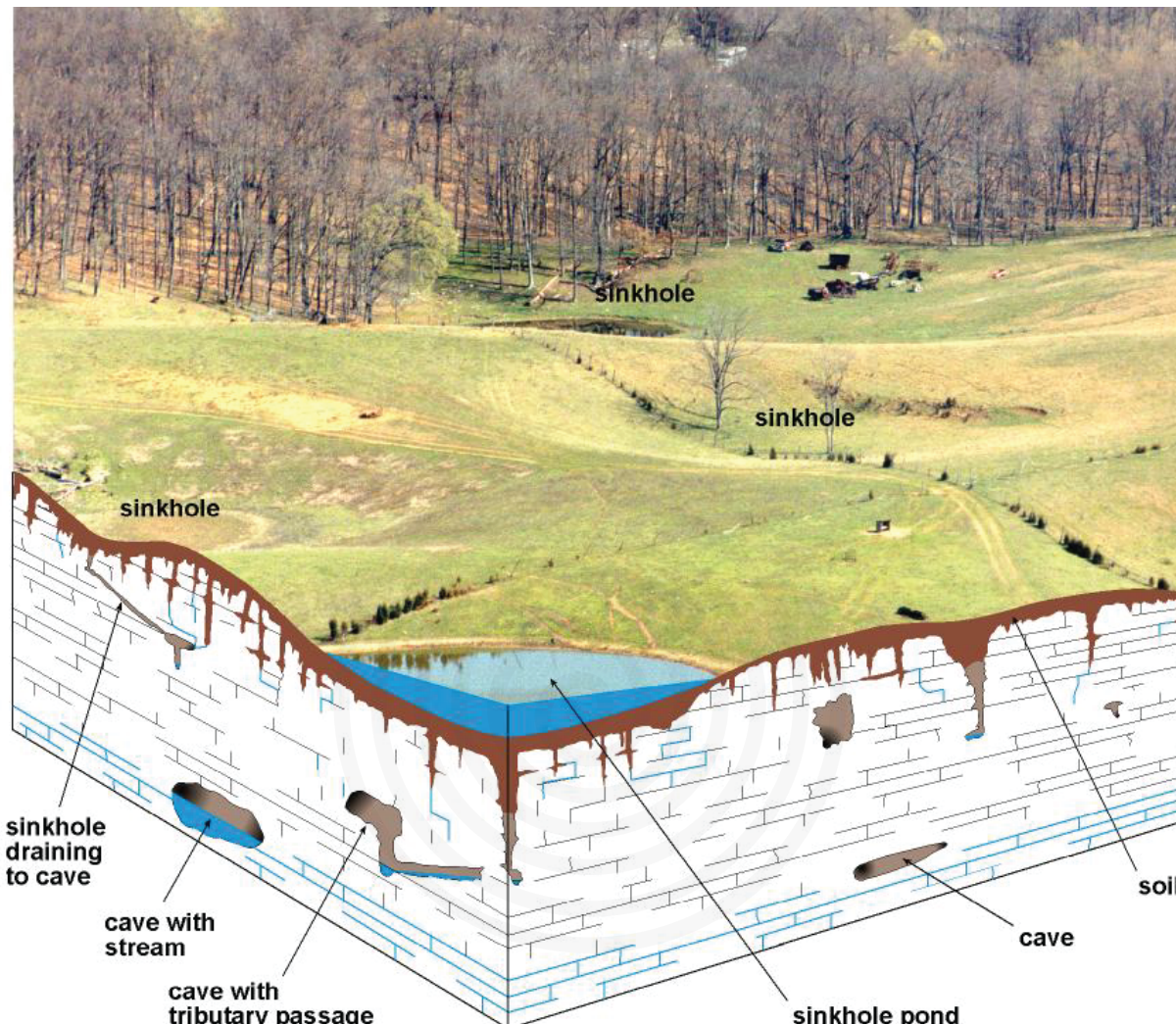


FIGURE: A SUPER-MOON occurs when the Moon's orbit is closest to the Earth at the same time that the Moon is full. In a typical year, there may be two to four full supermoons and two to four new supermoons in a row.

KARST TOPOGRAPHY

Geologists discovered a sinkhole measuring 306 metres in length, 150 metres in width and 192 metres in depth, with its volume exceeding 5 million cubic meters located in south China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

KARST TOPOGRAPHY



SWALLOW HOLES - Small to medium sized shallow spherical depressions developed over limestone surfaces

SINKHOLES - Funnel-shaped depressions with mouths of circular cross-section from a few m² to a hectare and depth from a less than half a metre to 30 metres

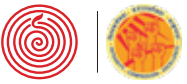
COLLAPSE SINKS (DOLINES) - Collapse of solution sinks over rooves of underground caves

VALLEY SINKS (UVALAS) - Slumping of debris along the margins of sinkholes and dolines or from collapse of cave rooves forms a long, narrow to wide trenches

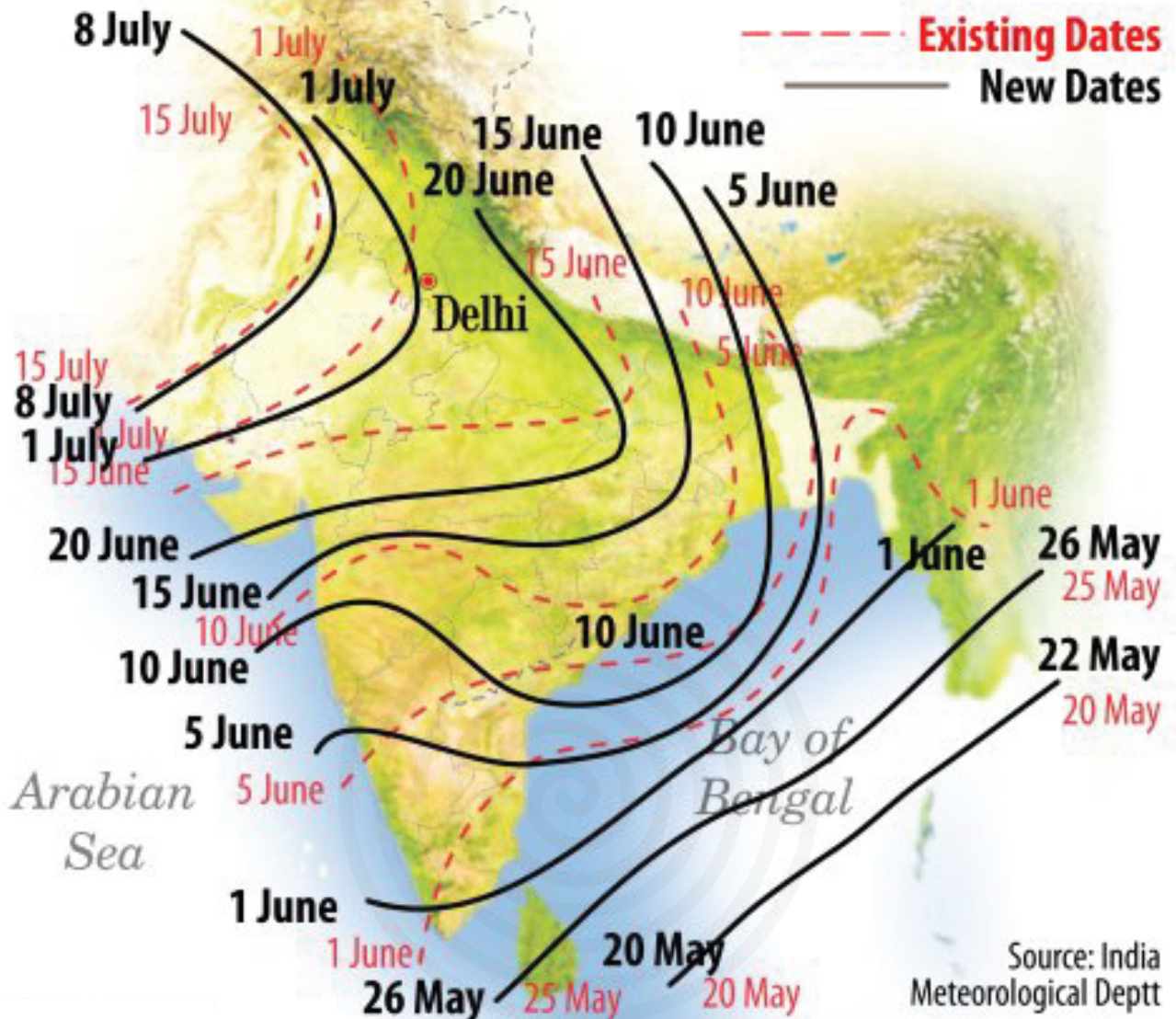
RIDGES (LAPIES) - Extremely irregular maze of points and grooves after gradual erosion pits and trenches from the surface of the limestone

LIMESTONE PAVEMENTS - Smooth finished surface after erosion of ridges or lapis.

CAVES - The leaching action of water percolated horizontally throughout the bulk or through cracks and joints over thick layers of limestone and dolomite, interbedded between shales, sandstones, and quartzite develop caves.



ONSET OF MONSOON



DYNAMIC THEORY OF INDIAN MONSOONS

The seasonal shifting of global pressure and temperature belts with Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) migrating towards poles between Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn from its mean position in equator.

During the end of summers, the intense pressure trough developed over the Tibetan plateau attracts moisture-laden trade winds. The southeast trade winds approach the Indian peninsular plateau as southwest trade winds upon deflected by Coriolis force upon crossing the equator. The rain-bearing south-western trade winds cause orographic rainfall in the highlands of the Indian Peninsula. An instability, popularly known as monsoon bursts from sudden reversal of direction of jet streams over the north Indian plains cause a sudden onset of the south-west monsoons over the Kerala coast by 1st June and moves swiftly to reach Mumbai and Kolkata between 10th and 13th June, engulfing the entire subcontinent by mid-July. The relief and thermal low pressure over the northwest India divide the monsoon winds to two branches, namely the Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch. During the winter season, North-East trade winds prevailing over India blow from land to sea. A part of North-East trade winds blowing over the Bay of Bengal gather moisture which causes rainfall in the Coromandel coast while the rest of the country remains dry.

NAGORNO-KARABAKH

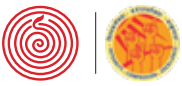


Landlocked mountainous and forested region in the South Caucasus, Nagorno-Karabakh is a disputed territory, internationally recognized as part of Azerbaijan, but effectively governed by the unrecognised Republic of Artsakh since the first Nagorno-Karabakh War. The mountainous range of Karabakh, lie between Lower Karabakh and Syunik, and cover the south-eastern range of the Lesser Caucasus mountains.

ODESSA



Odessa is a province of southwestern Ukraine, located along the northern coast of the Black Sea with the city of Odessa as its administrative capital. The length of coastline (sea-coast and estuaries) reaches 300 km, while the state border stretches for 1,200 km. The region has eight seaports, over 80,000 ha (200,000 acres) of vineyards, and five of the biggest lakes in Ukraine. One of the largest, Yalpuh Lake, is as large as the city of Odessa itself.



UN HABITAT

UN-Habitat has identified various pressing issues posing challenges for urban planners of Jaipur City.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❏ Increase the green cover and strengthen urban biodiversity in Jaipur.
- ❏ Re-development and re-densification of the existing urban areas to realise a compact city.
- ❏ Strengthen connectivity to the outskirts of Jaipur city curbing unplanned development.
- ❏ Setting up eco-trails with plantations along natural drainage channels and railway tracks.
- ❏ Salvage the 800 dry wells used for rainwater harvesting and raising the water table, to mitigate urban floods and ensure efficient utilisation of water resources.

ISSUES HIGHLIGHTED

- ❏ Rapid expansion of cities.
- ❏ Weak urban mobility.
- ❏ Extreme levels of drought during summer and also urban floods

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)

- ❏ TYPE: UN Agency (Member – United Nations Development Programme)
- ❏ ESTABLISHED: 1978
- ❏ HEADQUARTERS: Nairobi, Kenya.
- ❏ MANDATE: Promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities.
- ❏ SUPERVISORY ENTITY: United Nations General Assembly.

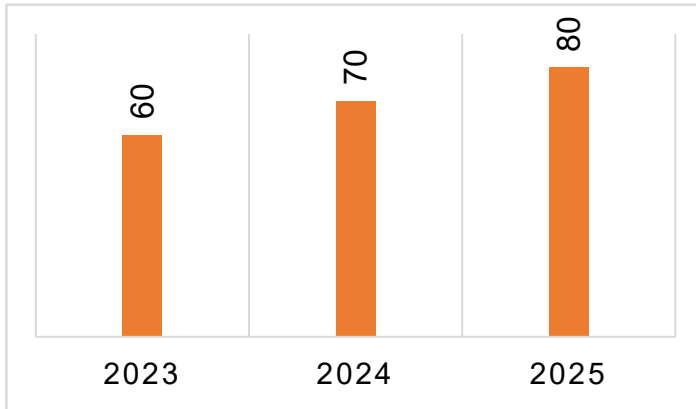
The First UN Conference on Human Settlements and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat I) held in Vancouver, Canada in 1976 conceived the idea of UN-HABITAT. The mandate of UN-Habitat derives from the Habitat Agenda, adopted by The United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) in Istanbul, Turkey, 1996 adopted the Habitat Agenda - adequate shelter for all and the development of sustainable human settlements in an urbanizing world.

A SUCCESSFUL CAREER GROWS ON A
STRONG FOUNDATION



E-WASTE RECYCLING

The Union Ministry for Environment, Forest and Climate Change released a Draft notification to bring rules into effect a system of trading in certificates, similar to carbon credits that will allow companies to temporarily bridge shortfalls.





Consumer goods companies and makers of electronics goods have to ensure at least 60 % of their electronic waste is collected and recycled by 2023 with targets to increase them to 70 % and 80 % in 2024 and 2025.

FIGURE: Bar chart representation of recycling targets (per centage) assigned for authorized recyclers in India.







India's first e-waste clinic for segregating, processing and disposal of waste from household and commercial units has been set-up in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

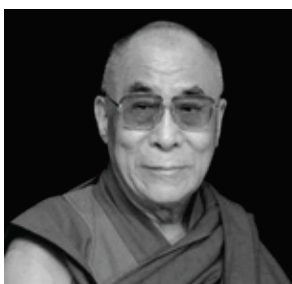
ELECTRONIC WASTE: Old, end-of-life or discarded electronic appliances, including their components, consumables, parts and spares.

-  Information technology and communication equipment.
-  Consumer electrical and electronics.

E-WASTE (MANAGEMENT) RULES, 2016

The Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change notified the E-Waste Management Rules, 2016 in supersession of the E-waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011.

-  **E-WASTE:** Over 21 products (Schedule-I) were included under the purview of the rule, including Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) and other mercury containing lamps, as well as other such equipment.
-  **ROLE OF PRODUCERS:** Introduced the 'Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)', along with recycling targets in a graded manner making producers responsible for the collection, as well as its disposal in an environmentally sound manner.
-  **ROLE OF STATE GOVERNMENTS:** Formulate policies for ensuring the safety, health and skill development of the workers involved in dismantling and recycling operations.
-  **ROLE OF URBAN LOCAL BODIES:** Formulate strategies to implement the recycling of electronic wastes.
 -  Assigned the duty to collect and channelize the orphan products to authorized dismantlers or recyclers.
 -  Allocation of proper space to existing and upcoming industrial units for e-waste dismantling and recycling.



Judge your success by what you had to give up
in order to get it.

- DALAI LAMA

POLITY AND GOVERNANCE





REPRESENTATION OF ANGLO-INDIAN COMMUNITY

PLACES OF WORSHIP (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1991

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IN COURTS

PARDONING POWERS OF PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL DEFAMATION

FSSAI's STAR RATING

e-SHRAM PORTAL

LAW COMMISSION OF INDIA

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

GLOBAL HEALTH LEADERS AWARD-2022

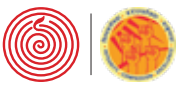
MARITAL RAPE

JAL JEEVAN MISSION (JJM)

CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) ACT RULES

PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA-URBAN (PMAY-U)

PM MITRA SCHEME





REPRESENTATION OF ANGLO-INDIAN COMMUNITY

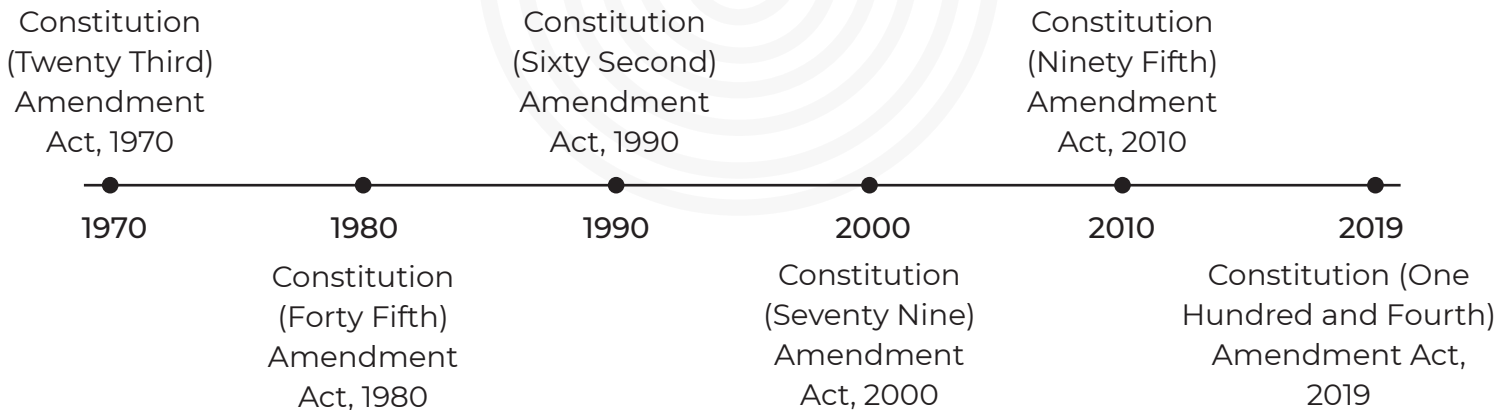
The Delhi High Court ordered the Centre to file its submissions in response to a petition seeking restoration of Anglo-Indian representation by nomination in Parliament.

“a person whose father or any of whose other male progenitors in the male line is or was of European descent but who is a native of India.”

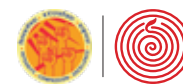
Anglo-Indian Article 366 (2) of the Indian constitution

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

-  **ARTICLE 331** - Representation of the Anglo Indian community in the House of the People Notwithstanding anything in Article 81, the President may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo Indian community is not adequately represented in the House of the people, nominate not more than two members of that community to the House of the People.
-  **ARTICLE 334** – Reservation of seats and special representation to cease after forty years notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, the provisions of Constitution relating to
 - (a) the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States; and
 - (b) the representation of the Anglo Indian community in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States by nomination, shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of forty years from the commencement of this Constitution:



Frank Anthony (25 September 1908 – 3 December 1993) was a leader of the Anglo-Indian community in India. He was a nominated representative in the Parliament of India except Sixth and Ninth Lok Sabha until his death in 1993. He served as the president of the All-India Anglo-Indian Association. He was also the founder of the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) which operates the ICSE board of Education in India. Earlier, Frank Anthony served as a member of the Central Legislative Assembly (1942–46), and later a member of the Constituent Assembly of India (1946–50). He was also temporary vice president of Constituent Assembly and part of the Advisory Committee and Sub-committee on Minorities.



PLACES OF WORSHIP (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1991

Currently, two petitions are challenging the validity of the Places of Worship (Special provisions) Act, 1991 are currently pending before The Supreme Court of India. A petition has been filed by Lucknow-based trust Vishwa Bhadra Pujari Purohit Mahasangh along with followers of Sanatan Vedic Religion, another has been moved by advocate Ashwini Upadhyay.

PLACES OF WORSHIP (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1991

ENACTED: 1991

TERMS OF REFERENCE: Seeks to maintain the “religious character” of places of worship as it was in 1947 except in the case of the Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute, a then-sub-judice matter.

- ❌ **SECTION 3*:** Prohibits conversion of places of worship.
- ❌ **SECTION 4(1):** Protect the religious character of a place of worship as on August 15, 1947.
- ❌ **SECTION 4(2):** Prohibits filing any fresh suit or legal proceedings, except any suit or legal proceeding concerning the conversion of the religious character of any place of worship existing on August 15, 1947.
- ❌ **SECTION 5:** Excludes the scope of the Act to the Ramjanmabhoomi-Babri Masjid case, and to any suit, appeal, or proceeding relating to it.
- ❌ **SECTION 6:** Prescribes a punishment of a maximum of three years imprisonment along with a fine for contravening the provisions of the Act.

* No person shall convert any place of worship of any religious denomination or any section of a religious place into a place of worship of a different section of the same religious denomination or a different religious denomination.

Besides the **AYODHYA DISPUTE**, the Act also exempts any:

- ❌ Place of worship that is an ancient and historical monument or an archaeological site or covered by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958;
- ❌ Suit that has been finally settled or disposed of.
- ❌ Any dispute that has been settled by the parties or conversion of any place that took place by acquiescence before the commencement of the Act.

ROLE OF THE STATE

Positive obligation upon the State to maintain the religious character of every place of worship as it existed at the time of Independence

Legislative obligation on the part of the State to preserve and protect all faiths equally

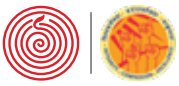
GROUND FOR CHALLENGING THE LAW

- ❌ Bars judicial review, which is a basic feature of the Constitution;
- ❌ Imposes an “arbitrary irrational retrospective cut-off date” and;
- ❌ Abridges the right to religion of Hindus, Jains, Buddhists and Sikhs.

CONSTITUTIONAL SCOPE OF LEGISLATURE TO MAKE A LAW,

Selectively curtailing of the rights of Hindus, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs to approach the court to reclaim the religious place. The Act “has barred the remedies against illegal encroachment on the places of worship and pilgrimages and now Hindus, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs cannot file suit or approach High Court under Article 226.

Bar the right and remedy against encroachment made on religious property of Hindus exercising might of power by followers of another faith" under Section 4 of the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991.



OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IN COURTS

LANGUAGES OF SUPREME COURT AND STATE HIGH COURTS

ARTICLE 348 “Language to be used in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts and for Acts, Bills, etc.”

EXPLANATION

Article 348 (1) (a) - All proceedings in the Supreme Court of India and in every State High Court shall be in English, until Parliament of India enacts a law regarding the matter.

Article 348 (2) – The Governor of a State, with the prior consent of the President of India can issue directions to use the Hindi, or any other language used for any official purposes of the State, in proceedings in the respective High Court.

The Parliament of India enacted the Official Languages Act, 1963 to provide for the languages which may be used for the official purpose of the Union, for transaction of business in Parliament, for Central and State Acts and for certain purpose in High Courts.

Section 7 - OFFICIAL LANGUAGES ACT, 1963: Empower the Governor of the State, with the consent of the President of India to authorize use of Hindi or official language of a State in addition to the English language in proceedings in the respective High Court

State High Courts provision of optional use of Hindi in proceedings

- 🇮🇳 Rajasthan
- 🇮🇳 Uttar Pradesh
- 🇮🇳 Madhya Pradesh
- 🇮🇳 Bihar

Government had taken up with the Supreme Court of India the proposals of the Governments of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka seeking consent of the President of India for allowing regional languages in the proceedings of their High Courts. However, the Full Court of the Supreme Court disapproved these proposals.

LANGUAGE OF SUBORDINATE COURTS

There are two provisions regarding the use of language in subordinate courts.

Section 137 - Code of Civil Procedure, 1908: The language of the District Courts shall be similar to the language of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

The State Government has the power to declare any regional language as an alternative for the proceedings of the court.

Roe v. Wade (1973)

The United States Supreme Court legalised abortion in the country through a landmark judgement delivered in Roe v. Wade (1973). According to reports, the US Supreme Court is set to overturn the judgment leaving abortion laws entirely up to the states.



PARDONING POWERS OF PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR

The Supreme Court of India heavily criticized the stand of the Centre regarding the pardoning powers of the President of India.

PARDONING POWERS OF PRESIDENT

ARTICLE 72 Power of President to grant pardons, etc. and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases

(1) The President of India shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence

- a. in all cases where the punishment or sentence is by a court Martial;
- b. in all cases where the punishment or sentence is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends;
- c. in all cases where the sentence is a sentence of death

PARDONING POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR

Article 161 Power of Governor of States to grant pardons, etc. and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases

The Governor of a State shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the State extends.

PARDON: Absolve an individual completely from all sentences, punishments and disqualifications.

COMMUTATION: Substitute an original sentence or punishment awarded by a court of law with a milder form of punishment without reducing its period of sentence. For example, substituting a death sentence to Rigorous Imprisonment (RI).

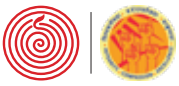
REMISSION: Reduce the period of sentence without substituting the original sentence or punishment awarded by a Court of law. For example, reducing the period of sentence of Rigorous Imprisonment (RI) from 2 years to 1 year.

RESPITE: Award a lesser sentence in place of one originally awarded due to some special fact - physical disability of a convict, pregnancy of a woman offender etc.

REPRIEVE: Stay of the execution of a sentence (especially that of death) for a temporary period.

COMPARING PARDONING POWERS OF PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR

PRESIDENT OF INDIA	STATE GOVERNOR
Pardon, commute, remit, respite, reprieve punishments or sentence, including the sentence of death awarded by a Court, including Armed Forces Tribunal.	Pardon, commute, remit, respite, reprieve punishments or sentence for breach of State law awarded by a Court.
The President enjoys the sole authority to pardon a death sentence.	The State Governor cannot pardon a sentence of death, even if a state law prescribes for death sentence.



The President enjoys the sole authority to pardon, commute, remit, respite, relieve punishments or sentence, including the sentence of death convicted for breach of law awarded by an Armed Forces Tribunal.

The State Governor does not possess powers to pardon, commute, remit, respite, relieve punishments or sentence, including the sentence of death convicted for breach of law awarded by an Armed Forces Tribunal.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL DEFAMATION

Medha Somaiya, wife of BJP leader Kirit Somaiya filed a civil defamation suit against Shiv Sena leader Sanjay Raut. Sanjay Raut had repeatedly made defamatory public statements against Kirit Somaiya and Medha Somaiya.

“Communication of a false statement that harms the reputation of an individual person, business, product, group, government, religion, or nation.”

- DEFAMATION

In India, civil and criminal remedies are available against defamation, based upon the objects they seek to achieve.

- 🚫 **CIVIL DEFAMATION:** Award compensations as a remedial measure to redress wrongs without relying upon statutes, but takes from an ever-increasing body of case laws to define wrongs.
- 🚫 **CRIMINAL DEFAMATION:** Seeks to punish a wrongdoer as specifically defined as an offence under Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

LEGAL PROVISIONS – CRIMINAL DEFAMATION

“Words, spoken or intended to be read, through signs, and also through visible representations.”

- SECTION 499, IPC (Definition of defamation)

“imputation of truth” which is required for the “public good” and thus has to be published, on the public conduct of government officials, the conduct of any person touching any public question and merits of the public performance.”

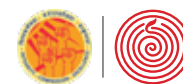
- SECTION 499, IPC (Exception for defamation)

“Whoever defames another shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both”

- SECTION 500, IPC (punishment for defamation)

“an individual’s fundamental right to live with dignity and reputation cannot be ruined solely because another individual can have his freedom”

- Subramanian Swamy vs UoI (2014)



CONCLUSION

The criminal provisions have often been used purely as a means of harassment. The process itself turns into punishment with the cumbersome nature of Indian legal procedures, regardless of the merits of the case. The defamation law impinges upon the Fundamental Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression and contend civil defamation as an adequate remedy against such wrongs. Criminal defamation has a pernicious effect on society. The State uses it as a means to coerce the media and political opponents into adopting self-censorship and unwarranted self-restraint. The Supreme Court of India in the Subramanian Swamy vs Uoi (2014) upheld the constitutional validity of Sec. 499 and 500 of Indian Penal Code.

FSSAI's STAR RATING

The Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) plans to adopt Health-Star Rating (HSR) system to help consumers reduce their intake of unhealthy foods.

HEALTH STAR RATING SYSTEM

- 🚫 **OBJECTIVE:** Help consumers reduce their intake of unhealthy foods.
- 🚫 **SIGNIFICANCE:** Ranks a packaged food item based on ingredients to help consumers make informed choices.
- 🚫 **STRATEGY:** Algorithm-based ranking (1/2 a star to 5 stars) of packaged products based on “positive” components (fibre, protein, and fruit, vegetable, nut and legume content) balanced against other components (energy, sugars, sodium, and saturated fat).

🚫 **APPLICABILITY:**

- ➡ All packaged food items or processed food.

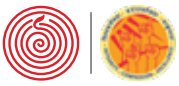
🚫 **SIGNIFICANCE:**

- ➡ Greater visibility regarding ingredients present in the packaged food item with Front Of Package Labelling (FOPL).
- ➡ India has a huge burden of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) that contributes to around 5.87 million (60%) of all deaths in a year.
- ➡ Encourage people to make healthy choices and could bring a transformational change in the society.

SCHEDULED LIST OF ITEMS	EXEMPTED LIST OF ITEMS
CHIPS BISCUITS COOKIES SNACKS SWEETS CHOCOLATES MEAT NUGGETS	MILK CHENNA GHEE

FOOD SAFETY STANDARDS AUTHORITY OF INDIA (FSSAI)

- 🚫 **TYPE:** Autonomous statutory body
- 🚫 **NODAL MINISTRY:** Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.
- 🚫 **CONSTITUTING ACT:** Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
- 🚫 **MANDATE:** Protect and promote public health through the regulation and supervision of food safety.
- 🚫 **OBJECTIVES:**
 - ➡ oLay down science-based standards for articles on food
 - ➡ oRegulate the manufacture, storage, distribution, import, and sale of food
 - ➡ oFacilitate the safety of food



STATUTORY POWERS

- ➡ Framing of regulations to lay down food safety standards
- ➡ Laying down guidelines for accreditation of laboratories for food testing
- ➡ Providing scientific advice and technical support to the Central Government
- ➡ Contributing to the development of international technical standards in food
- ➡ Collecting and collating data regarding food consumption, contamination, emerging risks, etc.
- ➡ Disseminating information and promoting awareness about food safety and nutrition in India.

e-SHRAM PORTAL

The Union Ministry of Labour and Employment is working on a mechanism to process accident insurance claims by unorganised workers registered on the e-Shram portal. Besides, the centre is in the process of integrating the e-Shram portal of the Ministry of Labour and Employment with the One Nation One Ration Card scheme.

e-SHRAM PORTAL

TYPE: Government portal

OBJECTIVE: National database of unorganised workers to facilitate social security schemes.

STRATEGY: Unique IDs on the e-Shram portal carry the same series from the Employees Provident Fund Organisation's (EPFO) universal account number (UAN).

BENEFITS

- ➡ E-SHRAM card to acceptable across the country.
- ➡ Accidental Insurance Coverage through Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) for a year
- ➡ Rs 2 lakh for accidental death and permanent disability and Rs 1 lakh for partial disability.
- ➡ Social Security benefits to be delivered through this portal.
- ➡ Helpful for State and Central Governments while providing assistance during calamities/ pandemics.

BENEFICIARIES

CONSTRUCTION WORKER
MIGRANT WORKER
GIG AND PLATFORM WORKER
STREET VENDOR
DOMESTIC WORKER
AGRICULTURE WORKER
OTHER UNORGANISED WORKERS

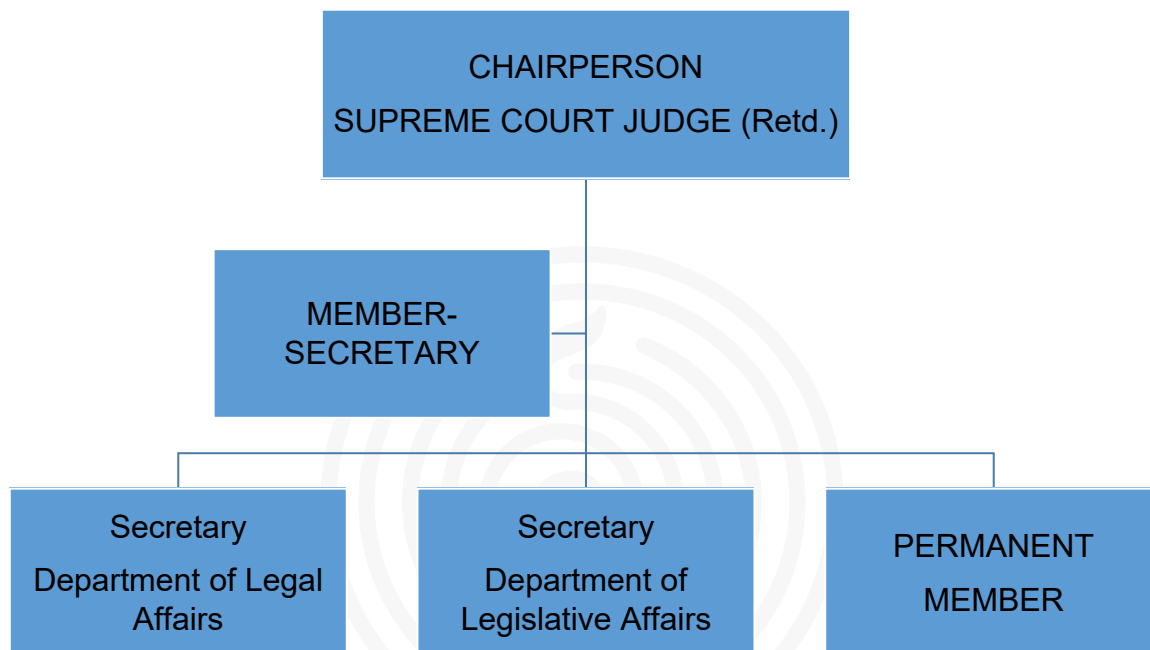
LAW COMMISSION OF INDIA

The Law Commission is functioning without a Chairperson. The Commission, constituted for a term of three years, has not released any report after the tenure of the last Chairperson, Justice B.S. Chauhan, ended in August 2018.

