

● POLITY

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POLITY AND GOVERNANCE

BHAJAN LAL SHARMA WILL BE NEW CM OF RAJASTHAN

CONTEXT: The BJP Legislature Party selected first-time MLA from Jaipur district's Sanganer seat, Bhajan Lal Sharma, as the next Chief Minister of Rajasthan.



Former Chief Minister Vasundhara Raje, who was herself considered to be in the reckoning for the top post, proposed Mr. Sharma's name, which was seconded by senior leaders. The Chief Minister-designate, accompanied by his two deputies, went to the Raj Bhavan in the evening and met Governor Kalraj Mishra to stake claim to form the new government. A Raj Bhavan spokesperson said the Governor had received a letter from the BJP delegation informing him of Mr. Sharma's election as the legislature party's leader along with a list of 115 MLAs.

POLITY AND GOVERNANCE

LOK SABHA PASSES BILLS FOR WOMEN'S QUOTA IN J&K, PUDUCHERRY

CONTEXT: Minister of State for Home Nityanand Rai introduced the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Second Amendment) Bill and the Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Bill in the Lok Sabha.

The Lok Sabha passed two Bills to extend the provisions of the Constitution (106th Amendment) Act, which grants 33% reservation to women in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies, to the Union Territories of Puducherry and Jammu and Kashmir.

ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

RETAIL INFLATION RISES TO 5.55% IN NOVEMBER

CONTEXT: Consumer prices rose at a three-month high pace of 5.55 % in November from 4.87 % in October, with food price inflation surging to 8.7 % from 6.6 % driven by a surge in the inflation rate for vegetables, pulses, fruits, and sugar.

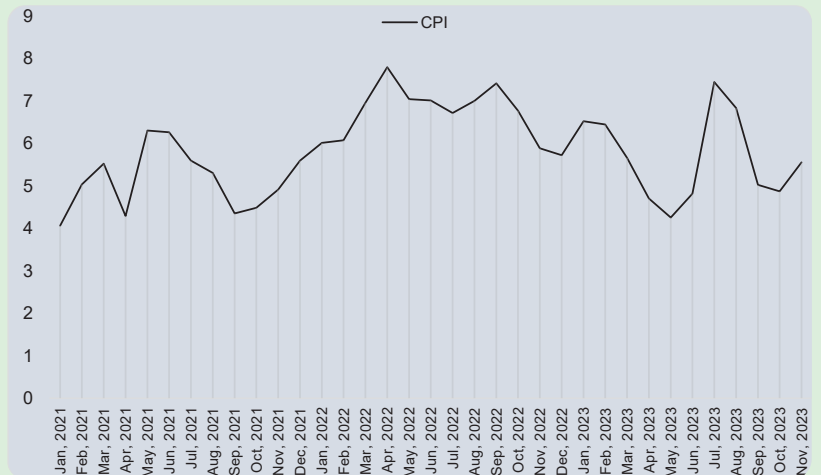


FIGURE: Line chart representation of retail price index-based inflation rates. Inset. Bar chart representation of the of All India Retail Price Indices for food articles and Rates of Inflation (Base Year: 2011-12=100) for November, 2023.

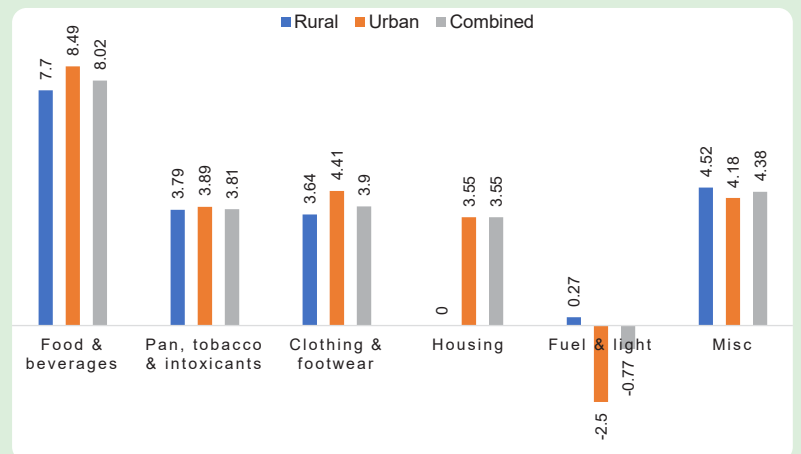


FIGURE: Column chart representation of All India Wholesale Price Indices based rates of Inflation (Base Year: 2011-12=100) for November, 2023

Among the 22 major States that the National Statistical Office computes inflation rates for, Odisha recorded the highest inflation at 7.65% in November, followed by Rajasthan at 7%, and Haryana with 6.8%.