SALIENT FEATURES OF LAW COMMISSION OF INDIA

✎ **NATURE:** An ad hoc and advisory body constituted through an executive order-neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body.

COMPOSITION:



✎ **TENURE OF COMMISSION:** Fixed tenure (generally 3 years) and works as an advisory body to the Ministry of Law and Justice.

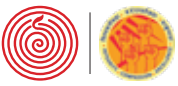
✎ POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

- ✎ Recommend for reviewing / repealing obsolete laws to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities.
- ✎ Examine functioning of legal system and suggest reforms to make it responsive.
- ✎ Examine existing laws in the light of Directive Principles of State Policy and to suggest ways of improvement.
- ✎ Consider the requests for providing research to any foreign countries as may be referred to it by the Government through Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Legal Affairs).

An eye for an eye will only make the whole world blind.

- MAHATMA GANDHI





SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Arun Jaitley, the then Union Finance Minister launched 3 major social security schemes - Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Atal Pension Yojana (APY) in the Union Budget Speech, 2015.

PRADHAN MANTRI JEEVAN JYOTI BIMA YOJANA (PMJJBY)

- 🔗 **TYPE:** Life insurance scheme renewable on an annual basis.
- 🔗 **NODAL MINISTRY:** Union Ministry of Finance
- 🔗 **IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:** Life Insurance Corporation (LIC)
- 🔗 **LAUNCHED:** 2015
- 🔗 **ELIGIBLE BENEFICIARIES:** Individuals in the age group 18-50 having a savings bank or a post office account.
- 🔗 **BENEFITS:** Life cover of Rs 2 lakh in case of death due to any reason against a premium of Rs 330 per annum.

PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHA BIMA YOJANA (PMSBY)

- 🔗 **TYPE:** Accident insurance scheme
- 🔗 **NODAL MINISTRY:** Union Ministry of Finance
- 🔗 **IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:** Life Insurance Corporation (LIC)
- 🔗 **LAUNCHED:** 2015
- 🔗 **ELIGIBLE BENEFICIARIES:** Indian Resident or NRI) between 18 and 70 years of age with bank accounts.
- 🔗 **BENEFITS:** Accident cover of Rs 2 lakh in case of death*** or full disability* and Rs. 100,000 in case of partial permanent disability**.

* Full disability ~ Loss of use in both eyes, hands, and feet.

** Partial Permanent disability ~ Loss of use in one eye, hand, or foot.

*** Death due to suicide, alcohol, drug abuse, etc., are not covered.

A person joined under this scheme is eligible for a claim only after 45 days of joining the scheme.

ATAL PENSION YOJANA (APY)

- 🔗 **TYPE:** Pension scheme.
- 🔗 **NODAL MINISTRY:** Union Ministry of Finance
- 🔗 **IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:** Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority.
- 🔗 **LAUNCHED:** 2015
- 🔗 **ELIGIBLE BENEFICIARIES:** All bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 40 years employed in the unorganized sector.
- 🔗 **BENEFITS:** All subscribing workers below the age of 40 are eligible for pension for a monthly pension from ₹1,000 to ₹5,000 and ensure payment of the stipulated contribution regularly (monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly basis) on attainment of 60 years of age.



GLOBAL HEALTH LEADERS AWARD-2022

The World Health Assembly conferred the Global Health Leaders Award-2022 on ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) workers, besides 8 volunteer polio workers who were shot and killed by armed gunmen in Takhar and Kunduz provinces in Afghanistan in February, 2022.

ACCREDITED SOCIAL HEALTH ACTIVIST (ASHA)

- 🌀 **NATURE:** Community volunteers trained to provide information and aid people in accessing benefits of various healthcare schemes of the government.
- 🌀 **ROLE:** Act as a bridge connecting marginalised communities with facilities such as Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres and District Hospitals.
- 🌀 **ELIGIBILITY:** Good communication and leadership skills; Literate with formal education up to Class 8, as per the programme guidelines.
- 🌀 **STRENGTH:** ~ 10.4 lakh ASHA workers
- 🌀 **REMUNERATION:** Incentives under various schemes. For example, ensure an institutional delivery or when they get a child immunised. All this adds up to only between Rs 6,000 to Rs 8,000 a month.

ROLES AND FUNCTIONS:

- 🌀 Go door-to-door in their designated areas creating awareness about basic nutrition, hygiene practices, and the health services available.
- 🌀 Focus on ensuring that women undergo ante-natal check-up, maintain nutrition during pregnancy, deliver at a healthcare facility, and provide post-birth training on breast-feeding and complementary nutrition of children.
- 🌀 Counsel women about contraceptives and sexually transmitted infections.
- 🌀 Ensure that children get immunised.
- 🌀 Provide medicines daily to TB patients under directly observed treatment of the national programme.

MARITAL RAPE

On May 11, the Delhi High Court delivered a split verdict in a batch of petitions challenging the exception provided to marital rape in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) – Section 375.

MARITAL RAPE IN THE INDIAN PENAL CODE (IPC)

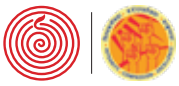
Section 375 IPC: Defines rape and lists seven notions of consent which, if vitiated, would constitute the offence of rape by a man.

“Sexual intercourse or sexual acts by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under eighteen years of age, is not rape.”

- SAVINGS CLAUSE

CONCLUSION:

The exception clause under the Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code allows a husband with legal sanction to exercise non-consensual sex with his wife, undermining consent of a woman based on her marital status. No other statute or law recognises marital rape. The exception provides victims only have recourse to civil remedies provided under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.



JAL JEEVAN MISSION (JJM)

The rural households in India covered under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) increased from 3.23 Cr. households with access to drinking water through taps i.e. 17% of the rural population to 50 % by 2022.

JAL JEEVAN MISSION

- 🌀 LAUNCHED: 2019
- 🌀 NODAL MINISTRY: Union Ministry of Jal Shakti.
- 🌀 MOTTO: Har Ghar Jal
- 🌀 OBJECTIVE: Ensure supply of 55 litres of water per person per day to every rural household through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) by 2024.
- 🌀 PILLARS OF SCHEME:
 - ➡️ COMMUNITY APPROACH to water to include extensive Information, Education and Communication as pillars to create a jan andolan for water, thereby making it everyone's priority.
 - ➡️ INTEGRATED supply and demand side water management at local level.
 - ➡️ Creation of local infrastructure for rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and management of household wastewater for reuse in agriculture
 - ➡️ CONVERGENCE of Central and State Government schemes
- 🌀 FUNDING PATTERN:

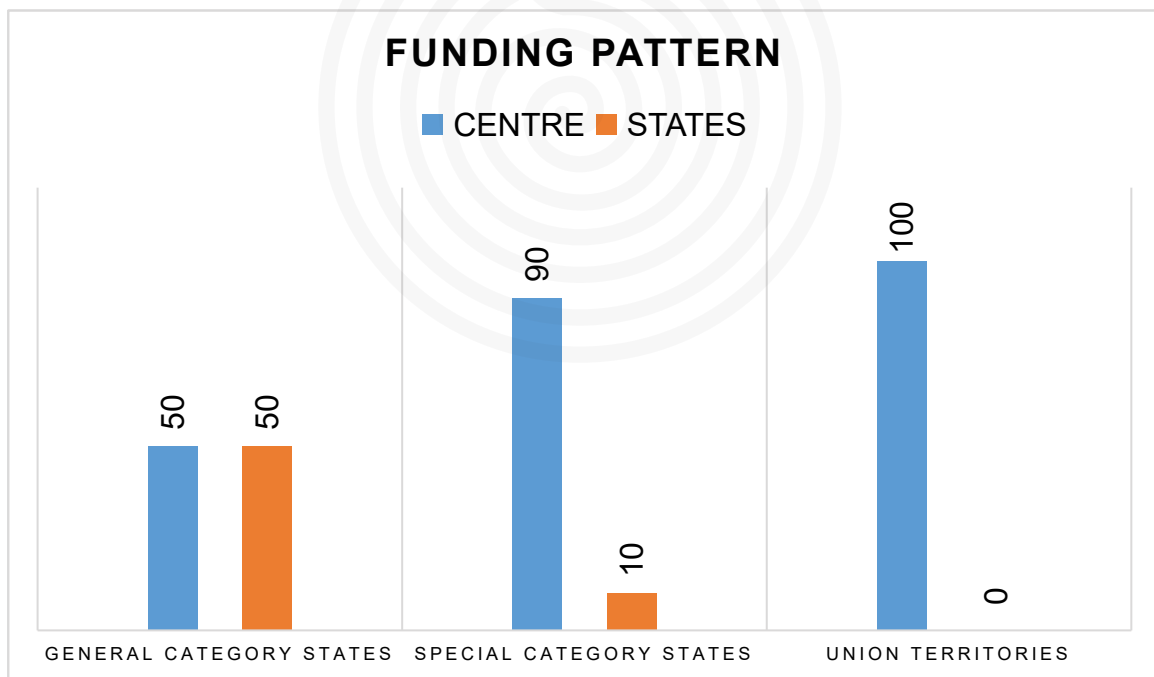


FIGURE: Bar chart representation of funding pattern on the Jal Jeevan Mission.

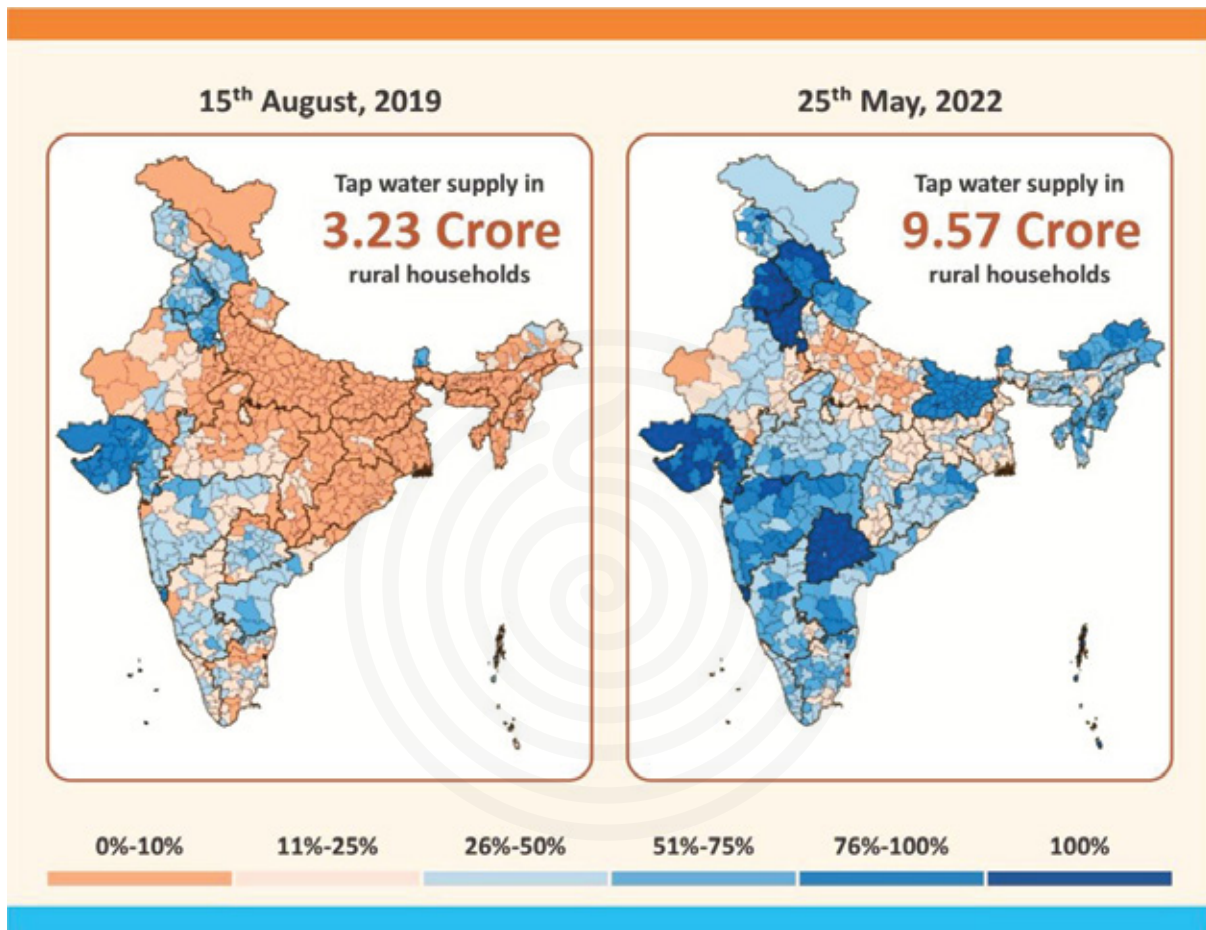
POLICY STRATEGY:

- 🌀 Augmentation of drinking water source
- 🌀 Ensuring functionality of existing water supply systems
- 🌀 Monitoring quality of water
- 🌀 Promoting conjunctive use of conserved water
- 🌀 Focus upon greywater treatment and its reuse
- 🌀 Promoting sustainable agriculture

MEASURES:

- ❌ Prioritizing provision of Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) in quality affected areas, villages in drought prone and desert areas, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages, etc.
- ❌ Providing functional tap connection to Schools, Anganwadi centres, Gram Panchayat buildings, Health centres, wellness centres and community buildings.
- ❌ Technological interventions for removal of contaminants where water quality is an issue.

PERFORMANCE OF THE SCHEME



CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) ACT RULES

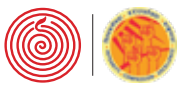
The Union Home Ministry has reiterated the implementation of Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 after the Covid-19 pandemic ends.

REFER: Issue 02 December

TOPIC: Polity and Governance

TITLE: Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019

Page No: 61



PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA-URBAN (PMAY-U)

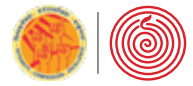
The Centre has committed Rs 2.01 lakh Cr. for the PMAY-U, of which Rs 1.18 lakh Cr. has been released and Rs 1.10 lakh crore has been spent.

PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA-URBAN (PMAY-U)

- 🔗 **NODAL MINISTRY:** Union Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)
- 🔗 **LAUNCHED:** 25th June 2015.
- 🔗 **MANDATE:** 'Housing for All by 2022'
- 🔗 **OBJECTIVE:** Address urban housing shortage among Economically weaker sections (EWSs), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (including the slum dwellers).
- 🔗 **IMPACT:** Promotes women empowerment by providing the ownership of houses with basic civic infrastructure like water, sanitation, sewerage, road, electricity etc. in the name of female members or in joint name
- 🔗 **COVERAGE:**
 - ➡ Statutory Towns
 - ➡ Notified Planning Areas
 - ➡ Development Authorities
 - ➡ Special Area Development Authorities
 - ➡ Industrial Development Authorities
 - ➡ State Urban Planning and Development Authority

PILLARS OF THE PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA-URBAN (PMAY-U)

- 🔗 **“IN-SITU” SLUM REDVELOPMENT:** Redevelopment of “DENOTIFIED” slums, “in-situ” with private participation for providing houses to all eligible slum dwellers with a concept “Land as a resource”. Slum Rehabilitation Grant of Rs. 1 lakh per house, would be admissible for all houses built for eligible slum dwellers in all such projects built over slums, whether on Central Government land/State Government land/ULB land, Private Land.
- 🔗 **AFFORDABLE HOUSING THROUGH CREDIT LINKED SUBSIDY:** Economically Weaker section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) households are eligible for housing loans with interest-subvention from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such institutions for new construction and enhancement to existing dwellings as incremental housing. Preference will be given to households belonging to marginalized communities.
- 🔗 **AFFORDABLE HOUSING PARTNERSHIP:** The Government of India provide a Central Assistance of Rs. 1.5 Lakh per EWS house in project, where at least 35% of the houses in the project are for EWS category. The State Governments and Municipalities extending other concessions such as their State share, land at affordable cost, stamp duty exemption etc.
- 🔗 **SUBSIDY FOR BENEFICIARY-LED INDIVIDUAL HOUSE CONSTRUCTION:** Financial assistance of Rs. 1.5 lakh to individual eligible families belonging to EWS categories to either construct new houses or enhance existing houses on their own to cover the beneficiaries, excluded from any other component of the mission.



PM MITRA SCHEME

The Union Ministry of Textiles has issued a notification to set up 7 Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks with a total outlay of Rs. 4,445 Cr.

"Inspired by the 5F vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister - Farm to Fibre to Factory to Fashion to Foreign."

PM MITRA SCHEME

- 🚫 **NODAL MINISTRY:** Union Ministry of Textiles
- 🚫 **BUDGETARY OUTLAY:** Rs 4445 Cr.
- 🚫 **SCHEME TENURE:** 2022-27
- 🚫 **OBJECTIVE:** Set up Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks creating an Integrated Textiles Value chain reducing logistics cost, making Indian textiles globally competitive.
MODE OF SELECTION: The Centre would use objective criteria-based CHALLENGE METHOD to vet proposals of State Governments with ready availability of contiguous and encumbrance-free land parcel of 1,000+ acres along with other textiles related facilities & ecosystem.
- 🚫 **SIGNIFICANCE:** Help India achieve the UN Sustainable Development GOAL 9: *"Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation"*.
- 🚫 **EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES:** Generate approximately 1 lakh direct and 2 lakh indirect employment per park generate a further 2 lakh jobs.

PM MITRA PARKS

- 🚫 Developed as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), owned by the Central and State Government and in a Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode with world-class industrial infrastructure which would attract cutting age technology and boost FDI and local investment in the textiles sector.



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS





INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DISASTER

RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE

WORLD GOVERNANCE INDICATORS

INDIA'S ENTRY INTO UNSC, NSG

NON-PROLIFERATION REGIME

TRANSNISTRIA

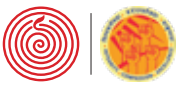
CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL IN SRILANKA

INDUS WATER TALKS

INDIA-US INVESTMENT INCENTIVE AGREEMENT

WORLD PRESS FREEDOM INDEX

GLOBAL REPORT ON FOOD CRISES 2022








INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DISASTER RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE

The Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) in partnership with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has commenced the International Conference on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure 2022.


COALITION FOR DISASTER RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE (CDRI)

 **TYPE:** GLOBAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIP

-  NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS
-  UN AGENCIES AND PROGRAMMES
-  MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS
-  PRIVATE SECTOR
-  ACADEMIC AND KNOWLEDGE INSTITUTIONS.

 **FOUNDED:** 2019.

 **SECRETARIAT:** New Delhi

 **MANDATE:** Promote research and knowledge sharing in the fields of infrastructure risk management, standards, financing, and recovery mechanisms.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DISASTER RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE

Annual international conference of the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) in partnership with member countries, organizations and institutions to strengthen the global discourse on disaster and climate resilient infrastructure.

DISASTER RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) highlights the role of improved disaster resilience of infrastructure as a cornerstone for sustainable development.

FOUR SPECIFIC TARGETS RELATED TO LOSS REDUCTION:

1. Reduce global disaster mortality.
2. Reduce the number of affected people.
3. Reduce direct disaster economic loss.
4. Reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure



WORLD GOVERNANCE INDICATORS

The Union Ministry of Finance prepared a presentation for internal circulation within the government to counter the negative commentary on India with regard to World Bank's World Governance Indicators (WGI).

"Traditions and institutions exercising the authority in a country."

- GOVERNANCE

PILLARS OF GOVERNANCE

- 🌀 Election, monitoring and replacement of governments
- 🌀 Capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies;
- 🌀 Respect of citizens and the state for the institutions

WORLD GOVERNANCE INDICATORS

- 🌀 **PUBLISHER:** World Bank.
- 🌀 **SIGNIFICANCE:** Rank 215 countries based on 6 dimensions of governance
 - ➡ Voice and Accountability.
 - ➡ Political Stability and Absence of Violence.
 - ➡ Government Effectiveness.
 - ➡ Regulatory Quality.
 - ➡ Rule of Law.
 - ➡ Control of Corruption.
- 🌀 **SOURCES:** Survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, and private sector firms
- 🌀 **SIGNIFICANCE:** Plays a key role in deciding the sovereign credit ratings.
- 🌀 **INDIA'S SCORE:** India's WGI score is much below the BBB Median on all six indicators.
- 🌀 **MAJOR INCIDENTS TAHT AFFECTED INDIA'S WGI RANK:**
 - ➡ Kashmir issue.
 - ➡ Harassment of Activists.
 - ➡ Sedition laws.
 - ➡ Cancellation of NGO licences.

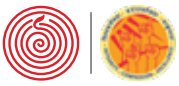
CONCERNS

A WGI score below BBB Median would suggest that India falls below the middle when the scores of countries are arranged in a descending order. This could result in India's sovereign rating being downgraded. World Governance Indicators (WGI), according to the government, are based on impressions from the Western press or tiny polls of NGOs and a handful of academics, many of whom lack an India specialist.

A winner is a dreamer, who never give up

- NELSON MANDELA





INDIA'S ENTRY INTO UNSC, NSG

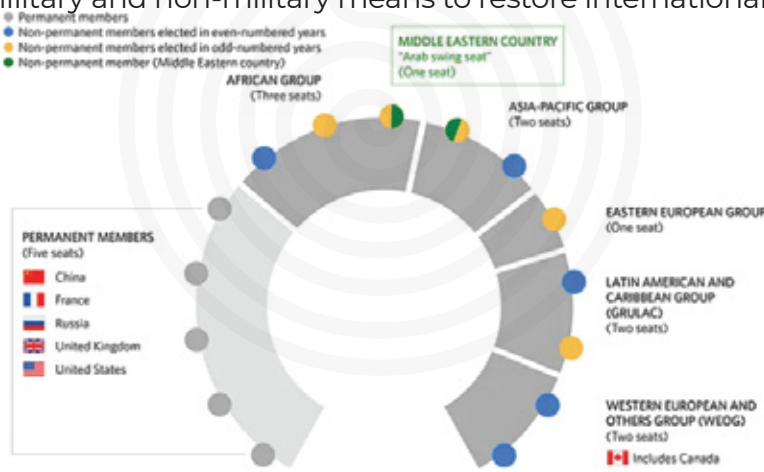
France has reiterated its commitment to support the bid of India's permanent membership in a reformed UN Security Council and New Delhi's entry into the Nuclear Suppliers' Group. Four out of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council have bilaterally expressed support for India's candidature.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL

TYPE: Principal organ of the UNO constituted under Chapter V of the UN Charter.

POWERS OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL

- 🚫 CONDUCT PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN TROUBLE PRONE AREAS
- 🚫 PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES (CHAPTER VI)
 - ➡ Investigate any potential dispute, or any situation leading to international frictions or violence.
 - ➡ Recommend appropriate procedures or methods to normalise the situation endangering international peace and security in the opinion of the United Nations Security Council.
- 🚫 ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION (CHAPTER VII)
 - ➡ Impose and monitor sanctions on State parties, for acts of violations of adopted resolutions.
 - ➡ Authorise military and non-military means to restore international peace and security.

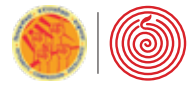


VETO POWERS OF THE PERMANENT MEMBERS:

- 🚫 **ARTICLE 25, UN CHARTER:** Empowers the UN Security Council to make binding resolutions / recommendations on its member States on all substantive matters through 9 affirmative votes without any veto votes.
- 🚫 **ARTICLE 27, UN CHARTER:** Require the Security Council require the affirmative votes of 9 members without any vetoes to adoption of a proposal on all substantive matters. Abstention is not regarded as a veto despite the wording of the Charter.

WHY INDIA SHOULD BE INCLUDED?

- 🚫 Largest Democracy and second-most populous country, representing one-sixth of global humanity.
- 🚫 Undisputed leader of the Third world countries, as reflected by its leadership role in the Non-Aligned Movement.
- 🚫 Nuclear Weapons State (NWS) making India a natural claimant as a permanent member.
- 🚫 Founding member of the United Nations Organisation.
- 🚫 Deployed almost twice the number of peacekeepers on the ground than by P5 countries.



NON-PROLIFERATION REGIME

NUCLEAR SUPPLIER'S GROUP

- ☒ TYPE: Inter-Governmental Organisation (IGO)
- ☒ SPONSORING AGENCY / ENTITY: Canada, West Germany, France, Japan, the USSR, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
- ☒ FOUNDED: 1974
- ☒ MEMBERSHIP: 48
- ☒ MANDATE: Exports control regime to prevent proliferation of nuclear technology, equipment and materials that can be used to manufacture nuclear weapons.

BENEFITS FOR INDIA

- ☒ Recognise India's clean record track record in nuclear non-proliferation without being signatory of Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT);
- ☒ Help India to access advanced technology in turn helping India to commercialize the production of nuclear power equipment which will in turn boost innovation and high tech manufacturing in India.
- ☒ Make domestic nuclear industry companies comply with international norms and make it easier for them to trade in international market.
Help realise India's commitment to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and emission mitigation initiatives.

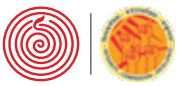
MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME

- ☒ TYPE: Inter-Governmental Organisation (IGO)
- ☒ SPONSORING AGENCY / ENTITY: G - 7
- ☒ FOUNDED: 1987
- ☒ MEMBERSHIP: 35
- ☒ MANDATE: Exports control regime to prevent proliferation of missile and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) technology.

WASSENAAR ARRANGEMENT

(Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies)

- ☒ TYPE: Inter-Governmental Organisation (IGO)
- ☒ SPONSORING AGENCY / ENTITY: Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
- ☒ FOUNDED: 1987
- ☒ MEMBERSHIP: 41 participating States including many former COMECON (Warsaw Pact) nations.
- ☒ SECRETARIAT: Vienna
- ☒ MANDATE: Exports control regime to promote transparent and accountable exports of conventional arms and Dual-Use goods and technologies among European and American continental nations.



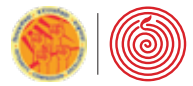
BENEFITS FOR INDIA

- ❏ Provide access to high technology, which will address the demands of Indian space and defence sectors.
- ❏ Facilitate high technology tie-ups with Indian industry and ease access to high-tech items for our defence and space programmes.
- ❏ Create grounds for realignment of India in export control policy framework of other Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) members, including eligibility for certain licensing exceptions.

TRANSNISTRIA

Transnistria is a tiny breakaway region of Moldova. Often described as a “remnant of the Soviet Union”. Transnistria lies between Moldova to its west and Ukraine towards its east. Transnistria is not recognised as independent even by Russia and its economy is dependent on Russia for subsidies and free gas. Most Transnistrians have dual citizenship of Russia and Transnistria or triple citizenship of Moldova, Transnistria, and Russia.





CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL IN SRILANKA

The Government of Sri Lanka plans to introduce Constitution (Twenty first) Amendment) Bill, 2022 to repeal the Constitution (Twenty) Amendment) Act, 2020.

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY FIRST) AMENDMENT) BILL, 2022

- ✂ Limit the role of President to a ceremonial position, retaining the powers of the President on Armed Forces only.
- ✂ Empower the Prime Minister with all other key powers pertaining to governance requiring the President to act on the Prime Minister's advice to determine the scope and functions of ministries and appoint Ministers, Deputy Ministers and state Ministers.
- ✂ Empower the Constitutional Council to make of make key appointments.

PREVIOUS AMENDMENTS

CONSTITUTION (NINETEENTH) AMENDMENT) ACT, 2015

- ✂ Removed the powers of the President to sack the Prime Minister at his discretion.
- ✂ Restricted the President's powers to dismiss Cabinet ministers as he was required to act on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- ✂ The cabinet ministers could have been dismissed:
 - ➡ Only if the Prime Minister ceased to hold office by death, resignation or otherwise, or,
 - ➡ Only if the Parliament rejects a statement of government policy or the budget or,
 - ➡ If the parliament passes a vote of no confidence against the Government.

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY) AMENDMENT) ACT, 2015

- ✂ Increased the executive powers of a President.
- ✂ Empowered the President to make key appointments to independent institutions.

CONCLUSION

Sri Lanka is facing its worst economic and political crisis since it was liberated from British rule in 1948. A crippling shortage of foreign reserves has led to long queues for fuel, cooking gas and other essentials while power cuts and soaring food prices heaped misery on the people. Ranil Wickremesinghe has been appointed as the new Prime Minister. The possibility of an amendment is also seen as a means of restoring peace to the country, with officials reaching out across party lines to address the current issue.



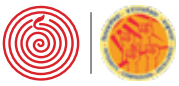
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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS





INDUS WATER TALKS

India and Pakistan have begun another round of the Permanent Indus Commission meeting that is held annually under Indus Water Treaty (IWT) 1960. Under the provisions of the Indus Water Treaty (IWT) 1960, India and Pakistan are required to meet at least once every year, alternately in India and Pakistan. The Indus talks have survived the freeze in ties as both countries see it as mandatory under the IWT.

INDUS WATER TREATY

 **TYPE:** Water-Distribution Treaty

 **SIGNED:** Karachi on 1960

, between India (Pm Jawaharlal Nehru) and Pakistan (President Ayub Khan),

 **Brokered:** World Bank.

How is the Indus water share between India and Pakistan?

Under the provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty, signed between India and Pakistan in 1960, all the waters of the eastern rivers — the Sutlej, Beas, and Ravi — amounting to around 33 MAF (million acre-feet) annually is allocated to India for unrestricted use.

The waters of western rivers — Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab — amounting to around 135 MAF annually are largely for Pakistan.

The right to generate hydroelectricity:

Under the Treaty, India has been given the right to generate hydroelectricity through a run of the river projects on the western rivers subject to specific criteria for design and operation.

It also gives the right to Pakistan to raise concerns on the design of Indian hydroelectric projects on western rivers.

PERMANENT INDUS COMMISSION

Bilateral commission of officials from India and Pakistan, created to implement and manage goals of the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960.

The Commission according to the treaty must meet regularly at least once a year, alternately in India and Pakistan.

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION

Study and report to the two Governments on any problem relating to the development on the waters of the rivers.

Solve disputes arising over water sharing.

Arrange technical visits to projects' sites and critical river head works.

Undertake, once in every five years, a general tour of inspection of the Rivers for ascertaining the facts.

Take necessary steps for the implementation of the provisions of the treaty.

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INDIA-US INVESTMENT INCENTIVE AGREEMENT

India and the US have signed the Investment Incentive Agreement (IIA), superseding another similar bilateral pact signed between India and United States of America in 1997.

SALIENT FEATURES:

SIGNIFICANCE: Legal requirement for the US International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) to continue providing investment support in India.

BENEFIT: Enhanced investment support from America's development finance institution in a wide range of sectors.

SERVICES OFFERED UNDER THIS AGREEMENT

- Debt and equity investments
- Investment guarantees
- Investment insurance (Reinsurance)
- Feasibility studies for potential projects and grants.

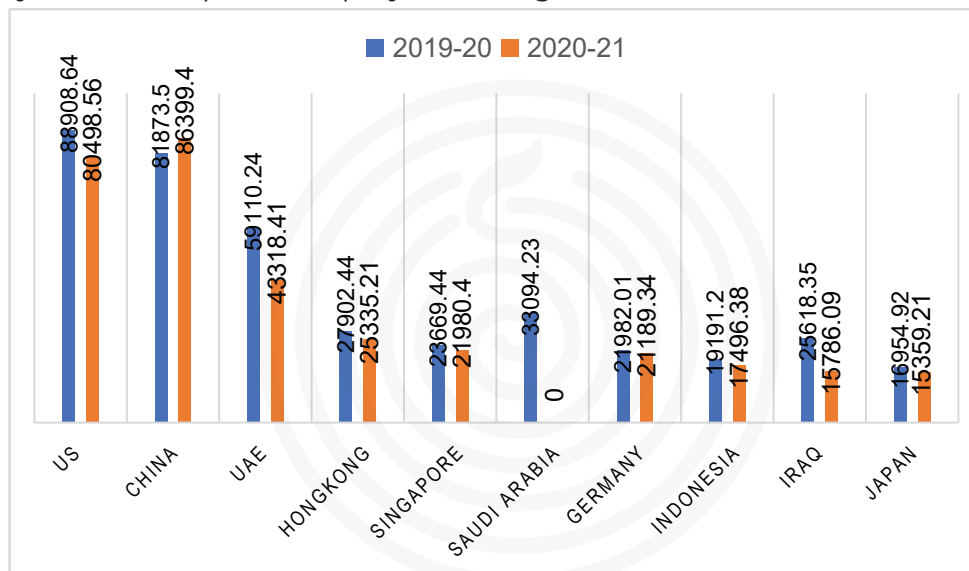


FIGURE: Bar chart representation of bilateral trade (US \$ million) to India.

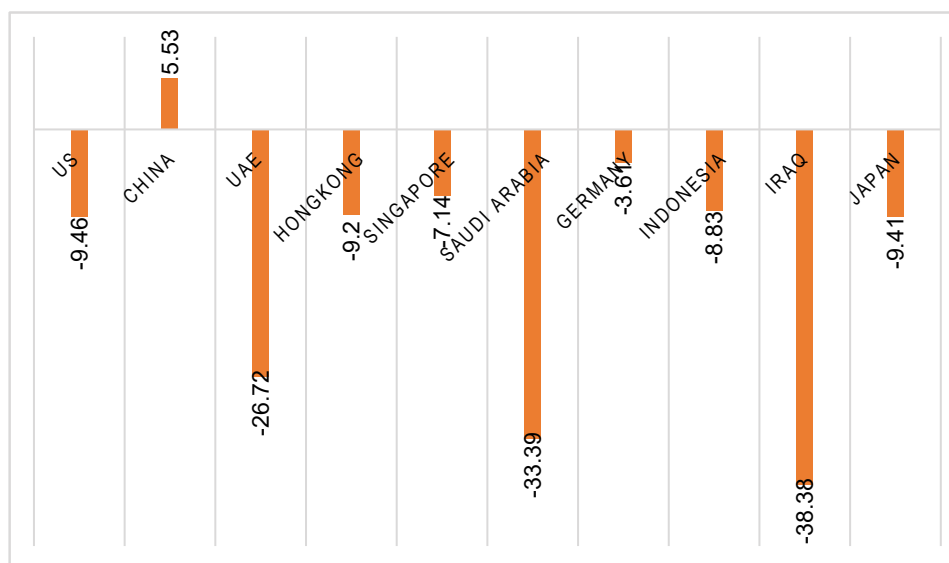
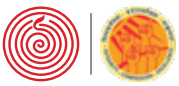


FIGURE: Bar chart representation of growth rate of bilateral trade (US \$ million) to India between FY: 2019-20 and FY:2020-21



CONCLUSION

The US International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) and its predecessor agencies have provided investment support worth \$5.8 billion, including an outstanding investment worth \$2.9 billion in India since 1974. The agency has provided investment support in sectors related to development, such as manufacturing of Covid-19 vaccines, healthcare financing, renewable energy, financing of SMEs, financial inclusion and infrastructure.

WORLD PRESS FREEDOM INDEX





The 20th edition of World Press Freedom Index, 2022 was released on the World Press Freedom Day (WPFDD). India has been ranked 150 out of 180 countries in 2022.

WORLD PRESS FREEDOM INDEX

-  PUBLISHER: Reporters Sans Frontieres (RSF)
-  FREQUENCY: Annual (since 2002)
-  OBJECTIVE: Rank countries and regions on the level of freedom available to journalists.
-  INDICATORS:
 -  POLITICAL CONTEXT
 -  LEGAL FRAMEWORK
 -  ECONOMIC CONTEXT
 -  SOCIOCULTURAL CONTEXT
 -  SAFETY OF JOURNALIST
- REPORTERS SANS FRONTIERES (RSF)
 -  TYPE: Independent NGO*
 -  HEADQUARTERS: Paris

* Enjoy consultative status with the UN, UNESCO, the Council of Europe and the International Organization of the Francophonie (OIF).

FINDINGS ABOUT INDIAN MEDIA

-  Pressure from “increasingly authoritarian and/or nationalist governments”
-  Increased “violence against journalists”
-  Presence of a “politically partisan media”
-  Stifling criticism using tools like defamation, sedition, contempt of court etc.

WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY

The UN General Assembly declared May 03 as World Press Freedom Day in 1993, following the recommendation of UNESCO’s General Conference in 1991. The World Press Freedom Day also marks the adoption Windhoek Declaration, 1991 by UNESCO. It is aimed towards the ‘development of a free, independent and pluralistic press’.

RANKING

- Norway (1)
- Denmark (2)
- Sweden (3)
- Estonia (4)
- Finland (5)
- Nepal* (76)
- Sri Lanka* (146)
- Russia (155)
- Pakistan* (157)
- Bangladesh* (162)
- China* (175)
- Myanmar* (176)
- North Korea (180)

GLOBAL REPORT ON FOOD CRISES 2022

The Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC) released its flagship report - Global Report on Food Crises 2022, facilitated by the Food Security Information Network (FSIN).

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT

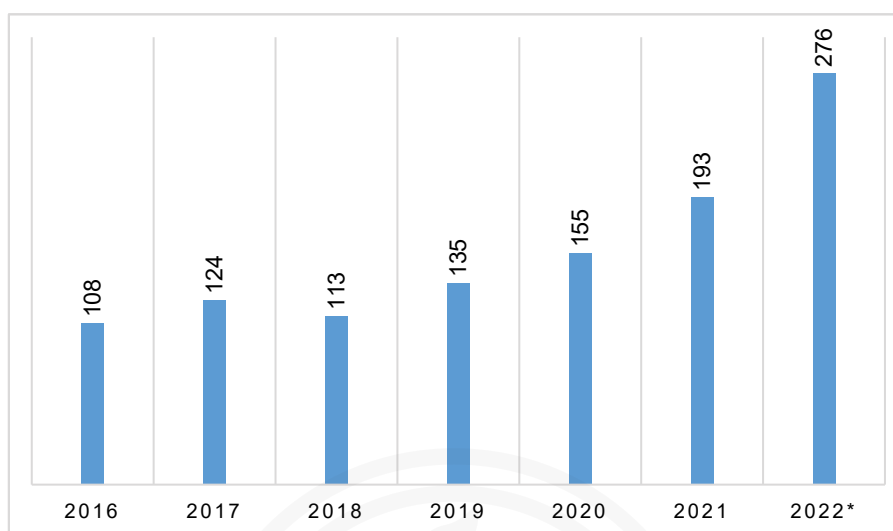


FIGURE: Bar chart representation of global acute food insecurity (million population) (* Forecasted figures)

UNDERSTANDING REASONS

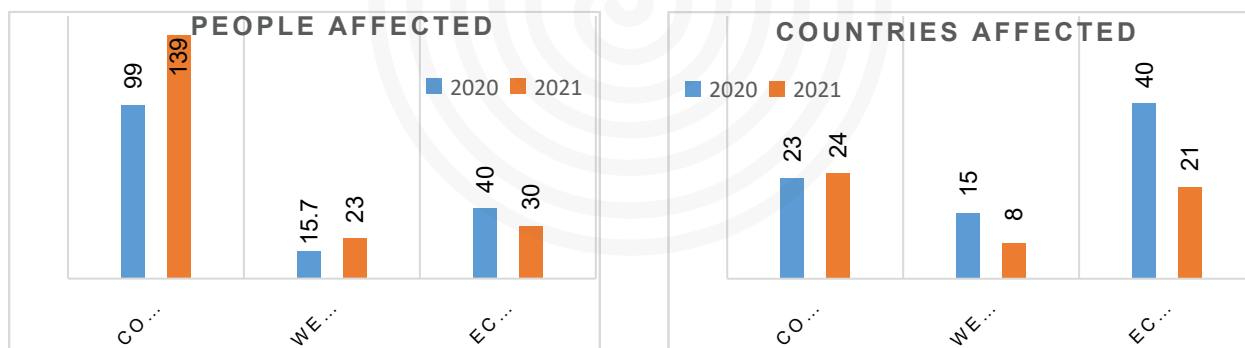


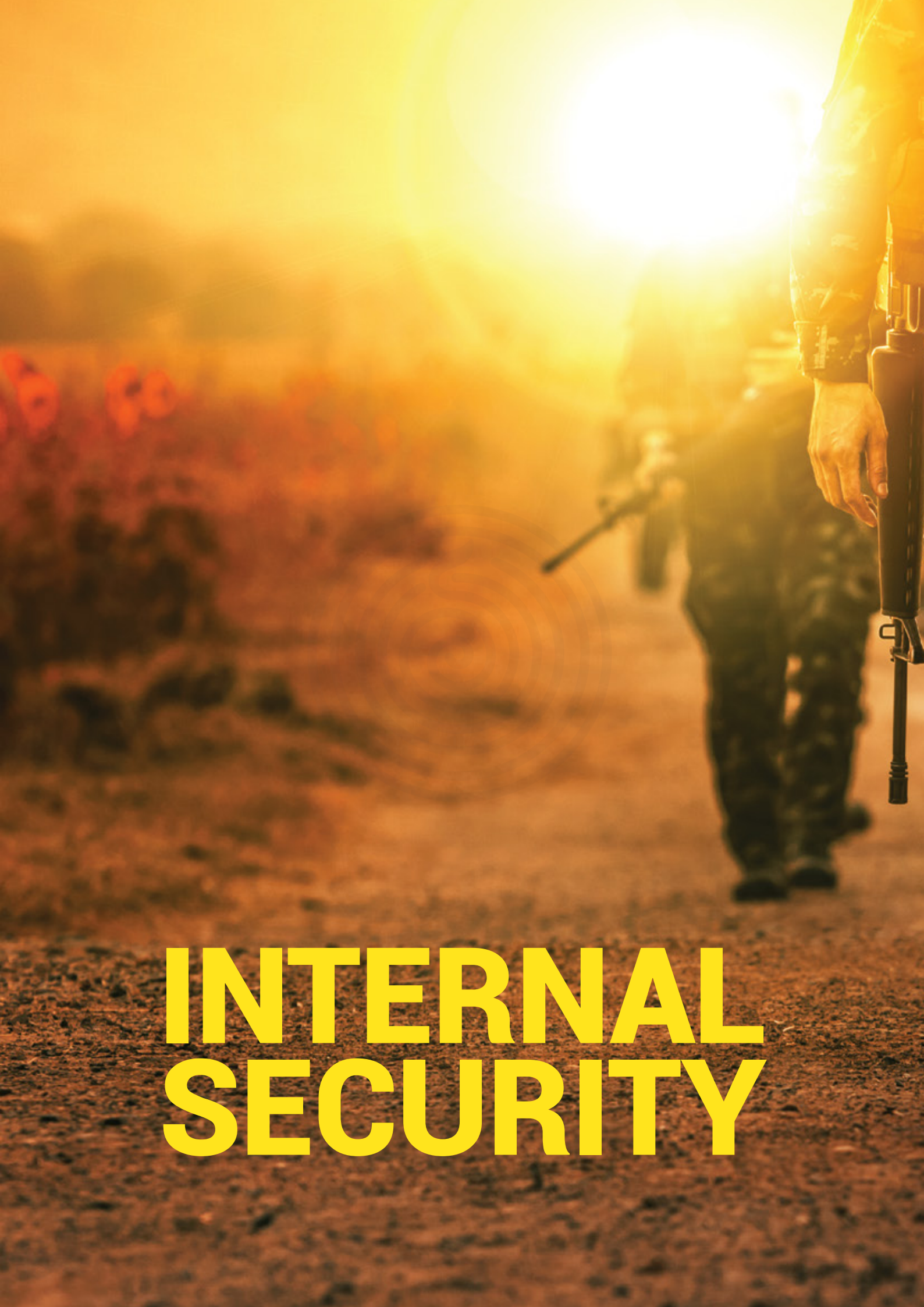
FIGURE: Bar chart representation of (a) Population affected by acute food insecurity. (million population) (b) Countries affected by acute food insecurity.

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN:

- 🚫 Integrated approach to prevention, anticipation, and better targeting to sustainably address the root causes of food crises.
- 🚫 Prioritise smallholder agriculture as a frontline humanitarian response, to overcome access constraints and as a solution for reverting negative long-term trends.

GLOBAL NETWORK AGAINST FOOD CRISES (GNAFC)

- 🚫 **FOUNDED:** 2016.
- 🚫 **CO-SPONSORS:** European Union, FAO and WFP
- 🚫 **TYPE:** Alliance of humanitarian and development actors working together to prevent, prepare for and respond to food crises and support the Sustainable Development Goal to End Hunger (SDG 2).



INTERNAL SECURITY



LINE OF ACTUAL CONTROL

BONGOSAGAR

OPERATION NAMKEEN

OPERATION SATARK

OPERATION DUDHI



India- China Border and the evolution of LAC:

India and China share a 3,488 km long disputed boundary.

1865: W. H. Johnson, a civil servant with the Survey of India proposed the "Johnson Line", which put Aksai Chin in Jammu and Kashmir. The Chinese were not presented with the line, as China did not control Xinjiang during the Dungan revolt.

1899: The British presented this line, known as the Macartney-MacDonald Line, to the Chinese in 1899 in a note by Sir Claude MacDonald.

1913: Adopted a Convention at a Tripartite Conference, which resulted in the delimitation of the Indo-Tibetan boundary.

1957: China occupied Aksai Chin plateau.

China
 Controlled by China
 Controlled by India

— Disputed border

■ Disputed territory

- Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary
- Haiderpur Wetland
- Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary
- Parvati Agra Bird Sanctuary
- Saman Bird Sanctuary
- Samaspur Bird Sanctuary
- Sandi Bird Sanctuary
- Sarsai Nawar Jheel
- Upper Ganga river
- Sur Sarovar

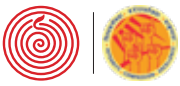
Arunachal Pradesh

Controlled by India and
 claimed by China



1967 (Sept. 1967 – Oct. 1967)
 1 NATHU LA AND CHO LA
 THEATRE: MIDDLE SECTOR (near Sikkim)
 CAUSE: Border incursions
 RESULT: Tactical victory for Indian Army
 successfully repelling the PLA
 CASUALTIES: INDIAN ARMY: 80; PLA: 400

1975
 2 TULUNG LA INCIDENT
 THEATRE: EASTERN SECTOR
 CAUSE: Ambush on Indian
 patrol in Arunachal Pradesh
 CASUALTIES: INDIAN ARMY:
 04; PLA: 0



BONGOSAGAR

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES: India and Bangladesh.

TYPE: Naval Exercise

EDITION: Third edition.

PLACE: Port Mongla, Bangladesh.

OBJECTIVE: Develop a high level of interoperability as well as joint operational skills.

OPERATION NAMKEEN

OPERATION NAMKEEN: Anti-narcotic drive launched by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) that recovered 52 kg of cocaine, estimated to be valued at over Rs 500 Cr. in the international illicit market.

DIRECTORATE OF REVENUE INTELLIGENCE (DRI)

GOVERNING BODY: Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC).

ROLE: Apex anti-smuggling agency of the Indian Customs.

STATUTE: Customs Act, 1962 and over fifty other allied Acts including the Arms Act, NDPS Act, COFEPOSA, Wildlife Act, Antiquities Act etc.

OPERATION SATARK

RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE

- 🚫 **TYPE:** Federal law enforcement
- 🚫 **MOTTO:** यशो लभस्व ("Attain Honour")
- 🚫 **FORMED:** 2 July, 1872
- 🚫 **CONSTITUTING INSTRUMENT:** RPF Act, 1957
- 🚫 **MANDATE:** "the better protection and security of railway property and passenger area"
- 🚫 **POWERS:** Search, arrest, investigate, and prosecute offenses committed under Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act 1966, The Railways Act, 1989 (amended from time to time).
- 🚫 **GOVERNING BODY:** Indian Railways
- 🚫 **HEADQUARTERS:** New Delhi, India
- 🚫 **STRENGTH:** 75,000 active personnel
- 🚫 **OPERATIONS JURISDICTION:** Railway premises


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OPERATION DUDHI

Assam Rifles, a paramilitary wing recently felicitated the surviving soldiers of Operation Dudhi.

“Specialised force that carries out anti-insurgency operations in difficult terrain of the region.”

OPERATION DUDHI

On May 5, 1991, a team of 15 soldiers of the Assam Rifles’ 7th Battalion led by Naib Subedar Padam Bahadur Chhetri gunned down 72 Pakistan-trained extremists and captured 13 others at 14,000 ft. in Jammu & Kashmir. Operation DUDHI is regarded as India’s most successful counter-insurgency operation in the country’s defence history.

DURING PEACE TIME

- 🚫 Provision of internal security under the control of the army through the conduct of counterinsurgency and border security operations,
- 🚫 Provision of aid to the civilians in times of emergency.
- 🚫 Provision of communications, medical assistance and education in remote areas.
- 🚫 Securing the India–Myanmar border since 2002.

DURING WARTIME

- 🚫 Used as a combat force to secure rear areas if needed.

ASSAM RIFLES

- 🚫 **ESTABLISHED:** 1835.
- 🚫 **TYPE:** GOVERNMENT AGENCY
- 🚫 **GOVERNING BODY:** Ministry of Defence
- 🚫 **ACT:** ASSAM RIFLES ACT, 2006
- 🚫 **SANCTIONED STRENGTH:** 65,143

NECHIPHU TUNNEL

The Border Road Organisation (BRO) has successfully completed the excavation work of the Nechiphu Tunnel.

NECHIPHU TUNNEL

- 🚫 **ALTITUDE:** 5,700 feet
- 🚫 **LENGTH:** 500-metre
- 🚫 **PROFILE:** “D-shaped, single tube double lane tunnel”
- 🚫 **SIGNIFICANCE:** All weather strategic connectivity on the Balipara-Charduar-Tawang (BCT) Road in West Kameng district.

ROLES

🚫 DURING PEACE

- ➡ To develop and maintain the operational road infrastructure of General Staff (GS) roads in the border areas.
- ➡ To contribute to the socio-economic development of the border-states.

🚫 DURING WAR

- ➡ To develop and maintain roads to keep line of control through in original sectors and re-deployed sectors.
- ➡ To execute additional tasks as laid down by the government contributing to the war effort.

BORDER ROADS ORGANISATION (BRO)

- 🚫 **FOUNDED:** 1960
- 🚫 **TYPE:** Executive agency.
- 🚫 **MOTO:** Shramena Sarvam Sadhyam
- 🚫 **MANDATE:** Develops and maintains road networks in India's border areas and friendly neighboring countries.
- 🚫 **SUPERVISING ENTIY:** Union Ministry of Defence

ECONOMICS





WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM (WEF)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

FDI INFLOWS

IMPORT DUTIES ON CRUDE EDIBLE OILS

CURB ON SUGAR EXPORTS

LOW WHEAT PROCUREMENT

INDIA – US BILATERAL TRADE

PROJECT NIGAH

MONETARY POLICY COMMITTEE (MPC)

AMRIT SAROVAR MISSION

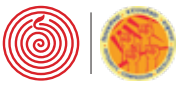
RBI SURPLUS TRANSFERS

FOOD FORTIFICATION

FSSAI's STAR RATING

FRONT-RUNNING

UNICORNS



WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM (WEF)

The Union Minister of Commerce and Industry bats for local supply chains at Davos meet of World Economic Forum (WEF).

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM (WEF)

- ❖ **TYPE:** Swiss nonprofit foundation
- ❖ **PERSONALITY:** Klaus Schwab
- ❖ **FOUNDED:** 1971
- ❖ **SECRETARIAT:** Geneva
- ❖ **MANDATE:** Committed to improving the state of the world by engaging business, political, academic, and other leaders of society to shape global, regional, and industry agendas.

MAJOR REPORTS

- ❖ Energy Transition Index
- ❖ Global Competitiveness Report
- ❖ Global IT Report
- ❖ INSEAD
- ❖ Global Gender Gap Report
- ❖ Global Risk Report
- ❖ Global Travel and Tourism Report

LOCAL SUPPLY CHAIN

During the coronavirus, small businesses were hit hard with the economic impact and disruptions in the global supply chain. The local supply chain implies having regional suppliers and manufacturers in an area very close to your main location.

ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (Self-reliant India Mission) is a campaign launched by the Central Government of India which included an Rs.20 lakh crore economic stimulus package and a number of reform proposals. Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan rests on 5 important pillars.

- ❖ **ECONOMY:** Quantum leap to transform the current adversity into an advantage.
- ❖ **INFRASTRUCTURE:** Represents an image of modern India or its identity.
- ❖ **SYSTEMS:** Driven by 21st-century technology, and not based on old rules.
- ❖ **DEMOCRACY:** Source of energy to make India self-reliant.
- ❖ **DEMAND:** Leverage strength of our demand for intelligent utilisation of supply chain.

INITIATIVES BY GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE LOCAL BUSINESS

- ❖ Atma-Nirbhar Bharat
- ❖ SAMRIDH Scheme
- ❖ Startup India Seed Fund
- ❖ Startup India Initiative
- ❖ Startup Leadership Program
- ❖ ASPIRE
- ❖ Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)
- ❖ Qualcomm Semiconductor Mentorship Program (QSMP)
- ❖ Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
- ❖ ATAL Innovation Mission
- ❖ e-Biz Portal
- ❖ Stand Up India Scheme

Everyone can rise above their circumstances and achieve success if they are dedicated to and passionate about what they do.

- NELSON MANDELA



FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

India's forex reserves have dropped below \$600 billion, plunging by about \$45 billion since September 3, 2021, when forex reserves stood at an all-time high of \$642 billion.

CONTEXT

- Geo-political tensions in Asia-Pacific and Eurasian region.
- Moderation of global economic growth.
- Hike in interest rates of American Federal Reserves

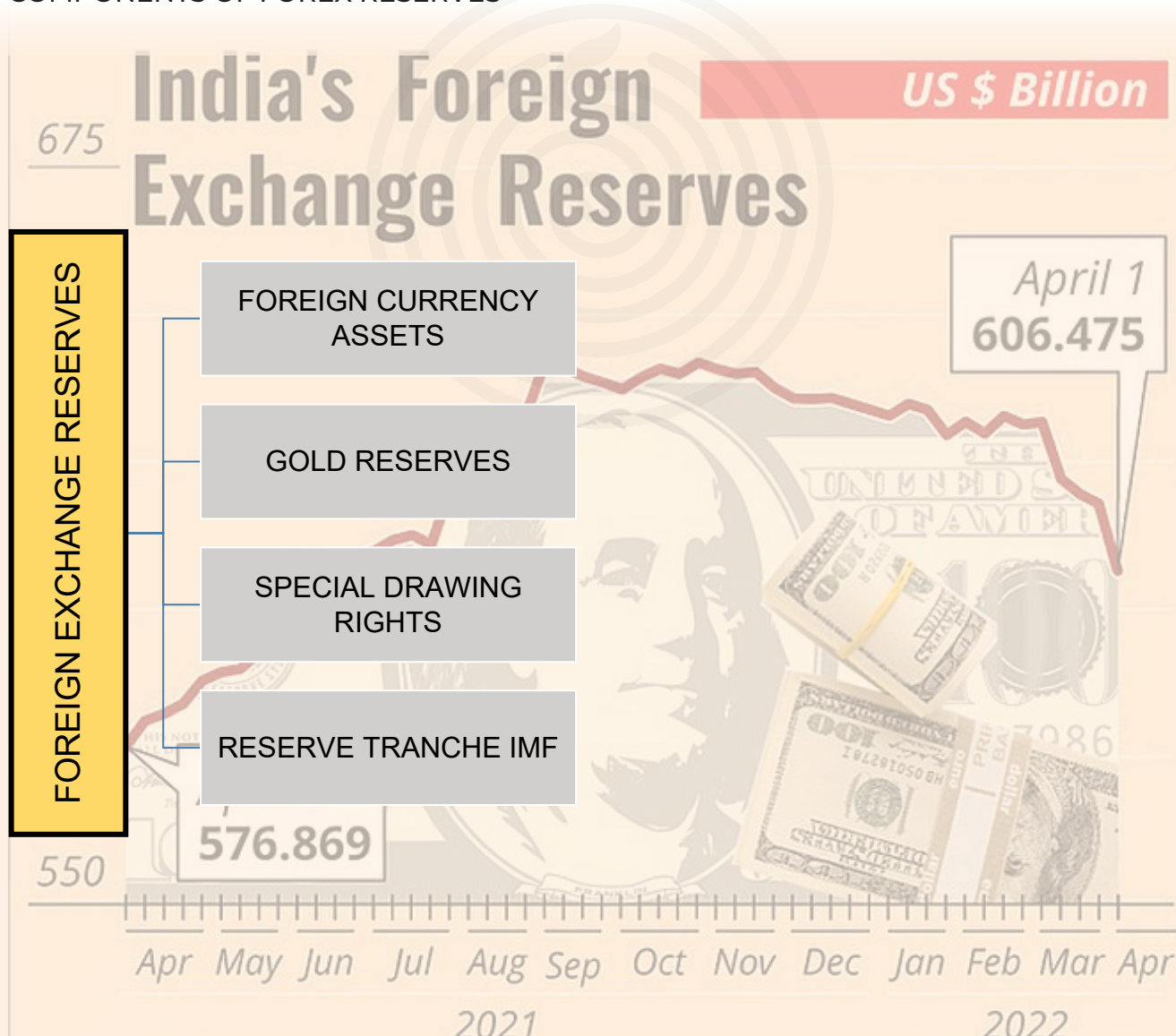
REASONS BEHIND DROP IN INDIA'S FOREX RESERVES

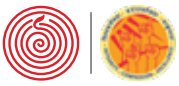
- APPRECIATION OF THE US DOLLAR:** Imports – crude oil, electronic items, capital goods, gold etc. became costly draining the Forex Reserves.
- CAPITAL OUTFLOWS BY FOREIGN PORTFOLIO INVESTORS (FPIs):** FPIs pulled out \$21.43 billion since September 2021 with weak investment sentiments.

IMPACT

Depreciation in value of Indian Rupee against the US Dollar

COMPONENTS OF FOREX RESERVES





FDI INFLOWS

The foreign direct investment (FDI) in the financial year 2021-22 has touched a “highest-ever” figure of \$83.57 billion. India’s foreign investment inflows increased 20-fold since the financial year 2003-04 when it recorded a mere \$4.3 billion.

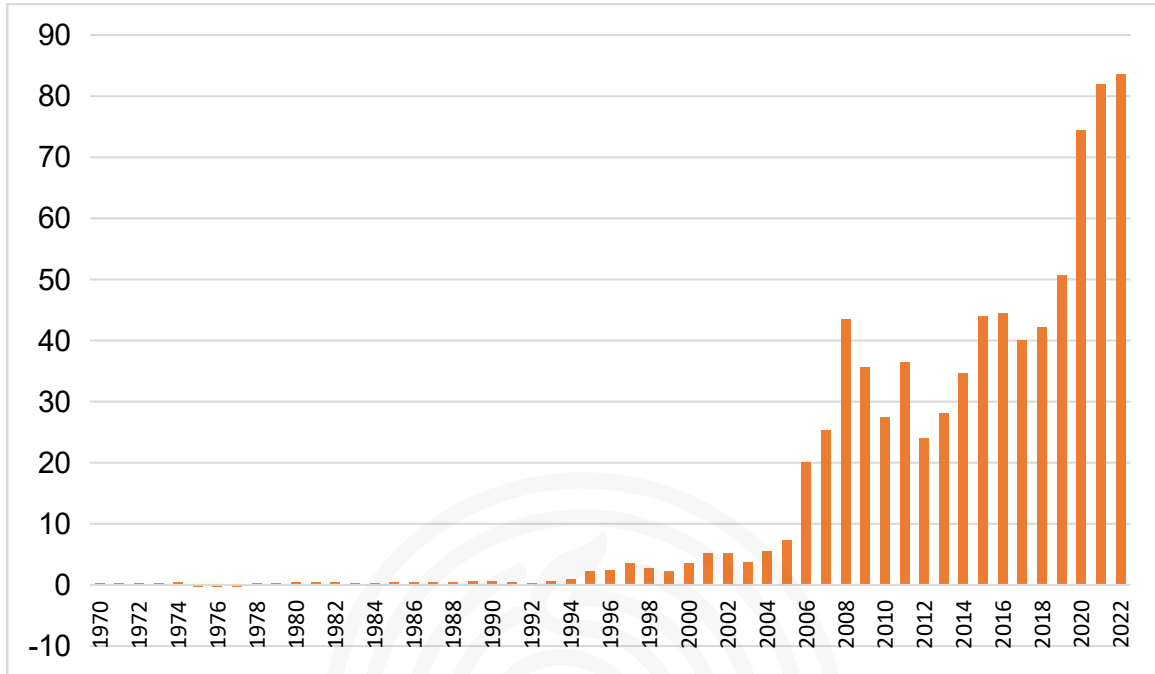


FIGURE: Bar chart representation of the Foreign Direct Investments to India.

SHARE OF FDI

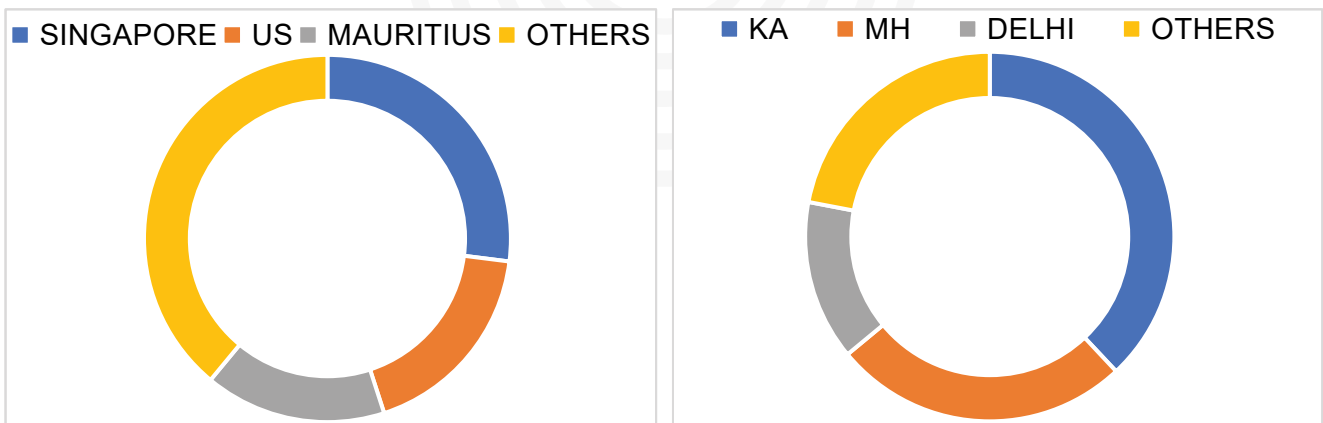


FIGURE: (L) Pie chart representation of top contributors to India’s FDI inflow. (R) Pie chart representation of top recipient states in India.



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IMPORT DUTIES ON CRUDE EDIBLE OILS

The Centre allowed duty free import of 2MT each of crude soybean oil and crude sunflower oil for this year as well as 2023-24

IMPORT DUTIES:

- ✂ Tax collected on imports by the customs authorities, based on the value of imported goods.
- ✂ Revenue source for the Government
- ✂ Gives a market advantage to locally grown or produced goods.
- ✂ Penalise a particular nation by charging high import duties on its products.

IMPORT DUTIES WAIVER:

- ✂ TYPE: Fiscal measure
- ✂ APPROACH: Keynesian
- ✂ OBJECTIVE: Check the price rise of goods and services.

CURB ON SUGAR EXPORTS

The Union Government has notified restrictions upon the export of sugar. The export restriction come into effect from June 1 and will continue till October 31, or until further orders.

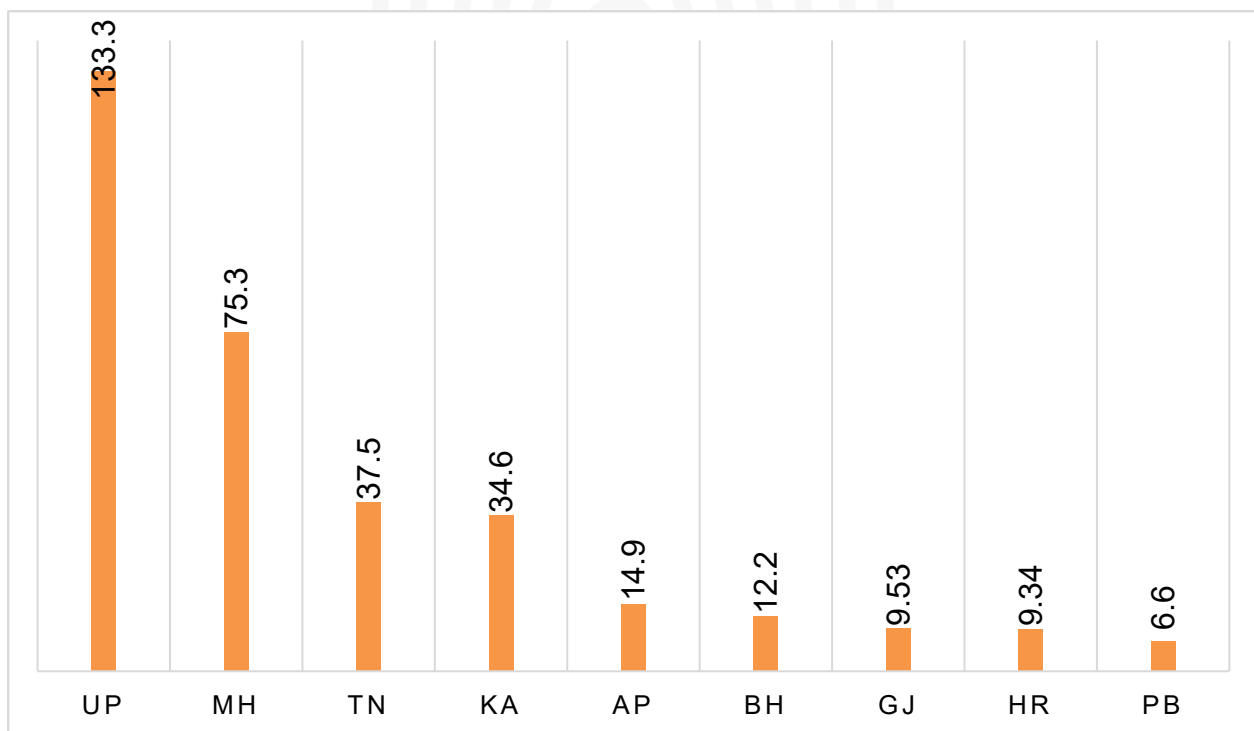
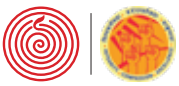


FIGURE: Bar chart representation of the sugar production in India (2019-20) in Million Tons per Annum (MTPA). Uttar Pradesh (UP), Maharashtra (MH), Tamil Nadu (TN), Karnataka (KA), Andhra Pradesh (AP), Bihar (BH), Gujarat (GJ), Haryana (HR), Punjab (PB)



RECENT CHANGES

- ✂ **RESTRICTED CATEGORY:** Moved the sugar from the 'OPEN' category to a 'RESTRICTED' category.
- ✂ **EXPORT RESTRICTIONS:** Specific permission from the Directorate of Sugar, Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD), Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.
- ✂ **ADVANCE AUTHORISATION SCHEME:** No prior permission for re-exports of refined sugar made from imported raw sugar.