The inflation rate was above the central bank's tolerance threshold of 6% in eight States, including Gujarat,

Bihar, Punjab, Karnataka and Telangana. Uttar Pradesh, with a 5.56% inflation, was the only other major State to witness higher inflation than the national average of 5.55%.

ICRA chief economist Aditi Nayar pointed out that cereals and spices had now persisted in double-digit inflation for the 15th and 18th consecutive months, respectively. The silver lining, she said, was that core inflation (excluding food and energy prices), had eased to 4.2% in November, the lowest so far in the post-pandemic period.

INTERNAL SECURITY

AN ANTI-TERROR LAW AND ITS INTERFERENCE WITH LIBERTY

CONTEXT: On November 17, 2023, the Division Bench of the Jammu and Kashmir High Court cleared the last hurdle for the release of journalist Fahad Shah.

Mr. Shah, who had been granted bail in three cases already and had also seen preventive detention orders against him quashed, was in custody because of allegations in Case FIR No.1/2022 P.S. JIC/SIA Jammu. Charges had been framed by the trial court in the case earlier this year, and he was standing trial for various offences under the Penal Code and Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), 2010, as well as offences punishable under Sections 13 and 18 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) 1967. The High Court, in its November 17 judgment, has not only granted Mr. Shah bail but also partially set aside the order framing charge, as it has found no grounds to charge him for any offences other than Section 13 of the UAPA, and under the FCRA.

National defamation as terror

The text of terrorism offences under UAPA is rather vague, and when read together with the preparatory offence of Section 18, allows the statute to cast an unimaginably wide net to label seemingly innocent acts such as hosting an article online as a preparatory or conspiratorial act to commit terror. Besides, Section 43-D (5) of UAPA places an embargo on courts from granting bail if they find that the police materials establish the accusations as 'prima facie true'. Section 43-D (5) mathematically deny bail in every case allegations are 'prima facie true'.

POLITY AND GOVERNANCE

WELCOME DIRECTION

CONTEXT: The Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court upheld the decision to abrogate the special status of Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370, while directing Election Commission of India (ECI) to conduct elections to the Legislative Assembly of J&K by September 30, 2024.

The Jammu & Kashmir has been under spells of Governor's Rule and President's Rule since June 20, 2018 and without a Legislative Assembly. The Bench could have directed the Union government to restore statehood and conduct elections by a specified date. Restoration of statehood is an important measure as this guarantees a degree of federal autonomy to the province, that should allow the elected government to be able to better address the concerns of the electorate than depend on the representatives of the Union government.

POLITY AND GOVERNANCE

PATENT EXCLUSIONS — MADRAS HIGH COURT SHOWS THE WAY

CONTEXT: Section 3 of the Patents Act contains a set of filters that every invention must pass through for it to be patentable. Apart from the famous Novartis judgment from the Supreme Court of India on one such exclusion relating to Section 3(d) — on the need for an invention to showcase enhanced therapeutic efficacy — Indian courts have not offered bright line rules on the interpretation of other such exclusions.

The judgments

The Madras High Court in *Novozymes vs Assistant Controller of Patents and Designs*, relates to Section 3(e), which excludes from protection those compositions that amount to a mere aggregation of their components. The court holds that Section 3(e) does not exclude from the scope of protection aggregates that are already known. It means that if any ingredient independently satisfies the requirements for the grant of a patent, irrespective of its inclusion in a composition, it would be patent eligible under Section 3(e). It further held that the rejection of the composition in the instant case was justified due to the patentee's failure to produce evidence to substantiate that the invention was more than a sum of its parts.

The Madras High Court in *Hong Kong and Shanghai University versus Assistant Controller of Patents* which relates to Section 3(i). Section 3(i) of the Indian Patents Act, 1970, provides that an invention that primarily or exclusively relates to any process for the medicinal, surgical, curative, prophylactic, diagnostic, therapeutic, or other treatment of human beings or any process for similar treatment of animals to render them free of disease or increase their economic

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value or that of their products is not patentable. In simpler terms, this section excludes from patent protection inventions related to the treatment of human beings and animals, including medicines, surgical procedures, and diagnostic methods. The court proposed a standard of examining the claims, in the context of the complete specification, to determine whether it specifies a process for making a diagnosis for a disease. On this basis, if a given test is, per se, capable of diagnosing a disease, even if it is not definitive, it would be patent ineligible.