OBJECTIVES

- ✂ Maintain "domestic availability and price stability of sugar".
- ✂ Curbs on exports may further flame global food prices
- ✂ Free exports can lead to supply constraints for around 3 months in the next season.
- ✂ Scarcity of back-up stocks during this period can escalate sugar prices in the domestic market.

APPENDIX:

STATE	AREA (LAKH HECTARES)	YIELD (TONNES/HECTARE)	PRODUCTION (LAKH TONNES)
Uttar Pradesh	21.72	62.4	1,333
Maharashtra	9.36	77.4	753
Tamil Nadu	2.32	107	375
Karnataka	4.10	84.6	346
Andhra Pradesh	1.91	78	149
Bihar	2.66	56.8	122
Gujarat	1.80	65	95.3
Haryana	1.30	73	93.4
Punjab	0.96	70	66

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LOW WHEAT PROCUREMENT

The wheat procurement by government agencies is set to dip to a 15-year low in the current marketing season, from an all-time high scale last year.

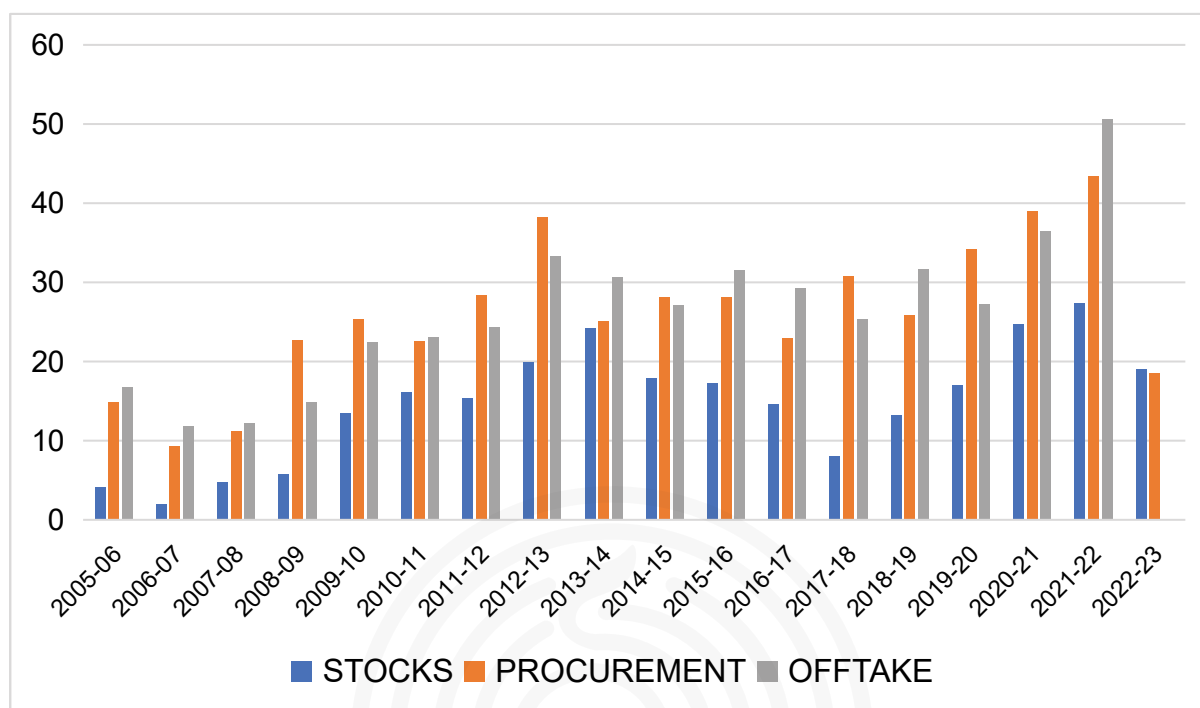


FIGURE: Bar chart representation of the wheat procurement and offtake in million Tons Per Annum (MTPA). Stocks (opening balance as of April 01, 2022), Procurement (April - June) and Offtake (April - March). Source: Food Corporation of India (FCI)

LOW WHEAT PROCUREMENTS

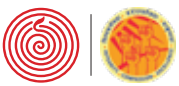
- 🚫 **RISE IN EXPORT DEMAND:** The Russia – Ukraine war has led to skyrocketing prices and a further increase in demand for Indian grain in the global commodity markets.
- 🚫 **LOWER PRODUCTION:** The sudden spike in temperatures from the second half of March — during the grain-filling stage, with the kernels still accumulating starch, protein and other dry matter adversely affected the yields.

IMPACT ON AVAILABILITY

- 🚫 Affect the minimum operational stock-cum-strategic reserve of government agencies.
- 🚫 Affect the public distribution system, midday meals and other regular welfare schemes.

CONCLUSION

Farmers will certainly benefit from the scenario as they are being offered a price above the MSP. Amid the Russia-Ukraine crisis, new markets in countries like Israel, Egypt, Tanzania and Mozambique have opened up for India. However, on the other hand, if private traders continue to buy above MSP, eventually that could stoke inflation.



INDIA – US BILATERAL TRADE

The US has surpassed China to become India's top trading partner in 2021-22. In 2021-22, the bilateral trade between the US and India stood at \$119.42 billion as against \$80.51 billion in 2020-21. India enjoys a trade surplus with the United States of America. In 2021-22, the UAE with \$72.9 billion, was the third largest trading partner of India. It was followed by Saudi Arabia (\$42.85 billion), Iraq (\$34.33 billion) and Singapore (\$30 billion).

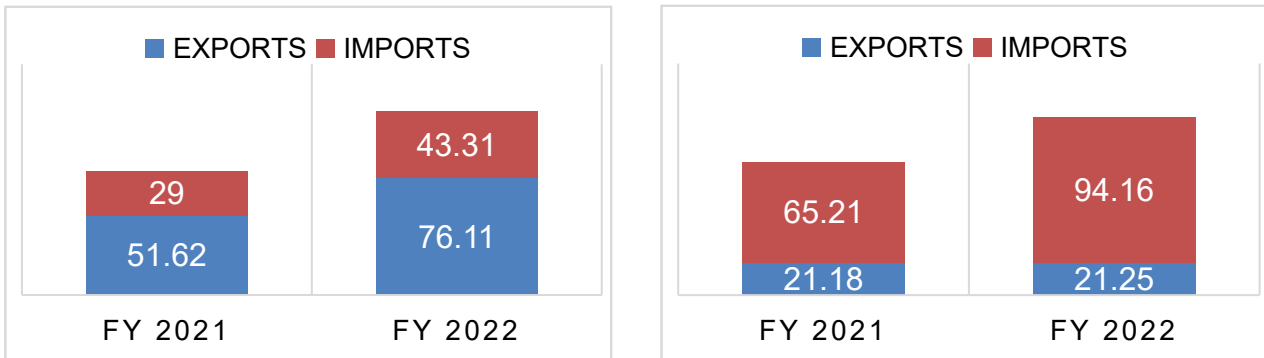


FIGURE: (L) Bar chart representation of India – US bilateral trade. (R) Bar chart representation of India – Sino bilateral trade.

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS OF INDIA

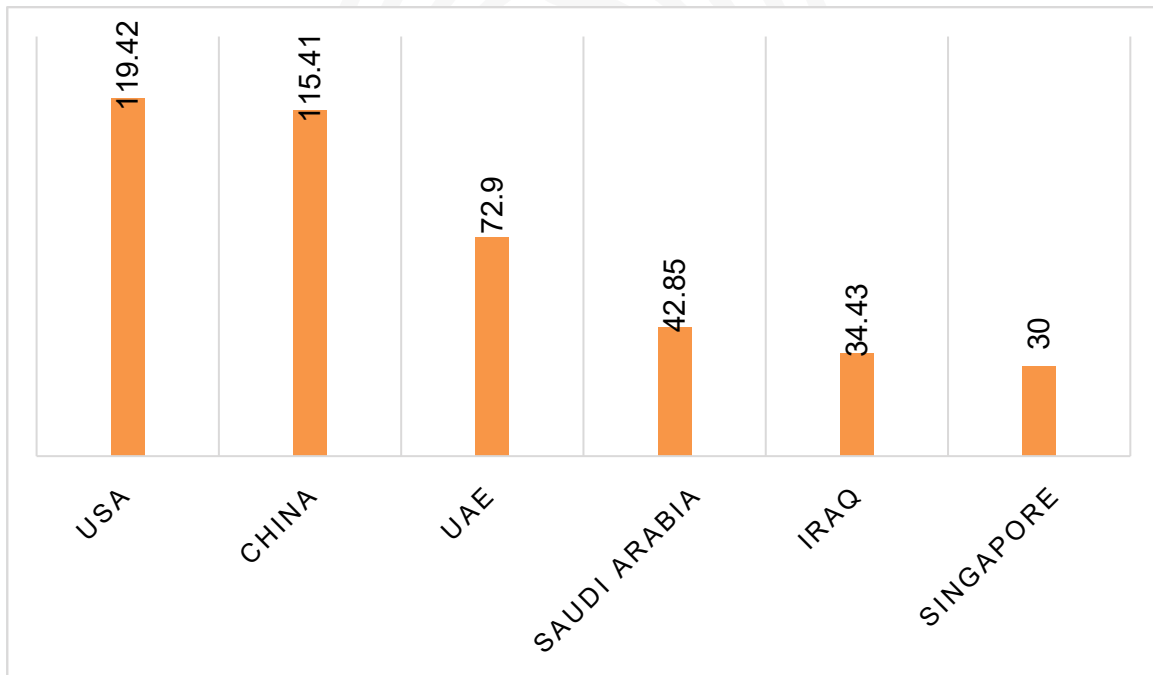
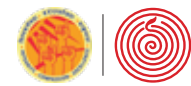


FIGURE: Bar chart representation of bilateral trading partners of India in FY 2021-22.

Time will not pause or tarry on his way,
 Today that seems so long, so strange, so bitter,
 Will soon be forgotten yesterday.

- SAROJINI NAIDU





PROJECT NIGAH

Launched recently at the Delhi Customs Zone, Project NIGAH is an initiative to track containers by using ICTM (Inland Container Depots Container Tracking Module) help in better visibility of the container movement inside the Inland Container Depots to expedite long standing containers and monitor timely clearances, thereby enhancing Ease of Doing Business along with ensuring lead preventive checks.

MONETARY POLICY COMMITTEE (MPC)

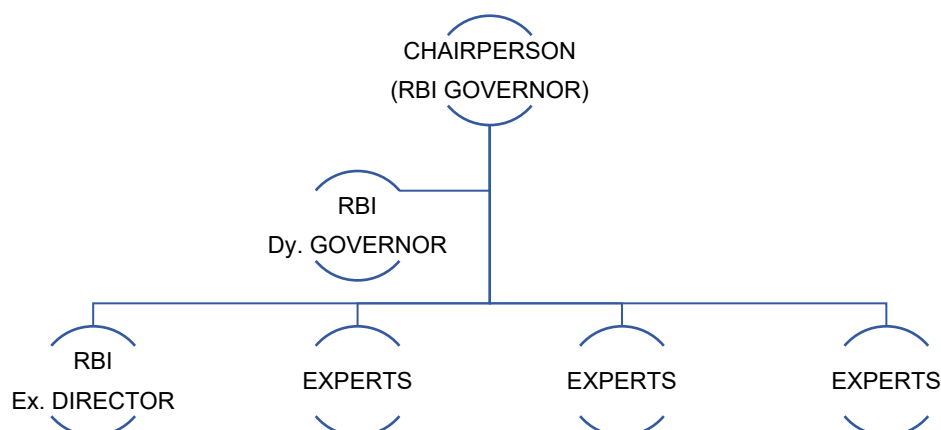
The Central Board of Directors of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has approved nomination of Rajiv Ranjan as ex-officio member of Monetary Policy Committee (MPC).

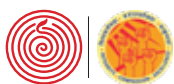
“policy pertaining to the deployment of monetary resources under its control for the purpose of achieving GDP growth and lowering the inflation rate.”

- MONETARY POLICY

MONETARY POLICY COMMITTEE (MPC)

- ❏ **CONSTITUTING ACT:** Section 45ZB - Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- ❏ **MANDATE:** Frame monetary policy to limit CPI (All India) between 2 % – 6 %
- ❏ **STRATEGY:** Flexible Inflation Targeting.
- ❏ **CONSTITUTION:** The B N Srikrishna Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Committee and later Urjit Patel Panel on Monetary Policy recommended for replacing Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) with a Monetary Policy Committee. The Union Finance Ministry constituted MPC as a statutory body under Section 45ZB of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934.
- ❏ **MANDATE:** Frame monetary policy using quantitative and qualitative tools.
- ❏ **COMPOSITION:**
- ❏ **SELECTION:** The Financial Sector Regulatory Appointments Search Committee (FSRASC), headed by the Cabinet Secretary with RBI Governor and Economic Affairs Secretary and 3 experts in the field of economics or banking or finance or monetary policy recommends the nominees to be appointed by the Centre.
- ❏ **TERM:** Enjoy a tenure of 4 years and shall not be eligible for reappointment.
- ❏ **VOTING:** Decisions will be taken by majority vote with each member having a vote.
- ❏ **ROLE OF RBI GOVERNOR:** The RBI Governor do not enjoy a veto power to overrule the other panel members, but will have a casting vote in case of a tie.

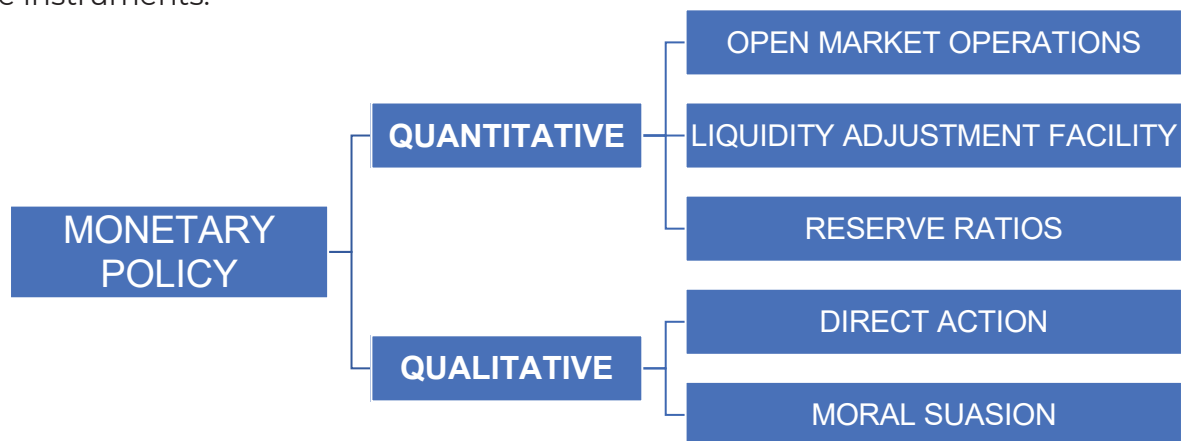




'policy of the Central Bank related to the deployment of monetary resources under its control for the purpose of achieving GDP growth and lowering the inflation rate.'

- RBI MONETARY POLICY

Monetary policy instruments are of two types namely qualitative instruments and quantitative instruments.










OBJECTIVES MONETARY POLICY INTENDS TO ACHIEVE

As per the suggestions made by Chakravarty Committee, aspects such as price stability, economic growth, equity, social justice, and encouraging the growth of new financial enterprises are some crucial roles connected to the monetary policy of India. While the Government of India tries to accelerate the GDP growth rate of India, the RBI keeps trying to bring down the rate of inflation within a sustainable limit. In order to achieve its main objectives, the Monetary Policy Committee determines the ideal policy interest rate that will help achieve the inflation target in front of the country.

AMRIT SAROVAR MISSION

The Ghaziabad administration revived 75 ponds under Centre's 'Amrit Sarovar' scheme.

AMRIT SAROVAR MISSION

-  **LAUNCHED:** April, 2022.
-  **TECHNICAL PARTNER:** Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Application and Geo-informatics (BISAG-N)
-  **OBJECTIVE:**
 -  Construction/development of at least 75 ponds in all rural districts with a pondage area of minimum 1 acre with water holding capacity of about 10,000 m³.
 -  Rejuvenation of the existing ponds for restoring their ecological and productive utility in event of not able to meet the target.
-  **STRATEGY:** Mobilising public resources and citizens.
-  **FINANCING:** Convergence of funds allocated for missions like Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, XV Finance Commission Grants, PMKSY sub-schemes such as Watershed Development Component, and Har Khet Ko Pani.

RBI SURPLUS TRANSFERS

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Board has approved the transfer of ₹ 30,307 crore as surplus to the Central Government for the accounting year 2021-22. The Board also decided to maintain the Contingency Risk Buffer at 5.50% of RBI's balance sheet.

PROVISIONS UNDER RBI ACT, 1934

- ❌ **OPERATING PROFITS:** RBI needs to share operating profits with the Centre.
- ❌ **DIVIDENDS:** RBI pays on annual basis to the government to help with the finances from its surplus or profit.

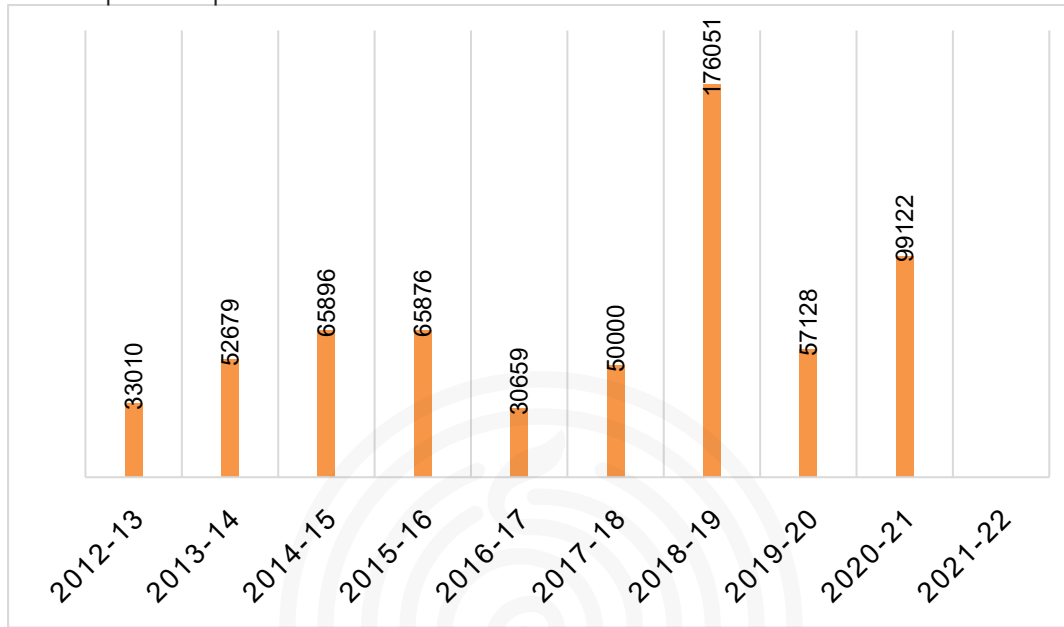


FIGURE: Bar chart representation of surplus transfers (Rs Crores) from the Reserve Bank of India to the Central Government.

COMMITTEES

- ❌ **Y H MALEGAM COMMITTEE (2013):** Reviewed the adequacy of reserves and surplus distribution policy and recommended a higher transfer to the government.
- ❌ **Bimal Jalan Committee:** Recommended the RBI to maintain 5.5% - 6% of its assets as surplus.

RBI RESERVES

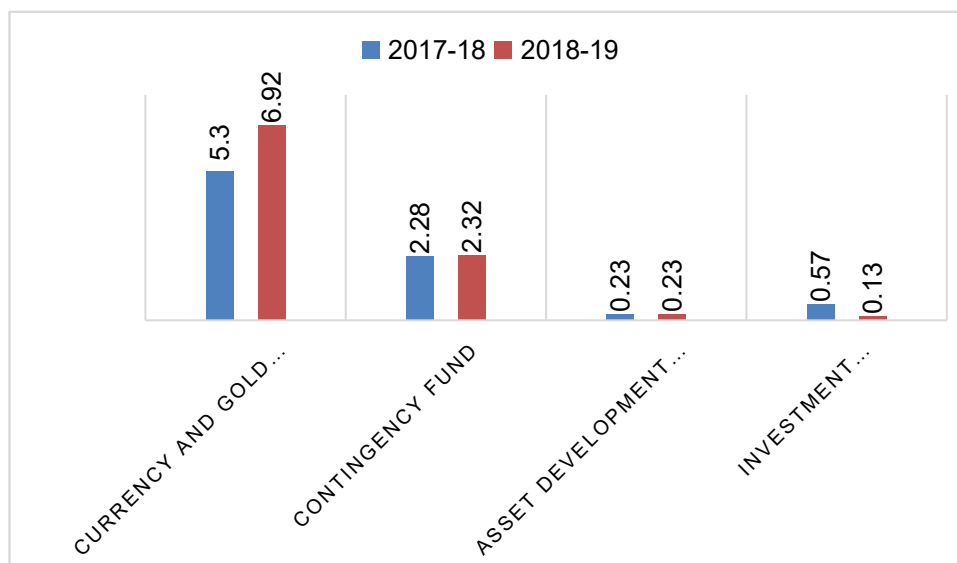
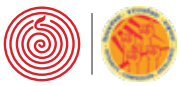


FIGURE: Bar chart representation of Reserves of the Reserve Bank of India (Rs trillion).



REASONS FOR THE LOWER SURPLUS TRANSFERS

Payment of interest (~ ₹ 21,000-24,500 Cr.) under Reverse Repo operations*.

* In FY22, RBIs heavy invested at an average of ₹6 to 7-lakh crore a day at an average cost of 3.5 per cent in reverse repo auctions.

CONTINGENCY RISK BUFFER: 5.50 % of RBI's balance sheet.

Domestic savings consciously maintained with RBI in view of its role as lender of last resort (LoLR) to avert a financial stability crisis.

EARNINGS OF RBI

- ❏ **RETURNS EARNED ON FOREIGN CURRENCY ASSETS:** which could be in the form of bonds and treasury bills of other central banks or top-rated securities, and deposits with other central banks.
- ❏ **INTEREST ON HOLDINGS OF LOCAL RUPEE-DENOMINATED GOVERNMENT BONDS OR SECURITIES,** and while lending to banks for very short tenures, such as overnight.
- ❏ **MANAGEMENT COMMISSION:** Handling the borrowings of state governments and the central government.

EXPENDITURES OF RBI

- ❏ **PRINTING OF CURRENCY NOTES**
- ❏ **SALARIES TO STAFF**
- ❏ **COMMISSION PAYMENTS**

- ➡ Banks for undertaking transactions on behalf of the government across the country.
- ➡ Primary dealers, including banks, for underwriting some of these borrowings.

Does the RBI pay tax on these earnings or profits?

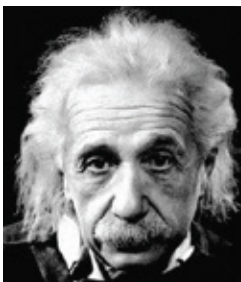
The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 exempt the Central Bank from paying income-tax or any other tax, including wealth tax.

“Notwithstanding anything contained in [the Income-Tax Act, 1961], or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to income-tax or super-tax, the Bank shall not be liable to pay income-tax or super-tax on any of its income, profits or gains.”

SECTION 48 (Exemption of Bank from income-tax and super-tax) RBI Act, 1934

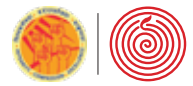
Is there an explicit policy on the distribution of surplus?

Y H Malegam Technical Committee of the RBI Board reviewed the adequacy of reserves and recommended for a surplus distribution policy in 2013. Earlier, the RBI transferred part of the surplus to the Contingency Fund, to meet unexpected and unforeseen contingencies, and to the Asset Development Fund, to meet internal capital expenditure and investments in its subsidiaries in keeping with the recommendation of a committee to build contingency reserves of 12% of its balance sheet. Post 2013-14, the RBI's transfer of surplus to the government as a percentage of gross income (less expenditure) shot up to 99.99% from 53.40% in 2012-13.



Try not to become a man of success.
Rather become a man of value

- ALBERT EINSTEIN



FOOD FORTIFICATION

Public health experts have warned against the distribution iron-fortified rice to address anaemia in places like Jharkhand, populated by tribals with sickle cell disease, thalassemia, and tuberculosis, all of which can be exacerbated by an excess of iron.

“practice of adding vitamins and minerals to commonly consumed foods during processing to increase their nutritional value.”

- FOOD FORTIFICATION

FORTIFIED RICE

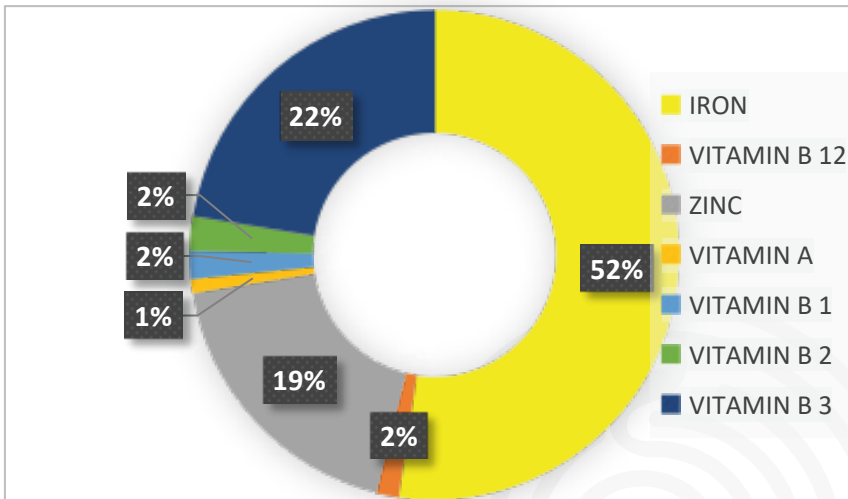


FIGURE: Pie chart representation of the micro-nutrients present in 1 kg fortified rice (FSSAI norms). Iron (28 mg-42.5 mg), and zinc (10 mg-15 mg), Vitamin B1 (1 mg-1.5 mg), Vitamin B2 (1.25 mg-1.75 mg), Vitamin B3 (12.5 mg-20 mg) and Vitamin B6 (1.5 mg-2.5 mg) per kg.

THE BENEFITS OF FOOD FORTIFICATION



Edible oil + Vit A & D

- Builds immunity and bone health
- Easy to add
- Potential reach:** 98% of India's population



Salt + Iodine + Iron

- Tackles anaemia and iodine deficiency
- Can be used in all meals and sold in open market
- Potential reach:** 150 million



Rice + Minerals + Vit A & B

- Tackles anaemia and boosts immunity
- Used in anganwadi and school midday meals
- Potential reach:** 84 million children



Milk + Vit A & D

- Builds immunity and bone health
- Low cost
- Potential:** Can reach most of India's urban population



Wheat + Minerals + Vit A & B

- Tackles anaemia and boosts immunity
- Used in anganwadi centres and school midday meals
- Potential:** Can reach 84 million children

BENEFITS: Food Fortification is a socio-culturally acceptable form of addressing malnourishment.

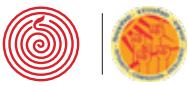
- ✂ Does not require any changes in food habits to deliver nutrients to people.
- ✂ Does not alter the characteristics of the food—the taste, the feel, the look.
- ✂ Quickly implemented with visible impacts in improvement of health in a relatively short period of time.
- ✂ Cost-effective with the existing technology and delivery platforms.

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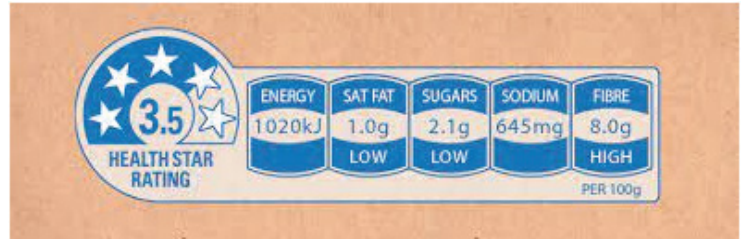
ADMISSION STARTED

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FSSAI's STAR RATING

The Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) plans to adopt Health-Star Rating (HSR) system to help consumers reduce their intake of unhealthy foods.



HEALTH STAR RATING SYSTEM

- 🔪 **OBJECTIVE:** Help consumers reduce their intake of unhealthy foods.
- 🔪 **SIGNIFICANCE:** Ranks a packaged food item based on ingredients to help consumers make informed choices.
- 🔪 **STRATEGY:** Algorithm-based ranking (1/2 a star to 5 stars) of packaged products based on “positive” components (fibre, protein, and fruit, vegetable, nut and legume content) balanced against other components (energy, sugars, sodium, and saturated fat).
- 🔪 **APPLICABILITY:**
 - ➡ All packaged food items or processed food.

🔪 SIGNIFICANCE:

- ➡ Greater visibility regarding ingredients present in the packaged food item with Front Of Package Labelling (FOPL).
- ➡ India has a huge burden of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) that contributes to around 5.87 million (60%) of all deaths in a year.
- ➡ Encourage people to make healthy choices and could bring a transformational change in the society.

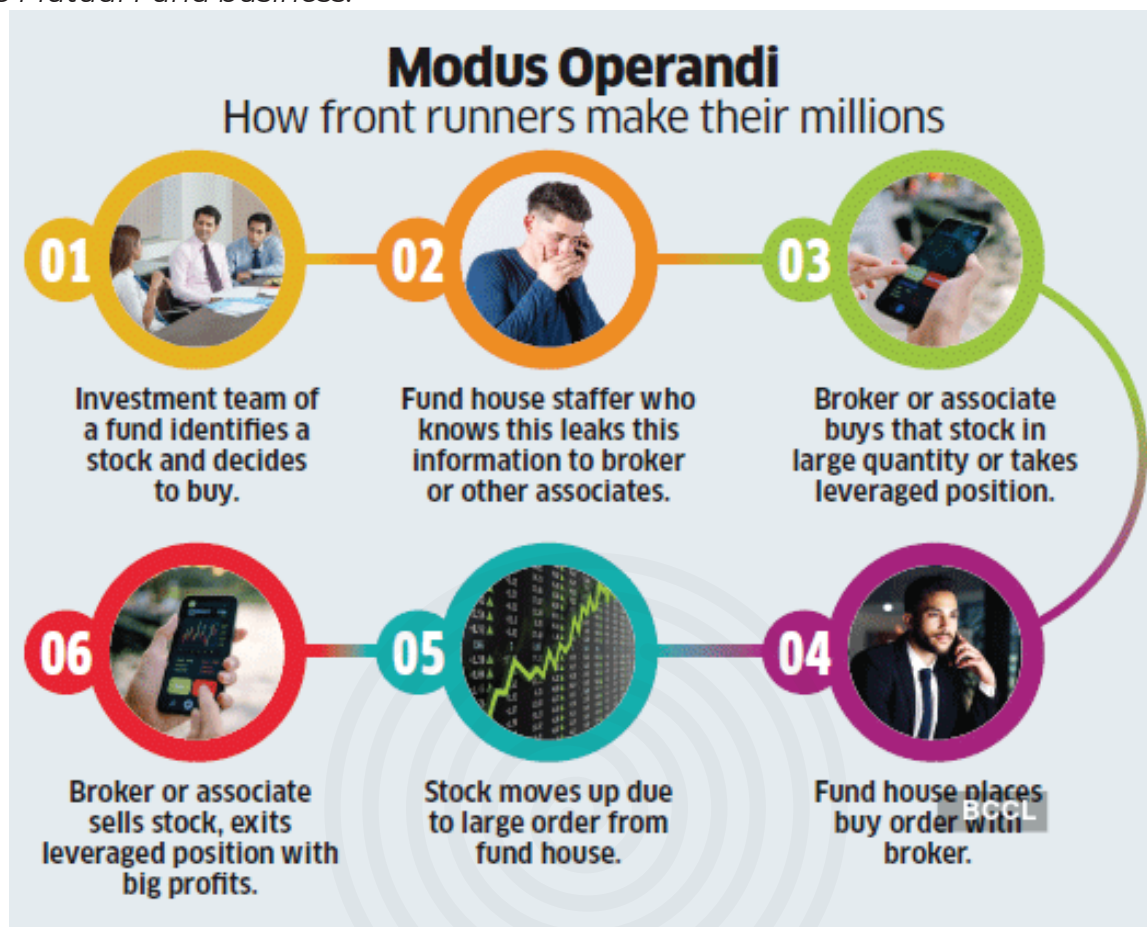
SCHEDULED LIST OF ITEMS	EXEMPTED LIST OF ITEMS
CHIPS BISCUITS COOKIES SNACKS SWEETS CHOCOLATES MEAT NUGGETS	MILK CHENNA GHEE

FOOD SAFETY STANDARDS AUTHORITY OF INDIA (FSSAI)

- 🔪 **TYPE:** Autonomous statutory body
- 🔪 **NODAL MINISTRY:** Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.
- 🔪 **CONSTITUTING ACT:** Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
- 🔪 **MANDATE:** Protect and promote public health through the regulation and supervision of food safety.
- 🔪 **OBJECTIVES:**
 - ➡ Lay down science-based standards for articles on food
 - ➡ Regulate the manufacture, storage, distribution, import, and sale of food
 - ➡ Facilitate the safety of food
- 🔪 **STATUTORY POWERS**
 - ➡ Framing of regulations to lay down food safety standards
 - ➡ Laying down guidelines for accreditation of laboratories for food testing
 - ➡ Providing scientific advice and technical support to the Central Government
 - ➡ Contributing to the development of international technical standards in food
 - ➡ Collecting and collating data regarding food consumption, contamination, emerging risks, etc.
 - ➡ Disseminating information and promoting awareness about food safety and nutrition in India.