Need for bright-line rules

The research and development costs for the development of new pharmaceutical drugs and processes are extremely high, and there is a need to prevent the grant of overbroad monopolies in the same in the public interest. Non ambiguous rules can help bring some much-needed consistency and certainty in the Indian Patent Office's decision-making process. Bright-line rules simplify decision making and are easier to administer, and would help reduce the burden of the Indian Patent Office. Such judgments will provide inventors clarity about the extent and scope of protection that can be potentially sought for their inventions and will aid civil society groups that intend to oppose patent applications by helping them understand the boundaries of the law.

The legislature and executive may not always be proactive in addressing emerging issues, leading to a "legislative vacuum" and leaving a gap in policy and regulation. The judiciary has a crucial role to play in filling the void and "furthering the public health interests of the nation." This role can involve interpreting existing laws, developing common law principles, and even suggesting legislative reforms. The Madras High Court's proposal to exclude in vitro processes from patent protection while providing for compulsory licensing exemplifies this balancing act. aims to encourage innovation while ensuring access to essential medical technologies for the public.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

GAME-CHANGER

CONTEXT: Less than a month after the UK drug regulator approved Casgevy, the gene therapy to treat people above 12 with sickle cell disease and beta thalassemia, the U.S. FDA has approved two gene therapies — Casgevy and Lyfgenia — to treat sickle cell disease in patients over 12. Its decision on approving Casgevy gene therapy for treating beta thalassemia is expected by March 2024.

The gene therapy using the CRISPR-Cas9 tool to treat diseases could otherwise be cured only through bone marrow transplantation. While Lyfgenia uses a disabled lentivirus as a vector to introduce into the blood stem cells a new gene for haemoglobin that mimics the healthy version, Casgevy uses the gene-editing tool of CRISPR-Cas9 to disable a particular gene (BCL11A) that turns off foetal haemoglobin production in blood stem cells. About 10 % of adults continue to produce foetal haemoglobin, in others, the BCL11A gene prevents the production of foetal haemoglobin. By disabling the BCL11A gene, foetal haemoglobin that is produced, which does not have the abnormalities of adult haemoglobin, helps treat patients with sickle-cell disease or beta thalassaemia.

In clinical trials, 28 of 29 sickle-cell disease patients who received Casgevy gene therapy were relieved of the debilitating effects of the disease for a year; for beta thalassaemia, 39 of 42 patients did not require blood transfusion for one year, and in the remaining three the need for blood transfusion reduced by more than 70%. In the case of clinical trials involving Lyfgenia, 30 of 32 sickle cell disease patients did not suffer from severe blocked blood flow caused by sickle cells, while 28 of 32 patients did not experience any blocked blood flow events six to 18 months post-infusion.

Since both gene therapies use patients' own blood cells for gene editing, the number of patients who can potentially be treated will be huge as these treatments do not rely on matching bone marrow donors. But in reality, these treatments would be exorbitantly expensive. Also, much like bone marrow transplantation, only certain hospitals will be equipped to extract a patient's blood stem cells and use the genetic editing tool to the stem cells before reinjecting them, thus limiting the number of beneficiaries. With clinical trials evaluating the therapies in a very small number of patients and for shorter duration, the compulsion to continuously monitor their safety and efficacy through real world data cannot be overemphasised: the possibility of unintended genetic modifications and their resultant side effects are real when the CRISPR-Cas9 tool is used.



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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF RECENT ARGENTINE ELECTIONS?

CONTEXT: On December 10, Javier Milei, a far-right libertarian, was sworn into office as the President of Argentina. On November 19, he won the election by defeating the left-leaning Economic Minister of Argentina, Sergio Massa.

Who is Javier Milei?

Javier Milei, a radical libertarian economist and self-proclaimed anarcho-capitalist, is known for his economic policies which challenge the “thieves” of the political elite. Mr. Milei was elected to Congress in 2021, successfully attracting voters with his promise to “flatten” the political system. He popularly came to be known as the “chainsaw man,” as he used a chainsaw during his campaign to highlight the vitality of the “reconstruction of Argentina.” Additionally, he is an admirer of former U.S. President Donald Trump, and has been compared to Brazil’s Former President Jair Bolsonaro.

What are Milei’s policy proposals?

Mr. Milei’s promise to dismantle the “propaganda mechanism” of the left and bring in “drastic changes” is what characterised his election campaign and policy suggestions. In order to “kill” Argentina’s inflation of more than 140 %, his central proposal is to dollarise the economy, and implement spending cuts equal to five per cent of the economy.

During his inaugural address on December 10, he blatantly stated that “there is no money,” while warning Argentinians to brace for a “shock adjustment.” He also stated that public works projects would be halted, and Argentina’s trade and currency controls would be lifted. The socio-political policies that Mr. Milei put forward resonate with his anti-establishment rhetoric that the “model of decadence has come to an end.” A “limited government, respect for private property,” removal of 10 of the 18 federal ministries, and privatisation of state-owned media are some of his suggestions.

What do the election results signify?

The elections have several implications for Argentina nationally, of which the fall of Peronism is a pivotal one. Peronism is a movement that emerged in Argentina in the 20th century and has its roots in social justice. The elections marked the first time since 2015 that a Peronist government failed to win. Mr. Milei’s victory is also indicative of a rise of the right, with his victory reflecting the profound discontent among segments seeking a break from tradition. However, there are concerns on whether this change will come at the cost of societal institutions.

Furthermore, there was a clear departure from conventional politics, as the public, disillusioned with traditional parties’ handling of economic challenges, embraced unconventional approaches. The youth particularly, could be seen expressing support for Mr. Milei, describing him

as an “academic” who has pulled away from “conservative” policies to “fight against the system.”

What about other countries?

Mr. Milei has been vocal on his foreign relations plans between Argentina and other countries. While stating that he is going to be “aligned with the United States, Israel, and the free world,” he remained sharply critical of working with China, Brazil, and Russia, countries he considers as “communist regimes.” There are several concerns that ending ties with these countries, especially China and Brazil, could have negative implications for Argentina’s trade. His belief that the Mercosur-EU trade deal has no benefits from Argentina is already straining the country’s foreign relations.

What next for Argentina?

It is uncertain whether Mr. Milei will be able to implement his radical policies. His supporters maintain that “he is the change that Argentina needs.” However, his party only holds 38 of the 257 seats in the lower house, which means that these radical ideas will not necessarily get adequate political support. Mr. Milei’s election marks a difference from the recent ‘pink tide’ that has taken over Latin America, resulting in many countries electing left-leaning governments. There could be regional ramifications from Argentina’s choice.

ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

UNDERSTANDING THE DEBATES AROUND ANARCHO-CAPITALISM

CONTEXT: Anarcho-capitalism refers to a political philosophy which calls for the abolition of the state and for the provision of law and order to be controlled by private companies in a free market. The term was coined by American libertarian economist Murray Rothbard, while Belgian political economist Gustave de Molinari is considered to be the first anarcho-capitalist. It has recently gained popularity with Javier Milei, who calls himself an anarcho-capitalist, winning the race to become the President of Argentina last month.

How does it work?

Traditionally, free market advocates have supported the private provision of most goods and services, except police and courts which, it was believed, could only be provided by the state. But anarcho-capitalists believe that private companies competing in a free market can provide policing and legal services as well, often far better than the state when it comes to quality and price. Just the way private companies today can offer better cars, telephone services, etc. at cheaper prices than the government, anarcho-capitalists argue, private companies can also provide a far better police and legal system.

It should be noted that in an anarcho-capitalist society, people would be paying private police and courts to offer them

protection against crime and to adjudicate disputes with others. Anarcho-capitalists argue that private companies, which depend on customer patronage for their survival, would effectively serve the needs of their customers. This is in contrast to the current monopoly police and court system offered by the state that is funded using taxpayer money and characterised by delays and various inefficiencies. Since citizens often need to pay taxes regardless of the quality of the policing and legal services offered by the state, the police and courts are not accountable to citizens. Further, the quality of these public services is often quite low while their cost is significantly high. In an anarcho-capitalist society, on the other hand, customers who are unhappy with the services of certain private court or police can stop paying them and switch to competing court or police in the marketplace. In other words, competition would ensure that the quality of police and legal services is high and prices low.

An impractical ideology?