FRONT-RUNNING

Recently, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) noted a case of front-running in the Mutual Fund business.



“a dubious market practice in which a dealer, trader or employee use prior information regarding bulk share transactions (buying or selling) to be performed by a fund or big investor to make unethical market interventions.”

- FRONT-RUNNING

CONCERNS:

☞ Erode the trust of investors in the financial markets.

PRESENT STATUS:

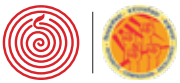
SEBI (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices Relating to Securities Market) Regulations, 2003: Clearly defined front-running and characterises it as a fraudulent and unfair practice.

PROPOSED ACTIONS BY SEBI:

- ☞ PRIMARY MARKETS: Stringent disclosure and compliance requirement for listing of new-age technology companies.
- ☞ SECONDARY MARKETS: Enhance awareness about responsible investing over speculative trading among secondary market participants.

MEASURES NEEDED:

- ☞ Strengthen Surveillance mechanisms, including use of surveillance software that tracks real-time trades in the market.
- ☞ Stringent punishments for individuals, entities convicted for information carriers and front-runners.



UNICORNS

Recently, India became the third-largest start-up ecosystem in the world after the US and China with the number of Unicorns in India touching the 100-mark. The total valuation of domestic Unicorns is USD 330 billion (~ Rs 25 lakh Cr.). The average annual growth rate of Indian unicorns is more than that of the U.S., the U.K. and many other countries.

“any privately owned firm with a market capitalization of more than USD 1 billion.”

- UNICORNS

- India has become third largest Start Up ecosystem in the world with over 40,000 recognised Start-Ups.
- Approximately, 45 % of the Start-Ups are in Tier II and Tier III cities of India.
- India has been ranked as the 48th most innovative nation in the Global Innovation Index, 2020.



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ECOLOGY





GREEN MANURE

GREEN STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

FOREST FIRES

COMMUNITY FOREST RIGHTS

BAN ON SINGLE USE PLASTICS

MADTSOIIDAE

RED SANDERS

RAMGARH VISHDHARI SANCTUARY

PROJECT TIGER

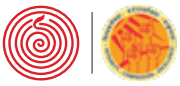
PANTANAL WETLANDS

SELA MACAQUE

KERALA EMPOWERS LOCAL BODIES TO

CULL WILD BOARS

RAMSAR WETLANDS



GREEN MANURE

Punjab Government is promoting the cultivation of green manure these days. The state government is providing a subsidy on the seed at the rate of Rs 2,000 per quintal. At present, Punjab's per hectare fertiliser consumption is approximately 244 kg, one of the highest in the country and is also higher than the national average.

“Crops grown specifically for maintaining soil fertility and structure, incorporating them back into the soil, either directly, or after removal and composting. Green manure varieties are incorporated into the soil when the crop is 42-56 days old”

- GREEN MANURE



FIGURE: Image of commonly used crops as green manure

ECOLOGICAL BENEFITS

- ❌ Helps enhance the organic matter and micronutrients in the soil.
- ❌ Reduce the consumption of the chemical fertilisers. Regular use of chemical fertilisers such as urea, Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) lead to deficiencies of micronutrients like iron and zinc, especially in the soils where rice is cultivated thus affecting productivity.
- ❌ Decompose rapidly to liberate large quantities of carbon dioxide and weak acids, which act on insoluble soil minerals to releasing nutrients for plant growth.
- ❌ Conserves the nutrients, adds nitrogen and stabilises the soil structure.
- ❌ Contains 15 to 18 quintals of dry matter, which also contains phosphorus, potassium, zinc, copper, iron and manganese, per acre and 20 to 40 kg per acre of nitrogen.

CROPS USED AS GREEN MANURE

DHAINCHA (*Sesbania bispinosa*)

COWPEA (*Vigna unguiculata*)

SUNHEMP (*Crotalaria juncea*)

SUMMER MOONG (*Vigna radiata*)

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

- ❌ Save farm input cost by approximately 25 to 30%.

EISENIA FOETIDA

Foreign surface feeder earthworms, *Eisenia foetida* used for vermicomposting concentrated the heavy metals like cadmium, lead, arsenic and mercury in the soil used for cultivation. This was being ingested by humans who were developing chronic diseases like cancer, diabetes and hypertension.



GREEN STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

India and Denmark agreed to further strengthen the Green Strategic Partnership

OBJECTIVE: Secure of the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

PILLARS:

- GREEN HYDROGEN
- RENEWABLE ENERGY
- WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

GREEN STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP: Mutually beneficial arrangement to -

- Deepen political cooperation
- Expand economic relations and green growth
- Create jobs
- Strengthen cooperation on addressing global challenges and opportunities

DOMESTIC COMMITMENTS - PARIS CLIMATE CHANGE AGREEMENT

- Reduce emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 - 35 % between 2030 and 2005.
- Increase the share of energy in the domestic energy mix from non-fossil fuel to 40 % by 2030.

FOREST FIRES

Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh have been witnessing forest fires with increased frequencies in recent years.

Forests on FIRE

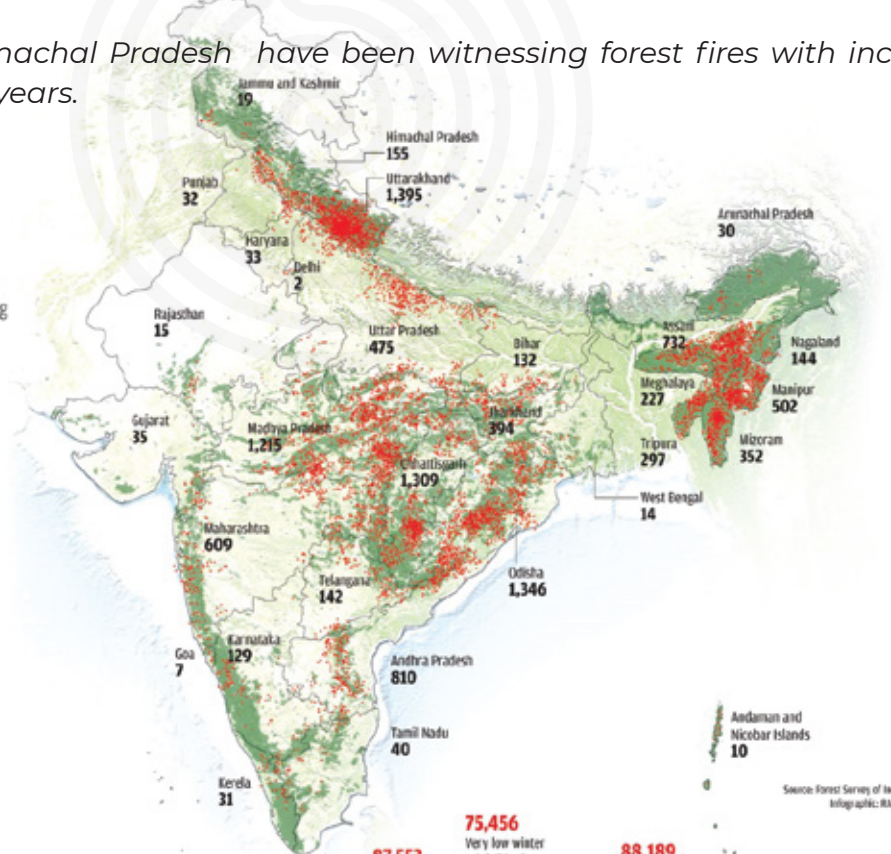
Over 10,634 incidents of forest fire have been reported between April 1 and May 2, 2016. This is five times more than what was reported during the same period last year

● Number of forest fires between April 1 and May 2, 2016

■ Forest areas in India

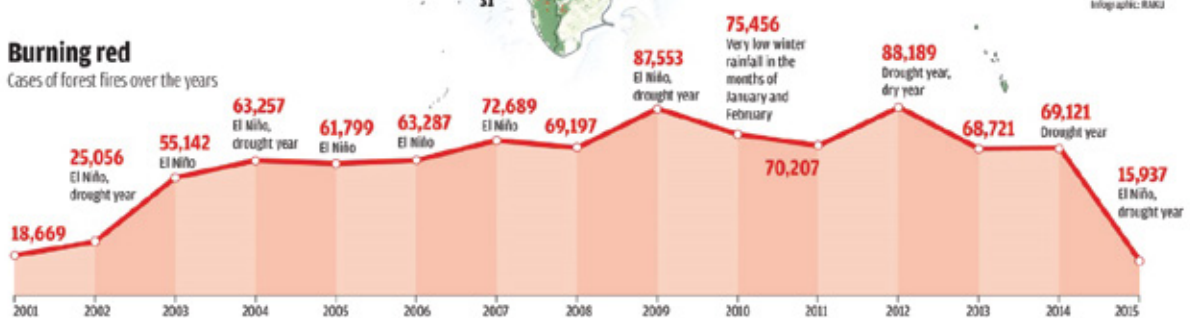
50 per cent of forests in India are vulnerable to fire

₹440 cr is India's annual loss due to forest fires

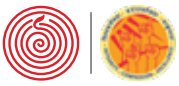


Burning red

Cases of forest fires over the years



Source: Wildlife Institute of India and India Meteorological Department



CAUSES OF THE FIRE:

NATURAL CAUSES

- Lightning
- Rubbing of dry bamboos with each other

HUMAN FACTORS

- Fire from camp sites.
- Stubble burning.
- Fire sparks from electric poles.

Other causes:

- Lack of soil moisture.
- Rainfall deficiency.
- Lightning.
- High atmospheric temperatures.
- Low humidity.

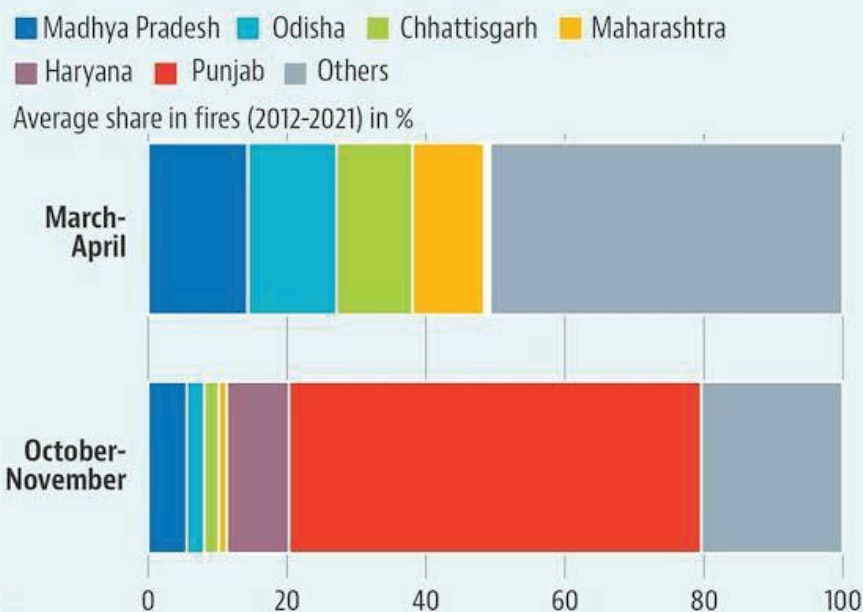
PREVENTION AND CONTROL FOREST FIRES

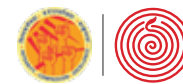
- Forecasting fire-prone days using meteorological data.
- Clearing camping sites of dried biomass.
- Early burning of dry litter on the forest floor.
- Growing strips of fire-hardy plant species within the forest.
- Creating fire lines.

MEASURES IMPLEMENTED TO TACKLE FOREST FIRES

- **FOREST FIRE ALERT SYSTEM:** Facilitate real-time monitoring of forest fires using MODIS sensors (1km by 1km grid) and electronically transmitted to FSI.
- **NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON FOREST FIRES (NAPFF):** Informing, enabling and empowering forest fringe communities and incentivising them to work with the State Forest Departments.
- **FOREST FIRE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT SCHEME (FPM):** Centrally funded program specifically dedicated to assisting the states in dealing with forest fires.

SHARE OF STATES IN ACTIVE FIRES IN MARCH AND NOVEMBER





COMMUNITY FOREST RIGHTS

The Government of Chhattisgarh has Community Forest Resource (CFR) rights for tribals living in Gudiyapadar, a hamlet inside the Kanger Ghati National Park in Bastar district, giving the community power to formulate rules for forest use.

“Forest land available within the traditional and customary boundary of the village that has been traditionally protected and conserved for sustainable use.”

- COMMUNITY FOREST RESOURCE

COMMUNITY FOREST RIGHTS

- 🔗 **STATUTE:** Section 3(1)(i) of the Forest Rights Act, 1980*.
- 🔗 **SIGNIFICANCE:** Recognise the right to “protect, regenerate or conserve or manage” the community forest resource.
- 🔗 **AUTHORITY:** Empower the Gram Sabha to adopt local traditional practices of forest conservation and management within the community forest resource boundary.
- 🔗 **SCOPE:** Rights over non-timber forest products, ensure sustainable livelihoods of the community.

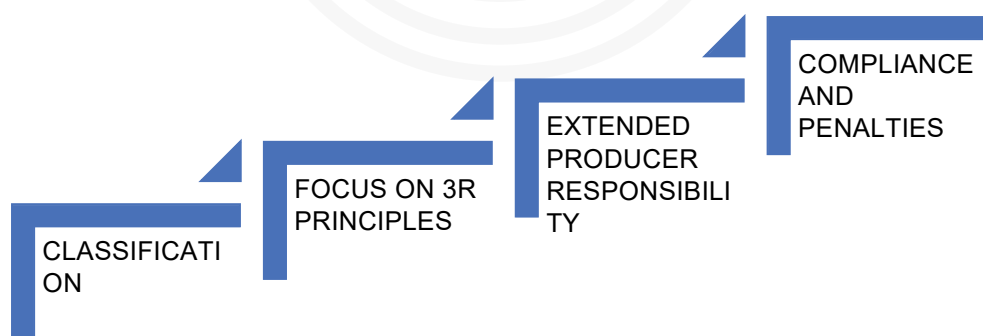
* Also known as SCHEDULED TRIBES & OTHER TRADITIONAL FOREST DWELLERS ACT, 1980

BAN ON SINGLE USE PLASTICS

Delhi has banned 19 single use plastic (SUP) effective from July 1. Plastics used only once before they are thrown away or recycled.

- SINGLE-USE PLASTICS

PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT (AMENDMENT) RULES, 2022 PILLARS

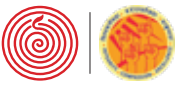


CLASSIFICATION

- 🔗 **CATEGORY 1:** Rigid plastic packaging.
- 🔗 **CATEGORY 2:** Flexible plastic packaging of single layer or multilayer, plastic sheets and covers made of plastic sheet, carry bags, plastic sachet or pouches.
- 🔗 **CATEGORY 3:** Multi-layered plastic packaging
- 🔗 **CATEGORY 4:** Plastic sheet or like used for packaging as well as carry bags made of compostable plastics.

FOCUS ON 3R PRINCIPLES

- 🔗 **REDUCE, REUSE AND RECYCLE:** Recommended for REUSING and RECYCLING of rigid plastic packaging material to REDUCE the use of fresh plastic material for packaging.



EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY:

- ❌ **MARKET MECHANISMS:** Allows for sale and purchase of surplus Extended Producer Responsibility certificates.
- ❌ **CENTRALISED ONLINE PORTAL (CPCB):** Registration as well as filing of annual returns by producers, importers and brand-owners, plastic waste processors of plastic packaging waste by 31st March, 2022.

COMPLIANCE AND PENALTIES:

- ❌ **RECOMMENDATION COMMITTEE:** Recommend measures to the Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for effective implementation of EPR, including amendments to Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) guidelines.
- ❌ **ENVIRONMENTAL COMPENSATION:** Levy compensations, based upon Polluter Pays Principle (PPP), with respect to non-fulfilment of EPR targets by producers, importers and brand owners, for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing, controlling and abating environment pollution.
- ❌ **ANNUAL REPORT ON EPR PORTAL:** State Pollution Control Board (SPCBs) or Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have been tasked to submit an annual report on EPR portal with respect to its fulfilment by producers, importers and brand-owners and plastic waste processors in the state/Union Territory to the CPCB.

MADTSOIIDAE

Scientists have reported spotting of the fossil of a Madtsoiidae snake from the molasse deposits of Ladakh Himalaya for the first time.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occurrence of Madtsoiidae from the Oligocene of Ladakh indicates their continuity at least to the end of the Paleogene.

MADTSOIIDAE

- ❌ **STATUS:** Extinct group
- ❌ **TYPE:** Medium-sized to gigantic snakes
- ❌ **ERA:** Late Cretaceous – Cenozoic*
- ❌ **DISTRIBUTION:** Gondwanan landmasses

* extremely scarce



RED SANDERS

The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) has recovered 14.63 MT of Red Sanders, estimated at Rs 11.70 crore in the international market.

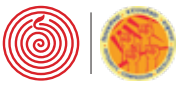
RED SANDERS

- ❖ **SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Pterocarpus santalinus.
- ❖ **NATURAL HABITAT:** Rocky, degraded and fallow lands with Red Soil and hot and dry climate.
- ❖ **CITES:** Appendix II
- ❖ **IUCN STATUS:** Endangered
- ❖ **ENDEMIC:** Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.



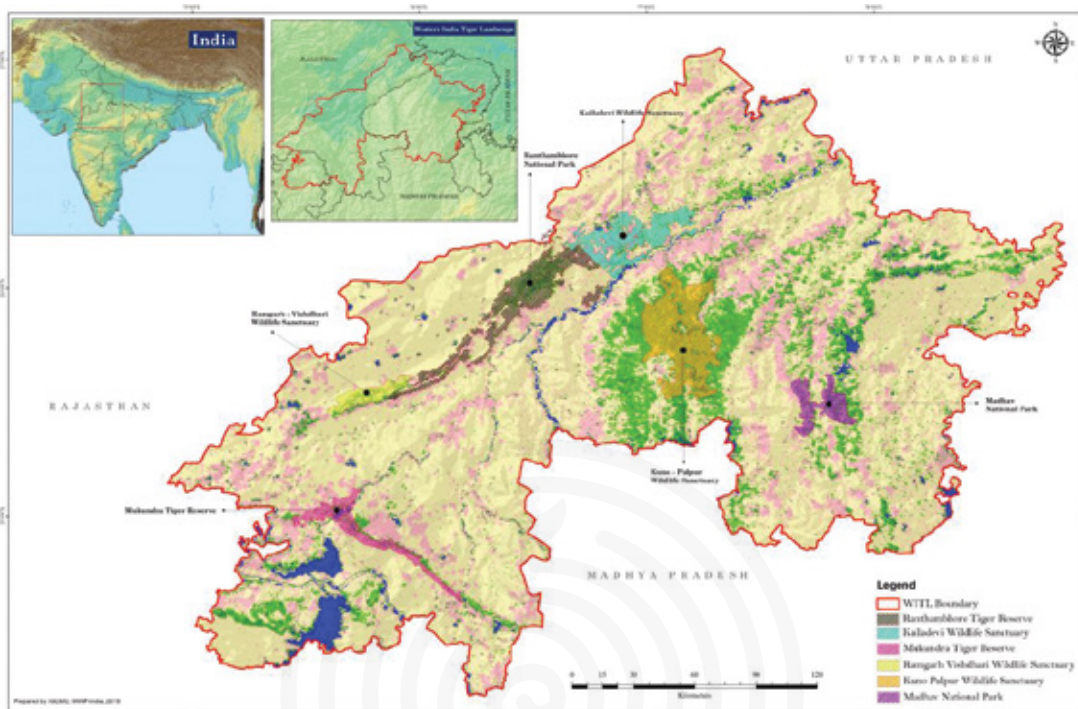
Success is not a luck;
is hard work





RAMGARH VISHDHARI SANCTUARY

The Ramgarh Vishdhari Sanctuary in Rajasthan was notified as India's 52nd tiger reserve. The Ramgarh Vishdhari tiger reserve includes the tiger habitat between Ranthambore Tiger Reserve in the northeast and Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve on the southern side and facilitates dispersal of tigers from Ranthambore Tiger Reserve.



PROJECT TIGER

The Centre launched the “Project Tiger” overseen by the National Tiger Conservation Authority at the Palamau Tiger Reserve in 1973. Project Tiger follows a 'core-buffer' strategy developing an undisturbed core breeding nuclei surrounded by buffer adjacent forests subjected to 'conservation-oriented land use'. M-STrIPES, (Monitoring System for Tigers - Intensive Protection and Ecological Status) is a software-based monitoring system launched across Indian tiger reserves by the Indian government's National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) in 2010.

ST. PETERSBURG DECLARATION ON TIGER CONSERVATION

The World-Wide Fund for Nature adopted St. Petersburg Declaration on Tiger Conservation in 2010 with an aim to double the big cat population by 2022. The Tiger and Protected Area experts developed and officially launched Conservation Assured | Tiger Standards (CA|TS) Partnership organised under 7 pillars and 17 elements of critical management activities in 2013 to secure safe havens for wild tigers. It is important part of Tx2 WWF's global tiger programme that aims to double wild tiger numbers by the year 2022.

NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

CHAIRPERSON: Union Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

ROLES AND FUNCTIONS

Give in-principal approval to set up a Tiger Reserve.

Prepare conservation plans, estimation of tiger population and its natural prey, status of habitats, disease surveillance etc.

Monitor and systematic recording and collation of the fauna and flora for forestry research.



PANTANAL WETLANDS

World's largest flooded grasslands, known as the Pantanal, in South America is on the verge of an ecological collapse. The Paraguay River and tributaries feed the Pantanal Wetlands. It is by the Brazilian Constitution has designated a National Heritage status for the Pantanal Wetlands.

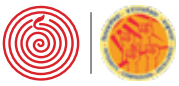


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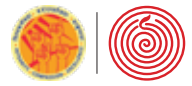


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RAMSAR WETLANDS





Haiderpur Wetland

Upper Ganga river

Sandi Bird Sanctuary

Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary

Parvati Agra Bird Sanctuary

Upper Ganga river

Sur Sarovar

Sarsai Nawar Jheel

Sandi Bird Sanctuary

Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary

TSO KAR WLC

TSOMORIRI

DEEPOP BEEL

KABAL TAAL

RUDRASAGAR LAKE

LOKTAK LAKE

EAST KOLKATA WETLANDS

BHITARKANIKA MANGROVES

CHILIKA LAKE

KOLLERU LAKE

POINT CALIMERE WL & BS

SUNDARBAN WETLANDS

Largest mangrove forest in the world, it comprise of hundreds of islands and a maze of rivers, rivulets and creeks, in the delta of the Rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra on the Bay of Bengal in India and Bangladesh.



SELA MACAQUE

“a new species of old-world monkey has been discovered from Arunachal Pradesh named after Sela Pass, a strategic mountain pass at 13,700 ft. above sea level. Genetically closer to the Arunachal macaque, Sela macaque has a tail longer than the Tibetan macaque, Assamese macaque, Arunachal macaque and the white-cheeked macaque but shorter than the bonnet macaque and toque macaque.”



KERALA EMPOWERS LOCAL BODIES TO CULL WILD BOARS

The Government of Kerala has empowered local bodies to cull wild boars that pose a threat to agriculture crops or human life. The secretaries of the local bodies concerned will act as the delegated officers.

WILDLIFE PROTECTION ACT, 1972: The Parliament of India enacted the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 to provide protection of wild animals, birds and plants; and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto.

List out schedules in 6 parts that defines varying degrees of Protection to plant and animal species.

- 🚫 SCHEDULE I AND PART II OF SCHEDULE II - Prohibits poaching of animals, making it a cognizable offence punishable under law.
- 🚫 SCHEDULE III AND SCHEDULE IV - Prohibits poaching of animals, making it a cognizable offence punishable under law but carries only lesser degree of punishment.
- 🚫 SCHEDULE V – Allows poaching of animals.
- 🚫 SCHEDULE VI – Prohibits cultivation and planting of plants.

SECTION 62 WILDLIFE PROTECTION ACT, 1972 - Empowers the Union Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) upon a request by the State Government to declare animals as vermin for selective slaughter (listed in schedule III to the Act) to Schedule V of the Act for period of 1 year.

A wild animal listed under these schedules can be hunted / killed only after getting permission from the Chief Wildlife Warden (CWLW) of the state if it:

- 🚫 becomes dangerous to human life or to property.
- 🚫 disabled or suffering from a disease that is beyond recovery.



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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY





ASTROSAT

ION CONCENTRATION POLARISATION

BATTERY EXPLOSIONS IN ELECTRIC VEHICLES (EVs)

OPEN RADIO ACCESS NETWORK (OPEN RAN)

NORMS EASED FOR GM CROP RESEARCH

TISSUE CULTURE PLANTS

PM Wi-Fi ACCESS NETWORK INTERFACE

(PM-WANI) SCHEME

NASA VOYAGER MISSIONS



ASTROSAT

AstroSat, India's first space telescope has witnessed the birth of a black hole in space for the 500th time.

THE ANATOMY OF A BLACK HOLE

Accretion disk

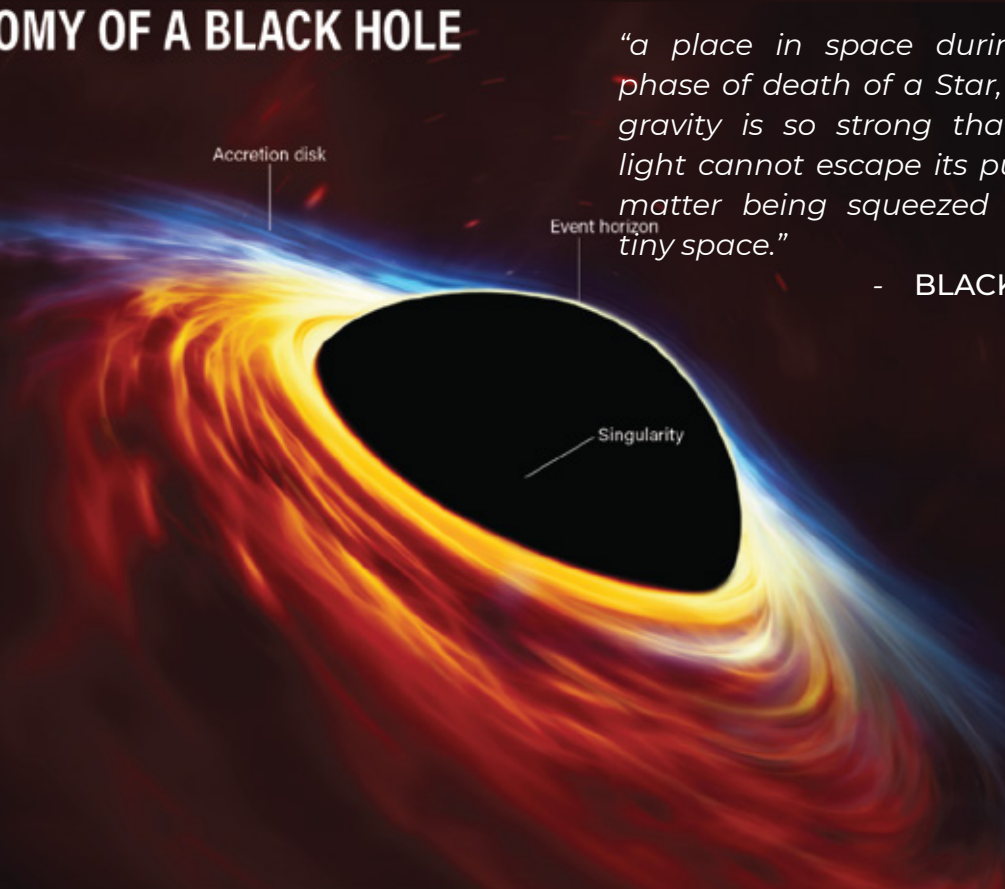
Any material torn apart by the black hole circles these monsters like water swirling down a drain. A buildup of friction between the material causes it to glow, revealing the location of the black hole.

Event horizon

The so-called point of no return around a black hole. This shadow is the point inside of which nothing, not even light, can escape the gravitational pull of the black hole.

Singularity

The very center of a black hole, where general relativity breaks down and gravity becomes infinite. ESO, ESA/HUBBLE, M. KORNMEYER



"a place in space during the phase of death of a Star, where gravity is so strong that even light cannot escape its pull and matter being squeezed into a tiny space."

- BLACK HOLE

AstroSat

TYPE: Multi-wavelength space telescope

- ☉ Ultra Violet Imaging Telescope (UVIT)
- ☉ Soft X-ray imaging Telescope (SXT)
- ☉ Large Area X-ray Proportional Counters (LAXPCs)
- ☉ Cadmium Zinc Telluride Hard X-ray Imager (CZTI)
- ☉ Scanning Sky Monitor (SSM)

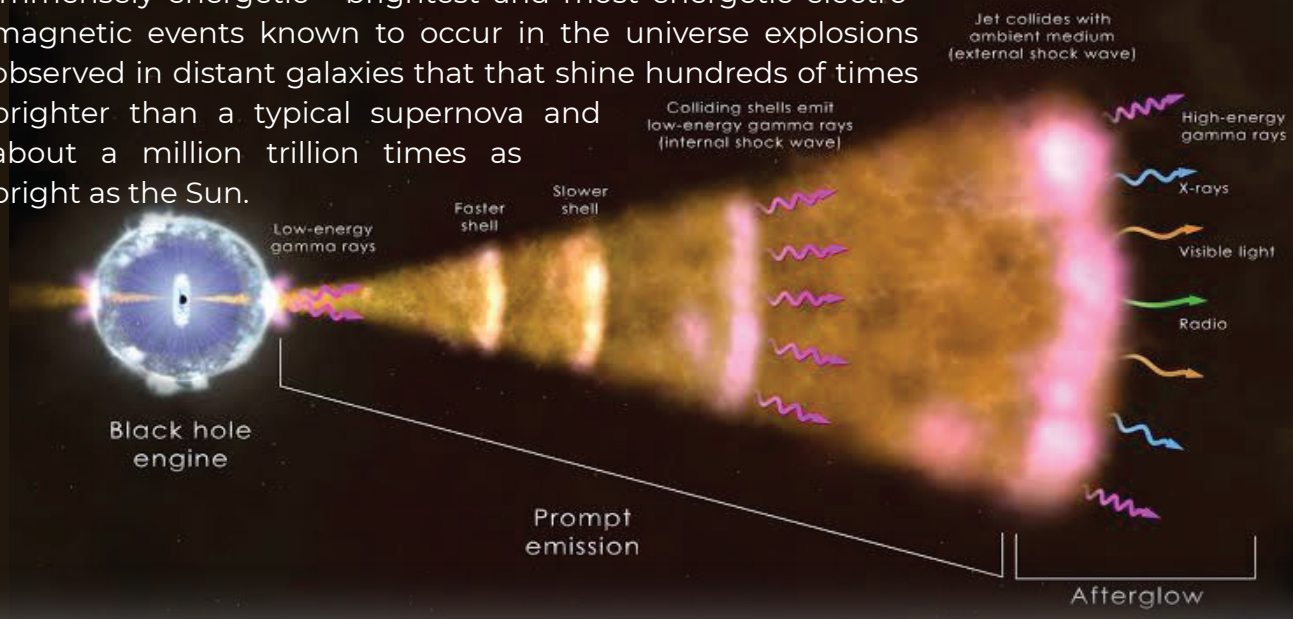
ORBIT: Near-Earth Equatorial orbit.





GAMMA-RAY BURSTS (GRB)

Immensely energetic - brightest and most energetic electromagnetic events known to occur in the universe explosions observed in distant galaxies that shine hundreds of times brighter than a typical supernova and about a million trillion times as bright as the Sun.



ION CONCENTRATION POLARISATION

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) researchers have developed a Portable Desalination Unit that utilises electrical power to remove particles from drinking water. Weighing less than 10 kg, the Portable Desalination Unit can remove particles and salts to generate drinking water.

ION CONCENTRATION POLARISATION

Electrical field that causes positively or negatively charged particles — including salt molecules, bacteria, viruses to be repelled as they flow past the plates. The charged particles are funnelled into a second stream of water that is eventually discharged. The process removes solids, allowing clean water to pass through the channel.

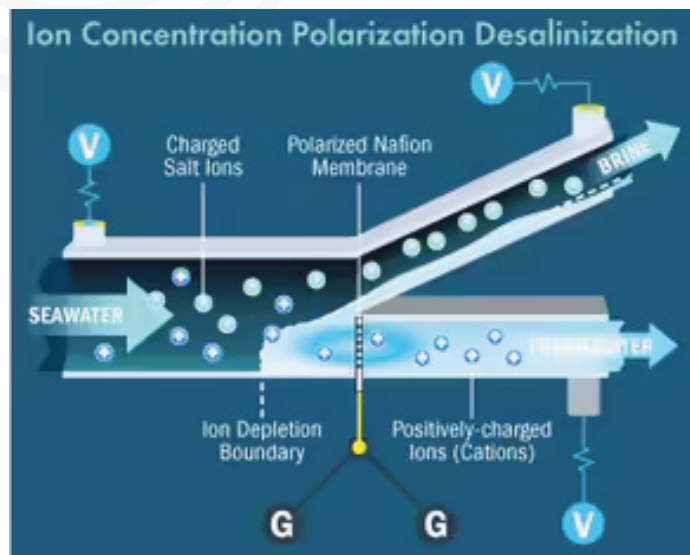
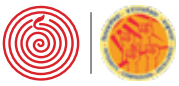


FIGURE: Schematic representation of working of a Ion Concentration Polarization Desalination.