Critics of anarcho-capitalism, however, believe that services like police and judiciary cannot be provided by multiple firms within a single geographical region. They argue that this would lead to disagreement and conflict between different armed private gangs trying to protect the interests of their own paying clients and lead to chaos. Critics also point out that police protection and legal adjudication offered by markets would favour the rich and not the poor. They argue that the rich can easily get away with crime by paying a higher sum of money to the private police or courts and leave the poor without justice.

Anarcho-capitalists, however, deny both these claims made by their critics. Firstly, they point out that it would not be sensible for a private police or court seeking long-term profits to refuse cooperation with its competitors in order to shield a client (who perhaps has committed a crime). If a private police or court engages in such behaviour, it would meet resistance from its competitors who could refuse to cooperate with it in other cases. For example, if private police agency A defends a client who has committed assault against a client of private police agency B, then B can decide to defend another client who has committed a different crime against one of A's clients. A will thus risk losing business from its other client to whom it is unable to deliver justice. So what is likely to happen, anarcho-capitalists argue, is that competing police and courts, trying to avoid a costly stalemate, would agree to play by a certain pre-approved set of rules when it comes to conflicts between their clients. What these common rules turn out to be will ultimately be determined by the competing demands of customers in the market.

Anarcho-capitalists also deny that the poor would be subject to injustice from the rich under anarcho-capitalism. They point out that, in the case of most goods and services sold in the market, the sellers get the majority of their revenue not from the rich but from the larger society. So, a private court or police firm is unlikely to favour the rich as it would then run the risk of losing the patronage of other

poorer customers in the market. Further, anarcho-capitalists point out that the poor might actually have better chances of obtaining justice in an anarcho-capitalist society because private firms would try to satisfy sizeable market demand in the bottom of the pyramid. This is contrast to the current police and legal system backed by the state in which favours are doled out to groups based on their lobbying power.

David Friedman, Edward Stringham and Michael Huemer are a few contemporary anarcho-capitalists.

POLITY AND GOVERNANCE

SHAH INTRODUCES REDRAFTED CRIMINAL BILLS IN LOK SABHA

CONTEXT: Union Home Minister Amit Shah on Tuesday introduced three redrafted Bills in the Lok Sabha to replace the existing British-era criminal laws after withdrawing the three Bills that were introduced in August.



Terrorist act

The Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita Bill (BNSS), 2023 seeks to replace the Indian Penal Code of 1860, the definition of terrorist act has been expanded to include “economic security” and “damage or destruction of any property in India or in a foreign country used or intended to be used for the defence of India”. The Bill retains death penalty as punishment.

Damage to monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of counterfeit Indian paper currency, coin or of any other material has also been added as a terrorist offence.

The Bill in its earlier form, which was introduced in Parliament on August 11, had for the first-time defined terrorism in the general law though a specific legislation — the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 — already exists.

The new Bill adds the caveat that an officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police (SP) shall decide whether to register the case under this Sanhita or under the UAPA.

In cases of rape, printing or publishing of any matter relating to court proceedings without permission has been

made a punishable offence with imprisonment for two years. The judgments of the High Courts and the Supreme Court have been exempted. The earlier Bill had made the publishing of names of rape victims a punishable offence. The Bill replaces “mental illness” with “unsound mind”.

Cruelty against women

Causing harm to the mental health of a woman has been included as a crime under Section 85 of the Bill, which pertains to cruelty by husband or the relative of the husband. The Bill for the first time defines cruelty against a woman as “any wilful conduct which is of such a nature as is likely to drive the woman to commit suicide or to cause grave injury or danger to life, limb or health (whether mental or physical) of the woman; or harassment of the woman where such harassment is with a view to coercing her or any person related to her to meet any unlawful demand for any property or valuable security or is on account of failure by her or any person related to her to meet such demand”.

The minimum sentence of seven years imprisonment for mob lynching has been dropped and replaced with imprisonment for life, while the maximum punishment remains death. The Bill defines a “child” as any person below the age of 18.

Two other criminal codes — the Bharatiya Sakshya Bill, 2023 and the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita Bill, 2023 that seek to replace the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, respectively — were also introduced in the Lok Sabha on August 11. They will now be replaced with the Bharatiya Sakshya (Second) Bill, 2023 and the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha (Second) Sanhita Bill, 2023.

ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

BASE EFFECTS BOOSTED IIP GROWTH TO 11.7% IN OCTOBER

CONTEXT: India’s factory output grew at a 16-month high rate of 11.7% in October, recovering from a three-month low rate of 5.8 % in September, thanks to base effects from last year when output had dropped 4.1 %.

Not so rosy

IIP growth witnessed a bounce in October but many segments experienced slow to no growth from September

- 19 of 23 manufacturing sectors grew in Oct. and four of six segments on end-use basis saw double-digit growth
- Capital goods and consumer durables logged strong growth but after a sizeable contraction in the year earlier
- Consumer durables and non-durables lagged their 2021 levels when the festive season had a similar onset



Manufacturing output grew 10.4%, as opposed to a 5.8% contraction in October 2022, but was merely 0.4 % over this September. 19 of 23 manufacturing sectors grew in October.

On end-use basis, all six segments grew in October, with double-digit growth in four sectors—capital goods (22.6 %), consumer durables (15.9 %), primary goods (11.4 %) and construction goods (11.3%). Capital goods and consumer durables had contracted 2.9 % and 18.9 % a year earlier, and their output levels this October were 5.1 % and 1.4 % below September 2023, respectively. Consumer non-durables’ production was up 8.6 %, vis-à-vis a 13 % contraction last October.

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INTERNAL SECURITY

ONLINE IMPERSONATION CASES TOUGHEST TO INVESTIGATE

Trends in digital crimes

The data were sourced from the 'Crime in India 2022' report published by the National Crime Records Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs

The recently released annual report of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) shows that the number of reported cybercrime cases in India shot up significantly in 2022. Telangana, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, and Maharashtra recorded the highest number of cases and Telangana, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Goa recorded the highest cyber crime rates (cyber crimes per lakh population).

'Cheating by impersonation by using computer resources' was the cyber crime head under which most cases were filed last year. This includes anyone who impersonates someone through a communication device or a computer resource. Online impersonation was not only among the toughest crimes to investigate, but also one which recorded the lowest conviction rate. An analysis of the police's charge-sheeting rate and conviction rate in courts shows that these figures remain low across most other cybercrime heads too.



Chart 1: The chart shows the number of new cyber crime cases reported between 2016 and 2022

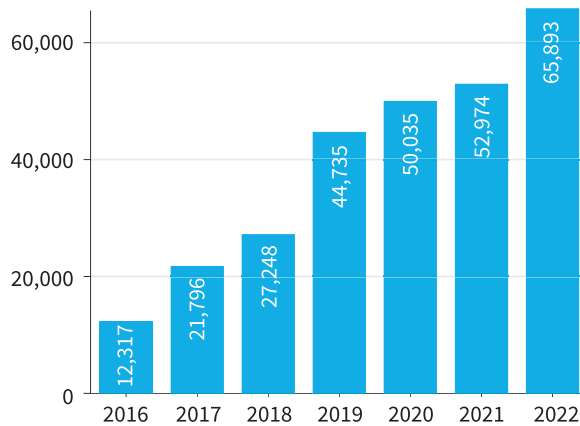


Chart 2: Total number of cyber crime cases reported and the cyber crime cases per lakh population across States/UTs

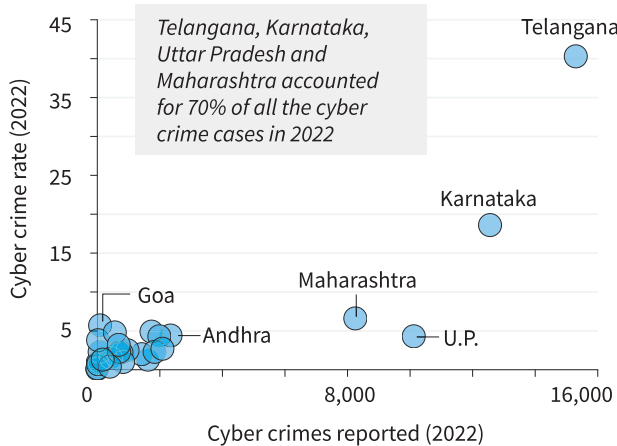


Chart 3: Charge-sheeting rate of various cyber crimes and the number of such cases disposed off by the police in 2022