BATTERY EXPLOSIONS IN ELECTRIC VEHICLES (EVs)

The Union Government has constituted an expert panel to probe the recent series of battery explosions in electric vehicles (EVs).

CAUSES OF BATTERY EXPLOSIONS

1 MECHANICAL ABUSE from car crashes

- Deformation of batteries and subsequent separation and tearing.

2 ELECTRICAL ABUSE from overcharging and discharging

- Dendrite growth and piercing separator.

3 THERMAL ABUSE from poor Battery Management System

- High temperature and separator collapse

MEASURES TO PREVENT BATTERY FIRES

- ✂ Adoption of stringent safety standards by manufacturers of battery and Electric vehicles.
- ✂ Migration to Iron phosphate-based cathodes from nickel-based cathodes.
- ✂ Addition of ceramic layer can prevent accidental shorts in the cells.
- ✂ Robust thermal management, especially in tropical countries like India
- ✂ Robust construction of battery packs from external penetration.





OPEN RADIO ACCESS NETWORK (OPEN RAN)

The Government of India is formulating policies to implement Open Radio Access Network (RAN) is critical to 5G deployment.

RADIO ACCESS NETWORK (RAN):

- ✂ **TYPE:** Radio access technology.
- ✂ **DEVICE:** Component linking between a device - mobile phone, a computer, or any remotely controlled machine to its core network (CN).
- ✂ **SIGNIFICANCE:** Expected to make 5G more flexible and cost-efficient.
- ✂ **WORKING:** RAN-based station digitise radio signals using a silicon chip to connect users, including mobile phones or enterprises, to the mobile Core Network using the antennae.
- ✂ **TRADITIONAL RAN:** Integrated platform of hardware and software.
- ✂ **OPEN RAN:** RAN solution that allows for the disaggregation - between hardware and software with open interfaces and virtualisation, hosting software that controls and updates networks in the cloud.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS

-  **SUPPLY CHAIN DIVERSITY:** Allow Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) for the disaggregation - between hardware and software in the mobile network.
-  **SOLUTION FLEXIBILITY:** Allow Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) for installation of broader software solutions in the mobile network.
-  **INCREASED COMPETITION:** Expands the ecosystem, providing more Options to the Operators.
-  **INNOVATION:** Boost new opportunities for the Indian entities to enter into the network equipment market.

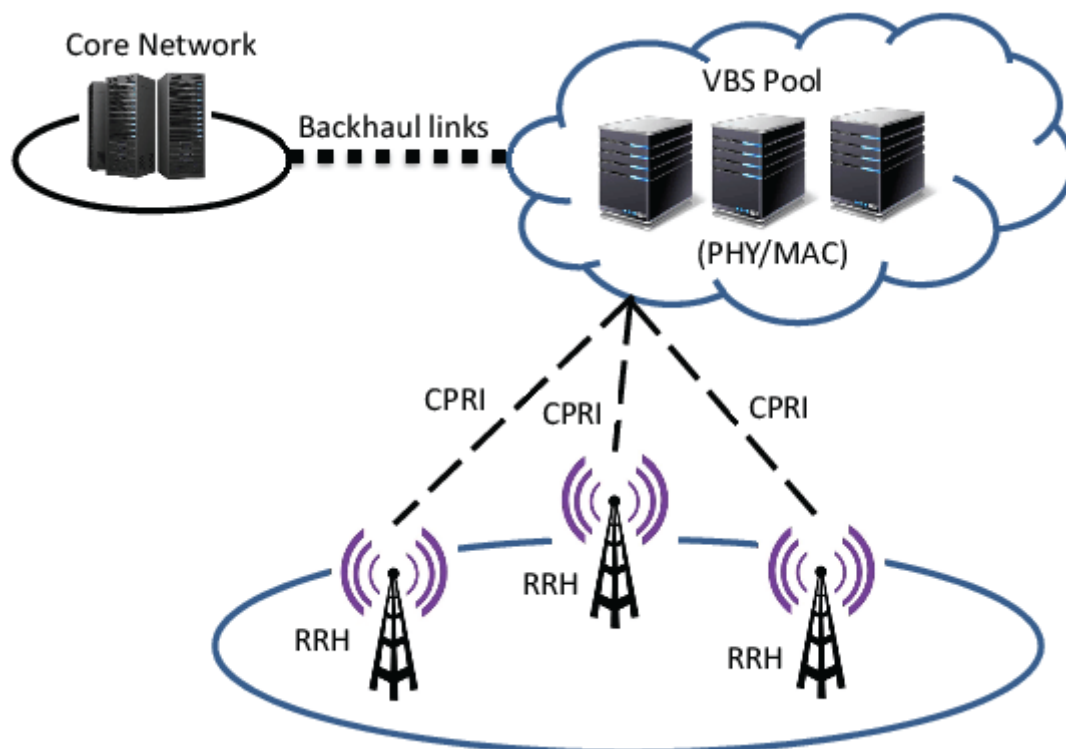
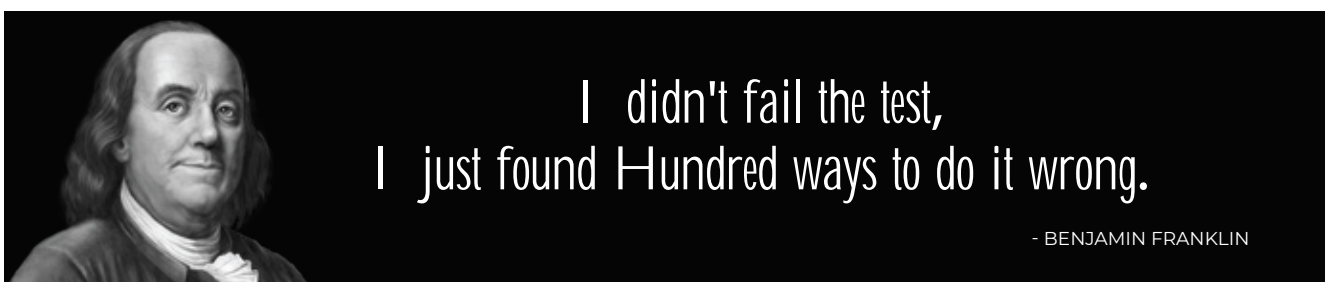
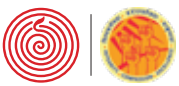


FIGURE: Schematic representation of Radio Access Network (RAN)

O-RAN ALLIANCE (O-RAN)

Standard-setting global alliance founded in 2018 comprising of close to 30 operators and more than 200 vendor companies that define specifications for radio access networks. The alliance help provide detailed blueprints building the RAN solution with 3GPP standards work as its baseline, enabling parts from different vendors, including mechanisms for enabling artificial intelligence and machine learning for more efficient network management and orchestration.





NORMS EASED FOR GM CROP RESEARCH

The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has issued guidelines easing norms for research into Genetically Modified (GM) crops and circumventing challenges of using foreign genes to change crops profile. These guidelines are applicable to all public/private organisations involved in research, development and handling of Gene Edited Plants.

GUIDELINES FOR SAFETY ASSESSMENT OF GENOME EDITED PLANTS, 2022

- ❗ **EXEMPTIONS:** Exempted the researchers from seeking approvals of approvals from the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) to use gene-editing technology to modify the genome of the plant.
- ❗ Researchers must adhere to rules set for developing transgenic seeds and apply to gene-edited seeds except clauses that require permission from the GEAC.

GENETIC ENGINEERING APPRAISAL COMMITTEE

- ❗ **SUPERVISORY ENTITY:** Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
- ❗ **TYPE:** Statutory body
- ❗ **CONSTITUTING STATUTE:** Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- ❗ **ROLE:** Appraisal of activities involving large scale use of hazardous microorganisms and recombinants in research and industrial production from the

“Introducing a gene from a different species into a plant, for instance BT-cotton, where a gene from soil bacterium is used to protect a plant from pest attack.”

- GM CROPS

“Addition, removal, or alteration of genetic material at particular locations in the genome using well well-known technologies such as CRISPR-Cas9.”

- GENOME EDITING

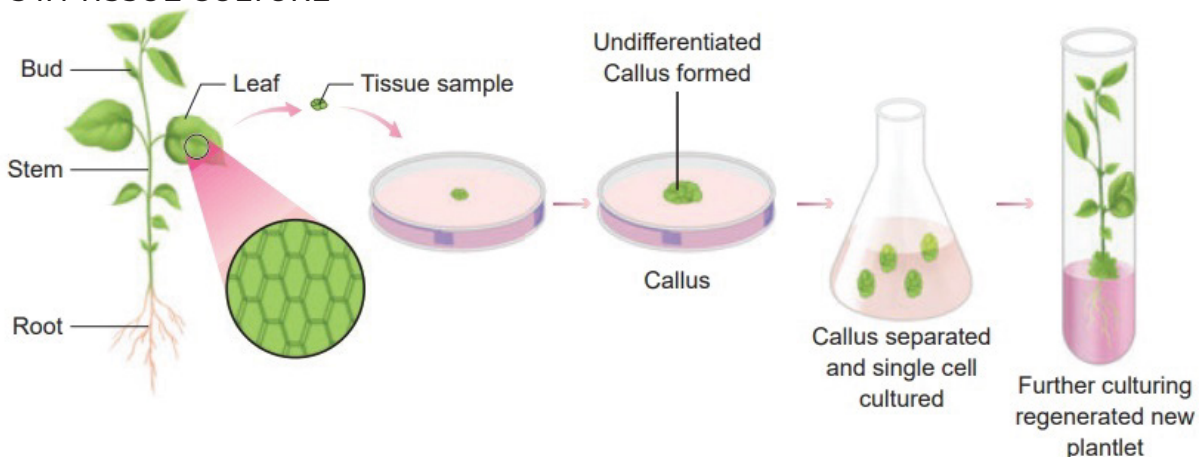
TISSUE CULTURE PLANTS

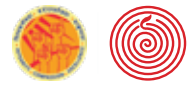
The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) along with the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) have been making efforts for promotion of exports of tissue culture plants such as foliage, live plants, cut flowers, and planting material.

“Culturing plant seeds, organs, explants, tissues, cells, or protoplasts on a chemically defined synthetic nutrient media under sterile and controlled conditions of light, temperature, and humidity.”

- PLANT TISSUE CULTURE

STEPS IN TISSUE CULTURE





ADVANTAGES OF PLANT TISSUE CULTURE

- ☞ High rate of production of mature plants.
- ☞ Ease of transportation with reduced chances of transmitting diseases, pests, and pathogens.
- ☞ Storage of genetic plant material to safeguard native plant species.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

- ☞ Increasing cost of power.
- ☞ Lack of skilled workforce in the laboratories.
- ☞ Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) issues in the laboratories.
- ☞ High cost of transportation of micro-propagated planting material.
- ☞ Lack of harmonization in the HS code of Indian planting material with other nations.
- ☞ Administrative objections raised by the forest and quarantine departments to the export of live planting material.

WAY FORWARD

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has launched a Financial Assistance Scheme (FAS) to help laboratories upgrade themselves so as to produce export quality tissue culture planting material.

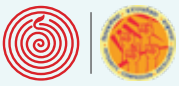
Besides, the APEDA also facilitates exports of tissue culture planting material to diversified countries through market development, market analysis and promotion and exhibition of tissue culture plants at international exhibitions and by participating in buyer-seller meets at different international forums.

PM Wi-Fi ACCESS NETWORK INTERFACE (PM-WANI) SCHEME

RailTel, a Mini Ratna PSU, wholly owned by Indian Railways launched PM-WANI based access to its WiFi across 100 railway stations.

PM-WANI) SCHEME

- ☞ **NODAL DEPARTMENT:** Department of Telecom (DoT)
- ☞ **OBJECTIVE:** Increase broadband connectivity across India and further push internet adoption in rural areas.
- ☞ **STRATEGY:** Public Data Office Aggregators (PDOAs) provide Wi-Fi services through Public Data Offices (PDOs).
- ☞ **SIGNIFICANCE:** Help in proliferation of broadband internet, enhance income and employment opportunities for Small and Medium Enterprises and Ease of Doing Business.



दूरसंचार विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

my
GOV
मेरी सरकार

Realising the Dream of Digital India

PM Wi-Fi Access
Network Interface

PM-WANI



PM WANI scheme aims to increase the broadband connectivity across India & further push internet adoption in rural areas



Under the scheme, public Wi-Fi Networks to be enabled by Public Data Office Aggregators (PDOAs) to provide Wi-Fi service through Public Data Offices (PDOs)



No license fee for providing Broadband Internet through these public Wi-Fi networks



Will help in proliferation of broadband internet, enhance income & employment for small and medium entrepreneurs and ease of doing business

CENTRAL REGISTRY

Collect and collate data related to App Providers, Public Data Office Aggregator and PUBLIC DATA Offices

APP PROVIDERS

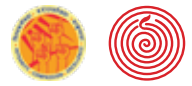
Develop the app for users to accessing the broadband using the PM WANI network.

PUBLIC DATA OFFICE AGGREGATOR

Authorise and account PM WANI-compliant Public Data Offices.

PUBLIC DATA OFFICE

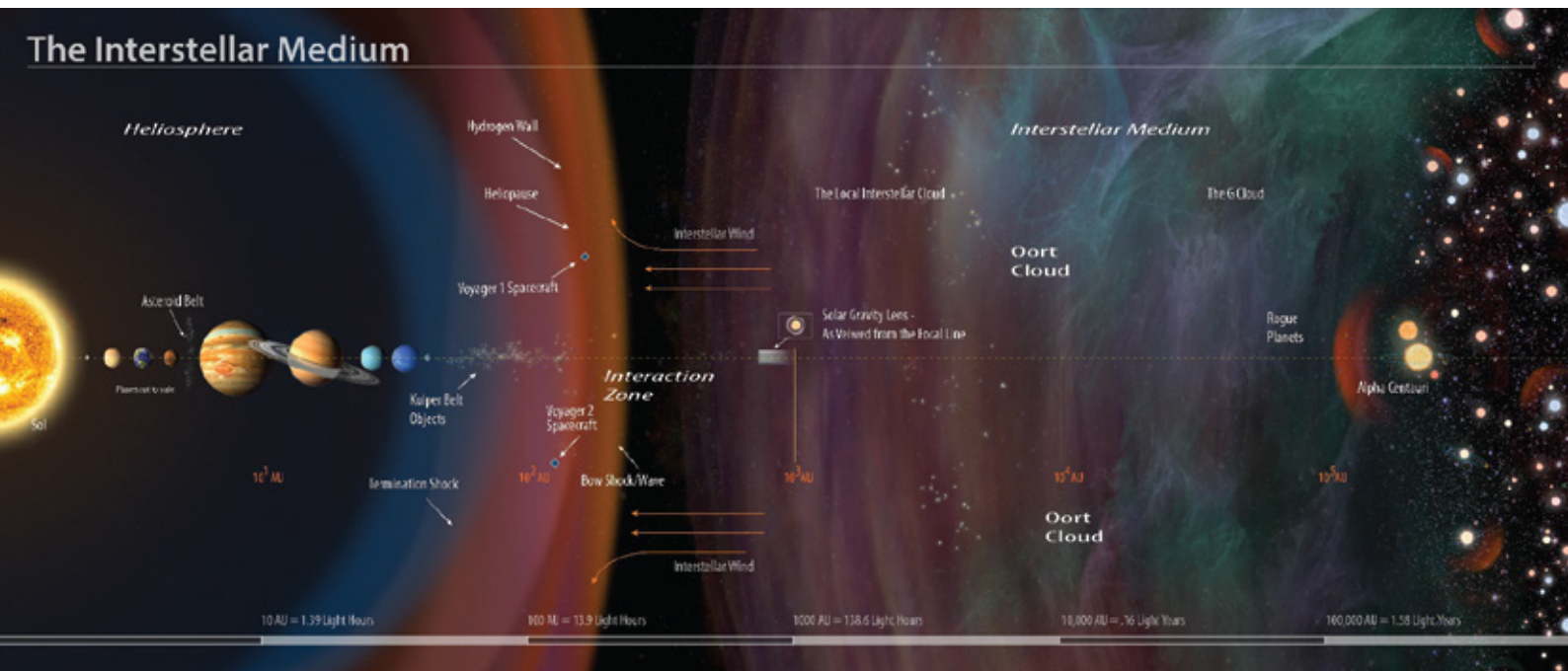
Establish, maintain and operate complinat wi-fi access points, or routers, and deliver broadband services to subscribers



NASA VOYAGER MISSIONS

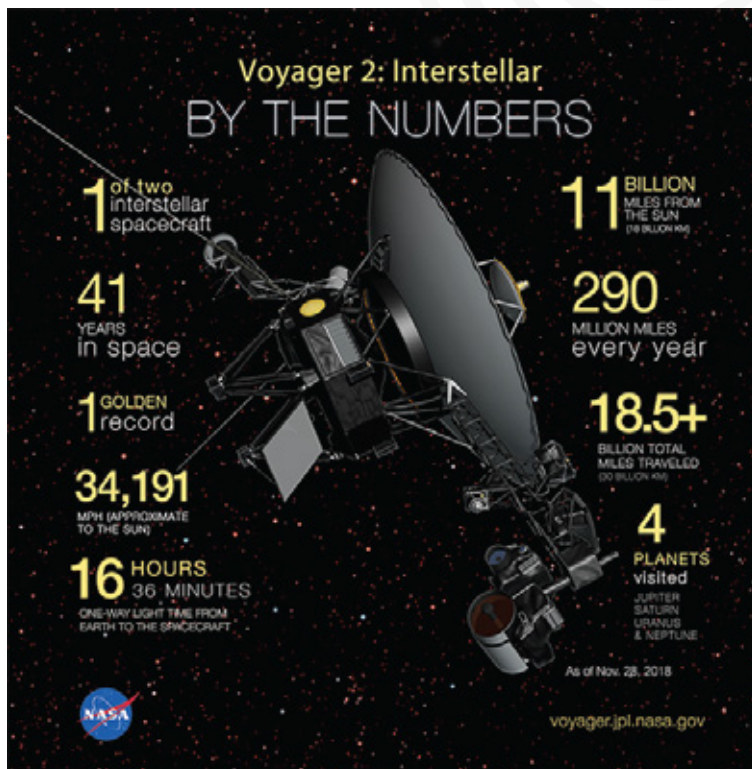
NASA's Voyager I is continuing its journey beyond our Solar System, 45 years after it was launched.

The Interstellar Medium



“a zone of influence around the sun influenced by the dynamic properties of the sun that are carried in outward flow of the solar wind from the sun and the opposing inward flow of the interstellar wind – such as magnetic fields, energetic particles and solar wind plasma.”

- HELIOSPHERE



The Voyager program is an American scientific program that employs two robotic interstellar probes, Voyager I and Voyager II. They were launched in 1977 to take advantage of a favourable alignment of Jupiter and Saturn, to fly near them while collecting data for transmission back to Earth. After launch the decision was taken to send Voyager II near Uranus and Neptune to collect data for transmission back to Earth.

PAYLOADS

RADIO COMMUNICATION ANTENNAE

COSMIC RAY DETECTOR

MAGNETOMETER

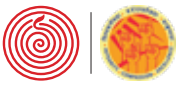
SOLAR WIND DETECTOR

CSAT





MIXTURE AND ALLIGATIONIPSUM



MIXTURE AND ALLIGATION

Word problems based on mixture and alligation are frequently asked in the quantitative aptitude section of the almost all competitive examinations. Here, we bring to you the detailed concept of mixture and alligation, along with some important formulas to solve questions based on this topic. We shall also discuss some tips which will make the solution simpler and explain the same with the help of some sample examples.

MIXTURE AND ALLIGATION – CONCEPT

A mixture, as the name suggests is mixing two or more things together and alligation enables us to find the ratio in which the ingredients/ things have been mixed and at what price they are sold to earn profit or face loss. To solve mixture and alligation questions, one must know that alligation is used to find the mean value of a mixture when the ratio and amount of the ingredients mixed are different and also to find the proportion in which the elements are mixed.

A vessel is filled with liquid, 3 parts of which are water and 5 parts syrup. How much of the mixture must be drawn off and replaced with water so that the mixture may be half water and half syrup?

CONCEPT

FIGURE A: The mixture in the vessel can be divided into 8 parts, of which **WATER** constitute 3 parts and **SYRUP** constitute 5 parts. (Given in the question)

FIGURE B: We need to remove **SYRUP** (present in excess) from the mixture in the vessel to make the composition of components of the mixture equal in volume. Removing **ONE** part of the **SYRUP** from the mixture in the vessel make the mixture half **WATER** and half **SYRUP**.

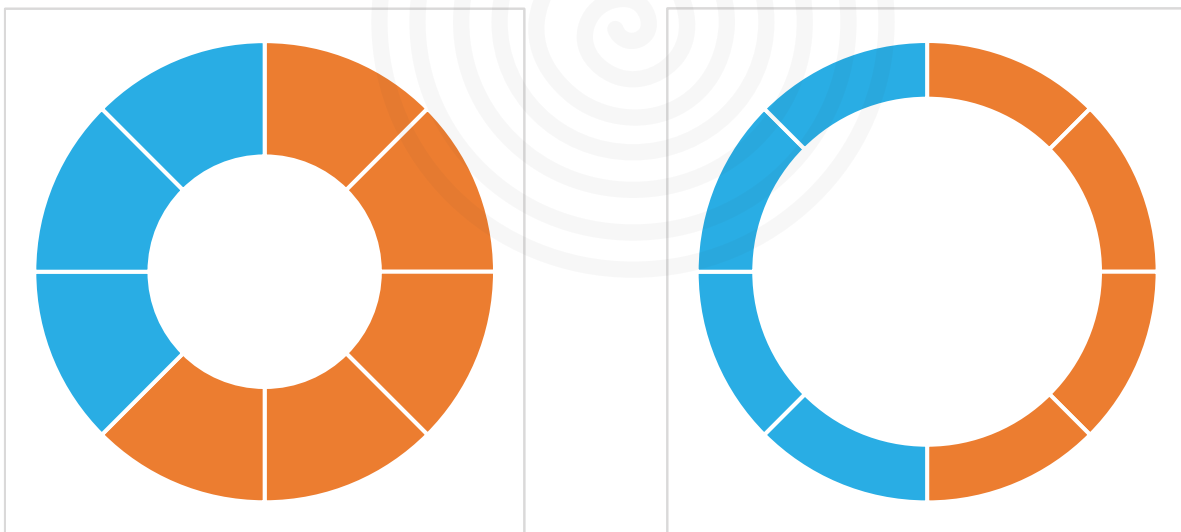


FIGURE: Composition of the mixture in the vessel during the initial state. Composition of the mixture in the vessel, after the removal of ONE unit of water.

SOLVING MATHEMATICALLY

Consider the vessel initially contains 8 litres of liquid.

Quantity of **WATER** present in the mixture (Q_W) = 3 litres.

Quantity of **SYRUP** present in the mixture (Q_S) = 5 litres.

Let V litres of this liquid be replaced with water.

Quantity of **WATER** present in the V litres of mixture = $V \left(\frac{3}{8}\right) = 0.375 V$ litres.

Quantity of **SYRUP** present in the V litres of mixture = $V \left(\frac{5}{8}\right) = 0.625 V$ litres.

Quantity of WATER in the new mixture = $[(3 - 0.375 V) + V]$ litres.
 Quantity of SYRUP in the new mixture = $(5 - 0.625 V)$ litres.

CONDITION:

Quantity of WATER in the new mixture = Quantity of SYRUP in the new mixture

$V = 1$ Litre

Part of the mixture replaced = One fifth

A milk vendor has 2 cans of milk. The first contains 25% water and the rest milk. The second contains 50% water. How much milk should he mix from each of the containers so as to get 12 litres of milk such that the ratio of water to milk is 3:5?

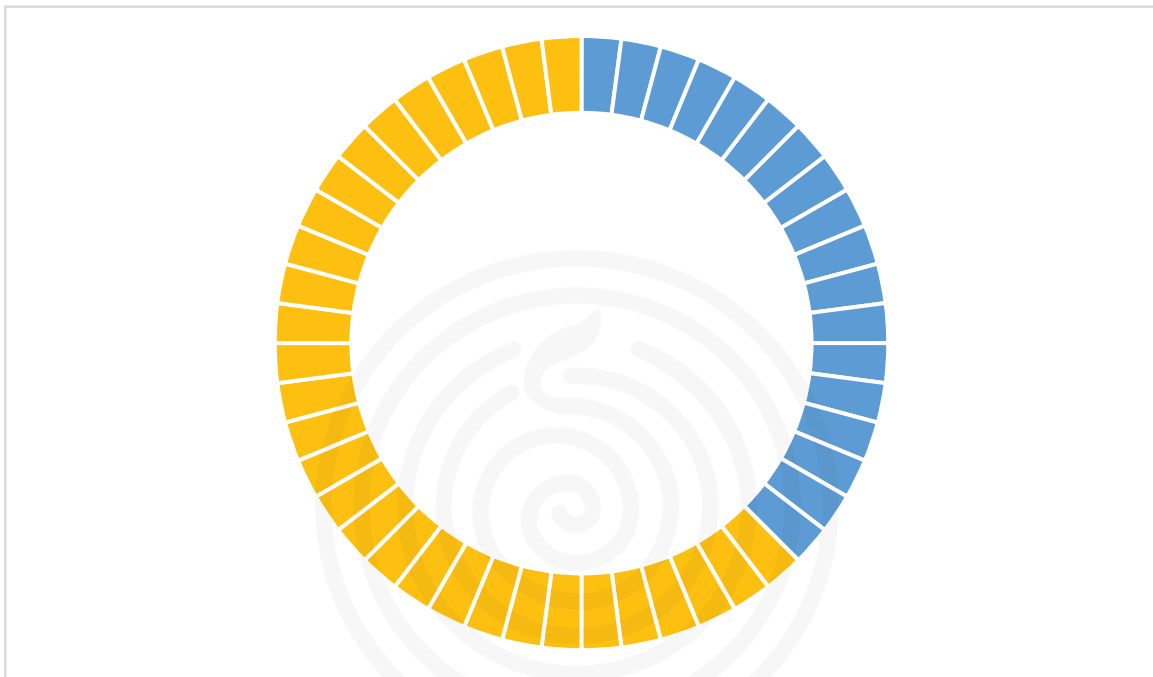


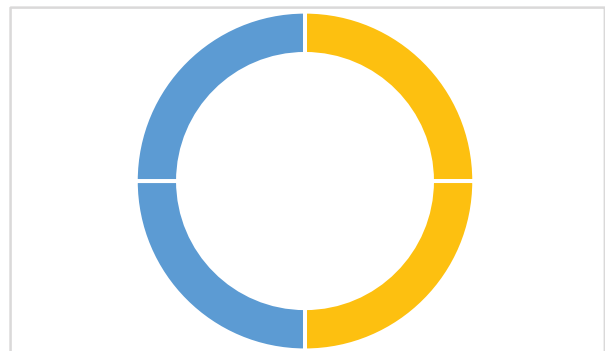
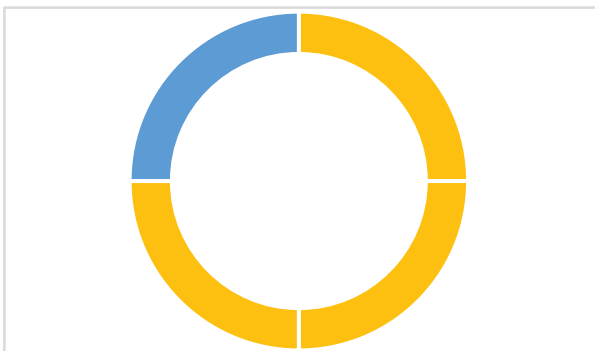
FIGURE: Pie chart representation of WATER (Blue) – MILK (orange) mixture in the milk container.

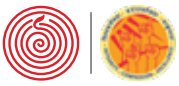
Quantity of MILK present in 12 Litres of mixture $Q_M = 12 * (3/8) = 4.5$ Litres

Quantity of WATER present in 12 Litres of mixture $Q_W = 12 * (5/8) = 7.5$ Litres

Let us assume 1 litre container with 25 % water.

Let us assume 1 litre container with 50 % water.





The two containers are mixed together to get 2 Litres of WATER (Blue) – MILK (Orange) mixture.

Mixing 1 Litre of WATER (Blue) – MILK (orange) mixture from CAN1 and 1 Litre of WATER (Blue) – MILK (orange) mixture from CAN 2 has a WATER-MILK mixture as shown below:

2 Litres of mixture contains 1.25 Litres of MILK and 0.75 Litres of WATER

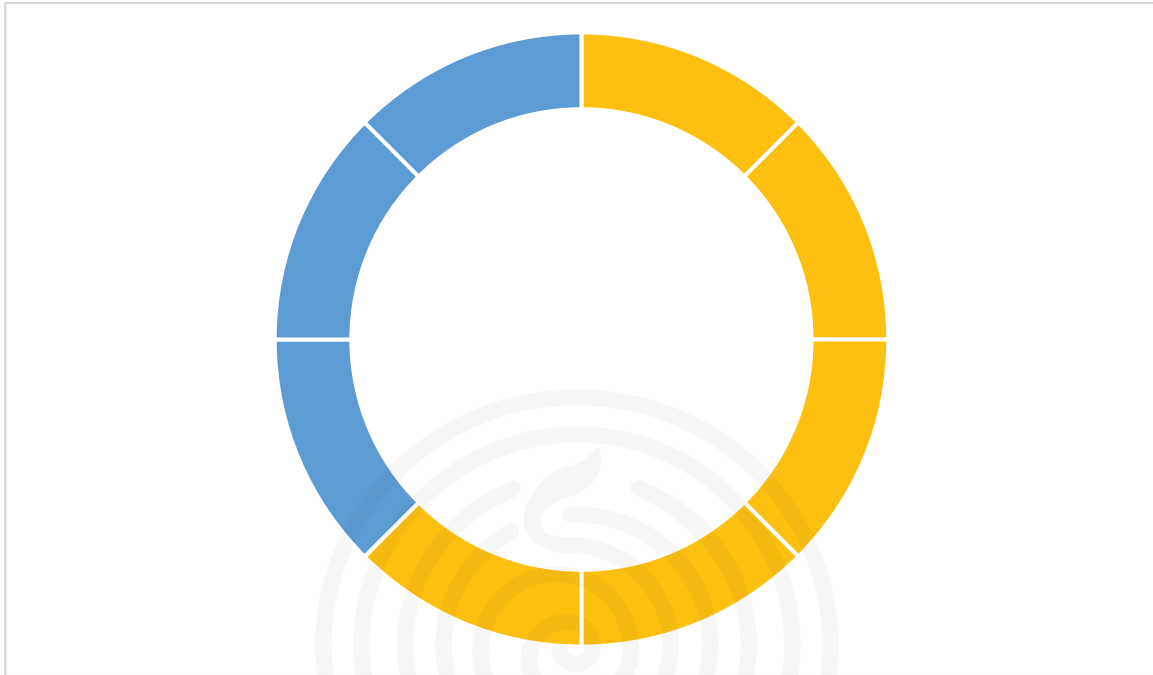


FIGURE: Pie chart representation of WATER (Blue) – MILK (orange) mixture in the milk container.

We need to mix 6 Litres of milk mixture in CAN 1 with 6 Litres of milk mixture in CAN 2 to get to get 12 litres of milk such that the ratio of water to milk is 3:5.

SOLVING MATHEMATICALLY

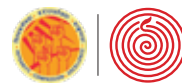
Milk in 1 litre of milk-water mixture in CAN 1 = $\frac{3}{4}$ Litres

Milk in 1 litre of milk-water mixture in CAN 2 = $\frac{1}{2}$ Litres

Milk in 1 litre of milk-water mixture in the final mixture = $\frac{5}{8}$ Litres

By the Rule of alligation, we have:

Quantity of mixture taken from each CAN = 6 litres



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

A container contains 40 litres of milk. From this container, 4 litres of milk were taken out and replaced by water. This process was repeated further two times. How much milk is now contained in the container?

- A. 26 litres
- B. 29.16 litres
- C. 28 litres
- D. 28.2 litres

Tea worth Rs. 126 per kg and Rs. 135 per kg are mixed with a third variety of tea in the ratio of 1:1:2. If the mixture is worth Rs. 153 per kg, what is the price of the third variety per kg?

- A. Rs.182.50
- B. Rs.170.5
- C. Rs.175.50
- D. Rs.180

A can contain a mixture of two liquids A and B in the ratio of 7: 5. When 9 litres of the mixture are drawn off and the can is filled with B, the ratio of A and B becomes 7: 9. How many litres of liquid A were contained in the can initially?

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. 21
- D. 25

Two vessels A and B contain spirit and water in the ratio of 5: 2 and 7: 6 respectively. Find the ratio in which these mixtures be mixed to obtain a new mixture in vessel C containing spirit and water in the ratio 8: 5?

- A. 3: 4
- B. 4: 3
- C. 9: 7
- D. 7: 9

In what ratio must a grocer mix two varieties of pulses costing Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 per kg respectively so as to get a mixture worth Rs. 16.50 kg?

- A. 3: 7
- B. 5: 7
- C. 7: 3
- D. 7: 5

8 litres are drawn from a cask full of wine and are then filled with water. This operation is performed three more times. The ratio of the quantity of wine now left in the cask to that of the water is 16: 65. How much wine did the cask originally hold?

- A. 30 litres
- B. 26 litres
- C. 24 litres
- D. 32 litres

MISCELLANEOUS



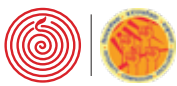


INTERNATIONAL BOOKER PRIZE, 2022

MACOLIN CONVENTION

PULITZER PRIZE, 2022

TRAVEL AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT INDEX



INTERNATIONAL BOOKER PRIZE, 2022

The International Booker Prize has been awarded to 'Tomb of Sand', originally published in Hindi as Ret Samadhi. This is the first book written in an Indian language to be awarded the International Booker Prize. Daisy Rockwell translated Ret Samadhi written by Author Geetanjali Shree to English.

INTERNATIONAL BOOKER PRIZE

Awarded annually for a single book - a quality fiction from all over the world and has already had an impact on those statistics in the UK, translated into English and published in the UK or Ireland. The £50,000 prize money divided equally between the author and translator.

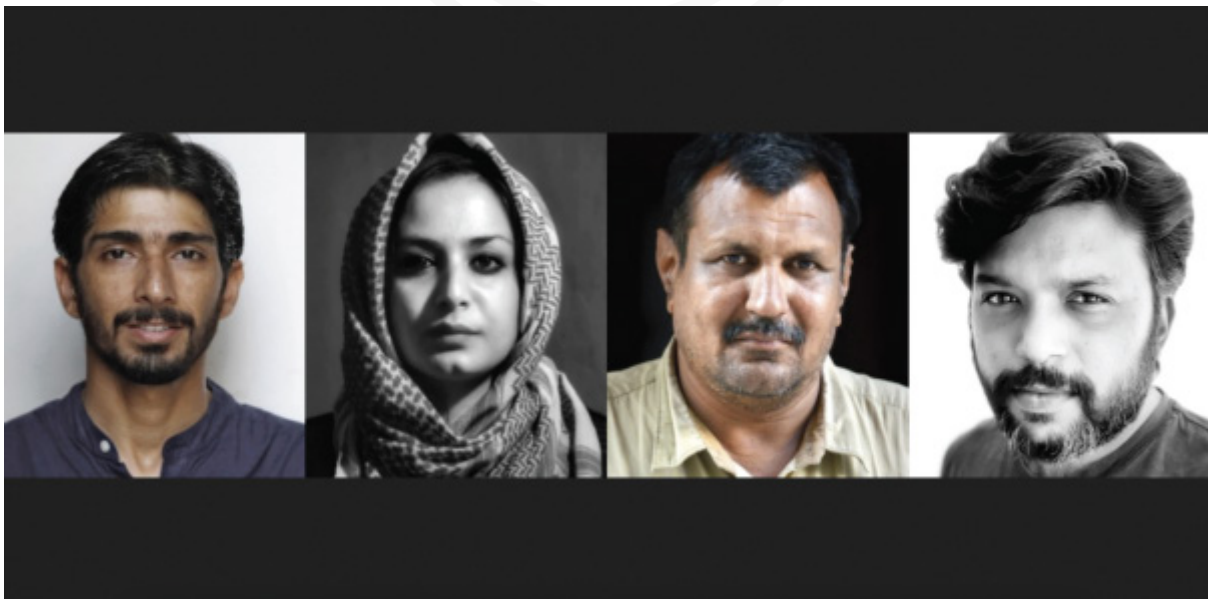
MACOLIN CONVENTION

The Interpol's Match-Fixing Task Force (IMFTF) XII meet concluded with a call for harmonised global efforts to curb competition manipulation. The members deliberated on various mechanisms to improve intelligence sharing "such as the establishment of national platforms, as outlined in the Macolin Convention, that centralise and analyse information on irregular and suspicious trends".

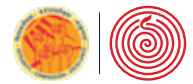
MACOLIN CONVENTION

- 🌀 **OFFICIAL NAME:** Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions.
- 🌀 **TYPE:** Multilateral treaty
- 🌀 **OBJECTIVE:** Check match-fixing.
- 🌀 **STATUS:** Active since September 1, 2019.
- 🌀 **NODAL AGENCY:** Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)

PULITZER PRIZE, 2022



A team of 4 Indian photographers from Reuters news agency — slain photojournalist Danish Siddiqui, Adnan Abidi, Sanna Irshad Mattoo and Amit Dave — have won the 2022 Pulitzer Prize for feature photography for their *coverage of the Covid-19 crisis in India*.



PULITZER PRIZE

- ESTABLISHED: 1917
- RECOGNITION: Exemplary public service and achievement in American journalism, letters, and music.

INDIAN/INDIAN ORIGIN PULITZER WINNERS

Gobind Behari
Jhumpa Lahiri
Geeta Anand
Siddhartha Mukherjee
Sanghamitra Kalita

TRAVEL AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT INDEX

PUBLICATION: World Economic Forum.

FREQUENCY OF PUBLICATION: Biennale

MANDATE: Measure the factors that make it attractive to develop business in the travel and tourism industry of individual countries, rather than a measure of a country attractiveness as a tourist destination.

METHODOLOGY: Ranks selected nations according to the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI), which scores from 1 to 6 the performance of a given country in each specific subindex.

SUB-INDICES

- ENABLING ENVIRONMENT
- TRAVEL & TOURISM POLICY AND ENABLING CONDITIONS
- INFRASTRUCTURE
- TRAVEL & TOURISM DEMAND DRIVERS
- TRAVEL & TOURISM SUSTAINABILITY

TOP PERFORMERS

Japan
United States
Spain
France
Germany

In the 2021 index, India has been ranked at 54th place in the latest edition. In 2019, India had ranked at 46th position. India topped within the South Asia region.

SPACE FOR ROUGH NOTES

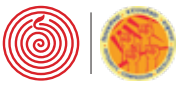
ETHNIC

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WORK ETHICS AND ITS IMPORTANCE



WORK ETHICS AND ITS IMPORTANCE

Having a good work ethic generally means you commit yourself to doing the best job possible at all times. It can mean you possess dedication, responsibility and a positive attitude towards everything your work requires. Doing your job diligently with a strong work ethic can help you perform tasks better, form stronger relationships with colleagues and develop a positive image for the business.

Here, we take a closer look at what work ethic is, why it's important and how you can improve and demonstrate your work ethic at work

WORK ETHIC

Work ethic is the combination of qualities, personality traits and beliefs that you apply on the job. Typically, a good work ethic is based on the belief that hard work is fundamentally a valuable and worthwhile pursuit.

Those with a strong work ethic likely possess traits and skills like dependability, respectfulness, productivity and collaboration. For example, if you find work important and worthy of your best efforts, you will likely show up for work on time and always treat your colleagues with respect. There are many ways to demonstrate a strong work ethic, including paying attention to small things throughout the day like being punctual or communicating well.

IMPORTANCE OF WORK ETHIC


Work ethic is an important factor in making strong networking connections and advancing in your career. When you have a good work ethic, those who know you can speak highly of you for professional opportunities. Employers you interview with will likely respond positively to this feedback because they often want to recruit people who will perform to the best of their abilities and inspire others to do the same. This can lead to new professional opportunities and accomplishing major long- and short-term career goals.

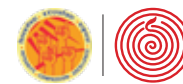
At work, accomplishing tasks and projects with a good work ethic shows that you are a reliable employee and opens you up to more responsibilities and leadership opportunities, which can increase your chances of a raise or promotion.

Having a good work ethic is also key to a positive experience in the workplace for both you and your co-workers. When you possess these skills, you likely perform high-quality work, have strong relationships with colleagues and contribute towards achieving important tasks that add value to your team and organisation. Also, those with a strong work ethic can often inspire other colleagues by serving as an example of how employees should behave. This can establish an organisational culture that values hard work, cooperation and peer support.

SKILLS AND QUALITIES IN YOUR WORK ETHIC

The following qualities combine to create a strong work ethic:

-  Accountability
-  Discipline
-  Honesty
-  Humility
-  Integrity
-  Organisation
-  High-quality work
-  Responsibility
-  Teamwork
-  Time management



ACCOUNTABILITY

Having accountability means others can rely on you to meet standards. You may manage your work well without much oversight. As an accountable team member, you may also demonstrate your reliability, take responsibility for your actions and contribute well to tasks and projects. You can also admit to your own mistakes and make efforts to improve for future assignments.

DISCIPLINE

Having discipline means you focus and complete tasks no matter the circumstances. Managing your time well is a key component of practising discipline. If you are well disciplined, you can also manage multiple tasks at once.

HONESTY

Employers value honesty at work because it aids in the completion of tasks at a higher pace and of better quality. Being truthful particularly helps when giving or receiving feedback or sharing project ideas. Honest employees are also willing to use any mistakes as a learning experience to further improve themselves and their work.

HUMILITY

Being humble means putting your efforts into perspective of larger organisational goals. It means that you're conscientious of your team's goals and each team members' thoughts and feelings. You also value everyone on the team for their equal skills and contributions. Everyone has an important job to do, and you understand people have different priorities because of that. You can also demonstrate a great work ethic by being willing to share your ideas when valuable, be honest about both your wins and your areas of improvement and celebrate success and recognition alongside your team.

INTEGRITY

Integrity is the practice of always doing the right thing no matter who may be watching. Practising integrity results in gaining the trust of those around you. If you can work on your own without being constantly monitored or can make decisions with the best intentions, for example, you display a good work ethic.

ORGANISATION

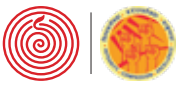
Being well organised can help you get tasks done on time, communicate clearly with others and set proper expectations about your work. You might keep several workspaces organised, such as your desk, computer, calendar and notes. You might use lists, spreadsheets or mobile apps to keep projects organised and up to date. Being organised also helps colleagues understand what still needs to be done when their assistance is needed.

HIGH-QUALITY WORK

While it is crucial to turn your work in on time, it is also important that the work is done well and meets all of the requirements. A strong work ethic means putting in more than the minimal effort required to accomplish a task and meet a deadline. If you consistently complete work that does not need revision, you demonstrate respect for others' time and the organisation's efficiency and effectiveness.

RESPONSIBILITY

Responsible people understand expectations and deliver work that measures up to those demands. By being responsible, you show that you can be relied upon to do work to the best of your ability and to help others, too. It also means that if you need help, you are not afraid to ask for it.



TEAMWORK

Working well with others is a key component of work ethic. Even if you usually work alone, you should regularly speak to and update managers, clients or colleagues while performing your duties. Having strong teamwork skills means treating those around you with respect, practising effective communication skills and having empathy so you understand how to interact best with each individual you work with. This allows you to easily work alongside a team towards a common goal that reflects well on everybody.

TIME MANAGEMENT

Managing your time well can help you meet deadlines, set appointments or meetings and communicate proper expectations about your schedule. It is also important to be punctual at work both when you arrive and when you have meetings. When you are regularly on-time or respectfully early, you showcase how you care about others' time, the topic or situation at hand and the needs of the organisation.

How to demonstrate and improve your work ethic

You outwardly demonstrate your work ethic every day. Here are several tips you might consider when demonstrating and improving your work ethic:

1.MINIMISE DISTRACTIONS: To demonstrate your discipline, it can be helpful to put away things that might hinder or distract from your work. If you find yourself checking your mobile phone regularly, consider putting it away in a desk drawer instead.

2.GOAL SETTING: Practise improving your work ethic skills every day. Ask those you trust which areas could use improvement. Focus on those until you are confident. This can include double-checking your work or leaving earlier than normal to get to meetings on time.

3.TIME MANAGEMENT: Whilst taking short, regular breaks is a good idea, be mindful of being distracted for long periods. Consider tracking how much time you spend on breaks or specific tasks and projects to find areas to improve.

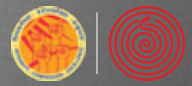
4.TASK ORGANISATION: Take some time to organise your notes, email inbox, desk and any other workspaces. This can help keep you focused and create a more relaxing workday. It can also contribute to better time management skills, especially for any last-minute tasks.

5.WORK LIFE BALANCE: To have and maintain a strong work ethic, try to work only within your work schedule, limit overtime when you can, take regular time off and schedule breaks throughout your workday.

6.BELIEF IN PURPOSE OF WORK: Feeling excited about your company's mission, the work you are doing or some other aspect of your job can help improve your work ethic. If you find that completing tasks in a certain way makes it more exciting for you, like collaborating with teammates, try to incorporate more of that into your workday. Look for aspects of your work that you are naturally drawn to and focus on those.

7.EMPATHETIC: Good work ethic can come across in the small things, like saying hello to colleagues every morning and happily offering help when someone asks for it.

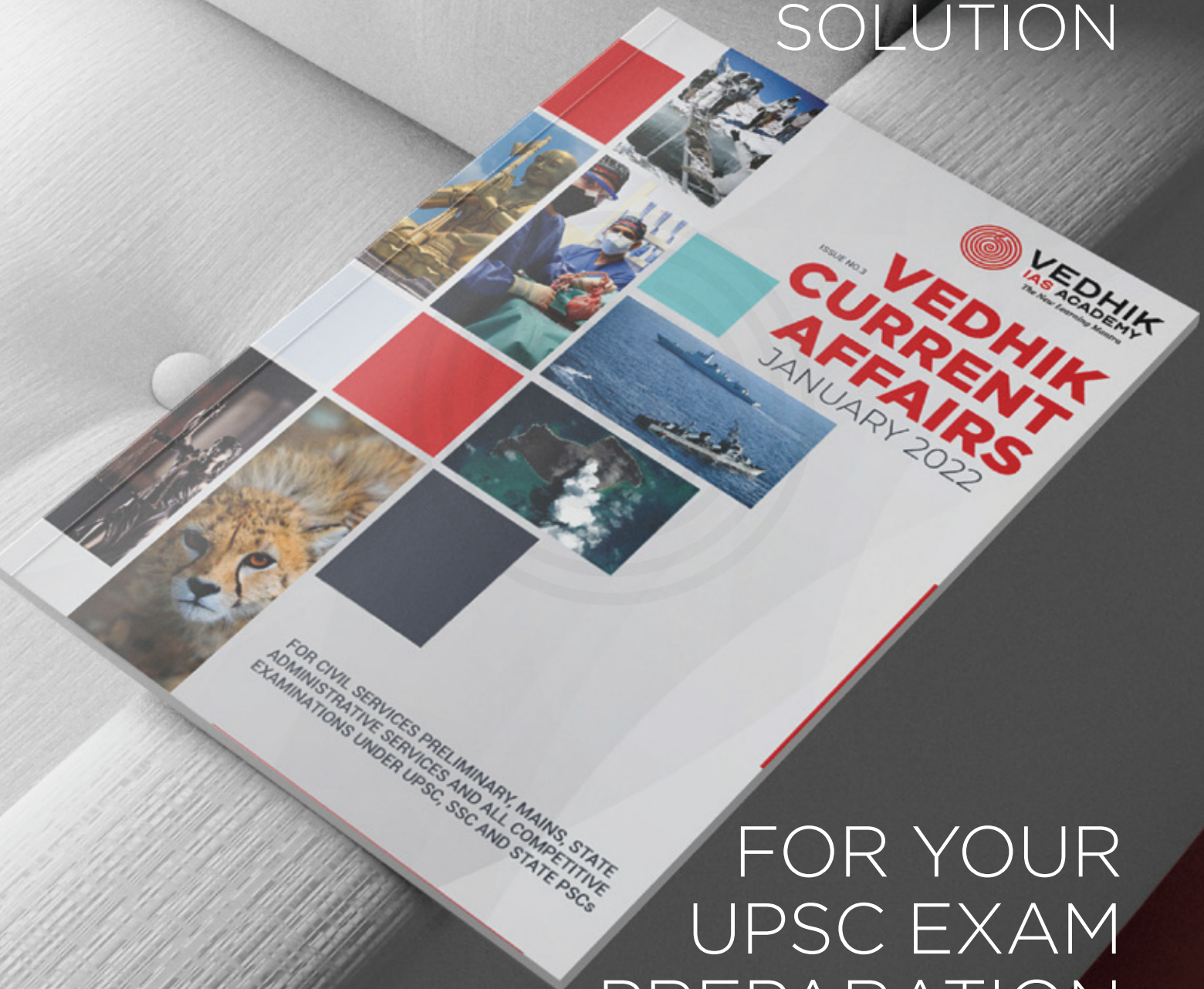
8.WORK PRODUCTIVITY: Being on time and completing tasks by, or preferably before, due dates is an easy and obvious way to show work ethic. It also leaves more time to fix any errors or make revisions before the deadline. You can also be more present and active during meetings when you know you're on schedule to complete your work.



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TOPICS OF THE MONTH



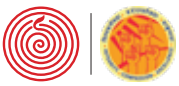


THE PROCESS OF SELF DISCOVERY HAS NOW BEEN
TECHNOLOGICALLY OUTSOURCED

YOUR PERCEPTION OF ME IS A REFLECTION OF YOU;
MY REACTION TO YOU IS AN AWARENESS OF ME

WHAT IS RESEARCH, BUT A BLIND DATE
WITH KNOWLEDGE

THERE ARE BETTER PRACTICES TO
“BEST PRACTICES”



THE PROCESS OF SELF DISCOVERY HAS NOW BEEN TECHNOLOGICALLY OUTSOURCED

A discovery is the act of recognising something that already existing but has never been discovered before, such as how Christopher Columbus discovered America. An invention is the process of producing something completely new using one's own ideas and development, such as Thomas Alva Edison's invention of the light bulb. Self-discovery is the process by which a person acquires a better understanding of his or her own self, character, value, and life purpose. Self-discovery aids in the understanding of a person's potential. Technology is the use of scientific knowledge for practical goals. The strategy of finding relevant job responsibilities done outside of a company is known as outsourcing.

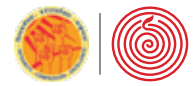
"The greatest discovery in life is self-discovery," a Bahamian evangelist Myles Munroe reportedly observed, "because until you find yourself, you will always be someone else." There are numerous remarkable stories of self-discovery throughout the world and literature. "Not in his speech, not in his thoughts, I see his greatness, only in his actions, in his life," writes Hermann Hesse in his novel "Siddhartha." "There is only one way to learn... it is through action, you've learned everything you need to know on your path." says Paulo Coelho, author of another brilliant and best-selling book on self-discovery, "The Alchemist." 'Kahlil Gibran,' a Lebanese-American writer, poet, and visual artist, is another multifaceted figure who emphasised the importance of self-discovery, writing, "Knowledge of the self is the mother of all knowledge. So it is incumbent on me to know myself, to know it completely, to know its minutiae, its characteristics, its subtleties, and it's very atoms."

SELF DISCOVERY OF OUR BODY

Self-discovery is a process that has been applied in a variety of areas. Self-discovery of one's physical body in terms of medical diagnostic is one of them. Previously, physicians and doctors would touch and feel a patient's heartbeats and temperature with their bare hands. However, modernity and technical breakthroughs gave rise to the stethoscope and thermometer, allowing clinicians to outsource patient readings via technology. Science has led to the development of large and sophisticated devices for full body searches, which have come from Japan and the United States. The finest instances of how technology outsourcing of our body's self-discovery has been done effectively include ECG, Eco Scan, and others.

SELF DISCOVERY THROUGH DHYANA

Dhyana is another method for self-discovery. The Sanskrit term dhyana means "meditation." It comes from the basic words dhi, which means "receptacle" or "mind," and yana, which means "moving" or "going." Dhyana is a part of a self-directed awareness and unifying Yoga process through which the yogi understands self (Atman, soul), one's relationship with all living creatures, and ultimate truth, according to great Indian sages. Lord Buddha pondered under a fig tree and attained enlightenment as a result. When Muhammad saw the Angel Jibril, he was meditating in a cave on Mount Hira. He was told to recite the words in front of the angel. Over the following 23 years, Allah's word was revealed to Muhammad in this manner. For thousands of years, people have been meditating. Meditation was created to aid in the comprehension of life's holy and mystical powers.



SELF DISCOVERY THROUGH PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

"There is a tide in the affairs of mankind," Shakespeare writes in 'Julius Caesar.' "Which, taken at the flood, leads to fortune" (Act-IV, Scene-III). When God creates a person, he or she has the potential to flourish in three areas of life, and those who discover those domains will be able to fully achieve in life. This is a form of self-discovery that may currently be accomplished using psychological assessments such as aptitude tests. An aptitude test is designed to measure an individual's competence in an environment when they have no prior training or expertise. Parapsychology is a branch of psychology that studies a person's extraordinary mental talents that appear to exist but are not explained by recognised scientific ideas. Psychoanalysis and Sigmund Freud's psychological procedures resulted in notions of conscious and subconscious minds, which once again helped mankind learn more about the human mind (self discovery).

OUTSOURCING

Outsourcing is the process of certain corporate groupings or organisations renting some business functions to specialised firms. Outsourcing benefits in two ways: it lowers costs and makes use of the knowledge of a company that specialises in a certain service. The first fallacy regarding outsourcing is that it is a relatively new concept. The word was coined in the 1970s. The majority of large companies outsource half of their IT operations. Human resources, payroll, and accounting are just a few of the back-office functions that companies outsource. Companies may soon be more "outsourced" than "insourced," implying a major restructuring affecting employees, managers, consumers, and executives. Consumer options will expand, product costs will decrease, and the responsibilities of employees will evolve.

GAMING PROCESS OUTSOURCING

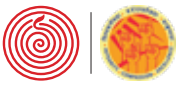
In the expanding console game development business, outsource game development, also known as Gaming Process Outsourcing (GPO), is not a foreign notion. Gaming Process Outsourcing refers to the outsourcing to a third party of several processes or related activities necessary for the production of a game. The end credits of the blockbuster game Horizon Zero Dawn, released by Sony Interactive Entertainment, shows that the game was developed by 18 distinct outsourced game production businesses. In the worldwide outsourcing game development market, China, Vietnam, and the Philippines have been pioneers. Electronic Arts, Sony, and Microsoft, among others, outsource game development to large China-based firms like Virtuos.

CONSULTANCY

A consultancy is a consulting business that makes advice and helps an organisation execute those recommendations to enhance its structure, management processes, human resources, strategy, financial management, and information systems. The Indian Union Cabinet has approved a five-year plan worth more than Rs 4,000 crore to explore the "deep ocean for resources" and develop deep sea technology for long-term utilisation of ocean resources. India's interest in investigating the deep ocean for resources dates back to the 1980s, and as the government seeks to explore this undiscovered terrain, it has enlisted the assistance of foreign and specialised consultancies to determine the minerals of the Indian ocean. India was able to self-discover its own deep ocean minerals as a result of outsourcing to consultancies.

HISTORY THROUGH OUTSOURCING

Archaeology helped to portray the magnificent Egyptian heritage of 6000 years of civilisation, but Egyptian history



was written by English and French, not by them. Mummies and pyramids were researched and analysed in order to uncover numerous undiscovered facts and secrets. In 1921-1922, Sir John Hubert Marshall led an excavation campaign that resulted in the discovery of Harappa's ruins. Marshall and Sir Mortimer Wheeler had mostly excavated the Mohenjo-daro site by 1931. Over 1,056 towns and villages of the Indus Civilization have been discovered by 1999. Only because of technical outsourcing, these historical self-discoveries become possible.

Outsourcing has a lot of advantages, but it also has a lot of dangers and obstacles when it comes to negotiating and maintaining outsourcing contracts. Outsourcing has a number of disadvantages, including a shorter turnaround time, a lack of business or subject expertise, language and cultural hurdles, time zone difficulties, and a lack of control. In general, risks rise when the distance between customer and provider widens, and the scope of duties broadens and blurs. Certain things must undoubtedly be outsourced in order to obtain technologically sophisticated knowledge. However, we Indians have a desire – 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat,'

as Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi stated in his speech to the country "It is our job to guarantee that India owns the twenty-first century. There is only one way to get there: India's self-dependency." We Indians required comprehensive knowledge and practical insight in every facet of growth in order to be self-sufficient. It's high time for us to recognise and appreciate our own value.

Indians may rely on the United States and the United Kingdom for a better knowledge and diagnosis of ailments. Top-tier medical schools, world-class hospitals, a wide range of study opportunities, cutting-edge research, and expert professors may all be found in the United States. The United States is home to all of the world's top medical schools. According to research, call centre services, data entry services, transcription services, engineering services, and photo editing services are among the primary services that may be outsourced to India. We should never outsource our economic domain in order to establish a self-sufficient India. To graduate from a developing to a developed country, we must self-discover our economic strengths and competencies. Oscar Auliq Ice, a writer, venture investor, and philanthropist, famously stated, "The greatest challenge in life is discovering who you are. The second greatest is being happy with what you find".

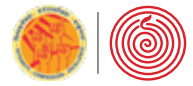
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YOUR PERCEPTION OF ME IS A REFLECTION OF YOU; MY REACTION TO YOU IS AN AWARENESS OF ME

Perception is a method of seeing the world, coping with it, and living it. The way sensory information is organised, analysed, and consciously experienced is referred to as perception. Bottom-up and top-down processes are involved in perception. Perceptions are created from sensory input, which is referred to as bottom-up processing. Our accessible information, experiences, and ideas, on the other hand, impact how we perceive such feelings. This is described as "top-down" processing. Many wonderful quotes about perception exist, and many people feel that your ideas and perceptions shape your reality and truth.

When questioned about the perception on Mahatma Gandhiji, Albert Einstein replied, "Generations to come will scarce believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth". We say "your perception of me is a reflection of you" because perception is based on similarities and resemblances. Perception has been studied from the time of the ancient Greek philosophers, who were interested in how humans learn and interpret the world. Researchers grew interested in understanding how different parts of perception operated, as well as how the mind interprets and organises these perceptions, as psychology arose as a discipline distinct from philosophy.

NARCISSITIC PERCEPTION

Narcissism is characterised by a preoccupation with one's personal demands and an obsessive concern in one's physical appearance, frequently at the expense of others. Narcissistic personality disorder is caused by extreme narcissistic perspective. When people with NPD aren't given the praise, they feel they deserve, they could be sad and disappointed. The name "narcis-

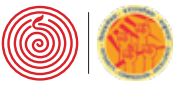
sism" stems from Ovid's first-century work, which describes the fabled account of a beautiful young man Narcissus. The gods punished Narcissus by letting him fall in love with his own reflection in a pool of water after he rejected the love of nymph Echo. Narcissus slowly pines away and dies when he realises that the object of his love cannot love him back.

SENSE PERCEPTION

Sense Perception encompasses all of our senses — sight, smell, touch, hearing, and taste – and is the most fundamental means of knowing. We are the most advanced species on the planet because of this. A child observes people walking and the manner in which they move and learns to walk without having to figure it out - this is an advantage of sense perception, but it also has drawbacks. Different religious people, such as Muslims and Hindus, have their own perceptions about each other that are not very encouraging, and these perceptions on opposite sides frequently give opponents names. Lemuel Gulliver is tied up by people of Lilliput who are less than 6 inches (15 cm) tall in Jonathan Swift's renowned book "Gulliver's Travel". The 'Lilliputians' are known for their absurd rituals and petty disagreements. Even today, when people engage in petty and stupid political dispute in the British Parliament, the opposing sides refer to them as 'Lilliputians'.

PERCEPTION ON HABIT & CUSTOMS

Custom is a societal phenomenon, whereas habit is a personal phenomenon. Customs are social habits that, by repetition, form the foundation of a social order. Others cannot understand one's notion of habit and custom. The Kranji War Cemetery is located in Kranji, Singapore, and is



the final resting place for Allied soldiers who died during World War II in Southeast Asia, including the Battle of Singapore and the ensuing Japanese occupation of the island from 1942 to 1945. Both the English and the Japanese perform their death ceremonies on the Kranji war Memorial Day. Flowers are given to the deceased by English, while rice is given to the departed by Japanese. Because their perspectives on habits and customs differ, neither party can comprehend the significance of the other's habits and customs.

PERCEPTION ON BEAUTY

Gorgeous objects appear much more beautiful as a result of our perception! The majority of us make judgments about people based on their appearance. As a result, the virtues are overlooked. Only a few people think about examining a person's virtues without regard for their appearance. Everyone is lovely, but not everyone recognises it. The expression "beauty is in the eye of the beholder" is true. Attractive things appear much more beautiful due to our viewpoint. Individual and national perceptions of beauty differ. Fair skin, blonde hair, and blue eyes are the hallmarks of English beauty. Despite his colour, Lord Krishna is depicted as the most attractive in the Bhagavata Purana. In Nigeria, a person with a huge head that is pointed upwards at the rear of the head is considered attractive. The Chinese believe that ladies with small feet are attractive. "That's always seemed so ridiculous to me, that people want to be around someone because they're gorgeous," John Green once stated. "It's like picking your breakfast cereals based on colour instead of taste."

DEMAND PERCEPTION

Our perceptions of things lead to demands. In the Hindu puranas, Parvathy devi asks Lord Shiva to make her fair skin, and Lord Shiva turns her skin copper, transforming her into Gauri. This perception

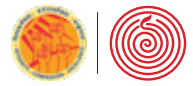
sprang from a desire to be beautiful. The need for bridges, dams, retail malls, and other infrastructure will be driven by our geographical perceptions and perceptions of modernization. This aspect is becoming increasingly important in today's consumer market. Fixing a major market obstacle today entails not just satisfying your clients' requirements, but also their expectations and perceptions. Market aims to make individuals clients rather than just consumers by raising the game of matching consumers' perceptions and desire. Demands that come from perception are too dangerous to pursue without a lot of learning curves detached from scale and market demand alignment.

MY REACTION TO YOU IS AN AWARENESS OF ME

When two persons meet, how they react to each other is determined by their level of awareness. We utilise a variety of gestures to greet people: the English shake hands, the Indians 'namaste,' European troops salute, and Roman soldiers 'clinch their fist and pound on the chest.' The Indian greeting 'namaste' means "we are one," "salute" means "empty hand," and "clutching fist and beating on the chest" signifies "my heart is yours, and I will fight and die for you." Each salutation and greeting expresses one's motive based on his or her reflections. Because there are so many ponds and lotuses in India, Indians present lotuses to God, but Africans have never considered it. The Eskimos can offer ice as a sacrifice, but the Middle East cannot. This demonstrates how prayers and worship practises reflect society and culture.

REFLECTION FROM EDUCATION

Reflection and reaction are essential components of our education. We may learn more about ourselves via education and then reflect on it. Consider sports teams that review game footage from the night before, would help them to They are



able to recognise and rectify errors through practise. The educational system creates a custom, and those who follow the custom have similar perceptions, reactions, and reflections. Your behaviours, as well as what you eat and drink, are all influenced by your level of education. It was a common belief that strangers are harmful, and strangers should be treated differently. However, Jesus Christ emphasised that you should love your neighbour as yourself. This term alters people's perceptions all across the world.

WAY FORWARD

There are a few things we can do to improve our perception of the world around us. Perception necessitates paying attention to the environment. Anything that can be seen, touched, tasted, smelled, or heard should be counted, because it helps us to make sense of the environment around us. The recognition stage is an important aspect of perception. We can comprehend and react properly by categorising items into meaningful categories. The perceptual process culminates in some kind of action in reaction to the stimuli. This might include a number of steps that we must do in order to move in the proper path. Swami Vivekananda spoke before the World Parliament of Religions in Chicago in 1893, saying that we destroy ourselves like frogs in a well if we have the wrong perception.

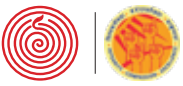
For our own prosperity, globalisation must be accompanied with a global mindset.

Human universalisation and globalisation are the true solutions we require. As a result, every human perceives every other human as a member of the same species. There is no one superior or inferior, and significant improvement must be achieved. "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam," a Sanskrit phrase found in the Hindu Maha Upanishad, means "the world is one family." Many Hindu rites and celebrations conclude with prayers like "lokas-samastah sukhino bhavantu," which means "Let the entire universe be joyful."

We must rise above all perceptions and reflections as human beings and treat everyone equally. In his I Have a Dream Speech, Martin Luther King Jr. stated that "a person should not be judged by the colour of his skin, but by the content of his character". To get above perception and reflection, we must free ourselves from illusions and delusions. When man becomes mature, when time progress, when science brings in changes, when democracy makes everyone equal, We must raise our perceptions and reflections to perceive that every human being sees every other human being as equal, and this is the heightening we must achieve.

**The
More
You Learn,
The
More
You Earn**





WHAT IS RESEARCH, BUT A BLIND DATE WITH KNOWLEDGE

"What is the research, but a blind date with knowledge" This is a quote by Will Harvey, an American software developer. Anything that comes to our hands is as good as a book in true education: a page-prank, the blunder of a servant, a bit of table chat – they're all part of the curriculum. According to Wikipedia Research is "creative and systematic activity intended to improve the reservoir of knowledge,". It entails gathering, organising, and analysing data in order to gain a better knowledge of a topic or issue. Research may reproduce components of previous projects or the project as a whole to assess the validity of equipment, processes, or experiments.

Without appropriate knowledge, research is impossible. The researcher applies numerous forms of information for the first time when doing original research. As a result, it is claimed that research is like going on a blind date with knowledge. A blind date is a social outing between two people who have never met before, usually set up by a friend of theirs. The participants on a blind date may have never met or seen each other before, hence the term "blind date." When researchers apply their knowledge to a problem or issue, they have no way of knowing whether or not they will succeed. It's like going on a blind date with knowledge when you use different forms of knowledge for the first time (research). Nobody knows what will happen, but such a successful date leads to successful research.

INDIA'S HAL TEJAS

The country's scientists and engineers chose one of the riskiest bets in 1980. India envisaged entering a whole new field. With just information and a can-do mentality, they embarked on a blind date to an

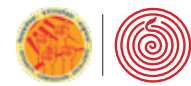
entirely new endeavour. That initiative is now not only successful, but India has also achieved self-sufficiency in that area and that project is HAL Tejas. The HAL Tejas is a multirole light fighter built for the Indian Air Force and Indian Navy by the Aeronautical Development Agency in partnership with Aircraft Research and Design Centre of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. It was developed as part of the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) programme. It is the smallest and lightest supersonic combat aircraft in its class today.