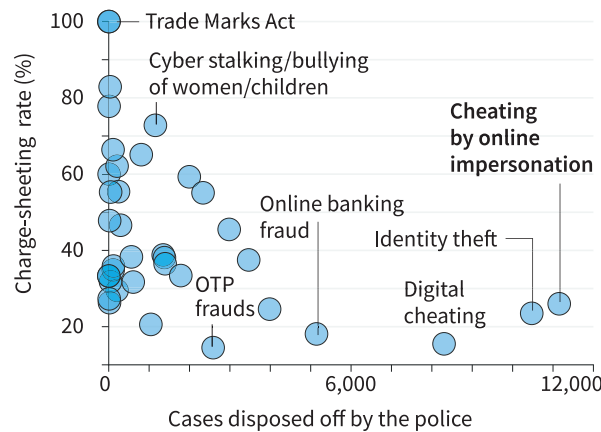
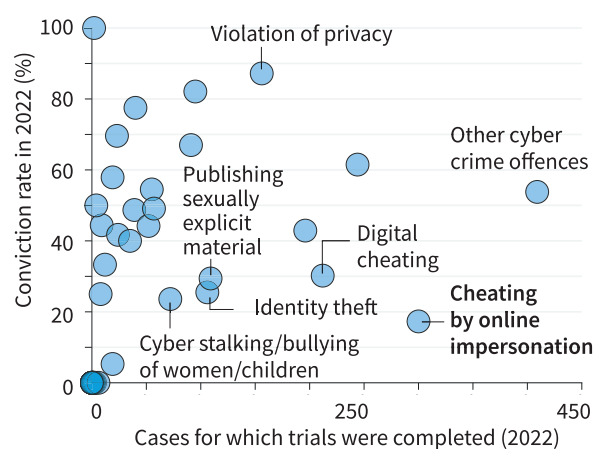


Chart 4: Conviction rate for various cyber crimes and the number of such cases for which trial was completed



GEOGRAPHY

INDIA'S EXTREME RAINFALL 'CORRIDOR'



Where does extreme rain occur?

India's monsoon forecasts rely heavily on its relation to the El Niño and the La Niña phenomena, although this relation holds only about 60 % of the time. Researchers are also continuing to search for additional process understanding, especially for high-impact extreme rainfall events. A new study has found that despite all these seemingly disparate changes in different aspects of the monsoon dynamics, a remarkable stationary element exists in terms of where the synchronised extreme rainfall events occur.

The so-called large-scale extreme rainfall events are actually simultaneous or near-simultaneous heavy rain episodes that are strewn across a 'highway' that extends from parts of West Bengal and Odisha to parts of Gujarat and Rajasthan. The most remarkable new finding is that this corridor has remained unchanged from 1901 to 2019. In the seemingly chaotic change in all aspects of the monsoon, such a trapping of the extreme events to a relatively narrow corridor is good news for potential improvements in process understanding, which is bound to lead to better predictions of these synchronised extreme rainfall events.

What does this mean for the monsoon's stability?

Traditional statistical methods tend to miss the complex relations between multiple nodes of rainfall centres. Rainfall data from the IMD at a 25-km scale in latitude and longitude offers a rich field over which sophisticated network analysis can be applied to extract the nodes that have highest synchronicity in rainfall with other nodes near and far. The link lengths between nodes, or the scales of synchronicity, have remained nearly constant, at an average value of about 200 km.

Central India is the kettle that warms up from the pre-monsoon into the monsoon. The monsoon rainfall systems are like kernels of corn popping randomly across the kettle. But it turns out that the kernels are popping in a synchronous dance, in an indication that large groups of popcorn are jumping up at the same time. An analysis of winds and other circulation features indicate that the monsoon domain has been unique in remaining fairly stable for the formation of these extremes despite the various kicks from all tropical oceans and from pole-to-pole.

What do the findings mean for forecasts?

Stationary elements no longer exist in climate systems because of global warming. Yet the Indian monsoon continues to produce surprises in the way it is able to synchronise heavy rain events as well as stick to the 'highway' for such a long time. This is also the corridor for the monsoon depressions, which themselves have shown an increase at the 3- to 10-day timescales while decreasing at lower frequencies of 10-60 days. These changes are manifest in the active and break periods, as stated above. The main candidate for the geographic trapping of synchronised extreme rainfall is likely to be the range of mountains running along the west coast and across Central India.

This hypothesis needs to be tested in models, but its implications for improving forecasts of such events is undeniable. The finding also suggests that, in order to improve forecasts, increasing the model resolution and the computational cost may not be necessary. Instead, the focus can be on the dynamics of synchronisation.

The potential for reducing risk at the smaller scale from these large-scale extreme rainfall events, for agriculture, water, energy, transportation, health, etc., is also alluring. Fortunately, India is in a solid position vis-à-vis its modelling capacity and computational resources to fully exploit this potential.

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