INDIA'S FIRST INDIGENOUS COVID-19 VACCINE

Developing India's first indigenous Covid-19 vaccine was another magnificent consequence of a research blind date that protected millions of Indians from the coronavirus pandemic's claws. Bharat Biotech has developed COVAXIN, India's indigenous COVID-19 vaccine, in conjunction with the Indian Council of Medical Research and the National Institute of Virology. The vaccine is being developed using a platform derived from Whole-Virion Inactivated Vero Cells. They include dead viruses that are unable to infect humans but can nevertheless urge the immune system to produce a defensive response in the face of infection. The vaccine provides 65.2 percent protection against the SARS-CoV-2, B.1.617.2 Delta variant, according to efficacy data. Other Indian vaccinations have shown to be highly effective against the global pandemic virus.

HOMI BHABHA'S THREE-STAGE NUCLEAR POWER PROGRAMME

Another illustration of India's research blind date achievement is Homi Bhabha's three-stage nuclear power programme, which was developed in the 1950s to ensure the country's long-term energy indepen



dence by utilising uranium and thorium deposits found in the monazite sands of South India's coastal areas. The project's ultimate goal is to make it possible for India's thorium deposits to be used to meet the country's energy needs. The Indian nuclear establishment calculates that with only the country's commercially extractable thorium supplies, the country could create 500 GWe for at least four centuries.

INDIAN MATHEMATICIAN & ASTRONOMER - ARYABHATA

Aryabhata was a renowned Indian mathematician and astronomer during the classical period of Indian mathematics and astronomy. The *Aryabhatiya* and the *Arya-siddhanta* are two of his works. He is also considered a notable early physicist due to his clear discussion of the theory of relativity of motion. In contrast to the then-prevailing belief that the sky rotated, Aryabhata rightly asserted that the world revolves on its axis every day and that the apparent movement of the stars is a relative motion caused by the rotation of the globe. The Sun and Moon are each borne by epicycles, according to Aryabhata's geocentric conception of the solar system. These findings by Aryabhata are the epitome of research blind dates.

GALILEO GALILEI

Natural philosopher, astronomer, and mathematician from Italy who made significant contributions to the sciences of motion, astronomy, and material strength as well as the creation of the scientific method. His formulations of (circular) inertia, the rule of falling bodies, and parabolic trajectories signalled the start of a major shift in motion research. Finally, his telescope findings revolutionised astronomy and cleared the path for the Copernican heliocentric paradigm to be accepted. Galileo's teachings and findings were derided by those around him. Galileo's true worth was eventually recognised by the rest of the

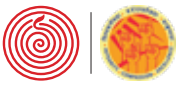
world. His name will live for ever since he risked his ideals and blind dates to present the world with crucial knowledge.

THE FIRST AIRPLANE – WRIGHT BROTHERS

The Wright brothers were American brothers who achieved the first powered, sustained, and controlled aircraft flight (1903). Wilbur and his brother Orville Wright also designed and piloted the world's first completely functional aeroplane (1905). Wilbur and Orville Wright were the only Wright brothers who did not go to college or marry. The brothers started a bicycle sales and repair operation in 1892, and in 1896, they started making bicycles on a modest scale. They built their own self-oiling bicycle wheel hub and outfitted the shop with a variety of light machine instruments. From 1899 until 1905, profits from the bicycle operations and other resources were used to support the Wright brothers' aviation efforts. Furthermore, the expertise of designing and producing lightweight, accurate machinery out of wood, wire, and metal tubing provided excellent foundation for the creation of flying machines.

ONE OF THE GREATEST INVENTORS – NIKOLA TESLA

Nikola Tesla was a Serbian-American inventor and engineer who developed the rotating magnetic field, which is the foundation of most alternating-current machines. He also invented the three-phase electric power transmission system. In 1884, he emigrated to the United States and sold George Westinghouse the patent rights to his system of alternating-current dynamos, transformers, and motors. He created the Tesla coil, an induction coil that is widely utilised in radio technology, in 1891. He originally worked with Thomas Edison, but the two innovators' backgrounds and approaches were so unlike that their separation was unavoidable. Tesla quickly created his own laboratory, allowing his creative



mind to run wild. He experimented with shadowgraphs identical to the ones Wilhelm Röntgen later employed when he discovered X-rays in 1895.

STEPS FOR RESEARCH

The first phase in a researcher's research is to determine which difficulties or problems need to be investigated and how they might be addressed. The researcher must consider the study's objective, the information required, and how the information will be used in decision-making. The next stage is to develop a research strategy or general approach to solving the problem. It outlines the steps involved in getting the information needed. The goal is to create a study that will test the hypotheses of interest, find plausible solutions to the research questions, and offer the data needed to make decisions. The third phase is to collect data, which entails gathering the facts you'll need to fix the issue or problem you've discovered. Experiments, observations, and personal interviews are all examples of data collecting methods.

LAST 2 STAGES OF RESEARCH

Interpreting research data is the penultimate step of the research. The goal of this stage is to examine the data and come up with a solution to the problem. Start by putting your findings and the material you gathered in Step 3 into order. After that, write a rough copy of your conclusion, recommendations, and findings. The preliminary writing will assist you in organising your thoughts. The final stage is to provide the findings of the research to individuals who require the information to make decisions. The results should be provided in an easily understandable way so that they can be used in the decision-making process quickly. In addition, to improve clarity and effect, an oral presentation should be given utilising tables, figures, and graphs.

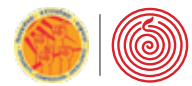
PROMOTE RESEARCH MENTALITY

The advantage of having a research-oriented organization is that we

will always be a leader in technological development. Good research projects create incomes which can be used to foster facilities and funding. Plan the curriculum in a particular pattern that promotes and encourage pupils to share their perspective. More Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with top industries and universities should be promoted in order to improve consulting and research operations. Create a forum for researchers to share accessible research facilities. Those who do well should be rewarded. Any individual, young or old, requires a boost, a congratulatory phrase, or a word of encouragement to let them know that they are on the right track. A tiny incentive can set off a chain reaction that leads to something bigger.

People feel that research has a very restricted definition, and that you can only "do it properly" in the scientific sense if you "do it right." Others feel that research entails listening to signals from all aspects of our lives and using what we learn to gain insight and knowledge. Both interpretations have validity in my opinion. Formal scientific inquiry, in my opinion, helps us grasp the sub-parts and pieces of an issue. However, limiting oneself to formal study within a single subject may not yield insights into solutions that function effectively with linked systems and globally compounded issues.

We need more research than ever before in this age of growing inequality, racism, global warming, and so on, to meet the difficulties of an ever-changing world. It is the goal of research to see what no one else has seen and to think what no one else has considered. So now is the moment to put our ideas on the line and ask our curiosity to set up a blind date that will provide the most information for the welfare of the planet. It's worth noting Neil Amstrong's statement "RESEARCH IS CREATING NEW KNOWLEDGE".



THERE ARE BETTER PRACTICES TO “BEST PRACTICES”

“Today’s best practices lead to dead ends, the best paths are new and untried famously stated by Peter Thiel. A best practice is a strategy or approach that is commonly accepted as being superior to other options because it produces better results or because it has become a standard way of doing things. The most optimum, efficient, safe, and successful approach to achieve a goal is to use best practices. There is no such thing as a perfect practice, just as there is no such thing as a perfect person. Every approach has its own set of drawbacks. It is feasible to improve and improve it, as well as to replace current procedures with more effective ones.

Every practice has its disadvantages. It is possible to enhance it and make it better, as well as to replace present practices with better ones. As a result, it is argued that better practices exist alongside the best practices. Even ‘best practices’ change over time. What were once deemed optimal practices are now regarded obsolete and inefficient. In the future, what are currently regarded excellent practices will be outmoded and inefficient. Better practices will take their place.

BARTER SYSTEM

The barter system has been in operation for thousands of years, dating back to 6000 BC. This kind of trade does not use money and depends exclusively on the exchange of products and services for other goods and services. Bartering was popular among Mesopotamian tribes, and the Phoenicians eventually adopted it. The barter system eventually gave rise to commodity money, in which everyday items like as shells, salt, and pebbles (small stones) were viewed as commodity money for trading. In ancient times, commodity money gave birth to money, and economies began to evolve as a result. As individ-

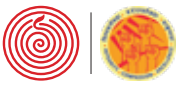
uals began to use commodity money more often, they began to notice new issues. Perishability, indivisibility, and heterogeneity were three fundamental flaws in this trade medium.

COINS & PAPER MONEY

In 600 B.C., King Alyattes of Lydia was the first one to manufacture legal coinage. Coins composed of silver and gold were used to symbolise this money. To prevent counterfeiting, coins were imprinted with images. The Tang dynasty of China produced paper currency in the 7th century, but actual paper money did not arrive until the Song dynasty in the 11th century. During the 13th century, Marco Polo was the one who brought the notion of paper money to Europe. Paper money was created and is being created from materials with little to no value. The real value was guaranteed by a bank's agreement to swap the piece of paper for a variety of items.

BANKING SYSTEMS TO CREDIT CARDS

Life was no longer safe as money became the primary criterion and society realised that living a nice life is governed by a piece of paper. Rich individuals were considered as targets by criminals since paper money had no security against theft. As a result, a banking system was established. This idea allowed consumers to put their money into a safe savings account and provide loans to those in need. American Express pioneered credit card usage in 1958. It was the first credit card that was accepted worldwide. Credit cards are now able to be saved on mobile devices. Customers may pay using Apple Pay, Google Pay, and a variety of other apps by just touching their phones against a point-of-sale terminal. It eliminates the need for a physical card to be carried in your wallet. All of these shifts are the con-



sequence of new ideas and better practises that have gradually supplanted old ones.

EVOLUTION OF MUSIC INDUSTRIES

The way music is created and delivered has changed considerably during the last 30 years. Since the late 1990s, the emergence of the internet has had a significant impact on how music is consumed throughout the world, causing a butterfly effect that unwittingly influences how musicians and artists are reimbursed and paid. For a long time, conventional record companies were the primary source of revenue for the music business. Music preferences were greatly affected by whatever was in circulation, and both composers and consumers were fully at the mercy of the companies. Music's journey from cassettes to floppies to CDs to digital forms has aided individuals in developing a stronger relationship with music in terms of storage and enjoyment. All of this has come about as a consequence of ongoing practices towards better practises.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

From Gurukul to today's age of digital learning, the history of Indian education may be divided into four generations. Around the third century BC, the Gurukul system was established. This was a teacher-centered education system in which sages and intellectuals verbally imparted information. In the following better practise, printing aided in the distribution of books to pupils. Teachers, who are the most important stakeholders in the educational system, began instructing according to the information stated in textbooks. In the twenty-first century, technology plays a significant part in the teaching and learning process. Teachers have been transformed into facilitators who supply learners with all available materials as a result of digital learning. The current pandemic situation completely transformed schooling, transforming classrooms into social meeting apps such as Google Meet and Zoom.

Students may now learn anything from the comfort of their own homes through online education.

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

90 percent of the people lived on farms and produced their own food over 200 years ago. However, just 2% of the world's population produces food for consumption today. Farmers employ technology to increase food production for a rising world. Today, each farmer can feed 155 people thanks to technological advancements, but in 1940, each farmer could only feed 19 people. To assist with field work, most farmers now employ tractors and other motorised equipment. Tractors, combines, ploughs, and other agricultural machinery are more larger and quicker than horses, allowing farmers to produce more food in less time. Better fertiliser technologies and methods provided farmers the upper hand once again, allowing them to switch from old and obsolete procedures to better practices on a regular basis.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The present public health system has been moulded by two forces over the last 150 years: first, the expansion of scientific knowledge about disease origins and methods, and second, the growth of public acceptance of disease management as both a possibility and a public obligation. When little was understood about the causes of sickness in previous centuries, society tended to accept illness with resignation, and little public actions were done. More effective therapies and improved strategies against health hazards were established as our understanding of the causes of infection and methods of disease control got more sophisticated. To use newly identified therapies against health hazards, public organisations and agencies were founded. As scientific knowledge advanced, government agencies expanded to take on additional responsibilities, such



as sanitation, immunisation, regulation, health education, and personal health care.

URBANISATION & MODERNISATION

New concepts, new ideas, advancement, urbanisation, and modernisation have all resulted from best practices. But the fundamental question is whether they can be sustained. Countries are experiencing a labour shortage as a result of urbanisation. In developing countries, "businesses and governments cannot provide enough jobs to fulfil the demand of a rapidly rising population." High population density, poor infrastructure, a shortage of cheap housing, floods, pollution, slum formation, crime, congestion, and poverty are all difficulties connected with urbanisation. Furthermore, digitalization has resulted in inequity, fear, materialisation, and cyberbullying.

OUTCOMES

Many emerging countries lacked indigenous research and technology competence in the early 1950s. They selectively acquired and produced superior and best-practiced technologies and development tactics from the West in their frantic endeavours to modernise traditional agriculture. Green revolution technology yielded remarkable food production outcomes, but it also exacerbated poverty and harmed the environment. Plastic's introduction was a huge step forward, but it choked the planet. Many of the methods resulted in deforestation and the extinction of wild animals. The majority of the floods are caused by humans.

MORE BETTER PRACTICES

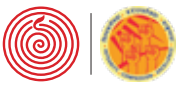
Take a look around the world; we still need many, if not more, better practices to make the world a more peaceful and sustainable place. Climate change is the greatest challenge we face today. The science is clear: we need to keep global warming to 1.5°C over pre-industrial levels to reduce the harm and prevent an irreversible tipping point. The UN IPCC Report for 2021 reaffirms

that we must reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by half by 2030 and reach net zero by 2050. Even with the reductions achieved in 2020 as a result of the pandemic (the largest since WWII), the globe is expected to fall short of its yearly objectives. To confront the climate catastrophe, we clearly need transformational changes and improved and better practices, which will rely on technology, innovation, and cross-industry collaboration.

WAYS FORWARD

Without a doubt, a worldwide effort is required to transform best practice into standard better practices. At the same time, we must guarantee that the reforms and improved methods are both environmentally and humanely sustainable. Organic fertiliser is an important part of agricultural sustainability since it helps to improve soil fertility. The newly supplied artificial fertiliser provided a short-term advantage, but it had serious long-term consequences, including soil toxicity and a decrease in soil fertility. More green industrial policies should be implemented by the government in order to speed up the development and expansion of green industries in order to transition to a low-carbon economy. To achieve Ethical Corporate Governance, we must implement better and superior practices. Companies operate primarily to provide a product or service that can be sold for a profit. To purpose, however, must be tempered with safeguards that guarantee a company's economic motive that does not transcend the line into immoral action.

There is no such thing as a permanent best. There's always something better than the finest. There's always room for improvement even the finest. Even the best practices may always be improved upon. It is preferable to continue to evolve current best practices over time in order to embrace new technology and meet new difficulties.



For a civilization that is always developing and changing, constant innovation is required. We live in a society where new approaches are needed to address current societal issues such as pollution, increased crime against women, racism, xenophobia, and female foeticide, to name a few.

No one can achieve perfection in a single day. An individual can only become flawless via practise. However, the phrase has been altered to reflect the fact that only perfect practise makes a difference. You should aim for development rather than perfection. With more and more practise, progress is made. Through practice, gently and gradually we can collect ourselves and learn how to be more fully with what we do. – Jack Kornfield

SPACE FOR ROUGH NOTES





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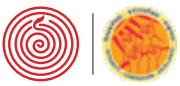
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MODEL QUESTION PAPER-MCQ







MODEL UPSC CIVIL SERVICES MCQS

Q1. Astamahasthanas collectively refer to 8 great holy places associated with the life of Buddha. These include 4 pilgrimage sites related to the life of Gautama Buddha viz. Lumbini, Bodhgaya, Sarnath and Kushinagara and 4 other sites viz. Vaishali, Rajgir, Sravasti and Sankasya. Consider the following pairs:

- 1.Lumbini*- Birth of Gautam Siddhartha
- 2.Uruvela*- Parinirvana
- 3.Sarnath*- Dhammachakra Parivartan
- 4.Kushinagar*- Nirvana

Which among the above pairs have been correctly matched?

- A.1 and 3 only
- B.2 and 3 only
- C.1, 2 and 3 only
- D.1, 2, 3 and 4

Q2. The wheat procurement by government agencies is set to dip to a 15-year low in the current marketing season, from an all-time high scale last year. With reference to the above statement, consider the following statements:

- 1.Rise in export demand
- 2.Lower production
- 3.Higher offtake during the last year.

Which among the above is / are attributed as the reason(s) for the present scenario?

- A.1 only
- B.1 and 3 only
- C.2 and 3 only
- D.1, 2 and 3

Q3. With reference to the Amrit Sarovar Mission, consider the following statements:

- 1.The objective of the Mission is to construct / develop at least 75 ponds in all rural districts with a pondage area of minimum 1 acre with water holding capacity of about 10,000 m³.
- 2.The Centre has granted Rs 1 lakh per construction / development of ponds under the Amrit Sarovar Mission.

Which among the above statement(s) is / are true?

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C.Both 1 and 2
- D.Neither 1 nor 2

Q4. With reference to the ASTRO SAT, consider the following statements:

- 1.ASTRO SAT is the first dedicated space telescope launched by India capable of observing the Universe in multiple bandwidths.
- 2.Indian Space Research Organisation and European Space jointly developed the ASTROSAT.

Which among the above statement(s) is / are true?

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C.Both 1 and 2
- D.Neither 1 nor 2

Q5. With reference to the Indian saints during the Medieval period, consider the following pairs:

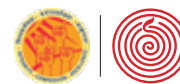
- 1.Adi Shankara - Shuddhaadvaita
- 2.Ramanuja - Vishishtadvaita
- 3.Madhavacharya – Dvaita
- 4.Vallabhacharya – Advaita

Which among the above pairs have been correctly matched?

- A.1 and 3 only
- B.2 and 3 only
- C.1, 2 and 3 only
- D.1, 2, 3 and 4

Q6. Following is a brief description of a tribal revolt: Referred to as the "Adivasi Jallianwala", the British forces killed hundreds of Bhil tribes on November 17, 1913 in the hills on the border of Rajasthan and Gujarat." The above tribal revolt mentioned in the above paragraph is:

- A.Mangarh Massacre.



- B.Rampa Rebellion
- C.Pal-Dadhvav Massacre
- D.Tarapur Massacre

Q7. Recently, India conducted Bongosagar III, a Naval Exercise at Port Mongla, Bangladesh to develop a high level of interoperability as well as joint operational skills with

- A.United States of America
- B.Sri Lanka
- C.Bangladesh
- Oman

Q8. Consider the following:

- 1.Construction Worker
- 2.Migrant Worker
- 3.Gig and Platform Worker
- 4.Street Vendor
- 5.Domestic Worker
- 6.Agriculture Worker
- 7.Other Unorganised Workers

Which among the above categories can seek social security schemes under the e-SHRAM portal?

- A.1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- B.1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 only
- C.1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 only
- D.All the above.

Q9. With reference to the Food Fortification, consider the following:

- 1.Does not require any changes in food habits to deliver nutrients to people.
- 2.Does not alter the characteristics of the food—the taste, the feel, the look.
- 3.Quickly implemented with visible impacts in in improvement of health in a relatively short period of time.
- 4.Cost-effective with the existing technology and delivery platforms.

Which among the above is / are benefit(s) of the food fortification?

- A.1, 2 and 3 only
- B.2, 3 and 4 only
- C.1, 3 and 4 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q10. Consider the following:

- 1.Lightning
- 2.Stubble burning.
- 3.Lack of soil moisture.
- 4.Rainfall deficiency.
- 5.Low humidity.

Which among the above is / are reasons for the forest fires in India?

- A.1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- B.1, 3, 4, and 5 only
- C.1, 2, 3, and 4 only
- D.All the above.

Q11. Recently, the front-running in the Mutual Fund business was news. It refers to:

- A.Practice widely followed in the Mutual Fund Markets to hedge against forecasted risks.
- B.A form of insider trading practice.
- C.Swapping of Equity -based MF instruments with Debt-based MF instruments by Mutual Fund (MF) Houses.
- D.None of the above.

Q12. The Centre allowed duty free import of 2MT each of crude soybean oil and crude sunflower oil for this year as well as 2023-24. With reference to the above statements, consider the statements:

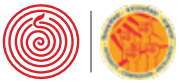
- 1.The import duties waivers are a type of fiscal measure
- The approach of import duties waivers is monetarist in nature
- 3.The objective of import duties waivers is to check the price rise of goods and services.

Which among the above is / are attributed as the reason(s) for the present scenario?

- A.1 only
- B.1 and 3 only
- C.2 and 3 only
- D.1, 2 and 3

Q13. With reference to the INDIA-US Investment Incentive Agreement, consider the following statements.

- 1.The INDIA-US Investment Incentive



Agreement is a legal requirement for the US International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) to continue providing investment support in India.

2.The INDIA-US Investment Incentive Agreement can enhance investment support from America's development finance institution in a wide range of sectors.

Which among the above statement(s) regarding the INDIA-US Investment Incentive Agreement is / are true?

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C.Both 1 and 2
- D.Neither 1 nor 2

Q14. With reference to the International Booker Prize, consider the following statements.

1.Awarded biennale for a single book - a quality fiction from all over the world and has already had an impact on those statistics in the UK, translated into English and published in the UK or Ireland.

2.The 'Tomb of Sand' is the second book after the 'God of Small Things' to be awarded the International Booker Prize.

Which among the above statement(s) is / are true?

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C.Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q15. With reference to the Iron Age Civilisation in India, consider the following pairs:

- A.Mayiladumparai – 1. Tamil Nadu
- B.Malhar – 2. Rajasthan
- C.Bukkasagara – 3. Karnataka
- D.Ahar – 4. Uttar Pradesh

Which among the above pair(s) is / are correctly matched?

- A.A 1 B 4 C 3 D 2
- B.A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4
- C.A 4 B 2 C 3 D 1
- D.A 1 B 4 C 2 D 3

Q16. With reference to the protection status granted under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, consider the following pairs:

- 1.Schedule I - Prohibits poaching of animals, making it a cognizable offence punishable under law.
- 2.Schedule V – Allows poaching of animals.
- 3.Schedule VI – Allows cultivation and planting of plants.

Which among the above pair(s) is / are correctly matched?

- A.1 and 2 only
- B.2 and 3 only
- C.1, 2 and 3 only
- D.1, 2, 3 and 4

Q17. With reference to green manure often seen in news, consider the following statements.

- 1.They are normally incorporated back into the soil, either directly, or after removal and composting.
- 2.Cowpea is an example for the green manure

Select the correct statement/s using the code given.

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C.Both 1 and 2
- D.Neither 1 nor 2

Q18. Consider the following statements regarding the Green Strategic Partnership often seen in news.

- 1.The partnership focus on green hydrogen, renewable energy and wastewater management.
- 2.India and Denmark have such a partnership.

Which of the above statement/s is/are NOT correct?

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C.Both 1 and 2
- D.Neither 1 nor 2

Q19. The term 'MADTSOIIDAE' sometimes seen in news is a



- A.Green Manure commonly found in Punjab region.
B.Fossil of a snake from the deposits of Ladakh Himalaya.
C.Coal reserve of Western India.
D.None of the above

Q20. With reference to 'Red Sanders', consider the following statements.

- 1.In India, 'Red Sanders' can be found in North Eastern part.
2.They protected species under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) of Wild Fauna and Flora.
3.Auction or trade of seized logs was banned currently

Which of the above statement/s is/are NOT correct?

- A.1 only
B.2 and 3 only
C.1 and 3 only
1, 2 and 3

Q21. Ramgarh Vishdhari Sanctuary recently in news is located in which of the following Indian state?

- A.Gujarat
B.Madhya Pradesh
C.Rajasthan
D.Telangana

Q22. Consider the following pairs (Wetlands: State)

- 1.Deepor Beel : Arunanchal Pradesh
2.Sultanpur National Park: Telangana
3.Chandertal Wetland: Himachal Pradesh
4.Sasthamkotta Lake : Kerala

Select the correctly matched pairs using the code given.

- A.One pair only
B.Two pairs only
C.Three pairs only
D.All the four pairs

Q23. Consider the following reports.

- 1.Energy Transition Index
2.Global Competitiveness Report
3.Ease of doing business

Which of the above report/s were released by the world economic forum?

- A.One report only
B.Two reports only
C.All the three reports
D.None of the reports

Q24. Consider the following

- 1.SAMRIDH Scheme
2.Start-up India Seed Fund
3.Start-up India Initiative
4.Start-up Leadership Program

Which of the above can be consider as the initiatives by government to promote local business in India?

- A.1, 2 and 3 only
B.2, 3 and 4 only
C.1, 3 and 4 only
All the above

Q25. Consider the following.

- 1.Foreign currency assets
2.Gold reserves
3.Special drawing rights

Which of the above components constitute the foreign exchange reserves in India?

- A.1 only
B.2 and 3 only
C.1 and 3 only
D.1, 2 and 3

Q26. With reference to the concept of the import duties, consider the following statements.

1.It is a kind of tax collected on imports by the customs authorities, based on the value of imported goods.

2.It is a revenue source for the Government

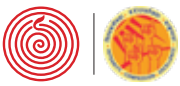
Which of the above statement/s is/are NOT correct?

- A.1 only
B.2 only
C.Both 1 and 2
D.Neither 1 nor 2

Q27. With reference to the sugar production in India, consider the following statements.

1.India is the world's biggest producer of sugar and the second-largest exporter of the commodity, next only to Brazil.

2.The major importing countries are Indonesia, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh,



UAE, Malaysia, and other African countries. Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C.Both 1 and 2
- D.Neither 1 nor 2

Q28. Project NIGAH sometimes seen in news is related with

- A.Initiative to track container by using ICTM (ICD Container Tracking Module)
- B.Initiative to track the wild species listed as critically endangered.
- C.Initiative to track the movement of tiger in the protected area
- None of the above.

Q29. With reference to the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) often seen in news, consider the following statements.

- 1.Governor of the Reserve Bank of India—Chairperson, ex officio of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC).
- 2.The MPC determines the policy repo rate required to achieve the inflation target.
- 3.The MPC is required to meet at least two times in a year.

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

- A.1 and 2 only
- B.2 and 3 only
- C.1 and 3 only
- D.1, 2 and 3

Q30. With reference to the Mission Amrit Sarovar, consider the following statements.

- 1.The mission is solely implemented by the ministry of rural development.
- 2.The Mission is aimed at developing and rejuvenating 75 water bodies in each district of the country as a part of celebration of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav.

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

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C.Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q31. Consider the following statements.

1.Fortification is the practice of deliberately increasing the content of one or more micronutrients (i.e., vitamins and minerals) in a food.

2.BT Brinjal is an example for the fortified food crop.

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

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C.Both 1 and 2
- D.Neither 1 nor 2

Q32. With reference to Direct Seeding of Rice (DSR), consider the following statements.

1.It is direct seeding of rice, which dictates that rice seeds are sown in the field directly rather than transplanting seedlings.

2.Paddy seeds are sown directly with machine is the major advantage of this technique.

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

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C.Both 1 and 2
- D.Neither 1 nor 2

Q33. Consider the following statements regarding the Insight mission.

1.The mission is implemented by ESA.

2.It is the first mission to explore Mars' deep interior.

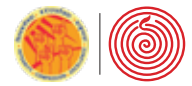
3.It is the first robotic explorer to make a detailed study of the "inner space" of Mars: its crust, mantle, and core.

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

- A.1 and 2 only
- B.2 and 3 only
- C.1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

Q34. With reference to Digilocker often seen in news, consider the following statements.

1.It aims to strengthen 'digital empowerment' of people by providing access to authentic digital documents, in their digital



document wallet.

2.The issued documents in DigiLocker system are deemed to be at par with original physical documents.

3.DigiLocker system can be accessed through WhatsApp.

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

A.1 and 2 only

B.2 and 3 only

C.1 and 3 only

D.1, 2 and 3

Q35. Consider the following.

1.The proposed name should be neutral to (a) politics and political figures (b) religious believes, (c) cultures and (d) gender.

2.Name should be chosen in such a way that it does not hurt the sentiments of any group of population over the globe

3.It should not be very rude and cruel in nature

4.It should be given by the country which was affected by cyclone.

Which of the above are the guidelines to adopt names of cyclones?

A.1, 2 and 3 only

B.2, 3 and 4 only

C.1, 3 and 4 only

D.All the above

Q36. Consider the following statements regarding Madden-Julian Oscillation or MJO.

1.It is a large cluster of clouds and convection, perhaps 5,000-10,000 kilometres in size.

2.Not all tropical cyclones are born from the MJO.

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

A.1 only

B.2 only

C.Both 1 and 2

D.Neither 1 nor 2

Q37. Consider the following statements regarding UN-Habitat: United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

1.It is the United Nations agency for human

settlements.

2.It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all.

It envisions well-planned, well-governed, and efficient cities and other human settlements, with adequate housing, infrastructure, and universal access to employment and basic services such as water, energy, and sanitation.

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

A.1 only

B.2 and 3 only

C.1 and 3 only

D.1, 2 and 3

Q38. Consider the following.

1.Forefront of the movement for universal temple entry and against the societal ills like the social discrimination of untouchables.

2.Provided the impetus for Vaikom agitation which was aimed at temple entry in Travancore for the lower castes.

3.Captured the essence of Indianness in his poems which highlighted the unity that lies beneath the world's apparent diversity. Which of the above can be consider as the contributions of Sree Narayana Guru, social reformer from south India?

A.1 only

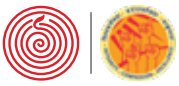
B.2 and 3 only

C.1 and 3 only

D.1, 2 and 3

Q39. With reference to the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI), consider the following statements.

1.It is a partnership of national governments, UN agencies and programmes, multilateral development banks and financing mechanisms aims to promote the resilience of new and existing infrastructure systems to climate and disaster risks in support of sustainable development.



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

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C.Both 1 and 2
- D.Neither 1 nor 2

Q40. Global Report on Food Crises 2022 was launched by

- A.World Economic Forum
- B.Global Network against Food Crises (GNAFC).
- C.World Bank
- D.International Rice Research Institute.

Q41. Consider the following.

- 1.Voice and Accountability
- 2.Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism
- 3.Government Effectiveness
- 4.Regulatory Quality

Which of the above can be consider as the dimensions of Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) project by World Bank?

- A.1, 2 and 3 only
- B.2, 3 and 4 only
- C.1, 3 and 4 only
- D.All the above

Q42. World Press Freedom Index is released by

- A.World Economic Forum
- B.Reporters without Borders (RSF)
- C.Justice International
- D.Amnesty International.

Q43. With reference to e-SHRAM portal often seen in news, consider the following statements.

1.The portal comes under the Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

It is the first-ever national database of unorganised workers including migrant workers, construction workers, gig and platform workers, etc.

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

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C.Both 1 and 2
- D.Neither 1 nor 2

Q44. Consider the following.

1.Efforts should be made to source funds from different sources/ programmes and convergence is the key

2.Development of in-village piped water supply infrastructure to provide tap water connection to every rural household

3.Development of reliable drinking water sources and/ or augmentation of existing sources to provide long-term sustainability of water supply system

Which of the above can be consider as the key components of the Jal Jeevan Mission?

- A.1 only
- B.2 and 3 only
- C.1 and 3 only
- D.1, 2 and 3

Q45. With reference to Law Commission of India, consider the following statements.

1.It is a constitutional body.

2.The recommendations of the commission is binding over the government.

Which of the above statement/s is/are NOT correct?

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C.Both 1 and 2
- D.Neither 1 nor 2

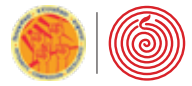
Q46. Consider the following statements.

1.Article 348(1) of the Constitution of India provides that all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in English language until Parliament by law otherwise provides.

2.The use of Hindi has been authorized long back in the proceedings as well in the judgments, decrees or orders in the High Courts of the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

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

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C.Both 1 and 2
- D.Neither 1 nor 2



Q47. With reference to the Lieutenant Governor of the NCT of Delhi, consider the following statements.

1.The President of India appoints the Lieutenant Governor of the NCT of Delhi as an administrator on the advice of Union Council of Ministers

2.The Lt. Governor exercises the legislative powers regarding all subjects included in the State List, except public order, Police and land Concurrent List on the aid and advice of Council of Ministers of NCT, Delhi.

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

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C.Both 1 and 2
- D.Neither 1 nor 2

Q48. Consider the following statements regarding the PM MITRA Parks.

1.It is implementing under the Ministry of Commerce and Industries.

2.The scheme is to develop integrated large scale and modern industrial infrastructure facility for entire value-chain of the textile industry.

3.It will reduce logistics costs and improve competitiveness of Indian Textiles.

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

- A.1 only
- B.2 and 3 only

C.1 and 3 only

1, 2 and 3

Q49. With reference to the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U), consider the following statements.

1.It is a flagship Mission of Government of India being implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).

2.The Mission addresses urban housing shortage among the EWS/LIG and MIG categories including the slum dwellers by ensuring a pucca house to all eligible urban households by the year 2022.

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

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C.Both 1 and 2
- D.Neither 1 nor 2

Q50. Consider the following schemes.

1.Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)

2.Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)

3.Atal Pension Yojana (APY).

Which of the above schemes comes under the Ministry of Finance?

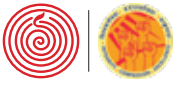
- A.One scheme only
- B.Two schemes only
- C.All the three schemes
- None of the above schemes.



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MAY 2022**



SAMKALP BHAWAN

Plot no. -15, Sector -4,
R K Puram, New Delhi - 110022

VEDHIK IAS ACADEMY

Head Office: M4 - Houz New Delhi - 16
Registered Office : Mercy Estate 4th Floor,
Ravipuram, Pin - 682 015

